CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A GIFT OF CUTIARY TO PRESIDENT GRANT, At the palatial store of Mesars, James E. Caldwell & Co., No. 802 Chesnut street, is now on exhibition an elegant set of cuttery, the gift of the workmen of 'The Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.,' to President Grant. It was designed by J. W. Gardner, who has been long conbested with the company, and manager of the works, and as a sample of American manufacture will by no means suffer in comparison with the make of the best-known foreign factories. In temper and anish goods are as near perfection as workmen have

The set consists of sixty-two pieces—two dozen are set consists of sixty-two pieces—two dozen dinner knives, two dozen dessert knives, half-a-dozen carving knives and forks and a pair of steels. The forks are two-pronged, and it is to be hoped they will realize all expectations as duplex-pronged when oyster-knives chance to be missing. Half the set are in pearl handles and half in ivory, the designs being similar. The handles are gracefully shaped and delicately curved in American maple leaves. The American spread eagle is engraved on the blades, which are joined to the handles with heavy bands of stoll. Or each blade, below the strend eagle is the which are joined to the handles with heavy bands of gold. On each blade, below the spread eagle, is the inscription, "U. S. Grant, President of the United States." The case is artistically conceived, so as to be in keeping with the gift. It is composed of two being so American wood—butternut and bird's-eye maps—and is fitted up with scarlet velvet inside, with a compartment for each article. Perhaps no before way than this could be taken to inform the taffactities of the improvements effected by American and the state of the could be taken to inform the state of the improvements effected by American and the state of the improvements effected by American and the state of the improvements effected by American and the state of the improvements effected by American and the state of the improvements effected by American and the state of the st antherities of the improvements effected by Ameriean workingmen in American factories.

A HERITED COMPLIMENT .- John F. Hill, Esq., the A HERITED CONTLINENT.—John F. Hill, Esq., the world y President of the City Executive Committee, was the recipient of a personal compilment, at his residence, No. 1209 Filbert street, last evening, as trained as it was mericed. His pariors were alled with many prominent members of the Republican party, some of whom had good reason to thank him for their success at the past election. Messrs, John H. Houseman, the new Recorder of Deeds, William E. Taylor, the able Coroner who was and is to be, John E. Addicks, Health Officer, William Stokley, President of Select Council, and the members of the City Executive Committee, were numbered among President of Select Council, and the members of the City Executive Committee, were numbered among the guests. The Liberty Cornet Band did the honors of the serenade effectively. A fine collation was spread out, which received bentiting attention. At its conclusion, the health of the hostess was drunk, and a toust to Mr. Hill, acknowledging the indebtedness of the party to him for his able management in the campaign just closed, was rapturously applanded.

Altogether, the occasion was one which well flustrated the harmony and good-followship between the President and his fellow associates.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—John Dick, a nursery-man, who has his place of business at Thirty-fifth street and Durby road, has in his employ a number of men, all of whom sleep in the same room. Yes-terday one of them, named John O'Keefe, went into the room, and after coming down stairs left the place. Another of the workmen, on going into the room, discovered that all the trunks had been broken open. The alarm was given, and it was ascertained that 245 in money and a sliver watch had been taken.
Information was ledged at the police station. O'Keefe
was then arrested on Greenvale lane, near the Darby road, when he denied the accusation made against aim. He was, however, taken before Alderman Randall, who held him for a further hearing.

A FARE IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BUIND WOMEN IS NOW being held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, northeast corner of Chesmut and Eighteenth streets. The scene will be enlivened this evening by music from the orchestra of the Blind Asyam, and on to-morrow and Saturday evenings an edicient band has been engaged to lend additional attractions to the deserving object of the Fair. Hemember the indi-

The colossal bronze statue of a private of the famous 7th New York Regiment, to be erected in the Central Park of that city, is now ready for shipment, and has been placed in front of the foundry of Wood & Co.'s establishment, on Ridge avenue, it was cast after designs of J. L. A. Ward, and it reflects great credit upon him, and is altogether a beautiful specimen of the perfection achieved in bronze castings in this city.

CAUGHT IN THE AUX.—About I o'clock this morning Policeman Gorman, of the Seventh district, neard an unusual noise in the rear of a house on Vine street, above Sixth, occupied by Mr. Jones, and en going into the yard, found William Griffin at work on the shutters. On him was found a bunch of skeleton keys and a "jummy." He was before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was committed for real.

THE LATE PRESHET .- The residents along the Schuylkill have been busy in recovering the timber which are been floating down the river since the late flood. The Schuylkill Harbor Police vesterday took in charge some 17,000 feet of this article, and it is calculated that as much more is lying along the banks

FOUND IN His Possession. A policeman vesterday rested M. Worrell, on Senond street, below Green, with a roll of cloth which he is alleged to have stolen from the dry goods store of George Blyc & Co., on Second street, above Willow. He will be at the Cen-tral Station this afternoon.

