

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, on the 4th inst., penned the following choice bit of scan. mag. There have been so many reports to the same intent and purpose as this, that there are but few who do not consider them truthful:-

As you are no doubt aware from report, the beir to the British throne is, as alleged, neither given to observe the seventh commandment, nor does he attempt to hide his shortcomings in that respect. His companions and intimate friends respect. His companions and intimate Friends are all young, unmarried noblemen, who are no-torious for the immoral lives they lead, and who openly boast of the conquests they achieve and the female companions they patronize. The Prince, although married to one of the most charming women in Europe, has, it is reported everywhere, almost broken his wife's heartby his infidelities, and very much of her long-continued illness may be attributed to this source of aunovance. Curious to say, his Royal Highness, although by no means better than most young men of his years, never became openly immoral until after he married. Among the ladies first attached to the household of the Princess of Wales when she came to England was one of handsomest women, on a very large scale, that was ever seen at this English Court. This lady had already been "talked about," and her name was more or less mixed up with that of three or four well-known personages, but there was nothing that could be actually proved and nothing positively known against her. How-ever, soon after she joined the Princess' house-hold she was evidently on far better terms with the husband than with the wife, and the flirtation-I give it the mildest possible name-between her and the newly-married Prince was the talk of all London. The Queen, of course, heard of the scandal, and ascertaining that it was but too true, she had an interview with her son, which was not a pleasant one for either party. To make a long story short, the Duchess had to leave the following of the Princess, but the intimacy with the Prince continued, as is generally believed, as before, and was the source of much unhappiness to the wife of the future King of England. But "friendships"-again the mildest possible word-of this kind seldom remain long in the same groove. Her Grace-for she is a duchessbegan to show a great liking for a marquis, son of a mighty duke, and himself one of the Minis-ters of England. The Prince of Wales did not like this. He remonstrated; the lady would not give in, and so a regular quarrel took place between them which has never yet been made up, the smiles of the Duchess being still lavished upon the Marquis. But the Prince was not a bit a better child after he had severed from her Grace; on the contrary, he was very much worse, for he took to visiting actresses and to spending money upon them, and where he had formerly one he had now three or four lady acquaintances. About the time I write of some two years ago-a famous French actress (the lady who puts or ought to put all modest women to the blush by her acting and the lascivious gestures and looks she introduces) came to London, and was, of course, surrounded by half a dozen wealthy lovers, all of whom spent fortunes upon her, and all of whom were upon the same footing of intimacy. Lord C _____, the same person who had the row with Mr. Granville Murray, used to drive her about openly in the park, she sitting on the box of his four-in-hand drag, and th meeting in the crowd of fashionables that filled the ride his mother, sisters, relatives, and other ladies. Would you tolerate such a state of things in New York? I think not. Let a man sin if he likes, but let him not parade that sin on the most public part of the fashionable drive of Lordon, with a woman of that kind on the scat by his side. But what if I tell you that among the men that crowded after this foreign actress was his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of the Queen of England and heir to the crown of these realms? Of course the triumph of the lady was great. It is true she is nearly, if not quite, thirty years older than the Prince, but this seems to make the infatuation all the greater. In due time Mademoiselle left London, but this did not break off the intimacy, for whenever the Prince could visit Paris or the actress came to London it was renewed. There was only one drawback to the whole affair. For a man in his position the Prince of Wales is not only far from rich, but he is very much To do him justice he is not parsimonious, and although the Queen has made him, as it were, do the honors of London for some years past, she has never increased his allowance by a five-pound note. Now Mademoiselle, like all women of her peculiar tastes, is extravagant in the extreme, and would eat up the national revenue of the United States in jewels alone, if any one could be found fool enough to give her the same. As it is she has diamonds to the value of £80,000 (\$400,000), that have been given her by various and wealthy lovers, the Emperor of Russia alone having given her in one case a necklace, car-rings, and bracelets worth \$1000. But to return to my tale. The other day the Prince of Wales, by desire of the doctors, took his wife to the Springs at Wildbad, in Germany, for the sake of her health, which is still very indifferent. He remained a short time with her, and then returned to London, leaving her with her suite at Wild-bad. Of course, he passed through Paris; of course he remained some days in that very wicked but very pleasant city, and of course he went to see Mademoiselle. Somehow or other it happened that this interesting actress was greatly in want of money-as actresses generally are, at least actresses of her stamp-and requested his Royal Highness to "lend" her a trifle of 250,000f. (£10,000 or \$50,000). The Prince had not the money, but was induced to sign a note or bill for the amount, payable a couple of weeks after date. In London his Royal Highness' "paper" would have been found very difficult indeed, if not impossible, to discount, but in Paris there are still financial agents who put faith in princes. At any rate the bill was discounted, and did find its way in due time to London, where it was presented for payment at Coutts' Bank. The document not being signed by the Comptrollerr of the Prince's Household, had an aspect of irregularity about it that the bankers did not like, and they hesitated before paying it. The Prince was abroad again, and could not be referred to, and the story somehow got to the ears of his royal mother. And then was there not what is vulgarly called a "row." The money was paid, in order to avoid scandal, but her Majesty-who, although in retirement, knows as well as any-body in England what is going on-gave her eldest son what old women call "a bit of her mind" upon the whole transaction, and told him pretty plainly what she thought about married with families of their own, and very much in debt, making presents of \$50,000 to women of whom the less said the better. "Let logs delight to bark and bits, for it is their nature to," says Dector Watte' fine old

