FIRST EDITION

The Result of His Administration in Six Months-An Interesting Statement of the New Policy of National Economy.

This statement, contained in the New York Times' Washington despatches published this morning, is one of the best evidences of the increasing prosperity of the nation under the guidance of President Grant:-

To all assaults, to all criticism, come from whence it may; to all argument however specious or logical, President Grant and his administration need only reply in the presentation of the irrelatable facts and the demonstration of the inexorable results of a policy which speaks in unmistakable language, and is suited to the comprehension of the plainest understanding. Two complete quarters of the present administration, from April I to September 30, inclusive, are now recapitulated by the proper officers, and the result exceeds the most sanguine ex-

It is nothing less than the magnificent showing that for the first clear half year of General Grant's administration, as compared with the same period in 1868, the increase in the revenue and the decrease in the expenditure aggregate the enormous sum of lifty-six millions of dollars. This is not an estimate, it is not guesswork, but it is shown by figures which will be abundantly verified when the official reports are made. I can now briefly support the statement by a showing which cannot be refuted. The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for the two quarters of the years 1868 and 1869, comprised between the 31st of March and the 30th of September in each year:-FROM CUSTOMS.

Increase from customs
VHOM INTERNAL REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.
1869 \$106,538,471*18 1868 \$0,070,051*88
Increase from internal revenue, etc\$16,468,419:30
Total increase
1868. \$61,420,55540 1869. 39,326,651 68
Decrease in the army \$32,094,237:31
1868
Decrease in the navy. \$1,845,906-98

DIANS, PENSIONS, COST OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE. Decrease in civil service..... \$2,860,869.70 Total decrease. \$36,801,013-99 The above figures show the actual gain in the. receipts of internal revenue for the period alluded to is \$21,420,197.62, but the receipts from miscellaneous sources having materially decreased, the full gain of the internal revenue is not shown except when stated separately. Another fact deserves especial mention here.

\$709,385-92-a saving of 151g per cent. DISSATISFIED.

the past six months has been reduced from \$5,149,629:29 for the same period in 1868, to

\$4,350,243.87 in 1869, or a total reduction of

The cost of collecting the internal revenue

Leading Bemocratic Journals Take the President to Task-A Growl at Everything He has Done-His Appointments Criticized.

Our readers will not be surprised at the tone of these appended editorials, when they know that the journals publishing them are ultra-Democratic in principle, and have been picking at the President principle, and have been picking at t ever since his triumph over Seymour:— From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 23.

General Grant seemed to be a necessity to the Republican party when he was ununimously nominated by the representatives of that party in convention assembled for the Presidency. He could have got along very well as General Commanding the Armics, but the party could not get along well without him in the Presidential campaign. Upon herewing President to General seems to have had becoming President, the General seems to have had a full and clear appreciation of the independence of his position. So he made up the Cabinet, not of disringuished Republican politicians, but of his personal friends. They were all rather Republicans than otherwise, but the Cabinet was fearfully and won-derfully made. The charge has been made that defully made. The charge has been made that Cabinet appointments occurred because the gentlemen appointed had made presents to coneral Grant. We do not believe those presents had any induence with the President. They ought to have had an influence, and it should have prevented the appointments. It happened that several among the valued personal friends of the President gave him money, and that he, careless and indifferent as to that, placed them high in office. Not only in regard to his Cabinet, but throughout the country, the President displayed the vividness of his remembrance and the keemess of his gratitude to his personal and the keepness of his gratitude to his personal friends. When we come to count up the relatives he has appointed to office, they are not very nu-

he has appointed to office, they are not very numerous.

Fut he has appointed personal friends and the friends of friends and the friends of friends and the favorites of relatives to a degree that is not creditable to his sagacity as a man of the people. In his announcement that he did not intend to have a policy in conflict with the will of the reople he seems to have been catirely sincere. His conduct in office has given testinony of the strongest kind to that effect. Whatever may have been his shortcomings, he has not been burdened with a rolley. So easy is he on the duties of his office that te has abundant leisure, which he spends at the seasing and on the mountains.

Some matters, however, seem to demand the serious attention of the President. He has just received a loud warning of the porils by friends—the dangers of family influences—and the exceeding great hazard of familiarity with New York sharpers.

great hazard of familiarity with New) ork sharpers. In this part of the country the ladiance of the President's father has been absard and injurious. In New York we find a Mr. Corbin, known long ago in the Washington lobby and in Wall street as a shrewl and unscrupilous operator, who, a few months since assumed the position of brother-in-law to the President, and began presently to speculate in that relationship. It was his stock-in-traile, it gave him familiarity with Gould and Fisk, the most notorious of the Wall street gamblers. He assumed to be able to control appointments in New York. There is too much reason to believe that he did control some of them—perhaps that of General Butterfield a nong others.

was the guest of his brother heads and through New York, as he was in the habit of doing on his excursions, he was the guest of his brother he habit and this was entirely natural and proper, for Mrs. Corbin is his sis ter, who is most like him, and who has more influ ence over him than any other member of his family. This was Covington gossip before she was married, and her influence was felt here in important appoint-

ments previous to that event.

