THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Red-Shirted

Garibaldi in France.

A Sketch of His Career.

Bourbons in France.

Comte de Chambord and the Throne

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

Condition of Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

GARIBALDI.

The Red-shirted Hero in the Field Again-His Arrival in France - A Sketch of His Past

Giuseppe Garibaldi has at last arrived in France, to fight the battles of the so-called republic against the German invaders. In this new venture of his, he may accomplish much or little-time alone can tell. But now that he once more emerges from the obscurity of Caprera, his adventurous career is invested

with a passing interest. He was born in Nice July 4, 1806. He was brought up to his father's profession of mariner. When a boy he rescued a poor woman from drowning at the risk of his own life, and performed similar actions on several subsequent occasions. He was first destined for the priesthood, and for many years he was under the instructions of a Roman Catholic tutor named Giovanni. The over-severity of this training probably disgusted him with the profession, for we find that he refused in the strongest terms to enter it, and to avoid doing so even attempted to run away. The study of the law was then proposed, but with no better success, and ultimately he was allowed to follow his own choice

of the sea. His second voyage was to Rome, where the condition of that city led him to adopt the revolutionary views which caused him to be exiled from Italy in February, 1834. He then went to Marseilles and made voyages to various ports for a living. At one time he was left sick at Constantinople, and there became a teacher in order to gain means to return. On his return to Marseilles he embarked for Tunis and from thence for Rio Janeiro, where he entered into a business partnership with Rosetti, but only to find that neither were suited for mercantile life. On the solicitation of Zambeccari he espoused the cause of the republic of Uruguay, then fighting for independence, and in its behalf took part in several naval engagements. In one he received a gunshot wound in the neck that proved nearly fatal. While in a precarious condition he landed on neutral soil and found himself a prisoner. On attempting to escape he was recaptured and was tortured in order to obtain the names of those who had favored his flight. He afterwards managed to reach Montevideo, and from thence returned to Uruguay, where, with a land expedition, he greatly distinguished himself. He took the side of this country until the close of the war, when he married Anita, a South American woman of great energy and devotion. By her he had two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti by name, both of whom have figured conspicuously in his revolutionary enterprises. He taught mathematics for a time in Montevideo after his marriage, but when Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, declared war against the Uruguayan Republic, he again embraced its cause, and at the head of an Italian legion of 800 men fought the

battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. When Plus IX was elevated to the Papacy, in 1847. Garibaldi left South America with a portion of the Italian legion. Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, declined his services, whereupon he tendered them to the provisional government of Rome. He was received with great enthusiasm, and was in the thick of the figh during the French campaign against the revolutionary government, which resulted in the capture of Rome on June 30, 1849. Garibaldi fled from the city, pursued by French and Austrians, and for some time contrived to keep together a small force. In August, he endeavored to make his way into Venice. then blockaded, but his fleet of fishing-boats, in which were about 290 of his adherents, was dispersed, many of them being captured. Garibaldl managed to reach the shore with his wite and a few companions. His wife, worn out with fatigue and refusing to leave his side, died two days afterwards, leaving him oppressed with grief. He made his way across Italy to the Mediterranean coast, but was captured in Sardinia, and sent to Genoa in a short time.

In the summer of 1850 he arrived in New York, declined a public reception, and settled down on Staten Island as a manufacturer of soap and candles. He afterwards made several voyages in the Pacific, and in 1854 accepted an invitation to return to Nice, but subsequently settled on the island of Caprera, where he engaged in farming with much success.

At the outbreak of the war of 1859, he organized a body of volunteers called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men, and with these he engaged, in company with the Sardinian generals, at Varese, Cameriata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, etc., and gained decisive victories over the Austrians. Having raised a small army for the liberation of Southern Italy from the domination of the Bourbon King of Naples, he landed at Marsala, in Sicily, in May, 1880. He speedily took Palermo and Messini, and crossing to the mainland in Angust, occupied the city of Naples about the eighth of September. His army, reinforced by many Liberals of Southern Italy, defeated the troops of King Francis in October, 1860, and expelled him from the country, which was soon after annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Garihaldt afterwards retired to his home in the island of Caprera.