ing of light women there can be no doubt; and that all his companions are unmarried noble-men, leading the most openly shameless lives, is patient to every one living in Lohdon, or even

in England. 'The effect of his Royal Highness' example is gradually but very surely telling upon the morals of the higher and middle classes of the land. Half a dozen years ago sins against the seventh commandment, even if the sinner was an unmarried man, were forbidden topics in all decent society, and utterly tabooed wherever ladies were present. But it is, I am sorry to say, far otherwise now. We are fast getting as bad, even worse, than in France. In that nay, country young and unmarried women, at any rate, are supposed to be ignorant of much of the sin that is going ou around them, at least sins of a certain kind; but in England you hear girls of eighteen or twenty talking as coolly about the amours of the Earl of This or Lord George That as they might respecting a perfectly lawful dirtation and, what is worse still, the crime of adaltery is now so very common, and talked so openly about, that people begin to lose their horror of the offense. In short, as I heard an American gentleman say not long ago (he had formerly resided several years in England, but had been absent from the country for the last eight or nine years), the morals of England in 1860 and in 1869 fre about as different as it is possible to imagine.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

An Important Letter to him from his Superior. General of the Barefooted Carmelites at

Rome. The French Journals publish the following im-portant letter to Father Hyacinthe from his Supe-rior, the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome. The first of these letters, dated Jaly 22, appears to have determined the publication of Father ROME, July 22, 1840.—My Very Reverend Father Hyacinthe's letter of September 20:— My ROME, July 22, 1840.—My Very Reverend Father Hyacinthe:—I have received your letter of the 9th instant, and in a short time after the speech which you delivered at the Peace League. I have not, hap-plly, found in that speech the heterodox phrase attri-buted to you. It must be said however inst it con-

