BUCHIGNANI

The Last Exploit of the Man who Divorced His Grandmother and Married His Granddaughter-His Mysterious Disappearance from

Montreal.

On Saturday forenoon there might have been observed a small crowd of people opposite the Delmonico Resturant, on St. Francis Xavier street, vainly endeavoring to effect an entrance into that establishment. A closer observation would have led to the discovery that the peculiar interest they evidently took in the premises did not arise from any desire for the "creature comforts" supposed to be stored within; and if the observer had been of an analytical turn of mind he might have found out that the crowd was composed of a jeweller, a furrier, a shoemaker, a tailor, a wine merchant, and other parties who deal in the necessaries and luxuries of life, but not always on the cash system. Reserved Hails. From the Montreal News.

Deserted Halls. Loudly they knocked at the door, thinking mayhap that the occupant had partaken too freely the
previous night of the contents of his bar, and that a
deep sleep had thereby fallen upon him, but no response came from within. Determined not to be
banded, they called in the aid of the law, and very
shertly thereafter obtained an entrance, only, howshertly thereafter obtained an entrance, only, nowever, to find nothing but a few empty
bottles in the bar and a couple of bedsteads without
the bedding in the bed-rooms. The inmates had
ned, taking with them all their household goods,
even to the globes on the gasaliers. And thereby
hangs a tale, which we shall proceed to unfold,
though in doing so we may repeat facts already
known to our readers.

The Italian Image Maker.

A number of years ago an Italian from Tuscany was engaged in the business not uncommon among Italians of the lazier sort, of peddiing plaster images through the country—a fact unworthy of record except in connection with what follows. Our hero, whose name it is Buchignani, it seems, was not content with this mode of life, and being rather goodlocking and lithe of limb, he turned his attention to dancing, and soon became proficient in the fit. Forsaking his plaster images, he set out for Washington, where he established a dancing-school, and, it seems, met with considerable success.

He Marrics his Grandmother. The Italian Image Maker.

He Marries his Grandmother. Atany rate, in his character as dancing master, he Attany rate. In his character as dancing master, he succeeded in captivating the heart of a certain widow lady, by mame Mrs. General Eaton. She had wealth and influence, by means of which she secured for the ex-dancing master a situation in the library of Congress at a salary of \$2000 a year. Mrs. Eaton was a remarkably hundsome woman, and had great influence with General Jackson, when he was President of the United States. In fact, she caused a dis-ruption of his Cabinet, because the families of the Cabinet Ministers refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton, whom they looked upon as a disreputable woman. When over sixty years of age, Mrs. Eaton married Buchignani, who was then but a little over

He Elopes with His Granddunghter.

Not satisfied with this, nor with the charms of the fair widow, he eloped with her granddanghter, taking with him the trilling sum of \$20,000 of the old lady's money. Our hero next turns up in Paris, He had been leading a fast life, and the \$20,000 was all spent. This was two years ago. In his extremity he applied for aid to Signor Pignatelli, the son of a leading Neapolitan merchant, and represented to him that he was a man of good family and owned a large property in Washington. Signor Pignatelli wanted reference, and he referred to a New York banker. The banker being deceived as to the character and position of Buchignani, reported favorably, and Signor Pignatelli was induced to advance him \$16,000, with which he purchased a large stock of French goods, and brought them with him to New York.

Signor Pignatelli's Troubles. He Elopes with His Granddunghter.

Signor Pignatelli's Troubles. Subsequently he sent Signor Pignatelli an order for \$100,000 of wines and liquors, promising to send him a bill of exchange for the amount by the next mail. This letter was addressed from Memphis, Tenn., though the rascal, as was subsequently found out, was living at Quebec at the time, and was added by an accomplice at Memphis, who first received the letter and then posted it for France. Signor Pignatelli, however, being warned in time by a friend in America, instead of sending on the wine came on threatful look after his \$16,000. He first went to himself to look after his \$16,000. He first went to Memphis, and of course failed to find Buchignani there, but afterwards traced him to Quebec. Buchig-nani asked and obtained delay. Subsequently he went to New York, where he was immediately ar-rested at the instance of his wife, whom he had so basely deserted, but through the influence of Signor Pignatelli he was set at liberty.

