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EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 17.

England and Our Gold Panic—France, and the Succession to its Throne —Eugenie in Venice—The Suez Canal and its Effect on Commerce.

The Scotia arrived at New York yesterday, bringing us foreign files to the 17th of October. From these we take the following extracts:—

The New York Gold Panic.

The London *Times* of the 15th of October, in its city article, says:—

The Frankfort advices state that the Bourse has been dull for the last fortnight, and that the transactions have been below the average even of the dead season of the year. It appears that the operators have been equally displeased with the occurrences at Vienna and New York, and are disinclined to run any risks in connection with them At Vienna the crisis is prolonged by a resort to palliatives and a want of courage to adopt the only possible remedy, namely, a winding up of such banks and industrial concerns as are inherently unsound, and from which all confidence is withdrawn. "As long as numerous calls are hanging over the Bourse, to which the shareholders are unable or unwilling to respond, any permanent improvement of tone is out of the question." The gold gambling in New York has produced an uneasy feeling with regard to all financial affairs in America, and has caused the business in United States bonds to be much restricted. It is stated to be a matter of universal surprise that Mr. Boutwell should think such a moment opportune to meditate a reduction of the interest of the debt by free conversion. "Everybody would accept his offer of reimbursement and return to the old investments in South German stock, now at 92@93 for the four-and-a-half per cents., which were at 104@106 when American bonds were first introduced into this country." The debts of these South German States in most cases scarcely exceed the capital they have invested in remunerative railways, for the construction of which they have been issued. As long as gold is not the standard currency of the United States, any attempt to reduce the interest of the bonds will, it is affirmed, result in failure, as they are only held in such large quantities for their superior interest.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 16th of October, says:—

The late drama in Wall street suggests a number of ennobling images—gorged vultures whetting their cruel beaks for internecine battle; troops of rival Indian braves on the war-path levelling their lances at each other's breasts, their spoils to be the prize of the winner; bandits in the Mexican sierras quitting the cards and the national *moro* for their knives. No man, perhaps, has made a greater name of late in the country of "remarkable men" than Mr. James Fisk, Jr. Possibly the local press of New York have by this time traced their hero's antecedents back to his cradle; his nurse, if he had one, or if she still survives, has doubtless been freely interviewed." * * *

It is to her speculators that America owes her growing greatness; it is better for the promise of her future that they should err on the side of rashness, and patriotic units should be proud to be ruined for the general good. Still, even in the holiest of wars we may spare a tear to the dead and wounded that strew the battle-field. There is a good deal of private inconvenience represented by government securities fluctuating six per cent., while railway stocks sink by thirty, and miscellaneous scrip sells for waste paper. The victims may have found it temporarily soothing, the spectacle of some of Mr. Fisk's agents suspending themselves and others suspending payment.

Succession to the French Throne.

The journal *Paris* of October 15, in its political column, reproduces the terms of a conversation which, it says, took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and "the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has remained, ever since his residence in America, on terms of affectionate intimacy:"—

It was, says that journal, shortly after an illness of the Prince Imperial. Fears had been entertained that his life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had the misfortune," said his Majesty, "to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the privileges, liberties, and institutions of a republic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible, after me, any other form of government than the republican, the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an energetic power, suits the temperament of the French people. But that dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prospects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconciling two principles which seem incompatible—the empire and liberty. My heirs will reign and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a republic."

Victor Hugo's Letter to M. Joudan.

The following letter from M. Victor Hugo has been addressed to M. Joudan, of the *Siecle:*—

"BRUSSELS, Oct. 12, 1869.—My Dear Friend and Former Colleague:—I receive the *Siecle*. I read your article, which touches me, honors me, and surprises me. I thank you for giving me an opportunity of putting an end to a mistake. In the first place I am a mere reader of the *Rappel*. I thought I had said so plainly enough to make it unnecessary to repeat it. In the second place, I have not recommended, and do not recommend, any manifestation for the 26th of October. I have fully approved of the *Rappel* when it called upon the members of Left for a manifestation in which the people of Paris could take part—a demonstration essentially pacific and without arms, like the demonstrations of the people of London in such a case, like the demonstration of 120,000 Fenians at Dublin a few days ago—that is what the *Rappel* wanted. But as the Left held aloof, the people must hold aloof too. The people haven't a standpoint to go to work. Therefore, no manifestation. Right is on the people's side; violence on the Government's side. Let us give no pretext to the Government to use violence against right On the 26th of October, no one must go down into the streets. The obvious result, of the present state of things must be the abolition of the oath. A solemn declaration of the representatives of the Left releasing themselves from the oath (*i. e.*, the oath to the Emperor) in presence of the nation, that is the real issue of the crisis—the moral and revolutionary issue. It is purposely I couple these two words, that the people abstain, and the Chassepot is paralyzed; let the representatives speak out, and the oath is abolished. These are the two recommendations I wish to make, and as you ask me what my idea is, there it is. One word more. When I recommend an insurrection I shall be there. But on this occasion I don't recommend one. I thank you for your eloquent appeal. I reply to it in haste, and shake your hand. VICTOR HUGO.

