# FIRST EDITION

VOL. IX.—NO. 168.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Incidents of the Great Disaster on the Eric Railroad-Graphic Description of the Catastrophe by an Eye-witness-The Dead and

Upon one of our inside pages will be found a telegram giving the details of the disaster at Mast Hope, N. Y., yesterday morning, which was first announced in our vesterday afternoon's issue. This is the description of the catastrophe given by an eye-witness, published in the New York World this morning:-

SCENE OF THE DISASTER. The little town of Mast Hope, a station on the Eric Railroad, one hundred and seventeen miles west of New York, was the scene about mid-night on Wednesday night of a frightful dis-aster, resulting from the collision of the westward-bound passenger train with a freight train also bound west, which had been run upon a siding but not sufficiently far to clear the track upon which the passenger train was running. In consequence of this neglect the engine of the freight train presented an obstruction against which the express train ran, plunging headlong at a rapid rate, throwing the engine, the tender, the baggage car, express car, smoking car, one passenger car, and a sleeping coach from the track, and almost demolishing them. The splinters and debris of the broken cars caught fire from the live coals of the locomotive, and the flames thus kindled spread to the wreck, and had attained considerable headway before they could be extinguished. The engine was almost entirely destroyed by the fire, and all but the three last conches of the train were burned. In the smoking car were a large number of passengers, and those who were disabled by the shock and unable to escape from the wreck were burned, some of them to death, EFFECT OF THE SHOCK.

The passengers were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the accident. The hour was midnight, and the majority had disposed themselves for such rest as could be obtained on a railroad car during the remainder of the jour-ney. The smoking car was occupied by a numwho had sought the vehicle for the purpose of whiling away an hour or so, and, by sitting up, enticing that repose which they feared they ld not obtain otherwise; the occupants of the remaining passenger cars had chosen their com-iortable corners for the night, or had already sought couches in the sleeping car.

The train was dashing along at its usual rate of speed, the engineer probably confident that the track would be kept clear by those whose duty it was to attend to this business, and that his duties were merely confined to running the train. Onward the engine sped, dragging its train with living freight towards destruction. Suddenly the crash came. The engine was dashed against the locomotive of the freight train: the tender, baggage-car, and most of the remaining cars of the train were smashed or telescoped together, and all on board ex-perienced the full effects of the dreadful shock.

A SCENE OF TERROR. The eleepers were aroused from their slumbers, and those who were fortunate enough to escape injury rushed for the doors to learn the cause and extent of the disaster. The wounded. unable to move, were left without assistance by their fellow-beings, who, obeying the first law of nature—self-preservation—were almost frantic in their struggles to be first to make their escape, for what terrible fate might yet be in store for them they knew not. The occupants of the demolished cars, surmounted by the debris, and impeded in their efforts to escape, shricked loudly for help, mingling their cries with the

dreadful groans of the wounded.

All was confusion. The officers of the train seemed paralyzed, and knew not what to do. place of safety looked on in blank astonishment, thankful that they had emerged from the wreck, but for the moment seemingly ignorant of what was to be done.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

The scene at this moment was illuminated by the blazing debris, which shed at first a flicker-ing and then a terribly distinct light upon the surroundings, enabling the terror-stricken spectators to comprehend to some extent the disaster, and assisted them to bestow relief when it was most imperatively needed. Some of the men engaged in the humane labor of removing the wounded and terror-stricken helpless, while the employes of the road upon the two trains devoted their attention to extinguishing the fiames.

RELIEF FROM THE VILLAGE.

The inhabitants of Mast Hope were aroused from their slumbers at the dead of night by the frantic appeals for help proceeding from the passengers of the train, and humanely responded with alacrity to the summons. Soon the entire village was aroused, houses were thrown open. most available surgical aid was obtained and everything was done for the wounded and helpless that could be done. Aid was summoned from the nearest points along the line of the road, and by daylight reinforcements had arrived and all the help that was needed was upon

the ground. After the flames were extinguished, the charred and blackened bodies of some of the letims were found and removed to the depot for inquest. The baggage was either burned or crushed into an indistinguishable mass, and the mails in the express car suffered a similar fate. The safe of the express messenger was removed, which was all that was saved from the express car.

THE "SIDING."

