FIRST EDITION

CASE. BROOKS

Under Way Again-The Missing Witness not Forthcoming, and the Trial Proceeding Without Him.

The Court Refuses to Admit the Affidavits of Neil McLaughlin.

The Commonwealth Closes its Case-The Defense.

Whis morning at 10 o'clock Judge Ludlow opened the Court of Quarter Sessions for the purpose of srocceding with the trial of the would-be assassins of Revenue Detective Brooks in such manner as the

of Revenue Detective Brooks in such mainter as and condition of the case required.

The name of Officer Kelly. No. 35, Seventeenth Police district, was called, but no response was made.

Mr. Gibbons stated that every effort had been made by the Mayor's force to find this man, but without success, and he did not feel at liberty to inflict upon the jury the penalty of a further imprisonment, and therefore would not ask another adjourn ment, but would proceed with the trial and finish it if possible to-day.

if possible to-day, Officer Scott, of New York, was recalled to prove

officer Scott, of New York, was recalled to prove the dates of the arrest of the prisoners in New York, and their delivery to the Philadelphia authorities.

Mr. Dwight then offered in evidence, as a part of the Commonwealth's case, the two affidavits of the witness Neil McLaughlin, saying that he was prepared to support the offer by authority.

On the part of the defense, Mr. Mann objected, first, because the Commonwealth could not be allowed to contradict or impeach the testimony of her own witness. Many mistakes were made in the din of the hue and cry against these prisoners, which was far greater than that raised when a citizen called a policemen to arrest a thief and was himself arrested while the thief was allowed to escape—which happened in this city within the past ten days. Sight could not be lost of the fact that Neil McLaughlin, whose affidavits were offered, was a Commonwealth's witness; but there seemed to be a disposition to charge him to the defense; and a newspaper yesterday, in a learned article, accused counsel for the defense of infamy in using him as a witness on their side of the case, when the members of the press now at the bar of the court know counsel for the defense of infamy in using him as a witness on their side of the case, when the members of the press now at the bar of the court know that he was offered by the Commonwealth, and not even cross-examined by the defense.

Judge Ludlow requested Mr. Mann to confine his remarks to the question before him, namely, the admissibility in evidence of the addavits of the witness McLaughlin.

Mr. Mann then resumed his argument, addressing

Mr. Mann then resumed his argument, addressing

Mr. Mann then resumed his argument, addressing himself to his case like a lawyer, speaking law and citing authorities in support of his position.

Mr. Dwight answered, also citing many decisions of our Supreme Court as sustaining his offer.

Mr. Gibbons followed, saying that he had been by duty bound to call McLaughlin for the Commorwealth, for it was upon his testimony that the presentment of the Grand Jury was found. True it was, Mr. Mann did not cross-examine this witness, because his testimony was wholly in favor of the defense; but when Mayor Fox was called and proved or series that the series of the described in the series is testimony was wholly in favor of the defense; but when Mayor Fox was called and proved that McLaughlin had previously made a different statement, he was rigidly cross-examined, and his reference to the written statements was strenuously opposed. The defense would have had a perfect right to demand that these statements should be given to the jury instead of the uncertain recollection of the Mayor. The Court and jury were both entitled to have the truth of the case, no matter from which side it came. If the principle contended for by the defense were established, corruption and deceit would triumph, this court might as well be abolished, for an assassin or other felon could not be convicted, should a man be charged with murder, and three witnesses appear before the Chief Magistrate of the city and swear that they saw the murder, and that the prisoner was the man who committed it, of course it could not be known what passed in the Grand Jury room, but an indictanent was a presentment; and then upon the trial these three men, one after another, should face the prisoner and say he was not the man, then where would you be? Where after another, should face the pris-

was not the man, then where would you be? Where would justice be? Mr. Cassidy, in closing the objection, said that Mr. Gibbons had been carried away by his own sensa-Gibbons had been carried away by his own sensa-tional declaration upon the merits of the case, as much as Mr. Mann could be said to have gone out of the case to fight the newspaper world. Contenting himself with this little divergence, the gentleman discussed the simple question of law before the Cassidy again began a defense of Mr. Mann's

Mr. Cassidy again began a defense of Mr. Mann's departure into the newspaper world, but was interrupted by Judge Ludlow, who said:

"Now, gentlemen, the newspaper world has nothing to do with this case; it is not in this court."

Mr. Cassidy—"It ought to be out of it."

Judge Ludlow—"Well, it is, so far as this case is concerned. We are not to heed the newspaper company of the control of the concerned. ments any more than any other unauthorized pro-ceeding, and it is a gross impropriety to comment upon a cause during its trial in court; and the jury should hear nothing of the remarks that the news-

Mr. Cassidy—"I am glad to hear your Hono- say so, for it is high time that this was becoming known. Ludlow sustained the objection and excluded the evidence.

Here the Commonwealth closed, Mr. Gibbons an-nouncing that Kelly had been discharged from the

The Defense.

