Terrific Gale in New England Seme De'alls of the Great Damage Done The Loss Not Less than Two Millions.

We quote from the Calais (Me.) Advertiser some details of the damage done by the great storm on Manage the calais of the damage done by the great storm on the calais of the damage done by the great storm on the calais of the damage done by the great storm on the calais of th

We quote from the Calais (Me.) Adverticus some details of the damage done by the great storm on Monday wight last:—

"The gale of the 9th, in its force and destructiveness, was nothing in comparison to this. It commenced to rain and blow about 6 o'clock in the evening, and kept on increasing in violence and power till about 10, when it had reached its greatest power and began to luit. It did an incalculable amount of damage all ever the country, as far as we can learn. From Robbinston to Calais, a distance of twelve miles, there is hardly a person who has not had a barn, shed, or house more or less damaged or trees aproofed. It is the same from Calais to Princetoz, some fifteen larns and houses having been unroofed, blown down or injured in some way. We are informed that on the Little Ridge, on the St. Stephen side, there is hardly a barn left standing. One man, near the Rolling Dam, had his barn blown down, and a horse, yoke of oxen, two cows and a hog killed. We hear of quite a number of persons having been severely injured by falling buildings. A Mr. Shaw, on his way to St. Stephen, on crossing the Waweig bridge, when part of the way ever his horse stopped, and would not go on; he got out to see what the reason was, and found some planks gone. He then set out to go back, but found planks gone in the rear of his carriage, and he could go neither back nor forward. So he left his horse standing there, and made out to get ashore on one of the stringers. Next morning he went to see what had become of his horse, and found him drowned some distance up the river."

In Calais and St. Stephen miles of fences are

horse, and found him drowned some distance up the river."

In Calais and St. Stephen miles of fences are lying prostrate. About seventy feat of the Ferry Point bridge was blown off. A newshouse owned by George Hutchinson was blown off its posts some eight feet, and the chimneys knocked down, and nearly all the plastering shaken off the walls. The chimney fell on their bed. They had left the house early in the evening for fear. Many other houses, mills and barns were seriously damaged by losing their roofs, and in several cases they were blown down. One of the pillars of the Methodist meeting house is blown off. Many fruit and shade trees were blown down. The account continues:

"On the St. Stephen side the damage done is greater than on this. There the tower of the Episcopal Church was blown down, a damage to the building of some \$1200 or \$1500. We understand Rev. Mr. Satterly, the pastor, had a fine library in a room in the tower, which was scattered around in very direction, and, between the wind and the rain, any all destroyed, involving a loss of several hundard dellars to him. The Lintercalist meetinghouse

arly all destroyed, involving a loss of several hun-id dollars to him. The Universalist meeting house Milltown, St. Stephen, was blown down, and, with its fine organ is now a heap of ruins. In its fall it came nigh crushing the dwelling of P. Curran to atoms; but it escaped with slight damage. The Society estimate their loss at upwards of \$12,000. The rafters on the new Methodist meeting house, which had been erected last week, were blown down, and the building injured over \$1000."

A time new hermer just off the stocks, built in St.

which had been erected last week, were blown down, and the building injured over \$1000."

A fine new barque, just off the stocks, built in St. Andrews, left there during the day for Lepreaux, to take in a cargo of lumber, was driven on the rocks, broke in two, and all hands lost.

The Eastport (Mc.) Sentinel says the gale there was the most severe they ever experienced, and lays the damage at \$100,000. It seys:—"All day Monday a heavy wind prevalled, gradually increasing till 5 or 6 o'clock P. M., when it blew a gale, and was reckoned the heaviest blow of the season; but its force and fury was not yet half felt. Between the hours of 7 and 9 it culminated in the most fearful tornado ever witnessed here. Huge trees, whose welcome shade and handsome appearance had made them precious and ornamental to our streets—trees that had stood with firmness the fiercest of storms for years—were torn up by the roots and hurled about as slender limbs. Families resting in fancied security in their usually quiet and peaceful homes were suddenly brought to realize the severity and force of the storm by the crashing, creaking, and thunder-ing over their heads and rushing frantically into the of the storm by the crashing, creaking, and thunder-ing over their heads, and rushing frantically into the open air, find their house roofless. Or if their build-ing is not of the most substantial kind, and is in a position exposed to the fury of the wind, it is carried from its foundation and in some instances soon tumbles to pieces. Portions of roofs, ends of buildings are torn out, and the loose boards and timbers sent whiring through the air, periling the life and limbs of all who happen in the way. Chimneys, by actual count, during a walk through the town, to the number of 103 were blown over, most of them breaking close to the roof, and laying at full length

and in perfect condition against the roof. The damage to property about the harbor was immense. From Griffin's store to the steamboat wharf not a building or a wharf remains, the whole space being filled with the ruins of vessels, stores, goods. harbor was damaged, the storehouses were thrown down, and the wharves nearly all ruined. At Broad Cove seven schooners are piled up on Cony's beach, some total wrecks, and others sustaining scarcely any injury. Barns, smokehouses, churches, and dwellings were almost all sufferers from the gale. Seven vessels are ashore at Rumery's Bay. At West Quoddy Bay there were twenty-seven sait of vessels lying at anchor at the commencement of the gale, of which we learn there were three brings and two which we learn there were three brigs and two

schooners dismasted, and two vessels ashore, and nearly the whole fleet injured to some extent. A Robbinston fourteen barns were destroyed, and many head of cattle and horses killed. At Perry twenty barns and shops were blown down or un-roofed, and there was much destruction of stock Twenty-live buildings were destroyed in Pembroke and a great many others were badly damaged. At Lubec, Charlotte, Whiting, and other places, the damage was very extensive. Perilons Voyage of the Steamer New York.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 9.