At the point where the accident occurred, a side track breaks off from the main line, on which "lay over" trains are ordered to wait until through trains have passed. Owing to the shortness of this track, the freight train which was switched off almost entirely filled it, so that the engine (No. 275) slightly protruded over the main track. It is stated that it would have been possible for the engineer to back a few feet further, but, thinking he had reached the end of the track, he neglected to do so. As a consequence, when the express train, drawn by No. 318, reached the spot, that engine truck No. 275, and was thrown from the track, dimost entirely demolished. The train came thundering on, and as each car reached the wreck it was smashed to pieces. The fire from ie engine was communicated to the first car, and thence to the others, and in a few moments he scene was one of the most indescribable con-

Another Account of the Collision. The N. Y. Herald correspondent writes as

While all were wrapped in sleep, or in light, nneasy slumber, on board the train, the emigrants in the smoking car even ceasing to talk and the doors opening only at long intervals for the conductor or some restless member of the baggage corps to pass through, and while the train was dashing along with that speed of motion which leaves the sensation on the ear of the passenger that the wheels dance with a delirious revolution on the rail, the flickering light at the depot of Mast Hope hove in sight around long and easy curve and on a heavy grade. engineer had his practised eye on the alert at this particular point of the road, not that it is in anywise as dangerous as other portions, but with an instinctive dread of that horrible apparition—a freight train—he felt more apprehension on the curve than if he had to cross a shaky trestle bridge a hundred The second look he cast through the pull's-eye window, an instant or two after he entered on the curve, revealed the terrible fact to him that something huge, black, and ungainly

was almost in his immediate front, and that his train was running with lightning pace upon it. Another moment and the headlight of his locomotive illuminated the rear of the train ahead, while his ear caught the sound of the rattle and jolt of a long, loose freight train. Coolly he whistled down the brakes, while at the same instant a piercing scream went up from those who knew too well what that appalling token meant. The precaution was in vain. The great, heavy, panting locomotive of the passenger train, tearing forward in its course at the speed of over twenty miles an hour, struck the front of the freight train as it shuffled laxly aff on an oblique switch towards the depot, and, literally rearing up in the air like a mighty lion in his rage, crashed through the foremost iron wall of opposition and then careened over on the track as though bereft of further strength. The tender jumped upon the prostrate engine, the mail express struck against the wreck of iron, the baggage car against the express, the smoking car ran pell mell into the fearful ruln, and in less time than it takes to say it, the entire mass wa in a blaze of fire. The shock was terrific. It reached to the uttermost end of the train in all its intensity, shaking the sleepers to their feet, and appalling the stoutest-hearted men that heard it. No hope at this awful moment for the poor people in the smoking car. Tracks were knocked from under baggage and express cars, and stood locked in combat, as it were, upon the track. The body of the baggage car lay at one side, the express at the other, a passenger coach on top, while thrown in confusion among them all, tossed, torn, and blazing from floor to roof was the baggage car, with its living freight, caught in the stern and flery jaws of death. Jets of fearful flame sprang upwards from the wreck, or rushed hissing like team from an escape-pipe along the track and through the passenger coaches. It was a heartrending and awfully impressive spectacle to see the big column of red and roaring flame tearing through the woodwork and melting away a dozen human forms without a soul under heaven being capable of stretching forth an arm to the rescue. Death, however, did its chief share of havoe before applying the torch to finish its ghastly work; but, horror of horrors! what a fate was that reserved for poor Dr. Halleck! Not a scratch marked him when the collision ocenrred. He was in the foremost sleeping coach, and was violently pitched forward into the tangled mass of broken woodwork, but received no injury. Worse than injury, however, he found himself, in all his strength and sensibility, locked up in the heavy beams that made the floor frames of the dismantled cars. The dreadful fire from beneath flared up suddenly around him. Men with blanched and bewildered faces stood upon the track or rushed frantically to and fro, crying, "Is there no help for Dr. Hal-The fire shot out with the intensity of a furnace, and triumphantly defied any man to approach and rescue the victims within its grasp. Above the crackling roar the firm and intrepid voice of the doctor, in the midst of his remarkable agony, was heard to exclaim to the men around the scene, "I am not injured; but I

#### PACKER.

How His Nomination is Regarded in New York.

The New York Tribune this morning says editorially:—
Asa Packer, a smart Connecticut boy of oldfashioned Yankee stock, left his native State when seventeen years old, with some \$10 in money and clothing of about equal value, and brought up in Susquehanna county, North Penn-sylvania where he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for some years thereafter; marrying in due season, and buying a tract of wild land, which he proceeded to clear and till. At length he pulled up stakes and struck for Mauch Chunk, the heart of the Lehigh coal region, whence he ran a coal-boat to Philadelphia, then started a store, and soon engaged extensively in froads, etc. etc. lands, building ra whereby he grew rapidly and enormously rich. He is now worth at least twenty millions of dol-lars, and we believe he came honestly by them. Though we do not belong to his thrifty appreciate them as useful men, and believe the world is better for their existence. And yet we don't like the idea of making

Governor out of one whose chief distinction is ownership of twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Packer is a citizen of respectable abilities and good character; yet there is no one ac quainted with him who can honestly say that, if the net result of his past exertions had been \$20,000 instead of \$20,000,000, he would now be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. is nominated because of his great wealth, and with an expectation that he will devote a part of greasing the wheels of the Democratic

This is at once baleful and perilous. Since we have no aristocracy by blood or patent, money is rapidly becoming the fountain not only of social distinction but of political honor. Whoever will look intelligently about him will be surprised to note how many are filling stations to which their wealth alone has elevated them. Especially sweet on those who, beginning penniless, have made their piles, we are in danger of confounding wealth with worth, and fancying that a millionaire must of course be eminently wise and able, when in fact the talent which rapidly amasses wealth is of a low order and often dissociated from the higher qualities indispensable in the statesman or legislator. It is high time that keener perceptions had estaba better standard of fitness for exalted public trusts.