Mr. Cassidy opened the case of the defense, dwelling upon the effort which he thought was made to put this case, which is a simple issue, upon the role of sensational dramatic cases, which was becoming fashionable. The jurors must have been impressed, as they tried to enter the court, with the lines of ornamental officers who surround the court, adorn the halls, and escort the prisoners up and down stairs, and the witness stand, the and the witnesses to and from the witness stand, the presence of the Government officials, and several other little incidents which occurred to heighten the sensational effect, the failure of the witness McLaugh in to say what the District Attorney wanted him to say, the immediate parade of the Chief Magistrate of the city to demolish the testimony of Mc-Eaughlin; then the missing police officer and the exchement over his absence, the consequent adjournment of the Court in order to gliow the whole police force to find him; the whole police force looked for him and didn't find him. Had a l these highly sensational scenes been emitted, and the jurors' attention been engaged simply to the tro es of the cause, they would have been home last t. He only mentioned these matters in order to show how little they had to do with the cause the jury was sworn to try. Their date was simply to said whether the poor men in the clock were guilty or not guilty of the assault upon James J. Brooks; i they were guilty the jury should say so, and Judge Ladlow would give them the full extent of the law Ladlow would give them the full extent of the law; but if they were not guilty, they would be acquitted and allowed to pass out of this Court free. This case was to be tried just as any other case. Then, dismissing all the matters that had been introduced only for sensation, the cause dwindled down to the statements of Thomas Hughes, James McLanghlin, and James J. Brooks. The first witness would be shown to be a low vagabend and bounty-jumper, and utterly unworthy of belief; the second, by his three different statements made under outh, proved himself to be in the same made under oath, proved himself to be in the same boat with Hughes. As to Mr. Erooks, he would say that the victim of this assault was deserving of the sympathy of the whole community, and he would be heartly ashamed of the jury he was addressing did he not believe they accorded that sympathy

But the fact that Mr. Brooks was a revenue officer did not aggravate the case, and he was no more en-sittled to justice than any other reputable citizen, but e stood equally with any other man whose he stood equally with any other man whose life had been assatted in a similar manner. It would be shown that Mr. Brooks was honestly mistaken in this matter; he was too excited to recognize the faces of his assailants; he had, when believing himself to be upon his deathbed, said he did not know who the men were that he had not seen them long enough. The defense would show, by highly reputable citizens, that from 10 o'clock until 3 of the day on which the assault was made, the prisoners were all the time tither in crost of or the prisoners were all the time either in front of or inside of Devitt's tavern, next door to the Moyamensing Hose house, so that they could not possibly have committed the crime.

Their flight from the city was cashiy explained by the excitement that existed in the control of the country o

Their flight from the city was easily explained by the excitement that existed in the community, the suspicion that rested upon them, and the severity with which they knew they would be treated if ar-rested. They knew that no ball would be taken until Mr. Brooks recovered, and they determined to go away until he should be about, when they re-

It would be shown that Marrow was in a yery low state of health, subject to bleeding of the lungs. The reward of \$5000 was exceedingly incentive to the zeal displayed by the detectives and some of the other witnesses in the cause, which fact the jury should bear in consideration in weighing their testi-

other witnesses in the cause, which fact the jury should bear in consideration in weighing their testimony.

The following witnesses were examined:

Thomas J. Martin—My place of business is No. 150 North Front street; I reside No. 1312 North Fifteenth street; I am a member of the firm of T. J. Martin & Co., wholesale liquor merchants; my store is about two-thirds of a block above Keenan's store; I remember the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I was in my store; I heard a noise as though there was a runaway, and going to the door, I saw a chaise running up Front street, just like a flash; I heard some one holloa, "Stop the wagon!" and saw Mr. Brooks running towards me with a pistol in his hand and blood running from his nose and mouth, and said to him, "My God! Brooks, what's the matter with yon?" and I ran to him; he said, "I am shot; will nobody stop the carriage?" he was about to faint, and I took him into my store, and sent for a doctor; he said he was shot in the back, and the men in the back had done it; he said he was in Keenan's store examining the books, and while he was standing at the desk making notes three men entered the store and asked for Mr. Keenan.

Mr. Dwight objected to this as not contradicting anything Mr. Brooks had said.

Mr. Casaidy confined the witness to the points he desired him to speak upon, and the witness resumed:—Brooks said then that he could not identify

Mr. Cassidy confined the witness to the points he desired him to speak upon, and the witness resumed:—Brooks said then that he could not identify the men who shot him; he said that in answer to a question I asked him; I asked him before the doctor came; when the doctor came I asked what he thought of Brooks, and he shook his head; Brooks was sitting beside, and it was thought he was dying; I again asked him and he said he could not identify them; I had a motive in asking him.

beside, and it was thought he was dying; I again asked him and he said he could not identify them; I had a motive in asking him.