A passenger has communicated to us the following account of the escape of the steamer New York, of the International Line, under perilous circumstances, on her trip from St. John to Boston, in the late

The voyage as far as Eastport was pleasant as usual. The wind, which had been blowing freshly from the southeast all the forenoon, gradually increased, so that by 3 o'clock P. M., when the boat was ready to start, it was deemed imprudent to continue the voyage. The direction of the wind and its increasing violence rendered it unsafe for the vessel to remain at the wharf, and Captaia E. B. Winchester sought shelter and safety for his ship in a land-locked cove, a course the wisdom of which was fully demonstrated by succeeding events, as the wharves and vessels lying in the docks at Eastport were nearly

we steamed into Rumery's Bay, and having the high land of Lubec between us and the wind, cast anchor at 4 P. M. under the land, less than half a league off. A number of consters, loaded with lumber, had also sought shelter there. It seemed imposle but that with the high land so near and so high between us and the gale we should be able to ride it out in safety. But how little did we know of the strength and violence of the elements! The gale kept steadily increasing, with darkness and rain, till $T_{2\sigma}$, when the hurricane deck was started up from its fastenings for half its length on one side, the roof and sides of the main saloon on the main deck swaying and bending like pasteboard. Every moment threatened to unroof the state-rooms and saloon cabin, where there were at least a hundred passengers, who, in that event, would have been instantly swept into in that event, would have been instantly swept into the sea. The scene presented was awfal. Strong men turned pale; children and women screamed; some knelt in prayer. Officers of the boat threw life-preservers into the state rooms. It is the unanimous opinion, so far as I have been able to gather it, that had our anchorage held, the ship would have survived but a few moments longer. She must, to all appearance, have been torn to pieces, so far as her upper works were concerned She must, to all appearance, have been tora to pieces, so far as her upper works were concerned, by the fury of the tempest. Providentially—in answer to prayer, no doubt—she partied both her chain cables and lost both her anchors, the larger of which had held her in Pamileo Sound, in the gale during the war when all else about her went down or ashore. This was our salvation. She yielded to the wind which she could not otherwise have withstood. We then were in the hand of God alone, drifting like a feather before that wild tempest. He guided us, for when we struck the lee shore it was upon mud bottom, in a sheltered cove, where we lay for near an hour, while the tempest was spending its fury. We went on a little before high water of the highest tide known for years; and after being tied to the trees awhile it was found to be necessary, in order to save the ship, to get her on before low water. So by some means known to better sallors than myself, she was got off of that lee shere in such that the same than any self, she was got off of that lee shere in such that the same than myself, she was got off of that lee shere in such than myself, she was got off of cantain and than myself, she was got off of that lee shere in such But to the consternation of captain crew, it was found, when we were out to see again, that the rudder was unmanagable, the rudder-post having been broken short off, as was afterwards

found, against the shore or some reef while drifting And here we were at sea in a bay full of islands, reefs, and jutting points, on a moonless night, with-out rudder or anchor, and the gale still lying furi-

FIRST EDITION

ons'y upon us, though much abated. How we were then saved who can tell? Was it not through more chan human skill? By steaming first one way and then the other, as approach to rocks or land made it necessary, the winds and currents favoring, we were differed back to Eastport and into the very wharf we had left nine hours before, as handsomely as though it had been a caim day and all the ship's gear perfect.

fect.
Strong resolutions of approval and admiration of the admirable skill and conduct of the captain and crew were passed by the grateful and happy passengers, and Rev. A McKeown, of Buston, a passenger, was called on to offer a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the great deliverance.

"OUT ON THE THIRD."

More About "Divorces Without Publicity"-A Happy Brooklyn Couple Separated by a Gay

Happy Brooklyn Couple Separated by a Gay Becelver—The Allsdeeds of a New York Judge. Says the N. Y. San of this morning:—
On the 23d of March, 1855, William H. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, married Jane A. Johnson, at the residence of her parents in Lawrence street of that city.
Mr. Lockwood had a good business and the young couple at once started in housekeeping, and lived without any break to the current of their happiness until 1861. During this period three children were born to them, and the family was as happy as any family might wish to be.

In 1861 Charles J. Smith, the well-known member of the Atlantic nine, entered this happy domestic circle as a boarder, continuing that relation nine months, when he changed his habitation, though still continuing to visit the family as a friend, "and he and Mr. Lockwood were on the most intunate terms of friendship, travelling out evenings together.

he and Mr. Lockwood were on the most intunate terms of friendship, travelling out evenings together, going to places of amusement in company, and acting in every way like the fastest friends. All this time, as appears by the sequel, Smith, while acting as the friend of the husband, was secretly undermining the affections of the wife."

This state of affairs lasted till 1865, when, through

This state of affairs lasted till 1865, when, through some friends, Mr. Lockwood made the discovery that Smith habitually visited his house in the daytime during his absence, and this fact had become so notorious that his neighbors all spoke of it. Shortly after this, in the course of his business, Mr. Lockwood had occasion to go down the bay with an outgoing vessel, and on leaving told his wife he would not be home that night.

He got home, however, about 11 o'clock, but his wife was absent. He didn't know what to make of it until nearly midnight, when she and the festive Smith came in in the best possible humor with themselves and all the world. For the first time Lockwood began to think there was something wrong.

wood began to think there was something wrong, and ordered Smith never to set foot in his house again. This had the effect opposite to that intended, for the wife and her paramour used to meet in all sorts of places outside.

