FIRST EDITION was mainly in that part, but my business may have called me to other points; in the moraing I was principally in Front street, and in the afterneon up Richmond way; I passed up and down Walnut street in my visitations; I went through Second street sometimes, but cannot now specify that I went through Third street, though that was the neighborhood of my business; the office to which I was accurstomed to resort is in Library street, near Fifth; I have been at Reenan's store a number of times; my last visita-

Against the Whisky Ring.

Trial of the Would-be Assassins-The Second Day's Proceedings-Mayor Fox's Cross-Examination A Full Report of the Testimony.

The Court Adjourns until a Missing Witness can be Found.

Close of Yesterday's Proceedings. After the close or our report yesterday of the pro-eedings in the Brooks case, in the Court of Quarter ssions, before Judge Ludiow, the case was reamed at half-past two o'clock, and continued until

the adjournment at seven o'clock in the evening. the adjournment at seven o'clock in the evening.

The developments were of an unexpected character and most interesting, assuming ahapes quite novel in the history of criminal trials in this city. Thomas Hughes, a young cooper, praves that on the duy of the attack upon Mr. Brooks he saw Neil McLaughlin with his carriage in Front street, near Keenan's store, about 12 o'clock, and taked with him, and also saw Mara and Hughes on the opposite side of the street; subscenently, about 1 o'clock. him, and also saw Mara and Hughes on the oppo-site side of the street; subsequently, about 1 o'clock, he saw the same parties in the neighborhood of Seventh and Christian streets, Dougherty then being differently dressed. Several young men, doing busi-ness in Front street, also saw McLaughlin and his carriage there on that day. McLaughlin a young man about twenty years old, was in custody of Police Lieutenant Killacky, confined in one of the ante-rooms of the court where he could not hear the testi-mony of the other witnesses or be approached by out-side parties, and being called to the witness-stand appeared under the guard of the lieutenant. It was known that he was the hackdriver on this murderous of "on, and it was believed that he had, in police anched" upon the prisoners, and therefore

speared under the guard of the headenbar. It was sensown that he was the hackdriver on this murderous of on, and it was believed that he had, in police anched not his testimony would establish their sworn to tell the truth, he answered this testimony would establish their sworn to tell the truth, he answered the prisoners and said one, be looked upon the prisoners and said were anot the men who were in his chaise on the 6th of September, and whem he drove from Front street to the park; the real men, he said, being strangers to him, calling themselves Jones and Stratton, and being much larger men than the prisoners. The first time he had ever seen the prisoners was the Friday before their arrest in New York; they were all stopping at Johnuy Murray's in Amity street, below Broadway; he had never seen them at Coney Island; he said he had made a different statement to the Mayor, but he was then frightened and spoke falsely. By leave of the Court Mr. Dwight put this fellow through a sharp and rigid cross-examination, but, though he contradicted himself in some particulars, he stuck assolutely to the assertion that the prisoners were not the men who had engaged his carriage on the day Mr. Brooks was shot. To prove the falsity of this testimony, the Countronwealth called Mayor Fox, who proved that the witness, McLaughlin, had made two written statements under oath, saying positively that Mara and Dougherty were the men whom he drove in his carriage on the 6th of September, and that they had engaged him to drive them along Front street for six successive days before the attempted assassination; that he had met them at Coney Island and conversed with them, and they were all arrested together. Messrs, Cassidy and Mann, for the prisoners, strove strenuously to rule this testimony out, but they were met by Mr. Dwight's cool and clear answers, and by Judge Ludlow's ready decisions, supported by incontestable authorities, which he had by him, and cited upon every point. And it was really expensioned see their discontilities ported by incontestable authorities, which he had by him, and cited upon every point. And it was really amusing to see their discomitture on some occasions, when they overstepped their mark, and more good had they been kept undisclosed. As an instance, may be mentioned their cross-examination of the witness Hughes, by which they made it appear that he had been toarding at Wood-bury, New Jersey, for several weeks, at the expense, perhaps, of the Commonwealth, and under the imediate care of our detectives, which of course was considered a good joke in the shape of bought testi-mony. But the smile was on the other side when witness explained that as soon as his knowledof the case became known to the friends of the prisoners, he was arrested upon a warrant from spirit him away; and while he was being forced to change his clothing he gave his captors the slip, and immediately going to Detective Tryon, told his story, and placed masself under the protection of the Com-

A roll and detailed account of the proceedings after the close of our report will be found on our

This Morning's Proceeding This morning a Freecedings.

This morning a squad of policemen was in attendance in the lower hall of the court, but were no stationed as pickets at each turn of the staircase as on yesterday, the witness Melanughlin, against whom violence was feared, having been disposed of yesterday and left below to-day.

At 10 o'clock the Court met, and the Commonwealth's case was resumed.

wealth's case was resumed. Before proceeding, however, Mr. Cassidy gave notice that he and his associates desired to have pos-session of both the written statements that the wit-ness McLaughlin had given the Mayor and of which

the Mayor testified, and offered to produce authorities in support of the demand.

