A BOLD SWINDLER.

Bls Adventures in Australia, America, India, China, and Europe—A Millionaire and a Pau-ber—A Wonderful History. From the San Francisco Bulletin

The following sketch of the career of a distinguished swindler is translated for the Evening Journal from the Berlin Boersen Zeitung, Aug.
14. It will be read with special relish by Californians, as this city and State were one of the theatres of the exploits of Edelmann:

About the year 1859 he was employed in a to-

bacco store in this city, the largest one here at that time, and which was kept by a man named Frank. He was suspected of theft, and Detectives Lees and Ellis turned their attention to him He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, Shortly after his release from this establishment he proceeded on his travels.

Some time during the war between Prussia and Austria, in the summer of 1866, there appeared at the Berlin Exchagge a man calling himself Edelmann, who, apparently revelling in all the riches of an Eastern nabob, succeeded in creating a profound sensation, notwithstanding the startling events of history at that time agitating the mind of all Europe.

Edelmann had deposited large sums in English

and East India banks, as he proposed to prove by check-books, letters, and despatches; he wore a high order, conferred by the Emperor Maxi-milian of Mexico, and boasted of a great num-ber of the most eminent acquaintances. Merely for his amusement he bought the great baronical estate of Lyck, near Konigsberg, in East Prussia, and spent large sums on its improvement, but resided mostly in Berlin.

Of course it could not be difficult for such a man to find cognizance in the best commercial

circles. The first banking-houses of the metropolis were open to him, and he transacted emi-nent business on exchange. His household was furnished and carried on with princely magniticence. At the time when the famine in East Prussia enlisted the sympathy of the whole country, Edelmann was as good as his name. [Edelmann-synonym with "noble man."] Besides large sums of ready money, he contributed to a fair, held for the benefit of the sufferers, a costly shawl, a present to him of the Queen of

Down to the spring of 1868 Edelmann continued here to enact this splendid role, and then suddenly disappeared. Whence he came, whither he had gone, nobody knew. It was reported from Konigsberg that he had sold his estate of Lyck and started on extensive travels. By-and-by the modern Crossus was forgotten, till all at once there comes to us a piece of news from Frankfort-on-the-Main which may interest some of our commercial circles, and is likely to cause a flutter among those who had closer business connections with Edelmann. He, the seeming money king, whose name a whole army of brokers and others did not utter but with the profoundest respect, whose friendship was courted by merchant princes and embryo Rothschilds, is nothing else but a dangerous adventurer and swindler.

Edelmann, a short time ago, took lodgings in a Frankfort hotel. He appeared there with the same show of wealth as at Berlin. He boasted of his estate in East Prussia, his enormous capital in East India and English banks, his decorations and aristocratic acquaintances. Strange to say, though, our Crossus was hard up for cash, nevertheless, and in order to raise funds, he stooped to ask the head steward of the hotel for successive loans up to 700 florins. With that his role at Frankfort was played out, for a few days afterwards he was arrested and exposed as a swindler.

Edelmann's adventurous life furnishes a most However, it is to be recretted that his exposure remains incomplete, thus far; for his principal exploits appear to have taken place in Australia, America, and Asia. At eighteen years of age he left his native place, Wilkowishken, and went to Australia, where he worked some years in the mines. Here he also got married, and at the same time changed his original name of Endelman to Edelmann. Somewhat later, he asserts. the capacity of engineer, he built railroad to Ballarat. Believe this who may of a man who, though he succeeded in deceiving the highest circles of society, is, oddly enough, unable to write! It is proven, however, that in 1858 he failed in Melbourne, and from this time dates his career as a swindler and adventurer. In California, in South America. in Panama, he reappears in the most different characters: now as a poor Jewish peddler, then again as the great merchant. Forged contracts, drafts, and bills of exchange, found on his person after his arrest, gave an idea of the extent of his swindling transactions at that time.

In 1862 we find him in the French army in Mexico as a common soldier. He deserted to the Liberals, did somewhat later important service as a spy, and rose at last to the position of a great army contractor. At about this time, he asserts, he received the order which decorated

his breast while here. In 1863 he went to China, and from thence to East India, where he remained to the end of 1865, and where he accumulated a fortune by great cotton contracts with the Government. In Sombay, Edelmann again failed. In order more effectually to conceal his purpose, he, the even-ing before he absconded, gave his friends a splendid banquet, at which all the luxuries of the Indies were displayed. While his guests were still revelling amidst the pleasures of the table, he disappeared with all the ready money and went to Europe. This last exploit undoubtedly furnished him the large sums which he commanded on his arrival at Berlin.