He still believed in his wife, and thought no harm

until one evening, in the year 1867, during the absence of his wife, he was looking in her trunk for

senge of his wife, he was looking in her trunk for something when a letter with a photograph enclosed in it caught his eye and commanded his attention. The photograph was that of Smith, and the letter, which is one of the most unique specimens of loveletters ever seen by the public eye, is as follows:

New York, July 16, 1889.—Once Mins:—Have they robbed me of all I hold dear on this earth, and is it possible you can forget me, or can I now think that the one I love so well will still be mine as of old? Janie, you have no idea how hard it is to part with you; but, if it is so decreed, why I must bear theyoke meek y and try and farget; but, darling, as a brother would commit a sister to the safe keeping of another, so do I commit you to him, boping in so doing that he will treat the gift as she deserves—kindly and appreciatively; and if you see your "cup of happiness" running over at some future time, why just give one thought occasionally of poor me, who as long as earth lasts will never love again.

But if it is possible for you to think of me now as of old, why it will not be long before we may have the pleasure of mingling in each other's society and pleasures of this life as we have often wished for. I know I am doing wrong in one sense of the word, and right in the other; namely, the love that has spring up in my heart for you can never, never be effaced, and as for loving another, it would be impossible. Until I see you, farewell.

On her return Mr. Lockwood showed the letter to his wife, and she admitted that it was from

On her return Mr. Lockwood showed the letter to his wife, and she admitted that it was from Smith. She said she just kept it to show "that Charife ran as much after her as she did after him." The result of this was of course separation, and Mr. Lockwood, almost frenzied by the wrong done to him, went to California. During his absence the false wife and paramour instituted a suit for diverce against him on the ground of adultery, through one of those New York lawyers who make a specialty of

getting "divorces without publicity."

The case was sent to a referee named Bearmes, and the principal witness was a man giving his name as John J. Clark, and his residence as Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in this city, who swore to having seen Mr. Lockwood commit adultery in New York, in February, 1808, and on this a decree of divorce was granted, and the wife and her paramour were married.

her paramour were married.

Mr. Lockwood returned a few months ago, and
found himself a divorced man and his wife bearing another name. He produced the services of Messrs. Veeder and Wood, and set to work to find how the thing had been done. He produced the evidence as above, and found that no such man as Clark had ever lived in the locality he gave as his residence, that there was no house of prostitution in the place in which it had been sworn to have been committed, and other facts, which, when presented to Judge Cardozo in the form of affidavits, cause I an order of the court annulling the previous decree of divorce. Mr. Lockwood has now instituted a suit for divorce

acknowledging himself the author of the above letter, he denies any improper intimacy with Mrs. Lockwood, and asserts that he only visited her house at the repeated request of Mr. Lockwood,

SUBMARINE.

Injury to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. From the London Star, Sept. 27.

A fresh injury is reported to have happened to one of the cables of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The accident which has caused the parting of the cable has occurred about seventy miles from Heart's Content, near the locality of the former fractures of the line. The injured cable is the one laid in 1866 and which has alone suffered from casualties. The present is the fourth fracture that has occurred in and which has alone suffered from casualties. The present is the fourth fracture that has occurred in the 1860 cable on the Newfoundland side. About six weeks since a fault was also discovered in the same cable a short distance from Valentia. A steamer has been for some time past lying off the harbor, waiting for fair weather to proceed to the spot where the fault exists, to repair the damage. The cause of these fractures has not yet been distinctly stated, but there is reason to believe that the course taken in laying the cable—the latter portion having been laid in a heavy log—was over rough sanken rocks, and that the cable has been injured by chafing upon them. The first injury to the cable off Heart's Content had every appearance of being caused by an them. The first injury to the cable off Heart's Content had every appearance of being caused by an iceberg settling down upon it. The second injury bore traces of wilful damage, and suspicion attaches to a strange craft, which, during the time of the excitement about the Fenians, was seen hovering near the spot where the rupture took place. The 1865 cable remains perfectly safe, as it is laid in a channel that was carefully surveyed. This is the cable which was lost in the attempt to lay it by the original Atlantic Telegraph Company, When the Anglo-American Company took up the When the Anglo-American Company took up the work in 1866 they were successful in their task, and having laid the cable which they had on board the Great Eastern, they returned to mid-ocean and grap-pled with and raised the lost cable of the previous year, which has ever since continued to work uninterruptedly, while its younger brother has suffered from not less than five mishaps. But for the singular good luck of the Angio-American Company, which enabled them to pick up the lost cable from the bed of the Atlantic, communication with America would have been interrupted on five occasions, and each time for a considerable period. In order to provide against contingencies such a these which have just occurred, a quantity of surplus cable has been stored at Heart's Content, which may be put on board ship there and at once made availabic, so as to render unnecessary the delay and ex-pense of making the voyage the whole distance across the Atlantic by the repairing ships. Fortunately, the communication between the two

ast was larger than upon any day on which the line has been open for messages.

ountries has not been interrupted for a moment b he failure of this 1866 cable, and we are informe

that the number of messages sent through on Friday

Acquittal of the Famous Blackswith.

Says the New York Tribune of Saturday mornno one. Aside from his character, the case agains him was weak. A man who goes around town all the evening, visiting concert saloons and rum shops, drinking freely, and mixing with low company, is apt to lose money by robbery or otherwise, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, if he falls in with a dozen strangers, gets in a quarrel, and is robbed, the chance is small that he can tell accurately who did it. In the present case, the complainant was the only one who could tell whether Variey robbed him; and on this vital point he was not at all sure; therefore, on legal grounds at least, the prisoner was set free. This case owes its importance to the character of

the alteged offender. He keeps one of the most notoriously wicked dens in New York; he is the head of a strong organization of shoulder-hitters who do the hard work and hard voting of Tammany Hall. He is constantly under surveillance of the police as a man to be closely watched. His theatrical night to California, his capture, and the sensational articles about him constantly appearing in the newspapers, are all so much capital for next month, when Mr. Varley will doubtless appear in the political field as an innocent martyr, and work with even more efficiency than ever for the good friends who brought him back from the gold regions, ostentationsly tried him when there was no probability of his conviction, and shed secret tears of giadness when a jury of his countrymen had given him the liberty so urgently necessary for party interests in his section of the city. Henceforthlet us duly respect Justice and William Varley, Esq.