What will Swamp Him.

The New York Herald editorially remarks:-The Democrats in Pennsylvania have nominated Asa Packer as their candidate for Governor Asa Packer would make a good Governor, but the convention that nominated him have hung a bob to that kite which will swamp him. They have pronounced against negro suffrage, a principle the conservatives of Virginia accepted as positive fact, and by the help of that vote not only elected their candidate for Governor, but gave a death sting to the carpet-baggers and scalawars. The Pennsylvania Democracy, in smouldering Heister Clymer, their old candidate, have only presented a new victim to be placed upon the political scaffold for the Geary daws to peck at.

Scrapings. —Pitisburg contemplates a five-hundred-acre park. —Last quarter 12,747 immigrants landed at Boston. —A German farmer in Minnesota is successfully

raising prunes.

—The overflow of the Illinois river covers over 500,000 acres of bottom land. —St. John, N. B., is to indulge in the luxury of a horse railroad with six cars. —Pittsburg wants, besides a park, more policemen,

a pest-house, and amexation.

Two Chinese ladies recently passed through Cleveland, exciting much attention.

An lowa girl, ten years old, picked one hundred quarts of strawlerries in one day.

Newcastle, Ind., has a town clock that strikes and three hundred three bundred three without resting.

Newcastle, Ind., has a town clock that strikes nearly three hundred times without resting.
 Chlesgo is abating nuisances at the rate of a hundred a day, but can't tell the difference.
 A drove of five thousand sheep passed through Omaha last week, en route for Laramie Plains.
 The California Labor Exchange furnished 18,000 persons with employment the past year.
 Lee, Mass., boasts more board fence for circus advertisements than any town of its size in the State.

-Chicago the other day had no rain for quarter of an hour, and congratulated itself ac--A Chicago woman recently attempted suicide because her husband would not take her to the

-A soda fountain has been put up in a Georgia town, and the local paper gives a column description

of the structure.

The Minnesota Scandinavians demand the naming of one of their own nation as Republican nominee for Secretary of State, and will probably

#### AN OLD SENSATION.

The Enter-Buchignani-Randelph Elepement Case-Some Interesting Fret: that were -Never Before Published-Marriage of the

