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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

and Subsequent Seizure of Two Es-

tablish-

ments.

Revenue Detective Brooks has got back into the old greove again. The distillers in the interior of the State are in a flutter of fear and anxiety. Wherever fraud lurks, Brooks is sure to expose it, and to bring down upon the caputs of those who practise it the vengeance of outraged law. Assassins and Whisky Ring desperadoes do not appal him. His latest exploits are thus related by the Lancaster

Quite a flutter prevailed last night and this morning among certain distillers and dealers in whisky in this city and county. Mr. J. J. Brooks, the well-known Revenue Detective, arrived in town a day or two since, and at once set to work to ferret out certain parties whom it was believed were defrauding the revenue. Yesterday afternoon the extensive distillery of Jacob B. Good, in Martie township, was selzed, and last evening the extensive establishment of Hariman & Co., manufacturers of Mishler's Herb Bitters, in this city, was also seized. The specific ground upon which these seizures were made is not yet known, as the detectives as well as the officers connected with the revenue department here are exceedingly reticent about the matter. The facts, however, will no doubt be brought out in a day or

We learn that the officers are out investigating the business of other distilleries, and it is probable that more seizures will be made.

It is hinted around that an extensive "whisky ring" has existed in this county for some time past, and that some very important disclosures are about to be made.

to be made,
Since the above was written we learn that evidence was heard before Collector Muhlenberg this morning. One of the witnesses—a young colored man in the employ of Dr. Hartman—testified that he was instructed to carefully remove the revenue stamps from the barrels of whisky which came from Good's distillery. It appeared also that these stamps were sent back to the distillery, where they were again piaced upon full barrels, and by this means the fraud was perpetrated. Detective Brooks discovered this in examining the books of the firm of Hartman & Co. It is proper to say, in this conof Hartman & Co. It is proper to say, in this con-nection, that the books of the storekeeper at Good's distillery were found to be all right. Such is the report, at all events.

report, at all events.

In the hearing of the statements this morning before the Cellector, reporters and all others, except those immediately concerned, were excluded, and what is stated above was picked up piece-meal from those who were present. All concerned seem to be more or less reserved in speaking of the matter. Perhaps, in the course of a day or two, we shall have a full history of the case.

We learn that Dr. Hartman is away from home, having cone to Indiana a few days since on business.

having gone to Indiana a few days since on business

SHERMAN.

His Political Opinions. His Political Opinions.

A correspondent writes from Wasnington—
On more accounts than one it is advisable that the army be speedily relieved from political administration. The General at present commanding it has a justrous name, but he is immensely opinionated, and if his bark be any indication of his bite, he is not an enthusiast for indulging the popular will. His latest speech was delivered at a little picture store here, dignified, as usual, as an "Art Gallery," where Sherman, having expressed himself upon the capital removal, took opportunity to say that the people had as much liberty as they wanted, "and more too."

In sensitive times, like those of Jesterson, people In sensitive times, like those of Jefferson, people would have exclaimed, perhaps indignantly, that the commander of a standing army should be the last man to denote, even in jest, any measure of liberty. But General Sherman has been so frequent and so flippant in his letter-writing and his oral criticizing that he is not minded much now-a-days. While John Sherman is an adept at going all round the barn, W. T., his brother, enacts a perpetual march to the sea, in exhausting every topic by a siap-dash sentence. He is already on record on a great variety of sides of a great many questions, and he would have such a comfortable time in running for the Prehave such a comfortable time in running for the Presidency that his contempt of the popular will would be apt to get much looser after that event. The President, without Sherman's brilliant quali-

ties, keeps his tongue well in its scabbard, and, when the Magistrate is reticent, the General ought to be dumb. I venture to call General Sherman's atto be dumb. I venture to can deneral Sherman's at-tention to another small matter inside of his profes-sion. He is too slovenly in his dress. We may have as many soldiers as we want, "and more too," but we should like them, for the sake of their small number, to burnish up. With one Sherman a Sena-tor, and another a Judge, the family is well enough represented in opinions.

Another gentleman of note in his profession has lately been venturing upon politics.

The Secret Service System During the Late One Rev. L. P. Roe, who was a chaplain in the

one Rev. L. P. Roe, who was a chaplain in the sarmy during the war, in a recent lecture gave an interesting account of the secret service system adopted by our Government:—

