THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Washburn, our Paraguayan Ex-Minister, Lets Out upon the Butcher-The List of His Infamies-Brutal Murders-He Flogs His Sister until Almost Lifeless.

In the following letter, addressed to the Londen Morning Star, ex-Minister Washburn paints a no very pleasant picture of Lopez, the leader

a no very pleasant picture of Lopez, the leader of the Paraguayan hosts:—

Sir:—Having observed in one of the morning papers of to-day a letter signed "G. S. and W. Brandon," in which occurs the sentence, "We believe that Mr. Washburn has long since retracted his statements as to President Lopez," I beg that you will allow me the space in your columns to state that no retraction of what I have published in regard to the merciless tyrant of Paraguay has ever been made by me. At the moment I was leaving that country I sent back a letter to Lopez, tehing him that the declarations he had published from his two brothers, his Foreign Minister and his Chief Justice, in regard to his pretended conspiracy, were all false, and that he knew it, and that if any one of them were ever to escape from his power he would deny that he had ever made any such declarations, or protest that he had made them under torture, and that the only way to prevent them from exposing and denouncing his punctural cruettes was to kill them. Shortly afterto prevent them from exposing and denouncing his to prevent them from exposing and denouncing his unnatural cruelties was to kill them. Shortly after-ward I published in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres that he would certainly destroy every one of them. What I then wrote as prophecy has since been ful-

Lopez has tortured and shot his Foreign Minister. Jose Berges, and his own brother, Benigno Lopez. He has shot his Chief Justice, Andres Urdapilleta; also the Bishop of Paraguay and nearly thirty priests. He has shot his brother-in-law, General Barrios; his other brother-iniaw, Saturnino Bedoya, expired under torture. He flogged his sister, the wire of General Barrios, until sue was nearly dead, and he forced his mother to make a public declara-tion that she had no child but the brutal monstef who had murdered one or more, and tortured with inhuman cruelty her other children.

These terrible facts are known to be true, and are

These terrible facts are known to be true, and are vouched for by every Englishman who had escaped from the tyrant's power. They all speak from their own personal knowledge, or from their own experience and sufferings, and as no one has ever contradicted any specific statement they have made, it follows that the recent publications in the newspapers, and the attractives that I and denying in general terms the atrocities that I, and all others who are competent to speak on the matter, assert, have been manufactured by Lopez's agents in Europe, to subserve the interests of that disgrace of the human race.

But these apologists of Lopez do not, so far as I have seen depotents of the speak of the

have seen, deny any of the specific crimes charged against him. They only say that his offenses have been exaggerated; that he has not killed his mother; that he has not killed his Vice-President, as was re-ported some months ago. But no one denies that he has killed his brother, his Foreign Minister, his Chief

Justice, his two brothers his Foreign Minister, his Chief Justice, his two brothers his his bishop, and many priests, besides nearly every foreigner (over 500 in number) in Paraguay eighteen months ago.

None of the admirers of Lopez will deny what I, and several others now in England, know to be true. The few English and other foreigners yet alive in Paraguay are permitted to live by Lopez because they are useful to him. But if one of them shall escape to confirm and add to what I and others have said of his crueities and crimes, they may, like have said of his crueities and crimes, they may, like those who have already escaped, thank the fortune of war, and not the protecting shields of their own Governments. Your obedient servant, CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

Ex-Minister of the United States in Paraguay. No. 2 Wells street, Jermyn street, London, Sept. 11. The Truth About the Paraguayan Captives. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It has been lately stated in the London correspondence of the leading Rio journal that the Government were unwilling to publish any River Plate papers during the past session, for fear of endangering the lives of British subjects who are with Lopez in Paraguay. If there was any truth in this statement, the fear must have evaporated, before the end of the session, when the River Plate correspondence was given on the motion of Mr. E. Potter. From various notices in the new work on Paraguay, by Mr. Mas-terman, which confirm and are confirmed by Mr. Thompson's late narrative, we cannot feel so sure of the safety of our countrymen. Mr. Masterman himself was put to the torture, and had a very narrow escape of death. He mentions an Englishman, Watts, whose contract with Lopez had expired, and who was imprisoned and shot, leaving a wife and several children. Mr. Masterman's thrilling story is appended a statement by Mr. Alonzo Taylor, another Englishman, also imprisoned and tortured, who vouches for the execution of Watts and another Englishman, named Stark, and the death of a third from cruel treatment:-

I saw Mr. Stark, a kind old gentleman, and a British merchant. He had resided in Asuncion many years, and was greatly esteemed and respected. He looked very ill and dejected. I was not allowed to speak to him; but I saw him flogged, and often treated very brutally other ways. He was shot, with a batch of other prisoners, about the beginning of September, 1868. John Watts, another Englishman, who was chief engineer of one of the gunboats, and Manlove, an American, were shot on the same day. To the best of my knowledge, only two Englishmen were shot by Lopez; the other, Mr. Oliver, died from starvation and exposure, as did one of my companions the day after my arrival.