In April, 1862, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Italian National Guard. In the summer of 1862 he engaged in an enterprise which was disapproved by the Italian Government, and came into collision with the royal troops at Aspromonte, where he was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

He visited England in 1864, and was received with great enthusiasm. He fought against the Austrians in the short war of 1866, at the head of a corps of volunteers; but the hostilities were ended by a truce before he came to any decisive action.

The war of 1866 resulted in the union of all Italy except the remnant of the Papal States under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi and his adherents were not content, and soon after his retirement to Caprera he commenced his intrigues for an assault on Rome. The movement was at first fixed for June, 1867 and volunteers had begun to assemble in large numbers, but the precautionary measures taken by the Italian Government induced him to postpone it. During July and August Garibaldi travelled extensively through the northern portion of Italy, inflaming the people by speeches and making occasional demonstrations in favor of the contemplated expedition. On September 4 he lett Bologna for Geneva, where

he attended the Peace Congress. The journey thither was a mere feint, for while he was at Genoa his son Menotti was preparing in Naples for an immediate invasion of the Papal provinces. Garibaldi left Geneva to place himself at the head of the expedition. Before he reached the Papal frontier he was arrested by order of the Italian Government, and after a brief imprisonment sent under guard to his home at Caprera.

soon escaped, however, and this time made his way into the Papal country and placed himself at the head of the volunteers which had been collected by his son. On the 3d of November he encountered the Papal Zouaves, supported by a small French force, at Mentana, a few miles from Rome, where the invasion was brought to an inglorious termination after a short but decisive contest. This illadvised attempt on the part of the Garibaldian party to seize Rome seriously complicated the Italian Government, but its defeat once more permitted the consolidation of Italy to proceed.

Since the affair at Mentana he has been comparatively quiet, but has been repeatedly engaged in intrigues for the seizure of Rome, and has been under the surveillance of the Italian Government a great part of the time. The recent movement of the Italians upon Rome was so sudden and summary that he was prevented from participating in it, or, what would doubtless have been much more to his liking, of heading a republican expedition against the city as soon as its evacuation by the French gave a show of ultimate success. The Italian Government blockaded him in Caprera, ostensibly to prevent him from going to France to engage in the service of the republic, in behalf of which he issued, on September 7, a short manifesto to his compatriots. After the entry of Rome was completed, however, he was suffered to escape from Caprera, and arrived at Marseilles on October 7. Here he was enthusiastically received. He immediately pushed forward to Tours, where another enthusiastic welcome awaited him. and where his arrival on the 8th was announced in last night's cable telegrams. To a small battalion of sharp-shooters whom he reviewed soon after his arrival, he made a speech, in which he said:-"We shall meet again on the battle-field, to rid France of the invader." It

ROME.

is possible; and it is also possible, although

scarcely probable, that the great revolutionary

hero of two hemispheres may become the man

around whom France will at last rally in her

Letter of Victor Emanuel to Plus IX.

dire strait.

The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by King Victor Emanuel to the Pope, and sent to his Holiness by Count Ponza di San Martino:-

MOST HOLY FATHER :- With the affection of a son, MOST HOLY FATHER:—With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myseif again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness.

A storm full of perils threatens Europe. Favored by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent the party of the commonlists revolutions.

by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audaeity, and is preparing to strike, especially in Italy and in the provinces governed by your Holiness, the last blows at the monarchy and the Papacy.

I know, most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would not fall below the greatness of events, but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian Bing, and as such guardian and surety by the dispensation of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation and of the destinies of all Italians, I feel the duty of taking, in face of Europe and of Catholicity, the responsibility of maintaining order in the peninsula, and the security of the Holy See.

Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the

Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation and of perils evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood, which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent.

prevent.
I see the indefeasible necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See that my troops aiready guarding the frontiers should advance and occupy the positions which shall be indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of

the positions which shall be indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order.

Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and tutelary of the rights, easily reconcilable, of the Roman populations with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See.

If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, is inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with the Count Ponza di San Martino, who presents you this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, those measures which shall best conduce to the desired end.

Will your Holiness permit me to hope still that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the thurch and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart towards this land, which is also your own country, and of those sentiments of conclitation which I have always studied with an indefaugable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that while satisfying the national aspirations the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the banks of the Tiber a glorious seat independent of all human sovereignty?

Your Holiness, in delivering Rome from the foreign troops, in freeding it from the continual peril of being the battle-field of subversive parties, will have accomplished a marvellous work, given peace to the Church, and shown to Egrope, sheeked by the horrors of war, how great battles can be won and immortal victories schieved by an act of justice and by a single word of affection.

I bag your Heliness to bestew upon me your Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holine

VICTOR EMANGED

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

THE BOURBONS.

The Cemte de Chambord Claims the Throne. The Phare de Loire publishes the following which, it asserts, has been written and distributed by the Count de Chambord:-Monseigneur is greatly affected by the situa-tion of France. He follows with anxious solici-

ude the disastrous events which have brought the enemy before Paris, and now his bosom swells with the thought that it is perhaps to him, with Providence for his help, that should be confided the honor of saving our unhappy

country.

The French Monarchy, of which Monseigneur is the heir, and which is resumed in his person, has done great things in days past, and more

than once has saved France.

Monseigneur is convinced that this noble task is now his, and that to-day, as ever, right will triumph over might. He is, therefore, about to devote himself to this great work with all the prudence and energy which the circumstances require, and he calls upon his friends to accord him their devo ed assistance.

The cause of monarchy is now what it has lways been—the cause of France herself. Many have given it to events, to interest, and infinence, and other considerations. But now we have light. Revolution, whatever its form. has never given peace, security, or liberty to the country. From the beginning she has always oscillated between anarchy and despotism, and to-day, for the third time, her sacred soil is invaded and defiled by the foreigner. *

* * Monseigneur savs, therefore, to all, "Do not be disquieted, but hope. On the proper occasion I will present myself. On the day when France will have need of me, for whatever purpose, I shall be there. For forty years I have shown that I have not cared for power, but I have always cherished in my heart the love of France, and my devotion will always

keep on a level with my duty.'
The oath is abolished, and consequently he can say that to his friends which he could not say before. Monseigneur earnestly calls upon them to avail themselves of the electoral functions, to become members of the communal and departmental councils, mayors, adjuncts, etc., in order to be present everywhere where they may advance the moral and material interests

of the country.

In a few days a constituent assembly is to be elected. Will it be able to meet and do its work in the midst of the dangers and, perhaps, disasters of the country? * * * It is necessary, then, for the safety of our country that all parties set aside their indecision and suscepti-bility and come to us, because we represent right, truth, and justice. It is necessary that all those Frenchmen who have bowed the head to circumstances, and to the ephemeral powers which have owed their existence to circumstances, should at last recognize the hereditary monarchy is now the only haven in which they can find peace, honor, and security.

The empire has delivered us over to the foreigner; the republic is impotent in the presence of so great a disaster, and besides, she alarms by her doctrines and exaggerations.

There remains, then, hereditary traditional monarchy, which, in unison with the whole country will hunt the invaders from our soil or obtain from them an honorable peace, which peace will be sincere and lasting, inasmuch as

requests them to conform to these instructions in all those provinces where they have the right to count on success. nce, devotion, and firmness! God will

do the rest! 16th Sept., 1870,

TOUNG AMERICA.

Wanton Assault upon a School Teacher with Stones-Fatal Result.