Much had been written about female spies, and a halo of romance had been thrown around these, which was really more romance than truth. Some of these women had, however, done some good scrvice to the Union, notably the lady who had recently been appointed Postmistress at Richmond. Referring to the reliable contraband, the speaker said that most of them were ignorant, and were too axious to give information, falling into the fault of answering a armatively all questions put to them. tel Sharpe had, however, a system of question-ne negroes which often elicited valuable incolone! Sharpe had, however, a system of questioning the negroes which often elicited valuable information. Scotts taken from the Union army were generally reliable men, and they were tried before they were admitted into the secret service. If they proved good scouts they were promoted and paid from two dollars to five dollars per day, and sometimes \$500 for an excursion. These men differed in character, some being remarkable for sagaity, and others for unlimited brass. Their plan was generally to cheat and deceive as long as they could, and when to cheat and deceive as long as they could, and when discovered they would endeavor to fight their way out of their difficulties. Lee's spy system was perfect; he knew our army organization, its numbers and its position, while our accerals were at fir t absolutely in the dark in respect to his. In the third year of the war this position or affairs became intolerable, and General Hooker organized a Bureau for Military Information, and placed Colonel Sharpe at the head. This officer had command over all the at the head. This officer had command over all the s, ies, the balloon and the signal corps. He deter-mined to know as much about Lees army as Lee did himself. This was a Herculcan task, but he accomplished it. First concentrating all his resources upon a single division (General Heath's division of A P. Hill's corps), he soon found out everything corring it, its brigades, regiments, and officers, and verified his information by sending over one of his men disguised in a Confederate uniform, who, being strictly examined. rictly examined, easily passed as a member of eath's division. Colonel Sharpe pursued this stem until he knew the numbers and commanders of every brigade and regiment in Lee's army, and could tell at any time, within a few thousands, his thire numerical force.

SAN JOSE.

The Great Chilian Volcano.

A correspondent writes this from Valparaiso (Chili), on the 17th ult:—
Touching our one great topic of earthquake we some interesting facts from a gentleman who ly arrived from the vicinity of the San Jose volto. The crater of this volcano, which has been not ever since the year 1865, and which, accordictly fissis, rises to the height of 5033 metres above level of the sea, is on the loffiest peak of the in which closes the basin of the river called Delican, the first large affluent of the Maipo. Fifteen ays ago subterranean noises began to be heard about the place, like the muttering of distant thunder or the rumbling produced by a loaded railway train passing over a bridge. Some of the shocks were strong enough to compel men to quit their work on account of showers of stones. At other times they were threatened by hoge avalanches of snow and fragments of rock, other times they were threatened by huge avalanches of snow and fragments of rock, which, relling down the mountain side, added to the

FIRST EDITION

| Composite the subterranean noises and filled the space of four days, when an eruption from the volcano restored quiet, with no other accident than the death of a boy who in crossing the narrow bridge which spans the river bel Volcan was surprised by a shock, at which his horse, taking fright, sprang into the river, where both perished. When the volcano began to smoke, the country people recovered their composure. "Don't be afraid, sir," said the peons, "the furnace is burning." So, without having read the Cosmos, they repeated, in their own familiar speech, the oft-quoted remark of Humboldt in reference to earthquakes: "Active volcanoes are safety-valves for places lying in their neighborhood."

CUBA.

The Merciful Projects of De Rodas to Butcher Unfortunate Cubans.

We make these extracts from a Havana letter

We make these extracts from a Havina letter dated October 16:—

A paper entitled Supplemento el Laborante, in the interest of the insurrection, has been quite extensively circulated through the city during the past two weeks. Its leading article is a cursory yet very energetic resume of the situation from a Cuban point of view. Speaking of the public circulars and reserved orders of Captain-General de Rodas, El Laborante does not believe in the mercifal intentions of the Spanish head centre, as may be seen from the following:

Circulars of General Rodas have been published prohibiting the putting to death of any one without being first tried; but the reserved orders of the same General Rodas which have been received by the governors and chiefs of columns "to shoot without trial any whom they may deem suspicious," are not published. No one doubts that the circulars published are complied with, and the reserved orders complied with faithfully. Thousands of countrymen are already counted as assassinated. Those most exposed are those who possess property, which is exposed are those who possess property, which is distributed among the assessins. The persuasion of theirs that the more Cubans they kill the fewer soldiers he insurrection will have, is the cause of this infamous butchery. By robbing and killing they translate the celebrated programme of justice and

Spain's Shabby Recruits—A Growi from "El Laborante."

In reference to the soldiers which Spain sends out here, certainly shabby enough in appearance and without arms and accourrements, El Laborante thus

expresses itself:—
If we have to form an idea of the power of Spain If we have to form an inea of the power of Spain by the soldiers she sends us, poor, indeed, must she be. It is true they are all young men, but it is also true they all come unarmed, naked, without shees and hats. What does Spain wish us to think of her when we behold her poverty and her misery? Will she exact of us our admiration, or, better, ex-pect our contempt? In direct contradiction do we find what her papers tell us and what we ourselves see. They speak to us of their inextinguishable riches, and we alone can contemplate the spectacle of her misery. For God's sake, for God's sake! no more Quixotism. Let the truth be told and let it be confessed at once and forever that Cuba is to Spain as the heart is to man-her man after without which life is impossible. man-her main artery, without which life is imposs! ble. Let them not have scraples in saying that with-out Cuba Spain cannot live; she cannot fill the exi-gencies of her extravagances and of her governgencies of her extravagances and of her government; that Cuba is indispensable to her in order that she may annually extract millions of dollars, and which are sent to Spain; that Cuba is what clothes, shoes, and arms those ridiculous hordes which she sends here to fight against our aspirations of being free and independent; that from the resources of Cuba, and alone of Cuba, she draws the wherewith to fight against Cuba. And now, is this to be rich, strong, and potent? Come, come, that will do.