Judge Ludlow said he thought the defense were entitled to examine the statement.

itled to examine the statement that was written the Mayor himself and from reference to which had refreshed his memory while testifying, but that the demand for the second one was

question about this matter, and was willing that the gentlemen representing the defense should have

Mayor Fox recalled and cross-examined by the defense—The first statement I spoke of was made, it seems to me, on the fourth day of the present month, at the Mayor's office, in the moraing; Officer Scott, and part of the time Officer Wikinson, of the New York force, were present: Mcf.aughlin was in custody at that time upon a warrant bisned by me to answer the charge of complicity in the attempted assassination of Mr. Brooks; I do not recollect upon whose oath the warrant was issued.

Q. What became of the case? Objected to and overruled. Q. Was he discharged, admitted to bail, or what

A. After I had the interview with him, he had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, which I did not hearing before Atterman Kerr, which I did not hear, but which was reported to me; at the time of the statement, he was under arrest, in the custody of the Philadelphia authorities; he was still under arrest when the second statement was read to him and sworn to by him: I communicated both statements to the District Attorney; he said Brooks pointed a pistol at him, and he started, frightened, not knowing at the time what had been done; I do not know whether McLaughlin is still under arrest Lieutenant Killacky is obeying my instructions, but it is my impression that there was an order of the Court in relation to the case of McLaughlin, but I have not seen that order; he was kept part of the time at the Sixth Ward Station House and part of the time at the Central Station. I do not know where else; he may have been taken to prison; I offered

reward for the arrest of these prisoners.

Q. How much was that reward?

Mr. Dwight—I object to the question because it is not in cross-examination.

Mr. Mann—I think I am entitled to show the bias of the witness, and to show if I can that the motive

of the witnesses in this case is gain.

Judge Ludlow—This may all be very regular at
some other stage of the case, but now it is out of place; it is not in cross-examination, and therefore

Q. Was there an arrangement made that he was not to be tried? There was no arrangement that he was not to be A. There was no arrangement that he was not to strice, nor was no arrangement that it is maware of. He said he wanted to make a voluntary statement on his own account; seemed perfectly calm while making it, and enlightened me as we progressed

James J. Brooks sworn I reside at No. 274 South Fourth street; in the month of September I was a Revenue Detective under the authority of the United States Government, commissioned by C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; I was acting in this city; in the early days of September was acting in Richmond, and in Front, Second, right from South Front near Shippen as far as Callowhill; it

Apologizing to the jury for the inconvenience this criter would give them, and directing them to allow no one to speak with them concerning this case, his Honor adjourned the court until to-morrow morning at 19 o'cleck.

RIVIERE.

The Great Scandal Case in New York—The Baron as a Contractor for European Mon-archies—How He Sold Gaus, Bough Gaune, and Hoodwinked the Baroness De Stille— Whence the Baron's Titles and Whither Went

New York, amongst its major sensations, is now engaged more particularly in discussing, specalating and smiling upon that in which Baron de Ri viere and Helene C. Stille are the principals. Yesterday was a day of unusual developments in this suit, of which the New York Sun this morning speaks to this effect :-

business: the office to which I was accustomed to resort is in Library street, near Fifth; I have been at Keenan's store a number of times; my last visitations there were on the 4th and 4th of September; on the 6th I was there just after 12 o'clock, noon; Mr. Keenan's store is No. 112 N. Front street, on the west side, a few doors north of Arch; the store I judge is about one hundred feet deep by twenty wide; there are two doors to it; one on the north and the other on the south side, a window between them; from the north door is a flight of [stairs passing up to the apper store; at the south door was a counter, with some baskets of champagne, and in front of the store were three barrels of whisky; other barrels were ranged along the store, and at the termination of them was a glass partition going north and south, in the centre of which was a door; there was an inside glass partition dividing this inner room into two offices, and the door opened into the northern office, as you pass out of the office against the north wall; as I entered that I passed into the counting-room, and young Keenan came from the Government took that I had asked for the Saturday previous; I took it and placed it on the end of the desk, near the glass partition, and began its examination; while thus employed three persons en-

the desk, near the glass partition, and began its ex-amination; white thus employed three persons en-tered the store and came towards the counting-room I was in; young Keenan went out of the office and

met these men some four or five yards from the par-lition; about that time I turned to look at the parties

who had come in, and they stood in a triangular position with the boy Keenell in the centre; one man

stood at the north, another at the south, and the

the boy stood with his face to the western man

who appeared to be the spokesman; I heard them ask if Mr. Keenan was in and paid no further attention to them, and went on transscribing what I desired from the book; I heard no footsteps behind or about me; yet, while

in the act of writing, I heard nn explosion right against me, and my back struck as though with some blunt instrument; I immediately turned, and