An Alleged Assault and Battery,—George Palmer (eddered) was overhauled yesterday at Front and Moore streets on a charge preferred by a girl of assault and battery, which she alleges he committed mpon her. He was held to answer.

HELL GATE.

Progress of the Improvements.

The N. Y. Post thus speaks of the efforts to make this portion of the East river navigable:

The Hell Gate improvements are going forward slowly but satisfactorily. Mr. Mailiefert is surface biasting upon Way's Reef and Shelldrake Reef, but his contract expires on the 1st of December, and its renewal will depend on the price he may require. His present charge is \$44 a square yard. His opera-tions consist in lowering a can of glycerine from a row boat, upon the surface of a rock, and exploding means of an electric wire. Much of the force of the explosion acts upon the water, but a small quantity of rock is generally displaced. A long period is subsequently required for raising the period is subsequently required for raising the foosaned rock. This process is looked upon by en-gineers as the most expensive, the slowest and the fest unscientific of any proposed, and measures are going forward, under the superintendence of General Newton, to blast several other rocks in a more rapid and economical manner. At present he is ope rating upon Hallett's Point, which projects 360 feet from the Long Island shore. A wooden coffer-dam has been built, one hundred

and thirty feet, to the low-tide mark, in which operations will constantly go forward during the winter The measurement of rock from the surface to a depth of twenty-five feet is about six thousand cubi yards, and this General Newton expects to blast way at an expense of from five dollars to ten dollars a yard. On the accomplishment of this task, he blast galleries undermeath the sur face to the full length of the rock, and finally remove it entirely.

e whole will include about two million cubic feet, and the work can be accomplished in a year and a half, if funds should be provided. The sum thus far received has been \$250,000. Of this, \$180,000 will be absorbed by the present contract of Professor Maillefart, leaving but \$70,000 for the operations of General Newton, who has already operations of General Newton, who has already spent a large part of this amount in surveys and in other preparations. He has now five steam-engines, three or four of which will be employed upon the Hallett's Point concerdant. He is also preparing an iron still-water dain, of a reculiar construction, to be sunk on other rocks and act as a defense for divers against the force of the stream. A machine he proposes using will sink a series of ten holes for charges at one time to say depth required. A stream could be desired as a few sections will be a stream of the stream of simultaneous discinrate in these excavations will remove a latge quantity of took. Hallert's Poin will be cut perpendicularly at the shore line, an appear like a wait. The removal of this formidable appear use a way. The removal of this formidable rock will be of great value, ships can then pass, with abundant sea room, and without any danger of verific upon Flood Rock.

GOME UNDER.

Loss of the Whaling Schooner Susan N. Smith. The New Bedford Moverny gives the following ac-

Smith, of Boston:—
"It began to blow fresh on Saturday night, August
27, and I made all sings for the night. At 2 o'clock
in the morning of the 28th the gale increased, close
rected foresail and tryggil, and secured hatches.
About 3 o'clock lost waist and larboard boats, and About 3 o'clock lost waist and larboard boars, and heavy seas were constantly sweeping over the decks and alling them with water. Soon found the vessel could not live by lying-to, so kept her off before the wind, but the foresant soon blew away, the wind having increased to a perfect hurricane. After running for about half an hour the man at the wheel became alarmed, and let the vessel come to the wind, and we lost our last boat, the schooner laying deep in the water, but I did not the schooner laying deep in the water, but I did not think there was much danger, the vessel being so new and good. I told my wife not to be alarmed, but she dressed berself and laid down with both children in the berth. I then took an axe in order to cut away the foremast, as the water had got to the hatches on deex, and the lee rail was under went forward and cut fore-rigging clear; tried to cut the mast through, but before I could do so the schooner blew entirely over on her side, her masts in the water, and I was washed away. After being thooked around Knocked around for a few minutes, got to the said-

a heavy sea came and washed all on deck away.

I got hold of the cross-trees on the mainmast,
and held on the sea breaking completely over me.
After daylight the gale moderated, and I remained
until 2 o clock in the afternoon, and then got to the
vessel. One man who was with me was washed of vessel. One man who was with me was washed off and drowned, and the shipkeeper after getting on board sat down and died. My wife and children I never saw again. After remaining upon the wreck, in a space of eight feet, for eight days and nights, during which time we were without food or water, myself and four of my crew were taken off by the berque Hartworth, Captain Oxley, of Shields, and taken into London. We were in a fearful condition, but the captain's kind care saved our lives. I was badly bruised and had my breast bone broken."

The Susan N. Smith was a new vessel, of 108 tons.

The Susan N. Smith was a new vessel, of 108 tons, owned by Heman Smith and others, of Boston, and sailed Feb. 29, 1868, and was reported July 30, 18t. 35 39, ion. 52, 36 sperm on board.

THE ROMANTIC BARON.