Ponce de Leon on Cuban Independence. The following document has been found among the effects of an insurgent encampment recently taken in the Eastern District. It is entitled "Rules for promoting our independence," is addressed to Cuban citizens in districts no w under our (Spanish) control, and is signed with the name of Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Cuban Justa:— First. Win the sympathies of the Spaniards by all

practicable means, rendering them apparent good that the prejudice may be greater.

Second. Try to involve them in ruinous litigations, and appear to be generous and disinterested towards them, charging nothing at first for professional services, in order to disarm them and avoid their sus-

Third. Annoy them by attributing to faulty legislation and to the injustice of judges the cases that may be decided against them. ministration, whether important or not, and answer all claims from Spaniards, be they on account of wrongs, delay of service, or other causes, by blaming the superior officers (provided they are not Cubans) and the Government for all faults in the proceedings, feigning to sympathize with the claimants and appearing yourselves to suffer from the same arbitrary

measures.

Fifth, Get control of the educational institutions, and do your best to withhold from the children all knowledge of heroic deeds in the history of Spain, and instruct them only upon those relating to Cuba. Sixth. Endeavor to escape paying taxes or contribu-tions, whether direct or indirect, but try to get em-ployment by the Government, that you may take moranda and give information, when wanted without their knowledge.

Seventh. Buy no tickets in lotteries, but try to dis-

Eighth. Dispose of your slaves by selling them to the Spaniards, in order that they may lose them as

the revolution proceeds.

Ninth. Watch carefully your Spanish relatives, and if you do not choose to cause them injury whenever an opportunity offers itself, do not as least give the revolution proceeds.

them any substantial assistance.

Tenth. Get possession of all money-making situations, whether in banks, railways, telegraphs, postionices, piers, hospitals, etc., with the main object in view of being useful to our cause, and of depriving the Spaniards of said offices, and, consequently, or the encouragement for them to come from Spain or to remain among us.

Eleventh, In all your purchases and business

transactions give always the preference to foreigners, and never buy from Spaniards valuable objects, such as jewelry, fancy articles, perfamery, and furniture, nor even clothes or provisions. Twelfth. Get firearms, to be prepared for any

emergency.
Thirteenth. Circulate all rumors that may dead to prejudice the actual prosperity of the island and damage business, so that many may leave and few Fourteenth, Circulate the advantages of Chinese

immigration, which, for many reasons, is and yet will be more necessary to us. Fifteenth. To contribute, each one according to his means, to our sacred object, deserves no praise; for we are bound to do so, by the oaths upon the lives of our children, our mothers, and our wives—oaths

more sacred than common formulas.

Nestor Ponce de Leon.

MAX KLINGLER.

He Plends for Pardon. Max Klingler, the youthful but hardened murderer, says the St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday, is giving evidences of his insanity by making appeals to influential persons to intercede with the Governor. and secure a commutation of his sentence to im-prisonment for life. Yesterday he wrote two letters, one to Judge Primm, and one to Circuit Attorney Johnson. In his letters he expresses the hope that the judge, who treated him so humanely, will con-tinue his kindness, and induce the Governor to save his life, by commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life; after which he hopes to be "unconditionally pardoned." He slso beseeches the Circuit Attorney to intercede for him. When it is known that the young murderer threatened just before his conviction, that if he should be acquitted he would "put a knife into Johnson's heart," the coolness of his re-

while into Johnson's neart," the coolness of his request seems refreshing.

For two years the boy has been confined in jail, and all that time he has been flattered with hopes and promises that he would be acquitted; and even now, when in less than two months his career will probably be terminated on the gallows, he is still engouraged to hope for ultimate paydon. This is encouraged to hope for ultimate pardon. This is wrong. He should be taught to prepare for deast, and whatever good may remain in his perverted and hardened mind should be so nursed that he will be hardened mind should be so hursed that he will be better prepared to meet the doom that awaits him. Then, should be be allowed to live, he will have at least shown something human by repenting of the horrible crime he committed.

A Curious Collection.

We hear from private sources that in an old barn in one of the country villages of New Jersey there is rotting away a very curious and valuable collection of books and autograph letters, formerly part of the library of Mahlon Dickerson, who in his day was a very prominent statesman, and in close correspondence with all the prominent Americans of the time. Merely as a collection of original autographs, the contents of this barn left are of great value. The rats have found out the treasure, and feed upon it undisturbed. The owner of the property does not allow the collection even to be examined, and takes no pains to preserve it, owing, we believe, to some litigation connected with the estate of which it forms a part.

TIGHT LACING.