Mr. A. Taylor's statement, made at Buenos Ayres in January, is furnished by Mr. Russell Shaw, civil engineer, now in London. Mr. Masterman was formerly of the medical staff of her Majesty's Thirty-second Regiment; so that there are means of testing the credulity of the new witnesses to the barbaritles of Lopez.

EUROPE.

CLIPPINGS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The expedition to Central Africa, under Sir Samuel Baker, was about to commence its journey. The force under his command consists of 1500 of the Viceroy's best troops, and five river steamers, which have been constructed in England, will also be at his disposal. It was stated that hostilities would be at once commenced against the Bari tribe, who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy. Sanguine expectations are indulged that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed in the course of the first year, but we are not told on what data these expectations are founded.

To be Cleared Up. The long standing mystification of the French Institute about the manuscripts of Newton, Pascal, and Galileo, which M. Chasles has hitherto stood alone in maintaining to be genuine, is now likely to be cleared up. Au inlividual has been arrested, to whom it is alleged (but this fact I doubt in limine), the deinded savant paid £6000 pounds sterling for the papers which he from time to time read before his colleagues. It is said that the his colleagues. It is said that the person now in custody forged all the MSS, in a public library where he had access to models, and that he con-cealed himself while at work by forming a bar-ricade of folio volumes on a table before him. A vast mass of forgeries has been seized at his

We Are Imaginutive. "American journalists," says the Siecle, "have very prolific imaginations. Where have they learned that the Empress and the Prince Imperial intend to make a tour in the United States? Evidently in their own fancy. However that may be, they have affirmed, and persist in repeating, that the voyage, long since projected, is fixed for next year. The Empress and her son are to visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, where the American republic and independence were proclaimed, Newport and Saratoga, the two favorite stations of the fashionable world during

dent for the heir-presumptive of a throne to put between his person and his crown fifteen hundred leagues of salt water; and that is why we do not telieve in the journey."

The Russian Clergy. A St. Petersburg letter has the following:— The Russian clergy formerly consisted of a sort of caste; the son of a priest was bound to follow his father's profession, and to marry the daughter of an ecclesiastic; similar conditions existed for the chanters, sextons, etc. The exceptions were rare. The celebrated Count Speransky was the father and the son of a priest. At present the liberal ideas which have entered the government of the Emperor Alexander are also producing their effect on the orthodox clergy. The sons of ecclesiastics, if they have no inclination for the calling of their fathers, are free to embrace whatever career they may please; they may become soldiers, trade assistants or merchants, and they have the rights of the personal nobility. The same advantages are accorded to the sons of chanters, sextons, etc., with the position of noble citizens. The chil-

dren of priests and other persons attached to churches preserve also their former privileges. Remarkable Escape. A very remarkable story is told by a correspondent of the London Times. The steamer Lady Wodehouse, which left the Thames for Dublin, had on board several casks of petroleum and a number of "huge" chests of lucifer matches. The ship was caught in the fearful gale which burst over the country lately, and after a time the petroleum casks broke loose and dashed against and ignited some packages of matches. In an instant the deck was flooded with blazing oil, and for three hours the passengers and crew were in a situation of the greatest peril. Ultimately, however, the flames were extinguished, and the whole of the petroeum casks and lucifer boxes were thrown overboard. No lives were lost, and the captain, whose conduct is very highly spoken of, ceeded in bringing his ship into Portsmouth on Tuesday.

Strakosch at Work. The London Post of the 16th of September

ublishes the following notice:-M. Maurice Strakosch has for some time past been actively engaged in selecting an Italian company, composed exclusively of individuals of the highest talent, with the intention of making a six weeks' tour through the French provinces, starting from Paris about the middle of October. The chief attraction in his promised programme appears to be Rossini's now famous Petite Messe Solennelle, the execution of which is certain, with such a combination of first-class performers as M. Strakosch has combined, to ttract attention even in the remotest districts. Madame Marietta Alboni (the Countess Pepoli), the fascinating Marie Battu, Henri Vieuxtemps, and Bottisini, have all accepted engagements in this troupe. But in addition to these popular favorites M. Strakosch has also been fortunate enough to secure the services of the renowned Tom Hohler, who long since attained the highest position that has ever yet been achieved by any English tenor.