Guilty Lovers. The public have not forgotten the intense excitement created in the spring of 18-6 by the sudden disappearance of the young and handsome husband and fascinating granddaughter of a lady then well and fascinating granddaughter of a lady then well known to fame, and long before noted in the annals of the country. Those intimate in the family of the once handsome and even now extremely fascinating Mrs. General Eaton did not hesitate to say, from the day of the ill-sorted match, that trouble and disaster must necessarily follow, though no one was wise enough to point out the paracular danger. The trasciole, ungovernable, and infamously profane temper of the old lady, which, Madame kumor says, drove her two former husbands to premature graves—Timberlake to saicide by cutting his throat, and Eaton to dronkenness—was assigned as the certain reason of a speedy separation. The private life of the poorfellow was rendered desperate, in Washington, during the first five or six years of his married tife, and the old helghbors of the "Eaton Block" even now tell tales of the furious quarreis between the passionate young Italian dancing-master and the irascible old dame. The remonstrances of neighbors were of no avail. The war continued with unabated vigor, each party by turns appealing to the sympathy of the hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, who was, during the first year of his Senatorial term a guest at the Buchignani mansion. While here the rotund Senator became much attached to the first little Emily, who, even at that tender age, twelve began to show the disposition so soon to be the fair little Emily, who, even at that tender age, twelve, began to show the disposition so soon to be developed, and he often expressed his intention of adopting her and arming for her future. He often told her he would see that she should have a dower handsome enough for any girl. At this time the affection betwee. the Senator and his adopted was of an extremely touching character, she spending the most of her time in his lap when he was in the house, and he lavishing upon her gifts of every dehouse, and he lavishing upon her gifts of every description. As time passed on an intimacy sprung up between the young husband and precoclous grand-daughter of a very confidential and tender character, though nothing of a criminal nature transpired until the removal of the family to New York. In the summer of 1865, they rented the cosy little house of L. M. Singer, at Spuyten Euyvil, and here the intimacy ripened into a criminal love, and the numerous opportunities offered by the shady walks, the deserted and silent here the seclided bath-house and the convenient barn, the secluded bath-house, and the convenient sail boats proved too much for their strength of virtue, and there began that criminal intercourse which, when it could no longer be concealed, drove them outcasts from the country. After a short resi-dence abroad the guilty pair returned to New York, residing in a little dingy frame building No. 170 West Thirty-second street, where they billed and cooled unknown to their neighbors or to their de-serted old relative then residing in Hobeken. While serted old relative then residing in Hoboken. While in New York at this time the whilom dancing-master assumed a new role, that of a successful smuggler of silks, perfumes, opium, etc., which with the assistance of certain officials in the New York Custom-House he was enabled to carry on with impunity and success. The private detective (so Buchignani himself states) kept him posted on all matters of interest to him, and finally, when his guilt was discovered nosted him leave when his guilt was discovered, posted him long enough in advance to render his search, when armed with the necessary documents, altogether unsuccessful. This smuggling was carried on in a pe-culiar manner, several persons on both sides of the ocean being engaged. Principally here were Buchig-nani and William Leiss, a Jew broker of the Custom nani and William Leiss, a Jew broker of the Custom House, whose sign still hav go out on Broadway just above Bowling Green, though he himself has been also obliged to fice the country to escape the clutches of the Treasury officials. He is supposed to be in Europe. On the other side the principal operator was one D. Arico Pignatelli, assisted in Lyons by a confederate who repacked the goods. After the discovery the smuggler fied to Montreal, and Webster, who was then Wakeman's Depuly Surveyor in the Custom House, was extremely exercised in my mind. The pretty mistress, Miss Randolph, was sent for, and an interview held in the Deputy's private room. Though he was extremely Deputy's private room. Though he was extremely gallant, snave, courteous, the young girl was too smart for him. She was a persistent and unalterable know-nothing. To every question her reply was, with a decided shake of the head and a firm puckering of the lips, "I don't know, sir." Webster gave it up as a bad job, and the mistress soon followed the smuggler to Montreal. Here Buchignani opened a restaurant and bar-room at No. 79 St. Francois Xavier street, after the plan of Delmonico's lunching in this city and he met with considerable sucroom in this city, and he met with considerable suc-Furope negotiations had been pending to secure a divorce from the old lady, so that the lovers might be married and thus legitimatize their boy which had been born in Europe. Once Buchignan came back to secure some smuggled silks left in the Custom House at the time of his hurried flight, when he was arrested at the instance of his deserted

she wed that Buchignani was more sinned against than sinning in this particular matter, and that she was neither abducted nor seduced. This was, of course, conclusive, and about three weeks ago the parties were sundered by the strong arm of the law. On Thursday, the 30th day of June last, in a little dingy office of a Justice of the Peace, in the city of Hartford, Conn., a quiet ceremony was performed, which legally united these two, who had occupied so prominent a position in the public mind on several occasions. The old lady loses a husband, and gets \$500 in greenbacks—all and more than he is worth. The girl gains a husband, the smuggler, dancing master and bookkeeper gets a wife. The poor little boy is the only gainer by the operation. He gains a father and a name, which latter is something, even though it is unpronouncable and slightly tarnished. In their cover rooms on St. Francis Xvyler street in Mon. cozy rooms on St. Francis Xavier street, in Mon treal, they can now count their customers and make their salads in peace, undisturbed by the terrible vision of the aged dame bearing down upon them. It is reported that they entertain handsomely, and occupy a good position among the society of the "city of saints." Mrs. Buchignani is said to be the most elegantly-dressed lady in Montreal, while he is called the "Delmonico of the North."

wife, and made to give bonds to pay alimony at the rate of \$8 a week per year. A short time ago, their lawyer,a Mr. Lewis of Wall street, notified them that

it only needed the testimony of Miss Bandolph to secure the divorce, and she came to New York in

May last. The examination by Judge Pierrepon

# MINISTER BASSETT.

His Arrival in Hayti. PORT AU PRINCE, June 22.—The steamer City of Port au Prince arrived here from New York the 14th inst., having on board as passenger Mr. Bassett, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. This gentleman being the first colored man ever appointed by the United States Govern-ment to represent their interests in foreign countries, his arrival gave rise to considerable excitement. So far from being badly received here, as was in advance reported by some of the New York newspapers, his reception has been very fattering to him and to the great and powerful bation he represents. He has been feted and dined, and publicly and privately received with the greatest distinction and honor. Instead of the appointment distinction and honor. Instead of the appointmen proving insulting, as was foretold, to the colored race occupying this government, it has been con-sidered an honor, and foreigners and Haytiens have vied with each other in extending to him the righ hand of fellowship and hospitality. Mr. Bassett is now the guest of Mr. Hollister, the present incum-tent of the office, and is awaiting the return here of President Sainave to present his credentials and take possession of his office.