He Divorces His Grandmother and Marries Then he came to Montreal, bringing with him the granddaughter of his wife, and started the Delmonico Restaurant in St. Francis Xavier street. He wentured to pay a second visit to New York, and was a second time arrested. This time he was brought before the Court, and compelled to give brought before the Court, and compelled to give security for the payment of §s a week to his wife during her life. Subsequently a divorce was ob-tained, and he married the granddaugher with whom he had previously been living. While living in this city he endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with the better class of Italians, but with small success, his character being pretty well known. At the time of the dinner given to Chevaller Secchi by the Italians of the city, he and his brother put their talians of the city, he and his brother put their names on the subscription list, but Mr. Gianelli, knowing the previous career of the man and his mmoral life, very promptly scratched the names from the list, and refused to have anything to do with the scoundrel.

Living Like a Prince. Several tradesmen, however, in the city, knowing ess of him, or being more credulous, were deceived by his plausible manner and gentlemanly appear ance, and allowed him to run up an account. He lived fast, purchased jewelry and furs and fine dresses for his wife with promises to pay; he ran up a large account at the shoemaker's and tailor's, and only a few days ago bought, on credit of course, \$2000 worth of wine from a wine merchant of this city, which he shipped to New York. Meanwhile Signor Pignatella, whom many of our citizens will recognize—a gentleman about six feet in height, dark eyes, dark complexion, looking for all the world like Cuban-was waiting impatiently for the payment of the \$16,000 he had been induced in an evil hour to advance to Buchignani, allowing himself to be put off by specious promises.

Gone-Signor Pignatelli After Him. The other day, however, he determined to be put off no longer, and threatened to have Buchignani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses if he did not pay up. Buchignani got frightened, and secretly disposing of his stock on hand—some of it very cheap—and household furniture, he sent his family away, and early on Saturday morning he fol-lowed them. It is supposed he went to New York, whither the wine merchant who was foolish enough to advance him \$2000 worth of liquors has gone, hoping to get something out of him. Signor Pignatelli too, we understand leaves for New York to-day, intending to have Buchiguani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. The other creditors, of course, are highly indignant at being duped, and

with interest await further developments, PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great Loss of Property in Kansus—Thousands of Acres of Land Devastated.

The Salina (Kansus) Herald of October 30 says:—
"During the past week prairie fires have been raging all around in every direction, and a large amount of property in this county has been destroyed. Mr. S. J. Woodward has lost his barn, his fencing, his crop—everything on bis place, in fact, except his house. Mr. Pat, Cunningham also suffered heavily—to what extent we have not learned. Mr. Frost, up the valley, had his haystacks and about five hundred bushels of corn burned. A number of others have suffered heavy losses, the particulars of which we have not learned.

have not learned.

"Since the above was in type we have learned further particulars, which we append:—In Gypsum Creek Valley Mensra. Thomas Celson, George Prescott, W. S. Alexander, and John E. Garret, and Captain J. C. Terry, lost all their hay, some of their fencing, and suffered other damage. Mr. A. P. Collins lost nearly all his hay, and was heavily damaged in other respects. Mr. L. F. Parsons, near Salma, lost heavily in hay, corn, and fencing. Mes. Link and Mrs. Snyder each suffered severely. Mr. J. J. Woodward estimates his loss at over \$2000, aside from the inconvenience that will result from it. Mr. Patrick Cunningham lost five hundred bushels of wheat and all his corn. He estimates his loss at over \$2000.

FIRST EDITION | losing his life. He lived in a small bouse that took fire and was consumed. In trying to remove his effects he was overcome with heat and smoke, and fell insensible. Mr. Samuel Parsons carried him out just as the roof was falling in, and thus saved his

"The Alma Herald says:—
"One of the most destructive prairie fires that we
"One of the most destructive prairie fires that we
"One of the most destructive prairie fires that we "One of the most destructive prairie fires that we ever witnessed swept over the northern part of this county on Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Wesnesday night of this week, burning houses, wheat and hay-stacks, fences, corn fields, and timber. It started on the west branch of Mill creek, on Tuesday night, the wind being in the south. By Wednesday morning it had reached Deep creek. The wind changed to the seuthwest, taking it to Waubannee; but by back firing on one of the roads it was kept out of the village. Mr. C. B. Line's place was badly exposed, but by good management was saved. At 11 o'clock it crossed the country road between Fairchild and Gladden's farms, burning Benedict's house, stacks, wheat and fences, nearly clearing him out, and doing other damage in the vicinity."

cinity."