Prince Napoleon. Fome malicious fellow, who has read with in-credulous eyes Prince Napoleon's recent Demo-eratic speech, sums up in this way the profit he cratic speech, sums up in this way the profit he has found—all Democratic though he be—in the destruction of the republic and in the re-establishment of the empire:—He is first prince of the blood, grand cross of the Legion of Honor, member of the Privy Council, major-general, senator; he has \$200,000, gold, a year; \$16,600 6½-100, gold, a month; he is warmed, lighted, served; has his carriages and furniture at the expense of the Emperor; he has a household containing two chamberlains, one honorary chamberlain, one private secretary, four aidesde-camp, and two orderly officers, while his wife has two maids of honor and three companions; he has the Palais Royal for his winter residence, Mendon for his spring residence, Ville Genis for his summer residence, and Prangins for his autumn residence. He has his private game preserves, his pack of hounds and deer, besides those the Emperor places at his dis-

posal. The Wallace Monument. To the memory of the Scotch patrict Wallace grand memorial monument is to be erected on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, Scotland. The design consists of a Scottish baronial tower, 220 feet high and 36 feet square. The walls are massive, being eighteen feet thick at the base and from five to six feet at its thinnest part. At the east side of the tower is a lodge for the warder, and an open court-yard, entered by arched gateways with bold mouldings, separates the main building from the warder's dwelling. Above the outer gateway are the Wallace arms, surmounted with a large Scotch thistle. Passing through the gateway into a stone arched passage, a series of steps leads to an open octago nal winding staircase, projecting from the south-west angle of the tower, and running up nearly its entire height. Arrowlets pierce the walls of the staircase at intervals almost to the summit of the tower, and bold cable mouldings, with moulded angles, bind the walls externally. The staircase forms the approach to several spacious and lofty halls designed for the display of armor and antiquarian relies. On reaching the top of the staircase there is a bartisan parapet five feet thick, and protected on the outside with a parapet wall six feet wide and eighteen inches thick. On going round the four sides of the parapet the bartisan platform is reached, an open space of about twenty-five feet square, paved with heavy flags, and protected on the outside with a low parapet consisting of large balls, surmounted by a moulded cope. An imperial crown forms the apex of the monument. This coronal top is upwards of seventy feet high and comprises eight arms from the angles and sides, all converging to the centre and forming a series of richly moulded and flying battresses. The building is of freestone, with the exception of the interior and packing, which is whinstone.

Agliation Concerning the Course of France-Active Operations in the Eastern Department. Correspondence from Havana, dated Sept.

What course Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, may see fit to pursue touching the Cuban question and the regnition as bellige-rents of the insurgents by the United States, has agitated the press and the public mind in this city for the past few days. This has grown out of certain telegrams forwarded here by the enterprising agent of the Associated Press in New York, which have been variously interpreted. As for example, we have been informed that Prim has had an interview with the Emperor, and immediately thereafter telegraphed the Regent to hurry off the proposed reinforcements to Cuba, and again, as follows:"It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has manifested to General Prim that France will remain neutral if the United States recognizes the insurgents of Cuba," which was thought to be the correct interpretation of a despatch the original of which was in these words:—"Francia rebusa accion del reconociminto de America. France refuses action on the recognition of America. Left somewhat in doubt as to the intentions of France by these and other telegrams, the local papers attempted an explanation, with poor success, and finally one of them solved the Gordion knot by declaring that the course of France was not of much importance. any way, which tended to calm the public mind, wont to be affected more by the probable course

There would seem to be some indications of movement on the part of the combatants in the field. According to letters received from Santa Clara, the insurgent chiefs Cavada, Villigus, "the Pole," and Lerda, accompanied by a small

of the United States touching Cuba than by aught

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the summer; lastly, the Falls of Niagara, and California. This would certainly be a very pretty tour, and with imperial comforts little fatigue need to be apprehended. But it is never pruthe Cinco Villas. It is more probable, however, that the movement is one of concentration to oppose certain operations of Valmaseda known to be on the eve of inauguration. It is understood that the new commander of the Eastern Department is to take command in person of a convoy to move from Bayamo, or some other point to Las Tunas, at the same time initiating other important military operations in accordance with his late bombastic proclamation, informing the insurgents, in effect, that they are about to be wiped out. To this end such forces as are ready and can be spared are hurried forward to him. balance of the battalion, known as the Guias de Rodas, left here by railroad for Batabano last Sunday, and from Trinidad we learn that some portion of the cavalry which has been operating in the Vuelta Abajo had taken the steamer for Mansanillo to join Valmaseda. We may there-fore expect news of interest shortly to relieve the long monotony with which we have been

Card from the Cuban Envoy. A few days ago an evening paper in New York published a detpatch to the effect that it has been discovered by an official at the State Department that the Cuban Constitution, published in May last, in the United States differs from the one promulgated in Cuba in July. The former is anti-slavery in its sentiments, while the latter contains clauses recognizing slavery and uphold-ing it throughout the island, in case the insurrection is a success. In reply to this Senor Lemus has addressed the following card to the editor of a local paper in Washington.

LEGACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA EN LOS ESTA-LEGACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA EN LOS ESTADOS URIDOS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1869—The
prominence given in your paper this morning to a
despatch from this city to the New York Ecening
Post, demands some notice from me. The truth of
the matter is that only one constitution (that adopted
in May last) exists in Cuba. I have in my possession
complete copies of all the official acts of the republic of Cuba since its organization up to the first of
this month, and I dely any one to find therein one
single sentence which contemplates anything but single sentence which contemplates anything our absolute and unequivocal freedom to the slaves of the island. The republican leaders long before the adoption of the constitution emancipated their slaves, and wherever the army of the republic, marches, freedom is proclaimed to all of every color J. M. Lemus, single sentence which contemplates anything but

A New Scheme by the Spanish Authorities. HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The new arrangement, at the head of which stand Senors Zangroniz and Ajuria, contemplates the payment of \$15 for each Cuban who does not wish to volunteer. Every man must now show his hand. Are you for the Cubans, or are you for the integrity Espanol? These are the questions that have to be met, and no avoidance is to be tolerated. The journals contain long lists of names, affixed by Cubans as well as Spaniards, which lend all seeming countenance to the action of the Government. Very many signatures appear of old and honored Cubans, who, according to this showing, desire to see Spanish sovereignty preserved intact. The Count of Pozos Dules, long the old recognized leader of the Cuban party, for years the editor of El Siglo, and whose sister is the widow of Narciso Lopez, figures in the number. Then one sees the name of Zaldo, of Jose Antonic Fesser, and of many other well-known Creoles What does this mean? Do these people really desire to see the Spaniards succeed, or are they afraid of confiscation in case of a refusal to lend

their signatures to the manifesto? The policy of putting out this paper to secure names has been alluded to by your correspondent heretofore. The object is, of course, to manufacture public sentiment abroad. The thirty gunboats will ere long be finished. They are withheld from the use of the Spanish Gov-ernment at present by the United States authorities, but a superhumen effort will soon be made to have them released. One of the leading powers of Europe will, the Spaniards say, offer to gnarantee that the new boats building at New York will not be used in any event against Peru. Now, in addition to this, the Spaniards are de termined to show, to their best ability, that the principal Cubans of the isle do not want the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or give them the slightest encour agement. It is believed that many, or most, of the Creoles' signatures have been procured through fear. At all events, the Spaniards now seem to have no idea of giving up the contest.

HUGO.

His Letter to the Peace Congress of Europe at Lausanne.

The honorary Presidency of the Peace Congress, which assembled at Lausanne on the 14th instant, having been conferred on Victor Hugo, he sent the

following letter:— Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe:-Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe:— Permit me to give you this name, for the European Federal Republic is founded in rights, and in the meantime is founded in fact. You exist; therefore she exists. You prove it by your union, which out-lines unity. You are the commencement of the grand future. You confer on me the honorary Pre-sidency of your Congress, and I am preferred grand future. You comer on me the honorary Presidency of your Congress, and I am prefoundly touched by that act. Your Congress is more than an assembly of intellects; it is a sort of compilation committee of the future table of the land. An elile exists only because there is a multitude. You are this clife. From the pre der even glorious, bombastic, and royal, is infamy; that human blood is precious; that life is sacred. That a last war will be necessary, I am assuredly not of those who say otherwise. What will that war not of those who say otherwise. What will that war be? A war of conquest. What conquest is to be made? Liberty. The first want of man—his chief right; his first duty—is liberty. Civilization tends invincibly to unity of language, of money, of measures and the fusion of nations in humanity, which is the supreme unity. Concerd has a synonym—simplification of wealth and life have a synonym—circulation. The first of the servitudes is the frontier. Who says frontier says ligature. Cut the ligature, efface the frontier, remove the customs officer, remove the soldier, in other words be free; peace follows. Thenceforth there will be profound peace; peace made once for all; inviolable peace; peace; peace imade once for all; inviolable peace; the normal state of labor, of exchange, of supply and demand, of production and of consumption, of vast effort in common, of the attraction of the indus-