Will Our Fashiounble Ladles Take Heed? Mrs. Dr. Lozier, of New York, has delivered a lecture upon the evils of tight lazing—and that too before an audience of ladies and gentlemen, though why the latter should intrude; themselves upon such occasion is a matter quite incomprehensible, save upon the ground of censurable masculine curiosity. The pith of Mrs. Lozier's discourse is thus condensed, and may our lady friends read and ponder :-In visiting educational, benevolent, and reformatory institutions, both in Europe and America, one of the saddest sights that I have seen has been, in many of the first schools for young ladies, young and growthe first schools for young ladies, young and growing girls so laced and stiffened up with corsets that they could neither think clearly nor act naturally; and I could scarcely forbear telling the learned professors who were trying to beat into their dull and aching heads and stupid brains some occult problem, that they had far better let science alone and turn their attention to the art of dressing their pupils healthfully—or at least give them some practical lessons in physiology, beginning by clipping their lessons in physiology, beginning by clipping their corset-strings, and putting shoulder-braces or suspenders to their skirts. Fashion should not be disregarded by any means, but should always be made subservient to common sense, nature, comfort, and beauty. Not only headaches and back-aches, but how many heart-aches arise solely from a want of proper circulation of the blood? Death by strangulation will take place by compressing the waist as well as the neck, and, although it is slower it is more deliberate suicide. although it is slower, it is more deliberate suicide. Free circulation of the blood is the primary principle of life! Why? The larger veins in the human body of Me: Why? The larger veins in the number body lie very near the surface, and any undue pressure upon them immediately forces the blood into the smaller and interior veins, where, being gorged, congestion and inflammation ensue, and aggravate numerous and fatal results. Pressure upon the ab-domen is equally pernicious as tight lacing. The intestines are forced from their natural position and, as in the human body there can be no vacuum the diaphragm is dragged down, and then—as the chest organs must follow—the lungs sink and consumption begins. And remember that though there sumption begins. And remember that though there is less sensibility there is greater susceptibility in the interior organs. Think, then, of the great and fatal injury done by binding a human being about the waist and checking the entire circulation of the

EUGENIE.

The Press and the People's Opinions of the French Empress—Her Unpopularity.;

Things of strange audacity are now said daily in the Paris journals. I do not mean, of course, in the Constitutionnel, the Pays, the Patrie, or that laughable little nonentity, the Journal Opicial, papers the sole end and aim of whose being is to lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of their knees where thrift may follow fawning, but in temperate journals, edited by men who have a real public good in view, things are daily said that Louis Napoleon has not, for these many years that he has basked in the sun of flattery and uncontrolled personal power, been accustomed to hear said with impunity. What then do you think must be said in the newspapers controlled by the irreconchables; where the Hugoes, all three, with Rochefort, Auguste Vacquerie, and rest of the band of clear-headed, keen-witted, fearlies haters of despotism and despots everywhere, but hating, most of all, with violent, personal hatred, the man who embodies the despotism that keeps its heel on the heart of France—where such men as these do all the writing and thinking, what sort of things do you think must be said? But, wild as some of the writings is, and a little too fond of wasting their strength on trides as some of the writers in these journals are, there is, to an American, nothing to justify the scornful way in which a few of the leading English journals speak of them. For instance, the Rappel, the other day, spoke of Ecgenie as "Madame Bonaparte," and afterwards alluded to her as "la femme de Napoleon III." I, for my part, cannot see what there is so monstrous in this that the London Tames and Standard, and the French papers that limp after these august journalistic Turveydrops, trying in vain to imitate their majesty, should be so angry at. First, let them remember how English newspapers, without number, used to speak about the good, the blameless Prince Albert, and then let them ask who is Eugenie that she should be spared? She has no right to immunit even as a woman, for she continually obtrudes herself and her opinions into public notice, and is doubly unpopular, both as being Spanish and as being, it is generally believed, at the bottom of much of the netty despotism of Louis Napoleon's reign. Then, her attempts to unite the characters of a reli-gious devotee—a book is actually to be seen in the shop windows called "The Empress as a Sister of Charity!"—with that of leader of fashion excite only ridicule. We read in one paragraph of her buying he most expensive of costumes from Worth-the man-milliner, the most expensive milliner, man or woman, in the world—by the dezen; and in the next, that, on her journeys, she has no sooner reached any town than she goes at once to the church and hears mass, and then to the hospital, or the scene of the latest accident, where she gives away small sums of money with estentation, taking care that her left hand shall read in the next day's newspapers all that her right hand doeth.—Paris correspondence of the

THE CUBA.

Preparations for Dismantling Her.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Oct. 26, Under the personal supervision of the United States Marshal for this State, S. T. Carrow, assisted by Deputy Marshal Neff, preparations were made yesterday for dismantling the Cuban man-of-war hibs, forcibly seized by the Government last we A flat and a small towboat were carried alongside in the afternoon and a considerable portion of the ship's supplies taken off. These are still being remove and stored in one of the warehouses attached to the Custom House. It is then proposed to remove the powder and shell on board to some safe magazine in all probability to Fort Caswell—and then tow the steamer up to the Custom House wharf, where the work of dismantling will be completed by the removal of the guns, etc. There are now on board the Cuba \$100 pounds of loose powder in the magn-zine, besides numerous percussion shell and carzine, besides numerous percussion shell and cartridges. Too much care cannot be exercised in their removal, and none of this ammunition must be allowed to come within the city limits. In this action we understand the marshal is acting under orders from Washington. But one more act in the drama is to be performed—the condemnation and sale of the vessel. Whether the Government will await the due process of law through the courts, or conclude its arbitrary action by one more arbitrary still remains to be seen.