The Jefferson City Union, of October 39, adds:—

"During the past week all western kansas has been ablaze. Wednesday atternoon and night fire covered the hills to the west and south of the town. The heavy coat of grass and the high winds made immense flames. One gentieman tells us that he saw flames forty feet high. Notwithstanding years of experience and warning the usual amount of damage was done. Our new friends of the Euglish colony made a narrow escape, but had a lively time of it. Dr. Burt, at Madeira, in Clay county, lost all of his fences, hay, grain, straw and stables—everything but his dweiling."

WIFE MURDER.

Unparalleled Fiendlshness in Pittsburg-A Woman Beaten to Death with Bludgeous-Whisky and Jealousy the Cause of the Tra-

Yesterday a short account was given in The Even-ing Triegraph of a murder which had been perpe-trated in Pittsburg on the night preceding. These are fuller particulars taken from the Pittsburg Com-

How the Murder was Discovered.

The first intimation that a murder had been committed came from Campbell himself, who, while going down Fifth avenue a little before 7 o'clock Monday morning, carrying a boy in his arms, aged three years, overtook Mayor Brush at the corner of Chatham street, and informed him that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs, and he thought she had killed herself. He further stated that he was afraid some of his neighbors might accuse him of the murder, and desired to give himself up as a prisoner. He was then quite intoxicated, and the Mayor told him to go home and he would send an officer up to inquire into the matter. With this Campbell left for

The Scene of the Murder—A Shocking Spectacle.

The Mayor on reaching his office despatched officer Long to investigate the matter. On the way Mr. Long called Officer Fred. Ruch to accompany him, and when they had reached the corner of Brady street they met Campbell, who was then on his way to the office of Dr. J. C. Thorn. They stopped and heard Campbell ask Dr. Thorn to go down to the house and examine his wife, and pronounce her dead if she was dead. The officers not knowing that the woman was dead went to the house, and on entering found the body of Mrs. Campbell lying on the kitchen floor, horribly bruised and cut about the face and head, and exhibiting unmistakable signs of a desperate struggle and a violent death. They concluded that Campbell had committed the awful tragedy, and at once hastened to the doctor's office and took him into custody, conveying him to the Mayor's office and locking him up for a hearing.

A number of officers then visited the house, and

A number of officers then visited the house, and made a thorough examination of it. It is a small brick, containing two rooms on the main floor, a basement kitchen, and an attic, extending over the two rooms. It does not adjoin any other dwelling, although there are numerous tenements in the immediate vicinity.

Where the Death Struggle Occurred. An examination of the upper rooms left no doubt that the death struggle occurred therein. The officers, ascending from the kitchen by a narrow and illy-lighted stairway, entered what was used as a sitting-room. By the aid of a lighted candle, blood was traced on the walls of the stairway from top to

In the rooms above everything was in disorder and betokened murder in its most horrible aspect. There was a large pool of thickened blood on a piece of oil cloth in front of the fire-place, and here probably the wretched woman, after having been beaten until unable to move, was permitted to bleed to death. Here also the walls were smeared with blood, and the overturned furniture and broken dishes showed too plainly that violence had been witnessed in this The adjoining room, however, spoke an equally desperate encounter, and it was probably here that the murderous assault was commenced. The room was uncarpeted, curtained, but little furniture, and had been used for storing soap and candle boxes. Some boxes, and an old bureau and washstand, were the principal articles. The floor was literally red with blood, and the walls, door, window-sills, etc., were more or less spotted. Pieces of a sills, etc., were more or less spotted. Pieces of a very large wash-bowl, with blood and hair adhering, were picked up from the floor, and the leg of a chair, with a splintered portion of a rung attached, was also found with matted hair and blood on the end. The wash-bowl and the chair-leg had evidently both been used to beat the life out of the helpless woman. From the horrors of life out horrors of this room she probably escaped into the next, there to fall and die of her wounds. A blood-stained poker was also found, and marks resembling those made by a poker were discernible on the wall be-tween the doors. A bucket of water, and some wet rags, were found in the room, and the uncarpeted floor showed plainly that attempts had been made to wash up the blood. The bloody poker was taken by an officer to the Mayor's office, as was also a large butcher-knife, and both will be used in evidence

against the accused. Statement of the Prisoner. Campbell was brought to the watch-house by Officer Ruch, of the Mayor's police, at about thirty-five minutes to nine o'clock. He was very much intoxicated, and greatly excited, but on being presented to saptain Robert Graham, who has charge of the lockup, without any solicitation or inducement made the following statement. Said he:—'I have lost the best spoke in my wheel, but I know that I did not kill her; I did not inflict any of the injuries which caused her death; I cannot tell when she died: was out getting whisky at the time the died; was out getting whisky at the time the injuries were inflicted; both her and I were drunk." The prisoner here paused awhile, but on continuing said:—"On Sunday afternoon I discovered her in company with two men with whom she was entirely too intimate; she saw me and ran and I after her; in running she tripped and feil down the stairs, killing herself; did not raise a hand against her; was drunk and asleep when she died; heard her groan about 2 o'clock A. M., on Monday." The prisoner said no more at this time, but after being being placed in a cell told several conflicting stories to the reporters, of which the following is a part:—

Testimony Against Campbell.