More About His Describon of Helene Stille. A writer in the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist omes to the relief of Helen Stille. If what this comes to the relief of Heien Stille. If what this writer says is true, there has been some lively perjuring recently done in the Superior Court of New York. Heiene, according to the Constitutionalist, lived at Moofie with her father and mother, and there first met De Revierre, who was then acting the part of a zouage. She and her mother eloped with him to the North, were pirsued by the father and brought back to Moofie. Out of this affair grew a duel between the "Baron" and Colonel Harry Maury. After this Monsieur came to New York, where he followed the noble calling of a billiard-marker. Somehow or other he had a shooting affair with a notorious rough of this city, and then disappeared from our midst.

All this time, the girl had remained with her father at Mobile, spurned by the gentler sex and sympa-thized with by the coarser. She had been deceived, and she dearly paid for the villany of her seducer. So far as intercourse with indies was concerned she might as well have been a harlot as what she was,

she lived virtuously and in seclusion. She lived virtuously and in seclusion.

The writer further says that while at Wilmington in 1864-5, he was surprised to hear that Helene and her mother were in town waiting for an epportunity to run the blockade and go to Europe, there to meet the false lover who had then become the Baron de Revierre. If one wishes to know how to become a Baron, he is hereby informed that he must do as Ec clerre did go home to France, become reconciled to his father, display great skill in the working of fron and gain wealth. At all events, that is what De Revierre did, and thus he became Baron de Re-vierre. He then sent to America, asking Helene to and goin wealth. by to her lover across the seas and live with him in France at ease. Satisfactory evidence laid before her father induced him to allow his wife and daughter to accept the invitation, and so, as soon as they could run the blockade, they bounded merrily over the waves bound for la belle France. On the young lady's arrival the Baron's father opened his arms, into which meedames more et fills fell sobbing; the De Revierre pers took the hands of De Revierre fils with one hand, while with the other he took the hand of the seducer; then he placed the four hands all together, extricated his own, and ejaculated, "filless you, my chidren;" and so they blessed themselves. No dame in Paris had loveller robes than those which the quendam billiard-marker gave his lovely bride. In short, they lived together for awhile, and then the Baron fabricated his pilgrim's staff and perambalated his calcarsous strate; in other words, he cut his stick and walked his ly to her lover across the seas and live with him i in other flights. He had begoine the mother of two children ere the traint bird had pluned his wings for other flights. He had begoine the mother of two children ere the traint bird had pluned his wings for other flights. He had left her almost destinate, and at the time when the Constitutionalist heard this story, she was about to set sail for America, -N, Y, World.

OUR NEW SECRETARY.

Who He Is and What He Is according to the "World's" Correspondent—Why He was Appointed-The President's Treatment of Pennsylvania Republicans. The New York World has the following correspond-

ence from Washington:—
Washington, Oct. 13.—The President to-day dragged another small man from obscurity to complete a cabinet already quite notorious for a panetty of members unknown at the date of their selection to the American people The telegraph wires have been most of the day long dashing from Washington the hitherto unknown name and brief biography of William W. Belknap, of towa, as the Presidential appointment for the Secretaryship of War. Who he is and whence he comes were points of inquiry made by industrious newsgatherers in every direction. When the appointment was first given out from the White House the surprise in this community was as great as when the name of Borte was precipitated. on the Senate and the country in March last. "Who is Beiknap?" said one, and "Where in the world did he come from?" added another. Old army officers hought that they had heard some such name in the

Western army.

General Dent, the President's body-guard, said he believed that Belknip had been corps commander in the war; but no one else could remember the name in that connection, and Deat, even in the portals of the White House, gave up the conuntrum. "It is Beltknap, not Belknap," answered a gentleman in a crowd of anxious inquirers, who was at once plied for further, intelligence. The name was remeated or further intelligence. The name was repeated all the afternoon—"Belknap, Belknap, who the devil is Belknap, and what has he done that he should be

nade Secretary of War ? The Democrats laughed and jeered, but the radi-cals took it in grim sadness; for no one was able to give any biography of the new Secretary, whose obsentiny could hardly be penetrated in a city omebody knows everybody who has been anybody, As the day were away Belknap's very brief histor, was dug out. At the War Department it was told that he had been a volunteer captain on General Sherman's star. That at one time he had even been a division commander in the late war, but that now

was a country lawyer in some Western Iowa At the Treasury and Navy Departments no one nad ever heard of this Beiknap before to-day. In the State Department, where his new commis-sion was being made out, the clerks were looking

in Lanman's and other dictionaries and the army in Lanman's and other dictionaries and the army register, but no such name could be found. They had never heard of Belknap.

But the more frequent inquiry, perhaps, was, "When did Belknap contribute?" How much did he contribute?" Alas' he was not remembered even among the presidential contributors. No one could give the kind, the date, the amount of Belknap's present. They will probably appear hereafter.