Cross-examined—I have a distillery at Twelfth and Washington streets; I knew Mr. Brooks personally and he knew me; he never seized my distillery; it never was seized; I never had any difficulty with Brooks; our intimacy had been of the most friendly character; I have never been in Court in consequence of any act of his; I have been in the whisky business about twelve years; I was in the whisky business prior to the imposition of the whisky business prior to the imposition of the whisky business prior to the imposition of the whisky business prior to the leasers of a property which was seized; I don't know by Mr. Brooks, but he has some knowledge of it; I am interested as one of the surelies; I was concerned, in 1898, in a suit against ten barrels of whisky, but Mr. Brooks had nothing to do with it; as soon as Brooks came in and lay down, I asked him could he identify the men shot; I supposed he was dying, and was anxious to get the information for the benefit of the Government; that was after he had told me the men who had done it were in the carriage; I assisted him to his home; I did not leave him until I went to take him home; the carriage was about the distance of the width him until I went to take him home; I did not leave him until I went to take him home; the carriage was about the distance of the width of this room when I asked him who shot him; I just asked him if he knew the men who shot him; I then thought he was dying; he was lying on a lounge; that was the first question I asked him; I asked him if he would know the men f he would see them, and he shook his head and

and no.

Q. Did Mr. Brooks seize whisky at your store?

Objected to, but allowed Objected to, but allowed.

A. I have no recollection of his seizing goods in the store, but I do remember his taking goods from in front of my store; this, however, was a usual thing with all the liquor stores.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—The goods seized by Brooks were not made in the liquor stores.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—The goods seized by Brooks were not mine; I have never had, and have not now, any unkind feeling toward Mr. Brooks; I would do as much for him as I would for any man living; he came to my store regularly; I was brought here by process of a subpoena; I would rather not have come.

Dr. William Quigley sworn—My residence is No. 130 Race st; I was sent for to see Mr. Brooks when he was at Martin's; I went there and attended upon him; he was sitting on a lounge in the office of the said in the back; I found the wound, and my opinion was the builet had gone to the lung; there was great confusion, and I directed him to lie down and answer no questions, and say nothing to any one; just swer no questions, and say nothing to any one; just at that moment some one asked him if he would recognize the men if he saw them again; I think he answered, "I do not think I would;" I was all the time urging him not to talk, the importance of rest was so great.

Here the Court took a recess until ten minutes of 3

P. F. Bansford, William B. Mann, and L. C. Cas-

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Steamer City of Toledo in a Storm-A Fear-ini Scene on Board.

A correspondent of the Marquette (Michigan) Plaindcaler, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Toledo during a storm recently, gives the following account of the scene on the boat:—

The steamer had run through the entry, and was getting away from the ice of Keweenaw Point, and into the sea, which came heavier at every revolution of her wheels. Finding it impossible to lie any bunk. I hurried on my clothes as rapidly as po sible, and staggered into the cabin, where most of the passengers—about forty in number—were congrated. All on board exhibited more or less fear on account of the fearful plunging of the steamer, which was now running into a heavy sea, about half way to the Huron Islands, At this point the wind shifted from the north to the northeast, and blew with redoubled violence, making what a sallor called a "hay-cock" sea. The steamer up to this time had been making good weather, with the sea ahead, but now the sea struck her under the guards with resistless force, almost impossible to conceive and it was evident that the good not the lower. and it was evident that she could not live long in that position. An order was immediately given to bear down for Euron Bay, in hopes of making a harbor, and an effort was made at once to bring her about. Every one was at the highest pitch of excite-ment, as the noble little craft slowly rounded to, with the Sea running mountains high. with the sea running mountains high, and making a clear breach over her. At this point the seene on the main deck was one long to be remembered. The rumor had gone round that the steamer would be lost, and strong men be-came paralyzed with fear, and dropped on their knees in prayer; women and childen wrong their hands, and cried out in despair; and for a few mo-ments it seemed doubtful whether the noble losat would ride or sink. She was in the rough sea, more wild and terrible than we ever languaged would occur apon the lakes. She made several fearful lurches before coming round, and the angry waves striking her beam, tore out her gangways on both sides, and rolled zeross her deck, knee deep. Trunks, baggage, and light freight was swimming about in an indiscriminate mass, and deck hands and steerage pas-sengers were clinging to the stanchions to keep from being washed overboard. The clerk, Mr. Canfield, being afraid to remain longer in his office, had come out and was holding on to the doorpost, expecting every moment to be his last, but resolved to leave no plan for safety untried. His office was flooded with water from the main deck, and at every plung of the steamer the decks were swept clean by th sens. She was finally brought about and headed back for the entry, where she arrived at five o'clock A. M., meeting with no further trouble, since after turning round she rode more easily before the sea. Had the steamer been less staunch, she would cer-tainly have been lost."

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

Buthe Amilo-American Cable. LONDON, Oct. 23-11 A. M .- Consols, 93% for both London, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 81%; 1865, 81%; 1867, 82%; 10-40s, 764; Erie, 21%; Hilmois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

Livebroot, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; midding uplands, 12d.; midding Orleans, 12%d.; the sales are not yet estimated. Real Western wheat, 98, 3d,698, 4d.; winter, 98, 6d,698, 7d. Corn, 36s.

Pens, 44s, 6d. Linseed oil, £33–10s.

London, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £29–12s.

Tuppentine, 29s, 3d. Sugar firm for both on the spot and affoat.

This Afternoon's Quetations.

London, Oct. 28—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93%

LONDON, Oct. 28-1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 or both money and account. American securities ulet; 5-208 of 1862, \$114; 18658, old, \$114; 18678, \$2)4 0-208, 76. Eric 214 Illinois Central, 96; Atlanti

10-20s, 76. Erie 21% lilinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%.

Liverpoot, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Cotton—12d. for middling uplands, and 12% d. for middling Orieans.

The sales have been 9000 bales up to this time,
London, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.

Liverpoot, Oct. 23—130 P. M.—Cotton dull; the sales have been 12,000 bales, of which 3690 were taken for export and speculation. Pork, 112s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8% d.

Havre, Oct. 23.—Cotton opens quiet but irregu-

HAVRE, Oct. 23. Cotton opens quiet but irregur at 1851sf. atloat. Liverroot, Oct. 23-12:30 P. M.-Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 9000 bales. Paris, Oct. 23—12-39 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 30c.
ANTWERF, Oct. 25.—Petroleum opens quiet at 58 ¼ f.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Custom House Frauds-A New Way to Avoid Them-Condition of Ex-Secretary Ewing-Terrible Disaster at Albany-Loss of Lafe and Less of Property.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Improved Condition of Thomas Ewing, Sr.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Oct. 23,-Thomas Ewing, Jr. s much better this morning, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. He is still at the Supreme Court-room, however, his friends being afraid that an attempt to remove him might result in a relapse. He is quite conscious to-day and converses freely with those around him.

Custom House Cartage System Frauds. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 23-12 M .- The Treasury is now engaged in perfecting a plan for preventing frauds in the custom house cartage system. As things now stand, each drayman gives an individual bond for a small amount, but as the packages to be hanled from the wharves to the appraisers' office are sometimes very valuable, the security is not sufficient. The plan proposed is to make a contract for this job, and place the contractor under very heavy bonds and make him responsible for his draymen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires and Loss of Life. ALBANY, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in the

crockery warehouse of Van Heusen, Charles & Co., in James street, in this city, last night. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, and the insurance amounts to \$30,000 on the building and \$30,000 on the stock. Several firemen were injured, but none seriously. While this fire was raging, and the whole department engaged thereon, another broke out in Beaver street, occupied by Henry Buchanan as a saloon. Several persons were in the upper part of the building, some of whom escaped, while the exit of others was shut off. One man, named John Pruyn, son of the late Samuel C. Pruyn, leaped from a front window and was killed. It is reported that the others perished in the flames. Several persons were badly injured. The loss is heavy, but the amount of insurance has not been Races Postponed.

New York, Oct. 23.—The Jerome Park races have been postponed on account of the rain. No day has been named.

day has been named.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6
(37 per cent. Gold, 131. Five tweaties, 1862, coupon, 120%; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1885, do., 119½; do. 1885, do., 119½; do. 1885, do., 119½; do. 1885, Virginia 68, new, 53; Missouri 68, 87½; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 27%; New York Central, 187½; Efel, 30%; Reading, 66½; Hudson River, 172; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 184; Gleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36%.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Dend and Dying.

Special Despatch to the Econing Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 .- General Anthony Miltenberger, a prominent citizen and old defender, died vesterday in his eightieth year. He was Mayor ex officio of Baltimore during the mob of 1830. Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt is now very ill, and it is feared his Illness will prove fatal.

The Berlin. The steamer Berlin has arrived, with about

four hundred passengers. The City Hall Imbroglio.

J. Hall Pleasants takes William G. Harrison's place on the new City Hall Building Committee. All others remain. The imbroglio continues, and the old committee still holds on. Suicide. Michael Dyer leaped from the third-story last

night, and killed himself. He was a stranger here, and of Irish nativity. Raining and disagreeable The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet; nominally 26c Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine Flour dult and weak; Howard Street superfine, \$550@575; do. extra, \$625@7; do. family, \$725@700; City Milis superfine, \$550@650; do. extra, \$625@725; do. family, \$730@975; Western superfine, \$550@550; do. extra, \$575@650; do. family, \$76725. Wheat dull and nominal at \$145@150. Corn dull; white, \$110@116; yellow nominally \$1@110. Cats dull at 57@60c. Rye, \$110@114. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whitsky in good

GRANT.

visions unchanged in every respect. demand and scarce at \$1-21@1-22.