AVONDALE.

Who Has the Money?

From the Harrisburg Telegram, Oct. 26.
It is announced that up to the 18th instant bu \$34,985 of all the moneys raised by contribution in and out of the State for the relief of the widows and orphans of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Avondale mine had been received by the treasurer of the fund. The total amount collected for this purpose we have seen estimated at \$200,000, it was not, certainly, under \$150,000, and the fact that so small a portion of it has been forwarded to the treasurer, several weeks having chapsed since the collection ceased is remarkable from the collection ceased. the collection ceased, is remarkable if not suspicious. One can scarcely imagine that money raised for such a purpose would be purioined or misapplied by persons to whose custody it had been entrusted; and yet it is full time that every dollar of it should have yet it is full time that every dollar of it should have been accounted for and safely deposited in the hands of those whe have been appointed to take charge of and administer the fund. The widows and orphans stand in need of the assistance which the generous contributors designed to render, and it should not be delayed. The treasurer suggests that he has advice of large collections which have not yet reached his hands. All parties having these funds in their custody are requested to remit the same to him at once. It is the present expectation of the commit-tee to give \$300 per year to each widow and \$100 per year to each child under fourteen and sixteen

New York Stock Market.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 28.—Stocks uraltered. Money 6.

(@7 per cent. Gold, 129. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 119½; do. 1864, do., 118; do. 1868, do., 118½; do. 1868, do., 118½; do. 1868, 116½; Ten-forties, 107½, Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 57—; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 28½; New York Central, 188½; Erie, 30½; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 172; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 90½; Illinois Central, 128½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

GENERALITIES.

"His Death was Sudden." One of our Texas exchanges prepared a notice of Admiral Farragut on the recent announcement of his death. Not wishing to lose prepared "matter," a little sentence was inserted in the first paragraph rejolcing that the announcement of his death was premature. The necessary corrections were not made, however, in the rest of the article, and there is a delightful mixture of "was" and "is," ending with the statement that "his death was quite sudden."

India's Finances.

The London Globe of the 16th of October has the following:—"Advices from India give an unfavorable account of the financial position of that country. The expenditure estimated for by Mr. Massey has been exceeded by £400,000, and the surplus of £243,000 expected to be shown by the budget of 1868-69 will become an actual deficit of £9,273,302. The revised budget of 1809-70 shows a deficit of £1,727,402, instead of Sir R. Temple's estimated surplus of £52,000. The cash balances have, of course, under the circumstances greatly diminished, and immediate savings are contemplated by the Government as well as the increase of the sait duty in Bombay and Madras, and a temporary addition of one per cent. to the income tax."

Child Stealing.

Child stealing is coming to be quite common in Great Britain. The London Times offers a reward of \$000 for the recovery of a child seventeen months old, which was seized from directly under the eye of the nurse. The other day a poor man applied in great distress to a London magistrate for the recovery of two of his children, who had been stolen, and a district in ireland has been thrown into construction by the disappearance of numerous involves. Child Stealing. sternation by the disappearance of numerous jave-niles. These children are doubtless stolen to be trained as beggars or placed under the tutelage of "Fagins." The Pall Mail Gazette says the kidnapping is increasing to an alarming extent.

Our Ten Great Libraries. Boston Public Library.
Astor Library, New York.
Harvard College Library, Cambridge.
Mercantile Library, New York.
Athensum Library, Boston.
Philadelphia Library Co., Philadelphia.
New York State Library, Albany. 8. New York State Library, Albany. 9. N. Y. Society Library, New York. 10. Yale College Library, New Haven.

Rush's Bequest. 50,000
At the New York Social Science Meeting, on Tuesday last, Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, spoke as follows:—

"Here is one more example of a broad and liberal bequest narrowly bestowed. The idea of excluding from a great public library, which is to become historical, the representative periodical literature of the times, is very incensiderate. The greater part of the published literature of our day is in no respect elevated above our best daily journals, whether as regards dignity of subject, breadth of view, elevation of aim or excellence of style. So far from being in any peculiar sense the 'teachers of disjointed thinking,' the newspapers afford to the authors of many books their sole chance of influencing the world. ing, the newspapers afford to the authors of many books their sole chance of influencing the world, their thoughts being for the first time reduced to order, condensation, and coherence when distilled through the alembic of the daily press. A first-class daily journal is an epitome of the world, recording the life and the deeds of men, their laws and their literature, their politics and religion, their social and commercial statistics, the progress of invention and of art, the revolutions of empire, and the last result

A heavy yield of crops is reported by the Orange (N. J.) Journal, which says:—"A friend, whose grounds run from Scotland street to Lincoln avenue, grounds run from Scotland street to Lincoln avenue, has one and a half acres in garden, on which he has raised the following crop: - 125 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels corn, 20 bushels turnips, 7 bushels beans, 10 bushels sweet corn, 1 bushel pop corn, 15 bushels beets, 26 bushels tomatoes, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 50 bushels peas, 15 bushels parsnips, 100 bushels mangel and carrots, 2000 heads cabbage, 800 heads celery, 50 pumpkins and squashes, and 6 bushels scoilop squash, 130 water meions, 25 musk meions, besides asparagus, cucumbers, ontons, egg plant and parsley in abundance, with strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, and other fruit by the bushel. His gardener did not break ground until late in April, and the drawbacks of the drought prevailed through August and September. Two of the squashes weighed respectively 70 and 73 pounds." weighed respectively 70 and 73 pounds.