saw a man escaping from the door of the office; at

saw a man escaping from the door of the office; at the same time, in looking towards the street, I saw another man with his hand uplifted, with a black-jack in it, in the act of throwing it; what occurred after that until I found myself emerging from the store into the street I cannot say I remember in leaving the store; I subsequently discovered that I had been struck upon the temple with the blackjack, which affected my jaw for several days; I recollect leaving the store and drawing my pistol; I had great difficulty in Grawing it, for the hammer caught in the lining for the pocket; immediately on reaching the sidewalk I looked north and saw a man struggling to get into a carriage, which was in full motion, and he had great difficulty in getting in; I subsequently traced the carriage as far as Martin's liquor store, which was something more

liquor store, which was something more than half a block; I then became exhausted from loss of blood, and was taken into he store and was subsequently taken to my home; Detective Franklin

and a policeman came to me at Martin's store: I only know that I was wounded by a ball; as soon as I turned I knew I was shot; and when I began to yel

"Stop the carriage!" I knew pretty well the extent of the wound, for the blood was nowing fast; I now have on the cont I were when I was shot—(the jury

examined it; I recognize Mara as the man standing at the southern end of the triangle in the store; Dougherty I do not recognize as one of the men in the store; I saw the man struggling to

get into the carriage and kept my eye upon him, giving no attention to my pocket, which caused the difficulty in pulling my pistol: I had a good view of his profile, and believe dames Dongherty to be that man; (as this was said there was a commotion throughout the court-room, and it was whispered, of the settles it carries out the said to the court-room.

That settles it; sure conviction"); I cannot say that

Cross-examined.—I made a previous statement, which I can hardly recollect, but I believe I said I saw the faces of all the men in the store except the one with his back to me; when I made the statement at my house Robert Hamilton was present, and I said the man who drove the carriage was of Hamilton's build, but his hair was straighter; when

tell his height, and so it turned out; McLaughlin's hair is straight, though Hamilton is a larger man than McLaughlin; my impression of the similarity in the build of McLaughlin and Hamilton was formed from what I could see of the former on

ball; the record will show differently; I never recognized Hamilton; I gave a description of these men to Mayor Fox, and of another to the New York authorities; I did not describe them as large, stout men; the greatest height I gave them was five feet eight; I cannot say that the description was taken down; I have said I do not recollect what occurred after I say the new holding the black less than the problem of the say that the problem of the large transfer of the say that the problem of the say that the black less than the problem of the say the say

saw the men holding the blackjack up; I could not remember until I got into the street; what occurred

tack uplifted all was confused but the confusion did not interfere with my recollec

lection of the faces I saw in the store: I first saw

Dougherty here in court since that day, September 6: I have not seen him in the interval; when I saw them in the dock last Monday week, when they were

arraigned, I made up my mind this was the man; when I came into court that Monday I looked into the dock and was told Mr. Mann here exclaimed.

"Stop, sir! stop, sir!") their manes.

Mr. Mann—I tell you to stop, sir: you can't drown
me here: If this cause is to be tried by noise I can

make as much as you; my langs hagen't been shot, and Judge Ludlow—Here, gentlement stop this immediately. Mr. Brooks, just answer the question.

Mr. Brooks—I was told their names; I was told that the men who had assaulted me had been caught, and that their names were Hugh Mara and James Dougherty; these two men in the dock are

James Dougherty; these two men in the dock are the same that I was told had been caught; there were three men who were proclaimed as outlaws, and that they had been caught; the persons who told me couldn't tell these were the men who as-

saulted me; I could not tell they were; I do not now know they were the men who assaulted me.

Mr. Mann-That's what I wanted; that's what I

Mr. Mann-Thars what I wanted; that's what I thought. That'll do, sir.

Mr. Dwight-You know that the man you saw in the store was Mara, and the man you saw getting into the carriage was Dougherty, do you not?

Mr. Brooks-I do, sir.

Re-cross-examined-I never said in Martin's that

would not recognize the men who assaulted me have said there were two men I could identify:

first identified the prisoners a week ago Monda

when they were arranged here.

Sergeant Daffey sworn on his voire dire—I have made efforts to procure the attendance of Officer Kelly, No. 35, Seventeenth district, at court; I saw him about 10 o'clock last night, and was directed by his Honor the Mayor to have him here this morning;

I had no subporna, because none was given to me, and I didn't know there was one in the hands of the Chief; afterwards I went to the Chief and got the

subporna and attempted to serve it, but couldn't find him; a general search was made for him, but

he has not been heard of.

Mr. Gibbons-We have no further testimony to

offer at present for the Commonwealth, and close, asking the right of examining Officer Kelly, who is a

most important witness, should be come in before the conclusion of the trial.

set in Maguire's case, and suspend the trial mild the authorities of the city and of the I nited States have

made most thorough search for this man, and pro-

duce him if possible.

