VOL. X.—NO. 126.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

R

The Stockholders After the Usurpers -Gould, Fisk, Lane, and Their Confederates Suspended-A Grand Conspiracy Unmasked.

The New York Times of this morning has the fol-

wing:The litigation that has been going on for the last The litigation that has been going on for the last year or two against the unscrupulous usurpers who, by means of a conspiracy which for boldness and miquity has no parallel on record, have gained possession and control of the Eric Railway, is about to culminate in a thorough exposure and, it is to be hored, a merited punishment of the guilty parties. The stockholders and bondholders of the road who have witnessed with silent amazement the operations of those bold and daring men who, by a sort of legerdemain which they could scarcely comprehend, usurped control of their property and squandered it by millions in reckless extravagance and riotous living, have at just aroused themselves, and are determined have at jast aroused themselves, and are determined to know whether there is any such thing as law and justice in the land, or whether laws are framed and courts established in the State of New York to proect conspirators and uphold apparent wholesale

An action has been commenced by Joseph H. Amsey, a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Albany, on behalf of the stockeoiders and bond-holders of the Eric Railway, against Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, and other lead-

James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, and other leading conspirators in the present management of that corporation, which is designed to afford a final solution of these questions, in order that honest property holders may hereafter know what protection they have in this community against the schemes of unscrupulous adventurers and knaves.

Mr. Ramsey holds some of the Burfalo Branch bonds, some of the sterling bonds, some fith mortgage bonds, some of the preferred stock, and some of the common stock of the Eric Railroad, and on behalf of all stock and bond-bolders and all creditors of the company he brings this suit. He briefly recites the history of the Eric Railroad Company, that on the ruins of the old Eric Railroad Company under a law of 1860, a new company was formed, assuming the mortgages and givpany was formed, assuming the mortgages and giv-ing preferred stock for the floating debt of the old company, the preferred stock amounting to \$8,536,-\$10, giving the holders a right to 7 per cent, out of the earnings, postponed only to the interest on the mortgages; that at this time, after various conver-sions of bonds into stock, there was but \$24,265,000 of sions of bonds into stock, there was but \$24,265,000 of common stock and \$5,000,000 of convertible bonds of the company; that in 1862 the Erie Railway took a 499-year lease of the Buffalo branch of the road, but under the management of Gould, Pisk, and Lane, in October, last, a default was made in the payment of the rent to the great peril of the Erie Company; that in 1865 the road issued \$5,000,000 of sterling bonds; that down to 1867 the directors of the company were men of high character not engaged in stock speculations except Mr. Drew, and except Mr. Lane, who, it is alleged, forced himself into the board by purchase of proxies, but was powerless for mischief till 1868. Down to January, 1868, it is alleged the company regularly earned dividends on its preferred stock, and had paid dividends on its common stock, and had developed the road, without getting into serious litigation. That in January, 1868, the character of had developed the road, without getting into serious litigation. That in January, 1868, the character of the new management not being developed, its first mortgage bonds stood at 101, its second mortgage at 102, its third at 97%, its fourth at 91%, its fifth at 89%, its preferred stock at 74, and its common stock at 72, giving a total value of stock and bonds (excluding sterling bonds) of \$41,655,845-90. Beside these bonds, however, the Erie Road was liable on some millions of Long Dock bonds. Their stock at this time was about \$71 engines, 243 passenger and 6040 freight cars. It employed about 18,000 men. Its main road was 459 miles, its leased roads 362 miles. That the project of aiding the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, of which Mr. Eldridge was President, had been previously much ridge was President, had been previously much considered, but Eldridge, not satisfied with what the old directors thought proper to do, and he and Lane casting about for reinforcements, found "one Jay Gould, who had had some small railroad experience Fisk, Jr., then lately from Boston, where he had been carrying on some sort of dry goods business," and then took them into their secrets as being qualified for the attempt in hand; that the four conspired together to obtain, and did obtain, by proxies, for their own interests and those of the Boston, Hartford and Eric road, control of the election of directors, and elected themselves, Mr. Eddridge's brother-in-law, Mr. Eldridge's counsel, James S. Whitney, interested in the Boston road; William Evans, resident in England, and others, directors, six of the old directors being left out; that thereupon Drew took Underwood's place as Treasurer, and the bonds of the Boston road, to the extent of five millions, were guaranteed; that Eldridge and Gould were got into the Executive Committee. The plaintiff, after a general charge of malfeasance against Gould, Fisk, and Lane, recites the provisions of the Eric Railway Association, re-quiring, 1. A quarterly meeting of the directors. 2. quiring, 1. A quarterly meeting of the directors, 2. A standing committee of five. 3. The making of reports by inferior officers to the President, 4. The Vice-President's presidency during the absence of the sident. 5. The existence of a Treasurer, Secretary, and Auditor. 6. Transfer of stock tea days before election or dividend. 7. No floating debt to

oe contracted, except for ordinary supplies, unless anthorized by the Board of Directors.