The Boston Traveller has the following:-The usually quiet town of Canton, in Norfolk county, was thrown into a state of excitement last Wednesday, in consequence of an attack on a female school teacher, Etta K. Barstow by name, by four school boys, with stones, which resulted in her death. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—
It appears that the school in the Pleasant

street district, No. 5, has been a hard school to manage, and that the previous teacher, a robust and stout woman, carried on the school with measure of success, but gave it up on account of the small remuneration, or for some other good reason. Miss Barstow, ambitious to teach school, and who, by-the-way, was out of health, and was hardly fitted physically for the place, undertook to teach the school. Everything passed off very well until last Wednesday, when at noon, and at the recess. Miss Barstow "rung in" the scholars, but some of them refused to return to the school-room. She then turned the key in the door, shutting the delinquents out, who immediately commenced to throw stones through the window.

When the dinner hour arrived Miss Barstow

started for her boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Bates; and while on her way there four boys, named respectively John Coffee, eleven years of age; James Cogswell, thirteen; Daniel Keliher, nine, and Jeremiah Keliher, eleven, brothers, commenced to stone their teacher. One of the missiles, the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck, just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger, when the rascals twitted her of being drunk. The poor girl finally managed to get to the house, and entering it she threw herself on a lounge, remarking to Mrs. Bates, "Those awful boys have been sten-

Finally Miss Barstow started for the train to go to Boston, and it was with a great effort that she reached the cars, having required the assistance of a lady friend to place her in a seat, and who kept the girl awake during the passage. Upon the arrival of the train in Boston, friends also saw her safely placed in a carriage, and the girl arrived at the place of her destination, but only to die, which occurred on the follow ing day.

A post mortem examination is being made in the case, and it is probable that the Grand Jury of Norfolk county will find a bill against the boys for manslaughter.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Supply Behind-Why It is So. The New Orleans Times says:—"The receipts of cotton at this port lag behind those of last year at least 10,000 bales. This, with every prospect of a larger crop than that of last season, is due to various very apparent causes. First, we have the remarkably favorable picking season, which has kept all the disposable labor in the fields. There never was before so early and prolific an opening of the bolls. The fields never appeared so white at these dates. The labor is not equal to the demand for pickers, and the freedmen have not yet recovered from the influences which keep so many in their quarters, while the ripened crop is exposed to loss and destruction from storm and rain. This, now, is the great peril which may reduce greatly the estimates of the general yield. The weather has been unusually dry and hot for The weather has been unusually dry and hot for a long spell. A sudden storm and severe rain would blow down and destroy a vast amount of would blow down and destroy a vast amount of this valuable product. There is no time, therefore, for pressing and baling. Everybody to the field! It is a pity that this call is not promptly responded to by all who can pick. Too many able-bodied freedwomen, who have been brought up to this labor, prefer lounging and playing lady about their cabins to turning out in the dew and sun to earn good wages and better health than they can ever have from their idle and slattern habits in quarters. This is the great discount upon our cotton productions. The capacity of production is only limited by the amount of labor. The withdrawal of the stout able-bodied women from the fields is a loss of able-bodied women from the fields is a lose of one-third, at least, of the realizable crop.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Highly Important from Metz

Bazaine Onse More Defeated.

Condition of Paris.

Balloon Service Active. Austria Friendly to France.

The Bombardment of Pfalzburg.

The Removal from Tours Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Balloon Service.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Balloons are constantly leaving Paris. They are always closely watched for miles by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, were recently captured.

Progress of the Investment. The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome Park, near Meudon, and on the Bimborian hill, near Sevres. When completed the Prussian artillery will command Auteuil, Passy, Grenelle, and other points of west and southwest

The Tours Government is beginning to prepare the public, through the medium of the press, for a cession of French territory to Germany.

La Liberte consents to a slight rectification of the frontier near Wissemburg. The Bombardment of Pfalzburg.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Pfalzburg, and the bombardment will soon be opened. Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz. The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance.
The Prussian Commissariat

has been removed to avoid capture.

The Foreign Ambassadors at Tours are negotiating for quarters in Bordeaux, in view of the contemplated removal of the Government thither.