The President and His Slanderers. The New York Times of this morning publishes this editorial respecting the slanders upon our Presi-

We cannot hope that any denial will silence the slanderers of the President. What they durst say boldly they suggest by base insinuation. Un say body care suggest by an ensuration. Charles to establish a single point against him, they insist that he shall be held responsible for the acts of persons over whom he exercises no control. They propose to punish him for the follies and sins of Corbin and Butterneld. And having failed to acquire a particle of evidence to establish his connection with these persons, they have dragged in the name of a lady, and have resorted to forgery to furnish a pretext for the assault. The men who employ these factics are, morally, outlaws. Characteriess themselves, they shrink from no trick, however contemptible, from no fraud, however infamous, from no falsehood, however flagrant, to give color and plausibility t their allegations. All arguments with these men i idle; all exposure is to them a matter of indifference spiracy, the standing and motives of the conspira-tors, are all understood. The slanderers of the Presi dent are fully appreciated. Their alliance with Tammany, and the blending of partisan intrigue with gambling and speculative knavery, are thoroughly understood. This knowledge of the assailants of General Grant predisposed the public to judge him favorably. They weighed his character as against favorably. They weighed his character as against theirs, his antecedents, associations, and word against theirs, and accepted his denial of their stories as conclusive. They looked at what pur-ported to be evidence, and discovered that it had no proper reference to him. They called for further proof, and are met with the pretended contents of a letter which on inquiry is declared a forgery. Falsehood and forgery! Such are the beginning

Faisehood and forgery? Such are the beginning and the end of the means employed by the gold gamblers in their work of defaming the President.

The attempt to complicate the question as affecting the conduct and position of the President by associating him with the speculations of Messrs. Corbin and Butterfield, is equally unavailing. He must be judged only by his acts, they by theirs. The vindication of his character concerns the country; the vindication of theirs concerns principally themselves. It is not our desire or our duty to exempt Mr. Corbin from the penalty of his almost criminal folly, nor to screen General Butterfield from the official investigation which the Treasury is bound to institute into his acts. institute into his acts,

-Only the most strenuous exertion of hundred of men saved the entire rock basis of the Falls of St. Anthony from being undermined by the recent

SECOND EDITION FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Death of the Earl of Derby-A Sketch of His Private and Public Career -His Services in the English Parliament and Ministry.

Symptoms of Trouble in Paris-Spain Tranquil-Eugenie at Cairo-The Fenian Demonstrations.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Prisoners.

By the Analo-American Cable. E LONDON, Oct. 23.—The recent reply of Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable discussion. The London Amnesty Association protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open air demonstration on Sunday, but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely nostponed, as it has transpired that the Government would suppress it if attempted.

Death of the Earl of Derby, The Earl of Derby, who has been very ill for a week or two, died this morning, seventy years old.

Spain Tranquil Again.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—The country is tranquil. The Bishop of Alhama and several Protestants have been

The French Chambers. PARIS, Oct. 23.—It is now certain that none of the Deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th instant, as was at first contemplated by members of the Op-

Premonitory Symptoms of Trouble. PARIS, Oct. 23.—The military are collecting in Paris in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. An imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active, it is thought that the crisis may restore Rouher to

Engenie in Egypt. PARIS, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Cairo to-day an-counces the arrival of the Empress Eugenie in that

Paris, Oct. 23 .- The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, Antwerp, Oct. 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 59%f.

FROM WASHINGTON. Resigned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Captain Watson Webb, 3d Artillery, has resigned, to take effect April 29, 1870. He has leave of absence till that date. Personal.

Major-General Harney has arrived in this city from Dacotah, and had an interview with General Sherman this morning.

The War Office. General Sherman will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War until the arrival of

ecretary Belknap. Boutwell and Grant. Secretary Boutwell had a long consultation with

President Grant this morning. Financial Statement.

Financial Statement.
Fractional currency printed for the week, \$1,379,900; shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$300,000; do. Boston, \$100,000; do. Philadelphia, \$100,000; do. St. Louis, Charleston, and New Orleans, each \$50,000. United States depositaries Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Baltimore, each \$50,000; do. Buffalo, Mobile, and Louisville, each \$25,000; to banks, \$507,970. Total shipments, \$1,431,970. Securities held for circulating notes, \$242,459,959; do, public deposits, \$19,273,000. Bank circulation outstanding, \$229,732,455. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, \$419,200.

stroyed, \$419,200 Secretary Fish's Recent Proclamation. coial Despatch to The Ecening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The issuing of a proclama-tion in form by the Secretary of State in reference to certain bonds of the Credit Foncier, Poland, now eing offered for sale in this country, which are deged to have been improperly obtained, or, to use the very language of the proclamation, "stolen from the Bank of Warsaw." is looked upon in diplomatic circles here as going to the very verge of national comity and good will, and as taking a high stand for the Government of the United States in support of what is proper and right. It is a high tribute to the internal laws of Russia by giving them practical effect in this country.

effect in this country.

If the laws of Russia annul the bonds in hands of innocent holders, the effect and intent of the proclamation are to render them equally useless here in Government will lead to some reciprocating act of the Imperial Government, and inspires renewed hope of success in the hearts of all persons interested in the Ferkins claims against Russia.

Cabinet Meeting. There was an informal meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and it is understood the Cuban question was up for consideration. Some important developments are expected soon.