Who has an interest in frontiers? The kings di-Who has an interest in frontiers? The kings divide to govern. A frontier indicates a sentry-box; in sentry-box implies a soldier. "No one can pass" is the pass-word of all privileges, prohibitions, judgments, and tyrannies. From this frontier---from this sentry-box---from this soldier, all human calamity proceeds. The king being the exception requires the soldier to defend him; the soldier, in his turn, must marder in order to live. Kings must have samiles; armies have war. Otherwise their retion deter vanishes. A strange thing that man should consent to kill man without knowing why. The art of the despots is to divide the ing why. The art of the despots is to divide the people and the army. One half oppresses the other. Wars have all kinds of pretexts, but they have never people and the army. One half oppresses the other. Wars have all kinds of pretexts, but they have never but one cause—the army. Do away with the army and you do away with war. But how suppress the army? By the suppression of despotisms. How all supports itself? Abolish the parasites in their different forms—civil lists, paid idiers. Salaried clergy, pensioned magistrates, aristocratic sine-cures, gratuities to public edifices, standing armies. Make this sweep and you endow Europe with \$2,000,000,000 per annum. Here, by a stroke of the pen, is the problem of misery simplified. The thrones do not wish this simplification. They prefer forests of bayonets. The sings only understand one point—perpetuate war. It is believed that they are quarteling, but not entirely. They are assisting each other. The soldier must, I repeat, have his reason for existence. Perpetuate the army; perpetuate despotism: excellent ferucious logic. The kings exhanist their patient, the people, by bloodshed. There is a savage fraternity of swords from which results the enslavement of man. Therefore, to proceed to your object, which I have called somewhere the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen. The day when the people will not have outside them the man of war, that himical brother, they will again find themselves united, loving, doubled in power, and in soul, and Civilization will name herself Harmony and Labor, and peace will make itself as light does by the simple ascension of a star. The star is liberty! Raise, therefore, the cry: Deliverance, which contains the solution of all. Citizens and brothers, I send you my warmest thanks, and my cordial adhesion. which contains the solution of thanks, and my brothers, I send you my warmest thanks, and my Vicros Hugo.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Terrific Powder Explosion in Ohio-Frauds and Peculations by the Baltimore Magistrates-Earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands-The Yerger Conspiracy in the South.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Granting of Clearances. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- At the meeting of the Gold Board this morning the resolutions proposed yesterday were adopted, and a committee of five appointed to confer with the officers of the Bank of New York, relative to the terms on which that institution would do the clearances for Friday's business, and for some time to come. A gentlemen said he had seen the officers, who were willing to undertake the settlement, provided dealers would pay gold in gold, and currency in currency. The bank would guarantee no favors would be shown any dealer that were not granted to all the rest. The committee will report at noon. The affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank, as to Friday's business, are yet unsettled, and the brokers express indignation at the unwar-

rantable interruption to business. Little Change in the Aspect of Affairs - The Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 28-12 M .- There is little li any change in the condition of affairs in Wall street this morning. The street quotations have declined slightly during the forenoon, being now about 31% to 311/4. Stocks are weak and lower. Holders are compelled to sell to raise

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 28.—Stocks unsettled. Money 7 per cent. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 129; do. 1864, do., 118½; do. 1865, do., 118½; do. do., new, 117; do. 1867, 117½; do. 1868, do., 116½; 10-408, 108½, Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 20½; New York Central, 176; Erie, 27½; Reading, 92½; Hudson River, 155; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 83; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 182½; Western Union Telegraph, 36.

New York Produce Market. New York, Sept. 20.—Cotton declining; sales of 250 bales at 28%. Flour dull and declined 50 too; sales of 5500 barrels State at \$5.850.6.65; Onio at \$6.15 @6.65; Western at \$5.75.66.85; and Southern at \$6.32 @10.50. Wheat dull and declined 1.620.; sales of 13,000 bushels winter at red \$1.44@148. Corn de-clining; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.04@1.05. Oats dull and lower; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 60@63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, and quotations are nominal at \$31 25@3140. Lard dull; steam, 183(@183/c. Whisky quiet at \$118.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrific Powder Explosion.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

XENIA, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The coining and glaze works of the Miami Powder Company, containing a large amount of powder, exploded with terrific force yesterday afternoon, killing one man, named Thurston, and nearly destroying six or more other mills belonging to the company, and almost blowing down several dwellings also belonging to the company. The damage will reach about \$80,000. The shock was felt quite severely in this city, five miles from the mills.

FROM THE SOUTH. The Conspiracy to Relense Yerger Political

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28 .- The conspirators from the 16th United States Infantry, who were in league to effect the escape of Colonel Yerger, are to be tried by a court martial. One of them, it is found, had a private box in the Jackson post office. Their rendezvous for secret meetings with citizens it is supposed was five miles from Iowa.

The Republican Convention assembles here to-

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Grand Lodge L. O. O. F. San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned sine die to-day. Vice President Colfax was present and was introduced to the members. Grand Sire Farnsworth was presented with a diamond ring, set in gold from the filings of the last spike. Grand Secretary Ridgely was presented with a cane by the California brethren. Indian Outrages.