PARAGUAY.

An Epitaph on the War between the Para-guayans and the Allies.

The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 ster-ling and 100 men per diem; it has cost the Argentine Republic about £6000 and twelve men per diem; and Montevideo acout £800 and two men daily, which sum up as follows:—Brazil, fifty-six months, £65,-250,000 sterling and 168,000 men; Argentine Republic, fifty-two months, £2,360,000 and 18,720 men; Montevideo, £1,248,000 and 3120 men. Making a total of £66,888,000 sterling and 189,840 men, as the cost of the war to the ellies. This is not a mere speculative calculation, but a return based on most authentic sources.

At first sight it would appear that the losses of Brazil seem out of all proportion; but it must be borne in mind that more than three-fourths of the burden of the war fell on the imperial ally; the whole of the deet and most of the land forces belonged to Hrazil, and it is stated by well-informed carried that the actual crays in Paragram consists. parties that the actual army in Paraguay consists as follows:—22,000 Brazilians, 3000 Argentines, and 1000 Orientals, the last-named being in reality Para-

The injury sustained by Brazil will hardly be re-covered in the present century; that caused to Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be repaired by ten years of peace, but the blow to Para-guny has been final and destructive. Brazil has gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she had not before, but the loss in men and money is incalculable. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have gained by an extraordinary influx of gold and a great trade in army supplies, but they have lost in every other respect; many growing enterprises have been checked or abandoned, the administration of rural matters and interests has been totally forgotten, and security for life and property has greatly diminished.

The fuure of Paraguay is a blank. The allies have given it liberty, but the country is now a howling wilderness, which once bloomed like the happy valley of Rasselas. Details of the Comte d'En's Campaign.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Sept. 7. The news from Paraguay appears to warrant the presumption that the war is virtually at its end, although Lopez, it is most probable, has secured his retreat, with a small force, through the devotion of his army, and may yet give trouble.

After the Comte d'Eu, with the bulk of the Bra-

After the Comte della, with the blink of the Brazilian army, and small contingents of Argentine and Oriental troops, in all about 18,000 men, had reached Valenzueia, he pushed on without delay towards Peribebuy, driving the Paraguayan skirmishers, and arrived before that capital on the 10th of August, inding it fortified, mounted with ten cannon, and carrivened by 1501 to 2000 men. The need of progarrisoned by 1600 to 2000 men. The need of pro-tecting from overwhelming force an expedition de-tached to try and occupy Barreiro delayed the attack a day, but on the morning on the 12th Peri-bebuy was bombarded and stormed, the Paraguayans

bebuy was bombarded and stormed, the Paraguayans losing two-thirds of their garrison, while the victors had only some 500 hors de combat.

On the 15th the Comte d'Eu's command reached the arsenal of Caacupe, whose machinery was found destroyed, and it was then learned that during the two preceding days the Paraguayans had effected the evacuation of Ascurra and Caacupe, the Argentine and Brazilian forces that were to have co-operated on the Paraguayan right having falled to force the ascent in time to place themselves between Lopez and his line of retreat. The troops which had passed through Caacupe were estimated by inhelligent observers at about 8000, with sixty pieces of cannon.

On learning the enemy's escape the Comte d'Eu hurried on his two army corps by forced marches along two roads, and on the 16th, while one corps reached and skirmished with a retreating force, the other, with the Comte d'Eu, came, at about ten miles from Curuguatey, upon the gross of the enemy, estimated at from 5000 to 6000 men, disposed in line of battle to contest the passage of a ford across the Juquery. The enemy was immediately attacked by greatly superior forces quickly brought to bear, and after a stubborn conflict of five or six ours his flank was turned, his whole force routed with heavy less, and twenty cannon were taken, while from the inefficiency of the Paraguayan armament the allied loss was small.

On the 17th the joint Argentise and Brazilian corps effected its junction with the Comte d'Eu. On the 18th the three corps set out in pursuit, and the same day the central corps routed a force of 1400 men, with twelve cannon, who had intrenched themselves on the road, and took all the caunon. On the 21st General Mitre and General Auto's column beat another Paraguayan force, and on the same day the middle column, commanded by Mar-shal Victorino, routed 1500 Paraguayans and cap-tured their twelve cannon.

The Comte d'Eu also telegraphs that the Para-

guayans burned their steamers in the Mandavira out the 18th. supposed to have lost nearly all his cannon and to have saved only his body guard of foo men and some remnants of his routed forces. At last accounts the allied troops continued to fol-low his trail, but he must have then secured at least ten days' advance upon them into the inountains

Lopez is believed to have still 2000 men and twelve cannon. The further operations being beyond the Manduvira, this river will be used to maintain the allied communications. Hed communications.

It is reported that if Lopez succeeds in avoiding

capture and securing a retreat among the moun-tains or the northeastern Indians, the allies will retire from Asuncion until the final pacification of the country and the establishment of a self-support ing government.
Forty-four British subjects were released by the Comte d'Eu's victories and had arrived at Buenos Ayres. One or two had accompanied Lopez in his

The Paraguayan provisional government have outlawed Lopez and dectared his followers traitors. A great many Paraguayan families were arriving at Asuncion, all in the greatest misery.