He also recites the by-laws of the company, proor for an Executive Committee of five mem bers, who should keep minutes of their proceedings, and not act in the absence of the Preside

ings, and not act in the absence of the President except four members were present. It charges that these and other by-laws have been systematically and constantly violated.

On this complaint and supporting affidavits, Judge Murray, on motion of Eaton and Tailer, plaintiff's attorneys, granted the following orders:

At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Delhi, in the county of Delaware, on the 23d day of November, 1869:

Present: Hon. — Murray, Justice of Supreme Court, County of Delaware, Joseph H. Ramsey, plaintiff, agt. Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, Charles G. Sisson, Henry M. Martin, James B. Bach, and the Eric Hallway Company, defendants, A motion having been made on the complaint herein, and on the affidavits of Joseph H. Ramssay, Charles W. Douglas, Jackson S. Schultz and Ossian D. Ashley, for the suspension severally of Jay Gould, James Fisk, J., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall. d Ossian D. Ashley, for the suspension severally Jay Gould, James Fisk, J., Frederick A. ne, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, Goorge C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, and Charles G. Sisson, as Directors of the Eric Railway Company, and for the suspension of each of said persons as officers of said company, of each of said persons as officers of said company, by reason of gross misconduct and abuse of their respective trusts and offices; and good cause having been shown to the court for so doing, and on motion of Mr. Smith of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, that said several last named persons, viz.:—Jay Gould, James Flak, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry N. Smith, and Charles G. Sisson, be, and they are, and each of them is hereby suspended, both as directors and as officers of the Erie Hallway Company, and that each and all the last named persons. pany, and that each and all the last named persons, directors, and officers, have and exercise no right, privilege, or authority in respect of said company, or its franchises, rights or property, in any capacity whatever, till the further order of this court in this

that before the further or final exercise of its anthority in respect to the suspension and removal of the directors and officers of the Eric Rallway Company this day suspended, it will be necessary for the court to have before it the facts and proof that alther party may desire to present upon the questions of fact that are raised by the silidavits herein referred to, and in reference to such suspension or removal; it is ordered that Philo T. Ruggles, counsellor-at-law, of the city of New York, be and he is hereby appointed a referee, with authority and direction to take the evidence upon said questions, and the proofs that the respective parties may offer relative therete, and to the further exercise of the sourt in reference to any such such as the property of this court in reference to any such such as the property of this court in reference to any such as owers of this court in reference to any such sus-

ion or removal, and report the same with all renient despatch to this court, at it is further ordered, that such evidence and offs be taken at such times and places, from time time, as said referee may direct, and that on his moons, or as may be required by supcena, the receive parties defendants, and other persons not ries hereto, to whom any such subpoens or summs may be directed, do, pursuant thereto, at the before such referee, and submit to an examination of the place of the control of the submit to an examination of the place of the control of the submit to an examination of the control of the submit to an examination of t on before him touching all the matters to which this eference relates, and as such referee shall direct.

TREMENDOUS TORPEDOES.

Explosion of 25,000 "Young America" Tor-pedoes—Two Young Men Instantly Killed. The New Orleans Republican, of November 18, gives the following particulars of a singular acci-

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, two employees in the candy store and manufactory of C. H. Müler, Nos. 50 and 52 New Levee street, corner of Natchez aliey, were engaged on the lower floor hoisting a case of torpedoes to an upper story. By an unfortunate circumstance the fastenings were not secure, and, while hoisting it, the box, containing twenty-five thousand "Young America" torpedoes, fell to the basement, resulting in the death of two persons and the wounding of several others. George Gantz, who was standing almost under the hatchway, must have been killed so instantaneously that he never knew what happened to him. The other lad killed was John Ross, also a candy-roller, and at the time of the disaster was standing near Gantz. The force of the explosion threw his body the distance of twenty feet, mangling him horribly, so that it was difficult to recognize him. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, two employees in

to recognize him.

August Heener, another of the employes, who was on the lower floor at the time, was badly wounded, but as he was immediately sent to his home, corner of Jackson and Tchopitoulas streets, we did not see him. His limbs and arms are severely injured. There were a dozen persons in the store and wareroom at the time, but, siegularly enough, none others than those mentioned were harmed.

Mr. Miller, the proprietor, was near the spot, and was covered with dirt from the explosion. The partition between the warroom and the front The partition between the waroroom and the front store, on which was a range of shelving loaded with goods, was torn and shattered considerably. The articles were thrown down and scattered in every direction. The torpedoes are of a newly-invented kind, such as children use during the holidays, and are composed of more than the ordinary amount of combustibles, making a loud noise when thrown down. The shock was so great that the reverberation was heard as far off as Lafayette Square, and caused a large gathering of people, who supposed caused a large gathering of people, who supposed that a boiler had burst.