I, Job Moreland, of the Fourteenth ward of Pittsburg, make this my solemn statement;—I was in Mr. Campbell's house on Sunday evening, November 7, 1869, about 4 o'clock; Mr. Campbell went ap stairs; I heard Campbell's wife scream and cry "murder;" I heard a heavy fall; then Mr. Campbell came down stairs; he went up stairs three times; every time he went up stairs he beat her; every time he was up stairs she called "murder;" the last time he was up stairs he said, "You _____, I'll kill you;" he then ordered her down stairs; he then kicked her down stairs; after he came down he picked her up and laid her on the settee, and commenced beating her with a poker; I told him it was a shame to abuse a woman; he told me if I interfered he would cut my — liver out; I then left; she was alive when I left; I did not know she was dead until the officer came to the mill this

morning.

The witness was cross-examined at length upon the above statement by John C. McCarthy, Esq.,

counsel for the prisoner.

Owen Murphy, sworn—Don't know anything about the murder: I was in Campbell's house last night, and he asked me to go to a drug store and get some sticking plaster for his wife's head; he said some men had beaten her; on Saturday evening I was at Campbell's house: I heard his wife up stairs, crying; campoen and campbell had beat her; she said there was a lump on her head and her shoulder was broken; Campbell told her to stop crying or he would cut her in two; I told him it was a shame to beat a woman in that way; he told me to shut up or he would cut

Mrs. Campbell was about 25 years of age, and also had resided in Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Butler, and her mother lives at No. 2105 Locust street, Philadelphia. She had two children, the youngest of which died some months since. The other is the little boy already mentioned, who has been taken charge of by one of the neighbors. Mrs. Campbell was addicted to drinking, and probably she had other faults, but her dire misfortune consisted in being linked to a brutal and violent husband. She seems to have led a most wretched life, band. She seems to have led a most wretched life, and the horrors of her death must have been indescribable.

A correspondent of the London Times writes:

A correspondent of the London Times writes:

"Messrs. Powell and Jenkins, who embark for England by the mail which will bring you this letter, have accomplished the object of their mission to Abyssinia. They have succeeded in tracing the mutilated bones, which by certain infallible proofs—such as peculiar stoppages of teeth—they were able to identify as the remains of their murdered relatives. Moreover, they have avenged the murder by marching with an armed force of Prince Kassai's, of Tigre, against the Shangalla tribe, the perpetrators of the cruel deed. On arriving in the Prince's territory—who it will be remembered was Lord Napier of Magdala's ally during the Abyssinian expedition—Mr. Powell and his brother-in-law were assured by him that he would be always found ready to assist all Englishmen in difficulties. Colonel Kirkham, military instructor to Prince Kassai's forces, likewise assisted his countrymen very materially in their expedition.

"Placing an armed force, therefore, at the disposal of Mr. Powell, and giving the two continues."

Placing an armed force, therefore, at the disposa "Placing an armed force, therefore, at the disposal of Mr. Powell, and giving the two gentlemen an interpreter called Merchir, whose services were as invaluable now as when he served Lord Napier in a similar capacity, the little army marched onwards, and soon arrived near the spot where the crime had been committed. The Shangallas had, however, got scent of the ambushed force, and before the followers of Mr. Powell were ready for the attack the greater pertion had escaped scot free through the jungle, which in this neighborhood is very high. Eight Shangalla savages were killed in the affray; one of whom, who wore the murdered Mr. Powell's coat, had, it subsequently transpired, been the chief oat, had, it subsequently transpired, been the chie

coat, had, it subsequently transpired, been the chief instigator of the crime.