Failing to get his brother in-law committed in a Wall street speculation, Cerbin's next proceeding would, of course, be to induce Mrs. Grant to allow him to make a little money for her. If the President and his wife dabbled a little in stocks and gold at the suggestion and under the direction of their brother. suggestion and under the direction of their brotherin-law with a brown stone residence, evidently they were presently apprised that the transaction was not so distinguished by innocence as it had been represented to them by their brilliant and persuasive

President was in he took good care to get out, and it is quite possible that the consciousness that there had been an elaborate effort to use him had its influence in causing the peremptory order that he gave, as he says in the Bonner letter, for the sale of gold.

as he says in the Bonner letter, for the sale of gold. While the "bulls" were at work with the President the "bears" seem to have had the Secretary of the Treasury in hand, and gave him a fine dinner, with the view of plying him with overwhelming arguments why he should sell gold and crush out the rascals. These were reformers in the same sense that the late reformers in Hamilton county were so. They were quite as wicked as Fisk and Gould, Corbin or Butterfield. They were in another ring, that was all. Their game was to steal as "bears" instead of as "bulls."

of as "bulls."

Now, we hope that in all this the President will learn one useful lesson. It is in brief; that not only is personal government played out in monarchies, but that family influence will not serve any good purpose with a Chief Magistrate; that in his position all families of honest people must be on the same footing; that the Grants are not in the least better than other folks because he is President, but are rather to be discriminated against; that his personal friends must be judged by their fitness rather than their friendship. If he can learn this lesson speedily, and give evidence of his increase of knowledge, the people will be swift to forgive the errors already committed; but if he remains in this particular a dull scholar, the degree of popular impatience that he must encounter may at least surprise him a good deal. prise him a good deal.

prise him a good deal.

Grant, Butterfield, and the Recent Gold Speculations.

From the N. Y. Eccaing Post, Oct. 25.

General Butterfield may ask to be court-marfalled, and the President may, if he likes, grant his request. But in the meantime Butterfield ought at once to resign the place of Sub-Treasurer; and if he does not the President ought to suspend him. General Butterfield demands to be tried by a military court; who is to prefer charges against him? The President of the United States? But if the President formally charges him with malfensance in office, is he not bound to suspend him from office until the charges are disproved? The expedient of a trial by court-martial look suspicious to the public and is freegular, and smacks too much of military despotism to be relished by a free people. The civil officers of a free State ought not to be able thus to protect themselves behind a court of military officers; it is a bad precedent which General Butterfield seeks to set; one which may lead in time to the gravest and most dent which General Butterfield seeks to set; one which may lead in time to the gravest and most dangerous abuses. The President should be told by his triends that he ought not to cause a public seandal by retaining General Butterfield in the place which he holds. The appointment of military officers to purely civil service is in itself a praiseworthy custom. There was a general impression that on accepting the Sub-Treasurership Butterfield had resigned his place in the army. Certainly he ought to have done so; and if any one had asserted, when General Butterfield took charge of the Treasury, that he would, when charged with misconduct, seek refuge in a military court, the public would have been indignant. The President has been misled into making some poor appointments, such as that of General Sickles to Spain, that of Mr. Washburne to France, and now this of General Butterfield. He has so firm a hold of the public confidence that the people have been willing to overlook such mistakes; but they have not forgotten them; and it is not pradent in the ore of the put to be roots at a mistases; but they have not forgotten them; and it is not prudent in the President to put too great a strain upon the people's belief in him. To appoint an unit man to place is what probably every President may do, and is excusable. But to keep a man in place after his unitness has become a matter of public notoriety is more than any wise President will venture on. We trust, therefore that the roots. therefore, that the report is true which comes to us from Washington that the administration is now deberating upon a fit person to relieve General Butterfield. It need not deliberate long; it can choose from several eminent citizens of the necessary busi-

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Earthquakes on the Western Coast Towns Descried.