Torpedo Explosion in Galveston. We take from the Galveston News of the 16th inst an account of another explosion, which resulted disas account of another explosion, which resulted dis-astrously to life. Taken in connection with the recent disaster in New Orleans, this misfortune merits attention. From the report, it would appear that the boxes containing the torpedoes had no dis-tinguishing mark upon them. Is not this a reck-less trifling with human life? If children are to be

fornished with these toys, let the dangerous charac-ter of their contents be written plainly upon the box containing them. The failure to do this was the cause of the Galveston explosion. The News account is as follows:—

Just as we were going to press yesterday, an explosion was heard in the direction of the upper wharve, which caused a general rush for the scene

of the accident. The explosion was found to have occurred at Bean's wharf, from the blowing up of a box of torpedoes, such as boys are in the habit of playing with. The case containing the torpedoes had been landed from the steamer Ariadne, and was lying on the wharf. They were consigned to Mr. Kamp, of Market street, and from what we could learn, the draymen were in the act of loading them on their drays when the explosion occurred.

One of the draymen, Charles Wilson, was instantly killed, and another, by the name of Burns, was badly hurt. His left ankle was dislocated, and there are numerous fiesh wounds on different parts of his body. It appears that there was another of the accident. The explosion was found to have

of his body. It appears that there was another man besides those spoken of severely hurt by the explosion yesterday, but we could not learn his name. Burns, who has been sent to the hospital, is very scriously injured. He will probably lose the use of his ankle joint, if he escapes less serious disaster. A nail from the box was driven full length immediately into the joint, and so firmly planted that it required all the strength of the attending physician to remove it.

The planking of the wharf was broken in for a The planking of the wharf was broken in for a length of two planks; the material being shivered as if struck by lightning. The boxes and bags of freight in the neighborhood are sent and scattered in every direction. It appears there was no mark on the box to distinguish it from ordinary boxes of merchandise, nor did the officers of the vessel have any warning of the dangerous character of the freight they were carrying.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Organization of a Survivors' Association-Justice for "Those Who Died Gloriousty for

A convention of delegates from the several dis-trict associations in South Carolina of survivors of the Confederate army week. General J. B. Kershaw presided, and on taking the chair expressed his regret that his "gal-lant comrade, General Wade Hampton, the representative man of South Carolina in this connection was not present to act in his stead. To explain the objects of the meeting, he read the call and some resolutions adopted by the Charleston Association. These resolutions declare that:

Whereas, The memories of the late war between the Confederate and United States of America are now

fresh in the minds of its survivors, and many records do now exist which time and neglect will certainly destroy, it is highly desirable to have these records and these recollections put in such substantial form as to resist the ravages of time; and whereas, we have no government which will collect and preserve the history of those transactions, of which proud, it is therefore the duty of all South Caro-linians to place the history of the late war in its true light before the world, in order that those who fought and died for their country may have, not only the re-ward of their distinguished patriotism, but the justice which their achievements deserve: and whereas the Survivors' Association of any single district may do much in collecting and preserving these records, yet because of the intimate association existing during the war between all the troops of the State, the work will become proportionately less onerous and much more effective if the survivors of the whole State were to unite in a common effort; there

fore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Survivors' Association of Charleston district carnestly invite the survivors of each district of the State, where associations of re-cord do not now exist, to form District Associations composed of the survivors of the Confederate army and navy, to collect and preserve the records of the

3. That the various District Associations be invited to send five delegates to a convention to meet at our hall in Charleston, on Thursday, November 1s, 1869, to form a State Survivors' Association for the puroses set forth in the next resolution.

 That the primary object of the proposed State Survivors' Association is the preservation of all mat ers of history connected with the late war: that he proposed means of accomplishing this object is the establishment of a State Burcau, under the control of the State Association, where all original matter shall be regularly and conveniently fliest away for the reference of such persons as the Asso-ciation may see fit; that the secondary object of the proposed State Association, the future devel of which is left to the action of Association, is the preparation of a standard South ern history, and smaller school histories, in which the part the Confederacy bore in the late war may be properly related to the world, and that the rising generation may be taught that their parents were not the vile traitors that the common school histo-ries now prepared by our enemies assert. General Wade Hampton was elected President of

KLEPTOMANIA.

A Strange Case in Cincinnati—The Propensity to Steal Inherent.