"Five villages, numbering fifty-two houses, in which two guns and other reites were found, were ignited and razed to the ground. Fourteen hundred head of cattle were captured, and in short, everything was done to show the Shangalla tribe the punishment they had laid themselves open to for their wickedness. It will be recollected that Mr. Powell and Mr. Jenkins met with very valuable assistance on their arrival here some three months ago from on their arrival here some three months ago from the hereditary Prince Mahomed Taulk, who gave them a special steamer which took them to Massowah, and furthered their plans in many ways. They have, therefore, not failed to express their warmest thanks to the Khediye, to whom they were presented by Colonel Stanton, her Majesty's agent and Consul-General, for the great sympathy they received at the hands of his son. Messrs. Powell and Jenkins express themselves in terms of great gratitude also of Mr. Munzinger at Massowah for the interest and solicitous care shown them in their mission."

Commodore Stewart.

The following interesting incident, says the New Haven Palladium, is banded to us by a worthy veteran, who "knows whereof he speaks:"—
"The following incident will go to confirm, if confirmation be necessary, the coolness and fixed determination of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. During the last way the Confirmation of the Confirmation of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. United States Navy:—During the last war with Great Britain, when the United States frigate Constitution, then in his command, was coming into action with his Britannic Majesty's two ships-of-war Cyane and Levant, his first lieutenant, the late Com-modore Ballard, approached him and said, Sir, the modore Ballard, approached him and said, 'Sir, the vessels we are about to encounter are two frigates.' Captain Stewart replied, 'Would to God there were three of them. Give the ship all her canvas, that we may be enabled to bring them to action before night sets in,' observing at the same time, 'I am of opinion these fellows have caught a Tartar at last, if they never caught one before.' The result of the combat fully justified him in his opinion. After the action the two vanquished capiains, Douglass and Gordon, expressed themselves, in the hearing of Captain Stewart, that if the encounter were to take place again, a different result might ensue. Captain Stewart immediately replied, 'Gentlemen, signify to me in writing your wishes on that score, and I will, without one moment's delay, place you in command of your ships again and everything appertaining to them, as far as lies in my power.' However, it is believed, and generally understood no request of that nature ever came from them."

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

From the N. Y. Herald. "There was no improvement to-day in the market for mercantile paper, and the suspension of the old firm of Brainger & Co. was not calculated to better the condition of affairs. The note brokers reported a great deal more scrutiny of names as a conse-quence of this event, the paper of the firm in quesion having been always regarded as first-class. the same time the general distrust was heightened by the announcement of the suspension of three small firms in the dry goods and cloth trade and one of larger capital in the oil trade. We forbear giving names until the facts are more fully authenticated. There was a report of a suspension in the Stock Exchange, but it probably grew out of the sales under the rule in the Gold Board for the adjustment of suspensions occurring at the time of the gold "corner." The note brokers reported no business doing under twelve per cent., although the nominal range of prime paper was ten to fifteen per cent. discount. The worst feature of the present crisis is the substitution of monthly for annual rates, which is beginning to be the custom. Thus single names were quoted to-day at 1½ to 2 per cent, per month discount, instead of at 18 to 24 per cent.. as formerly. This disposition to compute by the shorter period is a manifestation of the desire to employ funds at as brief a time as possible, so perceptible in the practice of call loans, as they are de nominated, in the street, where the money is lent, subject to return on demand after one day's interval. The banks are not without funds, as their last vai. The banks are not without funds, as their last statement clearly shows, and the amount of capital seeking satisfactory employment is much larger than usual at this season of the year. Where collaterals are put up money is to be had without stint. But the fears of money lenders have been aroused by the depression in the produce business and other branches of trade, Hence their unwillingness to branches of trade, Hence their unwillingness to take simple promises to pap. The evil is one which lives and thrives upon itself. A less conservative policy on the part of capitalists would doubtless bridge the dangers which many merchants find themselves about to encounter. As it is, the gradual increase of this timidity and the tightening of the purse strings will drive to the wall many who would, in the ordinary condition of things, successfully meet all their engagements.

"The Money market was easy at four to six per cent, on call. After two o'clock large balances were being freel offered at five per cent, and a good deal of money went over night unemployed.

of money went over night unemployed.

"Foreign exchange was steady and firm on the basis of 108%@109 for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109%@107% for sight sterling bills.