From all that can be learned, the western half of South America is a decidedly unpleasant place to live in. They say that every man, woman, and child who lives in the shadews of the Andes wears a frightened look; and well they all may, when they are in doubt as to whether in the next moment they will be prenitated into some vaxours fissure or crushed by a land-slide. Writes a correspondent from lima on the 27th ult .:-

"The coast towns may be truly said to be deserted, and almost all business is at a standstill. Many of the residents of Lima who can afford to withdraw themselves from the capital have moved off into the interior; whilst in their places we have numbers from Callao, the inhabitants of which city are almost all here in Bella-Vista, a small village about half way between this city

and the port. We have not experienced any shocks here recently, although in the south of the republic they continue to occur with great frequency, and it has been there observed that they are almost exclusively confined to the territory comprised within the affected to twentieth degrees of latitude. The small village of Chacinas, in the Department of Arequipa, was entirely destroyed on the 6th instant by a shock which, according to the Governor's report, lasted a and a half, and was stronger than that of of August, last year. The extent of coun try affected by this carthquake appears to have been very limited, for in other towns in the vicinity it was

Another correspondent writes on the 25th alt. from Guayaquil, in Equador: —

That some underground commotion is going on is pretty evident from the circumstance that and the Governor of the Province of iddressed the Government, stating that in that department large quantities of water are now before it was excessively and that this increase is always considered as the sure prelude of severe earthquakes. So satisfied is Government that something will occur, it has ordered the profects to have axes and spades ready for clearing away ruins: also, to see that provision dealers do not charge too high for their commodities; and furthermore bids the priests say mass every day for the prevention of the calamity, but upon no occasion to celebrate the services within the churches from the 25th of this month to the 10th of October, for fear of the edifices falling upon the congregations.

LOST.

The Massacre of an Entire Surveying Party by the Sloux. A telegram has announced in brief the murder of a surveying party, of which shocking event the following are fuller particulars:— From the Onutha Republican, Oct. 21. On the 26th September last, General Duncan's

command captured a Sloux squaw on the waters of the Republican river, together with several horses and ponies belonging to the Indians. A few days since this squaw and the property spoken of was brought into Fort McPherson. General Duncan communicates the statement of this squaw to the headquarters of the Department of the Piatte, which we have been kindly permitted to copy. It is

as follows:-"About the 20th of August, 1869, when cherries were first ripe, a band of Indians under Pawnee-Killer and Whistler crossed the Republican to move over to the Beaver. The crossing was made between Frenchman's Fork and Red Willow Creek.

"Four young men thraves were far in advance. One of them came back and reported that the other three had been killed by some white men, and that one white man had been killed by them. These white men were not soldiers. The squaws and the children went at once into the bushes on the river, and the men all went towards the Beaver, and did and the first an west lowards the peaver, and the not come back till dark. They said that they (the Indians) had killed five more of the white men, and destroyed two wagons, and the rest of the white men hid in the bushes. All the animals the white men had were taken, and their rations, of which hey had very few. The Indians saw no more of

This squaw was captured by General Duncan's This squaw was captured by General Duncan's command on the 26th of September. An officer returning from General Duncan's command came across the vacant camp spoken of, which was unstoubtedly the camp of Buck's surveying party. A letter from General Livingston, Surveyor-General of Nebraska, informs us that Buck's party were poorly armed, and in no condition to resist a formidable attack. That they have all been murdered, there is scarcely a doubt. Indeed, we regard the matter as definitely settles. Twelve more victims have therefore been added to the long catalogue of so distinguished by innocence as it had been represented to them by their brilliant and persuasive relative.

Messengers to Washington, Pennsylváhia, and arguments by J. Gould, and inquiries by Jim Fisk, meant something more than that any association of the President and his family in Wall street speculations was a simple, ordinary business affair. If the

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

Brutality of a Girl Teacher in a Western School.

One can hardly credit that a woman could so brutally conduct herself as the following article from the St. Louis Republican of the 21st instant allorses. leges:- Last week Mr. Edward Atkins came to St. Louis

from Chicago to take a position in the Republican newsroom, expecting his family to follow in a few weeks. Scarcely had he arrived when he received a weeks. Scarcely had he arrived when he received a despatch stating that his little boy, seven years of age, was very ill. While making preparations to return to Chicago, another message conveyed the sad and startling news that a younger child was not expected to live. Mr. Atkins reached Chicago on the morning of the 18th, and found his youngest child dead from congestion of the lungs. In regard to the condition of the other, the following extract from a hasty note, written by Mr. Atkins, tells a tale of atrocity enough to freeze the blood:

"Willie is very low, and we have but little hope of his recovery. He started to school well and strong. During school hours he violated one of the rules by playing with some of the boys, when the teacher (a woman) caught him by the hair and dragged him across the room, pounded him with a ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull! His

ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull! His right side is paralyzed from head to foot. The second day he had eight paroxysms in one hour. This morning he is a little easier."