Whom Shall American Girls Marry? The Lord Amsley denonement ought to serve as a warning for those ambitious maidens among us who are so given to falling in love with unknown foreigners, and who aspire, above all things else, to be matrimonishy tied to a sprig of royalty. American girls cannot do better than to marry American men and hereabouts. They may deem themselves fortu-nate in doing this, even without, noping to make away with the affections of lords, dukes, etc., who may temporarily come among us. Dick Rad-ford is not the first ladividual whose nobility rests on a "stable" foundation, who has attempted to pai himself off as a lord upon the American public, net-ther will he be the last. Entertaining such ideas as do many foreigners of Americans, others will, time and again, try similar experiments. One who five years ago, for a time, passed himself off successfully as a French Count, is now keeping a lager-beer sa loon on Sixth avenue —N. F. Post. A New Armor.

The Austrian review Archives of the Marine, announces that an Italian called Muratori has offered sell to the Emperor Napoleon the secret of a mposition intended to neutralize the destructive effects of the new weapons, the principal component of which is a sort of feit mixed with various other substances, and thus transformed into a compact and adhesive mass. This felt, after being kneaded by powerfulmachines, then made liquid, and finally cooled, will resist, it is said, even at a short distance, as has been proved by experiment, ritle and pistol balls, bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes. A Chassepot ritle ball, at a distance of rather more than half the range of that weapon, not pierce a culrass made of this material s said to be well adapted for covering the hulls of hips-of-war, as a substitute for the heavy and costly fron and steel at present employed. The felt plates, besides, possess the advantage that, unlike those made of metal, instead of being broken to pieces by a cannon ball, they yield to the impact, and the holes made by the shot close of themselves, as if the felt were so much India rubber. We are further told that the composition does not cost much more than the fourth part of the price of steel and iron.

Personalities.

-Marshal Canrobert is bankrupt. Guizot has five volumes in press. Goethe detested smoking and smokers.
 Emile Ollivier is likely to become blind.
 Madame Rossini has been very ill.

 —Paul de Kock is charged with 102 novels.
 —Joe Jefferson is gunning in Ohio with his son.
 —Johnston, Virg nia's new Senator, is a Catho King William of Prussia is frightened by thunder.
 General Toombs is so much better as to be able

-Miss Ida Lewis is reported to design establishing

Miss Ida Lewis is reported to design establishing a rowing school for young ladies.
 Otis Mills, founder of the Mills House, Charleston, S. C., is dead. He was a Yankee by birth.
 Gates B. Builard, of St. Johnsbury, has been appointed Surgeon-General of Vermont, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
 Nathan B. Wiggins, Esq., a prominent citizen of Bangor, died on Friday last, aged seventy years, for many years he was a lumber surveyor of that city.

city.

—Robert Stewart, of Muskegon, challenges any man in the United States to roll a log at from \$25 to 81500 a side. He does not explain whether he means

sition a side. He does not explain whether he means a test of strength or speed.

—John Bright, while visiting Dumfries, Scotland, lately, paid a visit to the grave of Robert Burns. He also made pilgrimages to places of historical note on the Scottish border.

—Samuel Holmes, of Waterbury, Conn., has established five \$1000 scholarships in Yale College, open to students from the public schools of Waterbury, Walcott, Prospect, and Middlebury.

—A paragraph is on its rounds recording the death in England of John Hatfield, a centenarian, who was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. This is

a soldier in the time of William and Mary. This is only a century or so out of the way. —Alonzo P. Palmer, M. D., of Ann Arbor Univerand or Aller of Michigan, has been appointed lecturer on theory and practice of medicine, and Alfred Mitchell, M. D., of Brunswick, lecturer on pathology, in the main medical school at Bowdoin College.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

28%; New York Central, 188%; Erie, 30%; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 172; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central, 132%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 104%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 363%.

—A Cincinnati religious paper is about to publish a life of Jehn Smith, and explains that it is not that man whose life was sayed by Pocahontas, but that other man, eminent above his compeers for wit and humor, as well as for his power as a preacher, popularly known as "Raccoon" Smith.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

York house the following:

York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 188% Western Union Tele, 36% Ph. and Rea. R. 26% Mit. and St. Paul R. 67% Cil. and N. I. R. 90% Mit. and St. Paul R. 67% Cil. and N. W. pref. 83% United States. 55% Cil. and R. I. R. 104% United States. 57% Market steady.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

METEORIC PHENOMENA.