The Cincinnati Times has the following: — We have been made acquainted with one of the most singular cases of kleptomania of which we have ever heard, the person subject to the strange malady being the wife of a well-known wealthy business The tendency for shoplifting, and other steal ng, was first noticed about a year since, when she was letected in secreting under the ample folds of her velvet cloak a bolt of costly silk. The goods were returned, and an agreement to not prosecute on her promising to retrain from any act of the kind in the future. For some time she kept her promise, but, after a while, the old habit came back and she was eaught in the act of stealing a fine ring in one of our jewelry stores. Owing to the respect for the hus-band, and the fact that he settled for the jewelry, the matter was dropped, as has been the case in more than a dozen instances since.

Another phase of her stealing is to accept invita-

tions to parties, where she will watch her opportunity and take furs, cloaks, bonnets, or anything else in her way.

Her husband has time and time again remon strated with her for her conduct, picturing the cer-tain ruin to come, all of which she acknowledges, but also claiming that she cannot withstand the

There is not the least cause for her light-fingere There is not the least cause for her light-ingered propensities, as her own jewelry and clothing is a great deal more costly than any she has stolen, and one of the singular features of her case is that she has never been known to wear any article that she has stolen. The husband has consulted the family physician, one of the most eminent in the city, who gives the opinion that the strange conduct is the result of disease and not to be attributed to a natural willingness to steal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Boutwell Does not Favor Immediate Resumption -The Funding of the National Debt.

Social Equality—Triumph of the Ten-nessee Liberals—School Teachers' Convention - The Millers McCoole and Allen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell's Position on the Figureial Question—A Foreshadowing of His Report.

pecial Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Nov. 25 .- Several times of late some of the enterprising newspaper correspondents on duty here have announced, on pretended official authority, that Secretary Boutwell was in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments, and would even go so far as to recommend, in his forthcoming annual report. the fixing by Congress of a certain time at which such resumption should be commenced. I am enabled, on the highest and most unquestionable authority, to pronounce these statements as being utterly groundless. Not only does the Secretary of the Treasury not favor the immediate resumption of specie payments, but in his report he will deprecate any attempt on the part of Congress to force such a policy upon the country. The Secretary holds that the resumption of specie payments before the business interests of the country were fully prepared for it would cause a greater derangement than we have yet been afflicted with. The financial condition of the country is bad enough, as it is; and, although it is steadily improving, any attempt to forestall the natural course of events by mischievous special legislation would throw everything into confusion, bring about a relapse of the late extreme depression in all classes of business, and result solely in still further postponing the day when a concerted and systematic attempt at resumption could be undertaken with a prospect of success. The Sccretary believes that the first requisite to a practicable resumption is a restoration of business activity throughout the country, which will react upon the credit of the Government, and cause its promises to be accepted for their full face. The cause of the premium upon gold is found, not in the fact that specie is worth intrinsically more at the present time than it was ten years ago, but in the fact that the credit of the Government is below par, and its paper not worth, in the markets of the world, as much as it claims to be. With a general resumption of business activity would come a strengthening of both private and public credit, an increase in values, and the restoration of a healthy feeling which would pave the way for a practical resumption of specie payments, to insure which no legislation whatever would be necessary.

The Funding of the Debt. The reports of Mr. Boutwell's anxiety to secure the funding of the public debt, and a lowering of the rate of interest paid by the vernment however are quite correct. Secretary believes that the nation is now paying a much higher rate of interest than is warranted by the necessities of the case, and the only manner in which the rate can be decreased is by the issue of a new and uniform loan, from the proceeds of which the Government can buy up its old bonds. It is the general impression in the highest official circles here, that a Government loan to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, the principal of which should be unquestionably payable in gold, would be taken at once in European markets at a much lower rate of interest than we are now paying. The measure of uncertainty which still prevails as to whether all our bonds are payable in hard money, it is believed, would materially assist the placing of such a loan on the European markets.

First National Bank Building on Fire. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25-11 A. M.-A fire broke out this morning in the marble building occupled by the First National Bank and Jay Cooke & Co.'s Washington Branch. The fire was confined to the cellar, having originated from the furnace, which ignited a pile of waste paper and rubbish. Damage slight.

FROM THE WEST

Another Victim of the St. Louis Disaster. Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, Nov. 24 .- The body of W. H Curry was dug out of the ruins of the Fifth street building to-night. He was found standing up between two fallen walls, with his head ernshed in. There are still three persons missing, one of whom is in sight.

The McCoole-Allen Prize Fight-Card from McCoole. The following challenge from McCoole will

appear in to-morrow's Times: -"Sr. Louis, Nov. 25.—Thomas Allen having at-tempted to throw all the blame for the recent flusco at Cincinnati upon me, I deem it proper to set my-

self right before the public.