His mean, bad character is illustrated by the way he tried to free himself of his wife, of whom, it seems, he became tired. She being it London, he wrote to her from Bombay, with directions to join him there, at the same time sending her money enough to pay her fare. When he knew her to be on the way, he left ombay, hoping that the poor, helpiess woman, without means or friends, would perish in the strange land. And, indeed, after her arrival there, she fell subject to the greatest distress, which was heightened by the circumstance of the reported death of her husband-a rumor by himself for obvious reasons. At last the British consul took her case in hand and sent her back to London, where she is still living

in needy circumstances. After his times of magnificence at Berlin. Edelmann visited all the different bathing places on the continent where gambling flourished, and, after he had lost all his money, set to swindling and contracting debts. It appears that lat rly he altogether depended on his dishonest nctions for a living, in which he was materially assisted by a young woman of great beauty and very elegant appearance and man-ners, who travelled with him and who sucseeded in victimizing many a young man, often to the amount of very large sums. She passed for a niece or an adopted daughter of Edelmann, but was, in fact, the illegitimate offspring of very obscure people at Friedburgh on the Elbe, lived for a time as servant girl at Altona, from whence she went to Rastatt, in Baden where she kept up a love affair with a subaltern officer at the garrison, and afterwards appeared at Baden-Baden as a member of the demi-monde Here it was that Edelmann became acquainted with her, surrounded her with luxury and elegance, and made her his tool and companion in She accompanied him to Hamburg and

Wiesbaden, and alterwards Nizza and Monaco.

At the latter place he represented to the proprietor of the gambling bank that his paletot, containing thirty-five thousand florins in drafts and securities, had been stolen from hin, and tried to induce him to lend him twenty-five thousand, in order to enable him to foreclose the Wieshaden, and afterwards Nizza and Monaco.

FIRST EDITION | payment of said drafts and bills in London. M. Blanc, however, could not see the point, and gave him one hundred francs to enable him to reach London. Thus Edelmann left Monaco, but not before he had swindled the porter of the hotel out of eight hundred francs, besides con-tracting debts with different parties about town.

He left his "niece" at Monaco as a kind of pledge of security, and at last, in order to get rid of her, she was given some hundred francs, with which she started for Frankfort to rejoin Edelmann. A few days after her arrival there he was arrested and disposed of as above.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial Affairs-Numbers, Condition, and Designs of the Indians.

The St. Louis Republican says:—
"Governor William A. Pile, of New Mexico,
has arrived in the city from Santa Fe, and gone to Washington, where he intends laying before the administration his plans, and to consuit about the general interests of the territory. The Governor represents New Mexico as good for mining, and the best stock country in the world. A considerable emigration is coming in from Texas and Arkansas. The quartz mining is prospering, but guich mining has almost ceased for want of water. The Marino mines are yield-ing very finely the present season.

"A short time since we gave the present status of Indian matters in General Hazen's depart-ment, extending to the borders of New Mezico. Governor Pile gives us the following statement regarding Indians in his territory:—Inside of New Mexico there are twenty thousand Indians. In the northern part of the territory are three tribes, the Utes, Hickory Apaches, and the Utabs, who are generally harmless and peaceable, and live by hunting and fishing. No trouble is expected in this quarter, unless the Government attempts to force the Utes (under a treaty which was obtained by getting some of the chiefs drunk one year ago) upon a reserva-tion some one hundred and lifty miles northwest of their present location on the Cimerone

"The Navajoes, ten thousand strong, having returned to their old country from the Boske Redonde, have been industrious the past sea-son, and raised good crops of oats, wheat, and vegetables. These Indians are now peaceable and quiet, with the exception of some three or four hundred professional thieves, who alternate in their rovings between the reservation and the southern Apache country on the Gila. If the Navajoe nation is judiciously managed, the Governor thinks no further serious trouble need

be apprehended from them.
"In the southern part of the territory of New Mexico the Gila and Musculara Apaches have been exceedingly troublesome all summer. Their principal object is the stealing of herds and the lunder of trains laden with freight. Ordinarily they do not murder, unless it becomes necessary in order to get away with their plunder.

"For defense against these marauders Gover nor Pile has authorized the organization of a mounted posse in each election district of the exposed counties. These hostile Indians number about twelve hundred, and the precincts from which the posse is to be raised number about sixty, which give a force adequate to put down

the outlaws.
"The Governor says he is confident that, if the Quaker system inaugurated at Washington does not interfere with his plans, he will put the territory, within the next three or four months, in a perfect condition of defense. Since the advent of Vincent Collyer no Quakers have been out there. There are about two thousand troops guarding the different posts or scattered about the territory."

TENNESSEE.