The Chicago Times gives the name of the teacher as Adelaide Herricks, "represented to be a person about nineteen years of age and of a very violent and ungoverned temper." The Times, after giving an account of the manner of punishment, says:—

"After school the child went home and reported the treatment he had undergone. He complained of pain in the head; but it was not supposed to be anything serious until, some time in the night, brain lever set in, and the child became raving crazy. In the insanity of fever, the little one contianally cried out:—'Don't strike me! Oh, don't, don't strike me."

HYACINTHE.

Alna! Alack! He Ents Beef on Friday. The N. Y. Sun is assured now that Hyacinthe has proved his entire apostacy to the Catholic Church, This morning it aunounces a grave discovery to its

readers in these words:—

An incident occurred on Friday last in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which, though trivial in itself, affects the religious status of the ecclesiastical lion of this city, Pere Hyacinthe. On the afternoon of that day the distinguished Father walked with his usual dignity from his parlor to the magnificent dining hall of the establishment, and, having taken a chair at the festive board, hurriedly glanced at the bill of fare. It was a critical moment for the Carmelite for a hundred eyes were on him and as many carfor a fundred eyes were on him and as many cars were open. The Catholics around him expected and hoped that he would stand by his old faith and call for fish—but he didn't. He told the attendant behind his chair to give him a broiled tenderion steak; 'and,' said our Catholic informant, who was an eyewitness of the scene, 'he made no bones about it author.'

There is no rule more rigidly enjoined in the Catholic Church than abstinence from meat on Fri cathonic charges than abstinence from meat on Fri-days. It is a weekly commemoration of the first Good Friday, or the Crucifixion, and it is strictly observed by the disciples of the Church or Rome everywhere. The violation of this positive rule on the part of the great preacher of Notre Dame has been the subject of much quiet comment in the hotel, and it is regarded by Catholics and Protestants alike as an indication that Father Hyacinthe wi seen bid good-by to his former faith.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer Judges Ludlow and Peirce,
THE WELSH HOMICIDE.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of the young woman, Annie Peoples, who is charged with having taken the life of James Weish in the month of June, 1869. The accused is a slight, delicate girl of 19, and has earned a livelihood as an operative in a factory. On the part of the Commonwealth it was alleged that on the day of this occurrence she had been intoxicated, and the deceased, her cousin, had caused her to be arrested.

In the evening she returned euraged to the house where the deceased was lying upon a settee, and seizing a lighted coal-oil lamp threw it at him, it striking the wall above him and breaking it, and the

striking the wall above him and breaking it, and the burning oil failing upon his body, making horrible wounds upon his face, arms, breast, and head. He was hurried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where on the 23d of the same month he died. In answer to the 2ar of the same month he died. In answer to these allegations, as to the facts of the occurrence, the defense set forth that the prisoner was an honest, industrious, and respectable young woman, whose chief fault was a love of strong drink, in which, however, she induiged but seldom. On this occasion, being unaccustomed to drinking, she was most singularly affected, and had been treated brutally by the deceased, who had violently thrown her down and choked her until she was nearly suffo-cated. These, however, were not the principal points of contention between the prosecution and defense. It was proven by the Commonwealth that at the hospital the deceased was under the treatment of Dr. Hewson, who applied what is known as the "earth remedy," which is the application to the wounded parts of pure clay earth, ground into a fine Some of the burns, particularly the one upon the

bridge of the nose, were deep, extending through the three layers of skin and forming alcers, and the atient was very irritable and suffering most pains. This earth powder was placed upon them and as the suppuration from them saturated it, close akes were formed, which were sometimes reand supplied by new layers of the powder, and some-times covered by additional coatings. This was con-tinued upon the face and hands, but for a short time carboile acid glycerine dressing for the anus was substituted. The patient was at first placed in a long light ward, with some thirty or forty other patients, where the ties swarmed in such numbers that every day a basin fell of them, that had been poisoned, were swept up from the floor. Evidently sons were constantly used to keep the flies away Great numbers of maggots appeared in the wound which, though removed, continued to return, until sinally he had to be removed to a dark ward. Here the earth dressing was taken our and the cold-water wash was used, and in a few days the patient died. This remedy, Dr. Hewson maintained, was in most cases an effective one; it could be said that the properties of the earth were such as themselves to act upon the wound and heal it, for many of the reme-dies used by physicians could not be explained as to their immediate and direct action upon the affected parts; but the clay was a must secure protection t the wound from the open air, and the patient in this case assured him that when this clay was first ap-plied it gave him great relief.

The wounds were deemed fatal and caused death.
The defense, in this regard, started with the assertion that the injuries were not necessarily fatal, and death resulted not from them, but from mattreatdeath resulted not from them, but from maltreatment in the use of this remedy which had been condemned and discontinued by the medical faculty. There was nothing in the clay to assist nature, and it increased the pain of the patient. It caused a most disgusting oder, which must have impeded a more perfect treatment.

The first object of physicians in treating such cases was to relieve the patient of his pain, and there were known remedies which had this effect, but which however, were not used. After the

but which, however, were not used. After the patient had been reduced and torfured by maggots, he was removed to the dark room in the basement, the atmosphere of which was bad, and a stream of water turned upon the wounds, which gave a great shock, and the patient died.

This clay was the cause of such a multitude of

maggots, for it seemed, more than any other dressing used, to attract the files, which dropped live maggots upon it; and when this was removed from the cases in the ward, not another one was to be found in any of the cases. This dressing was renewed and continued up to his death.

This case was one in which the mry would have

This case was one in which the jury would have to decide whether the life of James Weish was taken by Annie Peoples or by the medical men at the Pennsylvania Hospital; for the defense maintaine that the wounds were not morial, but could easily enough have been cured; but the doctors who attended him treated him with an experimen which the whole profession have rejected as pueril and injurious, and from the effects of such treat ment and the utolent shock given to the patient alrendy shattered system, lockjaw set in and h

The attendance of physicians at Court was unusually large, the interest to them being great, and they were anxious to see whether a jury in open court would condemn by their versict a mole of treatment of late invention and use in their practice. At the close of our report the trial had not been concluded

-Franklin's autobiography has been printed in Florence.

-The son of Prince Lucien Murat has run off ... The evidence against Traupmann, the Pantin murderer, accumulates fast.

-There are some fears that after all the Suc Canal is not deep enough. -The English Church has decided against allowing extemporaneous prayers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Johnson's Aspirations-He Wants to be Delegate to Tennessee's Constitutional Convention-Great Sale of Real Estate in the West-The Baltimore City Hall Imbroglio.

Brutal Exhibition on the Pacific Coast The Massachusetts Republicans Dodging Prohibition-Western Express Consolidations,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM THE SOUTH.

Johnson Very Sore Over His Defeat—He Will Try to be a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention—He Eyes the Gubernatorial Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26 .- Andrew Johnson is still in Nashville, and gossip is busy as to what part he will next play. The rumor is current Ithat he will be a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and be the leading spirit of

His friends throw out mysterious hints that he will come out all right after awhile, which probably means that he will be Brownlow's successor whenever that functionary shuffles off the mortal coll, or in case the Senatorial parson persists in clinging to life, then Audy will run for the Governor's chair the next chance. Johnson is andoubtedly sore over his defeat, and lays the blame, it is said, at the door of Edmund Cooper, because that gentleman saw fit to support his own brother.

He undoubtedly felt under obligations to Johnson, but did not consider them sufficiently strong to carry his vote when his brother was the rival candidate. It has not yet been decided when the Constitutional Convention is to meet, but it will likely convene before the first of next year. The Legislature is passing through its business pretty rapidly, and among other reforms is cutting down expenses in every possible

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Republicans The Question of Prohibition Podged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Oct. 26 .- The address of the Republican State Central Committee issued this morning, is a brief document. After referring to the nature and interest of its opponents, it concludes:-"Fellow-citizens, our ticket is before you, and our principles are known to you all. Questions of local administration we leave where they belong, to the wisdom of the Legislature. The great party of which we are a branch will not concern itself with contingencles impossible now to foresee. We belong to and are bound to support that national administration which rallies around President Grant and holds up the hands of his Secretaries in their efforts to secure peace, to pay the debt of the country, to bring back prosperity to our business, and to enlarge and diversify our industrial

Magruder on Maximilian. General Magrader repeated his lecture on 'Maximilian in Mexico" last evening. Many of the audience applauded the sentiments of the lecture, especially in the reference to Rebel generals. The name of General Grant was received with a significant scantiness of applause. The New Hampshire Reform School.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Augusta, Me., Oct. 26,-Mr. Wm. E. Gould, of Portland, has been appointed a trustee of the State Reform School in place of F. C. Woodman,

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland State Fair. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 .- This is a partial holiday here. The military turned out in large numbers. Some companies from different adjoining counties are present. The parade will be highly imposing. Governor Bowie reviews the troops at Mt. Vernon Place. Thousands of spectators were present. Afterwards the entire column took up the line of march for the Agricultural Fair. Thousands of strangers are in the city, and the hotels are well filled. The display at the Fair was very fine. Thousands have gone to see it. President Grant being obliged to visit Philadelphia to-day could not be at the cattle show, and fears that he will anable to do so, as he must remain in Philadelphia until Saturday. He will, however, if possible, try and be present on Friday next. Members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries from Washington have consented to attend the show on Thursday next, which will be the greatest day.