The New Jersey Fruit Crop.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 14. From all this region we hear very good report of the prospects for fruit. Early in the season it was feared that the yield of apples would be but small, as a large portion of the bloom was blown off or plasted by an easterly storm, just as the fruit wa blasted by an easterly storm, just as the fruit was setting. But these fears have proved comparatively groundless; probably no more bloom was lost than was desirable for the success of the crop. Peaches are not now so important a product of New Jersey as in former years, but from the reports from the peach-growing districts, there appears to be every prospect of a good yield. So far, fruit trees of all kinds have been unusually free from the ravages of worms and insects. The berry crops have been, are, and will be large. The strawberry season is over, and will be large. The strawberry season is over, and the growers certainly ought to be satisfied with the result, for the yield was larger than ever before. Haspberries, blackberries, and huckleberries also give unusually large crops, as large proportionately as that of the strawberries, and the latter exceeded the estimates of growers, dealers, and freighters.

A man in Illinois has been fined fifty dollars and its "for attempting to steal a kiss, etc., from a Mrs. Slippery."

Park Street Church, Boston, is now known as

"Stone & Murray's"-also the name of an Eastern circus troupe,

—There are only twenty-eight distilleries operating in the Lexington (Ky.) district, where usually there are seventy.

# SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Affairs on the Pacific Coast-Arrival and Entertainment of Chicago Merchants-Fight with the Savages in Arizona.

Disaster on the Pacific Railroad-The Floods Wash Away an Embankment-A Train Destroyed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Chicago Excursionists at Sacramento
They are Entertained. San Francisco, July 15 .- The Chicago commercial party, numbering about one hundred principal merchants of Chicago, including Sena-

tor Lyman Trumbull and Governor Oglesby of Illinois, arrived at Sacramento yesterday, and were entertained by a number of leading citizens of that place. Speeches were made by Governor Oglesby and Messrs, Trumbull, Judd, and Arnold, of Illinois, and briefly responded to by several prominent citizens of Sacramento.

They met in the Pullman palace train to-day, in order to celebrate the union of Chicago and Sacramento in Longworth's champagne, labelled and prepared especially for the occasion. Governors Haight, of California, and Oglesby, of Illinois, General Redington, of Sacramento, Congressman Judd, of Chicago, and others, responded to toasts during the reception. The Chicago party are pleased with Sacramento and what they have seen of California, and will arrive in this city to-night by boat from Sacramento. Our merchants promise to extend to them a generous welcome.

Savages Attacked and Routed. Arizona advices say a portion of the Eighth Cavalry attacked a band of Indians near Wickenburg. Nine savages were killed and one soldier seriously wounded.

FROM THE PLAINS. Disaster on the Pacific Railroad-A Train MTbrown Off the Truck-Two Persons Killed and Several Injured-The Floods the Cause of

the Catastrophe. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RODNEY STATION, Union Pacific Railroad, July 16.—The passenger train on Union Pacific Railroad which left Omaha Wednesday A. M., met with a serious accident vesterday near Antelope Station, four hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, in consequence of the washing away of the embankment. The engine, two baggage cars, and three passenger cars were thrown from the track, and completely broken up.

Two persons were killed; the fireman, Melville Shears, of Michigan, and a passenger named John Dwifer, of Emmettsburg, Md. The engineer and two passengers, Alexander Wagstaff, of St. Louis, and an Englishman, were seriously injured. Workmen are repairing the tracks, and the passengers have been brought back to this station, which is about forty-nine miles east of the place of the accident.

A similar calamity occurred eost of this point on Tuesday, one man being killed and several

# FROM CUBA.

Engagement near Baga—The Spaniards Forced back on Nucvitas. HAVANA, July 12, via Key West, July 14 .-

General Poello, at the head of 300 Spanish marines, was attacked by a force of patriots near Baga, a small town situated on the same bay as Nuevitas, and not far from that city. The marines were forced to fall back upon

Nuevitas, with a loss of eighty, including General Poello, killed. Cholera Diminishing-The Vomito Succeeds-Particulars of the Fight at Bayamo-Move-

ments of General Jordan. HAVANA, July 13, via Key West, July 15 .-Advices from Nuevitas to the 10th report that the cholera was diminishing, but that the vomito

had appeared among the troops. According to the new organization of the patriot forces, there are to be only two majorgenerals in the army, of whom General Jordan is one, and holds command of the entire Eastern or Bayamo department, while General Ignacio Agramonte is the other, in command of the Cen-

tral department. The Spaniards are endeavoring to ignore the manner in which their detachment of soldiers was recently captured at Sabana Nueva. It is rumored that General Quesada has ordered the officers shot in retaliation for the execution of patriot prisoners.