you delivered at the Peace League. I have not, hap-pily, found in that speech the heterodox phrase attri-buted to you. It must be said, however, that it con-tains some vague propositions, admitting of unfor-tunate interpretations, and that such a speech does not come well from a monk. The habit of the Car-melite was certainly there no longer in its place. My reverend father and dear friend, you know the great interest I have always taken in you. From the commencement of your sermons at Notre Dame de Paris, I have earnestly extorted you not to identify yourself which all were not agreed. Because, from the mo-ment you attach yourself ostensibly to one side your ministry became more or less unfraitful with the other. Now, it is patent that you have made no ac-count of the infination of your father and superior, as last year you wrote a letter to a club in Paris in which you freely disclosed your opinions in favor of a party, having little wisdom, and in opposition with the sentiments of the Holy Father, the episcopary, and the dergy in general. I was alarmed, as were also the French clergy. I wrote to you immediately to enable you to see the false path you had entered on, in order to show yon. But you immediately to enable you to see the false path you had entered on, in order to stop you. But in value, for some months after you authorized from yourself a periodical review in Genos to publish another letter, that has been the cause of so much vexation to you and me. Lastly, during your last sojourn at Rome I made you serious observations and even rather strong reproaches on the false posidence, but you had scarcely arrived at Paris, when you published, under your own signature, a letter deployed by all even by your friends. Lately your presence and speech at the Peace League have caused as great scandal in Catholi-Europe as happened about six years ago, on the Occasion of your speech at a meeting in Paris. You have, beyond doubt, given some reason for such recriminations by some bold, obscure, and impru-dent obscures. dent phrases. I have done all that I could up to the present to defend and save you. To-day I must think of the interests and honor of our holy order, which, un-known to yourself, you compromise. You write me from Paris, Nov. 19, 1863 :- "I avoid mixing the Paris Convent and the order of Mount Carmel with these matters." Let me say to you, my dear father, that this is an illusion. You are a monk, and bound to your superiors by solemn yows. We have to answer for you before God and man, and consequently have to take the same meawhen your conduct is prejudicial to your soul and our order. Already, in France, Belgium, and even here, some of the bishops, clergy, and faithful are blaming the superiors of our order for not taking certain mea-sures in your regard, and it is concluded that there is no anthority in our congregation, or that it shares in your opinions and course of action. I do not cer-tainly regret the course of action. I do not cer-tainly regret the course i have followed, up to the present, in regard to you, but matters are arrived at such a point that I would compromise my conscience and the entire order if I do not take more efficacions our order. and the entire order if I do not take more efficacion measures in this matter than I have done in the past. Consider, therefore, dear and reverend father, that you are a monk, that you have made solemn yows and that by the vow of obsdience you are to your superiors by a lien as strong as that binds the ordinary priest to his bishop. I can, therefore, no longer tolerate your continuing to compromise the entire order by your speeches or writings, no more than 1 can tolerate our holy habit writings, no more time road to be need to duringly moni-appearing at meetings that are not in harmony with our profession as Barcfooted Carmelites. There-fore, in the interest of your soul and of our holy order, I order you formally, by this present, not in the future to print any letters or speeches; to speak outside the churches; to be present at the Chambers; to take no part in the Peace League, or any other meeting which has not an exclusively Cathelle and secting which has not an exclusively Catholic religious object. I hope you will obey with dochty and even with love. Now, let me speak to you with an open heart, as a father to his son. I see you entered on an extremely dangerous path, which, despite your present inten-tions, may conduct you to where to-day you may deplore to arrive. Arrest yourself, then, my dear son; hear the voice of your father and friend, who speaks to you with a heart broken with sorrow. With this view youwould do wall to retire to one of the convents in the Province of Avignon, there to repose yourself, and perform the retreat which I dispensed you from last year on account of your duties. Meditate in solitude on the great truths of religion, not to preach them, but for the profit of your soul. Ask light from heaven, but with a contribe and humble heart. Ad-dress yourself to the Holy Virgin, to our father Saint traces and to our second is more than the father for dress yourself to the Holy Virgia, to our father Saint Joseph, and to our scraphic mother Saint Theresa. A father can well adaress these words to his son, A life or the second se

shall never regret it. For the last eight years our whole history has been a succession of frightful blunders, and nothing but the undying vitality of our principles could have saved the party from extinc-tion. Let it be understood that a new leaf must be turned if we would hope for victory in the future. The noblest principles in the hands of incompetent or corrupt individuals cannot receive popular ap-proval. He who aspires to direct a great political contest should have brains enough to organize the campaign and bravery sufficient to lead the hattic. The Leaders of To-day all Fossils. The Leaders of To-day all Fossils.

The Lenders of To-day all Fossils. The great secret of Democratic success in the past lay in the fact that it was a party of progress. Its principles were calculated to win the confidence of the masses, its leaders were men of the people, imbned with an honest desire to advance the wel-fare of all and promote the prosperity of the State. The principles to-day are the same ; they are founded upon the solid rock of truth and cannot change, but the *leaders*-many of them—are founds, not compe-tent to eccupy a front position in this progressive age. Henceforth the Vinciestor repudiates the ante-diavians whose *leavy weight* has dragged the De-mocracy to undeserved defeat. What Will Ensure Victory.

mocracy to undeserved defeat. What Will Ensure Victory. Casting our back upon the crimms covards who live in the sombre sepulchre of a dead past, we are with the Young and Progressive Democrats of the basy present. We have had enough of mursing from grandmothers; let the young and staircart men be our chieftains in future. Give us such men as Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; William A. Wal-lace, of Clearfield, or A. B. McCalmont of Venango, for leaders; infuse the enthusiasm which is a part of the age into our ranks, and we regain our ancient prestice while our banner shall proudly wave over prestige while our banner shall proudly wave over the enemies of our principles and our country.

GEARY.