Local Election. Our municipal election occurs to-morrow, and there is much excitement. The Democrats are demoralized, Republicans united, and Workingmen active.

Change in Council. Old City Council adjourn flually to-day and

turns over much of its dirty work for the incoming one to adjust. Cool and delightful weather.

The Baltimore Produce Market. DALTIMORS, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and normally fac. No sales. Flour dull and weak: quotations normally unchanged. Wheat very dull; prime to choice red. \$1-40x1-13. Corn dull; old. \$1-10x1-15. new, 95c. 681. Cars dull at 55x5c. Rye. \$1-10x1-12. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, \$1-21.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. The Brutal Contest Between Riley and Cannon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 .- The Riley-Cannon prize-fight took place to-day in Marion county. One of the steamers engaged to convey spectators to the ground was detained by the police as she was about leaving this city, but the authorities of San Francisco could not prevent the fight. A large number of persons went to the battle-ground in row-boats and sailing vessels. the locality selected being but a short distance from here, though beyond the county limits. Sixty-three rounds were fought, when darkness interrupted the proceedings and the fight was declared drawn. Cannon was severely punished. but Riley suffered slight injuries only,

FROM THE WEST.

Immense Sale of Property - Malfensance in Office-A Journalist Off for Europe.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 26,-The great sale of the Switzer-Pratt property was closed yesterday. The entire proceeds amounted to \$1,250,000. The sale occupied five days. The property consisted of several farms in the vicinity of the city, and buildings and blocks in town. Most of the property was parchased by the original proprietor.

C. E. Solomon, County Engineer, who beat U. S. Grant for the position in 1855, having held it ever since, is likely to be removed, grave charges of misappropriation having been preferred against him. The County Court have investigated the matter, and the indications are that Solomon will lose the office.

Peter L. Foy, editor of the Econing Dispatch, and formerly Postmaster of St. Louis, left here yesterday for Paris, Intending to be absent one

FROM THE PLAINS.

Movements of General Thomas and Cyrus W. Field-Emigrant Mormons. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMARA, Oct. 26.-General Thomas arrived from the East en route for the Pacific coast yesterday afternoon. He leaves here to-day. Cyrus W. Field and party arrived from Denver yesterday morning. Mr. Field started East vla Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at 2 P. M. There was a heavy wind storm here all day yesterday, the thermometer ranging at from 10 deg. to 20 deg. above zero. Three hundred and fifty Mormons, comprising the last party of emigrants for this season, started for Salt Lake Sunday evening.

A New Express Route. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Oct. 26 .- Hughes & Co.'s Express has commenced running a weekly line of coaches between this city and Evans, the present terminus of the Denver Pacific Rallroad. The weather continues cold, with a prospect of

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

another storm.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Consols 93° for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, \$1° ; of 1865, old, \$1° ; of 1867, \$2° ; 10-40s, 76° ; Erle R. R., 21° ; Illinois Central, 97° ; Great Western, 25. American stocks stoods.

stecks steady.

Laverroot, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton steady.

Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 123, d. The
sales to-day are estimated at 19,000 bales. Corn,

30s. 3d. LONDON, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Sugar, 29s. 3d. adoat, PARIS, Oct. 26—A. M.—The Paris Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 71f. 55c. ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.
Buest, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Lafayette from New York. LONDONDERRY, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Peru-

vian, from Quebec.

vian, from Quebec.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Oct. 26—1 P. M.—Consols, 93% for money, and 95% 695% for account; Eric R. R., 21%; Illinois Central, 97%.

Liverroot, Oct. 26—1 P. M.—California white Wheat, 108, 6d.; red winter Wheat, 98, 5d. 698, 6d. Receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 26,000 quarters of American.

MARCHESTEE, Oct. 26—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics are steady. are steady. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26-2 P. M.—The Cotton sales for

FRANKPORT, Oct. 26-1230 P. M .- U. S. bonds are firm at 87%.

HAVEE, Oct 26.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and affoat.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 26.—Money easy at 6@7.

Stocks steady, with limited business. Gold has ranged between 130 and 130%, with rather a bearish feeling, said to be owing to the reversal of former bull tactics by Admiral Fisk. This is a report which needs confirmation. Governments steady but dull. The Gold Exchange Bank is paying 25 per cent. to-day.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 26.—Stocks steady. Money 6
67 per cent. Gold, 130 ... Five twentles, 1862, conpon, 1207; do. 1864, do., 1184; do. 1865, do., 1194; do. do., new, 1174; do. 1867, 1174; do. 1868, 1174;
Ten-fortles, 1074; Virginia 68, new, 53; Missouri 68, 876; Canton Company, 53%; Camberland preferred, 28%; New York Central, 188; Erie, 30 ...; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 1714; Michigan Central, 1224; Michigan Southern, 924; Illinois Central, 1385; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 1064; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1844; Western Union Telegraph, 363. New York Stock Market.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cotton declining; sales of 500 bales at 265.c. Flour steady; sales of 9000 bbls Wheat quiet; white Michigan, \$150; winter red, \$140@143; Corn firmer and advanced 162c.; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1 \$1 00, quiet; sales of 16,000 bushels at 610000c. quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$31-25@31@77₂. Lard steady at 177₄@18c. Whisky quiet at \$1-21.