THE HOOSICK TUNNEL.

Exciting Scenes-Escape of the Workmen.

On Monday, about 10 o'clock, the stream north of the Hoosick tunnel broke through the embankment the Hoosick tannel broke through the embankment and poured into the cut or excavation between the west end and the old Haupt tunnel, so called, through which the water is conducted off into the Hoosac river. The east mouth of the Haspt tunnel was closed, and soon the cut was filled and the water began to set back into the west end tannel with great force. Seventy-live men were the work in the new input, scalesced at work in the new tunnel, scattered along to the west shaft and beyond for nearly a mile. As soon as possible after the break, Mr. Hocking, of the firm of Holbrook & Hocking, gave the atarm to the men in his employ, who attempted to escape from the East End, but were forced back by the torrents of water to the "Brick Shaft," where all but one of them were saved. The two sons of Mr. Hocking displayed great courage in their endeavors to save the men. John Ryan, a little boy about 19 sears old, was reached by John Hosting deavors to save the men. John Kyan, a little boy about 12 years old, was rescued by John Hocking after repeated trials. The current was so swift that young Hocking was three times swept away from the timbers of the shaft. At length he succeeded in seizing and saving the boy. James Kelly, who was floating upon a piece of limber about thirty feet from the shaft, was saved by a rope thrown to blin by James Hocking. thrown to him by James Hocking. After Kelly was sayed, and when the tunnel was nearly full of water, James Hocking shouted and was answered by Richard Barryman, a young man who had only that morning begun work. He appeared to be foating on a fimber, and the current was carrying him away from the shaft into the tunnel. For a lew moments after he shouted, James heard the peir fellow praying carnestly, then suddenly his voice was hushed, and he sank to rise no more.

Immediately on giving the starm to the workmen at the west end, Mr. Hocsing mounted a horse and rode with all speed to the west shaft to apprise the miners at that point of their danger. The workmen at the heading quickly hastened to the shaft and were saved. Mr. Hocking, seizing a light, started westward for the adit between the west shaft and the east end, through which some miners were Richard Barryman, a young man who had only that the east end, through which some miners were attempting to fee in the dark, pursued by the rushing water; with the aid of Mr. Hocking's light they reached the west shaft and were saved. Barryman

is believed to be the only man lost in the disaster. The open cut between the west end and the Haupt tunnel is level full of earth.

The entire tunnel from the mouth of Farran's arch

to the end of the heading beyond the west shaft-

nearly a mue—is full of water, w.'h fifteen feet in the west shaft and rising continually. This will in-terrupt the work and be a serious loss to the con-

PERE HYACINTHE.

He is Invited to Return to the Church. By mail from Europe we have the following text f a letter addressed by Monseigneur Dupantoup to

By mail from Europe we have the following text of a letter addressed by Monseigneur Dupanloup to Father Hyacinthe:—

ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1869.—My Dear Colleague;—As soon as I was informed from Paris of the step which you were about to take, I endeavored, as you know, to spare you, at any cost, what would prove a great fault and misfortune for yourself, as well as a profound affliction for the Church. I sent off on the instant, and in the night, an old fellow student and friend of yours, to prevent you, if that were possible. But it was too late; the scandal had been consummated; and from this moment you can measure by the grief of all the friends of the Church, and the joy of her enemies, the extent of the mischief which you have wrought. At present I can do no more than pray to God, and conjure you pause on the decivity on which you now stand, leading as it does to abyses which your soul, in its trouble, has not discerned. You have suffered, I know; but allow me to tell you, Father Lacordaire and Father de Ravignan had to bear more than you, and they raised themselves to a higher rank in gatience and fortitude, through their love of the Church and Jesus Christ. How is it that you did not feel what an injury you were doing to the Church, your mother, by these accusing predictions? And what an insult to our Saviour to place yourself, as you are now doing, alone face to face in opposition to Him, and in contempt of His successors! But I am willing to hope and believe that this aberration will be only a transient one. Return among us; after having caused this affliction to the Catholic world, give it a great consolation and a striking example. Go and throw yourself at the feet of the Holy Father. His arms will be open to receive you, and in clasping you to his paternal heart, he will restore you to the peace of your conscience and the honor of your life. Receive from him who was your bishop and who will never cease to love your soul, this testimonial and these counsels of sincere and religious affection.

Fellix, B

Father Hyacinthe's Reply.

Father Hyacinthe's Reply.

To the above letter Father Hyacinthe made the following reply:—

Paris, Sept. 26, 1869.—Monseigneur:—I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf, but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your counsels. What you qualify as a great fault committed I call a great duty accomplished. Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentiments with which I remain, in Jesus Christ, and His Church, your very humble and obedient servant,

Brother Hyacinthe

JOHNSON.

A Heavy Shot from the Memphis "Avalanche."

The Memphis Avalanche, ultra-Democratic, has published this editorial notice of Johnson and his

aspiration for the U.S. Senatorship:—
Many of those who at first favored Andrew John-Many of those who at first favored Andrew Johnson's Senatorial aspirations, have abandoned him in disgust. For one who in a score of years has filled nearly every position, from lowest to highest, to come down into the dirt, scheming and pipe-laying for more honors, is simply sickening. The spectacle is an anomaly in American politics. We may search our own history in vain for a parallel to the course of Andrew Johnson. It furnishes none. From Washington down to Lincoln, no chief magistrate ever lowered the dignity of the name of President by ever permitting the use of his name for a lesser office. Andrew Johnson has not only done this, but he has

Andrew Johnson has not only done this, but he has groveled in the mire of politics, stirring up the most nauseous, sickening slimes in the hope that he may again ride into place on their stench. He has shown none of the dignity of statesmanship, and all the cunning and chicanery of the demagogue. Not content with leaving to history the vindication of a record which, for good or bad, has passed into history, he scrambies, at an age when the impress of years closes the public career of men of even lesser ambition, for an opportunity to expend his last hours in waging bitter, unrelenting warfare on personal enemies. This, when his warfare bodes harm to the whole South which, needs the powerful support of every representative in Congress, and cannot afford every representative in Congress, and cannot afford to draw down upon herself the animosities of the party which for years to come will control the desti-nies of the country. It is a most humiliating refreetion that Tennessee, alone of all the Southern States. should present so disgusting a spectacle.