FROM THE WEST.

was covered with two inches of snow and ice,

Another Snow Storm. St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Another heavy snow storm prevailed here last night. This morning the ground

Marine Disaster. The steamer Sally was sunk thirty miles below St. Joseph in the Missouri river yesterday. The boat was valued at \$15,000, and insured in the Ætna, Monongahela, and another Pittsburg company for

Horrible Marder. MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—A horrible murder was com-nitted near Purdy, in this State, on Sunday morning Gilbert Combs shot and killed his brother Jacob, who was defending his mother against an at-tack by Gilbert. The affair grew out of the distribu-tion of the property left by their father. Gilbert had not been arrested up to the last accounts.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Our Late Minister to Paraguay.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Gen. McMahon, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Berlin from Southampton.

OBITUARY. The Earl of Derby.

A cable telegram announces the death of one of the most distinguished statesmen which the nineteenth century has produced in England, the venerable Earl of Derby, who held, until within a year or so past, the position of acknowledged leader of the conservative party.

Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and Baron Stanley, was born on the 29th of March, 1799, at Knowsley Park, Lancashire. The Earldom of Derby, which he inherited, and which now descends to his eldest son, Edward Henry Smith Stanley, styled by courtesy Lord Stanley, was conferred by Henry VII, in 1485, upon the then representatives of the old and heroic Stanley family of Lancashire, for acts of devotion to the sovereign and manly prowess upon the celebrated field of Bosworth. It has thus remained in the Stanley family for nearly four centuries, and during that long period the title has been borne by many of the most illustrious men who figure in the history of England. For more than two centuries the Earls of Derby also held the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, under the suzerainty of the King of England, and it was not until the reign of George III that this sovereignty was transferred to the Bri-

At an early age, the late Earl was sent to Eton College, from which institution, after the customary term of residence, he was entered as a student of Christchurch College, Oxford. During his academic career he attained to more than ordinary distinction, but never graduated. In 1821, when he had scarcely

ber of Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge. It was not until March 30, 1824, however, that he ventured to address the House. Concerning this speech, which was upon the Manchester Gaslight bill. Hansard, the chronicler of Parliament, says that Mr. Stanley addressed the House "in a maiden speech of much clearness and ability," Following up the success which attended his first effort, he soon attained a high reputation as a debater, and took rank among the most prominent leaders in the Whig opposition to the then ministry of Lord Liverpool.

In 1826 his constituency was transferred to the borough of Preston, Lancashire, and on the 11th of March in the following year he entere I upon a Government office, becoming Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the administration of Canning. This office he continued to hold after Canning's death, retaining it until the dissolution of the Goderich (Earl of Ripon) Cabinet, in January, 1828. The three years of the Wellington government which followed this change found Mr. Stanley among the first and most eloquent of the prominent men who then sat in the House of Commons. In 1830, when the reform Cabinet of Lord Grey was formed, he accepted the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland, one involving great labor and responsibility, together with a seat in the Cabinet, an honor which is rarely united with that appointment. Being required, according to the custom, to resign his seat in Parliament and go before his Preston constituents for re-election, he did so and sustained defeat at the hands of the radical agitator, Henry Hunt; but he was soon after returned for the borough of Windsor, on the retirement of Sir Hussey Vivian. He continued to represent this borough until 1832, when he secured a seat for one of the divisions of Lancashire.

In the great Parliamentary struggle of 1832-3 which resulted in the passage of the reform bill, the church temporalities bill, and the bill to establish national education in Ireland, Mr. Stanley took a brilliant and effective part. His speeches during that stormy session, in reply to the fierce assaults of Daniel O'Connell, Richard Labor Sheil, and others, are splendid efforts of parliamentary eloquence. In 1833 Mr. Stanley exchanged the troublesome office of Chief Secretary for Ireland for that of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was nominated to this post with the special object of carrying the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, which was effected under his anspices.

In the following year, on the death of his grandfather and the succession of his father to the earldom, he became known by the courtesy title of Lord Stanley, and in the same year retired from the Cabinet in company with Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, in consequence of his and his three cellengues' non-concurrence with the ministerial proposition to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish Church Establishment for secular education.

In the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (Dec. 834, to April, 1835), Lord Stanley refused to take office. But long before the six years of the Whig lominion under Lord Melbourne had elapsed, he and his followers, facetiously known as "the Canning leaven of the Whig administration," were found voting steadily with the conservative opposition, as avowed members of the conservative party. In 1841 the Whigs went out of office, and Sir Robert Peel formed a cabinet in which Lord Stanley occupied a seat as Colonial Secretary.