Strength of the Opposing Political Parties.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Oct. 2. To venture a general analysis of the vote of August last, it would be fair perhaps to say that of some 170,000 votes polled, 75,000 were Dam cratic, 35,000 conservative (i. e., men of Whig antecedents, and many of them Union men during the Rebellion), and 65,000 Republican and ultra radical. The Democracy, although seemingly passive during the canvass, are probably the best organized party; the conservatives are numerous, intelligent, and influen-tial, while the Republican element was long since demoralized and disorganized by its internal dissensions, personal quar-rels, and the excesses of the ultra faction, which, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances got the lead. The ordinary tendency of politics in the South would be an alliance between the Democratic and a majority of the conservative element. The latter plainly hold the balance of power, and can throw the victory with whatever side they unite their strength. Confident as the Democratic faction may be, the position which they hold is by no means secure. All depends upon good management, prudence, and fair play. Some are confident that on all questions there will be a perfect alliance between the conservatives and Democrats in the Legislature, which will meet next Monday, and that the most radical measures of the latter party can be carried almost without opposition.

The excesses of politics in this State for some

time past are full of instruction and admonition to the incoming regime. In medio tutissimus ibis. It is the part of gamblers and adventurers to risk everything, but not of statesmen. Theirs is a higher and nobler work, for it must affect the interests of all classes and conditions in private life, as well as the strength, prosperity, and honor of the State. We express the wishes of a great majority of the people in praying for a moderate line of policy, free from the excess of faction, and from all spirit of revenge and retaliation, in the approaching session of the Legislature.

A SLAVER.

Her Capture with 236 Natives on Board.

A British sailor writes from Aden:—
"We have been cruising about the coast of Arabia for the last seventy days, in search of slavers principally. Our boats away up and down the coasts and bays sixty miles distant, and ourselves chasing and boarding the dhows (slavers) in sight; one hundred and forty-four dhows were stopped and boarded, and I began to despair of ever taking a slaver again (i. e., a dhow laden with slaves), when on the 26th of May, at I P. M., our cutter went after a fellow. which with a long glass I watched intently: she was only 14' in sight, and swept in shore in the shallows. We made all preparation to prevent their escaping, both by land and sea, and already she had landed fifty of her crew and slaves This was a fatal mistake they made: the cutter was upon them almost instantly, turning one of the coves, and she made a dash at th dhow without the necessity of waiting for sup ports to come up, and carried her without los The Arabs on shore began firing behind recks but it was too late—their forces were divided and the Snider overhead soon brought them to The dhow was a slaver, with 236 slaves—a tre-mendous haul. She had a broadside gan with slugs to polish off our boat at night, and crew were of the Zoorg tribe, and bound to fight, with plenty of ball cartridge. She fell an easy prey, and it has considerably rejoiced al hands after the hard work we have had, and under which we were all rapidly getting played out. I am now on my road to Aden to land or dark friends; from there we go to Seychelles, then to Zanzibar, the Mozambique, and will b (D. V.) at Bombay about the end of November

-One or two incidents of the recent Maine election are worth noting. Brewer, the native place of Governor Chamberlain, threw less than 50 Democratic votes against nearly 400 for him. Lisbon threw 311 Republican votes and not one Democratic. The little town of Maxfield steadily votes 24 Republican year after year, and no op-position, while Benedicta, Aroostook county, re-

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

Attempt to Organize a Band of Robbers.

Some few years ago there came to this county from Indiana, says the Murfreesboro Monitor, a man by the name of John Carter, who, since that time, has made his home in the neighbor-hood of Smyrna. Carter represented himself as a Methodist preacher, and, so far as we know, until recently bore a good character; at least his rascality never came to light. From some cause, the suspicions of the citizens were aroused that all was not right with Carter, and a close watch was kept upon his movements, which culminated in his arrest on Friday last, on a charge of attempting to organize a band of robbers. He was taken to Smyrna on Saturday, and his case was investi-gated by Esquires McLaughlin, Boring, and Dillin. Several young men of the neighborhood —boys from twelve to sixteen years of age—tes-tified that Carter had made proposals to them to join his band. He stated to them that his plan was to disguise themselves and arrest those whom they suspected of having money and hang them by the neck until they disgorged: if that was not sufficient, to murder them for their money. He also stated that he had been connected with such a band prior to the war; that he had never committed murder himself, but that he had assisted in ilding the bodies of several killed by his gang. The young men whom he attempted to inveigle into his nefarious scheme are of the highest respectability, and their testimony was corroborative. After hearing the testimony the magis-trates concluded to bind him over to the Criminal Court. ffixing his bond at \$5000. Carter appealed pitcously to the bystanders for his security, saying that his statements to the young men were made in jest, and assuring them that he would not attempt to escape. Falling to procure ball, he was ordered to jail in this city.

During the progress of the trial the excitement in the village was very great, and fears were entertained that our county would again be the scene of a deed of violent lawlessness; to the honor of Rutherford be it said, better conusels prevailed, and the law was allowed to take Its course.