\$100,000.

All About a Will, as to What Woman is to Have It.

The New York Sun tells the following:—
The controversy in relation to the property of John H. Baldwin, who died in this city just a year ago, came before Judge Cardozo, Supreme Court chambers, on Saturday. Mr. Baldwin left about \$100,000 in real and personal property, the whole of which is claimed by his executors under a will made by him in 1881, which was admitted to probate soon after his claimed by his executors under a will made by him in 1861, which was admitted to probate soon after his death. Their right to the property is contested by Mr. Baldwin's alleged wife, Cecilia F. Baldwin, who claims that she was married to him in 1862, and that therefore the will, made previously, is vold. Her pretensions are repudiated by the executors, who claim that she never was Mr. Baldwin's wife, but his mistress. They sued her to recover \$5006, the value of furniture at No. 90 Lexington avenue, where she lived with Mr. Baldwin, and recovered judgment upon the voluntary offer of her own counsel, a Mr. Root, and in her answer in that suit she was made to acknowledge the validity of suit she was made to acknowledge the validity of the probate of Mr. Baldwin's will. Afterwards, through her counsel, for \$3500 she surrendered a note by Mr. Baldwin for \$15,000, and executed a re-lease of all her claims as the alleged wife of Mr. Baldwin. She then instituted proceedings to annul the probate of the will and to set aside her release, on the ground that she did not know what she was doing when she signed the papers; that H. A. Root, her counsel, was in dishonest collusion with the other skie; and that anodynes had been administered to her so that she was not in her sane mind. The executors then sued to restrain her from profurther proceedings, and to have her release declared binding and valid. The motion on Saturday was in this latter suit, to continue a preliminary injunction granted against her. The argument is to be con-tinued to-day.

A REBUFF.

The Celestials will not Receive the Festive Alfred. The overland China mail of July 22, to hand in

England on the 6th of September, contains the fol-lowing statement:—
"We learn upon the best authority that Prince "We learn upon the best authority that Prince Kung has declared to the British Minister that he will not receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh upon his expected visit to Pekin. Mr. Horlingame will be pleased when he hears of Prince Kung's decision. An interesting subject of speculation is afforded by this item of news. There is no doubt of its authenticity, and it is withat so extremely probable that we can readily accept it as true. The remast of Prunce Kung to receive his itosal Highness seems at first sight unimportant, until it be recollected how great is the objection entertained by the Chinese to permitting a barbarian' to see the Emperor. Any official interview with Prince Kung on the part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Ed nburgh could only have for its object the arrangement of an interview with the young Emperor himself. To effectually prevent any such appeal, Prince Kung gives a notice which he hopes will lave the effect of keeping his Royal Highness out of Pekin altogether, and so preventing the discussion of the much dreaded question."

The Saltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Cotton duli and nominally byc. Flour duli and weak; fancy bands declined Ogc. Flour duil and weak; fancy bands declined c. Howard Street superinc, \$5.05.05, do. extra, \$25.07.25, do. family, \$7.50.08.50, City Mills superinc, \$6.06.00, do. extra, \$6.20.07.5, do. family, \$7.00.75, Western superinc, \$5.06.05, do. extra, \$6.06.75, o. family, \$7.00. Wheat duil; prime to choice d, \$1.40.07.50, Corn firm at \$1.40.01.12 for white mathems. Western \$1.05. Oats 55.05.50, Ryc. \$1.10. outhern; Western, \$1 co. Oats 55 absc. Ryc, \$1 to at 15. Pork \$32. Bacon—r5 sides, 20 yc.; clear do., ic.; shoulders, 17 yc.; hams, 24 a 25c. Lard at 19c. Whisky firm at \$1-21661-22.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Chi. and N. W. com... Chi. and N. W. pref... Chi. and R. I. R..... Chi. and R. L. R. . . . 105 % Gold. Pitta, F. W. & Chi. R. 85% Market steady.

A FASHIONABLE STINULANT-New-port.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Shocking Marine Disaster off the Massachusetts Coast - The Financial Troubles in Wall Street-New York Lawyers After their Fees-Cable Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Exchange Bank Suits—The Sharpness of Attorneys.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- The Gold Exchange Bank made settlements on Friday with several of its suitors and the suits were discontinued. The terms of the arrangement seem to have been that Mr Bunn should withdraw for \$15,000, and a working receiver appointed in his place, and that the attorneys of the plaintiffs in the suits should each have \$2500. Mr. Baile, plaintiff in one of the suits, has discontinued without this stipplation, but his attorneys discovering the fact, had themselves on Monday included in the \$2500 arrangement.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pardoned. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12 .- Smith N. Hall, sentenced to jail for three years for passing counterfeit money, has been pardoned by President Grant.

The Will of the late Hon. William P. Fessenden is dated October 21, 1867. No bequests are made outside of his family. All the residue of his estate is to be divided equally between his three sons.

Marine Disaster. The whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, was lost in the hurricane of August 28. All hands were drowned, with the exception of the captain and four seamen, who, after remaining on the wreck eight days and nights without sustenance, were taken off and carried to London by an English barque.