M. Thiers in Austria. VIENNA, Oct. 10 .- M. Thiers had an interview with the Austrian Emperor on Sunday at noon, which is said to have been satisfactory.

Great Prussian Success at Metz. Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the following pri-

vate despatch. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- Telegrams from Berlin announce a great Prussian success before Metz yesterday, and there is great excitement and enthusiasm at the capital in consequence.

It is claimed the French were badly repulsed and driven within the walls of the city again with terrible loss of life.

This Morning's Quotations. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 10—11:30 A. M.—Censols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%@92%. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91%; of 1865, old, 90%; and of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 85%. Railways quiety Erie, 18; Illiaois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 27%. Sperm Oil, £83. Liverrool, Oct. 10—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8%@8%d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 10d. Flour, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 10-1:80 P. M .- Consols for money

92%, for account 93%. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.
LONDON, Oct. 10.—Tallow, 43s.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—1-30 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 6th inst., since last report, 5000 baies. Lard declining.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Neutrality Laws. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- Some of the newspapers have asserted that the President's recent proclamation was issued on account of the con-

duct of the steamer La Touche Treville towards German vessels, but it is known in Washington that Admiral Lefole, commanding the chief division of the Autilles and North America, has never sought, as alleged, to establish a species of blockade in American waters. The vessels of his division, it is officially known, harbored in New York only because of damage by a storm to which they had been exposed. This is the sole reason for their detention on this coast. The Admiral gave strict orders to the captain

of the La Touche Treville to do nothing but convey the French Transportation company's packets to a convenient distance to sea and return immediately to New York without making a visit to any suspected vessel, or doing anything whatever to excite public suspicion of an intention to violate our neutrality laws.

FROM THE WEST.

Singular and Fatal Accidents. CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- At Baxter, Kansas, on the

6th instant, while Max Saluta, a clothing merchant, with his clerk, Max Horn, was unpacking goods, a double-barrelled gun, which was hanging overhead, fell to the floor. Both barrels were discharged, and both men were shot and in-

At Peorla, Ill., on Saturday, A. L. Wilcox, a travelling agent for the Christian Union, from the house of J. B. Ford & Co., New York, accidentally shot himself through the head with a revolver. He died instantly.

Küled on the Rallway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At Branch, Michigan, Sa-

turday afternoon, L. W. Eldridge and daughter, while crossing the railroad track in a lumber wagon, were struck by a passing train. Mr. Eldridge was instantly killed, and his daughter was seriously injured. Both horses were killed. FROM THE SOUTH.

Proof in North Carolina. RAPLIGH, N. C., Oct. 10.—The first frost of the season appeared here yesterday morning.

CHARTERED CRUELTY.

Horrible Treatment of a Convict in the Connecticut State Prison-Confined in an Iron Cage to Die or Go Crazy.

Alvin P. Hyde and David S. Calhoun, counsel for the murderer Wilson during the recent trial, visited the State Prison recently to ascertain what disposition had been made of the prisoner. They had supposed that he was not to be placed in the iron cage or cell which was recently constructed by Pitkin Brothers of this city. A reporter had an interview with Mr. Hyde, after his return from the prison, and obtained from him substantially the following state ment:

MR. HYDE'S STATEMENT. Mr. Calhoun and myself undertook the defense of Wilson because the court assigned us to that duty. It was not of our seeking, as you know. We went down to see him to-day to ascertain exactly in what situation he was placed. We insisted that we were his counsel and had a right to see him, and finally were taken to where he is confined. He is in that iron cage which is six or eight feet long and about four feet wide. It is in that part of the prison where the dungeons are—where no one ever passes, except a keeper goes there to feed a prisoner. There are two grated doors—fine grates—which shut out much of the Hight that comes into the hall. It is about like twilight in the cell at midday; a man with good eyes and large print before him might be able to read. In the cell there is no furniture except a sheet-iron bedstead. The cell is raised up from the noor so that a basket can be passed under it and removed without opening the doors, there being a hole in the bottom of the cell. In the inner door is a small door which locks, and through this rations are passed to the prisoner. The whole arrangement is such that the inner door need never be opened, and it looks if that was the design—to keep Wilson there in that cage as if it were permanently closed. The filth and stench of the place are unendurable. A man must have a strong stomach to remain there ten minutes without suffering from the effects of the foul smell. It is abominable and a disgrace. One would think the man was put there to die. So disgusting is the place that Wilson had not tasted a morsel of food or even had a drop of water pass his lips since he was taken there! No man can endure such treatment, and Wilson must surely do one of two things, die or go crazy. It is impossible for him to live there. Look at it. He is virtually in solitary confinement. Excepting that the cell is not darkened, he is in a dungeon. No one will see him, as none pass that way. He has nothing to occupy his time. No books, not even a Bible, are furnished for his use. It looks as if he was put there to die! But this isn't all. He has had his shoes taken away. Both of his feet are cut off at the instep. When he has his shoes on their stiff soles make artificial balls for his feet so that he can walk, but without shoes he is his counsel and had a right to see him, and finally were taken to where he is confined. He is in that his feet so that he can walk, but without shoes he is always helpless. They supposed, probably, that if he was allowed to wear his shoes he would immediately walk out of that boiler-iron cage! There he stood where we all saw him, in his stocking-feet, his diately walk out of that boiler-iron cage! There he stood where we all saw him, in his stocking-feet, his feet being sore, and was even unable to stand without holding on to the bars of his cell. The Deputy Warden said it was none of his doings treating the man so, and we inquired who had done it, and he said the directors gave the orders. When we passed out we found Mr. Lee, one of the directors, in the office, and spoke to him about it. He said he had given no order, but that the order was given by the other director, Beaumont! We didn't see him, but I made up my mind decidedly that this thing should be corrected. I have no interest in this matter further than seeing a prisoner properly treated. I don't wish it to be understood that I am making any warfare on the prison, but I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that the treatment of Wilson is inhuman—contrary to what the law intends—and all I ask is that this evil shall be corrected. If it is not corrected there will be a full investigation. I am satisfied there is bad management there. I know that many things which Wilson said are true, and it is a pity that the facts could not have been shown. The papers have generally defended the prison management, but I have letters in my possession which will prove that there ought at least to be an investigation.

OBITUARY.

investigation.

Captalu John Jourdan, Superintendent of the New York Metropolitan Police. A private despatch from New York aunounces that Captain John Jourdan, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of New York city, died there this morning.

ary 6, 1831. After receiving a good common school education, he entered the mailing department of the New York Herald office at the age of eleven. Subsequently he held a similar position on the New York Sun, and at the age of seventeen transferred himself to the folding-room of the New York Tribune, of which he became foreman in due time. In 1855 he was appointed a patrolof the Municipal Police, man served until the Metropolitan Police was organized He followed the fortupes of Mayor Wood, refusing to join the new force. On October 11, 1858, he was appointed a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, and on April 24, 1860, was made a Sergeant, and on January 31, 1863, was promoted Captain, succeeding Joseph Dowling, who had been appointed a Police Justice. All of this time he had served in the Sixth precinct. On the 11th of April last Captain Jourdan was appointed Superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John A. Kennedy. His promotion to the superintendency was in accordance with the arrangement by which the Police Commission was to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, with a Democrat as Superintendent. Of his management of the police force since his appointment the Tribune of this morning says:—When Superintendent Jourdan was appointed in April last he introduced a number of changes into the force, and in seeing them carried into effect overtaxed his strength. For several weeks after his aspointment he worked from sixteen to eighteen hours daily, often remaining out until 3 or 4 was appointed Superintendent, to fill the vacancy teen hours daily, often remaining out until 3 or 4 o'clock A. M., calling at station-houses at unexpected times, and ascertaining how police duty was performed in the various precincts. The Irish faction

fight on July 12 was a source of great anxiety to him, as he believed that it should have been pre-vented by the police up town before it had become to terrible an affray.