MYSTERIOUS.

The Secret Vaults Beneath Constantinople.

A correspondent of the French Journal Offi-cial writes as follows:—"About forty years ago, when a large house in Constantinople had sunk beneath the level of the soll, an immense series of subterranean vaults was discovered, sup-ported by magnificent marble pillars, which, judging by their rich decorations, were the work of Greek artists. Underneath the vaults is a lake of unknown extent and of consideradepth. This mysterious construction, of which history makes no mention, is supposed to extend under a considerable part of the city. The principal entrance, being the only one accessible to visitors, is situated in the court-yard of a private palace, the proprietor of which has a boat in which he amuses himself sailing about within a hundred yards of the entrance. Last month an Englishman, accompanied by a sailor, desired to explore the lake thoroughly; having obtained the necessary permission, he set forth on his adventurous journey, but never returned, he and the sailor having been asphyxiated beyond the reach of help. Another Englishman volunteered to go alone in search of them in another boat with six torches attached to it; for a long time the reflection of the torches upon the waters was visible to the onlookers at the entrance, until it was lost in the gloom and darkness. After an absence of two hours, he returned from his unsuccessful search com-pletely exhausted, and nearly choked with the foul air he had inhaled, having in his whole course seen the ranges of vaults and pillars uni-formly continued. The Turkish authorities have ordered the boat to be lifted, and prohibited erties from saiting on the lake, but still permit the curious to inspect this singular construction at the entrance, which reminds the beholder of the architectural wonders of ancient Egypt,

GENERALITIES.

The Prince Imperial. The Prince Imperial, of France, is utterly inprovided for. The life of the Empress was nsured four years ago in three different offices Paris, to the amount of £60,000 or £70,000. upposing any neglect to occur in keeping up these insurances, which on account of the pecu iar position were charged at an unusually high rate, the Prince, even at her death, would only possess the barren lands bequeathed to him last year by this father's eccentric cousin, Princess Bacelocchi, acalled Korn el Hamet, and situated in the Landes. The Emperor has not laid aside money; he has with lavish gene-rosity spent his civil list in keeping up a more hospitable and magnificent court than any other in Europe, as well as in profuse charities, but

from the country. The African Slave Trade. The Rev. Horace Waller writes thus to the (the 20th of September) from Zanzibar, under date August 3, speak of the activity of the slave trade upon the East Coast of Africa, and likewise mention the strenuous exertions on the part of her Majesty's cruisers in those waters to sup-The Arabs have lost a thousand slaves n the last three months, liberated from dhows bound for Arabian ports, although this is bu small percentage of those actually carried thither, and my correspondent remarks, 'quite enough have made the 'run' to bring down the

same lot next year to try their luck again.

There is a significant absence of all mention o

neither for himself, his wife, faor son has he

laid aside any portion of the money received

Dr. Livingstone's name in these letters. The Test Ouths.

A Richmond journal classifies the oaths propounded to the Legislative members as A, B, C and D, and explains them as follows:-D is the iron-clad, pure and unadulterated. B declares the member taking it will support the constitution of the State of Virginia, the Constitution of the United States—that he recognizes the social and political equality of all men be fore the law, and that he is not obnoxious to the anti-duelling law. A declares the member will support the Constitutions of Virginia and the nited States; that he is a citizen of Virginia, and that he is not obnoxious to the anti-duelling law. C is a combination of A and B, embracing the declaration of citizenship of Virginia and the recognition of the political equality of all men before the law. Members taking the iron-clad have to take either A, B, or C in addition Nearly all the Walker delegates have taken C and a few, the secretary informs us, A and B.

Morrissey After Fisk. Hon, John Morrissey, member of Congress for the Fifth district, made a summary collection, ew days since, of James Fisk, Jr., of \$80,000 or \$82,000, being the full amount of the cash balance of Mr. Morrissey involved through his brokers by the failure and flight of Fisk, Jr. from Wall street on Friday week. The summary process used was not of a corporeal nature. but simply an intimation, in very emphatic terms, through a mutual acquaintance, of what would follow in a week, or in six weeks, or whenever he dared show himself outside his intrenched office if the money was not forthcoming at once, to the uttermost penny The money came. Mr. Morrissey had nothing directly to do with Fisk or his gold corner, but he had to do with a highly-respectable young firm of brokers who were nearly rulned by Fisk on the occasion referred to. Mr. Morrissey is noted for his prompt and quiet way of doing business in Wall street, and is never ruffled by losses great or small when fairly and squarely incurred. But there are some "hard cases," it seems, he will not stand, and Fisk, Jr., is one of them .- N. Y. World.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tennessee Senatorship-The Contest Waxing Hot Between Johnson and Etheridge - Murders on the Plains - Consolidation of Express Companies -Discovery of Rich Gold Placers-Financial and . Commercial.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—Johnson in Clover and Bridal Chambers—His Fight with Etheridge-The ex-President Lends.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, October 7 .- The fight for the Senatorship is more exciting than ever. Johnson has his headquarters at the Maxwell House, the two finest rooms in the establishment-the bridal chambers—being appropriated to his use, He electioneers with as much vim as he ever did in his palmiest days. After legislative hours members begin to drop in, and in the evening it is not uncommon to see scores of Senators and Representatives seated around a long table, while the ex-President, with animation and earnestness, lays down the law and defends his