Mr. Cassidy—You will allow me to call your attention to the rule in Maguire's case, as I was counsel in it. Then the witnesses had been subpouned, and owing to the glaring outrage upon the Court by taking the witnesses from it, but here a subpoune had been taken out but not served, and certainly

you cannot delay this cause because of the neglect of the Commonwealth. If the defendants have any rights here, they should be allowed to hear the whole of the Commonwealth's case, and then present their defense entire, without interruption by the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

Judge Ludiow-Now, when you speak of the rights of the defendants, I remind you that yesterday you

sked a whole day for preparation after the close of he Commonwealth's case, and now I give it to you. Mr. Cassidy—But the Commonwealth's case has

Judge Ludlow-In the first place, the order of the

Mayor to one of his officers to attend here takes the place of a subpoem, and the assertion of the District Attorney that this officer's testimony is of import-

ance is sufficient to warrant me in my course; I will invite the efforts of the United States authorities,

and the State officers, including the police of the city, to endeavor to find this man, and until a reason-

ble effort has been made this trial must stop. Mr. Gibbons—I have every reason to believe this

officer has been spirited away.

Judge Ludlow—Until I am satisfied that this man

cannot be found, I will exhaust my power in the search. The assertion of the District Attorney satisfies me. If he should happen to be in Camden I will request the Governor of New Jersey to deliver

This was opposed by Mr. Mann. Judge Ludlow said he would follow the precedent

when they were arraigned here

and after that I recollect; that after I saw the black

man is sitting upon a carriage you il his height, and so it turned

the carriage; it was not upon this impression Hamilton was sent to prison in default of \$2 ball; the record will show differently; I i

saw McLaughlin that day.

The suit against the Baron Henri Arnoux de Riviere by Helene C. Stille, to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from her, was before Judge Jones yesterday, on a second motion to vacate the order of arrest against the Baron, the first motion, made some days ago, having been with-drawn. Mrs. Stille, it may be recollected, claims that the Baron, representing himself to be unmarried, promised to wed her, seduced, and obtained \$7500 from her, after having cohabited with her in Paris, she giving birth to a child of which he was the

Yesterday, in addition to the affidavits already published, a long deposition by the Baron was read by his counsel, in which he says that he arrived in this city in September of last year with his wife, two children, two men servants, and three maid servants. Leaving his family here, he went to Chili in October, returning last January and going to Paris in February, remaining there with his family until the 9th of last September. He brought his family back here at that time, and has since resided at the New York Hotel, with his family and his men ser-vants and his maid servants.

wants and his maid servants.

Mrs. Stille wrote him several times at the Clarendon Hetel in February last, wanting money, and threatening to blackmail him. These letters he always returned unanswered. Last September she wanted \$500 to pay doctors' bills, and he in reply said he would have her handed to the police if she wrote him again.

him again.
The Baron repeats the story of his travels in Spain in 1865, already published; and adds that he has had an office in Paris since 1861 as Government contractor an office in Paris since 1861 as Government contractor for artillery and ships of war; had made large contracts, some of which he enumerates, amounting to an aggregate of 12,000,000 francs, making 1,100,000 francs profit. In sales of guns to the Danish, Prussian, Brazilian, and Grecian Governments, and the Danubian Principalities, he made further profits of 620,000 francs, so that in 1865 his personal fortune was at least \$300,000 in gold. Further contracts in Chili and other South American States in 1866 brought him \$160,000, gold. He had an immense guano speculation, and owns large copper mines in Bolivia.

Riviere says that the title of baron is hereditary in Riviere says that the time of baron is hereditary in his famity; that his father is Counsellor-General of the Department of the Loire, France, and is worth 2,000,000 francs; that he (the baron) intends to be-come a permanent resident of this city, and has not received any property from his wife, Miss Biount, or any of her family; on the contrary, he has given her

all the property she now owns.

Catharine Demond, nurse to Helene Stille in 1857, made anidavit that in Saratoga that year the latter represented George W. Beers to be her husband, and that she was cohabiting with him; Beers after-wards said she was not his wife, and applied to her very damaging epithets, and that Mrs. Stille after-wards lived in a house of ill-repute in Thirty-third

street, and went to various assignation houses.

Lavinia L. Wise testified that Mrs. Stille lived with George D. Bacon in 1855, and afterwards with Robert Livingston, with whom she went to Europe where she became acquainted with the Dake de

The following letters, alleged to have been written to Madame Stille by the Baron, while travelling in South America, were presented on the part of the