FROM THE WEST.

The Columbus Anniversary.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12,-Last night the Italians resident here who regard the day that Columbus came in sight of America as the proper date of the discovery, celebrated that event by a ball, at which Mrs. Angeline Podista, an Italian lady of Cincinnati, one hundred and one years old, led off in a grand march, and afterwards danced in ten sets. To-night the Italians who date the discovery from the day Columbus landed will have a commemorative ball.

FROM DELAWARE. Delaware Odd Fellows.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will hold a session to-morrow, and elect the officers of the Grand Lodge.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12-A. M .- Consols for money, 9834 and for account, 93% @93%. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 84%; of 1865, old, \$43%; of 1867, 82%; 10-40s, 76%. Railways steady; Erie, 23; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. Liverpool, Oct. 12 -A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12\(\times\)(0.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0.12\(\frac

LONDON, Oct. 12-A. M.-Tallow, 46s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1969. With the weekly statement of our banks, which we publish to-day, all hope of an easy money mar-ket for the rest of the fall season has vanished, and ket for the rest of the fall season has vanished, and borrowers must be content with the terms which are now current. There is a very serious loss in deposits to the amount of \$929,596, in loans of \$507,088, and in legal-tenders of \$515,501. The only offset to this in an increase of \$87,506 in the specie reserve.

There is no disguising the unfavorable features of this exhibit, which is a correct reflex of the market from day to day, and excuses the extreme caution which has marked the course of the banks. The losses they have sustained during the last two weeks in their deposit lines border on two mill of dollars, leaving out of the estimate previous ones for the last two months or more. Under these circumstances, it is aseless attempting to "bear" the market by qualifying it as easy. Currency is scarce and will probably continue so until the middle of next month, when it may be expected to flow back through the ordinary trade channels from the West

We notice no material change in rates current yesterday. Loans are only moderately active, either for business or speculation. The Gold market is free from speculative move ment, and the premium shows little change. Sales at the opening at 130%, closing at noon at 130%. United States securities are quiet, and little disposition is exhibited to invest. Prices are about as quoted yesterday.

The Stock market was excessively dult, and prices, with few eventions were lower. State loans were

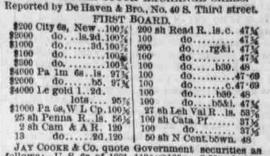
with few exceptions, were lower. State loans were neglected. City sixes were without change, selling at 100% for the new issues, with 97 bid for the old. Reading Railroad was but little sought after, and sold at 47% cash and 48 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 56%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 58%; and Catawissa Railroad preferred, which was steady, at 37%.
Canal shares were extremely inactive. 34½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.
Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 44 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 59 for West

SINISTER REPORTS.-Perhaps it would be difficult to point out a more flagrant sign of the times than that afforded by the daily occurrence of the fabrication of news for the purpose of induencing, in one or the other sense, the "fands" and commercial values of this and other countries. Our readers, many of them at least, would be startled if we were to tell them the amount of time trouble stell to tell them the amount of time, trouble, skill, thought, and money which is lavished on these concoctions; — plans with the most muttifarious tamifications are formed, journeys of almost interminable length are undertaken, schemes the most complex and asfate are devised to mest every possible contingence. are devised to meet every possible contingency, and the whole carried out with an apparent reckless dis-regard of purse, is done as calmly and as earnestly as if the means were the most justifiable, the object to be secured the most honorable and praiseworthy. to be secured the most nonorable and praiseworthy. Does not this state of things call for a remedy? Is it to be permitted that the prosperity of the public is to be at the beck and bidding of a gang of common conspirators? And yet, where is the remedy to be found? There is a very simple and indisputable fact which will convey at once to any thinking mind the urgent necessity of some such remedy being found; and this necessity is to be found in the answer to the question:—Who are the classes respectively injured and benefited by the existence of a system which seandal and an outrage? Self-eyidently, these man-neuvres must result in injury to the good, the de-serving, and the pure—to the gallant officer, the serving, and the pane—to the gallant officer, the widow, the hard-working, the unknowing in the ways of the Bourse; and their continuance and spread prove equally that they are to the benefit of those who concert and carry them through—to those to whom nothing is sacred provided it will serve their turn; who, regardless of every feeling of humanity, reckless of how their combinations may affect this community, enterprise, family, or individual, see but one point how far a piece of faise intelligence, a nolitical combined in the service of the second community of the service of the second community. how far a piece of faise intelligence, a political com-plication, an appailing configuration, the outburst of some decimating disease, a thrilling railway acci-dent with "terrific destruction of material," a ship-wreck with all its details of nameless horror, may

serve to cause a fall in this peculiar security, or a rise in another to which the former had been a formidable rival. There is unquestionably a great, possibly an insuperable difficulty, in devising means of carrection for those or similar classes of inventions.

—From the Puris Continental Gazette.