Etheridge holds forth at the City Hotel. He exhibits remarkable conversational powers. Johnson is certainly the most wily and politic of the two. Each has hosts of zealous friends, who are working as if the fate of the republic depended on the result. Viewing the whole matter from an impartial standpoint, it may be stated that Andy is still in the lead, and is likely to retain his advantage.

Doings of the Legislature. The organization of both houses was completed yesterday. The Governor did not send in his message, and is not likely to do so before Friday, as it is not yet completed. It is known that he will recommend the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, which recommendation will not be carried out. The State Debt.

Secretary Fletcher publishes a letter to-day in reference to the State finances. He takes a most hopeful view, and says that after consultation with nearly every member of the Legislature, he failed to find one who was in favor of repudiation.

Shooting at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6 .- A stabbing affray occurred in Hampton, on Monday afternoon, between a young man named Mansfield, formerly doing business here, and a man from the coun-They had some difficulty about business matters, which ended in a fight, in which Mansfield got the better of his antagonist, who, resolved on revenge, came to town armed with a Colt's revolver. He left the weapon at a store, but procured a club, and coming up behind Mansfield gave him a violent blow on the back of the neck, knocking him down. The countryman then ran away. Mansfield got up and commenced firing at his assailant. Two shots took effect on the person of the countryman. effect on the person of the countryman. Mansfield, in firing at the countryman, struck a passerby in the arm, and another shot struck a door in which a young lady was standing.

High Tide Predicted. The wiseacres have predicted a very high tide on Friday next, and those living on or near the beach are somewhat exercised in consequence. but are determined to wait and sec.

FROM THE WEST.

New Pincer Mines Discovered-Murders by the Savages. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Oct. 7 .- Miners from Elk creek and other streams flowing into Sashitch, one hundred and fifty miles north of Fort Benton, report that rich placer mines have been discovered, but they were driven out by the Indians. The mutilated bodies of two men murdered by the Indians were found on Tuesday, within thirty miles of this city.

Cinnabar and Quicksilver Discovered—Accidental Death of a Officer. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SANTA FE, Oct. 7 .- The Rio Grande Gazette.

published at Las Cruces, September 26, contains the following:-Officers from Fort Bayard report a large vein of cinnabar discovered near Bayors. Quantities of quicksilver were found in the sand near

Major McCumber, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Bowie, was accidentally killed, a few days since, by the falling of a tree.

the lode.

The Tucson stage of Wednesday brings a report of the finding of the bodies of two men near San Pedro Crossing, murdered by Apaches,

FROM THE PLAINS.

Consolidation of Express Lines Soldiers for Western Forts The Red Steckings. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 7 .- Wells, Fargo & Co, have effeeted a consolidation of their various lines on the Pacific coast with the Pacific Express, of which H. D. Bacon is President, thus giving Wells, Fargo & Co. the entire territory as far east as Promontory. The Union Pacific Railroad Company Express commenced running etween Omaha and Promontory on Tuesday, in full harmony with Wells, Fargo & Co., west of Promontory, and the United States and American Express Companies east and south of

Three hundred soldiers arrived from the South resterday en route to the forts West. The Cincinnati Red Stockings will arrive here from Sacramento on Sanday, and will play the

THE LATE FLOOD.

Omaha Club on Monday.

The Lehigh and Schuvlkill Railroad Repaired. The following telegram has just been re-

CATASAUQUA, Oct. 7-E.W. Clark, Esq.:-The damage to the Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroads at this point is about repaired, and we have a clear track the whole length of our line. We shall pass passengers and coal trains to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

spot and quiet affont,

LONDON, Oct. 7—11 A.M.—Consols, for money 98%, for account, 93%, 293%; U.S. 5-20s of 1862, 84%; of 1865, old, 83%; of 1867, 82%. Erie Rallroad, 24%; lliinois Central, 94%; Great Western, 28%. Ameri-Common rosin, 6s. 9d. 66s. 6d. Sugar dull on the

VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Plan to Overthrow the Present Legislature.