What Will be Do with the Attorney-General? The Pittsburg Commercial on Saturday morn-ing furnished its readers with the following editorial:---

We have spoken of the position of perfect in-dependence in which the election of Tuesday last places Governor Geary. We hope, we believe, that he will maintain this elevated position. But he will need a force of character and power of will capable of great things to withstand the pressure soon to be exerted upon him. Indeed the attack has already commenced. The faction which most insidiously fought the

Governor for nomination is displeased with his Attorney-General, and demand that he be kicked out. Simon Cameron says he must go-that there must be no standing on the order of his going, but that he must go at once. Philadel-phia, it is true, appears to have sustained the Attorney-General in the war made on him, by Covode nominally, by a faction really. No matter. The Attorney-General himself desires to retire at the end of his term next January, we have been informed, and does not expect or wish to remain in office longer. No matter, Cameron says he must go now. We say to Governor Geary, do the bidding of your wouldbe master, and do it quickly, or demonstrate to the great party which has just again honored you with its confidence, that you have no mas-

Our opinion is that the Hon. B. F. Brewster, after his retirement from official life, could profitably-for the party, if not for himselfwrite and publish the political biography of his late friend-the friend of twenty years-but now, it seems, his savage foe. We think Brewster well qualified for this work, and, in the language of Horace Greeley, "it would be mighty interesting reading." Let's have it, Brewster. UNMASKED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM WASHINGTON. Naval Orders.

Financial and Commercial

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Captain Fabius Stanley is detached from the command of , the naval rendezvous at Baltimore and placed on waiting orders. Commander Thomas Harris is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on November 1st, and ordered to command the Dacotah. Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield s detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the storeship Supply. Licut. Charles M. Thomas is detached from the Frolic, and Past Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. and ordered to the Supply.

Paymaster Frank Clark is detached from the naval rendezvous at Baltimore, and ordered to settle accounts. Commander Samuel P. Carter is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Ames is ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston. Master Douglass Roben, Ensigns Thomas N. Lee, John A. Rodgers, and Theodore M. Etting, Passed Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wright, Boatswain George Smith, and Carpenter Leonard Houston, are ordered to the Supply.

FROM THE WEST.

The Athletics Against the Famous Red Stock-ings in Cincinnati. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 -The talk of the streets last night was the contest that is to break or render imperishable the long chain of victories that our Red Stockings have stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, have come with a full and famous nine for a last effort to lighten up the shadow which has been thrown upon all Eastern ball playing by the brilliant successes of our boys. The Athletic nine arrived this morning, and are in first-class trim. 'The "Reds" have had two days' rest since their long trip from San Francisco, and are in the finest gladiatorial condition.

Allen and Coyne, in training at the Buckeye Honse, were objects of interest yesterday to a crowd of visitors. Allen is to fight McCoole on the 10th of Novem-

fornia judge, setting a precedent as to the ad-missability of a Chinaman's testimony, will be read with interest. Says the San Francisco Alla

of the 7th inst:-Yesterday, in the Fourth District Court, the trial of the cause of Alfred J. Welch vs. Ah Hund et al was commenced before His Honor Judge Sawyer. This action was brought for an alleged sawyer. This action was brought for an alteged breach of an agreement, by which the defend-ants stipulated with the plaintiff to pay \$1.25 per cord for wood cut from plaintiff's land, and puaranteed to keep not less than fifty wood-choppers at work on said land. This the plain-tiff alleges the defendants have not done, and hence the cut the defendants have not done, and hence the suit. The damages are laid at \$62,500.

The testimony being closed on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. R. H. Lloyd, as attorney for the defendant, placed Ah Hund upon the stand. Messrs, White and Heath, attorneys for the plaintiff, objected to Ah Hund giving testimony. They urged that the statutes of the State ex-cluded Chinamen from giving testimony against a citizen. Mr. C. H. Lloyd, who was evidently prepared for the objection, replied at great length. He quoted first section 11 of the first article of the declaration of rights contained in the Constitution of the State of California, which provides "that all laws of a general Mr. Lloyd contended that the laws giving residents the right to defend suits founded upon wrongful claims were general in their nature. Every resident, whether Mongalian or Caucasian, was liable to be sued, and was entitled to de-fend such suits. The law was therefore "general," and being so, must, according to the law of the State, be "uniform" in its operation. Then he quoted the seventeenth section of the said first article of the Constitution of California, which provides "that foreigners who are or who may hereafter become bona fide residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property as native-born eltizens." He contended that foreigners could not be said to enjoy the same rights in respect to the "possession" of property unless they could testify in regard to such possession in a court of law. Of what value could property in money or land be if any citizen were entitled to come and swear away the "right to possession" of it without being answered by the person who owned the property, and who alone, perhaps, could answer on the point? He contended that if the State laws were read in all their fullness and scope, they conferred upon Chinamen the right to proteet their persons and their property by giving evidence in courts of law. But he relied mainly upon the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which declares that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." If, said Mr. Lleyd, a man comes and swears that the property you possess does not belong to you, it will not surely be contended that you had "equal protection under the law," unless you are allowed to swear that it does belong to you.