In 1844, while his father was still living, he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley of Bickerstade, and assumed the leadership of the conservative party in that body. When Sir Robert Peel resolved, in 1845, to adopt a free-trade policy and remove prohibitive duties on foreign grain and breadstums, Lord Stanley left the Cabinet and became the leader of the protectionist oppo-

When, in December, 1845, Sir Robert tendered his resignation to the Queen, Lord Stanley was invited by her Majesty, at the instance of Lord John Russell, to form a protectionist Cabinet, but he resolutely de-Russell's tenure of the premiership, Lord Stanley added to his already high fame as an orator and a statesman by his frank, manly, and magnanimous course as the leader of the opposition in the hereditary branch of the legislature. His speech on the Irish poor laws in 1849, his speech on the adairs of Greece in 1850, and his famous explanation of the reasons why he declined the premiership when offered to him in February, 1851, when Lord John Russell's ministry were defeated in the Houte of Commons on Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the franchise, are among the most remarkable of his

forensic efforts. On June 30, 1851, on the death of his father at the advanced age of 76, he succeeded to the earldom and the vast ancestral estates in England and Ireland which are attached to it. On February 20, 1852, Lord John Russell having sustained another defeat on the Militia bill, Lord Derby was again called by the Queen to construct a Cabinet, and succeeded in per forming the task within a week after the overthrow of the Whig chieftain. In July of the same year Parliament was dissolved, and the new Parliament assembled in December. On one of the first test divisions the ministry were defeated by a majority of 19 in an unusually full house, and after ten months' tenure of office, they were succeeded by the so-called coalition Cabinet, of which the Earl of Aberdeen was the head. When in his turn this last-mentioned nobleman was driven from power, the seals of office were again offered to and declined by Lord Derby, and finally entrusted to the care of Lord Palmerston who continued to hold them until 1858, when, by the same majority of 19 by which Lord Derby was overthrown six years before, Palmerston was defeated by the adoption of Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment on the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder bill.

On the resignation of Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby was again summoned into the presence of the Queen, and entrusted by her with the formation of a Cabinet, In June, 1859, the Derby ministry was again overthrown, sustaining a defeat in the House of Commons by a majority of thirteen, on a vote of want of confidence, having just previously dissolved Parliament and made an appeal to the country. Lord Palmerston was in consequence restored to the premiership, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 12th of March, 1866, Mr. Gladstone introduced in the House of Commons his first Reform bill. On the motion for a second reading of this bill, the Government was sustained by a bare majority of five votes, and was subsequently defeated by a majority of eleven, on a successful amendment affecting the scope of the proposed enfranchisement. This defeat forced the Whig Minlatry, of which Lord John Russell became the head in October, 1865, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's death, to resign, and the seals of office were again entrusted to the hands of Lord Derby. During the seven years which he had passed on the opposition benches, Mr. Disraeli gradually rose to the position of actual leader of the Conservatives, although the venerable nobleman who had so long swayed the councils of the party was still its estensible head. The tactics which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill were guided, if not dictated, by Mr. Disraell, and when the new Ministry came into power in July, 1866, he was not only the Government leader in the Commons, but practically the head and front of the Ministry.

With that tact and foresight which have always characterized this great master of political intrigue, he developed, in his speech on the address to the throne on the opening of the session of 1866-67, the fact that the Premier and himself were determined to hold at bay the liberal sentiment of the country, and at the same time maintain their position at the head of the government, by introducing a Reform measure under conservative auspices. The other attained his majority, he entered upon his long po-

being styled "a combination of Disraeli and Debrett." Mr. Disraell, in his speech, stated that the Ministers regarded the question of reform as now beyond the range of party debate, and that it need no longer affect the fate of the Cabinet. A moderate Reform bill was accordingly introduced into the House of Commons, but this action caused the resignation of a portion of the Cabinet, and within a week it was withdrawn. In March, 1867, an amended bill, more liberal in its scope, was introduced by the Government, and after withstanding the assaults of the opposition and sus-

taining material modifications, was finally passed. Mr. Disraeli having by his conduct of this measure become the acknowledged leader of the conservatives, Lord Derby, a few days after the opening of the Parliamentary session of 1868, retired from the position which he held as nominal head of the Cabinet, and the ambition of his "right-hand man" was finally satiated with the Premiership. Lord Derby had entered upon office for the last time with reductance, and the infirmities of age caused him to decline to serve any longer as the mere figure-head of the Disraell Government. From the time of his retirement he continued in feeble health, and his death at the mature age of sixty-eight years has given rise

The late Earl was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford on the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, a position to which his rare culture and valuable literary labors justly entitled time. His most prominent work was a translation of Homer, published a year or so ago, and received with universal favor. On the 31st of May, 1825, the deceased was married to the Hon, Emma Caroline Wilbraham, a daughter of Edward, Lord Skeimersdale. Three of their children, two sons and a daughter, died in infancy, and three survive. The eldest son, commonly known as Lord Stanley, who succeeds to the title and estates, has long figured in the politics of Great Britain, having held several Cabinet positions, including that of the Secre aryship of State for India, to which he was the first one anpointed, and in the late Conservative Ministry that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Hon. Frederic Arthur Stanley, the second son, is an officer in the British army, and the third child is a daughter.

HENRY COOPER.

A Sketch of the New Senator from Tennessec.

After a very exciting contest the Fennessee Legislature yesterday elected Mr. Henry Cooper United States Senator, in place of Mr. Fowler, whose term expires in 1571, defeating ex-President Johnson by a vote of 55 to 51. The result was not altogether unexpected. Some time ago the name of the Senator elect was mentioned in connection with the position, the antagonism of Etheridge and Johnson being too intense to admit of their supporters coalescing upon the one or upon the other. Indeed, Mr. Johnson's friends stood by him to the last, when they were defeated by the joint votes of the extreme radicals and ex-secessionists, which strange combination of antipodal elements was brought about by mutual hatred of Johnson.