Eugenie in Venice.

Venice (Oct 13) Correspondence of London Telegraph.

The departure of the Empress of the French took place yesterday. The crowd cheered. The Empress stood on deck waving her handkerchief, and bidding farewell in the kindest manner to the inhabitants of Venice. Among those who had the honor of an interview with the Empress on board the yacht were the Prefect, the Syndic, the General of the fortress, the Admiral, and a number of other officials. The Syndic, who had been decorated by the Empress the day before—the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor having been sent by the Emperor—was there partly in an official capacity, as he had to undertake commissions from her Majesty, the fulfilment of which has been duly recorded in the *Gazetta di Venezia*. He received 2000f. for distribution among the royal gondoliers, and 5000f. for the "most meritorious of those persons who had presented petitions to her," 300f. for a company of street singers who had serenaded her in a private way, with 100 additional francs for the directors, and a very handsome gold locket, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, for Mad'lle Rosetti, a young lady who sang in the serenaders in company with the Signori Bassani, bass and tenor singers, who also received presents.

The papers speak of Mad'lle Rosetti as being an English girl, and since her real name is no secret and has not been considered so by the manager of the theatre where she sang a few nights ago in the opera of the *Ballo in Maschera*, it may be mentioned without scruple. Be it known, therefore, that Mad'lle Rossetti and Miss Brennan are one and the same person. The latter, when pointed out to the Empress, attracted attention by her great beauty, the young lady being in a gondola.

The Suez Canal and Trade Regulations.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 9th of October, says:—

The Government has requested the most eminent scientific and commercial men in the empire to enter on a thorough investigation of the new conditions of traffic, etc., which will be created by the opening of the Suez Canal. The best naval authorities here declare that the difficulty of navigating the Red Sea in sailing vessels is not nearly so great as people in other countries, and especially in England, commonly suppose. Vice-Admiral Von Wüllerstorff-Urbair, formerly Minister of Marine, who is known as an excellent seaman and geographer, is of opinion that along the western coast of the Red Sea, which is entirely free from rocks or other obstacles to navigation, there is a broad zone where, under favorable conditions of wind and tide, sailing vessels of moderate size could proceed with safety. The Admiral will go to Egypt in a few days in order to study this question more closely on the spot. If his view should prove correct, the Suez Canal will become a maritime highway of the greatest value for the whole of Western Europe as soon as the direct communication between North Germany and Trieste by means of the Rudolph Railway is completed. The journey to the Red Sea by way of the Adriatic and the canal would be especially adapted for sailing vessels; and Trieste, when the works now being carried out in the harbor are finished, will not be exceeded by any other European seaport for security and comfort. Arrangements are being made for bringing the railway right into the harbor, so that the merchandise, etc., passing through to or from the East, will be transferred at once from the railway tracks to the ships, and *vice versa*. It is expected that when the harbor is ready Trieste will also become a great shipbuilding depot, being within easy reach of the celebrated foundries of iron and Besemer steel in Styria and Carinthia, and the vast stores of oak and other woods in the province of the military frontier. Great results are also looked for from this event in a political point of view.

The Emperor of Austria will not only go to see the Sultan at Constantinople, in return for the latter's visit to Vienna in 1867, but will accompany the Empress Eugenie during the festivities in Egypt, and it is probable that these meetings will lead to a closer understanding between France, Austria, and Turkey, in the Eastern question. An international Congress will be held before the canal opens in order to make the necessary arrangements for preparing it for public traffic.