Following this came the Nathon murder, and the extra exertions put forth by the Superintendent completed the wreck of his system. He was finally compelled to succumb, and was for several days con compelled to succumb, and was for several days con-fined to his bed by illness. By advice of his phy-sicians he went to Saratoga, in order to try the benefit of rest and recreation, and after an absence of two weeks, came back, feeling somewhat better since then he has had short intervals of better health, and has occasionally visited Police Head-quarters. On Thursday last he was again confined to his hed, and since then he has heave steedily de-

clining.

Superintendent Jourdan bore the reputation of being one of the best detective officers in the country, he having worked up some of the most difficult robbery cases that ever taxed the ingenuity of an officer. Prominent among these are the Bowdoinham (N. H.) Bank robbery, where he secured the thieves and recovered over \$290,000, nearly all the amount stolen; the Lord bond robbery, where, although the thieves were arrested, the proof was not sufficient to hold them, and a large number of cases of minor importance.

In the present state of political affairs in New York, it will be difficult to supply Superintendent.

York, it will be difficult to supply Superintendent Jourdan's place with one who was as honest, zealous, and industrious as he was.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.

In the local money market the supply available for call loans is in excess of the demand, though the latter is fully up to the average amount. This feature indicates the conservative policy of the banks in their discounting operations pending the expected call upon them from the Comptroller for a statement of their accounts. Large amounts of money, however, are available in the outside market, capitalists being anxious to secure emplyment for their funds on good business paper whilst the market continues firm. We quote on call at 5½ to 6½ per cent. and on time at 7 to 10 per cent. The lower figure is taken only with collaterals.

Gold is active and stronger, ranging from 1131/2@11334. Government bonds are active and steady, with sales at about Saturday's

Stocks sold freely, and the market was generally strong. Sales of city is at 102 for the new bonds. Ante-war issues were taken at 10314. Lebigh gold loan changed hands at 8834. Reading Railroad sold freely at 50 3-10@

50 31 b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad brought 60 % c. o. 6612, regular; Camden and Amboy at 115 % [115%; Lehigh Vallev at 585%; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44 % 644 % b. o. 38 % was offered for [Catawissa preferred, and 26% for Philadelphia and Eric.

Casal shares were quiet. 16 % was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 33 for Lehigh, but no sales were made.

no sales were made. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

| Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. | FIRST BOARD. | 4 sh Sch Nv. 6 | \$1000 City 6s, N. 18.102 | 4 sh Sch Nv. 6 | 300 sh Read R. 560.50 31 | 100 do. 560.50 31 | 100 do. 560.50 31 | 100 do. 500.50 3.16 | 100 sh Penna 860 wn. 6036 | 200 do. 500.50 3.16 | 100 sh Penna 860 wn. 6036 | 20 sh O C & A R. 4436 | 10 sh Leh V R. 18.58 | 30 do. 18.05 3.16 | 200 do. 18.05 3.16 | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

6 do......115% MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 113% &114%; do. 1862, 112% &1131%; do. 1864, 111% &1111%; do. 1865, 111% &110; do. 1868, new, 110% &110%; do. 1867, do. 110% &110%; do. 1868, do. 110% &110%; 10-408, 106% &106%. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111%; Gold. 113% &113% &113% &113%; Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725. NARR & LADNER, HYOKETS, PROPERT HIS MORNING.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—The Flour market remains quiet at former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. 800@900 barrels changed hands at \$4 50@5 for superfine: \$5@5.50 for extras; \$6@6.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.50@7 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and \$7-25@8-25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.35@1.40; 2500 bushels Indiana amber at \$1.43@1.47. Rye may be quoted at \$1@90c. Corn is in limited request, and prices favor buyers; sales of 4500 bushels yellow at 94c. to 96c. and Western mixed at \$8@90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 50@52c., and Delaware at 48@50c.