VALPARAISO, the 10th of September. My own Darling Heiche—I am actually sick of dis-appointment and ennul, to be kept here so long. These miscrable men seem as if they had sworn to make me die from impatience. I am still here, and will be here for a week more. I cannot leave this place before the steamer of the 17th instant; but then, happen what may, I shall not stay a day longer. My dear, dear Helene, I do wish to see you so much, have been so lonely and sad. I have etters or news from Europe; on the other han-mainess is very satisfactory; I have r great deal of money. By-the-by, dar here is enclosed an order for five hundred dollars which you will please send for at Deboa's. I send him a draft at sight for a corresponding sum on the house of Thomas Lachamiere. I am ashame I and house of Thomas Lachamiere. I am askame I and grieved to know that you have been so long without funds in your hands; bur, my love, it was only yesterday that I myself received \$10,000, and before that time I had no money I could send you. Now I am all right, and I hope, my darling, you will not be deprived of anything you want or desire. —I am haunted by bad dreams about you. Helene, my love, you should not be infidelt; I am not to you; I have been true as steel, and love you dearly. We have been true as steel, and love you dearly. Me heart is very much depressed, for I believe in pre-

Kiss for me our dear little Rosebud; how sweet Riss for me our dear inthe Rosebud; how sweet she must be. Yours lovingly,
We leave at 4 P. M., and I give this card, for you, to Mr. Debbs, sending you a thousand kisses, my darling, and beginning my correspondence by the first opportunity. Be guided by reason in all your acts, and be sure that I do for the best; that I ove you dearly and have left my heart with you. 16th April.-I am but two days' journey

the end of my voyage, and meeting on the road a gentieman going back, to him I gave tals short note, enclosed in one to the French Minister. I am dread-fully sunburnt, my darling, and have much suffered from cold, heat and privation, the greatest of which is your absence. We travel at the rate of ten leagues a day, eat what we kill, and stay on the ground when we can. Good-bye, dearest; I love you, and Judge Jones reserved his decision.

CUBA.

The Author of the Santiago Assassinations. A correspondent, writing from Santiago de Cube

on the 4th inst., remarks:—
There is now no doubt that the gentlemen who were so foully murdered on the Jiguani road by the panish officers and escort were denounced by Pedro Cassanova, and Hortensio Tamayo, Cassa-nova was a captain of banditti, lodged in a place called Venta de Contramaestrie, and in the year was captured, tried, and imprisoned, but through the influence of the gold of his father in-law he was released by the Spaniards and again let oose upon the public. Tamayo, unfortunately, is a but he has lived fourteen ain, at which place he Cuban; bu years in Spain, at which place he had not a very high reputation. Knowing the character of Tamayo, the Provisional Government sent him to Cuba to fill the post of Judge in one of the jurisdictions, and after his arriyal he was closen by the then Captain-General, Dulce, to proceed to the insurgent camp, under a flag of trace, to negotiate with the Cuban leaders. But the latter refused to receive such an envoy, and he residents of Santiago themselves express approbation that such a character had been chosen for so important and honorable a position. Yet it was on the statements of two such persons that twenty-one Cubans were put to death by the Spaniards, and at the very moment when they were

Military Movements in the Eastern [Depart-The army of the Ess. is under orders of General rancisco Aguilera, who has his headquarters in lamon, his forces amounting to 8000, commanded by Felix Figueredo, Donate del Marmol, and Maximo Gomez. General Jordan has gone from his post of Chief of Staff to take part with Generalissimo Que-sada, where his valor and intelligence are needed, leaving this quarter of the island to regret that his army of 13,600, under Cavada, most of them active guerilleros. The army of Camaguey, under Que-sada, has been busy intercepting convoys, thus sada, has been busy intercepting convoys, thus reducing the Spaniards to the necessity of quartering upon the poor haciendades and wearing out the endurance of the enemy. A severe persecution is the fate of those who evade contributing to maintain their tyrants, as you may judge from a late article in the Diario urging the bankshopent or worse treatment of all persons are judge from a late article in the Diario urging the banishment or worse treatment of all persons suspected from their antecedents at the time of the outbreak at Yava. Padre Artega, a noble priest, is still in prison incommunicade. Provisor Oberon has sent a circular to the curates informing linem not to say or pray anything that can be construed to the discredit of Spain. To petition the Virgen Estrellar del Christiano is to be Cuban; to pray for the welfare of Cubans is to say "death to the Spaniards." The same malicious ciergyman issued a circular in the year past, declaring that the father should denounce the child, and the brother the brother if guilty of treason to Spain.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Senatorial Fight in Tennessee -Ex-President Johnson Defeated by Henry Cooper.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Scuntorial Fight in Tennessee-The Proba-bility of Johnson's Election. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22 .- After the vote of yesterday in the Legislative Joint Convention, Johnson stands a pretty fair show of being elected to-day as Senator, although his ultimate defeat is still quite within the bounds of possibility. His more sanguine friends triumphantly assert he will be elected on the first ballot, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The opposition were caucusing last night, and probably decided upon some man to concentrate on to-day. The trouble is that they embrace too many conflicting elements to present a bold front, and this, in connection with the fact that they cannot bring out a strong man with a national reputation and the prestige of towering ability attaching to his name, is very likely to bring about their defeat in the end.