Recent Injury to the Work.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* of the 16th of October says:—

According to information received by the Austria from Alexandria, the part of the Suez Canal between Suez and the Bitter Lakes was to have been so far completed by the 15th of August that the festival of Napoleon might be celebrated by letting in the waters of the Red Sea. The event did not realize the expectations that had been entertained. Indeed the company were threatened with a great danger, which might have cost them millions, and delayed even the rough completion of the undertaking now aimed at for some months. The dry works, it is true, were finished on the 14th August and the water of the Red Sea was let into the canal at Suez. The dam, however, which was to regulate the flow of the water and prevent the current becoming rapid enough to injure the sides of the canal, gave way. Fortunately the second dyke held and was sufficient to prevent any serious damage being done. Still a good deal of material has been lost. The Bitter Lakes are, of course, filling more rapidly than was intended, but there is reason to fear that the strength of the current may wash away the banks and render a great deal of deepening necessary.

The Civil War in Spain.

From the Eco de Aragon (Saragossa).

The Captain-General having ordered the reorganization of the citizen militia, much agitation was noticeable in the population, which was increased by the entrance into the city of forty or fifty prisoners belonging to the rebel parties of Pedrola and Gallur, in custody of the Civil Guard. At half-past 2 in the afternoon barricades were erected, and the insurgents opened fire, which has lasted to the first hours of this morning, in the barrios of San Pablo, which they occupied very early in the afternoon. The fighting has been prolonged more in the parishes of San Miguel and La Magdalena, in which it commenced at the same time as in San Pablo, and lasted all the night with great intensity up to 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour it ceased, the people, as we are told, retiring by the port near the Tower of Bruil, from which point they crossed the Ebro on pontoons. We cannot to-day give more details, but will try to do so to-morrow. Neither can we report the casualties, which, we believe, are very many, and which we deplore, for the blood shed is Spanish blood, and the blood of Spanish Liberals. On both sides the combat has been carried on with the valor appropriate to Spaniards. At midday a battalion of Ingenieros arrived, and more forces are expected. At 3:30 this afternoon alarm has been reproduced by some discharges made from the high part of the Corso, but at 6, the hour at which we close this number, they have completely ceased.

Terrific Fighting in the Streets of Saragossa.

Adds the same paper:—

It was 11:30, and not 10 o'clock in the morning that the barricades raised in the Plaza de San Miguel, Calles del Heroismo and Cadena, and Puerto del Duque de la Victoria were taken by the troops, after a most protracted struggle, in which both on one side and the other great valor was exhibited. At 3:30 in the afternoon the Captain-General, accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, passed through the Plaza de Salamera, where some shots were fired at him by the people. This gave rise to a renewal of the combat for a quarter of an hour. The rest of the afternoon was passed tranquilly, and also the night. The troops of the garrison were reinforced by two battalions of Ingenieros, one battalion of Cazadores, and a squadron of cavalry. In the first hours of the morning some prisoners were taken. Those taken during the combat exceeded 150. The accounts we have heard respecting the persons said to be at the head of the movement are so very contradictory that we decline for to-day making any allusion to them. During the combat some paisanos from the neighboring populations made for the city, but forces of cavalry conveniently placed by Captain-General Bassols effectually impeded their entrance. The army had eighteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Of these, six are officers and two captains. Of the people, twenty-two killed and nine wounded were picked up in the streets and carried to the Civil Hospital, amongst them some women and children, innocent victims of this struggle. This is without taking account of the unknown numbers of dead and wounded in private houses. During yesterday afternoon and this morning the people have passed and repassed through all the capital, visiting particularly the principal points of the struggle where the destruction was the greatest. The affair is ended, and the military tribunal will begin its labors.

Cruel Acts of the Insurgents.

The New York *Times'* correspondent pictures the scene in the streets of Saragossa in the following words:—