Brilliant Fire Balls Seen in the West Last Night-Explosion of a Meteorolite Over an Ohio Town -The Houses Shaken and the People Frightened.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

Explosion of a Meteor. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FOREST, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of this place were startled from their sleep by the explosion of a meteor of great brilliancy in the southwest part of the heavens. The explosion was of such force as to shake the firmest houses and shatter glass in the windows. There were three distinct explosions in quick succession. It was seen about two minutes before the explosion.

Pendleton a President at Last.
Cincinnati, Oct 28.—George H. Pendleton has been appointed President of the Kentucky

Central Railroad. Meteoric. Yesterday morning a meteor passed over Dayton, going northeast. It was large and brilliant, with a long train, and during its passage emitted a rumbling sound and a sulphurous smell.

A Town Startled.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KENTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—At three o'clock this A.M. the inhabitants of our village were suddenly startled from their slumbers by a terrific noise, accompanied by an oscillating movement of their beds, rattling of doors and windows, and a general shaking of buildings, causing many to rush out on the streets to ascertain the meaning of the strange phenomenon. The earth's oscillations were distinctly felt by several persons who happened to be upon the streets at that early hour. A few minutes before the report the northern sky was illuminated bright as day; the same sound, preceded by a vivid light, was noticed at several places in different directions from here. As yet the unaccountable occurrence is wrapped in mystery.

Railroad Inspectors.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 28 .- The gentlemen appointed as a committee by the Board of Trade of Cincinnati to go over the route of the Fort Wayne, Muncy, and Cincinnati Railroad, arrived in this city this A. M., accompanied by prominent railroad capitalists of this place. They made the tour of inspection of the completed end of the road, and it is understood expressed their approbation of the same. The track is laid about eighteen miles south of this city, and the next two weeks it is thought will see it completed to Bluffton, twenty-five miles from here. The work is pushing forward expe-

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Agricultural Fair-The Tele-graph Operators' Strike. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28. - Postmaster-General Creswell and other members of the Cabinet, and dignituries from Washington, arrived here this morning, and visited the State Agricultural Fair. This is the great day there. Thousands are

The operators of all the telegraph lines here met last night, and resolved to give aid and com fort to the Franklin operators, now on a strike, A slight sprinkling of snow fell here this morning, and it is now very cold.

FROM THE STATE. An Incorrect Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 28 .- The statement telegraphed from here that Deputy Attorney-General Lewis Waln Smith had consented to remain in office is incorrect. Judge F. C. Brewster tendered him a reappointment, but it was declined. He vacated his office on Tuesday.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable,
LONDON, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 52%; of 1865, old, 81%; and of 1867, 82%; Ten-forties, 76%; Eric Haliroad, 92; Illinois Central, 97%; and Great Western, 24%.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; midding uplands, 11%@12d; midding Orleans, 12%@12d; midding Orleans, 12%@12d; C. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sugar is quiet for on the spot and afont. Linseed Oil, £29. Common Rosin, 68, 3d &66. 68. 6d. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28,-Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 15th instant, 2000 bales,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. There is a fair degree of activity both in loans and discounts, and the exacting terms of the street lenders are generally complied with when money must be had and is not obtainable at the banks. The tone of the market everywhere indicates increased firmness and an anticipated pinch for money during lovember. There is no material change in the November. There is no material change in the rates, however, and we continue to quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 9.20 per cent. on mixed securities. Prime commercial notes are readily negotiated at 820 per cent, but the market is poorly supplied with what discounters are pleased to term first-class, and very little is done at these figures.

The gold market experienced a break this morning which brought the premium down to 128%, but it railied slightly, closing at noon at 129.

railed slightly, closing at noon at 129. In Government loans there was little doing, and prices tend downward.

There is less firmness in the Stock market this morning, and the volume of business is light. State loans were neglected. City is were steady, with sales of the new issues at 1001g 00 100 16.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 48(248 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 551g; Little Schuyikill Raulroad at 42, and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad

at 117%, 37% was bid for Catawissa preferred; 28% for Philadelphia and Erie; 39 for North Pennsylvania, and 70 for Norristown. Canal shares were inactive. 28% was offered for Lehigh Navigation. Coal shares were neglected.

Hank shares were steady, with sales of Mechanics Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 26 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 17% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11% for Hes-tonyille, and 59% for West Philadelphia. mercial Exchange this morning, being escorted through the building by Senator Cattell. His presence interfered to some extent with the usual course of business.

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

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third Masska DE HAYEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S 6s of 1881, 119½ @119½; do. 1863, 120½ @120½; do. 1864, 118@119½; do. 1865, 118½ @119; do. 1865, new, 116½ @116½; do. 1867, do. 116½ @116½; do. 1863, do. 116½ @116½; do. 1863, do. 116½ @116½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 129@129½; Silver, 125@127.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

*The money market was easy, and after 2 o'clock balances were to be had as low as four per cent. In the previous transactions of the day, however, the prevailing rates were five and six per cent, with exceptions at seven. There is very little movement of currency to the West, but a good, steady overflow to the South and Southwest.