"Gold was irregular between the extremes of 126% and 127%. The latter was the opening figure, from and 197%. The latter was the opening figure, from which the market was reluctant to recede, owing to which the market was reluctant to recede, owing to continued fears as to the extent of the E complications arising out of the apprehended death of Victor Emanuel. At this stage of business the an-nouncement was made that the court had removed the injunctions on the officers of the Gold Board which was soon after followed by sales for the ac count of suspended firms, the prices declining to the lower figure above quoted. Inasmuch as the amoun thus sold was a million, the decline might have been larger had not the sellers also have been the put chasers. As the Government also sold a milliday the strength of the market reflects the influence of the firmer one of foreign exchange and of the European news concerning the King of Italy. In the gold loan market there was a pressure to have balances carried, and despite the easy state of the money market the holders of gold paid from three to

seven per cent. for the accommodation.
"The Government market was strong and steady in sympathy with the firmer tone of the gold quota-tions, and prices varied only an eighth to a quarter per cent, on the whole day's business. The following quotations were made at the close of street business quotations were made at the close of street bu siness last evening: —United States currency sixes, 1973 (2108); do. sixes, 1881, registered, 1186 (1185); do. do., coupon, 1186 (1185); do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 1136, to. do., coupon, 1862, do., 1154 (2115); do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 1134 (2113); do. do., coupon, 1865, do., coupon, 1865, do., coupon, 1865, do., 1157 (2116; do. do., coupon, 1866, do., 1166 (216; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 1153 (216; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 1153 (216; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 1073 (21075); do., coupon, 1073 (21075);

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 10.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—State and Western without decided change; Southern quiet. Wheat advanced 1c. and in fair demand for export and speculation; No. 2 spring \$1.28; Amberstall, \$1.40 winter red Western, \$1.37@140. Corn advanced 2@3c. mixed Western, \$8@\$1.92 for unsound and \$1.30 1.07 for sound. Oats advanced 1@2c.; State, 66@67c. new Southern and Western, 64@66c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, \$29 50@29 75; prime, \$24 50@36. Lard firm; steam rendered, in tierces, 17%@17%c. Whisky quiet and nominal.

Never tell your secrets in a cornfield, for it

has a thousand ears. AN INHUMAN ACT-Pulling down "the blind."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. OBITUARY.

Death of General John E. Wool This Morning at the Age of 80 Years.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tariff Question-What Judge Kelley Had to Say About it-Railroad Damages in Baltimore -Financial and Commercial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of General Wool at Two o'clock This Morning.

TROY, Nov. 10.—General Wool died at his

residence, in this city, at half-past two o'clock this morning, in the presence of his family, Hon. J. A. Griswold, and James, his colored servant, who has been with him for upwards of forty years. He died almost without a straggle. He was eighty years of age. The time of the funeral has not been announced.

Major-General John E. Wool. The death of General John E. Wool is announced in a telegram from Troy, N. Y., at which place he

has been residing since his retirement from active duty in the army.

John Ellis Wool was born at Newburg, N. Y., in the year 1789, and was therefore but eighty years old at the time of his death, and not eighty-six, as has been frequently stated. His early education was very meagre, and before he had attained his majority he became engaged in business at Troy, New York, as a bookseller. His property being consumed by fire, he turned his attention to the law, but his studies were interrupted by the war with Great Britain in 1812, when, through the friendship of Governor De Witt Clinton, he obtained a commission as captain in the 13th Infantry. His first active service was at the storming of Queenstown Heights, October 13, where he was shot through both thighs, and was promoted to be major in the 19th Infantry. He was in the battles of Plattsburg. September 6-11, 1814, and for his gallantry in the action at Beekmantown was brevetted lieutenantcolonel. On the reduction of the army at the end of the war, he was retained in the 6th Infantry; in 1816 was appointed inspector-general of the Northern Division; in 1818 lieutenant-colonel; in 1821 inspector-general of the whole army and in 1826 brevet brigadier-general for ten years' faithful service.

In 1832 the Government sent him to Europe to examine the military systems of some of the princinal nations. He was received with marked civility in France, especially by the King and the Minister of War, Marshal Soult, and thence went to Belgium, where he was the guest of the King, and was present at the siege of Antwerp. For a year or two after his return he was employed in inspecting all the coast defenses from Maine to the delta of the Mississippi; in 1836 he was charged with removing the therokee Indians to Arkansas; and in 1838, during the Canadian difficulties, he made a reconnoissance through the wilds of northern Maine, with a view to the defense of the frontier. He obtained the full rank of brigadier-general July 25, 1841.