The statements which reach us concerning the events which have taken place in the town of Walls, give a highly colored and perhaps not altogether faithful account of the acts committed by the insurgents. When reduced to the strict limits of truth they will be found bad enough. The "Terrorists," for such, it is stated, the members of the Republican Club call themselves, began their operations by killing in the street two of the wealthiest proprietors in the place. After this, under the pretense of searching for arms, they sacked their houses and burned their furniture on the public square. A notary, named Gay, was served in the same manner. From Senor Prat, a lawyer, and a member of the Departmental Council, they took a sum of $3000, and burned all his papers, including a number of important notarial acts. The manufactory of Senor Castellet was set on fire, and the house of Senor Arnet, the lawyer, was also pillaged and burned to the ground. Then, learning that its owner was concealed in a neighboring house, the band hunted him out, and, after dragging him through the streets, put him to death by shooting him. Senor Ferrera, another lawyer, was next taken out and murdered in cold blood. A scene that would have moved any but the hardest hearts followed these atrocities. Senor Dasca, a notary, who had rendered himself obnoxious, had prudently taken to flight, knowing the fate that was in store for him. The terrorists surrounded his house, but on entering it found only Madame Dasca and her son, an only child. They demanded money from her, and obtained a sum of about $1000. Not satisfied with this, they insisted on getting more, and as she was unable to comply with their demands they took young Dasca and dragged him through the streets to murder him. The unfortunate mother threw herself between her boy and his assassins, covered him with her body, and told them that to kill him they must first kill her. The scene is described as having been tragic and touching in the extreme. The supplications of the wretched mother were at last successful, and she was allowed to carry her boy home with her. Both are said to be still suffering from the shock of this terrible scene. The house of Senor Grau, the notary, was next pillaged and burned. Then followed the sack and destruction of the residence of Senor Houes, notary and advocate. Senor Houes had concealed himself with a sum of about $000. He was smoked out of his hiding place, dragged through the streets and shot. Senor Onafre, a merchant, was shot while he was seated at his supper table. Senors Padio and Ros were killed in the same manner. Fifteen of the richest merchants were stripped of everything they had, and their houses completely gutted.

One of the bankers of the town, M. Moncasse, was visited by three chiefs of the band, who went to him to demand arms in the name of the sovereign people. As soon as they entered the house they demanded money. He handed to two of the chiefs a sum amounting to nearly $1100. The third chief guarded the door. When he learned that his two comrades had received the above sum he went and denounced them as thieves, and then consistently got three other terrorists to join him and to go and exact a similar sum. The scoundrels having extorted the amount, went to a *cabaret* to drink and gamble. They were killed while thus engaged but the banker did not succeed in recovering his money.

The Assassin Murillo.

Such are the stories which reach us here of the proceedings of the insurgents. I do not seek to extenuate them, but I am justified in saying that they are to be received with reserve. There would be nothing extraordinary in them, however, in a country one of the most eminent statesmen of which, Senor Olozaga, writes to a criminal of the deepest dye a letter expressive of his sympathy and of his intention to try and obtain his pardon. In order to give you some idea of the light in which the crime of assassination is regarded in Spain, let me give you a few particulars respecting this man Murillo, for whom the Spanish Minister in Paris is interceding.

After committing eight successive murders on the Peninsula, none of them, be it remarked, political, Senor Olozaga's *protege* succeeded in escaping the civil guards who were on his track, and crossing the Pyrenees. He had scarcely entered France when he scaled and broke into the first story of a country house inhabited by a master and his servant. On entering the bedroom of the latter he awoke him by plunging a dagger to the hilt in his back, hoping, by this means, to more readily overcome the resistance of the master. The wounded man, however, by a desperate effort, succeeded in seizing the assassin, and throwing him out of the window. The unfortunate young man expired shortly after. This murder, the ninth of Senor Murillo's exploits of this character, created all the more excitement from the fact that the victim was a devoted son, and supported an aged mother by his earnings. The French *gendarmes*, more fortunate, or perhaps more incorruptible, than those of Spain, pursued and caught the murderer, and he was brought before the Assize Court at Pau, and condemned to death.

General News

The amount of damage caused to public institutions and works during the recent outbreaks in Spain is estimated at 40,000,000 reals.

A man was recently executed in Altona, North Germany, who had murdered his father, mother, two brothers, two sisters, and a female servant, in order to secure a small bag of money.

Count Wratislaw, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the Imperial Palace at Vienna, committed suicide by blowing out his brains after having assisted at the dinner given to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Official assassinations still continue in Italy, the most recent being the murder of the secretary of the commune of Orgasolo, in Sardinia, and an attempt upon the life of the municipal secretary of the city of Naples.

At the Norwich (England) election inquiry commission in Bridgewater, Mr. Walter Bagshot stated that at the contest in 1866 he spent £1524. He intended to fight on pure principles, but he found afterwards that the liberal lawyers had spent corruptly £1100, which he repaid, "in order not to be thought mean."

Mr. John Bright paid a visit to Dumfries and went to see the grave of Burns. During Mr. Bright's stay at Carlisle, England, he made daily excursions to places of interest in the neighboroood. He visited Canonbie, calling on the way way at Arthuret Church to see the grave of the late Sir James Graham.