At the Internal Revenue Burcau they replied that they had just such a name on their rolls of Internal Revenue officials, but that it was not probable that

Revenue officials, but that it was not probable that the President had taken one of the guagers, asses-sors, inspectors, detectives, or collectors, and made

him a Cabinet minister. But they were soon undeceived. The William W. Belknap, Collector of Internal Revenue, First Iowa District, residence, Keekuk, proved to be the same individual who is this day it ade Secretary of War. He had been in the army, but was appointed from civil life to be a revenue officer. He is a personal triend of the President.

him a Cabinet minister.

One man in Washington was finally found who had seen and known Belknap. He gays he is about forty years of age, a lawyer by profession, of very ordi-nary ability, and had never held any important public position. In personal appearance he is de-scribed as tail and stout, with florid complexion and sandy beard.

It is significant of the President's regard for the

Pennsiyvania politicians and their demands that a Pennsiyvania radical should have a place inithe Cabi-net, that this appointment was made of an obscure man, from another State, a few hours after the election was over in Pennsylvania. The President did not dare to offend the radicals of that State until It is only this week that the President and General

Sherman heid a conversation, in which they de-nounced the politicians generally. Grant said that he detested them, and did not want any of them in the Cabinet; to which Sherman said "Amen."

It has been asceriained, after considerable inquiry, that Major-General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He served in the army throughout the war.
He commanded one of the divisions of the 15th

Army Corps, in General Sherman's last two campaigns, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officer. He is about thirty-eight years of age; is in excellent health, and is a lawyer b He has already been telegraphed, and Sherman will formally resign his position as Secre-tary of War, and Major-General Belknap will enter upon the duties of the office.

BELKNAP.

An Interesting Sketch of the New Secretary of War.

Major-General William M. Belknap, the new Secretary of War is a native of the city of Hudson, N.

Y. He is thirty-eight years of age, possesses a line personal appearance, and a constitution that gives evidence of a man mat can endure the greatest evidence of a man that can endure the greatest amount of mental and physical labor without fatigue, His father was Brigadier-General Belknap, who, in the war of 1819, entered the army as a volunteer, and was soon promoted from the ranks for good conduct. He was wounded severely at the battle of Fort Erie, and was one of the few officers proceeds to the expectation of war who was retained. reated by the exigencies of war who was retained

declared. After serving a size actios, he expressed a desire e was more co Hy than probably any other officer of the regular erors. For good conduct in the Piorida war tie was brevested Licutement Colonel. At the buttles of

Palo Alto and Resoca de la Paima, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, he was practically the second in command under General Paylor, and won for himself the character of a gallant soldier by his meritorious conduct. He remained with General raylor, and was brevelted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista.

The present Secretary of War possesses many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He has the same taste for business and love of discipline. Dependent almost entirely through life upon himself, his father being constantly on the frontiers, with no income save the pay of an officer in the army, young Belkinap met his future with cheerfuness, occan a protector to his rather's family, and educated husself without taxing the limited income that was needed without taxing the limited income that was needed for the support of those toward whom he has throughout his life been singularly devoted. On the death of his father, General Belknap moved

On the death of his father, General Beltnap moved from Isudson with his father's family, and sought a home in the then very new State of Iowa. With the resolute spirit of a pioneer dependent upon his own exertions for success, he established a home and commenced the practice of law. He was very rapidly gaining the respect of the community in which he lived, and began to be looked up to as a future leader in the enterprises, both financial and political, which affected the interests of his adopted State. It was then, while circumstances were pressured a buildest future that the Rebellion broke. political, which affected the interests of his adopted State. It was then, while circumstances were preparing a brilliant future, that the Rebellion broke out. The firing on Fort Sunter summoned him to the field, and, like Grant, Rawlins, and other heroes of the West, he promptly abandoned his civil pursuits, and early in 1861 entered the army as Major of the 15th Iowa Volunteers. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, and for gallantry in that engagement was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and made Provost Marshal of the 18th Army Corps. He afterwards rejoined his regiment as Colonel, and took part in the attack on Vicksburg. After the fall of that stronghold he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and led the Iowa brigade in the Atlantic campaign. He took part in the battle of the 22d of July, when General McPherson was killed, and was afterwards made a full Brigadier-General and was afterwards made a full Brigadier-General for gallantry in action. He marched to the sea with General Sherman, and when the army reached Savannah, Ga., he was brevetted Major-General. He commanded a division in the 15th Army Corps in the campaign through the Carolinas, and fought his last fight at Bentonville. When linas, and fought his last light at Bentonville. When the war ended, he was offered the position of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, but refused, and in 1806 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa district. As Callector of the Revenue he instituted reforms in his district, on account of which he received the highest commendations of the department. He was selected to deliver the annual address at the last reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, where he acquitted himself very creditably. In his speech he spoke in the nost glowing and laudatory terms of the President and Generals Sherman, Logau, Howard, and Rawlins. In the wider field of Secretary of War, his seminent avoilities and unquestioned patriotism will eminent abilities and unquestioned patriotism will no doubt win for him a distinguished place in history. About a year ago General Belknap passed through this city on his way to Wasaington, accompanied by a youthful order, a lady who will add to the graces of the national capital.—V. Y. Tribure.