At the commencement of the Mexican war he was ordered to the West to organize the volunteers (May 30, 1846), and in less than six weeks had despatched to the seat of war 12,000 troops fully armed and equipped. He then collected 3000 troops at San Antonio de Bexar under his personal command, crossed the Rio Grande October 8, and reached Saltillo after a march of 900 miles, having lost hardly a man, and preserving such admirable discipline in his army as to gain the general good-will of the inhabitants. He selected the ground on which was fought the battle of Buena Vista (February 23, 1847), made the preliminary dispositions, and commanded in the early part of the action until the arrival of General Taylor, who, in his official report of the victory, attributes a large share of the success to General Wool's "vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field," For his conduct on this occasion General Wool was breveted a major-general in 1848.

He remained in command at Saltillo until November 25, 1847, when on the return of General Taylor to the United States he succeeded to the command of the Army of Occupation, and retained it until the conclusion of the war, his headquarters being at Monterey. In this capacity the civil as well as military authority throughout the States of New Leon. Coahuila, and Tamaulipas devolved upon him. He cleared the country of robbers and guerrillas, and in Monterey, according to an eye-witness, enforced more perfect order than was to be found in any city of the United States.

After his return home in July, 1848, he commanded the Eastern Military Division, with his headquarters at Troy, until the reorganization of the commands in October, 1853, when he was placed at the head of the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Baltimore. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress, and the presentation of a sword for his services in Mexico. In the same month he was transferred to the Department of the Pacific, with instructions from the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to "use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace,' and to co-operate with the civil authorities ' in maintaining the neutrality laws." Executing these orders literally, General Wool incurred the displeasure of the Secretary, who prevented his further compliance with his instructions by removing the headquarters of the department from San Francisco to the inland town of Benicia. The correspondence between the General and Davis was published by order of Con-

gress in 1858. In 1856 General Wool put an end to the Indian disturbances in Washington and Gregon Territories, in a campaign of three months. At the close of Presisident Pierce's administration he was recalled to the Department of the East, with his headquarters at

When civil war was imminent towards the close of 1860, he kastened to offer his services to the Government, and after the attack upon Fort Sumter went to New York to organize, equip, and send on to Washington the first regiments of volunteers. He took the responsibility of reinforcing Colonel Dimick at Fortress Monroe, thus saving that important post from danger of seizure by the Confederates. About May 1 he was ordered to return to Troy. In August he was sent to Fortress Monroe as Commander of the Department of Virginia, and from that post led an expedition which occupied Norfolk May 10, 1862. on June 2 he was transferred to the with his headquarters at Baitimore, and did not subsequently take any active part in the war. But his sympathies were heartily and thoroughly enlisted on the side of the Union, and his failing years alone prevented him from adding fresh laurels to those which had already clustered about

his brow. In a letter addressed, on the 31st of December, 1860, to General Cass, then Secretary of War, he displayed his stern and unyielding loyalty to the flag under which he had fought during a long and eventful life, in an unmistakable manner. Referring to the contemplated surrender of Fort Sumter to the Rebels, he said:-"If it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the free States would be raised beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. * * I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation,

and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collect-On the 16th of May, 1862, the deceased was rewarded for his long and faithful services to the country by being promoted to a full major-generalship in the regular army. For three or four weeks previous to his death, his health was failing rapidly, and on the 30th of October he was seized with something akin to vertigo while exercising in the garden attached to his residence, and, falling heavily, re-

thus received, in connection with his advanced years and feebleness, resulted in his death. Political.

ceived a severe contusion over the eye. The injuries

ALBANY, Nov. 10 .- The official canvassers reurn Murphy (Dem.) elected to the Assembly com the First district of this county by 18 majority. Since the election both parties had claimed this district.

The Money and Stock Markets.

New York, November 10.— Stocks steady, Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 127. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 118½; do. 1865, do., 118½; do. 1865, do., 118½; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115½; Ten-forties, 107%. Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 88; Canton Company, 51½; Camberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 182; Erie, 26%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 161; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Sonthern, 89; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 35%. The Money and Stock Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President, Judge Kelley, and the! Tariff. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Nov. 10 .- I learn that my account of Judge Kelley's interview with the President the other day, relative to the tariff, was inaccurate in some points. Judge Kelley proposed to put the raw materials which we do not produce in this country on the free list. He also proposes a consequent reduction in duties on articles manufactured from this raw material. By this we will lose some revenue which we can afford, as we will receive a large part of it through internal taxes. This is Kelley's position about the tariff. The President, I un lerstand, did not fully commit himself on this matter, but requested Judge Kelley to leave papers and statements with him for the purpose of examination. I make this correction in justice to all

FROM THE SOUTH.

concerned.