Mr. Woodward, librarian in ordinary to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, died October 12. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales and a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and lately engaged on a life of "Leonardo da Vinci."

It is said that important changes will soon be made in the law relating to the press in Russia. The principal newspapers of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which, under the decree issued four years ago, are removed from the control of the censorship, though they are still liable to *avertissements*, often followed by suspension and confiscation, openly express their fear that even the restricted amount of liberty now allowed them will be withdrawn. The Moscow *Gazette* announces that the alterations which are to be made in the present law already exist on paper and that they are the work of bureaucratic reactionists, who have persuaded the government that the freedom at present enjoyed by the press exposes the State to all sorts of dangers.

The Westminster (England) *Review* says that the ex-Queen of Spain has serious thoughts of retiring from the gayeties of Parisian life. The *Gaulois* states that her Majesty has bought a little property near Gonesse, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, where Sister Patrocinio and a score of nuns are going to set up a conventional establishment. The original landlord of the property is said to have been a retired ragpicker of Paris, who has gone to his native town to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. The idea of a Queen buying property from a *chiffonier* is certainly suggestive of the vanity of all things human.

At a meeting of the Cork Board of Poor Law Guardians, Mr. D. J. Riordan tendered notice of a motion to the effect that the board petition Parliament to pass a measure securing the occupiers of land "the free and unrestricted enjoyment of the labor and capital expended on the soil while preserving to the landlord his just rights and privileges." The chairman peremptorily refused to receive the motion, on the ground that it was "political."

A letter in the *Nuremberg Correspondent* explains as follows the mysterious publication of State documents supposed to have been kept profoundly secret. The writer, who professes to be private secretary to a minister, states that he was accustomed to take the copy to the lithographers, and, after the requisite number of copies had been printed, to see the writing effaced from the stones. One day, just as the operation was concluded, an order came for a double number of copies, and as he was complaining that he had all his work to do over again, the lithographer told him not to be uneasy, as he could save all the trouble. He took some nitric acid, spread it over the surface of the stone, and every letter reappeared in its original state.

LOPEZ.

Details of His Defeat by the Allied Forces.

The Panama *Herald and Star*, of October 14, prints the following news from Paraguay—

The last dates from Asunscion are to the 18th of August. Two more sharp fights had anew wetted the soil of the republic with the blood of its heroic defenders. According to official statement, H. R. H. the Count d'Eu, at the head of the 1st and 2d divisions of the Brazilian army and 1200 Argentine troops, obtained a decided victory over the Paraguayans on the morning of the 12th of August. The town of Peribebui, the last *point d'appui* of Marshal Lopez, and which had been well fortified, was taken by assault. The attack was most intrepid and vigorously sustained by both Brazilians and Argentines. The enemy lost above one thousand men among killed and wounded. The Commander-in-Chief of the town, General Caballero, was killed by a cannon ball when in the very act of encouraging his men. On the side of the allies the loss is stated to have been slight; however, the brave General Juan Manuel Mena Barreto, commanding the left wing, received a fatal shot in the head, causing instantaneous death, at an early stage of the battle.

Lopez and his faithful friend in misfortune, Madame Lynch, were evidently obliged to retire from Peribebui in great haste and confusion, leaving behind them the archives and some valuable personal property. Count d'Eu followed the enemy to Caacupe, thus completely cutting off retreat both north and southward, and causing the abandonment of Cerro Leon by hostile forces, consequently leaving open communication established by the allies with Pirayu. To this latter place members of Paraguayan families in the utmost state of destitution flocked for shelter and protection from the excessive cruelty of Lopez and his followers. General Mitre, commanding the Argentines, and General Anto at the head of 5000 Brazilians, arrived here on the 9th from their former encampment at Guazzirra, and on the 12th the Pass of the Cordillera, leading to Altos, was forced. The second combat took place three days after. The allies, in pursuit, fell in with the enemy near Caraguatay, when a sharp encounter ensued, which lasted from eight in the morning until two in the afternoon, and ended in the total rout of Lopez's remaining forces. About 2000 of his men were placed *hors de combat*; fifteen pieces of artillery of heavy calibre, all the baggage, and many prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. Marshal Lopez himself, with a few trusty followers, managed to effect his escape, and fled into the mountains. General Mitre, in his despatch to Senor D. Roque Perez, dated Altos, 16th of August, states that this long war of devastation, which has laid waste the entire republic of Paraguay, is now at an end.