Further particulars of the fight near Baga have been received. The Spanish force numbered 500 marines, who were surprised by 70 insurgents under Francisco Castillo, ambuscaded behind palm groves. Both sides sustained a spirited fire for half an hour. The marines, being afraid of the machetes carried by the Cubans, refused to obey an order to charge bayonets, and the insurgents, despite the superior numbers of the enemy, retired across an open field in perfect order, firing in full view of the Spaniards and inflicting severe loss upon them. But one patriot was wounded. The marines fell back to Nuevitas, so exhausted by the effects of the climate that many were carried into the city on stretchers. General Letona has ordered Lieutenant Medina

to be shot at Puerto Principe.

In the woods surrounding Puerto Principe thousands of insurgents are concentrating, and are only waiting to be armed with the Peabody breech-loading rifles, with bayonet, to assume offensive operations. Tinker (?) is alive. Hold-quin, one of the insurgent leaders, intends to go to the United States for the purpose of bringing back a force of Americans.

Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 8th inst. reports fight ng going on at a point thirty miles distant from that city. The parties were strongly entrenched. Major-General Jordan had joined the Cubans under General Figuereda. and now commands a large force. The Governor of Baracoa was actively engaged in burn-ing property and killing all who fell into his

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M. 

### FROM THE WEST.

Imprisonment of a Witness. CINCINNATI, July 16 .- John Davis, an important witness in the express robbery case, with which Hayman, now in jail, is charged, was arrested in Kentucky yesterday and brought to this city. He will be kept in jail until the trial of Hayman.

Sanstrokes. There were several cases of sunstroke yesterday, two of which were fatal.

Destructive Fire in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 16 .- A fire last night on the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in this city, destroyed twenty or thirty cars loaded with crude oll and coal oil, said to belong to Rocka fellar & Rems, Flagler, Clarke, Payne & Co., and Critchley, Fawcett & Co., for Eastern parties. The total loss is from \$5000 to \$6000, with but little insurance, if any. The railroad loss is heavy. The cause of the fire was probably from a lamp in the hands of the train uspector.

Tennessee Politics—Fx-President Johnson Stumping the State—He Aspires Scuatorially -His Prospects.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16 .- Ex-President Johnson arrived in the city yesterday from East Tennessee. He has several appointments to speak in Middle and West Tennessee before the election. He is delighted with the present situation in the State, and although he says littl about his own aspirations, there is little doubt that he has a desire for the United States Senatorship. Should there be a conservative majority in the Legislature, as is not unlikely, he will probably have Emerson Etheridge and Bailey Peyton as rivals for the place. But there is no doubt that Andy will secure the place.

In this county there are thirty radical candidates for the House and seven for the Senate. The gubernatorial canvass still goes on briskly. Stokes' strength appears to be somewhat on the wane, but his friends claim that he will receive a majority of from 35,000 to 40,000.

#### FROM CANADA.

Arrival of Emigrants. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TORONTO, July 16 .- Nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six emigrants arrived here during the past six months; of whom 5380 are in Canada. The Medical Faculty

are displeased with the legislative act uniting

the eclectic and homeopathic systems. The convention now in session united in a request to the Legislature for its repeal.

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 16.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 13653. 5-208, 1562, coupon, 1253; do. 1864, do., 12134; do. 1865, do., 12134; do. do. new, 12036; do. 1865, 12036; do. 1868, 12036; 10-408, 11046; Virginia 68, new, 6136; Missouri 68, 8734; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 20936; Erie, 2935; Reading, 9876; Hudson River, 1813; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 132; Michigan And Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 11736; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 15236.

San Francisco, July 15.—Flour advanced to \$4.7536; 56236; Oregon extra, \$4.7565.524. In wheat the demand exceeds the supply; choice new firm at \$1.6566. 170. Legal tenders, 7436.

New York, July 16.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales soid at 34363436. Flour duli but unchanged; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat, steady; No. 2, \$1.50. Corn steady; sales of 43,000 bushels; mixed Western at 226,956. Oats steady at \$0.68036. Lard dull at 193661936. Other articles unchanged.

Baltimore, July 16.—Cotton unchanged. Flour

Baltimore, July 16.—Cotton unchanged. Flour quiet and low grades firm. Wheat weak and lower; prime to choice new red, \$1.50@1.65. Corn advanced: white, \$1'10; yellow, \$1'10. Oats firm at 75:@80c. Mess Pork quiet at \$34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½@18½c.; clear do., 19 18½c.; shoulders, 15½@15½c.; hams, 22½c Lrad dull at 19½@20c. Whisky unchanged

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable

stock very scarce.

LONDON, July 16—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and 93% for account. U. S. Flve-twenties, 82%. Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 93.

LAVERPOOL, July 16—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12%d; middling Orleans, 13%d. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 73,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 8300 for speculation. Stack 283 and export and 8000 for speculation. Stock, 382,000 bales, of which 210,000 are American. California wheat, 19s. 7d. Flour, 23s. 6d.

London, July 16—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 3s. Fine Rosin, 15s. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, July 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93½@93½. United States 5-20, 82½. Stocks steady.