CUBAN PRIVATEERS.

The Froile "Keeping on Eye" on the Caba, alius Hornet. From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 2.

Our port was again thrown into a state of enriosity and excitement by the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States gunboat Fronc, from New York, ander orders of the proper department at Washington. The Frolic left New York on the 7th inst., and is commanded by Commander Henry Wilson, or the United States Navy. She has an armament of gine guns, with a full complement of men.

The first act of the commander was to forbid Commodore Higgins, of the Cuban steamship Cuba, from

eaving port until the case of the vessel had been definitely decided. In this Commander Wilson stated he was acting under the orders of the Presi-dent. The cerrespondence appears in this issue. The Frolic will be better recollected as the Ad-vance, purchased during the late war by the State of North Carolina for the purpose of running the blockade and supplying the State troops in the fleid with the necessary arms and munifions of war, clothing, and provisions. She made several successful trips into our port, whereby the necessities of North Carolina soldiers were greatly relieved, but was finally captured by the blockading fleet. Her dimensions, capacity, and speed are quite familiar to a large portion of our readers.

Chase of the Lillian and her Escape. From the Mobile Tribune, Oct. 9.
As will be recollected by our readers, orders were

As will be reconceded by our readers, or sers were received here on Sunday from the State Department directing Lientenant fond, of the revenue cutter Delaware, to repair to Cedar Koys, and, if possible, to intercept the steamer Lillian, supposed to be a Cuban privateer. As the Delaware was on the marine ways, opposite the city, undergoing repairs, the officer in command was obliged to charter the steamer type starter the charter. steamer Lone Star for the chase.

The Lone Star left this port on Monday morning at daylight with the officers and crew of the Delaware.

Whether she had an armament or not, besides sun! arms, we are not informed. She pro-Keys, and when she arrived there the bird had down five hours previously. The Lone Star followed in chase until night, when she gave it up and returned to Cedar Keys, taking possession of a small lot of fixed ammunition, knapsacks, canteens, etc., which were left by the Lillan for want of time. The Lone Star reports that when the chase was given up they saw a three-smokestack steamer in the chase, which was supposed to be the Spanish

teamer Churuco.
The Lillian was in command of Captain Harris, who is an old Confederate blockade-runner. She is Clyde-built, and is a vessel of 1000 tons, though formerly only 600. She has lately been repaired and

troops were under command of Generals Guerero and Williams, the latter being an old Con-federate officer, having served during a portion of the war as a colonel of artitlery. The men were principally from New York, and composed of what s known as roughs.

Her Cargo and Crew. From the Mobile Register, Oct. 9. The cargo of the Lillian consisted of 161 boxes of

merchandise, 20 boxes of saddles, 124 cases of cloing, 100 cases of dry goods, 121 boxes of drags, signed to Charles W. Fowler, Galveston, Texas. The steamer was owned, as appeared from her liceuse and enrolment, by Henry Steers, of New York, and was commanded by Captain F. M. Harris.

In the absence of Colonel Boyd, the deputy collector at Cedar Keys, who at the time was at Gaines-

vide for the purpose of telegraphing the authoritie. the Lillian was cleared by the Mayor of the city and Captain Frank Sheppard, of the steamer Mary, The Lone Star Jound at Cedar Keys First Assistant ogineer George Mutz, of the Lillian, and a number the crew who had left the vessel through some scatisfaction in relation to wages. The engineer we anderstand, wanted \$800 in gold for the round trip to Cuta and back. A part of them took passage to this place in the Lone Star, and the balance in the steamer Mary. The Lillian is considered very fast, ugh on her trip from New Orleans to Cedar Keys she only made nine knots. If not captured, she has by this time reached her destination and discharged

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

er valuable cargo.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hure, The Sepviva Building Association, of Philade vs. John Wall, and John Wall, administrator, 8 on a mortgage. Defense payment, Verillet for laintiff, \$457 so. George H. Bissell vs. A. H. Steel. A feigned issue

o try the ownership of goods Nonsait.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer. John Conrad vs. L. D. Sergeant et al. Au action of eplevin to recover goods seized under a distress for ent. Verdist for plaintiff. Rent in arrears \$246.40, Rent in arrears \$246 40. and value of the goods \$250. iam Davis vs. Charles H. Smith. An action to

recover the value of a steam engine faralshed to defandant and erected in his factory. The defense set up that the engine proved a failure. On trial, Court of Querter Sessions-Judge Ludlow, There were but two prisoners in the dock torning, and business was comparatively dult.

centire morning was occupied with the trial of Connelly and Bridget Hughes for assaulting nd battering a third woman. and battering a third woman.