The Provisional Government of Paraguay was inaugurated at Asuncion on the 15th, amid religious and civil solemnizations.

CALIFORNIA.

New Mines in the Coast Range.

Reports are published of the discovery of placer diggings and gold quartz in the coast range near San Diego and San Bernardino, California. The "prospects" are said to be very favorable for wages for a limited number. There have been frequent discoveries of gold and silver in the coast range (says the *Bulletin*) from the neighborhood of San Francisco, midway of the State, to points on the lower coast three hundred miles south. As early as 1842 a lot of twenty ounces of gold was forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint from the placers of San Francisquito, about thirty-five miles northwest from Los Angelos. These diggings were worked until 1846, yielding $6000 or $8000 a year to the labor of a few Mexicans. In 1846, before the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, several other finds of gold and silver were reported, some of which were located near Oakland and San Jose. Frequently during the twenty years since then small quantities of gold have been found in the coast range, but the deposits, chiefly on the southern coast, have been limited, and were worked by a few men for only a short time. The geology of the range is not favorable to the existence of extensive gold deposits.

Forest Fires.

The great forests are periodically burned over. The sections which escape one year, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, are pretty sure to be swept with fire the next. Most of these fires are wholly unnecessary. Some of them result from carelessness, and more from design. The damages are immense. All the undergrowth is destroyed; the fallen timber is consumed, and the fire eats into the standing timber wherever there is a decayed spot or a pitch knot, and these trees fall in the first storm which sweeps over the country. Very often the forests are set on fire by hunters to drive out the deer into the open country and valleys below. A fire has been raging in Santa Cruz county for some days, which is reported to have had its origin in this way. Camp fires are left burning, and the fire once getting into the woods, it may run until some canon or stream is met wide enough to arrest its progress. A fire started by the discharge of a shot-gun has been known to extend forty miles, most of the way through heavy timber, consuming, of course, all fences, and even houses and saw-mills, in its march.

Business of San Francisco.

The business of the city of San Francisco has maintained a healthy condition, and has even made substantial gains this year. The imports have been the heaviest on record. The marine arrivals aggregated a larger tonnage, and the California bound fleet now on the way is larger than for several previous years, except the last, and show a net gain of twenty-two thousand in population. The combined exports of merchandise and treasure show an increase. The treasury receipts have been larger than for the same period last year, and merchants are forwarding the largest wheat crop ever raised in the State, and to export the surplus there have been heavier engagements of tonnage the last quarter than were ever known in the same period. Mining stocks have shrunk in value by nearly $3,000,000; but this is a gain to commerce and manufactures.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

An Insane Man Attempts to Murder a Bank Teller.

The N. Y. *Commercial* of yesterday prints the following:—

A remarkable scene was enacted at the Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal street, shortly before noon to-day.

A man named James Lillies, a native of Ireland, who is a depositor in the bank, entered the institution, and in an excited manner demanded of the paying teller the money deposited to his account, at the same time saying that he had lost his bank book. The teller, Mr. Charles W. Held, informed him that this was an unusual proceeding, and that he must first advertise the loss of his book before the money could be paid to him. At this Lillies became greatly exasperated, and drew from his coat-pocket a six-barrelled revolver, two of the chambers of which he discharged in succession at Mr. Held.

Fortunately, neither shot took effect, although they grazed his left coat-sleeve. Immediately there was much excitement in the bank. The clerks leaped over the counters and attempted to grapple with the desperate man, fearing that he would discharge the four remaining barrels of his weapon.

While the struggle was going on, Officer King, of the Broadway squad, who is stationed at the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, having heard the reports of the pistol, entered the bank and disarmed Lillies.

The latter was handcuffed and taken from the bank to the sidewalk, where a large and excited crowd had collected. Lillies was then placed in a carriage and driven to the Tombs, where he was arraigned before Justice Dowling. At the Tombs the prisoner conducted himself in an excited manner, and said that he has been a depositor in the bank for the past thirty-five years, notwithstanding the fact he is but thirty-four years of age. From this and other almost equally singular statements on his part, as well as his violent conduct at the bank, it is inferred that Lillies is insane. After an examination he was fully committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

MUCH MARRIED.

A Minister with Many Wives.