"The increasing experts of cotton have led to so free a supply of bhis drawn against shipm miss that the bankers have been compelled to modify their rates for foreign exchange, and bills underwent a rather sharp decline this afternoon. There is also reason to believe that some of the large drawers are desirous of funds, on what account is not specified, and are seiling bills rather than enter the market for a loan. After 3 o'clock prime bills soid as low as 108%, but the nominal range of rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 1084,@1081; good to prime bankers, 1084,@109; short sight, 5:10@5:184; Antwerp, 5:224, @5:164; Switzerland, 5:224, @5:164; Hamburg, 354, @6:164; Bremen, 784, @7.14; Prussian thalers, 704, @7.14; Prussian thalers,

(a) 35%; Ansterdam, 40%, 60%; Frankfort, 40% 60%; Bremen, 78%, 678%; Prussian thalers, 70%, 671%; "The decline in gold and the general duliness of the day, combined with the pressure to sell bonds, as evinced in the large offerings at the Sub-1 reasury, led to a heavy and lower market for Governments. The total amount offered for sale at the Treasury purchase was nearly six millions. The bonds accepted, two millions in all, were in the following lots: \$6000, 1862, registered, at 11458; \$2000, 1864, registered, at 11458; \$2000, 1865, registered, at 11458; \$200,000, 1865, registered, at 11458; \$1,000,000, 1865, coupon, 18119%; \$1,000,000, 1865, \$1,

the board, and the price steady at 130% 130%. About 4 o'clock, however, there was a pressure to sell, in response to the weak tone of the foreign exchanges, and sales were made at 129%. At 5 o'clock, when the last transactions took place, the quotation stood 129% 30.30. There was no further intelligence on the street concerning the Assistant Treasurership.

Gold receipts. 2,192,740
Gold payments. 3,153,919
82 294 510 alance..... Currency receipts. salance....

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28 .- There is but little doing in Flour, the inquiry being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, lacluding superfine at \$5.50 @5.75; extras at \$6@6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.37 1/@7; Pennsylvania do. at \$6.25@6.75; Ohio and Indiana do. at \$6.50@7; and fancy brands at \$7 50@8 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 @ barrel.

Is steady at \$6 \(\psi\$ barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet, there being very little disposition manifested by buyers to operate, even at the decline noted vesterday. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at \$137@140, and white at \$145@155. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels at \$107. Corn meets with a limited inquiry at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at \$103@105, and Western mixed at \$4@98c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are without material change. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 58@56c.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Onercitron at \$32.50 € ton.
Whisky is dull. We quote at \$1.18@1.20 for wood and iron-bound packages.

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

New York, Oct. 28.—Arrived, steamships India, from Glasgow, and Allemannia, from Southampton.
Also arrived, steamship Cella, from London, and steamship Palmyra, from Laverpool.
Fontness Monroe, Oct. 28.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Ellaworth and schr Sea View. Passed out—Schr Nancy M., for Rotterdam; barque Agra, for Liverpool; barque J. Steele, for London; barque Windsor, for Newfoundland; and barque Stenna, for Great Britain.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............OOTOBER 28. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OLKARED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Mary Rideout, McAllister, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley
& Co.
Br. brig Abstainer, Elderkin, Bilboa, L. Westergaard &
Co. Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, George S. Repplier.

Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, George S. Repplier.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mass, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Mercedes, Kohl, 5 days from New York, in ballast to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr Kunckerbocker Lee Co.

Schr Kunckerbocker Lee Co.

Schr Young Teaser, Bowman, from New Bedford, Schr Young Teaser, Howman, from New Bedford, Schr Young Teaser, Howman, from New Bedford, Schr S. Walker, Davis, from Boston, Schr B. A. Boice, Caso, from Boston.

Schr D. G., Wilson, Floyd, from Boston.

Schr S. A. Boice, Caso, from Boston.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 28. — Eighteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—

John R. Glover and Harvey & Showers, with fumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

E. J. Austin and Priscilla, with lumber to H. Croskey.

Two Brothers and Col. Bolinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Moore.

P. G. Fessler, with lumber to D. M. Beckel.

R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

H. C. Patterson, with lumber to D. Trump & Sou.

Ells, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Charlotte Blackwell and Harvey Craig, with lumber, for Chester.

Chester.

Hall & Frank, with lumber.

Maria Amanda, with lumber.

Maria Amanda, with lumber.

B. F. Newlin, with pig fron to J. Rowland & Son.

Sheriff Smith, with fint, for Trenton.

Sheriff Smith, with lumber, for Delaware City,

J. H. McClonkey, with lumber, for Delaware City,

J. M. Clinton, with lime, for Back creek.

MEMORANDA.
Ship John O. Baker, Spear, bence, at Antwerp 14th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 25th

instalt.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 28th inst.
Barque Issac R. Davis, Hand, hence, at Trieste 10th instalt.
Schr J. A. Parsons, hence, at Charleston resterday. -President Grant was in attendance at the Com-