"I have been anxious to get up a fight with Mr.
Ailen, and am still, and in order to test Allen's willinguess to meet me in the prize ring, I now chal-lenge him for fun, a supper, or anything else he may indicate within any period of from one to ten Let him and myself indicate each a person who shall select the grounds, and with five men on each side, I am ready and anxious to make the battle. I make the proposition in order to accommodate Allen, who says he cannot got fair play if he fights for money. I am prepared to meet him at any time and place to complete arrangements, and

any time and place to complete arise can be given desire to fight where more hard hits can be given than through the columns of a newspaper. "M. McCools." FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Shoe Factory Burned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Nov. 25 .- The boot and shoe factory of George W. Emerson & Co., in Melrose, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

New Hampshire State Teachers' Association.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEBANON, N. H., Nov. 25.—The sixteenth annual session of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association commenced here yesterday. The annual address was delivered by Hon. Amos Haley, and the American idea of education was discussed by Rev. James de Normandie in the evening. Rev. W. F. Savage spoke on schools as related to national character, and W. Webster on "The duties of the State to public schools." This morning the question "Should women be appointed school officers?" was dis-

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Alaska Indians - Mormon Missionaries. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
OMAHA, Nov. 24.—Vincent Colyer, Special

Indian Commissioner, passed here en route to Chicago to-day, having arrived from Sitka in twenty-two days. The Alaska Indians, numbering over seventy thousand, are superior to other tribes. They live in villages of well-constructed houses, possess cattle, and raise grain to some extent. They are very peaceable, and especially partial to Americans. He considers the Alaska purchase very judicious.

Seventy-five Mormon missionaries, en route to Europe, passed through here to-day.

It is cold and storming west, and is snowing here to-night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Social Equality-Triumph of the Liberal Party.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25 .- In the House to-day, a bill repealing the law allowing negroes to hold office and sit on juries came up on its second reading, and without discussion was tabled by a vote of 41 to 30. The bill repealing the law imposing penalties on common carriers for making distinction on account of race or color was passed on its third reading. The bill repealing the law requiring test oaths for hold ing office also passed its third reading.

A THANKSGIVING MURDER.

Shooting of a Traducer of Female Character.

From the Kekomo (Ind.) Tribune,
Just as the citizens of this place were enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner, a terrible tragedy was enacted at the Sherman House. For some time past it has been known to the family of Mr. Daugherty that a scandalous and untruthful report was in circulation touching the character of Miss Daugherty. The report went back to a time when the family re-The report went back to a time when the family resided at Indianapolis. The scandal was traced to the family of Vanhorn. A member of this family was talked to upon the subject, and Joseph Vanhorn was given as the authority. It was also believed beyond any question that Joseph Vanhorn had uttered the scandal in a public room in presence of acquaint-

on Wednesday night Licutenant Will Daugherty, of the regular army, a brother of Miss Daugherty, returned home on furlough, when the facts became known to him. On Thursday at mon Lieutenant Daugherty, in company with his father, came to the Shorman Mouse Licutenant Daugherty, in company with his father, came to the Sherman House, Jeseph Vanhorn was there just inside the barroom door. Lieutenant Daugherty left the stove in the office, where he had stopped a moment, and went inside the barroom, confronted Vanhorn, when the following conversation occurred:

"Is your name Vanhorn ?"
"It is."
"You have been slandering my sister, and you must retract it or take the consequences.

"I will not retract it."
(Here there is a difference of testimony. One man (Here there is a difference of testimony. One man says Vanhorn denied ever uttering the slander. Another says he declared he would not retract, and he (Daugherty) could not make him do so.)

Lieutenant Daugherty then began to feel for his revolver, saying:

"I will see whether you will or not."

He coolly took out his revolver and cocked it, when Vanhorn, seeing what was coming, dodged downward to the floor. The first shot was just then fired, but it took effect in the floor.

Vanhorn then attempted to run round a screen.

Vanhorn then attempted to run round a screen, but Lieutenant Daugherty met him, and fired, the ball entering his left breast.

Vanhorn then tried to get around him and out of the room when another discharge took effect in his right breast.

right breast.
Vanhorn then ran into the office, but did not make

the short turn he attempted, when another discharge took effect in his back. He then ran northward through the office, east to the dining-room, north to the room door leading to the family room of Mr. Faulkner. Here he fell. At every jump the blood gushed from his mouth. After he fell he said, "I am killed," and then, breathing

heavily a few times, he died. Lieutenant Daugherty was taken before the Mayor, waived an examination, and freely went to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet

next Monday We may add that few persons had ever heard the scandal; that none would have believed it, and that the Daugherty family are of the highest respecta bility. We may also say that the deceased, who was a bricklayer, although addicted to drinking to some excess, was not a quarrelsome man among strangers. He has had trouble in his own family, and his wife was divorced from him at the late term of court. The city, although at first excited, is now cool excepting always two or three persons.

cool, excepting always two or three persons. Without knowing whether Joseph Vanhorn was guilty of circulating the report or not, may we not deduce the following moral;—"It is well to circulate no cvil report of our neighbors. It is just and proper to hold no intercourse with gossippers?" The writer hereof had a conversation with Lientenant Daughtery since the assault. He did not appear in the least excited, as he was not when the

assault was made. He said to us :- "I regret mos sincerely the necessity for the occurrence, but, under the same circumstances, I could not but repeat the same thing to-morrow, or at any future time. sad calamity, but are willing to leave the case to our courts, which will, we know, do justice.

HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

Our city, on Thursday, was the scene of one of those heart-rending occurrences—a death by hydro-phobia. The victim of the fearful malady was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of Mr. J. W. Alexander, who kept a confectionery on Limestone street, between Main and Short. The particulars of the sad case are most distressing. The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the night of the 20th of last August. while walking along Third street a dog ran out of an alley, and without even a premonitory bark, silently but hercely selzed him by the calf of the leg, biting clear through the boot. Mr. Alexander suc-ceeded in kicking him off, but he came at him again and bit his hand, the teeth meeting through it. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. he sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more incleasant unit Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when, on again attempting to take a glass of water, he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness, and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, senoing the spoon slying through the sir, and he fell back unnerved, and wild and sick, both from the effects of the maindy and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was comined to his bed all Wednesday night.

He was comined to his 5-3 and year-say highs. On Thursday morning be got rapidly worse, and continued to suffer most terribly thit the time of his death. The agony he endured no words can describe, and the physicians attending him said his were the most fearful sufferings they ever had witnessed. He howled and snarled and barked like a dog. He scratched and clawed at the bed-clothing until it was almost forn to shreds. Spasms and con-vulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a and rabid animal, and in his frenzy the vein wild and rabid animal, and in his frenzy the veins would swell like they would burst, and ke would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed on which he was held down by strong men was saturated through and through

with the crimson stream. with the crimson stream.

Strange to say, he was conscious nearly the entire time, and, devoted and self-sacrificing, he firmly insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relations should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived a little while before his death, but on being told that he had come, he exclaimed, "Don't let him see me."

"Hon't let him see me."

At about 2 o'clock his sufferings became even more intensified, and he screamed and shricked, "Water! Yorce it down me! Oh death! hurry, hurry!"

His attendant physicians, who had done all in their His attendant physicians, who had done all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and its soothing and pain-deadening effects came with thrice biessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies, hydrophobia,

escaped from his torturer at a quarter past 2 o'clock | MATRIMONIAL.

Meanwhile call loans are quite steady at 667 per cent, with 8 per cent offered outside the banks for a few days. Discounts may be quoted at 10612 per cent on first-class acceptances only.

Gold opened at 125%, closing at noon at 125%. Government bonds are dull and weak.

The Stock market was active and prices were strong. City 68 were steady at 96 for the old and 102 for the new lesnes.

Reading Railroad was active and advanced % on closing prices of vesterday selling at 40%, b. o.

Reading Railroad was active and advanced % on closing prices of yesterday, selling at 49%, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad improved; sales at 54%. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 53% @54, b. o. 119% was bid for Camden and Amboy, 42% for Little Schuylkill, and 29 for Philadelphia and Eric.

Canal shares were neglected. 33% was offered for Lehigh Navigation, and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Coal and Passenger Railroad stocks there were no sales. 40% was bid for Second and Third, 18% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 11% for Heston-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

100 do...830Wh. 49% 500 do....839, 49% MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% @117%; 5-20s of 1862, 115%15151; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1865, 113%@113%; do. July, 1865, 115%@115%; do. July, 1867, 115%@115%; do. July, 1868, 115%@115%; Ss. 10-40. 107%@107%. U. S. Pacide RR. Cur. 6s, 107%@107%. Gold, 125%@125%. Market weak.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.—There has been considerable movement in Cloverseed, and 400 bushels sold at

\$7.25@7.50. No change in Timothy or Flaxseed;

The Flour trade is remarkably dull, the inquiry

being confined to small lots for the supply of the

home trade; shippers are not operating at present;

about 500 barrels changed hands within the range of

yesterday's figures, viz.:—Superfine at \$5.65.37%; extras at \$5.466.502\%; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family at \$5.75\circ 625; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do., at \$5.75\circ 625; and fancy brands at higher figures. Rye Flour has declined to \$5.75. In Corn

There is but little demand for Wheat, and only

1000 bushels Western red sold at \$1-35-51-37. Rye commands \$1-97@1-10. Corn is held firmly, with light offerings; sales of old yellow at \$1-12; new do, at \$7.095c; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1-10. Oats are in strong demand, and 2000 bushels Penn-

Whisky is dull and has again declined; sales of

—An important archaeological discovery has been made in the village of Marcell (Pas-de-

Calais), France. Some workmen, in digging th

foundations of a house, came upon a quantity of

human bones and other remains. The results of

the discovery so far have been 237 skeletons.

ninety-one earthen vases, five of glass, twenty three lances, nine javelins, eight hatchets, and a

site of this cemetery is near a camp, called in

the neighborhood after Cæsar, but which was

still occupied in the fourth contury. The skele

tons are those of a race of men of tall stature.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

(By Anglo-American Cuble.)