Livergou, July 16—P. M.—Cotton affoat, 622,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a duliness.

Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d. Tallow, 45s. 3d. HAVRE, July 16 .- Cotton quiet and steady.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. John McArthur pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Policeman Sourmilk. On Sunday last the officer found the prisoner at Fifteenth and South streets drunk and fighting his bro thers; he undertook to arrest him and was violently resisted, he inflicting upon the officer several severe The entire mouning was taken up with the trial of

Rebecca Reed, charged with assault and battery upon Anna Lilly, a little girl deserted by her father, and in the defendant's custody to be weaned. The allegation was that she overworked, cruelly beat, and otherwise maltreated the child, which of course was strenuously denied by the defense. At the time of our going to press the case had not been concluded

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Friday, July 16, 1869.

The local Money market is moderately easy to-day, with a manifest improvement in the supply of currency. The banks still continue in a conservative course, preferring to loan their funds on call rather than on time. The Stock Board thus continue to monopolize their favors, and business men are forced to seek relief in the outside market. There is no lack of funds, however, but the rates remain firmer than circumstances would seem to justify.
On call, money is accessible at 7 per cent., with exceptional cases at 6 per cent. on pledge of Govern-

ment bonds, and discounts on the street are some-what nominal, depending upon amounts, credits, and other circumstances. The range for first-class paper is from S@11 per cent. There is very little doing in gold to-day, and prices are weak. Sales opened at 136%, and at noon Whelen Brothers quoted it at 136%. Government loans are dull, and prices have slightly declined. State loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were steady. City loans advanced 1, with sales of the new issues at 100%. Lehigh Gold Loan

was firm at 96. In Railroad shares the only transactions were in Reading, of which several thousand shares changed hands at 47. Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 131%, Penna. Railroad at 55%, Catawissa Railroad at 37, Norristown Railroad at 69%, Little Schuyikill Railroad at 42, Philadelphia and Erie at

prices without change. Bank and Passenger railway

shares were neglected.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120%@120%; 8-20s of 1892, 123%@123%; do., 1864, 121%@121%; do., Nov., 1865, 121%@121%; do., Jaly, 1865, 119%@120; do., 1867, 120%@120%; do., 1868, 120@129%; 10-40s, 110%@110%. Pacifics, 107%@10s. Gold, 186%.

Messrs. Ds. Haven & Bsoymen, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120%@120%; do. 1862, 123%@122%; do. 1864, 121%@121%; do. 1865, 121%@121%; do. 1865, new, 119%@120; do. 1867, new, 120%@120%; do.

1868, 120@120¼; do. 58, 10-408, 110¼@110¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107%@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 186%@136%; Silver, 130%@132. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & 1	sro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST	BOARD.
\$800 City 6s, New . 100%	20 sh Penna R. is. 56%
\$1200 do100%	50 do 56%
\$2000 do	50 do 56%
\$5000 Leh Gold 1.ls. b5wn 96	100 sh Read R9d. 47
b5wn 96	100 dob30, 47%
£6000 dob5wn. 96	100 do2d. 47
\$8000 do 96	800 do
\$100 C & A 68, 83 89%	200 do 18.800, 47
	100 sh Cata Pfc. 37
	100 dob80. 3734
\$1000 W Jer 6808. 1034	100 do 37 2 200 sh Fulton Coal. 5
BOTTO LETT CON LALUA SO	200 do 5%
95 sh Leh Val R. is. 56%	
10 ch Dol Div 85 50	and my reministration () raid

#### NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

From the Herald. "The money market was quiet and steady at 7 per cent. The demand was moderately active, but was fully met at the legal rate; no exceptions above or below this figure, though it is probable that a few leans on Government collaterals to prime houses were made at 6 per cent. Commercial paper was dull, with the discounting rate ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. Much uneasiness was felt at renewed reports that warrants of arrest had been issued for these templested in the recent functions or arrest had been result for the contractions.

those implicated in the recent usurious operations.

"Foreign exchange was maintained at firm rates, and at an advance of an eighth per cent, for sixty day sterling, owing to the easier condition of the Landon money market. The range of the rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days commercial, 109 \( \) (\*\*100 \); (\*\*2 cod to prime bankers, 109 \( \) (\*\*100 \); (\*\*2 cod to prime bankers, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 commercial, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 cod to prime bankers, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 commercial, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 cod to prime bankers, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 commercial, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 cod to prime bankers, 109 \( \) (\*\*3 cod se implicated in the recent usurious operations

"The anticipation of the Government purchase for the sinking fund, as well as the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, produced a strong market for Government bonds at the opening, and the 67s sold as high as 120%. The large amount offered at the Sub-Treasury led to a weaker feeling later in the day, but the advance in London to 82% checked the decline, and the market closed steady at the following street quotations:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 120%@121; do. do. coupon, 120%@121; for-twenties, registered, 121%@122; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121%@12; do. do., coupon, 1863, 121%@12; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121%@12; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120%@120; do. do., coupon, 1807, 120%@120%; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121%@120; currency bonds, 107%@107%.