The trio engaged in a free fight over a difficulty between their children, fluger-nails, aroom-handles, and brickbuts were used freely, and from the cross-swearing of the women, it was hard indeed to decide who was in the right. At the close of our report the case had not been concluded.

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

\$500 City 6s, N., c 100 100 \$1700 do ... c 100 500 \$2000 do ... 1005 100 do...... 47 % 402d,47:58 do.....2d,47:50 do.....2d,47:50 do...ls.b30, 47%

SECOND BOARD. \$400 City de, Now, 100 % 28 nn Len Val. allor, 225 % 2000 Len de, 34 ... 813/ 190 sh Read R., 839, 47 % 5 sh Cam & AR. 120

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Belknap Accepts the War Secretaryship-Farragut's Serious Illness-Absence of the President.

W Y O R H.

The New Clearing House-Doings of the Gold Board-The Government and the Hornet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Result in Ohio. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The following was received to-day at the Executive Mansion:-CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—His Excellency U. S. Grant.-Hayes and State ticket elected by ten thousand majority. Legislature stands—House, 3 Republican majority; Senate, 1.
R. D. Harrison,

Chairman Republican Committee. Farragut's Health.

A despatch received at the Navy Department states that Admiral Farragut is in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained of his re-

The Luneaster. Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter left for Annapolis to-day to inspect Admiral Poore's flagship Lancaster.

Belknap Accepts. General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, has telegraphed his acceptance of the office. The Way of All Flesh.

John P. Foley, correspondent of the New York Times, was married here to-day. Frauds in Virginia. It is understood that General Canby is making an investigation into the alleged frands in the

ject will be sent to Congress by the President. FROM NEW YORK.

late election in Virginia. His report on the sub-

The Gold Board and Gold Exchange Bank. Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 14 .- At the meeting of the Gold Board at noon to-day it is probable that the proposition of the Gold Exchange Bank will be accepted. This offers the use of the clerical force, office, etc., to the Board for the purposes of clearing, a Trust Company to be used for de-More Injunctions.

It is removed that an injunction has been issued restraining the Third National Bank from disbursing any part of the fands of the Gold Exchange Bank, now said to be deposited with it, until said disbursement be acceded to by the dealers obtaining this injunction. This rumor is denied at Gold Exchange Bank.
The New Clearing House.

Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Oct. 14 .- At a meeting of the Gold Board at noon, it was decided to adopt the plan of a new clearing house, and five trustees will be elected by ballot to-morrow. The debate was a most exciting one. The faction in favor of the Gold Exchange Bank worked hard to defeat the plan, but the dealers are so enraged at the delay of the bank, and so anxious to proceed to business, that they carried the measure by a vote of 61 to 49. It was decided also that the Bank of New York be madea place

the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company New York Produce Murket. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Corton quiet; 260 bales sold at 2636c. Flour active and firm, without decided Wheat firm sales o hancer gales of to and hereals. and scarce; sales of 43,000 bish, at \$1.15@1. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 62,008c. B. steady. Pork quiet at \$300;36 1234, Lard duil at 1734c. Whisky quiet at \$121@1-2136.

of deposit for the new clearing house, and not

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of a Prominent Bultimorean. al Despatch to The Koening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—General R. N. Waters, prominent hardware merchant, and one of the Visitors and Directors of the Baltimore City Jail, died this morning, after a brief illness, from liver complaint. He was in the prime of life, and a brother of Waters, the celebrated book merchant.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The following extracts snow the state of the New York money market yesterday:-

From the Herald.

"The duliness in Wall street seems to have assumed a chronic character. Until the confidence of the public is restored by the lapse of time, the stock market bids fair to preserve the even tenor of its way. The disposition of the operators who can command capital enough to renew speculation is to take the bear side. The consequence is a large short interest, betrayed by the active borrowing demand interest, betrayed by the active borrowing demand for stocks. The reduced earnings of the Western railways is the basis for this tendency on the part of the street. The accumulation of money at this centre is still exhibited in the low rate of interest on call loans. Until the grain of the West is marketed this accumulation must continue. As soon as money becomes active we shall have the first intimation that the crops are in motion. Then, by a curious paradox, stocks will go up in a stringent money market, for the reason that the stringency will be the sign that the movement of the crops has been add that rail. that the stringency will be the sign that the movement of the crops has begun and that rail-way rarnings will increase. It may be taken as an lute fact that the chaues will always do the posite of what the street does. The chiques live by the outside public. The latter have been induced to believe that we have not seen the worst of the panic, and that another revuision is in the immediate future of the Stock Exchange. The street has, therefore, gone 'short.' The expital stocks of some railways have been sold twice over. The chaues have t the bayers, otherwise the decisive under some the bayers, otherwise the decisive under some sales would have been a very large one. The cliques, however, keep the market dall and brave enough to tempt the increase of such sales, but are careful not to drop it enough to slow covering. The easy money market allows the cliques to carry stack without any great loss of interest. Money po-da: was worth from four to seven per cent. The formed was the exceptional rate on call, with pledge of government collaterals, and the latter the excep-tional rate on stocks. The regular rates were fix-

sounts there is no change. Prime day good acceptances sell at from ten to twelve per cent., and second-rate names at twelve to fifteen. Prime bankers' paper is quoted at from eight to ten per cent. The indisposition to buy shows the expectation of lenders that money cannot remain resent inactivity. Foreign exchange was firm to-day.