FECHTER.

He is Coming Here.

Feehter, the German tragedian, whom Diesens would have immortalized, is coming. The New York World of this morning publishes the follow-

g:A fresh crop of announcements about the coming
Fechier, the actor, to this country is growing
nely. He will now be off and on for a month, and set down for any mouth out of the twelve for half a dozen theatres in town. We trust that Mr. Fechter will either come or stay away, and, having made up cery important—news, anembarrassed by the canardo of the agents and advertisers. The following letter, which appears in the London Orchestra, is only valuable as an indication by reason of its Similar announcements have appeared in that sheet Y month during the past year: -PARK ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, N. W., 10th Octo-

er, 1869.—I have made up my mind, and mean to cave for America, in the Russia, in December next, As you kindly offered me to do so, you can announce this most positively to your friends. I will not be bound by any engagement, but remain open to all. Thanks for your brotherly help in the matter, and CHARLES FECHTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869. The bank statement of yesterday is not likely The bank statement of yesterday is not likely to affect the condition of our money market, as it contains no material element of change. There is, a very slight increase in loans, specie, and legal tenders, and a falling off in the deposits, but they are too triding to call for notice. Considering the heave draughts being made upon them for the South and West, it is satisfactory to see that our banks are able to hold their own, indicating that the receipts and remittances from and to these points are preity evenly balanced, as we suspected.

and remittances from and to these points are pretty evenly balanced, as we suspected.

We notice in the last weekly statement of the New York banks a heavy falling off in their resources, amounting to over \$2,000,000, and a disposition to expand loans notwithstanding—a feature which, in some probable contingencies, might, if persevered in, create a general money stringency. In the present precarious condition of the money market, there can be no doubt that a prudent contraction is the correct policy of the banks, and we are glad to notice a disposition here to pursue it until all danger is passed.

There is no change in the rates to-day which de-Gold is dull and weak at 150 . Government secu-rities attract so little attention that our quotations are entirely those current in New York. Prices this morning are a little oil.

There was a fair business effected in stocks this morning, and prices with but few exceptions are

without quotable change. State loans were unchanged. The third series sold at 109. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100%. Reading Railroad was dull but steady, with sales at 48½648½, b. o. Norristown Railroad sold at 70½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52½; Minehill Railroad at 53½; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at 117½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½6120, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 40 was bid for Second and Third.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119 \@1194; 5-208 of 1862, 120 \@1204; do., 1864, 118 \@1194; do., 1865, 1194 \@1194; do., 1865, 1194 \@1194; do., July, 1865, 1174 \@1174; do., do., 1867, 1174 \@1174; do., 1868, 1174 \@1174; 10-408, 108 \@1084; 68, 1074 \@108; Gold, 1894.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 119 % (2019); do. 1862, 120 % (2120); do. 1864, 118 % (2119); do. 1865, 119 % (2110); do. 1865, new, 117 % (2117); do. 1867, do. 117 % (2117); do. 1868, do., 117 % (2117); job 1968, do., -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

—NARCE & DADNER, Dankers, 12-97. Gold quotations as follows:— 10-00 Å. M. 130% 12-40 P. M. 180% 11-25 " 130% 12-47 " 130% 12-00 M. 130%

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

From the Herald. "The money market was more active, and the rate on call ranged from six to seven per cent, with exceptions at five per cent, the increased activity being due to the fact that the Sub-Treasury sales of gold will drain the banks this week of about a million and a half of currency. It will be seen by a report in another column that General Butterfield has resigned the Assistant Treasureship, but the fact was not known on the street this afternoon up to the close of husiness. Commercial paper was still without negosigned the Assistant Treasureship, out the fact was not known on the street this afternoon up to the close of business. Commercial paper was still without negotiation except at extreme rates, the range of discount being from nine to lifteen per cent, for prime acceptances. Foreign exchange closed weak at 109½ for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109½ for sight sterling bills. Sales on the street were made at 109¼ for the former grade. The gold market was feverish on a small volume of business, the general tendency of the speculation being to lower prices. Loans of cash gold were made at six to four per cent for carrying. The Receiver of the Gold Bank gave notice to-day that he will, on and after to-morrow, pay an additional twenty-five per cent, of the adjusted claims against the institution, making seventy-five per cent, in all that will have been paid the creditors.

"The exports of specie at this port last week were: Total for the week.

\$50,166
Previously reported.

\$14,702,829

Total since Jan. 1, 1869..... \$14,737,936 Same time, 1868. Same time, 1867. 2,700,886
Same time, 1860. 8,392,249

"The Government market was very dull and declined with the fall in gold, closing with the following quotations last evening: —United States currency sixes, 167% 607%; do. sixes, 1881, registerest, 119% 6119%; do. do., coupon, 1881, registerest, 119% 6119%; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 120% 6121; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119% 119%; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119% 119%; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 111% 6117%; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 111% 6117%; do. do. coupon, 1868, do., 117% 6117%; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 107% 6108; do., coupon, 1868, do., coupo 2,700,886

iotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. ... 1884,
N. Y. Central R. ... 1884,
N. Y. and Eric R. ... 303,
Ph. and Rea. R. ... 96 Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 684,
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 923,
Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 81,
Cle, and Pitt. R. ... 100,
Chi. and N. W. com. 713,
Chi. and N. W. pref. 84,
Chi. and R. I. R. ... 1061,
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. 842,
Pacific M. S. ... 50%

Warket steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26 .- The Flour market continues quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, including superfine, at \$5.50@5.75, extras at \$6@6.25, Northwestern extra family at \$6.37 1/6.7, Pennsylvania do. do., at \$6.25 66.75, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$7637.56, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands at \$7:50@8:50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6 7 barrel. The Wheat market is quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 2 cents & bushel lower. Sales of 1500 The Wheat market is quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 2 cents a bushel lower. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.4800 1.4800 1.400 and 1600 bushels Indiana white at \$1.400. Rye is steady at \$1.05001.10 p bushel for Western. Com is steady at \$1.05001.10 p bushel for Western. Com is steady at \$1.05001.10 p bushel for Western. Com is steady at \$1.05001.10 p bushels western mixed at \$4.0000.00 and 4000 bushels Western mixed at \$4.0000.00 p, the the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 57.0058. Barley is less active. 1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1.24001.25, and 500 bushels four-rowed at \$1.40001.45.

bushels two-rowed New 1013 20145.
500 bushels four-rowed at \$140@145.
500 bushels four-rowed at \$140@145. Bark has again declined. 30 stron was taken at \$32.50 \$2 top. Whisky is quiet: 25 barrels wood-bound Western sold at \$1.18, and iron-bound do. at \$1.20.

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

New York, Oct. 26.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Saranak, Turley, 49 days from Liverpool, with midse to Cope Erothers.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with midse to Henry Winser & Co. Passed off Brandywine, a barque and a full rigged brig, names unknown.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque Astrea, Hillel, 58 days from London, with midse, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. barque James Ives, Foster, from Beston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Br. brig Ida, Horner, 39 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Brig Golden Lend, Dow, 4 days from Boston, in ballast o. J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, in ballast o. J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Alpha, Muncon, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with mose, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr W. W. Marcy Chambion, from New York, Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from New York, Schr Chrust, Heath, from New York, Schr Chrust, Heath, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Boston.
Schr F. W. Johnston, Marts, from Boston.
Schr G. B. McFarland, McFarland, from Beston.
Schr G. B. McFarland, McFarland, from Beston.
Schr J. G. Balcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrashor, from Fall River.
Schr Adelaide. Endicott, from Providence.
Schr F. Nowell, Fenninore, from Providence.
Schr F. Nowell, Fenninore, from Providence.
Steaming America. Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, baving in tow ship Saranak, from Liverpool, and barque Astrea, from London.

BELOW.

Me. Thomas Eldridge, pilot, reports having seen a bacque, name unknown, beating in the Capes of the Dela-ware yesterday merning.

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniaia, Hoxie, before reported at New Orleans 21th inst., was up to return 30th—not as before.

Harque Dr. C. Tupper, Coffil, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 21th inst.

Barque Demetra, Rose, hence for Konigaberg, at Elsinore 10th inst.

Barque Linda, Phelan. 27 days from Milk river, Ja., at New York yesterday. Had four men diad of yellow fever in port, two on passage, and one sick on arrival.

Hrig Alvarado, Barrett, honce, at Halifax 33d inst. Schr Adele, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.

Schr J. S. & L. O. Adams, Price, hence, at Liverpool 11th instant.

instant.
Schrs Revenue, Nickerson: Eliza Williams, Cornish;
and Ella, Gray, hence, at Boston 20d inst.