A Party by the Name of Johnson Defeated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Oct. 22 .- The great Senatorial ontest is ended, and the result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success but it appears a was sprung on him, as when trap vote came to be taken, Johnson received 51 votes, and Henry Cooper, of Davidson county, 55. Intense excitement prevalled on the announcement of the vote.

Railroad Connections. A contract was entered into yesterday between Mr. Meak, Superintendent of the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Rallroad, and Major Lockhart, Superintendent of the Edgeville and Kentucky Rallroad, by which the former consections between these roads will be restored in a few days. By this arrangement the facilities for transportation of freight and passengers from Hopkinsville and intermediate points to Guthric will also be restored.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Wrecked Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 .- The passengers and erew of the wrecked steamer Sierra Nevada arrived here to-day in the steamer Senator. Governor Wood and wife, of Illinois, were among the passengers, forty-two of whom were compelled to spend a night on the sea in small boats. The treasure and papers were saved, but the passengers lost all their effects.

Earthquake Anniversary. To-day being the anniversary of the great earthquake, the newspapers have comments on the subject.

The steamboat "49" was sunk above Fort Colville, on the Columbia river, and is a total loss, The Judicial Election.

The election yesterday resulted in the choice of Robert F. Morrison (Dem.) for Judge of the Fourth District Court; McKinstry (Independent and Republican candidate) for Judge of the Twelfth District: and W. D. Sawyer (Dem.) for Judge of San Francisco.

The majority of the Supreme Judges are: - For Crockett, Democrat; supported also by the Independents, 3181, and for Wallace, Democrat, 697. The vote was unusually light, only 13,500 being

Owing to the rain, there was general apathy in the judicial election, and nothing definite has been received. It has been raining for three days, and the telegraph lines are out of order.

Rear-Admiral Thomas J. Y. Craven has been appointed Port Admiral of San Francisco, and will be relieved from the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, on January 1, by Commander John R. Goldsborough.

The work on the Sutco tunnel was inaugurated on October 19. A heavy rain and snow storm interfered with the ceremonies.

The returns from the interior are favorable to the Democrats, and the election of J. B. Crockett and William T. Wallace, Democrats, for the Supreme Court bench, is conceded.

Salutes in respect to the memory of Franklin Plerce were fired from the harbor fortifications

Flour in good demand at \$4.25@5.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 761/4.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Improvements in and About Boston-The Wool Business-The "Hub's" Representative at the Suez Canal Opening. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Oct. 22 .- A public meeting was held in Charlestown last night favoring the annexation of that city to Boston. In the Common Council last night an ordi-

nance was passed looking to the laying out of a public park of three thousand acres, to be within the town of Dorchester, which will become a part of Boston on the first day of January next.

Over a million pounds of wool have been sold in this city this week.

The State Teachers' Association commenced ts usual session this morning. The Boston Board of Trade have appointed Nathan Appleton as their representative at the

ceremonies attending the opening of the Suez

FROM THE WEST. A City's Liability.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.-A verdict for \$2312 damages was awarded yesterday in fayor of James A. boyd against this city, for injuries sustained by falling into an excavation.

To be Hung.
The murderer of Mrs. McAdams will be hung at Greenville, Illinois, to-day at 2 o'clock,

Almost a "Goner." Gallagher, the prize-fighter, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday morning, having been stabled by a desperado, who was intoxicated. in his saloon. He was promptly arrested. Gallagher will be disabled for some weeks.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the condition of our local finances. The supply seeking investment in call loans is about equal to the deinvestment in call loans is about equal to the demand, but lenders are chary in investing on long time contracts. This adds to the apparent stringency of the market, whilst the amount of available capital is really not much, if any, short of the demand. The difficulty consists in reaching it without submitting to the current severe rates. The banks are sending money away both to the South and West, but the remittances appear pretty well balanced by the arrivals. We quote call loans to-day at about 6@9 per cent, and discounts at 8@10 per cent, according to credit.

at about 6,29 per cent. and discounts at 8,210 per cent., according to credit.

Gold has become again suddenly quiet, and the premium has slightly declined. The sales opened at 131, advanced to 131½, the highest figure, and declined before noon to 130½.

United States loans were exceedingly dull, and prices so far are a little off, as quoted in the New York market this morning.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, but prices generally were a shade lower.

In State and City loans no sales were reported. 97 In State and City loans no sales were reported. 97 was bid for city 6s, old, and 100½ for the new issues. Realing Railroad was very quiet, and sold to a limited extent at 4831. Pennsylvania Railroad was lower, selling at 55½. Philadelphia and Eric Railroad was taken at 29½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52½,665, b. o. 119½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 41½ for Little Schuykill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; and 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred. Canal shares were without material change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34½; Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95½.

changed hands at 95%.

Bank shares were in better demand. Mechanics' sold at 34; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123%. sold at 34; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123%. New York and Middle Coal sold at 4-81. Passenger Railway stocks were neglected.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of October were at the rate of about \$525,000 for the month, or, in exact figures, \$412,024. These figures are larger than any proviously reported. Besides the first-class massenger travel, of which this route has the bulk, it is doing a large amount of emigrant carrying trade.