HAVRE, Nov. 25.—The steamship Holsatia did not leave this port until Sunday at noon, on account of the fog.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Stoamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Stoamer Chestor, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Emma Bacen, Bearse, Charlestown, George S. Rep-

piler.
Ting Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ting Chesapeake, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Scening Telegraph, HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 25. -Twelve boats left here

this morning, as follows:—
Homewood: P. B. Murrill; Young Irvin; and J. B. Hall,
with lumber to Oraig & Blanchard,
Mary Ann and Pilot Boy, with lumber to Patterson &

Lippincott.

H. T. Kekart, with lumber to H. Oroskey.

Mary, with lumber to Watsen, Malone & Co.

Australia, with lumber to Norcross & Shests.

Harry and Lulie, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Merie.

G. W. Farmer, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

Delaware and Hudson No. 159, with flint, for Tranton.

MEMORANDA. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charles

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk yesterday.
Rarque Mexican, Welsh, for Philadelphia, entered out at laverpool lith inst.
Barque Avon, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst., 45 miles SE, of Sandy Hook.
Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, hence for Portland, was spoken list inst., 45 SE, of the Highlands.
Brig Richmond, Powers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 5th inst.
Bohr J. Wilson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Sohr Joseph P. Oake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawincket 23d inst.

quantity of necklaces, earrings, beads, etc.

some measuring six feet four inches.

sylvania and Western sold at 60 @61c.

100 barrels iron-bound at \$1.07 kg 1.08.

several sales of the latter at \$2.35 @ bushel.

Meal no movement.

500 sh Read, 830wn.

1018... 49 ½

do : ... 49 ½

do ... 49 56

do ... 520, 49 ½

do ... 830, 49 ½

do ... 830, 49 ½

do ... 830, 49 ½

do....b30. 49% do...s39wn. 49% do...s5&1,49.56 do....s30, 49%

escaped from his forterer at a quarter past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

But Alexander was only ninteen years old, and had lately joined the Baptist Church, and was known as a most excellent and industrious young man. He frequently pointed his finger heavenward just before he died, and declared his desire to be at rest. His invalid mother and all his stricken family have the lively sympathy of this whole community. The Business of Wife Getting.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. A Matrimonially Disposed Genileman Advert ses to a Part-OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869, ner for Life, and Receives Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. [1]
The financial feature is about the same to-day as noted on previous days, but the demand for discounts is less active than usual, and the rates are more regular. The activity which so suddenly sprung up at the Stock Board yesterday afternoon has created a sharp demand for call loans, but the movement is manifestly "builtsh" and in symmetry with a similar Replies from Inquisitive and Anxious Foung Ladies. a sharp demand for call loans, but the movement is manifestly "bullish," and in sympathy with a similar one in progress in New York. The result will prove a mere spasm, during which the "inside ring' will manage to dispose of their fancy stocks, after which may be expected a steady collapse of the present inflated prices.

Meanwhile call loans are quite steady at 6@7 per cart.

A Werning to Girls and their Parents.

Varied and Interesting Correspondence.

Girls seemingly get into a great deal of trouble, and generally of their own free will and accord, as will be fully displayed by the following intensely entertaining, not to say interesting correspondence. Here we find that a gay Lothario, with a fair amount of cheek, mingled with considerable confidence, goes into the advertising columns of, how many newspapers we can't undertake to say, and advertises that he wants a wife, giving at the same time a minute description of the young lady that will suit him, together with such other "personal" matter as will lead those who read his advertisement into a perfect knowledge of the writer himself as he makes himself appear in public. That the gentleman is successful in securing the correspondence, if not the acquaintance and confidence, of a number of sillyminded girls, there can scarcely be no reasonable doubt, for some of the letters which we present in our subjoined collection betray a sincerity to be at once deplored and wondered at. Here we find the young miss who has just returned from the fashionable boarding-school and donned long dresses, seizing the opportunity to make the acquaintance of some unknown adventurer, not that she thinks that any harm will ever come of the matter, but because her love of a little "innocent fun" leads her to take a step which she may regret all her life. She consoles herself that she is far away from the Lothario with wham she is corresponding, and dismisses all ideas of wrong with the thought that she has given a fictitious name, and that she will drop the whole affair RR. Cur. 68, 1073 @ 1073 . Gold, 1254 @ 1253 . Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1173 @ 1181; 5-208 of 1862, 1154 @ 1153 . do., 1865, 1134 @ 1153 . do., 1865, 1134 . do., 1867, 1154 . do., 1867, 186 when she shall have developed her correspondent and had a little fun at his expense. Poor child! how often is she the victim! Let the annals of our courts and the sonn, mag. of fashionable society give the