The New York Herald this morning prints the fol-

lowing as coming from Richmond last hight:— Though the proposition made in the radical caucus to second from the General Assembly was defeated after midnight yesterday, it still remains under con-sideration and is being discussed to-night. As far as disclosed, the plan is that those members who could disclosed, the plan is that those members who could take the test oath would organize a separate and distinct body of both branches of the Legislature, elect temporary officers, and, as they would necessarily be without a quorum, adjourn from day to day until those who ran as candidates and received the next highest number of votes could be sworn in. As soon as a quorum could be obtained the two self-constituted houses would ratify the fourteenth and afteenth amendments, elect United States Senators and fill all the offices provided for by the Constitution, such as Supreme, Circuit, and County Judges, and the offices of Treasurer, First and Second Auditor, Secretary of State, etc. In the meantime the radicals are to retain their seats in the present Additor, secretary of State, etc. In the meantime the radicals are to retain their seats in the present illegal body, so called, against the proceedings of which they have already entered a protest, to be spread on the journal, and the sessions of the seceded body are to be held at night. It is authoritatively stated that this plot is suggested by radical leaders in Congress, and Charles H. Perter, Representative elect, is its champion here, though he is a personal enemy of Ben Butler, who imprisoned him at the Rip-Raps, when in command of the Department of Norfolk during the war. Hon, J. H. Platt, another radical Congressman elect, is apposed to this movement. He proved too strong for Porter in the caucus last hight, and defeated it by two votes. Its advocates, however, are persevering, and it is fully expected the plot will be matured, and an appeal made to Congress to recognize the Legislature thus created as the legal representative body of the people of Virginia.

The Governors message will be read to-morrow, and the footeasth amade will be footeasth and controlled to the process the controlled to the process to the controlled to the process the controlled to the process to the controlled to the process to the controlled to the process the process the process the controlled to the process the proce the radicals are to retain their seats in the presen The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

and the fourteenth amendment will probably be rati-fied. Up to the present there has been nothing said about the Senatorial question. Candidates will be determined upon in the caucus by the Walker party

SICKLES' NOTE.

The President Pronounces the Published Synopsis Bogus.

Writes the Herald's Washington correspondent:—
A correspondent from Madrid recently gave to the American public what purported to be a correct abstract of Minister Sickles' note to Regent Serrano, and in some parts professed to give the exact language employed to express the views of our Government on the Cuba question. The character of the note, as thus represented, was most extraordinary as a diplomatic document. It represented Sickles as accusing the Soanish government of countenances. as accusing the Spanish government of countenanc-ing "horrible atrocities," "cold-blooded murders and assassinations" and other enormities that modern civilization could not tolerate. It made Sickles call assassinations" and other enormities that modern civilization could not tolerate. It made Sickles call Spain a poverty-stricken country, and at the same time delivered a sort of Fourth of July oration to the venerable Serrano. The document altogether was remarkable for "hiralutin"—very unlike Sickles' style and certainly highly inappropriate in a dipiomatic paper. With a view to ascertaining the genuineness of this alleged note, your correspondent to-day called at the White House and laid the document as published before President Grant, who, after running through it in his sharp, quick manner, remarked that it was evidently bogus; that although all the official information on the subject had not yet been received, still there was no doubt that Minister Sickles had not employed such extraordinary language in his negotiations with the Spanish Government. The President further stated that all the information on this important subject would be given to the public on the inpeting of Congress, and then the country would have an opportunity to judge fairly. This means, of course, that, accompanying his message, he will transmit to Congress copies of all the correspondence that has taken place during the Cuban-Sickles negotiations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Getz vs. Piper. An action to recover money paid for shares upon a guarantee that they would pay 3 per cent, a month, which they falled to do. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff \$304. Thomas A. McDonald vs. Charles Prentzle and

John Urian. An action of replevin to recover a set of panoramic paintings seized under a distress for lieged arrears of rent, the plaintiff aileging payment. On trial. District Court, No. 2 Judge Hare.

C. J. Fell & Bro. vs. Wright, Gillies & Bro. An action to recover damages for breach of contract for the nurchase of cinnamon. Before reported. dict for the plaintiffs, \$1151-25, in gold and silver coin of the United States. Angelina Palethorp, trustee, vs. Seligman Abeles.

An action to recover damages for injury done to premises during defendant's tenancy, he having contracted to make all accessary repairs and to

the property in good condition, which, it is alleged, he failed to do. On triai. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Prison cases were before the Court to-day.
Andrew Dougherty, alias Azthony O'Donald,

pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.
Clarence Ward pleaded guilty to a charge of James Randolph and George Dodd pleaded guilty

to a charge of larceny.

Bridget Stewart was convicted of a charge of larceny.

Nicholas Palmer, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a watch, which he stole from a tayern down town.

Annie Russell, colored, was convicted of the lar-ceny of twelve dollars, which she forcibly took from

the person of an old lady in whose house she was THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New

York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.