Arizona advices to the 11th of September have been received. A band of one hundred Indians had attacked some teams hauling ore from the vulture mine, killing two Mexicans, wounding two, and capturing sixty mules. Paying them Off.

Captain Somerby, of the 8th Cavalry, while out on a scouting expedition, killed twelve In-

Zerum, a friendly Indian chief of one of the principal tribes, was attacked by a dranken white man, and seriously injured, and has sworn vengeance against the whites. He summoned his tribe to arms, and has committed several depredations already.

The "Red Stockings" Again. A return game was played between the Eagle and Red Stocking Clubs to-day. The score

stood-Red Stockings, 58; Engles, 4. The San Francisco Markets. Flour in fair demand at \$4.275665-625 for shipping; extra, \$4.7565, Wheat quiet at \$1@1.55 as extremes. Legal-tenders nominal at 75.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Idaho at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The steamer Idaho, from Honolulu, has arrived with advices to the 15th instant.

Trade was good and there was a steady de-mand for choice staple goods. The reports from the plantations were generally favorable, and the average yield was fully up to expectations. Earthquake Shocks.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Hawaii in August, and the belief was reneral that there would be still harder shocks The ship Callao, from China with 650 coolies

on board, put into Honoiulu. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinled and an attempt was nade to take the vessel. The leader was killed and a number wounded.

Wreck of a British Ship.

The British ship Mattie Banks was totally wrecked off Baker's Island on the 12th of May, and the wreck was sold for \$100.

Bad for the Count. The French gunbeat La Mothe Piguet touched at Honolulu, en route for Tahiti, for the purpose of arresting Count Rondlere, the French com-

FROM THE PLAINS.

Politics in Omaha-Anna Dickinson's Travels. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 28 .- The Democratic County Convention met yesterday. The proceedings were harmonious. The ticket nominated is a strong one. The workingmen will nominate a ticket this week, selecting men from the nominees of both parties.

Anna Dickinson returned from California on Saturday, and delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music on Sunday night to a full house. She left for Chicago last evening.

Fairs and Railroads. The State Fair opens at Nebraska City to-day. Work on the Missouri river bridge here will be resumed in a few days. The weather is cold and

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Judges, Magistrates, and other Officers Charged with Peculations and Gross Frauds— The City Hail Commissioners. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 .- Serious charges have been presented to our City Council against all the Court Judges, etc., together with other officers, including magistrates, of frauds, terrible extravagance, peculations, malfeasance in office, squandering public money, betraying confidence, etc., and asking a speeding investigation. Sheriff Davis is also included in the above charges.

It is now believed that the City Conneil will pass resolutions asking the new City Hall Building Committee to resign, but they will refuse to A heavy frost occurred in the country last

night. The Baltimore Produce Market.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—Cotton dull and nominally 28@28 ½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard street superfine, \$6@625; do. extra, \$6.25@7.25; do. family, \$7.50@850; City Mills superfine, \$6@650; do. extra, \$6.25@7.50; do. family, \$8@10.25; Western superfine, \$6@652; do. extra, \$6.25@6.75; do. family, \$7.67.75. Wheat dull and heavy; choice red, \$1.50@1.25; fair to good, \$1.40@1.46. Corn dull; white, \$1.27@1.30; yellow, \$1.48@1.22. Oats dull at 55@61c. Rye, \$1.10@1.20. Mess Pork firm at \$33@33.50. Bacon active rib sides, 20@20%c; clear do., 20%@21c.; shoulders, 17@17%c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19%@20c. Whisky in fair demand at \$1.19@1.20.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obtoining Money Under False Pretenses. PORTLAND, Sept. 28.—William C. Robinson, well known in Boston and New York, who has been on trial in the Superior Court for obtaining money under false pretenses from a number of our citizens, was to-day declared guilty. He was then placed on trial for bigamy and pleaded

Released on Bail. Murphy, who was found guilty of manslaughter last week, was to-day released from custody in five thousand dollars bail.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84%; of 1865, old, 84; of 1867, 83; 16-40s, 76. Eric Railread flat at 23. LONDON, Sept. 28—11:15 A. M.—Illinois Central, 94%; Great Western, 27%. Liverpool, Sept. 28-11:15 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling Uplands, 12½@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12½d The sales to-day are estimated at 8000

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 28-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%, 993. American securities easier; 5-20s of 1862, 843%; of 1865, old, 833%; and of

1876, 82%. Erie, 23%.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The weather to-day is wet.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—115 P. M.—Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—115 P. M.—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,500 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. Red Western wheat, 28. 4d. Peas. 448. 6d. Land 748. 6d. 98, 4d. Peas, 448, 6d. Lard, 748, 6d. PARIS, Sept. 28—3 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 15c. HAVRE, Sept. 28.—Cotton opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and affoat.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28-2:30 P. M.—Advices from
Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28-2'30 P. M .- Cotton-the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

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

From the Herald.