On that point he confidently rested his case. Judge Sawyer said he had no doubt that the State law took away from Chinamen the right to his, but it in such clear that the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which overrides all State laws, confers the right to testify in protection of his life or his property. He was aware that the Police Judge had decided otherwise: but that was a matter in which that Judge had to decide for himself, and in no wise concerned his (Judge Sawyer's) opinion. He admitted that a different opinion might be held as conscientionsly as he claimed to hold his. Still he believed the Judge to be mistaken. Was it to be argued that if two Chinamen were walking along, and a white man comes up and slays one of the Chinamen, that the other is to be precluded from giving his testimony? If he were so procluded, how could it be argued that all had "equal protection" the law? If a man swears an unfounded claim against your property, the only way you can protect the property is by swearing that the claim is unfounded. If you are not allowed to do that, how can it be said that you have the "equal protection of the law," which the Consti-tution declares is the right of all men? The Judge accordingly ordered the examina-tion of Ah Hund to be proceeded with, and at the close of his testimony the turther hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

Timothy ranges from \$4 to \$4:50. Flaxseed sells in a small way at \$2.55.

There is not much activity in the Flour Market, There is not much activity in the Flour Market, and prices of the low grades of new spring wheat extra family have a downward tendency. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade in lots at \$5.994@575 for superline, \$6.6625 for extras, \$6.25@7 for spring wheat extra family, \$6.25 & 675 for Pennsylvania do., \$6.50@750 for indiana and Ohio do., and \$7.50@570 for fancy brands, ac-cording to quality. Rye Flour sells in lots at \$6.36 & 625 @ barrel. In Corn Meal no transactions were reported. reported. There is considerable activity in the Wheat Mar.

There is considerable activity in the Wheat Mar-ket, and we continue former quotations. Sales of \$2,000 bushels good and prime Western red at \$140. Pennsylvania and New York do. at \$1446145, and white at \$1456145. Ryc has advanced, and 500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$115. Corn - The de-mand has somewhat fallen off, and 4000 bushels offering. Sales of yellow at \$110, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at \$165102. Onts are dull and lower. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at 566576. Barley is in demand, and 3500 bushel sold at \$1.25 61.27.

Whisky is dull, with sales of 50 barrels bright iron-ound barrels at \$1 25.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 18 .- The market for beef cattle was quite brisk to-day, and fair prices were realized, especially for choice grades. We quote choice at 9@914c.; prime at 8@814c.; fair to good, 71(@sc.; and common at 5@6%c. per lb., gross. Receipts, 2614 head.

The following sales were reported :-

The following sales were reported :--Head, 33 Owen Smith, Western, 860. 44 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 76834. 55 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 76634. 59 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 756834. 50 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 76834. 50 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 76834. 50 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 769. 50 James S. McFillen, Western, 76934. 50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 76934. 50 James S. McFillen, Western, 76694. 50 James S. McFillen, Western, 756694. 50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 756694. 50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 756634. 50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 756634. 50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 756634. 51 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 66714. 50 John Smith & Bro., Western Penna, 66744. 51 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6674. 52 John Smith & Bro., Western Penna, 668. 53 Hope & Co., Western Penna, 658. 54 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6968. 54 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6974. 55 Johnes Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 656634. 56 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6674. 57 J. Clemson, Western, 8683. 58 S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 568. 59 S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 568. 51 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 56654. 52 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 76834. 53 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 76834. 54 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 76834. 55 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 7684. 56 J. Welker, Virginia, 55668. 57 R. C. Wimple, New York, 566. 50 Preston & Sauders, Chester county, 634684. 51 L. Horne, Delaware, 566. 53 J. C. Welker, Virginia, 5568. 54 Ellenger, Virginia, 55668. 55 R. C. Wimple, New York, 566. 56 Dingerson & Sauders, Chester county, 634684. 57 R. C. Wimple, New York, 566. 50 Preston & Sauders, Chester county, 634684. 51 C. Welker, Virginia, 55668. 53 R. C. Wimple, New York, 566. 54 J. Horne, Delaware, 5668. 55 R. C. Wimple, New York, 566. 56 Preston & Sauders, Chester county, 6100 head sold at \$506685 per head. Springers may be quoted at \$50665. 50 Preston & Sauders, Chester county, 76844

Sheep-The market is firm, and prices were well

sustained. 7000 head sold al the Avenue Drove Yard at 414 66 % c. per pound, gross, as in quality. Hogs are firm. 3583 head changed hands at Henry Glass Union Drove Yard, at prices ranging from \$14 @14'75 per 100 pounds for corn fed.