"The proposals of bonds for sale to the Government at the sub-Treasury to-tay embraced a total of

The proposals of folias for safe to the Government at the sub-Treasury to-day embraced a total of \$6,383,000. The lots accepted were as foliows, at the prices specified:—\$40,000, 1867, coupon, 120-20; \$250,000, 1867, coupon, 120-18; \$250,000, 1867, coupon, 120-18; \$250,000, 1867, coupon, 120-20; \$50,000, 1865, coupon, 120-20; \$50,000, 1865, coupon, 120-20.

"The Gold market was heavy and weak in response to the reduction of the Robin of England Tate of the

to the reduction of the Bank of England rate of dis-count to three per cent, and the improvement in Five wentles at London. The price slowly declined, without excitement, to 1365, from which it reacted a fraction at the close. The Hansa for Europe took out \$520,000, and the Eagle for Cuba \$20,000 in specie. The disbursements of coin interest amounted to

\*\*Georgian Street, and exceptionally at 182. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank: 
 Gold cleared
 \$47,071,000

 Gold balances
 2 158,089

 Currency balances
 3,005,197

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, July 16.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at \$47

Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middling uplands at 341, @3416, and Gulf at 35c. The movements in Flour are less active, but sup-

plies come in slowly, and prices remain without quotable change. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine \$5@5.44 per barrel; extras at \$5.50@5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra amily at 26cm 7:80, the latter figure for choice: sylvania do. at \$6@6.75; Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana do. at \$7@8; and fancy lots at \$9@10-50. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6.12%@6.25. In Corn

Meal no transactions and prices are nominal. There is more Wheat offering, and prices are lower. Sales of 1500 bushels old and new Delaware red at \$1.48@1.50, and some amber at \$1.60. Rye commands \$1.40. Corn is again higher, with sales of 3000 bushels at \$1-12 for yellow, and \$1-12@1-13 for mixed Western. Oats are steady at 79@89c. Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of tax-paid

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

ots at \$1@1.05.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JULY 16. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde
Brig Elmira, Cramer, Boston, Audenried, Norton
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Boston,
Schr Vernal, Sawyer, Newburyport,
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Washington,
Schr G. A. Twibill, Loughery, Washington,
Schr Windward, Reeves, Petersburg,
Schr S. C. Smith, Banks, Boston,
Schr Alida, Lambert, East Cambridge, Scott, W.
Co. or Edw. Ewing, McAlinden, Norwich, r M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Appanoag, dr Ralph Souder, Croeby, Portsmouth, r Catharine John, Linchas, Trinidad, L. West

by Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tag Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Oo,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with male. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Claymont, Robertson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with male. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bewerly, Pierce, 34 hours from New York, with
male. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Albert Dechegood. Bolt, 66 days from Messina, with brimstone and rags to N. Hellings & Bro.
Schr Vandalis, Campboll, I day from Leipsic, Del., with
grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, 3 days from New York,
with ice to Pennsylvanis Lee and Coal Co.
Schr E. J. Reyner, Hutchinson, 2 days from New York,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr E. B. Whoaton, Johnson, 4 days from Gardiner,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr E. B. Whoaton, Johnson, 4 days from Gardiner,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Hornet, Gares, 8 days from Plymouth, N. C., with
lumber to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. H. Road, Benson, 6 days from New Bedford,
Schr H. H. Road, Benson, 6 days from New Bedford, to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 6 days from New Bedford, Schr M. H. Read, Bensen, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil to captain.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mose, to Growell & Collins.

Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, 7 days from Boston, with mose, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ions, Genn, 5 days from Bangor via New London, with laths to Knight & Sons.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Sullivan, from Sagua, an 'a British barque loaded with sulphur, from the Mediterranean.

Correspondence of The Evening Triegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 15 - Eight barges leave in tow to-night—four for Baltimore, light.

Thos. Lynch; M. Repplier; Taimage; and Del Hymes, loaded, for Philadelphia. leaded, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:
Charles McCaffrey: Sunshine: M. L. Wilcox: A. Allison: and W. T. Blessing, all with coal, for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 14.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Brigs Filen P. Stewart, from Philadelphia for Clentuegos; Tabal Cain, do. do.; schrs Isaac Vanzant, for Newport; Lochiel, for Boston; Mary E. Long, do.; Mary Riley, do.; War Steed, do.; W. H. Thorndike, do., all from Philadelphia; Argo, from Norfolk, for Nyack; Jas. S. Hewitt, from Philadelphia for Byston; Gen. Conner and Henry Allen, bound out. Wind E. Weather thick.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th innt.

Schr Sarah A. Boyce, Yatos, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.