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



13 do. 2d.120 | 50 sh N Cent.bown. 48

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@120; 5.90s of 1962, 120@120½; do., 1864, 119½@120½; do., 1865, 119½@119½; do., 1865, 119½@119½; do., do., 1867, 118@118½; do., do., 1867, 118@118½; do., do., 1867, 118@118½; 6s. 107½@108; Gold, 120½.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M. 130½ 10-30 A. M. 120½
10-10 " 130½ 11-43 " 180½
10-25 " 130½ 11-45 " 130½

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the New York money market yesterday:-

"The calm prevailing in Wall street had no interruption until late in the afternoon, when the stock market became weak in consequence of telegraphic reports of a panic and large decline in wheat at Chicago. Now, the wheat market is to the Western reports of a panic and large decline in wheat at Chicago. Now, the wheat market is to the Western metropolis what the stock market is to New York, the centre of speculation. Here our operators, as a general thing, confine themselves to stocks; there they deal in the products of the soil almost exclusively. The great panic which recently visited New York is just reaching Chicago. We find in the plethora of money in the banks the indisposition of fastern capitalists to buy Western grain or to discount grain paper. The grain which has accumulated in Chicago, or which has been bought for future delivery, requires money to carry. The situation is exactly the same as it was in the New York Stock Exchange. The 'bulls' in both places have had to sell, and hence the panic and decline. The rise in gold under clique manipulation tempted the 'bull' operation out West. The decline to 130@131 has divested these operations of success, and the operators will doubtless suffer hency iosses. It will be fortunate for the community if the nefarious system of grain speculation is broken up. With a lower tariff for the different grades it will be possible to revive our export business, which is the real source of national and social prosperity. Wheat must undoubtedly undergo the prosperity. Wheat must undoubtedly undergo the ordeal through which stocks have just passed. When it touches cotton it will reascend according to legiti-

it touches cotton it will reascend according to legitimate influences.

"The local money market to-day was still abundantly supplied, and the range of the interest rate on call loans was from 4 to 6 per cent. Whatever may be the eventual result of the crisis in Chicago, our city banks have placed themselves in a very strong position to meet the demands of the fall trade. Looking at their condition now and a year ago, when they had greater drain to meet than will be their lot this winter, we find a flattering state of affairs.

"Commercial paper was in less active request, but only through the general dulness of the day. Many of the usual buyers seemed disposed to make time loans, and money was rather freely offered at seven per cent. for thirty days.

"One suspension was announced at the Stock Exchange, that of Fitzhugh & Jenkins, a commission brokerage firm.

"Lockwood & Co., proposed making a settlement with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, ten cents in cash, fifteen cents in six months, and twenty-five cents in one year, their notes for the latter bearing interest at seven per cent. The proposition was circulated to-day among the creditors and very generally received signature."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 12 .- The Flour market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$5.50.25.75, extras at \$60.25, Northwestern extra family at \$6.50.27, Southern, Illinois, and Pennsylvania do. do., \$6.50.27, Onto and Indiana do. do. at \$6.50@7.25, and fancy brands

at \$8@5 50, according to quality. Rye Flour lower; sales of 150 barrels at \$6@6 25. The demand for wheat continues quite limited and prices favor buyers. Sales of Western red at \$1.40, 900 bushels choice Pennsylvania do. at \$1.45, and white at \$1.456.150. Rye is quiet, and a small lot of Pennsylvania sold at \$1.08. Corn attracts but little attention, and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at \$1.03@1.05, and Western mixed at 94@95c. Oats are without change. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 58@50. In Mait no sales were reported. 500 bushels New York Barley sold on

Bark-No. 1 Quercitron may be quoted at \$39 per Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$7.25@7.75. Timo-thy is selling at \$4.25@4.50. Plaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55 Whisky is scarce, and sales of 120 barrels were made at \$12714@130 per gallon for wood and fron-

bound packages. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Oct. 12.—Arrived at Breakwater, barqueCienfuegos. Wind SW. and fair. Thermometer, 70.

Londonderny, Oct. 12.—Arrived, steamship Moravian. from Quebec. Glastow, Oct. 12.—Arrived, steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 12. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Jane Adaline, Hutchinson, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co. Barque Sane Adon.

der & Co.

Br. brig Alvarado. Barrett, Halifax, Chas. C. Van HornBrig Edith Hall, Snow, Savannah, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, Boston, do.

Schr J. B. Bragdon, Newcomb, Boston, do.

Schr J. A. Bennett, McDevitt, Nerwich, do.

Schr Surge, Warwick, Greenwich, R. L. do.

Schr J. W. Everman, Outon, Portsmouth, Va., do.

Schr G. W. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown, Lennox & Burges.

gess.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Go.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bayue Robert Boak, Jolty, 51 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Rising San, Moore, 8 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

E Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

F Schr K. J. Pickup, Bowen, 10 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr K. J. Pickup, Bowen, 10 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hanson, 15 days from Richmond, via Wilmington, Del., with mill feed to Matthews & Kalb—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr W. B. McShain, Adams, 14 days from Richmond, with railread ties to Albright & Co.

Schr Westmorsland, Rice, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, 12 days from Gardiner, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, 12 days from Bath, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Mary J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, lee to Penn Ice Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston,
with fish to Atwood & Co.
Schr Chas, Cooper, Nickerson, 5 days from Harwich, with
fish to Crowell & Co.
Schr Jas Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with fish
to cantain.

Schr das Martin, Baser, to captain.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 14 days from Lynn.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Selem.
Schr H. W. McColly, Hubbard, from Lynn.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodors, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Mary Prait, hence for Liverpool, with wheat, was obliged to put into Queenstown 28th ult., through stress of weather and want of provisions.

Brig John Shay, Nickersen, hence, at Lisbon 21st ult.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, hence, at Lisbon 21st ult.

Brig C. H. Packard, Packard, from Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3th inst.

Brig Militia (*), hence, at Boston 10th inst, Schr J. B. Allen, hence, at New London 9th inst, for Norwich.

Norwich.
Schr Lamartine. Butler, honce, at New Bedford 8th inst.
Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Stover; Morning Light, Ireland;
Bebecca Knight, Bartlett; Caroline Holmes, Jackson,
from Philadelphia, and Bee, Lloyd, from Wilmington, Del.
at Richmond 9th inst.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Boston for Philadelphia,
passed Holmes' Hole P. M. 8th inst.