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

200 sh Read R. ...is. 58 81 100 do ... 523 100 sh Far & M Bk. 123 100 sh N Y&M. 560 4 sh S sh Ph & E. s5wn 293 100 sh Leh N St. ... 34) 100 sh N N X St. ... 34) 100 sh N X St.

50 sh Ph & E.s5wn. 29%

JAY COOER & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119 (@119%; 5-20s of 1862, 120 (@120%; do., 1864, 119@119%; do., 1865, 119 (@119%; do., 1865, 117 (@117%; do. do., 1867, 117 (@118); do., 1868, 117 (@118); do. do., 1867, 117 (@118); do., 1868, 117 (@118); 10-40s, 107 (@) 108%; 6s, 107 (@) 108; 6old, 131.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119 (@119%; 5-20s of 1862, 120 (@120%; do. 1864, 119 (@119%; do. 1865, 119 (@119%; do. July, 1865, 117 (@117%; 5s, 10-40, 107 (@108; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 107 (@167%; Gold, 130 (@131)). Market dull.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

MRESES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U.S. 68 of 1881, 119 1, @120: 40 1862, 120 1, @1903; do. 1864, 119@1193; do. 1865, 1191, @1193; do. 1865, new, 1174, @1174; do. 1867, do. 1174, @1174; do. 1868, do., 1174, @1174; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 194; Gold, 120 1, @1314; Silver, 127@120, —NABE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

FEIDAY, Oct. 22 .- The Flour market presents no ew feature, there being very little demand excent from the home consumers, who purchase to a moderate extent. About 1000 barrels sold, including superfine at \$5:50@5.75; extras at \$6@6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.375.667; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6-25@6-75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$6-50@6-75. and fancy brands at \$7 50@8 25, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6. In Corn Meal no sales were

but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of Western red at \$1.40@1.45; Pennsylvania do. at \$1.45 @1.45. Rye is steady, and sales of Western were reported at \$1.10. Corn is dull at a decline of 1.@2c. @ bushel. Sales of yellow at at \$1.05@1.07; 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$70.@\$1. Oats are without essen-tial change; 4000 bushels sold at 56@590., the latter for Delaware. Barley is in demand. and 10,000 bush. two rowed New York sold part at \$1.25 and part on secret terms.

Cloverseed is quiet, with sales at \$7@\$7:50. Timothy is nominal at \$4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crush-

Whisky is quiet and ranges from \$1:18 to 1:20 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES Del., Oct. 22.—Brig Aimon Rowell, from Matanas, left the Breakwater at 6 A. M. for Philadelphia. Wind zas, left the Breakwater at 6 Å. M. for Philadelphia. Wind NW.; clear. Thermometer, 55. New York, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamship Rhein, from Also arrived, steamship Eagle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......OOTOBER 22. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.48 | 11 A. M.50 | 2 P. M.62 OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, Salem, Captain.
Earque Trent, Hook, Bremen, L. Westermand & Co.
Brig C. S. Packard, Packard, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant &

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Blak'ston, Graoff &

Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Grades Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do, Schr A. M. Bird, Morrill, Charlestown, do, Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence, do, Schr Eseex, Nickerson, Providence, do, Schr Eseex, Nickerson, Providence, do, Schr Amelia, Begbe, New London, do, Schr A. Peterson, Houck, Lynn, do, Barge Reading RR. No. 79, Edwards, New York, do, Barge J. G. Paterson, Bradley, New York, do, Barge W. H. Bowne, Shoe, Westchester, N. Y., do, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mode to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Hattlesnake, Mershon, 57 hours from Portland, with fish to Shriver & Co.

Br. barque Hero, Gondey, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Barley & Co.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, 6 days from Gloucester, with fish to Shriver & Co.

Schr Zeyla, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mode. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, 10 days from Boston with mode. Schr Zeyla, Growen, a days from Postern, with old schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, 10 days from Boston, with old iron to Verree & Mitchell.
Schr Southerner, Darling, 7 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from New York, Schr J. A., Jayne, Jayne, from New York, Schr S. Clark, Griffin, from New York, Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Providence, Schr H. Hlackman, Jones, from Providence, Schr C. Davidson, Jeffrey, from Providence.

BELOW. Barques Sarah Payson, from Ardrossan; Sarah B. Hale, rom Gardenas; and brig Charles Henry, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 22.—Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:
George Schunre, with lumber to R. Woelverton.
Thomas Arnold, with slate to D. Conway.
Pitgrim Circle and Industry, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Odd Fellow and Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber to Huling & Son.
A. G. Postelwait, with lumber, for Chester.