Heretofore the October elections in Pennsylvania and Olio have exerted a very perceptible influence on the course of values in Wall street. As the days of the course of values in wall affect. As the days of the war become remote this indicate seems to be dying away, for the reason that old issues are disappearing, and the political purities of the time recognize the finational obligations of the Government. In the gold market the effect of the political news was hardly, if at all, perceptible, the price remaining quiet at 130 at 130 at 130 day. In the Government market the same steadings was visible until late in the afternoon, when one large house basing their action on the doubtful result in Ohi and taking the chance of Pendleton's election, so two or three hundred thousand dollars of bands, Ti prevailing dufaces and the large offerings the Government at the Sub-Treasury purchase rendered the market weak and lower, and prices declined a quarter to three-eighths per cent.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the sewest and best mouner.

LOUIS DREEA, Stationer and Engraver,

No. 1923 OWESEUP Street

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Good News from Dr. Livingstone-The Source of the Nile Discovered at Last-Derby Recovering-Civil Strife in Spain-Eugenie's Eastern Visit.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of France. By the Angle-American Cable.

Paris, Oct. 14 .- The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The amount of specie in the bank has decreased 5,600,000 francs since last week. Afternoon Quetations.

PARIS, Oct. 14-3:30 P. M. The Bourse Is dull. Rentes, 71f. 17c. FRANKPORT, Oct. 14 .- U. S. Five-twenties

Lord Derby Better. LONDON, Oct. 14 .- Lord Derby is much better to-day, and still is improving.

More Good News from Livingstone. LONDON, Oct. 14.-The following despatch concerning Dr. Livingstone was received here vesterday under date of Bombay, October 6:- A letter has just been received here from Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller. He was at Lake Bauglewo at the time of writing in July, 1868, and was in excellent health and

spirits. He mentioned incidentally that he be-

lieved he had at last found the true source of the Nile. Internal Troubles of Spain. Madero, Oct. 14 .- According to official reports made public by the Government authorities, the insurrection has been reduced to a small group of insurgents, who are doing their utmost to avoid the national troops.

Eagenie's Eastern Trip. CONSTATINOPLE, Oct. 14 .- The Empress Eugenie has arrived here. The weather is delightful.

Public Meetings in Paris. Panis, Oct. 14 .- Yesterday there were three large public meetings in the city. No disturbances occurred.

Cuban Shipping and Finance. By Cuba Cable HAVANA, Oct. 14,-Arrived, stemmanip Eagle, from

Sugars; prices stiff, and quotations anchanged. Exchange on London and the United States is a shade higher. THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Majority in Pennsylvania Over 4000. la Ansociated Press. We have reports now from every county in the State except Lycoming and Snyder. Geary's

The Majerity in Ohto 10,000. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14 .- To Mon. John Covode, Philadelphia: - Our congratulations upon your glorious victory. It was our critical year. We have triumphed by ten thousand and the Legislature. Liberty, and freedom have triumphed.

majority will be over 4000. Joun Covone.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Absent. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 14 .- The President being absent to-day, matters are exceedingly quiet about the Executive Mansion. General Porter. private secretary, is present, attending to rontine business.

Naval Order. Detnehed, Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, from the Nipsic, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic fleet; Easign C. R. Meeker, from the Severn, and ordered to the Nipsie; Ensign Jerome C. Morse, from the Wasp, and ordered to this city for examination for promotion; Assistant Surgeon Lewis Pilcher, from the Navy Yard in this city, and ordered to the Albany, Ordered, Ensign J. R. Selfridge, to the Navy Yard at Boston; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres to the Naval Hospital at Washington.

Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter are at Annapolis to-day for the purpose of inspecting the United States steamer Lancaster, the slag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron now about to sail for Rio.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Case Against the Hornet. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 .- District Attorney Pierrepont on Wednesday received a telegram from Attorney-General Hoar, requesting that Assist ant District Attorney B. K. Phelps should go to Wilmington, N. C., and take charge of the case for the Government against the Hornet in the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, Mr. Phelps was selected owing to his experience in similar cases, and because of the absence of the District Attorney of North Carolina, who is visiting in the interior, out of the range of tele graphic or railroad communication. Summary Arrest of an Actor.

Egbert T. Teneyck, who was arrested some weeks ago, while performing in a play at the Grand Opera House, for forging army paymasters' ehecks, and gave ball, was rearrested last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on a bill found by the Grand Jury. He had just finished the role of "Sebastian," when taken lute custody. He gave ball this A. M.