FR. DOMINIQUE DE SAINT JOSEPH, Superior-General.

THE "VINDICATOR."

Another Volley Fired into the Ranks of the Democratic Leaders. The Altoona Viadicator, whose ante-election edito-rial gave such a surprising and decided set back to cratic enthusiasm in our State, now comes out Democratic cathlasism in our State, how comes our asserting the fulfilment of all its predictions, and places the onus of all the blame and condemnation on the shoulders of the party leaders in this State. After declaring that defeat resulted from the mis-management in Philadelphia, the Vindicator delares:-

Packer Parasites.

Packer Parasites. Judge Packer was surrounded by a horde of un-scruptious political desperadoes, whose only desire was to fill their own pockets at his expense, and then basely betray the man who had confided in their honor. We know whereof we affirm when we state that the base wretches who managed the Philadel-phia campaign never did one hour of honest work for Asa Packer. They secured his confidence_they beth his true instances and the main and the secure him, and then defeated him. If we compare the

How the NewYork Ring Made their Millions-Telegrams Captured by the Ulique. The N. Y. Sun publishes this morning the follow-

some intermediate point, the telegraph wires were leaking news which the Wall street gold and stock combinations were using to their exclusive advan-tage. General Butterfield was seated at his tage, General Differential was seared at his little table in the Assistant Treasu-rer's room of the Treasury building during the most eventful hours of that eventful panic day; around him, in painful suspense, were gathered nearly a score of Wall street rulers, the most of whom expected, yet did not hope for, the fatal despatch from Secretary Bontwell to the Assistant despatch from Secretary Boutwen to the As-sistant Treasurer directing him to sell gold. Two preliminary despatches had passed over the wires— one by one company's line, the other over a different route—at 10:30 A. M. These were an inquiry from the Secretary on the situation, and General Butter-

field's reply. Immediately afterwards one partner from each of several of the heaviest operating houses, or a repre-senting person from each of them, was attending he voluntary meeting in that southwestern room the Treasury building. When the fatal despatch did come, and while the ragged bearer of it was still was still before General Butterfield's table, one of the heavie before General Butterfield'stable, one of the heaviest street operators entered the door with the announce-ment that gold was selling down to 132. It had been vibrating between 160 and 162 for the previous ten minutes. While the news of the depressed price was being spoken, General Butterfield opened the telegram and read it aloud. The order to sell four millions of gold was known on Wall street ten to twenty-five minutes before General Butterfield saw he contenis of the order. he contents of the order.

The gold clique only knew of its receipt, and the kings among them made no delay in getting into safe quarters, after disposing first of many millions of their load. It has been ascertained that the Frank-lin Telegraph Co.'s wires were tapped, either outside of the eity, or from some roof-top inside the eity, and that the news was used to the advantage of cer-tain operators. When the news reached the Frank-lin office here, an expert operator, accustomed to the sounds of that instrument wrote the despace In once pere, an expert operator, accastomed to the sounds of that institution, wrote the despatch as fast as delivered, and when done sent it to the headquarters of the ring. The same thing was re-peated last week on the occasion of General Butter-field's selling the \$1,000,000 of gold at the stated weekly sale. This time it availed them nothing, for the Assistant Trensurer referred all the proposals to Same are proved for decision. Secretary Bontwell for decision. He suggested cipher system to the Secretary on the 27th of Sec tentier, which was approved, and a cipher is to be employed hereafter in all trivial as well as in all im-portant communications by telegraph. The last tapping was not done by the great gold-pool com-bination, as they had no use for any such infor-metion mation.

The Panic Not Yet Ended.

The Panic Net Yet Ended. The N. Y. Trimes closes a long article exposing the operations of this same gold clique, as follows:--. In closing we may safely state that the panic is not over; that its effects are reaching out further and further. There are railroad stocks involved owners of which may do well to stand from under There are dividends soon due on stock and scrip, which will lag in arrears for payment. But the further the investigation proceeds the more fully and conclusively will it be domonstrated that all the weak charges and assertions of the complicity of any Government officials with the gold ring were wholly, supremely false and malicious.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer.