MEMOKANDA. Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst., to sail 21st for Newbern, N. C. Schr John Walker, Davis, at Bristol 19th inst. from Fall River for Philadelphia, after going on the marine railway. Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Fall River 19th instant.
Bobr A. C. Buckley, from Danversport for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Mobile 16th netant. Bohr Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Schr Quickstep, Wilse, hence for Pawtucket, was below Providence 18th inst.
Schrs K. Nickerson, Crowell; Polly Price, Yates; Ocean Wave, Baker; Evergreen, Bunee; and A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OUR WATER SUPPLY.

A Historical Sketch.

Primitive Appliances-How Our Forefathers Quenched Their Thirst-Wells and Pumps Give Place to Wooden Engines and Pipes, and They in Turn to All'the Modern Improvements.

Philadelphians have always been proud of the arrangements made to furnish a copious supply of water to all in the limits of this city, and the Fairmount Works have generally been the first of our sights shown to country cousins. In early times we had good reason to boast of our pre-eminence over other cities in the quality and quantity furnished; and although many good bodies may have felt some misgivings at the stinted allowance doled out in the memorable drought of this summer, yet there is no reason to fear a loss of the hospitable reputation of the Quaker City. All human contrivances sometimes "peg out," as "Honest Old Abe" need to say. Chicago may have a stray anchor knock a hole in her Lake tunnel; and the famous Croton Aquednet has to dry up when the head waters fall. In old times, William Penn, charmed with its natural beauties, wrote, "My eye, though not my heart, is upon Fairmount:" and this appears to have been the motto that has induced the tinkering away at the old machinery for so many years. Until very recently the plan of late officials seems to have been to make temporary arrangements to run the old wooden wheels from year to year, while longing eyes have been cast towards the project of a huge aqueduct to carry the waters of a little stream a good many miles to town. Late scientific investigations have satisfactorily shown that the Schuylkill will furnish a plenteous supply for generations to come; and with this comfortable assurance a retrospective glance at the growth of the Water Works to their present immense proportions cannot but prove interesting. For many of the statistics presented we are indebted to the courtesy of the present efficient Chief Engineer, Mr. Frederic

Springs and brooks were the first sources for supplying water to the early settlers of Philadelphia. Watson, in his "Annals," relates that the conveniences of pumps were rarely seen for many years in the primitive city, and that even the wells for the use of families were generally public and in the streets. These wells lying open in the highways, and presenting dangerous traps to unwary strollers, were occasionally presented as nuisances by the grand juries, the oldest record being "Two old and very deep wells lying open at Centre Square."

in 1723. The Gazette, in 1735, urged that "some public wells are wanting;" and the Union Fire Company appear to have kept a watchful eye over them, as in 1744 they advertised a reward of £5 "for apprehending the persons who stole the nozzles from High street and other streets Kalm, who passed through the city in 1748, states there was a well to every house, and several in the streets, all giving good and clear water. The folks of those bygone days, with all their reputation for staidness and decorum, appear to have been as great epicures in their modest style as their more extravagant great grandchildren in the sixth generation. Some of the pumps were noted for the quality of their water, and the old wooden handles were kept a-going famously. The water in the yard of a house in Norris' alley had the questionable advantage of being deemed the best in the city. and one pump in Walnut street was celebrated among housewives for its peculiar adaptability to boiling greens.

Although good water was obtained by digging but a few feet below the surface in almost any part of the city, yet it was soon difficult to multiply them sufficiently to supply the demands of the increasing population, and finally even these, in many cases, became unsuitable for use by the contamination of cesspools, This increasing impurity of the water naturally excited the public mind, and the public prints of that day agitated the necessity of a reform.

The rayages of the yellow fever in 1793 94 especially awoke the attention of the community to the imperative need that a more copious supply of water should be obtained to insure the health, comfort, and preservation of the community. Long before this Benjamin Franklin had advocated a recourse to some outside source of supply, and in his will, dated June 23, 1789, is the following clause:-

"And having considered that the covering of the ground plot of the city with buildings and pavements, which carry off most of the rain. and prevent its soaking into the earth, and renewing and purifying the springs, whence the water of the wells must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, as I find has happened in all old cities, I recommend that at the end of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds in bringing by pipes the water of the Wissahiekon Creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants, which I apprehend may be done without great difficulty, the level of that creek being much above that of the city, and may be made higher by a dam; 1 also recommend making the Schuylkill completely navigable."

An Odd Plan, The second ravages of the yellow fever in 1797 awoke Councils into an active consideration of the means of obtaining a permanent supply of pure water, and that year the first petition on the subject was presented. Various projects were considered, the oddest of all being that broached in a communication to Councils by the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company (now known as the Union Canal), which was allowed by its charter to supply such citizens with water as might be disposed to purchase and

use it. They said: -'It is proposed to conduct the water of the canal into a grand reservoir, situated in Broad street, a little to the northward of Callowhill. from which a canal was to be cut along Broad street the whole width of the city, and he bridged over at the crossings of each street. This canal, it was calculated, would discharge about half a million of cubic feet of water into the different streets in one | Centioned on the Second Page. 1