FROM CANADA.

Napoleon's Liberality to the French Blahops OTTAWA, Oct. 14 .- Napoleon has ordered that the travelling expenses of the French Bishops of Ouebee, on going to and returning from the Ecumenical Council, shall be defrayed from the Imperial exchequer. Sir Hastings Doyle, who was on his way to

Ottawa, reached St. John's, when he was recalled to Halifax by a telegram, on important business. His visit to Ottawn is indefinitely postnoned.

A N A .

Futile Efforts of Interviewers to Pump Him. I p to the day of Asa Packer's defeat in Pennsyloma all the newspaper "interviewers" fitteri venia all the newspaper "Interviewers" litterly failed in their attempts to pamp him. It was for a time supposed that he refused to give his "views" because he had noner but it has come out that it was because he considered it too heavy business. "This thing of talking," said he to a persistent and impertment reporter who lately bothered him, "this thing of talking is a serious matter, and we will have to give it some serious attention some other time," Their is excellent. It gives us ground of hope for Asa. Packer, not perhaps, hope of his being elected. This is excellent. It gives us ground of hope for Asa Packer—not, porkaps, hope of his being elected Governor or President on the Democratic ticket, but hope that he will escape the luck of other politicians who make wind-hage of themselves. A politician who has terriced that "this thine of taking is a serious matter," has not lived in vain, nor studied Grant for naught.—A. F. Tribune.

-Pertsmouth, N. H., reports a tidal wave at te o'clock on Menday night, which was eighteen fee-high, and witch ran up one hundred god twentabove high-water mark statuer rentark

THE LATEST NEWS

The President Again on the Go-His Visit to Frederick, Maryland-The European Markets.

FROM MARYLAND.

The President at a Country Agricultural Show. FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 14.—There were large crowds to-day to receive the President in this city. Colonel W. P. Maulsby warmly welcomed him in a speech, and expressed the thanks of the multitude for his presence on this occasion. The President replied:-"I have great pleasure in visiting, for the first

time, the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the late Rebellion, and which, too, stoed up manfully for the maintenance of a whole Union. I expected to visit your city some years ago, but found myself unable to do so. but now that I have found so many friends, and have been so gratified with what I have seen of your fair, and enjoyed of your hospitality. I hope at some future time to visit you again."

The President was loudly cheered, and in the committee-room received the multitude shaking hands as they severally passed before him. It should have been stated that Secretary Cox was with the party.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14. - This morning the warehouse building, No. 349 Baltimore street, a few doors east of Eutaw, was burned. The first story was occupied by Moses Gutman & Co., wholesale and retail elothiers. Stock badly damaged. Loss, \$25,080; partially insured The other stories were occupied by Richard Mannko, wholesale and retail boots and shoes, Estimated loss, \$50,000; partially insured. The damage to the building is about \$5000. As Munden & Co., lamp and coal-oil dealers, lose \$2500; fully insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

Damage to the Rallroads. SARATOGA, Oct. 14 .- A train from the North

has arrived here, three and a half hours behind behind time. The passengers report that the track is damaged for three miles south of Fort Ann, and that they had to walk from one train to the other. From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—Business is generally suspended, and at least 100,000 persons are in the streets witnessing the grand trade procession, which is pronounced by all to excel anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. The procession is fully nine miles long, and is three hours in passing a given point.

FROM EUROPE.

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

LONDON, Oct. 14—4 P. M.—Consols PA7, for money
LONDON, Oct. 14—4 P. M.—Consols PA7, for money
Libert venties of 1802 84); of 1805, LONDON, Oct. 14—4 P. M.—CORSOIS 1977, for maney and account. Five-twenties of 1862 84%; of 1866, old, 84%; of 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 76%; ten-gate; Hilmors Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Wessern, 27.
Liverroot, Oct. 14.—Cotton tending downward; middling uplands, 12%; d.: Orleans, 12%; d.: Sales to-day 8000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Fine rosin, 488. Spirits of petroloum, 10d.

I MPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED .- THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fall to apply lose \$96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Mesers, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a 7 30 38

TMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS,-Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the StateDepartment, can be precured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Ometal Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Also, official lists of all salarities,
Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th
United States, who they are, where they are from
and where they are located, furnished free of charge
to applicants
7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXIprosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the reputie of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.

ROBERT'S, LEAGUE & CO., No 185 S. SEVENTH street, Polla.

THERE ARR A GREAT MANY PERSONS having clames upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their adventage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. 7.30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS,— Farragut's flect, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Empture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain \$200 bounty. and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. Full information given free of charge,

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease. who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, lathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their

pensions by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to \$200 bounty.

Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENT'H Street.

THERE IS NOW OVER \$5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY I unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the Cioted States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 25 S. SEVENTH Street. THERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY

part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 185 South SEVENTH Street.