Rebecca Story, guardian, etc., va. James Nelson, n action to recover a balance of rent due. No de-ense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$180-94. George R. Beatty vs. Coyle, Laughlin & Co. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by failing into the vault of defendants' stone, No. 615 failing into the vault of defendants' stone, No. 615 Market streat, in consequence of the aperture in the sidewalk being negligently left uncovered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Daniel Stewart vs. Robert Cassell. An action on a mechanics' lien for work done and materials fur-nished. The defense alloged a written contract for the services, which plaintiff denice. Verdict for plaintiff, \$260'78. Belfield & Co. vs. Charles M. Gilbertson. An action

on a promissory note. No defense, Verdict for plaintiffs, \$317-53.

ber, and Coyne is to fight Reardon on the 24th. Both fights are to take place within fifty miles of this city.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship–Johnson Working Briskly. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18 .- Andrew Johnson did not go to Franklin on Saturday after all, and the knowing ones have it that he was too busy electioneering in Nashville to risk going out of town. He was on the street and around the hotels during the day, and the general report is that he was working briskly for the main chance. The opposition are straining every nerve to defeat him, and ever and anon the rumor gets out that Andy cannot possibly be elected. Johnson's friends, however, are confident, and thus the matter rests.

The city is crowded with persons to witness the races.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Ravages of the Small-pox-Outrages by the Santee Sloux Indians. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 18,-Later news confirms the intelligence of the fearful ravages of the smallpox among the Gros Ventre Indians at Milk River Reservation.

A party just arrived at Fort Benson reports that band of Santee Sioux followed the train forty miles, and killed one man and wounded another. The party also found the bodies of a white man and a squaw murdered. It is supposed they were killed while asleep.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Troops in Possession of Valencia. By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 18 .- Despatches received in this city announce to the Government that the insurgents at Valencia surrendered on Saturday to the officer in command of the regular troops, Fighting was renewed and continued for a few hours after the ineffectual application of the insurgents for a truce, but their forces succumbed finally. The insurgent leaders cannot be found. The Government officers hope to arrest them soon. A detachment of the regular army marched into Valencia and occupies the

place at present. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Oct. 18-11 A. M.-Consols opened at 103% for both money and account. American securi-ties dull; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 82%. of 1865, old, 81%; of 1867, 83%; Ten-forties, 76%; Eric Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 94%; Great Western 26. Western, 25.

PARIS, Oct. 18 .- The Bourse opened quiet, Rentes.

pentine, 28s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. I.ONDON, Oct. 18-1 P. M.-Erie, 21%; Atlantic and Great Western, 24. I.IVERPOOL, Oct. 18-1 P. M.-Cotton is a shade more active, and the sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 64; No. 2 red West-ern, 9s. 3d. Winter, 9s. 8d. Lard flat and unchanged. I.Y. S. 10-1000 (1990) Diaving, Oct. is contain opened minit. in

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Monday, Oct. 18, 1839. I The local Money market opened this morning without affording the least sign of relief from the stringency which constituted its prominent feature during the whole of the past week. In this respect he contrast between the market here and in New York is perfect. In the latter city the banks went egging, towards the close of business on Saturday, or employment for large balances, and were glad to can them over the Sunday at a nominal 3 per cent. On the same day, in our city, money readily ob-tained 7 per cent, on the pet securities of the market, and there is no good reason to expect any let up in the present scale of rates adopted by lenders. On the contrary, it is thought that the south has only just begun, and that for some weeks to come a heavy dranght will be made unon our market in the cotton draught will be made upon our market in the cotton interest.

Gold is more active this morning, and the price is less steady. Sales at the opening, 130%, and at noon

at 150%. There is little investment and no speculative demand for Government securities to-day, and prices are barely sustained. There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the stock

There is a morning, and a fair degree of activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100%; 97 was bid for ne old. Reading Railroad was in moderate request, and

advanced 32, selling at 4724@47.04, b. o.; Pennsyl-vania Railroad was rather firmer, selling at 56 200 5634; North Central Railroad changed hands at 475; Lengh Valley Railroad at 53%; and Minehall Rail-road at 52%. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 25% for Philadelohla and Eric.

Canal shares were neglected. In Coal stocks the Only transaction was in Big Mountain at 6. Bank shares attracted but little attention.

Passenger Railway shares were in rather better demand, but the only sales reported was a few shares of Second and Thild at 44. 11 % was offered for Hestonville; 26% for Germantown, and 69 st Philadelphia.