Barley is lower, and 4000 bushels Western sold at \$1.08.

Whisky is dull at 90c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 10 .- The market for all descriptions of beef cattle is excessively dull and depressed, and under the influence of liberal offerings prices have declined. Sales of choice at 8%@8%c.; fair to good, 6%@7%c.; and common at 4@6c. 7 lb. gross. Receipts, 3118 head. The following sales have been reported :-

reported:—

Head.

79 Owen Smith, Western, 7@SM.

80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 7@SM.

50 Dernis Smyth. Western Pa., 6@S.

100 A. Christy, West Virginis. 6@SM.

85 James Christy, do., 6@SM.

120 Dengler & McCleese, do., 4@6.

86 P. McFillen, do., 6%@SM.

19 James S. Kirk, do., 7@SM.

19 James S. Kirk, do., 7@SM.

19 James McFillen, Western, 7@7M.

120 James McFillen, do., 7@SM.

19 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@SM.

19 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@SM.

132 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@SM.

70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6%@S.

70 H. Chain, do., 6@7M.

30 Joseph Chain, do., 6%@7M.

30 Joseph Chain, do., 6%@7M.

35 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7%@SM.

72 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7%.

\$5 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7%@8%.

125 Hope & Co., do., 7@8%.

40 H. Frank, do., 7@8%.

40 James Clemsen, do. 6@8%.

33 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6%@8%.

100 John McArdle, Western, 6%@8%.

55 R. Maynes, do., 5%@8.

51 E. & L. Chand er, do., 6@8%.

42 Charles Welker, do., 5%@7.

88 Elcorn & Co., do., 6@7. Captain Jourdan was born in New York on Janu 88 Elcorn & Co., do., 6@7. 66 Blum & Co., do., 6%@8. 60 H. Chain, Jr., do., 5%@1.

100 James Aull, do., 4@7.

Cows are more in demand, and prices have advanced. Sales of 150 head at \$50@85, the latter for cow and caif. The market for sheep has been dull and heavy, and prices have favored buyers. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 4@5% per lb. gross.

Hogs are not attracting much attention, but prices are steady. Sales of 3259 head at the Union and Avenue yards at \$11@12 per 100 lbs. net, the latter for pure corn fed.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, Antwerp, Peter Wright Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Nevelty, Shaw, New York,
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York,
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Mystic River, Sinnick-

son & Co. son & Co.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, Norwich,
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whiteman, Plymouth,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Milville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to Whitail, Tatum & Co.

Schr May Munroe, Hall, from Rockland, with grange.

Schr Polar Star, Murphy, from Washington, with old iron.
Schr Ocean Bird, Keily, from Welliteet.
Schr J. & D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, do.
Schr B. S. Siner, Siner, do.
Schr George Nevenger, Smith, do.
Schr Margaret C. Lyons, Little, from Salem.
Schr Margaret C. Lyons, Little, from Providence.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. MEMOAANDA.
Ship A. W. Singleton, Messenger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 24th ult.
Ship Marie Adelaide, Katelbold, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.
Steamers Idaho, Price, and Abyssinia, Hains, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstewn 5th inst., and both proceeded.
Steamer Varuna, Spencer, from Galveston via Key West, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Fanita, Freeman, and Fairbanks, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Clyde, from New York, at Charleston yesterday.

esterday. Bark Eliza McNelli, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed

Bark Eliza McNelli, Small, for Philadelphia, salled from Malaga 19th ult.

Bark Venus, Purdy, from Shields for Philadelphia, passed Pentlond Frith 24th ult.

Bark Brunswick, Pitts, hence, at Pillau 20th ult.

Schrs M. M. Freeman, Eldridge, from Beston, and Minnehaha, Kendall, from Deep River for Philadelphia; and J. S. Weldon, Crowell, and M. B. Anderson, Anderson, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday. son, Anderson, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schra Julia R. Pratt, Nickerson; Pioneer, Lothrop; and Thonias N. Stone, Purvere, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Schr George Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.