The Warren county (Mo.) *Banner*, of the 21st inst., has the following notice of a professed preacher, who appears to be very much married, and to have a very bad character. The *Banner* says:—

About five weeks ago, a missionary Baptist preacher, calling himself Richard Hovey, went to Truxton, Lincoln county, Mo., preached every night, and sometimes in the day. After preaching some three weeks there and in the vicinity he was taken suddenly ill, made his will, willed some $60,000 worth of property to various individuals, and $30,000 to Miss Emma Holiday, of Truxton. As it happened he recovered from his illness, and on the 4th instant was married to Miss Emma, and they went then to Florence on a preaching expedition. After preaching several days, proceeded to attend the Montgomery Fair, but instead went to Danville, where he got drunk, said he had eight wives besides Emma, and intended to have another before two months. At Danville he let his wife know that he intended to leave the country; she being interested for herself and the owner of the horse and buggy, refused to go with him, and took the reins and drove to Florence, where she told Hovey that she was done with him, and sent for her father. Hovey learned that he would be arrested for obtaining money on his forged certificates of deposit, and took leg bail through a corn-field. Richard E. Hovey hails from New York State, is about forty-nine years old, a missionary Baptist preacher, a fine speaker, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has black hair and whiskers mixed with grey, teeth uneven, dark complected, and is about five feet nine and a half inches high. Pass him around.

A Grand Company.

Hamlet was lately produced in a large city in the west of England in a style worthy of Mr. Crummles and his company. One female took the characters of "Marcellus," "Guildenstern," "Player," "Queen," and "Osric;" another took "Bernardo" and "Horatio" during the churchyard scene. As to the men, one was "Horatio," then as "Rosencrantz" spoke the prologue, and was "Lucianus" in the play scene; was "Second Gravedigger," and then "Horatio" again. "Queen Gertrude" persisted in calling her son "Hamlut," and "Laertes" was disguised in liquor.

The Tennessee Legislature.

This body is doing better than we had reason to expect of it from the accounts immediately succeeding the election. Not only has the new Legislature passed a resolution that the State debt must be regarded as inviolable, but all the prophecies of Cincinnati and other Western papers that Andrew Johnson would be chosen Senator have been put to naught. Furthermore, we are now assured by one who has mingled freely with the members, that they, with scarce an exception, repudiate the idea of repudiating the State debt. It is now reported that there are only three or four persons in both branches of the Legislature who gave aid to the Rebellion.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish Cabinet Crisis—Riot Between Soldiers and Negroes in North Carolina—The Authorities Refuse to Interfere—A Western Murderer Pleads for Pardon—Hard Up for Coal in St. Louis.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

Local Affairs in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Large numbers of strangers are arriving to attend the cattle show to-morrow. The members of the Cabinet will be present. President Grant is expected on Friday.

The municipal election is progressing quietly but spiritedly. There will be a large vote. Indications are that some of the Republicans will be elected; amongst them, most likely, Shoemaker, of Adams Express.

Riot in Goldsboro', North Carolina, between United States Troops and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A special telegram to the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, dated Goldsboro', October 24, says:—"Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night by a riot which commenced early in the evening, and lasted until 10 o'clock P. M., between the United States troops stationed here and some negroes. Seventy-five guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro were wounded. It is now twenty-four hours since the riot, and our authorities have not made or attempted to make the first arrest. There were three fights, the negroes retreating in the last."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Commander Thomas S. Phelps is ordered to relieve Lieutenant Commander Merriman of navigation duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in addition to his present duties.

Paymaster Theodore S. Caswell is ordered to perform the duties of Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, in addition to his present duties at Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving Paymaster Thomas Masten.

Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman is detached from Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. McDougall is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspectors of Ordnance at Mare Island. Ensign A. V. Wadham is ordered to ordnance duty at New York, and Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbott to duty at the Naval Academy.

FROM THE WEST.

A Murderer Asks his Freedom.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Max Klingler, under sensence of death, has written a letter to Judge Prelum asking him to use his influence in having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and then try to secure his unconditional release.

National Sunday School Convention.

The National Baptist Sunday School Convention will commence here on the 2d of November. A number of delegates are already here. One thousand are expected in all. Among those announced to be present are Messrs. Howard Doane, H. Thane Miller, and George F. Davis.

Hard Up.

Coal is retailing at twenty cents per bushel here, and scarce at that. Dealers require two weeks to make deliveries.

FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in Spain.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—General Prim has written and published a letter announcing that the Minister Senor Zorilla accepts the modifications made by the other members of the Cabinet in the ecclesiastical finance section of the Treasury budget reducing the amount thirty per cent. The Ministerial crisis in Madrid has consequently terminated.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 27—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 70f. 75c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum opens firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

Investment of the Fund for their Relief.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican, Oct. 26.