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

10 sh Minenni R... 52% 200 GO105&1.18.47.94 JAY COOKE & CO. Quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 68 of 1881, 1193(@1193; 6-208 of 1862, 120(@120)4; do., 1864, 1193(@11934; do., 1865, 1194(@ 11974; do., 1965, 1174(@1194; do., 1865, 1194(@) 1175(@1184; do., 1868, 1174(@1184; do., 1865, 1194(@) 10834; 68, 1074; bid; Gold, 18934; MESSER, DE HAYEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

-U.S. 05 of 1881,119% @119%; do, 1902,120 (190%; do,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) LEWES, Dol., Oct. 18.—The brig dames Coffill is lying at the Breakwater repairing. Two brigs passed in this morn-ing, names unknown. The yacht George R. Dann, for Burlington, N. J., left for Indian river last night. The weather is clear; wind NW. Thermometer, 55. NFW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived, stammings Pareire, from Brest, and Minnesota, from Liverpool. (By Angle-American Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—Arrived, staamship City of New York, from New York.

ł	Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Provincetown,	10.
	Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth.	10.
	Schr Richard Law, York, New London,	10.
	Schr J. A. Hallock, Briggs, Boston.	10.
	Schr I. W. Hine, Law, Norwich,	0.
		0.
ł		0.
		0.
ł	The second se	0.
I		0.
Į	Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Portsmouth, Knight & Sons.	v.
i	Sloop New Nation, Honcox, Salem, Sinnickson & C	100
ł		
1	Barge Reading RH. No. 100, Entaker, New York, d	0.
1		
l	Barge Madison, Carson, New York, d	0.
l	Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of	barg
1	W. P. Clyde & Co.	194644

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapecke, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MOENING.
Steamship Brunotte, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, J.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Benner Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Berner Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
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Berner Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Berner Beverly, Fierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bern Isaac Rich, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse, to Knight & Eons.
Schr Tennesse.
Schr Gendasse.
Schr Gobbet, Parker, 12 days from Boston, with reit-reation of the store.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, 6 days from James river, with reit-reating the store.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, 6 days from James river, with reit-reaties to Albright & Finles.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from New York.
Schr C. S. Adams, Baker, from Providence.
Schr B. K. Graham, Smith, from Providence.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Maston.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Providence.
Schr M. Church, Adams, from Nantucket.
Schr M. C. Burnlice. Durborow, 1 day from Canden, Del, Wethingenaland, from Statumer, and the reation of Jass. I. Hewley Hoo.
Tur Thomas Jefferson, Almon Frederica, Del, with and to Jass. I. Hewley Koo.
Tur Thomas Jefferson, Almon Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW, Mr. J. Schellinger, pilot, reports, sohr Island Belle, with stone. and two herm, brigs, came in the Capes yesterday, and went into the Breakwater.

RETURNED. Schr F. E. Hallock, hence for Liston, is the schooner reported ashore at Cross Ledge. She was got off on Satur-day by the tug Amorica, and brought up to this city; she is apparently uninjured, but will be taken up for exami-nation.

Special Despaich to The Remains Triggraph.
Special Despaich to The Remains Triggraph.
Havens De Gnacz, Md. Oct, B. - Thirteen boats left here this morning, as follows:Martha Motonkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co. Juniate with oats to Hoffman & Konnedy. Juniate with imber to D. Truup & Son. Freemason, with lumber to D. Truup & Son. Salles and Harry, with lumber to Day & Moore. Quaker City, with coal to captain.
A Sherwood, with store to Canolingham & Co. Charles Harbert, dr., with lumber, for Now York. Carrie, with wheat to captain.
Cross & Bro., with lumber to Taylor & Betta.
B. C. Shaeffer, with lumber, for Princeton.
Harry and Julie, with lumber, for Princeton.
Harry and Julie, with lumber, for Share, banduzhy, with coal, for Obserpeake City.

TAILS, OCT. 15-11 A. M.—Cotton firm; mid-Livenpool, Oct. 15-11 A. M.—Cotton firm; mid-ding Uplands, 12%(d:12%(d:) middling Orleans, 12%(d:12%(d.) The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 108. Ed.; -red Western, 92. 2d(g) 98. 8d.; red Western Wheat, 98. 7d(@98. 8d. 98. 8d.; red Western Wheat, 98. 7d(@98. 8d. 98. 8d.; common Rosin, 68.; fine Rosin, 168.; Tur-pentine, 588. 9d.