Others besides the "innocents" indulge in the amusement of writing to Lotharios. Some of them betray a quickness and shrewdness that would naturally lead one to suppose that they would be clear of indulging in any such undertaking; but, alas! they frequently presume on their shrewdness, apparently forgetting that the man who advertises are no doubt as cunning as they, and frequently considerably more so. The natural curiosity of the young ladies also lends its aid in prompting an indulgence in answering the anonymous correspondent, and as samples of searching curiosise and ingenuity some of these letters will bear a critical examination.

On the other hand, we find specimens of those fair reatures who, confident of their own power, and familiar with the workings of that class of people who would be most apt to go into a newspaper for the purpose of finding a wife, enter into the fun with the avidity of old sportsmen, without fear of the consequences which may befal them, and evenmally console themselves with the idea that, at any rate, it can make no particular difference to them, as their wealth and position in society render them invulnerable, so far as the tongue of gossip is concerned. They are high-toned, highly respectable young ladies. Their fathers number among the leading men of the day, and perching themselves upon the pedestal of their own greatness, and shelered behind the curtain of respectability, they indulge in the same sports and pastimes as their more plebeian neighbors, and for which they are ever ready and willing to hold all others, save themselves, up to ridicule and scorn. Instructed in the classics. to the utter absence of anything useful, they prostitute their learning to base purposes, and, as some of our collection will show, are ready and willing to truckle to their despicable curiosity at the risk of bringing disgrace and shame upon all of their

But there are among those who have chosen to answer this gay Lothario's personal those who are entitled to our keenest sympathy and absolute pity. One in particular has attracted our attention. The paper upon which the note is written is of the commonest description. The envelope bears no initial stamped upon its back, as do most of the others; the sweet perfume and delicate traces of the fashionable and well-kept boudoir are absent, but the chirography is plain, exquisitely neat, and beautiful in every particular. She tells the story of the poor, badly-paid working girl. Reared, perhaps, in the lap of luxury. poverty has driven her step by step down the hill of adversity, until we find her on the brink of shame and ruin. Maddened by the straits of poverty, crowded into a sphere far below her deserts by the inflexible rules of society; goaded by the pains and privations forced upon her by the cruel system of paying for woman's labor far below what it is worth, she stands, according to her own showing, ready to sacrifice herself on the altar of degradation, that she may present herself to the world in such dress as shall give her a status among those who value a human being for the exterior, and who seldom take the pains to look below the surface. Few ideas herein ex-ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayllower, Fultz. 24 hours from New York, with adds. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayllower, Fultz. 24 hours from New York, with adds. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Coustock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with adds. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer C. Coustock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with adds. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, from Chester, in ballast to captain.

Br. barque Kensington, Raymend, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 13 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va., with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Reading Rk. No. 50, Corson, from Norwalk.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from New York.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, from New York.

Schr Banc Garner, Shute, from Bangor.

Schr Bace Garner, Shute, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Deepatch to The Feening Telegraph. pressed are derived from the letters, as they have fallen into our hands, but we have not overdrawn the picture. Too much of it is indeed true!

The letters that will no doubt excite the greatest attention are those whose chirography is really "stunning," and whose orthography may be set down as specimen "bricks." But what is still more wonderful than the writing or spelling is the fact set forth in one or two of the epistles, that the writer has a good education. One or more plays "magnificently" on the "pianer," and, without exception, all dress in the highest style of the art, and when seen on the street or at the ball would be apt to ba set down as numbering among the beau monde.

A final word to young ladies and their parents. Girls, we have kept your names out of print, not that we value your "Incog." (some of you are sailing under your own proper names), but because we hope that this ventilation of your "fun" will serve to teach you the utter impropriety of your line of conduct, and stay your hand when again your curiosity or love of fun shall prompt you to answer an anonymous correspondent. Further, the man who advertises for a wife or correspondent (both mean the same thing when properly construed) is seldom, if ever, the kind of man to make a home agreeable or a wife happy. He is usually some needy adventurer, who has neither easte nor character to recommend him: and when you cultivate his acquaintance you cartainly have no good reason to complain if you are cruelly deceived and made to blush at your own

Parents, to you most especially would we commend the perusal of this correspondence. It may call to your attention a few idiosyncracies which need correcting, and bring to your mind more vividiv the necessity of guarding well your child, ere she ap proaches the brink of the precipice, a tumble from

which leads to certain destruction.

It can be of no particular interest to anybody to [Continued on the Second Page]