Writes a correspondent to the New York Times, from Spring Valley, New York:—
The murder of Joachim Fuerter, near the station in this village, in March last, has been a prolific source of anxious conjectures and surmises since the first discovery of that crime. The Coroner's inquest, with the arrest of Antoine Maurer, and the recovery of the mordered man's effects, rather in-creased and aggravated, instead of allaying, the universal excitement, and now that the the universal excitement, and now that the assassin has received his impartial trial and has heard his sentence—to be hanged by the neck for his crime—the people are even yet unsatisfied with their knowledge of the circumstances that attended the perpetration of the deed. Maurer was consigned to his cell in the County jail at New City, preserving still the coof indifference and making positive denial of guilt—a denial that was as circumstantial and clear as the proofs against him were direct and conclusive. Gradually he has admitted fact after fact, until last evening he made a confession reciting the entire story.

confession reciting the entire story.

When the sentence was pronounced, Maurer exhibited as little emotion as he had during the trial, but as the days wore on he became more and more affected, and he began gradually to let the story out. Last evening one of the Deputy Sheriffs visited his cell when, in answer to Inquiries, Maurer gave the

cell when, in answer to inquiries, Maurer gave the following statement:—

"I heard a loud voice last night (Oct. 28) telling me that I must own up. I don't want to be left alone again till I tell somebody the truth. I did kill Fuerter, and I am very sorry for it. But I had help. I will not tell who helped me. We went to Krauss house and struck Fuerter's window with a pole. He came to the window, and we told bim if he would come down we would give him some money—the money that I owed him. Presty soon he came down, and we walked off together. We sat down in a little while, about 12 o'clock, and my friend had a bottle of whisky. We each of us drank from it, and Fuerter got presty drunk. Taen my friend and I led him 15whisky. We each of us drank from it, and Fuerter got presty drunk. Then my friend and I led him towards the woods, and I struck him with a stave that I carried in my hand. We took off his clothes and got some water and washed him. Then we put some clean clothes on him and carried him out into the field. We took what we supposed was all the money he had. We killed him to get his money, for we were both very hard up. My friend took the money, twenty francs, and I took the clothes, which I afterwards pawned. We then washed ourselves and went away."

The refusal of Maurer to tell who helped him do The refusal of Maurer to tell who helped him do
the deed seems to be impossible to overcome, but a
clue is said to be possessed which there is every
reason to hope will end in the arrest of his co-murderer. To-day officers from our county are in New
York, where the guilty man is supposed to be, hunting on the trail which they think they have obtained.

I have thus given you the first and last of one of
those deep tragedies such as Germans and Frenchmen such as Maurer—for he has the blood of both
nations in his veins—had, until recently, almost the
monopoly. Hard, almost unconscious villainy such
as this man has shown in his crime and in his persismonopoly. Hard, almost unconscious viliatily such as this man has shown in his crime and in his persistent denial of it, has but few parallels in the history of murder here, but they have their counterpart—I might say their highest exempification—in the tragedy that now excites France. To compare Maurer with Traupmann would be a study interesting to the student of the worst phase of marking and in some student of the worst phase of mankind, and to some of them it may yet furnish a theme. There is, if the supposition of Traupmann's guilt be correct, the same cool, well-devised, and well-matured plan, the same flendishness in the commission of the crime, the same end in view—which was the prospect of gain alone. The oversights by which they were both detected were similar, and are indeed characteristic of every grade and character of assassin. student of the worst phase of mankind, and to some

HILDEBRAND.

The Notorious Missouri Omlaw Sues for Peace -An Authentic Sketch of his Career. The St. Louis Democrat of the 27th inst. contains the following relative to the greatest of Western

A letter was received in this city a day or two ago from Sam. Hildebrand, the notorious outlaw, stating that he had come to the conclusion that he could no longer keep up a war against the whole country, and begging to be "let alone." He promises that he will never more molest anybody, and will in future act like an honest and peaceable man.

Hils letter is in the names of some of the friends of Hildebrand—gentlemen who served in the Confede-rate army, and will no doubt be published. An effort is also being made to raise a subscription for the outlaw, to set him up in his new home. We are not Phis letter is in the hands of some of the friends of outlaw, to set him up in his new home. We are not prepared to say whether Governor McClurg, Colonel Bowen, and the people of St. Francois county are willing to allow the outlaw to pass the remainder of his days in peace, or whether he will be followed to his new abode and brought to justice.

Last night we met with Judge Sebastian, of Farmington, who has known flildebrand for many years. The Judge gave us a short sketch of the career of this most daring and desperate outlaw of modern times, and as it is doubtless strictly true, we publish some of the facts.

Hildebrand is an illiterate backwoodsman, unable to read or write, and the letter in circulation here must have been written by somebody else. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Hildebrand went to Arkansas and joined the half-civilized band of Jeff. Thompson. He made a business of stealing and running off horses, and Jeff was strongly inclined to hang him, if he could have caught him. Finding that the rude soldiery of the "Swamp Fox" were d sposed to punish him for his misdeeds, Hildebrand eit the army and came up into Southeast Missouri

as a bushwhacker.

He continued to steal horses from the farmers, and made no distinction between the property of friends and foes. He shot his partner in the bush-whacking business, and the German troops in the county inished the man soon afterwards. Hilde-brand also killed Rowan, and Rowan's son, in retali-ation, killed Hildebrand's brother. Hildebrand killed an old man named Ringer, and shot young Mcliva ne while he was at work in his field. How many men he killed is not known, but his last victim was Mc-

Clain, whom he shot only a few months ago.

A good deal of sympathy has been excited in behalf of Hildebrand by stories of his wrongs—the burning of his mother's house, the killing of his brothers, and the persecution of his whole family; but Judge Sebastian assures us that Sam was the first aggressor, and was never librated before he

drat aggressor, and was never ill-used before he committed depredations upon others.

About two weeks ago Hildebrand went to Farmington, at night, and removed his wife and six children. He crossed the Mississippi at Rush Tower, in skiffs, and is now in Southern Illinois. Mrs. Hildebrand had an interview with Judge Sebastian just before the removal, and she assured him that her husband would never more molest any one, as he was tired of being constantly pursued and in danger of his life. A few weeks ago Hildebrand came one night to the store of Judge Sebastian, in Farming-ton, and made the Judge walk backwards into a side

room, keeping his eye steadily fixed apon him He had four revolvers in his belt. He wanted two canisters of gubpowder, having obtained three at another store; but the Judge did not have the article needed. Hildebrand expressed his desire to abandon his mode of life, and live at peace with the world. When asked why he acted so badly, he re-plied that he had commenced, and had thought he

It is to be hoped that the Southeast is permanently rid of the most audacious outlaw that ever preyed upon a community, and that we shall hear no more of Sam Hildeorand.

COWHIDED.

Public Castigation of a New York "Times"

Correspondent.

Journalists have no manuality from the ills of every sort that befall humanity, as the following despatch to the New York Republic will testify: despatch to the New York Republic will testify:—
Washington, Oct. 29.—Lorenzo Litteton Crounse,
the chief of the New York Times Bureau of Correspondence in this city, was publicly cowhided this
morning in front of his office on Fourteenth street,
opposite Willord's, by Henry Marston, Esq., of New
York city, late Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue
in the Sixth New York district. The castigation
was laid on without any reservation whatever, and
the affair is the talk of the capital.

The offense was most heinous, being nothing less
than a vindictive assault in the columns of the Times
of the 23d of last August, in a letter from Saratoga,
written by Crounse, and signed "Cymon," in the

written by Crounse, and signed "Cymon," in the course of which a coarse, unprovoked, and grossly ungentlemsnly series of references were made to the wife of the gentleman who to-day cowhided the

pondent. lady was referred to in particular and unmis The lady was referred to in particular and unmis-takable terms as "Anonyma" and as a "lobbyess," such assertions being a wanton slander on one of the best conducted, accomplished and beautiful wemen whom New York has ever contributed to the society of the nation. Mr. Marston, at the time of this letter, secured Mr. Bigelow's promise to dis-miss the correspondent of the Times. That not having been done, Mr. Marston took the vindication into his own hands, and coming on from New York into his own hands, and coming on from New York last night, vigorously lashed the shoulders and face of the oriender with a new cowhide to-day.

CONFESSED.

CONFESSED.

A Murderer's Statement of a Herrible Crime, Writes a correspondent to the New York Times, from Spring Valley, New York:—
The murder of Joachim Fuerter, near the station in this village, in March last, has been a prolific source of anxions conjectures and surmises since Greeley.

Crounse and Mr. Marston are just equal in size, and there is no disparity except in spunk, Crounse proving a bad defendant. The objectionable letter was the latest of a stries of newspaper attacks, without provocation, which have been written against Mrs. Marston for two years past, and now the just retaliations are setting in apace. There may be more of this sort of thing to do; if so, it will be done. Crounse and Mr. Marston are just equal in size, and there is no disparity except in spunk, Crounse proving a bad defendant. The objectionable letter was the latest of a stries of newspaper attacks, without provocation, which have been written against Mrs. Marston for two years past, and now the just retaliations are setting in apace. There may be more of this sort of thing to do; if so, it will be done. Crounse and Mr. Marston are just equal in size, and there is no disparity except in spunk, Crounse and Mr. Marston are just equal in size, and there is no disparity except in spunk, Crounse proving a bad defendant. The objectionable letter was the latest of a stries of newspaper attacks, without provocation, which have been written against Mrs. Marston for two years past, and now the just retaliations are setting in apace. There may be more of this sort of thing to do; if so, it will be done. Crounse is the companion and puffer of Doorkeeper Dent, and a man who has done many things unworthy of true journalism. At present he suffers too much to characteristics and surmises since

DISASTER.

Four Persons Burned to Death in New York.

Four Persons Burned to Death in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this marning.

Shortly after 7 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the building No. 63 Liberty street, occupied by the Paterson Iron Company and A. S. Raymond, printer, the latter occupying the second floor, and the former the first. The third floor was vacant, and the fourth was occupied in part by the janitor and his family. The firemen reached the spot within a few moments of the first alarm, and in a short time subdued the flames, which did not accomplish any great amount of damage, although the water destroyed considerable property, and somewhat injured the building. When the building was inspected after the fire, a most forrible sight greeted the eyes of the liremen. In a room on the fourth floor, whose door had to be broken open, they found the bodies of a man and woman and two smail children, all horribly burned and charred. The woman and children lay in one corner of the room, joined together in a close embrace, while the man lay a few feet from the door. It is supposed, from the fact that the door was icked on the inside, that the man, who was the janitor of the building, hearing the alarm of fire, and seeing the firemen about to enter the house, retired iccked on the inside, that the man, who was the janitor of the building, hearing the alarm of fire, and seeing the firemen about to enter the house, retired to his apariment for the purpose of preparing for flight, and locked the door to guard against intrusion. He was seen on the street a few moments before the fire, with a bunch of keys in his hand, and had probably just finished locking up the building for the night. The other victims were his wife and children. It is supposed that the smoke had suffocated them before the flames reached them. The family were well known in the neighborhood, by sight; but strange to say, no one could be found who knew their names. The one could be found who knew their names. bodies were removed to the Second Precinct station-house, where they were viewed by Coroner Flynn. The building is owned by Frederick Marquand of No. 43 Wall street, but as this gentleman was absent from the city, his brother, Mr. Heary Marquand, was from the city, his brother, Mr. Henry Marquand, was telegraphed for by Captain De Camp, that the name of the victims might be ascertained if possible. The children, a boy and girl, were respectively six and twelve years of age, but he parents were so charred and disfigured as to render an estimate of their ages an atter impossibility. While the bodies lay at the station-house many persons, led thither by a carlosity more revolting than that which leads men to executions and prize fights, applied for permission to view them, but Captain De Camp very properly refused to grant their request. As the building is located in a business locality, which is deserted after dark by all save janitors, it was very difficult to collect any insave janitors, it was very difficult to collect any information relative to the sad affair. It was thought that the fire originated in Mr. Raymond's printing office, although of this there is no proof. The Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day, will probably develop the full facts.

EXPOSED.

The Tricks of a Spiritual Medium.

Last evening, at the Everett Rooms, Dr. W. T. Von Last evening, at the Everett Rooms, Dr. W. T. Von Vicck gave an expose of the manner in which so-called spiritual mediums perform the tricks by which they deceive the public into the belief that they, the mediums, are in actual communion with spirits.

After showing that he could produce the mysterious rappings of the Fox girls, which he explained was done by contraction of the muscles, Dr. Van Vicck entered a cabinet like that used by the Davenports, and, after having his hands bound securely, as it appeared, behind him, to a staple in the cabinet, he played on musical instruments, drank a glass of water placed on his lap, tied and untied a strip of cloth placed round his neck, and finally cut himself

cloth placed round his neck, and finally cut himself loose from his bonds. A number of other tricks of a similar character were performed without a single failure, and in quite as good style as the Davenports perform theirs.

Dr. Van Vieck's explanations of the modus operandi

of these manifestations it would be impossible to give without practical illustrations. It must suffice to say that the doctor showed that sometimes by slipping his hands through the cords, and sometime by slipping the cords up his arms, he was enabled to hands free, and that very few knots, however secure they may appear, are really so. As proof of this, knots made with great care by persons in the audience were slipped by Dr. Van Vleck with per-

To-night the doctor will explain, at the Everett Rooms, in Broadway, the manner in which the cele-brated medium, Foster, performs his deceptions. All who have any lingering belief in spiritualism, so called, should go.

ALASKA INDIANS. The Want of Schools. From the Alasca Times, Oct. 18.

Anatootz and other head men of the Sitka tribe of ndians had an interview with Vincent Colyer, the United States Indian Commissioner, at the head quarters of the commanding General of the Depart nent of Alaska on Tuesday last. General ment of Alaska on Tuesday last. General Davis, Colonel Brady, Dr. Balley, and Captain McIntyre, of the army, and Madame the widow of Michalon late chief of the Sitkas, were present, Messrs. David Shirpser, Sukoff, and William Phillips acted as interpreters. The object of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools as an interpreter of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools as an interpreter of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools as an interpreter of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools as an interpreter of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to ascertain if the meeting was to ascertain if the meeting was to ascertain if the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to ascertain if the meeting was to ascertain in the meeting was to ascertain in the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was a supplication of the meeting was to be considered as a supplication of the meeting was a suppli established among them; a sanitary supervision exercised over their village; and an hospital and medical attendance provided for them. To all of these proposals the Sitkas gratefully as-sented, promising to uss their best endeavors to secure the attendance of their children and unto secure the attendance of their chanter and the employed grown people at schools, and to find help to aid the Sanitary Superintendent in his efforts to cleanse and improve their village. They consented also to a grant of land on the hill-top for the erection of a new market for their benefit and the people's convenience, and agreed to remove such of their dead as might be in the way of the new enterties. terprise. When the question was asked if they wished for a freer traffic in whisky for their tribe, they said most emphatically that they did not, and they said most emphatically that they did not, and gave that as the cause of a riotous distubance in their viliage the night before. The interview was a most agreeable one, and "pot latching" or entertainment was resorted to. They are very intelligent Indians, and Mr. Colyer says, "quite equal to any that he has seen in his extended tours in the Indian countries of the United States."

IN CHAINS.

Inhuman Treatment of a Naval Prisoner. From the N. Y. World of this morning.

A year ago Robert D. Bogart was a clerk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the 1st of December a de-falcation of \$6000 was discovered at the yard, and Bogart was charged with being the guilty party. He left the country and went to Cuba, whither he was pursued and brought back to the Navy Yard and ried by court-martial. Yesterday he was handed over to United States Marshal Dollon for trial, the secretary of the Navy having decided that the nava authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter. Bo-gart tells a story which, if true, shows the indiction of great and unnecessary cruelty on him by the naval officers having him in charge. He says that, for the first fortnight of his confinement in the Ver-mont, he was loaded with double chains. At the same time a marine, with loaded musket, stood mard over him. The commonest prison fare was urnished him. He was treated like a convicted clon in every respect. His friends were not allowed to see him without special permission of the Secre-tary of the Navy. Representations were made to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to this cruel treat-ment, and Bogart was allowed the freedom of the Irons were removed from his wrists, but those on his ankles he wore constantly, from the 26th of July until he was given into the custody of Marshal Dollon yesterday.

Our Oarsmen.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 29. We some time since referred to the victory won at Cherhourg by a crew of the United States steam frigate Sabine, under Lieutenant Commander Bartlett, of Providence. It seems that the fame of this victory remains, and that they may be regarded as the champion oarsmen of the Tagus as well as of the English Channel. While the frigate was at Lisbon an offer was made to row the twelve-oared barge belonging to the Sabine with any boat belonging to the British squadron then in the harbor there. There were about sixteen of the finest iron-clad ships in the British navy at Lisbon at the time, being a combination of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets, but the offer of the Sabine oars-men was refused, and the British officers frankly acknowledged that they were afraid of being

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Chinese Emigration-Shocking Crime at Samarinda - Blowing Up of a Junk and Loss of Life.

The Shanghae News Letter, just at hand with other China and Japan journals, received by way of San Francisco, comments on the question of Chinese emigration. "We are glad to see," it says, "by the last Pacific mail papers, that in every part of the United States the question of Chinese immigration is being earnestly discussed, and that our fellow-countrymen are already clearing their minds from their hazy notions of this empire.

"They see millions of industrious men, in whose hands is the key to the great problem of chean labor."

"They see millions of industrious men, in whose hands is the key to the great problem of cheap labor in America. With practical men decision soon follows discussion, and we may be sure that the Southern planters and the capitalists of the newly opened West will not be long in supplying their wants by organized immigration from China. It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Stemmship Company will aid and encourage this new passenger traffic by an early increase in their steam line. Supposing them merely to employ their spare vessels, it would be possible to have an extra steamer every month, which would be sufficient for a short time. But the labor demand in the United States is so multifarious that it must soon cause an "advance along the whole that it must soon cause an 'advance along the whol

line of China.

"The province of Kwangtung will continue to send men suited for our mines and railroads, and for such other employments as demand a certain amount of adventure and hardihood. But for the amount of adventure and hardinood. But for the Southern plantations, and for the grain fields of the Northwest, it seems probable that the best laborers will be found among the quiet and docile peasantry who inhabit the lower valleys of the Yangtsze and Hoangho. The mountainous province of Shantung is also known to contain a superfluous population, mable to subsist off the soil, forbidden to delve under it for mineral wealth; many from there might be induced to emigrate to America, instead of to Manchuria, where the experiment of settling has

been tried with indifferent success."

Intelligence has been received from Samarinda of a shocking murder committed on the 18th of August on board the British barque Jane, Captain S. Rich ardson. A cabin boy on board, who had been de tected in the theft of some gold ornaments belong ing to Mr. Carleton, a passenger on board, laid in wait about 7 P. M., armed with an axe, with which he struck Mr. Abel, the chief mate, on the head, indicting a very severe wound. Mr. Abel fell stunned, and while he was down the boy struck him a second blow on the left thigh, making a gash nearly a foot in length.

Mr. Carleton, hearing the noise, went to see what was the matter, and as he stepped over the outside doorway of the cabin, he was struck by the boy on the left breast, dividing the breast bone, three of the upper ribs, and severing the heart. The murderer escaped to the shore, where he was captured by the Dutch authorities, who have commenced an inquiry into the affair, but he is now on his way to Hong Kong for trial. The murdered man was an American, well known and respected in Hong Kong.

From Swatow the Ganges reported that on the
12th of September a large Saigon rice junk blew up, killing about thirty Chinamen and wounding fifty more. The junk immediately sank, and had drifted foul of the Douglas' moorings when the Ganges left

M'PHERSON.

His Last Moments.

In a letter commending T. D. Jones' model for the McPherson monument, General William E. Strong, who was Inspector-General of McPherson's

Strong, who was Inspector-General of McPherson's corps, says:—

"How many times have I seen him on the field of battle—at the front—check his horse sharply, and suddenly throw his right hand (grasping his field glass firmly in it) on his right hip and gaze off at his own troops or the enemy, with his eyes half-closed and piercing. The last time I ever saw him alive—less than ten minutes before he went down—he looked just like this. While memory lasts I can never forget it. I was riding on his left, and we were going at a rapid pace. He checked his horse so quickly that I shot by him, and wheeled my horse about and rode back and received his last order. I was partially in front of him, and I watched him keenly and closely as his eyes swept the ridge and gap between the lines. The expression of McPherson's face at this moment Mr. Jones has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment this sbarp, searching, piercing expression was gone, and the old smile crept back again over his face as he knocked the ashes from his cigar, and told me to bring up Morgan L. Smith's division to throw in the gap, and to join him at once at Glies Smith's. In twenty seconds more he was on top enemy's line of battle, horse and rider riddl

C U B A.

Spanish Connivance with the Insurrection. You are already aware of the fact that the present aptain-General, De Rodas, has furnished the Government of Prim proof of the connivance of several prominent Spaniards with the cause of Cuban inde-pendence. The Voz de Cuba, De Rodas' organ, in

pendence. The Voz de Cuba, De Rodas' organ, in referring to the telegram, says:—
"It is more than a month since the Voz de Cuba, confiding in documents and data of a positive nature, declared what is now said in Madrid respecting the cognivance between the insurgents and the Republicans, and discovered by General Caballero de Rodas, when the latter least expected it. We have no new commentary, therefore, to add to this notice, and only once more bless the lucky star of this General, which has permitted him to do his country this new and inestimable service, to which, perhaps, the island of Cuba owes its salvation."

Then, to the discovery of this "connivance." and

Then, to the discovery of this "connivance," and not to the "acrisolado patriotism of the great majority of its inhabitants," is due the preservation to Spain of the Antille. Truly, these Havana journals are satirical without knowing it.—Correspondence

The Celebrated "Historicus."

A London correspondent of the Chicago Vournal thus describes Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus:"—"He is six feet two inches in height, and straight as an arrow, but spare in frame, not yet having reached the period when men of his stature usually expand into rotundity. His features are bold and prominent, pleasing without being exactly hand-some, and his eye is like that of an eagle. His hand is the smallest and whitest and most perfectly beautiful one that I ever saw attached even to a lady's wrist, and, if I am not mistaken, he is fully conscious of his physical perfection, and if he has an evident weakness it is revealed in a tendency to its display. A Chinese Translation.

Nevius, occur some amusing illustrations of translating from English into the Chinese jargon known as pigeon English. The author says:—'I saw, before leaving China, a translation into this dialect by an boys:—My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills my fasher Jeeds his flocks, etc.; a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given, by way of illustration, as follows:—'My name blong Norval. Top side Keh-lam-pian hill me fader chow-chow he sheep.' Hardly a word of the next sentence—'A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his ore'-has an equivalent in this poverty-stricken ongue, so a free translation is made: cry small heartee man-too much likee dat piecie The Growth of States

In 1850 Illinois had a population of \$51,000, Missouri of \$82,000, and Iowa of 192,000. Ten years later the population of Illinois and of Missouri had doubled, and that of lowa had increased nearly fourfold. The railroad system had effected these great changes. In 1870 lows will have a population of 1,200,000. Five railroads are being constructed east and west across the State, and others are anticipated. The plan is to have a latitude railroad in each pated. The pian is to have a latitude railroad in each tier of counties, of which there are nine. The State is fertile beyond comparison. The crop of grain raised is immense. Out of 35 million acres in the State, 3,500,000 were devoted to grain in 1867, and these produced 50,000,000 bushels of corn. 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 15,000,000 bushels of oats. Only a portion of this was used in the State, the residue went to feed the hungry elsewhere. This grain must be transferred on the railroads and grain must be transferred on the railroads, and hence we may form some idea of the uitimate value of the railroad system of the State. There is no north and south line in the State, though one is chartered. Iowa is and will be essentially an agriultural State, and every farm will furnish freight Emigration is constant there, and in politics the people are irreversibly Republican. The more foreigners come in the more intense becomes the Republican sentiment. This is a State for the South to the to. New alliances are recommended

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following: N. Y. Central R. 1984 N. Y. and Eric R. 2994 Ph. and Rea R. 9654 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 9234 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 9234 Chi. and N. W. com. 694 Chi. and N. W. com. 694 Chi. and N. W. com. 694 Chi. and N. W. pref. 84 Chi. and R. I. R. 104 Pitt., Ft. Way, & Ch. 854 Market steady.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE HORRORS.

Terrible Conflagration in Ohio-Burning of an Insane Asylum-Ten Lunatics Roasted to Death -Sinking of a British Barque in the Pacific.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention-What it will Accomplish-Johnson Anxious to be a Delegate—Affairs in the Northwest.

FROM THE WEST.

A Journalist who Wants a Divorce. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, Oct. 30 .- John Ritting, one of the editors of Das Anzeiger, has filed a writ for a di-

vorce, he having experienced bad treatment at the hands of his wife recently. McCoole leaves here on Sunday for Cincinnati, and will take up his quarters in Kentucky. It is understood here that the fight will take place twelve

miles from Cincinnati. This evening McCoole will be presented with a set of colors. The Coyne-Reardon Fight has fizzled, and stake-holder, Murray, has requested the parties to withdraw their deposts.

Horrible Calamity in Ohio—Ten Insane Persons Burned to Death. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Granville, Ohio, Oct. 30 .- At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the Licking County Infirmary, situated two miles south of this place. The stone and frame buildings were destroyed. The former was occupied by ten insane persons, and when the fire was discovered, it was too late to rescue them, they being locked in their rooms, and all perished. The victims' names are John Devon, Moses Carroll, B. J. Morton, William Van Dyne, George Criner, Samuel Clark, John McManus, Frank Martin, Julia Morgan, and Mrs. Rostover. The fire originated from the furnace.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Abandonment of a British Barque-The Crew Take to the Yawis. San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The British barque Strathshey, hence September 13 for Queenstown, with a cargo of wheat, encountered a cyclone September 24th, in latitude 79.15 north, longitude 123 west, sprunk a leak, and was abandoned on the 25th. Within three minutes after the captain and crew left the vessel she went down stern foremost. They sneceeded in getting from the vessel one hundred pounds of bread only.

At first they occupied two boats, but having only one set of nautical instruments, they all took to the long boat, and shaped their course for Mount Cloud's island, distant just one hundred miles. They were seven days and nights at sea, and were within twenty miles of the island when the French barque Sarceny picked them up and brought them to this port, arriving to-night. They suffered severely from exposure and want of provisions.

A New Railroad. The first rail of Ben Halliday's Willamette Valley Railroad, in Oregon, was laid to-day. United States Senator Williams and other prominent Oregonians were present. Fire at Swartzville.

A destructive fire occurred at Swartzville, California, yesterday. The principal buildings were burned, and the loss is heavy.

The Mines and Indians. Additional rich mineral discoveries are announced in the Reese river district, near Carlin. State of Nevada.

Arizona advices report that the Indians are troublesome throughout that Territory. The news from the Big Bug mining district is

San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Flour is firm at \$4.37@ 75. Wheat quiet at \$1.50@1.70 for fair to strictly choice. Legal-tenders, 77%.

Arrived, French barque Sencoot from Bordeaux.

Cleared, ship Lyttleton for Montevideo, with 8400

barrels flour. FROM NEW YORK.

Variations in Vauderblits.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- For the hundredth time the ever variable Vanderbilt shares are affected by rumors of consolidation, the rumor this time stating that the basis of the arrangement will be promulgated on Monday. This time there really seems to be some probability in the story since several parties known to be in the ring, are buying heavily. From the fact that the majority of these carry New York judges in their coat-tail pockets, there is but little fear of injunctions.

The Money Market. Money is easy at unchanged rates. Govern-

ments show firmer feeling, with a general advance of % to 1/4. Stocks other than the Vanderbillis are about steady. The Receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank will probably be vacated to-day. Gold is 129 and firmer; the shipment was \$53,000 per Pereire.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.
LONDON, Oct. 30-11 A. M.—Consols, 23 g for both LONDON, Oct. 39-41 A. M.—Codsois, 23 % 107 both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 82 %; of 1865, old, 81 %; of 1867, 83 %; 10-40s, 76 %. Stocks quiet; Eric Railford, 21 %; Illinois Central, 9s; Great Western, 25. Livenpool, Oct. 30-41 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12 % d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged. London, Oct. 30.—Calculta Linseed, 61s. 6d. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Oct. 30—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened steady; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

LONDON, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93% for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82%; of 1865, old, 81%; of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 76%; Eric, 21%; Illinois Central, 97%; Great Western, 24%.

245.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—Cotton closed bnoy-ant; upland middlings, 121 d.; Orleans middlings, 121 @ 121 d. The sales have been 20,000 bales, of which 7000 bales were taken for export and specula-Lard quiet. Cheese, 69s, 6d.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

2 NASHVILLE, Oct. 30 .- After a good deal of discussion the Constitutional Convention bill was perfected yesterday, and passed to its third reading in the House. It will pass in the Senate without any material alteration. It provides for the election of one hundred delegates, to be voted for by all male citizens over twenty-one not convicted of any infamous crime.

After the adoption of the new constitution it will be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. An amendment was offered by radicals, confining the action of the convention to the repeal of the franchise law and the removal of disabilities, but it was voted down by a party vote. The second Saturday in December has been set for the election of delegates, and the first Monday in January for the meeting of the convention.

Ex-President Johnson

was on the floor of the House again yesterday, and remained for some time listening to the discussion. There is little doubt that he will be delegate to the convention.

GENERALITIES.

Curious Phenomena.

The rock in Mr. Flynt's granite quarry at Monson, Mass., has been playing curious freaks lately. Seve-ral weeks since, a sheet of rock one foot thick and fifty feet square lifted itself into the air and broke into pieces with a noise like that of cannon. The explanation seems to be that the rock to that depth had been expanded by the heat, and the frequent passage over it of leaded teams caused it to become brittle, as does iron or steel by long hammering, and at last it had not tenesity ground to had it. at last it had not tenacity enough to hold it in its bed. Another remarkable phenomenon was where the rock moved up till of itself while yet undetached at one end. A strip of rock, 354 feet long by 5 feet deep and 5 feet wide, was split by wedges from the main rock, and immediately it began to move up hill, being free at the upper end, though the inclination was more than one foot in twenty. This rock moved one and one-half inches, and another strip, 154 feet long, moved half an inch—nearly all walle we were present.—Amherst (Mass.) Student.

No Foreigners Need Apply. The Congregational Society of Milford, N. H., it appears, are in a singular dilemma. Having repaired their church and raised their pastor's salary, they set about providing their minister with a parsonage. Contributions of \$5000 were made, and a house bought, the deed drawn up, and the money ready to be hald, when it was found that the owner. ready to be paid, when it was found that the owner could not give a deed satisfactory to the committee of the society. The former deed, the Nashna Telegraph says, was given in Know Nothing times, forbidding the sale of the land to any foreigner, and also forbidding any foreigner to ever reside or build mon it. As it is possible that the secents was a upon it. As it is possible that the society may at some time desire a pastor not "to the manor born," and as such a one would be precluded from residing in the house in question, it is not likely that any property will be purchased on such unreasonable terms.

A Memorial Edifice. Last Spring O' ange Judd, proprietor of the American Agraculturist, lost a most promising boy. Willie, though only twelve years of age, had travelled all over the continent, visited every European capital, was a fine musician, an excellent draughtsman, and conversant with the Greek. Latin, and French languages. With all his accomplishments Wil is possessed a lovely character, and he was with good reason the idol of his parents and a loving circle of friends. He was ready to enter the second of third term, sophomore year, of college, and was engerly term, sophomore year, of college, and was eagerly looking forward to the day when he should leave for the college at Middletown, Connecticut. For months succeeding his death his father was almost heartbroken. He has now presented \$50,000 to the Middletown University to erect a natural science building as a memorial editice to his dead boy Willie.— Correspondence Chicago Journal,

The Mississippi Bars. The New Orleans Price Current is beginning to despair of any permanent relief from the drawbacks to commerce resulting from the shallowness of the water at the Mississippi bars. Many projects have been suggested, and some made to deepen the been suggested, and some made to deepen the water, but little substantial benefit has been realized. It is now proposed to use the Government dredger to tow vessels through the mud, as her ability to clear it away has proved a failure. The volume of water on the bars varies considerably, there being a greater depth of water on them when the river is from twelve to lifteen feet below help water much than the provider of them. high-water mark, than when at a high stage. In the former case the tides flow further in, and on their return carry out large quantities of deposit, while in the latter the bulk of the river water breaks the force of the sea-tide right on the bars, and causes a large deposit. The anxiety concerning the impediments in approaching New Orleans is ments in approaching New Orleans is increasing as the efforts of the rival Gulf city are developed to make up by increased railroad facilities for the advantage the former enjoys by her situation at the A Crafty Jall Bird.

James Brophy, who escaped from the Auburn (Me.) jail on Thursday, the 2sth instant, made his escape while the jailor was in the jail. Jailor Littleescape while the jailor was in the jail. Jailor Little-field did not leave his key in the door, but locked the inside door from the inside, on entering the jail, and put the key in his pocket. The prisoners were at the time taking their exercise in the balconies. The jailor passed into another part of the jail, out of sight of the door. As soon as his back was turned, the desperado Brophy took out of his pocket a false key he had devised, unlocked the door and went noiselessly out, locking the outside door, in which he key was left, from without—and thus locking the jailor in! Brophy made tracks, but is supposed to be concealed in this city. The false key he left in the door. He borrowed a pair of scissors of a prisoner, ostensibly to mend some clothscissors of a prisoner ostensibly to mend some clothing, but used them in cutting up a tin dipper, out of which he ingeniously made his false key, using a nail for the handle. The tin is of many thicknesses, and fits the lock precisely. The lock is one decidedly too simple for lail use. The handle is made by winding a black cloth nearly around the made by ing a black cloth neatly around the nether end of the key, on which the cool constructor worked in white thread the patriotic legend "1776."—Lawiston

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.
This morning George W. Biddle, Esq., asked his Honor Judge Allison to fix an hour for the hearing of the petition for a rehearing and recount in the contested election for District Attorney, and the Judge said he would be willing to hear it at 12 o'clock, in the Common Pleas court-room.

NEIL M'LAUGHLIN.

This young gentleman, who distinguished himself as a treacherous witness in the great Brooks assassination case, and who was bound over to answer a charge of complicity in the cowardly assault upon Mr. Brooks, having taken out a writ of habcas cor-pus for his discharge, was this morning escorted into court by a posse of policemen, who guarded him to prevent any attempt at escape. The case being called, Revenue Detective James J. Brooks was sworn as a witness for the Commonwealth, and narrated the circumstances of the attack made upon him on the 6th of September in Keenan's store, in Front street, above Arch, as he testilied at the trial of Marrow and Dougherty, saying that he could not identify McLaughlin as the man who drove the car-

riage. Cornelius Napheys, a young gentleman-doing business in Front street, near Keenan's store, said he saw the men who saw the carriage, but could not identify the prisoner as that man.

W. J. Thomas, who saw the carriage several days in Front street, and on the day that Mr. Brooks was shot, saw the driver, and recognized McLaughlin as

This identification of him was positive and absolute, W. H. H. Taylor saw the carriage but could not recognize the driver.

Detectives Franklin and Trvon, who met the carriage in Callowhill street, near Front, identified the

prisoner as the driver. McLaughlin's counsel appeared now to give up the hope of a discharge under this writ, and applied himself solely to the reduction of the amount of bail from \$20,000 to \$5000 or \$3000.

But his Honor remanded him for trial in the originates

nal bail, \$20,000, Court of Common Pleas-Judges Peirce and Paxson. To-day the Court, on motion of I. Newton Brown, attorney pro Sarah Meade, the committee of Nicholas Meade, a lunatic, ordered a mandamus to issue against the "Assumption Beneficial Society," and "The St. Vincent's Beneficial Society," to compel them to any to accomplete them to any to accomplete them to any to accomplete them. them to pay to said Sarah the amount due, or show cause to the contrary thereof.

Old Nick's Wife.

Demonographers of oid failed to mention that that interesting old fellow who smells of gunpowder had a better half. This historical omission is supplied in the following account of the late New England earthquake. Says the Boston Traveller:

A gentleman Inving a little north of Harvard College, Cambridge, was suddenly awakened out of a sound sleep, and at first thought the Watertown Arsenal had blown up. His bed was quite violently moved, first horizontally four times from north to south, and afterwards up and down the same number of motions. A female domestic in his family, who had great fear of ghosts, and who, for the first time, had been persuaded to sleep in a room in which an aged lady had recently died, was so frightened at the shock that she came wildly rushing to her mistress, exclaiming, "Oh! missus! missus! the old 'oman is under the bed!"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Saturday, Oct. 3., 1869.

With an active demand for money to-day, and no perceptible increase in the supply, the market wears a decidedly stringent look. Uall money is nominally quoted at 66.7 per cent., but there is little or none to be had at the lower figure, even on Government collaterals, whilst on mixed stock the account of the company of the control of t

laterals, whilst on mixed stock securities 9.610 per cent is asked and obtained.

The firm tone of the market is not due to the activity of general trade, as this is quite moderate, but to the credit system on which has been based much of the Western trade this season, and which has rendered it necessary that many of our last conhas rendered it necessary that many of our best commercial houses should fall back upon their local credit to carry them through until settlements can be effected with their Western customers.

The rates of discount in the open marker are quite firm, as the banks are not in a condition to afford much relief.

The gold market is stronger to-day. Sales at the opening at 128%, advancing before noon to 128%. Government bonds continue dull, but prices are

strong.

The stock market was exceedingly dull, but prices on the whole show an improvement. In State secarities there were sales of 6s at 10s for the third series. City 6s were firm at 100%. Lehigh gold loan closed at 94% bid, but with no sales

Reading Railroad was extremely dull, but prices advanced, closing at 48 3-16@48%; Pennsylvania Railroad improved, selling at 56%, 52% was offered for Minchill; 37%, b. o., for Catawissa preferred; and 2s for Philadelphia and Erie,

Canal shares met with no sales. Bids of 14 b. o. for Schuyikill Navigation preferred, and 33% for Lehigh Navigation. In the balance of the list there were no transactions to report, and the bids were so nominal as to afford no indication as to the tone of the market.

—In the cotton trade we notice the following re-ceipts at United States ports:— For the week ending Oct. 29,

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

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

FIRST B DARD.

\$2000 City 6s, New.Is. 100 % 100 sh Read R. b12 48 %

\$1000 Pa 6s 3 sc.b5.108 50 sh Penna R.is.c. 56 %

\$2000 N Pa 7s...ls. 89 55 sh Leh Val.ailot.

\$2000 Sc N 6s, 72... 77 63 do. allotum's 52 %

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119 % (6119 %; 5-20s of 1862, 119 % (6119 %; 5-20s of 1862, 119 % (6116 %; do., 1865, 116 % (6116 %; 10-40s, 107 % (6105); Cur. 6s, 167 % (6106), 128 %.

MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

Cur. 68, 1673,@1073; Gold, 1283;

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8 68 of 1881, 1194@1193; 40, 1862, 1193@120; do, 1864, 1173,@1183; do, 1865, 1183,@1183; do, 1865, new, 1164,@1163; do, 1865, new, 1164,@1163; do, 1867, do, 1164,@1163; do, 1868, do,, 1163,@1163; 10,408, 1073,@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1074,@1073; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 193; Gold, 1283,@129; Silver, 125@1273, MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO, No, 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1193,@1194; 5-208 of 1882, 1193,@1194; do, 1864, 1175,@1174; do, 1865, 1184,@1184; do, July, 1865, 1164,@1165; do, July, 1865, 1164,@1165; S, 10-40, 1073,@1073; U. S. Pacific R. Cy, 68, 1073,@1073; Gold, 1287,@1293. Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barreis, in lots, at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine, \$6@6.25 for extras, \$6.37½@7 for Northwestern extra family, \$6.25@6.75 \$6:37½.@7 for Northwestern extra family, \$6:25æ6.75 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$6:50æ7 for Onio and Indiana do. do., and \$7:50æ8.58 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, and only 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at \$1:37æ1.40. White ranges from \$1:55 to 1:35. Rye may be quoted at \$1:05æ1.10. Corn is inactive; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1; a lot of new do. at \$33.: 1000 bushels high Western mixed.

of new do. at 83c,; 1000 bushels high Western mixed at 96c.; and 8000 bushels do. on secret terms. Oats attract but little attention; sales at 57@58c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$2250 per ton.
Seeds—There is some inquiry for Cloverseed, with sales at \$7@7-121/2. Timothy is held at \$2371/@350.
Flaxseed is lower and sells at \$247@250 per bushel.
Whisky is quiet. S5 barrels wood-bound Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.—Arrived, barque Adelaide Pendegrast, from Rio, for orders.

The barque Adelaide Pendegrast, Chichester. from Rio for Baltimore, spoke. Oct. 31st, in lat. 18 18 S., long. 32 32 W., barque O. Warwick, from Rio for New York; on the 22d, spoke schr Harriet Thomas, from Rio for New York; and on the same day signalled a barque, bound north, showing "Trowbridge & Son."

NEW YORE, Oct. 30.—Arrived, steamship America, from Bremen.

Grasgow, Oct. 30. — Arrived, steamships Britannia from New York, and Germany, from Quebec. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita. Brooks. New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk,
W. P. Olyde & Co.
Steamser G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamser Bristol, Waliace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamser Bristol, Waliace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston,
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Boston,
Schr Biondell, Chapman, Provincetown,
Schr Annie and Bossie, Cook, Salem,
Schr Alphonso, Vincent, Salem,
Schr B. J. Bright, Shuw, Provincence,
Schr Haselton, Gardner, Taunton,

do. Schr Hazelton, Gardner, Taunton, Schr Hazelton, Gardner, Taunton, Schr D. Davidson, Smith, Somerset, Schr L. A. May, Baker, Providence, Schr S. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Portsmouth, N. Schr H. J. Rodgers, Rodgers, Riebmand, Va.,

ter & Co.
Schr Sidney C. Tyler. Steelman, Savannah,
Schr Sidney C. Tyler. Steelman, Savannah,
Schr David Collins, Townsend. Charleston,
Barge Maria Connelly, Connolly, New York,
Barge Schuyikill Boy, Matthews, New York,
Barge W. H. Dean, Monroe, New York,
Barge No. 753, Dunn, New York,
Barge No. 753, Dunn, New York,
Barge No. 151, Conway, New York,
Co.
Barge No. 151, Conway, New York,
Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 50 hours from Boston, with mose, to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Cross Ledge, saw a barque at anchor; off Liston's, one brig; a light brig came up as far as the Brandywine Light, and went back to the

barque at anchor; off Liston's, one brig; a light brig came up as far as the Brandywine Light, and went back to the Breakwater.

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

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, 4r.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, 4r.

Steamer J. S. Khriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Clyde, Case, from Boston.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from Boston.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Uranmer, from Boston.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Uranmer, from Boston.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.

Schr B. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Woodruff, Haskoll, from New Haven.

Schr J. W. Woodruff, Haskoll, from New Haven.

Schr J. D. McClarthy, Simpson, from Providence.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Fall, from Portsmouth, N. H.

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

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

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

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Merahon, bance for Boston, was a Highland Light, Cape Cod, resterday P. M.