It seems, however, after all that the ex-President is net so badly beaten. If he failed of an election he at least had the consolation of witnessing the triumph of one of his warmest personal friends and the ignominious rout of his opponents. The Senator elect, Mr. Cooper is well known in Tennessee. He was born in Maury country, in that State, during the early part of the present century, and is now a man in the prime of life. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, well known to our readers as the secretary of President Johnson during his administration. He moved to Bedford country at an earlyage, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After a few years his practice became largo, and he was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

About the year 1850 Mr. Cooper married, and during the same year he first entered into political life. At this time he was elected to the State Logislature by a majority of some 500 votes after a most exciting contest. At the next election he was opposed by the most popular and influential man in the county, and his defeat by several hundreds was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. A Sketch of the New Senator from Tennessec.

Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. He imparted to his supporters the same spirit he possessed, and the result was that upon the largest vote ever polled in Bedford up to that time, he was returned to the Legislature by a majority of twenty. In politics he was a Whig, and, indeed, never has voted a Democratic ticket that we are aware of When the February is taken the series of the same of the cratic ticket that we are aware of. When the Rebel-lion broke out he did not hesitate a moment to avow his devotion to the Union, and his unalterable purpose never to give his support to the secession cause. During the entire war his course was consistent with his stanch Unionism, so that he will appear before the Senate of the United States with a

record as acceptable as that of Senator Sumne Upon ex-President Johnson being appointed ernor of Tennessee, soon after the fall of Nasi he tendered a State judgeship to Mr. Cooper, who accepted the offer and served in that position until 1866, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting a chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University of Lebanon. His career on the bench was most honorable. Several times during his term he endea-vored to resign, but Governor Brownlow, although vored to resign, but Governor Brownlow, although aware of his conservatism, declined to receive the resignation, but insisted upon his retaining the position. In one of his messages to the Legislature Brownlow referred to Judge Cooper in the highest terms of praise, expressing his earnest regret that the State Judiciary should be deprived of so pure and upright a member. This encomian was all the more flattering when it is remembered that the Judge was an openly avowed political opponent of the Governor, and looked with norms at his adminthe Governor, and looked with norror at his admin-

the recent election in Tennessee Mr. Cooper was the conservative nominee for the State Senate from the Eighteenth district of Tennessee, and was elected by a large majority. He is a gentleman of ability and is looked upon as a rising man in his State. We have no doubt that Mr. Cooper will make a most acceptable Senator.

BUTTERFIELD.

The New York Assistant United States Treasurer to be Removed.

In its Washington correspondence of yesterday he *Tribune* has this item:— The subject of the damaging charges made by the New York gold sharks against General Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and his alleged connection with the recent panic in Wall street, has been earnestly considered by the President and members of the Cabinet, and all the facts against him which have been earnestly considered to the President and members of the Cabinet, and all the facts against him which have been recently as the president and the facts against him which have been recently as the president and the facts against him which have been recently as the president and the facts against the facts against the president and the facts against the f him which have been presented have been carefully and deliberately canvassed. For some time past, anonymous communications and charges against General Butterfield have been received by Secretary General Butterfield have been received by Scoretary Boutwell, but thus far no serious charges have been preferred by responsible parties in reference to his alleged use of his official position for private speculation. Matters, however, are now in such a condition that a change has been decided upon, and it is probable that General Butterfield's resignation will be received to propose. be received to-morrow. If he does not resign, there is the best authority for saying that he will be removed. In any event, a change will be made in the office of Assistant Treasurer within a short time.

A CHOICE BIT.

What a Member of a Foreign Legation Has Bone.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent is answerable for the following:

There is considerable talk just now in Washington

There is considerable talk just now in Washington circles about an agains d'amour between a certain young gentleman connected with one of the foreign legations here and a certain colored young lady, who is described as extremely beautiful and attractive. The young gentleman, the story gases, became so completely bewitched that he escorted the lady to public places, and was not only seen promenading with her on the streets, but even in her company at the theatre. The lady, it seems, bears so little of her African origin that unless very closely scanned she would pass for a white; hence the ease with which she gained admission to the theatre undetected. You have heard of the three colored gentlemen who smuggled themselves into the National Theatry here a few weeks ago, and were compelled to leave on being discovered. Well, it turns out that the trio had another object in that visit to the theatre than the one generally assigned. They went there as much for the purpose of "spotting" the beautiful young colored lady in the company of her distinguished admirer as of testing their right to admission on a white equality. The young lady was there that very night and the circumstance became known to a great many respectable white ladies who were acquainted with gentleman accompanying her. The next morning the affair was in the mouths of all the gossins, male and female, and the sensation that resulted was so nupleasant to the gentleman who constituted the here of the scandal that he fied from this city to and remain and the gentleman who constituted the here of the scandal that he fied from this city to New York for protection. Altogether it is about the largest social scandal of the season.