"There were no dealings in gold to-day, and the end of the difficulty in Wall street is not yet. The deadlock between the Gold Room and the Gold Rechange Bank continues, and erech attempt to unrayed the continuous only every size at length the routine of the proceedings of the brokens to-day in the effort to bring order out of chaos. The met with little success, and mightail again closed upon the busy scene of figuring accounts and endeavoring to straighten out the simosities of the recent enormous transactions in the precious motal. Little did the clique who essayed their now famous corner dream of the commotion which they were for the first of the straighten out the simosities of the price of gold ranged from 181 to 185, but the voice of the Gold Room was silent and proclaimed not those small fractions which were went to define the exact value of the metal. To add to the contrasion of the situation, the Gold Room was silent and proclaimed not those small fractions which were went to define the exact value of the metal. To add to the contrasion of the situation, the Gold Room was an autous to prevent the use of their checks by parties who are numbered among those who come out. These frantic efforts to save something from the wreck in the Gold Room still further complicate the labors of the officials at the Clearing House. It is only proper to say, however, that some progress was made towards liquidation of the claims against the bank, and ensy recluder were giving a large percent, and the bank and of the legal injunctions cannected with many chains, the task is a herealess one. The worst feature of the doadlock is the higher shifty with the sure of the doadlock is the higher shifty with the mean and the legal injunctions cannected with many chains, the task is a herealess one. The worst feature of the doadlock is the higher shifty with the mean and the bank and of the legal injunctions cannected with many chains,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869. The bank exhibit for the past week is decidedly a favorable one, showing an increase of \$427,030 in loans; in legal tenders of \$190,291; and in deposits of \$66,884. There has been a falling off in the amount of specie of \$35,797, which, considering the excitement of the past week, is an insignificant item. The large increase in loans, compared with that of depo-sits, indicates a disposition to expand to the utmost

large increase in loans, compared with that of deposits, indicates a disposition to expand to the utmost of their ability.

The announcement of the new programme of the Treasury Department for the ensuing month will meet with universal approbation. According to this, the Secretary will purchase \$2,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday, and sell \$1,000,000 in gold each Tuesday and Friday, in addition to the usual gold and bond transactions on account of the sinking fund. The sales of gold for the month will thus be \$13,000,000, and the bond purchases \$12,000,000. This liberal arrangement cannot fall to affect the market favorably.

arrangement cannot fail to affect the market favorably.

The loan market is very active to-day, and rateg for all kinds of loans show increased firmness, but there is no noticeable change.

There is no regular gold market to-day, the New York Gold Room continuing closed Sales on Third street were made this morning at 133.

United States loans are rather irratic, and, with the exception of 1881s, which have advanced, show a decided falling off. 1881s are quoted at 120; 1865s at 118½, and 1868s at 116½ at Whelen Bros'.

The Stock market was very active in railroads, but everything else was Gull. In State and City loans there were no sales to report. Reading Railroad was extremely active, and sold (largely at 46½@46½, with 47½c, bid b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was only moderately active, selling at 55½@56c.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½.

In Canal shares there was little doing, and prices were rather lower. Lehigh Navigation went off at 36. The usual miscellaneous "stocks were entirely neglected at the board.

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

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

\$1000 Phil & E 68. 90\(\) 300 & Read R. 830. 46\(\) 4500 Leh gold 1. 98
85 sh Penna R. 18. 56
25 do. ... 55\(\) 400 do. ... 830. 46\(\) 47
25 do. ... 18. 55\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 020, 47
200 no. ... 18. c. 55\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 020, 47
60 sh Leh Val R. 18. 56\(\) 300 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 60 sh Leh Val R. 18. 56\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 3
3 do. ... 56\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 3
3 do. ... 56\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 3
3 do. ... 56\(\) 400 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 5
5 sh Minehill R. 52\(\) 700 do. ... 18. 300. 46\(\) 5
20 do. ... 36 100 do. ... 46\(\) 6
100 sh N Y & Mid. 4\(\) 43\(\) 100 do. ... 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 46\(\) 400 do. ... 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 46\(\) 400 do. ... 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 400 do. ... 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 400 do. ... 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 100 do. ... 58\(\) 46\(\) 4
100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 100 do. ... 58\(\) 46\(\) 4
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100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 100 do. ... 58\(\) 100 do. ... 64\(\) 40\(\) 400 do. ... 58\(\) 100 do. ... 18. 46\(\) 400 do. ..