The Trustees of the Avondale Fund for the relief of widows and orphans met yesterday at Plymouth, E. C. Wadhams, President, in the chair. The Treasurer gave security in the sum of $50,000, and the Assistant Treasurer in the sum of $10,000, for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $200 per annum, and that of the disbursing officer at $400 per annum. The Board adopted the following:—

Resolved, That all persons and corporations having moneys collected for the aid and relief of the sufferers of the Avondale calamity are requested to forward the same to Henderson Gaylord, Esq., Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the said fund, at Plymouth, Pa. And that all persons holding unpaid subscriptions are respectfully requested to collect and forward the same as speedily as may be practicable.

H. Gaylord, Treasurer of the fund, has acknowledged receipts up to October, 18, 1869, inclusive, $36,159·19. He has received since, up to October 23, inclusive, amounts as follows:—

Oct. 22—Journeymen Bookbinders of Washington City, through C. Denham, $139·20; J. Stern, Wilkesbarre, from his friends in New York, $195; Don Alonzo Cushman, Treasurer, check on the Broadway Bank, New York, for collections made in that city for Avondale Relief Fund, $23,625·61; total, $24,861·11.

Oct. 23.—James Archibald, Jr., $25; additional from Union Railroad and Transportation Company, New York, per J. L. Gossler, $31; Stamford, Conn., through New York *Evening Post*, $2; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, per Thomas Dickson, Esq., Superintendent, $3000; C. E. Torrey, per Thomas Dickson, $300; Thomas Dickson, for himself, $500; total, $3858. Total received to October 23, 1869, $63,850·20.

The Board directed the investment of $45,000 of the fund, as follows:—

$25,000 in registered five-twenty bonds of 1868.

$10,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company.

$10,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

It was resolved by the Board that the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Miners' Association be received and ordered filed; and that, while the Trustees of the Avondale Fund warmly sympathize with the object of the Miners' Association, and will give them all the influence in their power as individuals, they cannot devote any of the Avondale Relief Fund to any other persons than those connected with and dependent upon those who were killed at Avondale on the 6th of September, 1869. Adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The demand for money to-day is, so far, slightly below the average, and with a fair supply at the banks no great difficulty is experienced in effecting loans on call or on limited time, but there is a decided repugnance to long-time contracts in consequence of the uncertainty which surrounds the local financial question.

The rates on call with Government collaterals are 6@7 per cent., and on mixed securities 9@10 per cent. There is not much discounting on the street, and less at the banks, and the rates are difficult to fix on account of the wide range of the grades of paper, and the difficulty of defining the really good. Some discounters hold the principle that all paper is second-class which is pressed, and those who are really in need had better make a note of this fact.

The gold market is again weak in consequence of the utter lack of speculative feeling in the article and the disbursement in the coming month of $25,000,000 in payment of interest on the public debt. Sales opened this morning at 130½ and closed at noon at 130.

Governments were dull but steady. The business at the Stock Board to-day was only limited, but the feeling was firm. There were sales of City sixes at 96 for the old and at 100½ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan sold at 94⅞.

In Reading Railroad there was an indifference among buyers, and the sales were of small extent at 48⅜ s. o., and at 48·44 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull and weak; sales at 55½; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 52⅞, an advance of ⅜. There were some bids of 41½ for Little Schuylkill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 15 for Catawissa, and 37 for the preferred stock.

Canal shares were more active, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 33½@34, b. o.

There was little inquiry after miscellaneous stocks and the bids were really no guide to the tone of the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	96	244 sh Penna R.ls.	55½
$1400 City 6s, New.	100½	100 sh Read R..b10	48·44
$300 do.	100⅞	100 do ....s60.	48⅜
$2000 do.	100½	200 do ..s60wn.	48⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89.		149 sh Leh Val....ls.	52⅞
cash...	96½	20 do...b5wn.	52⅞
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90	18 sh Leh N St....	33½
$2000 St Louis, Vandalia, & T H bds..	99	200 do...ls.b60.	54
4 sh Southw'k Bk.	108	100 do.....	33½
		200 do..ls.b60.	34

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@119⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 118⅝@118⅞; do., 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 117¼@117½; do. 1867, 117¼@117½; do. 1868, 117¼@117½; 10-40s, 108@108¼; 6s, 107⅝@107¾; Gold, 130¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & C