FIRST EDITION

HORRIBLE.

Shocking Scenes in the Rural Almshouses of New York-How Lunatics are Chained and

Shocking Scenes in the Rural Almshouses of New York—How Lunatics are Chained and Poor People Starved.

Mr. C. L. Brace, the philanthropist, has written a letter to the New York Times calling attention to the horrible barbarities in the treatment of the insane poor still existing in the country almshouses of New York State. He refers to the revelations made by the committee appointed by the Legislature two years ago for the Inspection of Charities, and says:—

"One member of this Commission, Dr. Hoyt, in one of his first visits to a country almshouse, discovered in a close, filthy, dark cell, an insane pauper woman, smeared with blood and filth, who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew.

"She had been cast in there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among adult males, idiots, and lunatics, and the result happened to be witnessed by the Commissioner himself. Nor was this the only instance. Repeatedly in these houses of misery the Committee discovered that the poor, witless women were corrupted or begulied by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or fellow-lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abnormal, hideous race—the offspring of idioty and lunacy—seems springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts.

"Among these abodes of suffering the committee

per administration in rural districts.

"Among these abodes of suffering the committee found over two hundred lunaties bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, verminous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and all in destitution, dirt, and misery difficult to conceive. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skillful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their room, clothed in a calm mental condition. mental condition.

The most terrible instance of the effect of this almshouse life was detailed to the writer of this by Dr. Hoyt. Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with a child of about 5 years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cortland county. The almshouse life gradually degraded her womanhood, and she remained there a pauper. Her child grew up a healthy young woman, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the almshouse to illegitimate daughters. These, again grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, also i'legitimate. So ingrained had the wretched, depraved, dependent life of the almshouse become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent they turned up soon in the poorhouse, and were either returned or went back themselves to the Cortland County Almshouse. "When the Commissioner visited this institution he found all three of these last generations paupers and prostitutes." Hoyt. Some sixty years since a respectable woman.

pers and prostitutes."

As for the remedy of the dreadful state of affairs, Professor Dwight in his paper read before the Social Science Association the other day proposed a more active inspection by a committee authorized by the Legislature; another proposition is that the psor house be taken out of the hands of the local authorized by the state out of the local authorized by the local authorized by the state out of the local authorized by th rities and put under State control: while Mr. Brace proposes "the entire doing away with and extermi-nation of these houses of sin and misery." The de-

"According to the statement of Dr. Hoyt there are some seven thousand persons in the rural almshouses outside of New York and Brooklyn. Of these seven thousand, over twelve hundred are children who could be provided for in the orphan asylums of the State, another large number is made un of idios. State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various asylams of the State. Still another convarious asylums of the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able bodied, idle vagrants and 'revolvers,' both men and women who ought to be put in public workheuses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. Hoyt's estimate only some six hundred paupers who would be the legitimate subject of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more healthfully and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the county paid but a small sum per week, the relatives or friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them. quite ready to take care of them.

HURRICANE.

Terrific Gale on the English Coast London Times' correspondence, dated Ramsgate,

18th ult., says:— Since Saturday we have been visited with a succession of terrific gales, commencing from the S.W., and gradually veering round to the N.N.W. A number of minor shipping casualties have occurred in the neighborhood, but these are totally eclipsed by the catastrophe that has happened this afternoon, the full particulars of which are still wanting. It appears that a large full-rigged ship, with painted ports, and about 1000 tons burthen, was coming in from the back of the Goodwin Sands, when she was driven ashore with great violence on the face of the North Sands Head. Shertly after 2 o'clock the signal guns were heard firing from the Gull and North Sands Head lightships, and the Bradford lifeboat was specifly manned, taken in tow of the steam-tug Aid, and put to sea to render aid to the crew of the doomed ship. The Broadstairs lifeboat, belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, was equally prompt, and without the aid of steam reached the scene of danger first. The ship, about 20 miles off, could be plainly discerned from the shore, the migaty waves crashing over her with terrible fary, sweeping the decks and breaking and bending the masts. Unless the crew were lashed to the spars none can have been saved, and even then it is doubtful if they have not perished from exhaustion for the waves washed over the ship fore and aft, incessantly up till dark about 5 o'clock, at which the same than the bout 5 o'clock, at which time neither life-boats, lough both were to the leeward of the vessel, had been able to get near her.

The Times of the Sist uit, says:—
In the river a large amount of damage was caused by the wind, and several lives were lost. Not only were small craft swamped and sunk by the force of the wind and tide, but several large vessels broke from their moorings and came in collision with others. A barque belonging to Grangemouth was run into by a large iron continental steamer, and two men drowned; and a boat was capsized off Blackwall and a boy drowned. At Woolwich and lower down, several laden barges were sunk; and a collision occurred near Greenhithe, whereby two men of the brig Ana, of Bridlington, were seriously injured. The captains of the Scotch boats which arrived yesterday state of the Scotch boats which arrived yesterday state that the sea rose to a great height, and was fearful to look at. No vessels of small tonnage could possibly have lived in it, and it is known that many must have capsized. At Grimsby, it is stated, so great was the force of the wind that no less than ten vessels were observed ashore. The sloop Trusty was ashore near Cromer, and the schooner Hannah, belonging to Dundee, was driven on the Gundeet Sand. On the east coast several vessels had to be assisted into Lowestoft, Harwich, and Yarmouth harbors, having lost anchors and chains, and sustained other damage through the gale. tamage through the gale.

PULLMAN.

How He Astonished the Retrenchment Com-mittee of Congress. Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington Correspondence Cinemati Gazette.

The retrenchment committee had bad luck with its expenses on the return from California. The Government did not lose, however. The misfortine happened in this wise:—When the committee had filled its missen, both in a business point of view and as seekers after pleasure, the Central Pacific Railroad Company made them its guests for the return trip, placed them in its own cars, and arranged that the cars should take them through to New York. Mr. Pullman, however, when the party reached Promontory, insisted that they should change to one of his cars, which was also going directly through. The Central which was also going directly through. The Central Company - objected. Mr. Pullman insisted. He would be only too happy to accommodate the com-mittee, and all that—to the end of his well nigh endss blarney. The committee thinking that it would be better to take his car than to give the Central be better to take his car than to give the Central Company the trouble of sending one so far East, accepted the proposition. All went smoothly till Chicago was reached. There a day's delay occurred, while Mr. Pullman was getting permission to go on with his car. The committee was delighted. They had met no man like Pullman in all the long way to the Pacific and back. They taked of resolutions of respect and esteem, and of his never-to-beforgotten invention. But it was decided that those were not material, and so not good enough for him. And then a subscription paper went round and Senatorial names were down for 20 each, and the amount was nearly equal to the usual price of a car for the number of days it had been used, when consternation fell upon them all. They were drawing near to New York, and Mr. Pullman called Senator Patterson and some others aside, and said:—"Well, gentlemen, we are aimost at home. It is time to talk business. I shall charge you 300 for this work." Just then, it is fair to suppose, the visions of that Central car left at Promodiory were far pleasanter than the new vision of Pallman. Of course they paid him. It was not a pleasant

awakening for a party whose aim was retrenchment. But there was both relief and compensation in the knowledge that a set of silver had not yet been pur-chased and marked with the name of Pullman.

THE STONEWALL.

Drugging of the Mississippi for Bodies.

Dragging of the Mississippi for Bodies.

From the St. Louis Republican of Tuesday.

It was a noble and generous thought of the Merchants' Exchange to take such prompt and practical action in regard to the Stonewall disaster, and it was a yet nobler and more generous deed on the part of the committee who proceeded to Neely's Landing, to volunteer their services in the performance of the melancholy task in which they are now engaged. Two of that committee have had sad personal experience in similar calamities—Captain Daniel G. Taylor being one of the survivors of the steamer Crossman, destroyed by fire on the Mississippi some eleven years ago, and Colonel G. W. Alexander having shared in the terrible Gasconafe accident, and escaped miraculously from that awful slaughter which caused St. Louis to mourn the loss of many of her most honored and beloved citizens.

As has already been stated, the party were provided with yaws, grappling irons, and ropes for the recovery of the bodies and a quantity of lumber from which to prepare coffins. Early Sunday morning the work began, and is still continuing. Fortunately the position of the wreck and the nature of the reef or bar upon which it lies are such that a strong eddy is formed, thereby preventing the coroses of the reef or bar upon which it lies are such that a strong eddy is formed, thereby preventing the corpses of the drowned from drifting out into the swift current, and being swept away into the channel of the river. Out of this eddy, one after another, the remains of the victims are drawn to the surface, showing no signs of decay, and looking almost life-like until the warm air and exposure begin to produce the usual marks of advancing decomposition. As fast as re-covered they are laid side by side upon the bank, covered they are laid side by side upon the bank, and an inquest is held over each separately, by Justice Henderson, of Neely's Landing. They are then enclosed in a rough coffin, and a place of interment has been selected on the crest of a hid a short distance from the river. Here a long grave or trench has been dug, and here they are buried. When all is over, and the last of those who perished on the Stonewall receive the rites of sepulture, we hope means will be taken to erect on the summit of that hill, overlooking the scene of the tragedy, a simple but enduring monument to perpetuate alike simple but enduring monument to perpetuate alike the memory of the lost and the event which sent

them to their doom.

So heavy was the demand for coilins that the supply of lumber carried down by the Belle Memphis proved totally inadequate, and more was procured from a neighboring saw mill. The bodies which are identified, or at least some of them, will be brought to this city for burial. Letters, memoranda, and other articles have been found in the pockets of a few, and these will doubtless be carefully preserved by the committee, and together with any other information obtained will be made public on the return of the party to St. Louis. It is stated that but one person is known with certainty to have surred them to their doom. one person is known with certainty to have burned to death, the charred remains having been discovered lying on the bolkers. Many of the drowned are burned about the arms and hands, showing that they cluing to the boat until the advancing flames forced them to die less painfully in the bosom of the stream.

JAIL DELIVERY.

How Two Geniuses Went Scot Free.

From the Albany Journal of Tuesday. A most daring and successful case of jall-breaking A most daring and successful case of fall-breaking occurred in this city last evening—Adam W. Cole and John Odell, two notorious criminals, having succeeded in effecting their escape from the Maiden Lane lock-up. Cole was confined in jail on four charges of assault with intent to kill. He created quite a sensation in this city a few days ago by attempting to take the life of Chief Detective Kelly, Officer Maione, and others, while these officers were Officer Malone, and others, while these officers were pursuing him through the streets. His companion, Odell, is a burglar from Cohoes. The escape was made about 5 oclock, and it was discovered soon made about 5 o'clock, and it was discovered soon afterwards by Julior Gallup, who entered the room where the prisoners are confined for the purpose of locking them up in their cells for the night. Not seeing Cole, he called his name, but received no reply. Just then parties rushed in from the street, reply. Just then parties rushed to from the street, and stated that the prisoners were making their

It was then ascertained that Cole and Odell had cut a hole through the root, through which they made their exit. From the roof they jumped down to the roof of a woodshed on the east side of the all. Running along on the roof, they came to an alley way, into which they jumped, a distance of about sixteen feet, and made their way into Lodge street. A hack was in waiting on Pine street, into which the fugitives got and were rapidly driven

An examination of the place where the prisoners made their way through the roof shows that they must have been at work several days in preparing for it. A hole has for some time past existed through the ceiling over the upper corridor, outside the ceils. the roof being about fourteen inches from the ceiling. The hole is about eighteen inches square. From the railing of the corridor the prisoners were enabled to craw! through the hole in the ceiling. and thence to a place directly over the upper cells. Here they had been able to work without being observed, having an old blanket to catch falling

The implements used by them were two old caseives made into saws and a common jack-knife. With these they cut through the roof boards and tin The distance between the ceiling and the roof is so small that the prisoners must have been obliged to lie on their backs while at work. The other prisoners n jail must have known of their proceedings, fout hey kept the matter secret.
The police were at once notified of the escape of

the prisoners, and efforts were made to secure their sture. At present writing the fugitives are for their recapture. .

CHOLERA.

Frightful Rayages of the Disease in India. Writes a correspondent from Delhi, Sept. 10:— Having just traversed the line from Calcutta (Delhi, and writing from a point only a hundred miles from Umritsir, I am in position to give some reliable details both as to the ravages of cholera during the

present season and the severity of the existing famine in the Punjaub.

All along the road from Benares to this city the cholera mortality during the past two months has been very severe. Scarcely a place has entirely escaped, however small; and all the large cities, such as Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Tellih has a programmer or less havely. Delhi, have suffered more or less heavily. At present the pestilence is not raging with anything approach-ing virulence at any place except Lucknow, where the pesthence is not raging with anything approaching virulence at any place except Lucknow, where the European deaths are averaging eight and ten a day, and at Umritant the death rate has fallen to twenty-five (natives) per diem. There is, indeed, great reason to hope that the epidemic has, for the present year, pretty well run itself out. No exact estimate can of course yet be formed of the total mortality it has entailed during the past two or three months, but the official returns already to hand show that it has been much larger than hitherto expected. During the month of June alone there were 20,000 deaths from cholera in the central provinces, and for the following two months the rate provinces, and for the following two months the rate was not much less. In Eastern Bengal there have certainly been 20,000 deaths during the season, and in the Panjaub, Upper Bengal, and Rajpootanana the deaths have at the very least been sufficient to swell up the grand total to 100,000 for the whole of Eastern and Central India. That a "lac" of people have died during the recent epidemic is certain; probably this very greatly underrates the actual figures. Six hundred Europeans have perished out of a scanty population of some 150,000.

HANDY ANDY.

Valedictory of the Noted Burglar.

Handy Andy takes his leave of the good people of Chicago. He takes it, as he has taken very many things hereabouts, in the graceful, polished, gentlemanly manner peculiarly his own. Here is his part-

To the People of Chicago and the Editor of the Tribune. Before departing from your city, which I am about Before departing from your city, which I am about to do, I beg leave to submit to you my report, and also to say a few words in regard to the many little things which have come under my notice while in year city. I came here last June, since which time I have employed myself in such a way—in such a pleasant way—that I shall never forget Chicago. In the many cities I have visited, never have I been so the many eitles I have visited, never have I been so well received as in Chicago; nor have I ever met so many kind and obliging residents. I thank them, from the bottom of my heart, for the many costly presents I have received from them. The number I have received I will leave you to judge for yourself—or go and ask Pinkerton. Perhaps he can tell better than I of the twenty-eight visits I have made—mainly on Michigan and Wabash avenues, but, also, an occasional call in the North and West Divisions.

Some time since my attention was called to an an occasional call in the North and west bivisions.

Some time since my attention was called to an article in the Times under the head of "Compounding Felony." in which the writer condemns many of my friends who, instead of reporting the case to the police, and giving them time to work it up, go and advertise in the Tribune for correspondence, and hold interviews, and, of course, always recover their

broperty, etc., etc. What I want to say is this:—Do the people know, when they pay their money to the detectives to hunt up their "jobs," that they are dealing with the very meanest class of thieves in existence? Now, which is the fairest? They pay us a fair price and get their property back: they pay the detectives a large price and get nothing. Of course, people are their own judges. We have a very queer way of disposing of things; and if they who lose know their "biz," I am very sure we do.

We, as brothers, send our best wishes to all who have lost anything at our hands. All pictures and hair in lockets have been returned, I believe. Very truly,

P. S.—I would like to meet some man who has beaten seven houses in six nights; one man, remember,

H. A.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Emancipation Proclamation—A

Grand Anniversary Celebration in Baltimore—Parade by the Colored People—

Affairs at For-

GENTLE ANNIE.

The Saints' Response to Her-Her Truthfulness Doubted - She is Declared to be a Female Charlatan and a Falsifier.

From the Salt Lake Telegraph. We cannot think just now of any two things more diverse, than the woman and the quality which heads this article. She is sailing around the country, giving her lecture on "Whited Sepulchres; or, Sail Lake City;" and in doing so she keeps so wide from veracity that there seems no danger of their coming together. We can't call her a flippant Miss; she was born too early in the century for that; neither will a reckless scoid exactly fit her; but she is another living illustration of the poet's exclamation:—"Heil hath no fury like a woman scorned; for did hath no fury like a woman scorned; for did living illustration of the poet's exclamation:—"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned: for did she not want to lecture here and couldn't get the chance? Nothing but the rankest spleen could account for the unbinshing manner in which she lets fly the wildes' romancings and the most snameless untraths when speaking of Utah and its people. This language may be deemed strong when writing concerning a lady(?); but Anna affects the manners and position of the other sex, even to mounting a mustang male fashion, and as such we will speak of her. Her "talking apparatus" seems hung in the middle, and moves at a two-twenty gait; and her great effort in the lecture in question seems to be getting off the grossest and most unsubstantial fabrications. To go through it in detail would be impossible, for we only get a scrap here and there from our exchanges, or a synopsis now and again. possible, for we only get a scrap here and there from our exchanges, or a synopsis now and again, in which the reporters vary as different points strike them. She has been at the "Hub" lately, giving the Bostonians a taste of her quality; and those who judge of Utah from what she is reported to have said there, may accept Munchausen as a veritable chronicler of facts. After the usual compliments on the appearance of the city, Anna pitched into religion and politics, government, and everything else here, with the air of an old hand and everything else here, with the air of an old hand at book and speech-making, rivalling Mark Twain's proposed journey around the world, concerning which, he assures the public, he can write most and best of places of which he knows nothing. It would be a treat to anybody who can enjoy reckless romancing, and is acquainted with this Territory, to listen to this lecture. If Anna had taken pains to earn facts while here, it would have spoiled her lecture sadly, for she could not have indulged her exuberant fancy quite so readily. We have not time nor space to quote all the baseless fabrications to which she gave utterance, but will content ourselves with a few specimens. She calmly says that there is a very common mistake in regard to Utah, and that is that the women outnumber the men; but, instead of this, Anna avers that there are really more men than women, and the majority of the men have no wives at all. avers that there are really more men than women, and the majority of the men have no wives at all. Anna had great opportunities for finding this out, seeing that she spent most of her brief stay here riding around with an embryo United States official who knew nothing of the Territory—oh, she is posted concerning the three hundred and odd cities, towns, and settlements in Utah. We always thought this was a marrying portion of the country, and that if any man remained single the fault was his own. But these single fellows are all poor, and the girls won't marry a poor man, she says. We think the single man who remains in poverty in this country offers very poor encouragement to a girl to become offers very poor encouragement to a giri to become his wife. But what about all the squalid poverty which other romancers on Utah delight to picture? Anna says there are no schools here, and then asks pardon—she has good reason to do it—and says there are school buildings that will accommodate from are school bulldings that will accommodate from one hundred to three hundred pupils, but they are private schools. Don't Anna know a heap about Utah? By-the-by, she is a greater goose—some-body has named one after her, you see—than we imagined, or she would never have allowed that to get into print. She should have examined the minutes of the last session of the Legislature, and then quictly told the reporters that she only said that for effect, but didn't want it to get in print. She didn't know of about two hundred and print. She didn't know of about two hundred and lifty schools in Utah, some twenty-five of them, with two colleges in this city, all public schools. "She had looked into the houses and seen half a dozen rooms and half a dozen wives." Anna, you didn't do it, and you know you didn't. What do folks a do it, and you know you didn't. What do folks at the "Hub" call such a way of talking? "She had been in the theatre where one man would be attended by a score of women, all of them his wives;" which is another, Anna; and then she cried, "O God, let me die where I stand;" but she thought better of it, and not wishing to make a disturbance by getting up a good die in the andience, such things being reserved for the boards, she cried again, and this time she said, "Oh, no, let me not die, for that would be cowardly indeed, but give me strength to withstand and do battle against this injoutity." which would be cowardly indeed, but give me strength to withstand and do battle against this iniquity;" which is all clap-trap and bosh, and shows that Anna is a specimen of the female charlatan. But we cannot follow her much faither. She said;—"Brazen-faced things went openly on the streets of Utah that elsewhere wore a mask—that were covered up in some way;" and in this, Miss Dickinson, you vilified women a thousandfold nobler and purer in thought and act than yourself! women who aided to pioneer this great West, self-sacrificing, noble, pure, holy, and blameless. These you traduced as you did the noble pioneer ladles of California; for in your venomed spleen you are incapable of appreciating and estimating true are incapable of appreciating and estimating true nobility of soul and loftiness of character, but, en dowed with a brazen impudence and loose tongue you let the latter run on gabbling of subjects con cerning which you are totally ignorant, and depend on the former for carrying you through, and thus set yourself up as a teacher in the nation. learn the Christian faith, and apply the injunction of Paul, "Bear children, rule the house, and give the adversary no occasion to speak reproachfully"—but

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The Spenkership of the House. The following highly commendatory notice of the Ron. Henry C. Johnson we clip from the Pittsbarg

Commercial of the 29th:—

"From present appearances Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tiogs, and Hon. B. C. Johnson, of Crawford, will be the principal Republican competitors for the Speakership at Harrisburg. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of high personal character. He was Speaker of the House in 1864. It is of the utmost importance that the Republicans in the Legislature should start right, and in view of the past it would seem that there ought to be no difficulty in doing so. Let the voice of the people be respected." Commercial of the 29th :-

voice of the people be respected."

The Pittsburg Gazette says:—

"Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford, is very generally suggested for the Speakership of the House. His election would gratify the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania."

Mr. Johnson served a term as Speaker in 1822.

Mr. Johnson served a term as Speaker in 1863-4. and by the ability he displayed as a partiamentarian won golden opinions from members of all parties. At the close of the session he received the rare compliment of a unanimous vote of thanks for his uniform courtesy and fairness. As a member he at form courtesy and fairness. As a member he attained the highest rank and influence, and few men have ever filled the Speakership with so much dignity and acceptability. He represents one of the strongholds of Republicanism, and his election to the Speakership would be very popular in the West, which is fairly entitled to that office. The above endorsement from two of the leading Republican journals of the State will be generally endorsed by the press of our party, and we have strong hopes that the election of Mr. Johnson will be conceded without much apposition. It is due to the region which he represents, and ne merits this recognition from the great party in whose service he has labored efficiently, and earned an honorable distinction.

Mendville Republican, Oct. 30. Meadville Republican, Oct. 30.

A Scustble Professor.

There is a professor in the University of Bonn who is a bold man. The Pall Mall Gazette says he recently ventured to lit up his voice against the practice indulged in by the most of his pupils of wearing their hair in matted.

daiged in by the most of his pupils of wearing their hair in matted locks flowing over their shoulders. This displeased the students, and they went at midnight to how at the professor, who was just then getting into bed. Instead of recanting, the professor put his head out of the window and treated his pupils to a few homely truths.

He told them he had lately visited England, and seen that at Oxford and Cambridge youths combed their hair and were none the worse for it. Furthermore, that Oxonians and Cantabs managed to abstaln from gashing their faces with rapiers in absurd duels and from making a habit of getting drank with beer; and that, nevertheless, he found them much more scholarly and more civil than the gentlemen he had the honor of addressing. Then he shut his window, and the students withdrew to their homes.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

A Government Defaulter-The Western Emigrant Travel-Later Election Returns-Pugilists in Trouble.

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

FROM BALTIMORE.

Anulversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Grand Display by the Colored People of Baltimore—A Procession Two Miles Long. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4 .- All darkeydom is on the move to-day in honor of the emancipation, and the grand procession of the colored population is now consolidating, which is to march through the city. The public thoroughfares are thronged with negroes from the surrounding country and adjoining States and the city, which pours out her entire colored population. Some of the societies and divisions, with banners, music, flags, and all sorts of fantastic paraphernalia, have already passed, and attracted general attention. Grand chariots, drawn by four horses, bearing men, women, and children, are out, and country wagons filled with whole families. The Masons and Odd Fellows appear to excellent advantage.

The celebrated George H. Haskel is Chief Marshal, with a full staff. He is on a white charger, richly caparisoned, and himself covered all over with ribbons, badges, and insignias of honor. The other marshals are equally elegant. Every participant seems in his best Sunday "go-to-meetin's," with extras. It is supposed there will be twenty thousand in the procession when fully formed, and probably fifty thousand colored spectators. Many whites are also anxious to see the parade.

Thus far all is quiet. The negroes appear thoroughly on their good behavior and behave properly. All look happy. Flags and patriotic emblems, with portraits of Lincoln, are innumerable.

The procession has just passed up Baltimore st. It was over an hour in passing a given point, and probably two miles long. The throng of colored and whites on sidewalks and in doors and windows was immense. The chief attraction was a triumphal car, representing the four quarters of the globe and the Goddess of Liberty.

Masons, Odd Fellows, different trade associations, with veteran soldiers and benevolent societies were very numerous, and flags, banners, and music innumerable. The car with colored girls holding flags representing all the reconstructed States was quite unique. Many of the devices were highly appropriate.

The Knights Templar made a good appear ance. It was, in all respects, a highly creditable affair, and perfect decorum was observed. Thus far there has been no attempt at disturbance or molestation. There was one carriage in the procession containing four white men, including, it is said, the Mayor of Washington.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Some Excitement-Shooting of a Soldier by a Policeman—The Jurisdiction of Civil and Mili-

tary Tribunals. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3 .- Considerable excitement was occasioned in Norfolk on Tuesday in judicial circles in relation to the trial of George Scullatus, the policeman who some time since shot a soldier, one of the post guards, as alleged in self-defense. The case was to come up on Monday morning in the Corporation Court, before Judge B. B. Foster, but an order from General Canby to the post commander and C. H. Porter, Commonwealth's attorney, to have the prisoner tried by a military commission, put a new face on the matter. The counsel for the prisoner demanded that the trial should proceed, but the attorney for the Commonwealth asked that a nolle prosequi might be entered. The prisoner's counsel urged the right of their client to a trial, and that if the nolle prosequi was granted he should be discharged.

The gentlemen then respectively made strong appeals to the Court to disregard the order of General Canby in the premises, quoting from decisions rendered by Judge Chase to sustain their point. The Commonwealth's attorney, on the other hand, contended that the Reconstruction acts were the law in Virginia until the State is admitted by Congress; and that it was op-tional with General Camby whether the prisoner should be tried by the civil or the military court. After hearing the argument on both sides at some length, Judge Foster remarked, that though the inference was repugnant to his ideas of justice, at the same time he recognized the authority of the military, denied the motion to enter a noile prosequi, and ordered the venire discharged and further proceedings discontinued. This is the first case that has been taken from

the civil courts to be tried by the military in this vicinity, and necessarily creates considerable feeling among all parties; but as the offense was committed against the military, General Canby decides that it shall be tried by them.

The Constitutionality of the Oyster Tax. A movement has been inaugurated by the pystermen in this vicinity, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality or legality of the present oyster tax. They claim that by the law as it now stands, the oysters are taxed no less than five different times. The oyster interest in Virginia is a very large one, and although they do not object to paying a reasonable tax upon these bivalves, they think that forbearance has

remedy the matter. The Dictator. The United States monitor Dictator is still at anchor in the Roads awaiting the arrival of the steamer Triana from Washington, which, with the steamer Periwinkle, is to convey her out. The Triana is expected to arrive in a day or two, when, if the weather is favorable, she will two, when, if the proceed to Key West.

ceased to be a virtue, and are going to try and

Wild Duck. The bay is literally covered with wild duck, and large flocks of wild geese are passing south-ward, affording excellent sport for our sharp-

shooters.

The coast survey steamer Bobb, Captain Platt, has gone to Norfolk to fit out for the winter, when she will proceed to Key West and operate on the Florida Recis.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Government Defaulter. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 .- John C. Halley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Oakland is supposed to have absconded by the last steamer to Panama. He is alleged to be a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$1600.

Local Improvements. The report of the Montgomery street extension Commissioners will soon be published. The damages appraised aggregate \$2,000,000.

Exports of Treasure. The amount of treasure exported during the month of October was over \$2,000,000.

Emigrant Travel. The emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroad

s rapidly increasing. Heavy Rains. Heavy rain storms have occurred throughout

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Flour is firm and in good femand, but prices are unchanged. Wheat, \$150@ 160. Legal-tenders, 785.

FROM THE WEST.

Prize Fighters in Trouble. CINCINNATI, Nov. 4 .- The votaries of Fistiana are in trouble here. Allen and his backers refuse to accept Murray, of St. Louis, as the final stake-holder. Bill Carroll came here last night for the purpose of selecting one satisfactory to both parties. McCoole demands Murray, and the difficulty threatens to break up the McCoole mill.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Returns from New York.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Returns received from all parts of the State give a majority of 13,000 for Nelson, Dem.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, NOV. 4—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93½, and for account, 93½; United States Five-Twenties of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82, of 1867, 83½; Ten-forties, 77½; Eric Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 24¼@24½.

Livervool, Nov. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; midding Uplands, 12½d.; middling Oricans, 12½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12 000 bales.

California Wheat, 108, 6d.

London, Nov. 4—Sugar on the spot, 408.; aftoat.

Lonpon, Nov. 4 - Sugar on the spot, 40s.; affoat,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 4—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½, and for account, 93½. American securities firm; United States Five-twenties of 1865, old, S124, Panis, Nov. 4-The Bourse open quiet; Rentes, ANTWERP, Nov. 4 .- Petroleum opens firm at

The Money and Stock Markets. The Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Nov. 4.—Stocks steady. Money strong at 7 per cent. Gold, 126%. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 114%; do. 1864, do., 1124; do. 1865, do., 1124; do. do., new, 115; do. 1865, do., 1868, 115; Ten-forties, 107%. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87%; Canton Company, 50; Grimberland preferred, 26%; New York Central, 1814; Erie, 28%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 150%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 50%; Illinois Central, 1374; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 85%; Western Union Telegraph, 86%;

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 4.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower. Corn qu'et, but is without decided change. Mess Pork dull at \$29.12@ 29.25. Lard dull; barrels, 175@174c. for steam-rendered. Cotton heavy; midding aplands, 26c. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 464@47c. Rosin dull at unchanged prices. Freights dull.

The Controversy Ended.

According to the New York Times London corres-pondent, who writes on the 23d alt, the exciting dispute about Eyronjand his wife and Augusta Leigh The Byron controversy is ended. Whatever Mrs. Stowe may have to say further can only be said in self-defense. Nothing that Lady Byron can have

said or written to Mrs. Stowe or others in later years can destroy the effect of her own letters, written to Hon, Augusta Leigh on the eve of the separation, while she was staying with Lord Byron in Picca dilly, and subsequently.

These letters appear in the Quarterly. In them

These letters appear in the Quarterly. In them Lady Byron says:—"There is no one whose society is dearer to me or can contribute more to my happiness. Should you hereafter condemn me, I shall not love you less." The day after Lady Byron left Logdon, on January 16, 1816, she wrote to Mrs. Leigh:—"My dear A. It is my greatest comfort that you are in Piccadilly"—that is, staying with her brother. On the 23d she writes:—"You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office."

These are followed by letters addressed "My dear-

These are followed by letters addressed "My dearest Augusta," and written with the strongest ex-pressions of confidence and affection—letters uttorly impossible for Lady Byron to have written to Mrs. Leigh had there been one word of truth in the story Mrs. Stowe has given to the world, and letters that leave for Mrs. Stowe but one course to take—to confess that she has been deceived by a crazy woman and to beg the world's pardon for her ill-judged pub lication of that Horrible delusion. She may find some excuse for having given currency to the fais hood—to defend it as a truth is no longer possible.

Escape of a Convict.

About 7 o'clock last Friday evening a convict, named Nathaniel Jones, escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison by letting himself down by means of a rope into the prison yard from one of the shops recently built, and in which he was at work laying steam pipes. Taking with him a piece of wrought iron pipe, on reaching the yard he bent it into a hook, fastened it to the rope, threw it upon the wall, and by this means gained its summit, from which he lowered himself to the street and was feed. which he lowered himself to the street and was free. His absence was soon discovered by the engineer who had charge of him, but Jones was beyond reach before the alarm could be given. The prisoner was serving out a six years' sentence for larceny.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson.

Prison cases were tried to-day, Judge Paxson for the first time presiding.

John Corlies was put upon trial for obtaining a billiard-saloon, bar-room, and fixtures under false pretenses. It was alleged that in June, 1868, Charles J. Werner, proprietor of a billiard-saloon and barroom at No. 56 N. Seventh street, advertised his
place for sale, and among the applicants was the defendant, who, upon being informed that the terms of
the sale were \$1500 cash, offered 1500 gallons of imported liquors stored in the bonded warehouses of
New York. This offer was declined, and then it was
the cased to \$200 cash of salows and was recentled. Content new York. This other was accented, and then it was increased to 2000 gallons, and was accepted. Corlies then drew an order for the liquors upon Charles F. Clark, No. 18 William street. New York, and Werner and Corlies went together to that city, where the order was accepted by Clark. The order was transferred to a Mr. Soby, Werner's brother-in-law, living in New York, who was to act for Werner, and then the latter and Corlies returned to this city and the in New York, who was to ace for Werner, and then the latter and Corlies returned to this city, and the billiard-saloon was turned over to Corlies, who soon afterwards sold it at public auction and pocketed the money. Various attempts were made to have the liquor delivered, or even to get a sight of it in the original packages, but without avail, and the liquor was never delivered, or the value in-money paid

District Court. No. 1-Judge Thayer. Taylor & Co. vs. Stephens & Powell. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for

on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$4240-15.

Philip Schmidt and A. Myer to use vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance to recover for the loss of property by fire at Front and Green streets. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Strend.

James Gopsill vs. Kneass & Co. An action to recover for advertising in plaintiffs directory. The defense alleged that the contract was withdrawn, and moreover that the advertising was not done according to agreement.

ording to agreement.

Court of Common Pleas-Allison, P. J. Wagner & Co. vs. Benedict Snyder. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the goods were of inferior quality and the charge was excessive. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869.

The discount market is very active to-day, the demand being well distributed among most branches of trade and manufactures. The banks continue to exercise a shrewd caution in keeping their resources well in hand, and in avoiding acceptances issued by houses which are known to have crippled their resources by extending long credits for the purpose of forcing trade. For these there is no resource but the open market, where the rates demanded for accommodations are sufficiently severe to "take the gilt off the gingerbread" of their Western custom.

Call loans are occasionally to be made at 6 per cent, on pet securities, but on railroad or other collaterals the rates average 10 per cent, all round. The discounting business is very heavy, and the large offerings of yesterday and to-day tend to make rates firm.

offerings of yesterday and to-day tend to make rates firm.

The downward movement in gold continues, sales at the opening being made at 136%, advancing to 127%, and declining about noon to 126%.

The course of the national funds is in harmony with coin, and prices are again off.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, but the tone of the market was decidedly stronger. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100%.

Reading Railroad was firm and advanced 14, selling at 48%, cash. Pennsylvania Kailroad also improved, selling at 54%. Lehigh Valley Railroad soid to a limited extent at 53%; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119%, a decline of 14. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53% for Minehill Railroad; and 86% for Catawissa Railroad preferred. In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Naviga-

shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Naviga-tion, which sold at 33. Bank stocks attracted but little attention. Mechanics sold at 31%. Passenger Reflexes stocks were neglected. Railways stocks were neglected.
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, 1173@11734; 5-208 of 1862, 1143@11436; do., 1864, 1124@11236; do., 1865, 1124@11316; do., 1965, 1124@11316; do., 1965, 1124@11316; do., 1967, 1150@11536; do., 1868, 1150@11536; 10-408, 1073/@10736; Cur. 68, 1073/@10736; Gold, 127.

107%; Cur. 68, 1071/@1074; Gold, 127.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. 8 68 of 1881, 1174/@1184; do 1862, 1144/@115; do 1864, 1124/@1184; do 1865, 1184/@1184; do 1865, new, 1184/@1184; do 1865, do, 18

m	-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's
Ŋ	Gold quotations as follows:-
u	10.00 A. M
ï	10.01 "
Н	10.02 "
d	1 10 03 "
Ш	10-25 "
I	10 28 " 127 12 00 M
1	PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY The following
H	are the receipts for the week ending October 30
ı	1869
ı	Previous in 1869
1	2 TO THOMAS DE SOUT THE THIRD THE TH
4	Total in 1869\$608,228-7
ı	To same period in 1868 548.877-8

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Nov. 4.—The Flour market is without improvement, there being no demand for shipment and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 200 barrels in lots at \$5@5.25 for superfine; \$5.75 for extras; \$6.26.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$6@6.75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.25 7 for Ohie and 1 ndiana do, do ; and \$7@8 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is un-

Increase in 1869,.....\$59,850.82

changed; 100 barrels sold at \$6. The Wheat market is excessively dull, and prices The wheet market is excessively dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 3000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.38. White ranges from \$1.45 to \$1.55. Rye is steady, with sales of 300 bushels No. 2 Western at \$1.06. Corn is quiet at previously-quoted rates; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.02; 8000 bushels Western mixed at \$4.64880, the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 5563580, and 1000 bushels light Virginia at 630.

bushels light Virginia at 63c.
Barley is inactive; 2000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1.10; 6500 bushels do. do. on secret terms; and 500 bushels four-rowed do. at \$1.35. Barley Mait may be quoted at \$1.50.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Querettron was at

\$32.50 \$ ton.
Whisky is dull and weak; small sales of ironbound Western were reported at \$1.15.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph -I P. M. Chi. and R. I. R. 1044 Gold 126 Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. 85 Market steady.

Pacific M. S. 60 Market steady.

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

NEW YORE, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.
Also arrived, steamship Cambris, from Glasgow.
San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Arrived, ships Juliet Bruce
and Romeo, from New Castle, New South Wales.
Cleared, ship Kinglisher, with 2800 sacks of wheat, for
Cork.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Giyde & Co.
Barque Orchilla, Haveney, Gihraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co. ley & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Alien, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Olyde & Co.
Tug Obesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A Groves, Jr.

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

Br. barque Idolque, Durkee, from London via Falmouth, with mose, to order vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Sond, Orosby, 30 days from Malaga, with fruit to N. Heilings & Bro.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, 20 days from Oumberland, N. S., with wood to E. A. Atwood & Co.

Br. sohr King Hird, Musson, 21 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

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

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

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
HAVREDE GRACE, Md., Nov. 4.—Twolve boats left here
this morning, as follows:—
St. Lawrence, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Albert List and George W. Strins, with lumber to Tay.
lor & Betts.
A. A. Cohill and O. Hartman, with lumber to McIlvain
& Bush.
George-lock with lumber to Patterson & Lippingst.

Bush Grapeshot, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Merchant, with lumber, for Connecticut. Homewood, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard. Francis and Alice, with lumber to Tilbert, Otto & Co. Gen, Mesde, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie. Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark. Thomas Arnold, with slate to T. Arnold & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at Havana 2d inst.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 705 Schr David Collips, Townsend, hence, at Charleston yes-Schr Claymont, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfells

yesterday.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 2d inst.
Schrs J. H. Bartlett. Wiggins, and J. Walker, Dayle,
hence, at Providence 2d inst.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, hence, at Beston 2d inst.
Schr Narragansett, from Philadelphia, coal laden,
grounded in Lynn harbor 2d inst, sprung a leak and sunk.
A steam pump was put on board same night, but it falled
to free her. Another was to have been placed on the yes-