"The anomalous ease in the money market is a

curious contrast to the activity and stringency which prevailed not more than a week ago. No only is very little money leaving the city, but some of the banks report the receipt of funds from the West, where the arrivals of wheat have been so light that debts due the East have to be settled by shin ments of currency instead of produce. We have in this situation of affairs another of the many legacies of the recent gold speculation. The utter demoraliza-tion of the gold market has left the street with large amounts of gold on hand, the inability to dispose of which retains the premium far below the figure from which the late movement started. The questions are the control of tion is, will the farmers of the West sell their produce at the lower prices brought about by the fall in gold, or will they hold back into the winter, as they can do with some varieties, and as they have in a few instances in former years, with a view to create a rise in prices? Whatever decision they shall arrive at, our city is just now enjoying the vantage of an easy condition of the money market. The impression is so general, however, that the re-laxation is not natural but accidental, and may at any moment give way to stringency, that few operations are based upon it. The Sub-Treasury has received and disbursed a large quantity of frac tional currency, but the small denominations of greenbacks are not forthcoming. Treasurer Spinner sends word that the Department cannot get them ready for a few weeks at least. It is said that at the meeting of the Clearing House Association on Tuesday the point was made and seemed to meet the general approval of the bank officials present that it is dishonorable for a ban kto demand, on the day the check is drawn, currency on the certified check of another bank. The custom is for all checks to be considered as good until the settlement of the differences between the banks are made the next day at the Clearing House. The rate on call to-day ranged from six to seven per cent, at which accounts were nearly all made up by two o'clock. Those who had money over had difficulty in placing balances even at lower than these figures. The easier feeling in money leads to a better demand for commercial paner, but buyers outside of the banks, where the rate is nominally seven per cent., hold for a discount all the way from nine to fifteen per cent. A good all the way from nine to litteen per cent. A good deal of prime paper sells in the vicinity of eleven per cent. Foreign exchange was not so active today, but rates were nominally at yesterday's quotations. Out of second hands prime bankers' sixty day sterling sold at 109 %. The supply of bills was better and the demand less. It was, however, after the Wednesday steamer. The Government market opened with great buoyancy in the general screnity which characterized early operations at the Stock which characterized early operations at the Stoc Exchange, and 67's sold at 118. After the Govern Exchange, and 67s sold at 118. After the Government purchase, where the offerings were nearly ten millions of bonds, the whole market gave way again and prices went back to nearly the lowest made since the panic. The lowest price at which the bonds were offered was 115.55 and the highest 118, which are as usual, ex coupon. General Butterfield advertises to-night that, by direction of the Treasure of the United States, the Treasury will invest \$181,856.49-100, or as near that amount as can be vest \$181,556 49-100, or as near that amount as can be

adjusted, in fige-twenty bonds in addition to the gular purchase of one million announced for to-morrow. The amount will be added to the awards at the opening. The additional amount is for the inking fund, and is representative of the accrued interest on the bonds which have been already purchased for the sinking fund. chased for the sinking fund.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 1893.

The local Money market to-day and during the current week has been characterized by the case which usually attends the reaction following panics. The banks continue short of funds, and are obliged to employ their means with great circumspection. There is not a very strong current of money either towards the West or South, but it must be sufficiently strong to balance the receipts thence, as the banks apparently are making little progress towards strengthening their position.

The current rates for loans vary little from those of yesterday, but the market continues very unsettled. Gold opened strong this morning at 131%, and rapidly advanced to 131%, with a further advance protable before the close of business.

Government securities are quiet, and the new

probable before the close of business.

Government securities are quiet, and the new issues were especially firm. There is no disposition here to speculate either in gold or bonds.

There was less firmness in the stock market today, but a fair business was effected. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102, City sixes were in better demand. Sales of new at 100%, with 67% bid for the old issues. Lehigh gold loan closed at about 95%. Reading Railroad was rather quiet and a shade

lower, selling at 4864812. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56356256, b. o. Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was taken at 2852812, 69 was bid for Norristown, 36 for North Pennsylvania, 38 for Catawissa preferred, and 29 for Philadelphia and

In Canal shares no sales were reported, 3414 was

In Canal shares no sales were reported. 34¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. Mechanics' Bank sold at 33½.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., which is payable at their office, No. 308 Walnut street, on and after Friday, October 15. The stockholders of this company are entitled to subscribe at par for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares that may be standing in their names at the closing of the looks on the light heaten. The of eight shares that may be standing in their names at the closing of the books on the 39th instant. The subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-flive per cent. each, payable in the months of twenty-flive per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and June, 1870. The subscription books are now opened until November 1. The Lehigh Valley Railroad stock is too well known as a first-class investment to need any special recommendation, and there is no doubt that this new issue will be taken up immediately.

PHLADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

\$2990 City 68, N. .. 18.10156 100 Reading .30dsa*5 48 \$2000 Pa 68 1 8e. ... 102 100 do ... c. 48 \$2000 Am Gold ... 13156 100 do ... 48.4 48 Mech Bk ... 18.2 200 do ... 18.300 48 50 sh Penna R. ... 56 4 100 do ... 48 3 do 18.56 40 do ... c. 47 94 4 do ... 56 5 100 do ... 580, 4836 100 do ... 580, 4836 100 sh Reading .b10. 48 55 100 sh O C& AR ... 38 100 do ... c. 48 100 do ... b30, 3846 55 do ... 48 100 do ... b30, 3846 50 do ... 48 100 do ... b30, 3846 50 do ... 48 100 do ... 48 100 do ... b30, 3846 50 do ... 48 100 do ... 48 100 do ... 48 100 do ... 48 100 do ... 48 100

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1831, 119½@119½; 5-208 of 1852, 119½@119½; do. 1864, 119@119½; do. July, 1865, 117½@117½; do. July, 1865, 117½@118; do. July, 1865, 117½@118; do. July, 1868, 117½@118; SS. 10-40. 108½@108½; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 68 108@108½. Gold, 131½@132½. Market steady.

MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

AUTOLOGY JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119%; 5-20s of 1802, 119%@120; do., 1864, 119@119%; do., 1865, 119@119%; do., do., 1867, 119%; do., do., 1867, 117%@118; do. do., 1867, 117%@118; do., do., 1868, 117%@118; do., do., 108%@109; 6s, 108@108%; Gold, 131%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. R. 1734 West. Union Tele... 364
N. Y. & Erie Raii... 324 Toledo & Wabash R. 56
Ph. and Rea. R. 955 Mil. & St. Paul R com 685
Mich. S.R. 844 Mil. & St. Paul pref. 813
Clev. and Pitts. R. 94
Chi. and N. W. com 714
Chi. and N. W. pref. 84
Chi. and R. I. R. 1054 Tennessee 68, new 534
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 843
Pacific Mail Steam... 68
Market irregular.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Oct. 7 .- There is no change in Quer itron Bark, and No. 1 is offered at \$39 % ton, without inding purchasers.

There is rather more inquiry for Cloverseed, and 200 bushels sold in lots at \$7-25@7-75, as to quality. Small sales of Timothy at \$4@4-25 % bushel. The receipts of Flaxseed are small, and it is taken on

arrival at \$2.55.
The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and prices The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and prices are irregular and drooping. Only 7@800 bushels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.25@5.75 per bushel; extra, \$6@6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7; Indiana and Obio do. do. at \$6.50@7.25; 600 bushels on secret terms; and fancy lots at \$7.75@9. There is very little Rye Flour here, and it sells at \$0.25@6.31%. Prices of Corn Meai are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat are liberal, and the market is very dull. Sales of 4000 bushels red at \$1.40@1.45, and white at \$1.45@1.50. Rye is steady at \$4.98, Corn is unsettled and declining. Sales of 4000 bushels at \$1.04@1.05 for Pennsylvania and Western yellow.

\$1 04@1 05 for Pennsylvania and Western yellow.

and 98c.@\$1 for Fennsylvania and Western yellow, and 98c.@\$1 for mixed. Oats are dull, and 1c. lower, with sales of 8000 bushels State and Western at 58@61c, 1000 bushels New York Barley sold at \$1.30. Whisky is firm, with sales at \$1.23@1.25 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. New York, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamships Lafayette, from Havie: England, from Livernool; Bellona, from London; and Miorro Castle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 7. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with malse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with malse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with malse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Sohr Electa Bailey, Smith, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, 13 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Express, ——, 4 days from Greensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Schr Express, ——, 4 days from Oreensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Schr W. B. McShaine, Adams, 14 days from James river, with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Schr Bowdoin, Raudall, 12 days from Portland, with headings to Geo C. Carson & Co.

Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence.

Schr Bliza and Rebisca, Price, from Bristol, R. I.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Fall River.

Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr H. J. Holwsy, Thompson, from Boston.

Schr R. S. Miller, Godfrey, from Warren, R. 1.

Schr R. S. Miller, Godfrey, from Bartimore, with a Tug Thomas Jefferson.

Alen, from Baltimore, with a two of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrinow, from Havre-de-Grace, with two of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Alfred, Burt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th uit. Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yes-terday.

terdas.

Barque Pauline, Krujer, hence, at Swinemunde 23d ult.

Brig Ella Maria, Berry, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult.,

for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig P McPherson, Mason, for Philadelphia, sailed

from Malaga 20th ult.