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120½; do., 1864, 118½@119½; do., 1865, 118½@119½; do., July, 1865, 117@117½; do. do., 1867, 117½@117½; do., 1868, 116½@117½; 10-40s, 108½@108½; 68, 106@106½; Gold—no quotation. 108%; 68, 106@106%; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119@120; do. 1862, 120@1203; do. 1864, 118%@119%; do. 1865, 188%@119%; do. 1865, new, 117@117%; do. 1867, do. 117%@117%; do. 1868, do. 117%@117%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 106@106%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%; Gold, 130@132; Silver, 125@127.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28 .- There was a contract for 5006 bushels Flaxseed, to arrive, on secret terms. The offerings of new Cloverseed continue small, and it sells from \$7.50 to \$8, the latter figure for strictly choice lots. Timothy ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.85, the latter figure for small lots from second hands

iatter figure for small lots from second hands.

There is no further movement in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at \$38 per ton.

There is no improvement to resord in the Flour Market, and only 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.256.5.75; extra at \$6; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, extra family, at \$6.75.67.75 for low grade and choice: Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25.67.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.67.75; and fancy lots at \$8.60.25. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet, with small sales of the former at \$6.25.

The Wheat Market is inactive, and the only sales reported are 2000 bushels Western red at \$1.48 per bushel. Rye is steady at \$1.12. Corn is less active, Small sales of yellow at \$1.16.19.18, and 1500 bushels Western mixed on secret terms. Oats are not so lively. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$4.665c.

Whisky is duil and lower, with sales of iron-bound

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. arrived, steamship Westphalia, from Southampton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The ships Revas, Golden
Hern, War Hawk, and Haze touched at Honolulu, the
former is for the guano islands, and the latter for Hong
Kone. Kong.

The ship Lerenzo returned from Baker's Island in dis-

tress to Honolulu.

Arrived at Honolulu—Barque R. C. Wylie, from Bremen; ship Zouave, from Newcastle en route for San Francisco; whaler Monticello, with 120 bbls. oil; whaler W. H. Allen, with 200 bbls. oil. Cleared at San Francisco Ship Bombay, for Cork, with 500 bbls. flour and 2000 sacks wheat Cleared at San Francisco—Ship Bombay, for Cork, with 5000 bble, flour and 2000 sacks wheat; barques Chateau-briand, for Falmouth, with 13,000 sacks of wheat; and Kolga, for Iquique, with 10,000 sacks of barley. Sailed, ships Akbar, for New York, and Parsee, for Hong Kong, Lewes, Del., Sept. 27.—Passed out—Sohr Minuie Repplier; barques Maggie Hammond, E. A. Kennedy, Elgin, Bertha Temple, Presidentia Hamerture, Orichita: brigs Ellen M. Tucker and Bachelor. Off shore, bound in, barque S. Sheppard, from Ouba. Nearly all the vessels at the Breakwater nave gone to sea. Two steamers passed up, one towing the other, names unknown.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 28.

CLEARED THIS MORWING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W.P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Guban, Holmes, London, C. O. Van Horn.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Bath, George S. Repplier.
Schr Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Boston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesspeake, Morribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesspeake, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mass. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off South Stoal, saw one large ship-rigged and one brig-rigged steamship bound E.; esterday, saw all the floot before reported at the Breakwater, going to sea.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 38 hours from Providence, with mass. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Breakwater, Wobb, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, William & Hours from New York, with mass. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mass. to W. M. Baird & Co.

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

Br. barque Queen Victoria, Linders, 32 days from Liverpool, with mass. to L. Westercaard & Co.

Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, 14 days from Cardenss, with sugar and molasses to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Ida I., Bearso, 6 days from Boston, with bar iron to Naylor & Co.

Schr Addie Rerson, Houghton, 5 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to English & Sons.

Schr Jas. M. Flanagan, Shaw, 10 days from Boston, in ballast to English & Sons.

Schr C. F. Stickney, Mathis, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to English & Sons.

Schr C. F. Stickney, Mathis, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, 5 days from Boston, Schr A. M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Problem, Marshall, from Norfok.

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

MEMORANDA.

Schr Mary E. Lone, Hadrdy, sailed, from Sayannah Elst.

MEMORANDA.

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Schr Mary E. Loes, Hardy, sailed from Savannah Ilst
inst. for St. Mary's, Ga., to load for Philadelphis.

Schrs L. W. Birdsall, Tribble, and James M. Bayles,
Arnold, honce, at Providence 55th inst.

Schr Josephine, Phinney, honce, at New London 24th
instant.

Schr Josephan Westbrook, Littlejohn, at New York Scile Inst. from Portland.
Schre War Kagle, for Fall River; M. A. Oranmer, for Providence; Wm H. Thorne and Reading RR, No. 46, for New Haven, all from Philadelphie, passed Hell Gate 20th