Heavy Damages.
Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- The jury last evening in the City Court returned a verdict awarding seventeen thousand dollars damages to Margaret Beck and her four children, against the Northern Central Railroad Company, for killing her husband and father of the children. The widow gets eight thousand, and the residue is apportioned among the children. A motion was made for a new trial.

The announcement of ex-Governor Pratt's death was made in all the courts to-day, when they adjourned, after numerous culogies.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Nov. 10-11 A. M .- Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93½. United States Five-twen-ties of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 83½; Ten-forties, 78. Erie, 19½. Illinois Central, 98½. Atlantic and Great Western, 25. Paris, Nov. 10 .- The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10-11 A. M .- Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling Orieans 11%@12d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales

Other articles are unchanged.

Antwerp, Nov. 10.—Petroleum opens firm at 61 4f.
Londonderry, Nov. 10.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Quebec.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 10-1 P. M .- Erie, 2014: Hilinois Cen-

LONDON, NOV. 10—1 P. M.—Erie, 20%: Intinois Central, 98%.

Liverpool., Nov. 10.—Cotton is tending down; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

Paris, Nov. 10—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now quiet. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

Frankfort, Nov. 10.—United States Five-twenties opened that and quiet at 89@89%.

Havre, Nov. 10.—Cotton opens that and quiet at 1244/f. affoat.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Record of Just When and Where They As-sumed Them.

The Agitator, a Chicago woman's suffrage paper,

furnishes the following interesting briefs in regard

to women's voting:

In Manchester, England, eight women, whose names were by accident left on the registry, voted at the last election. Eight others, freeholders, voted in southeast Lancashire. In Ashford, East Kent, 15 out of 35 who were registered recorded their votes. In Einsbury the same number also went to the reals. in Finsbury the same number also went to the polls In Dublin one woman, and in London three women,

In Canada, as in several of our own States, women are allowed to vote for and serve as school trustees.
In Pitcairn's Island, which is inhabited by mutineers of the Bounty, the Government, which is based on a Written Constitution, is shared on equal terms by men and women alike.

Ladies of title formerly occupied seats in the Honse

of Lords, where they were entitled, as peeresses in their own right, or when their lords were dead and the heirs were in their nonage. They also held the office of High Sheriff, which must be held by one ossessed of the electoral qualifications and other It has also been stated that the late investigations

tend to show that the Parliaments were originally founded on the idea of universal suffrage, the mani-festation of which was the showing of hands. In the British Australasian colony of Australia, wo-

men universally assumed the right to vote some four years ago, having found that the law had, probably inadvertently, been so framed as to permit them. It works admirably, according to all reports. In Sweden, chiefly through the exertions of Frede-rika Bremer, an indirect right of voting was, in 1862, granted to all women possessing specified property

ualifications.

By the Italian code, a widow or wife, separated from her husband who pays taxes, is allowed to vote through such calld or other relative as she may

of property, are allowed to vote on all questions of taxation, etc., likely to affect its value. In 1887 Moravia granted the franchise to all widows who pay taxes. In many towns in France women possess the right to vote in municipal affairs; and in one of them it is said that the Council was recenly composed wholly

In Austria women can vote as nobles; in their cor-In Austria women can vote as nonies; in their cor-porate capacity, as nuns and tax-payers.

In Hungary, up to 1841, widows and single women who were landed proprietors, possessed the right to vote. They were deprived of it by the revolutionary government, and they are now petitioning in large numbers for the restoration of this right.

What is the most dangerous ship to embark

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIFGRAPH.

Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

The local Money market appears to have relapsed into sudden inactivity and unexpected ease. The demand has fallen off steadily during the current week, whilst the supply of currency, by an inconsistency which is not unusual is monetary circles, nor easily accounted for, has increased.

It seems like a paradox that men should make a rush for money only when it is not to be had, or when it is held at such arbitrary figures as to place it in the position of "sour grapes" to legitimate business interests. Yet such seems to be the case just now. A few days ago the demand was heavy from all classes of borrowers, who freely paid 10@12 per cent., and money was scarce at that, whilst to-day it will hardly command 8 per cent., and another decline appears inevitable.

Gold is quiet and firm. Prem inm at noon, 127. Government bonds continue as yesterday.

The Stock market is fairly active, but prices are weak. The Board adjourned at 12 M., out of respect to the late Rear Admiral Stewart. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 10%. City 6s were without change; the old issues sold at 95%; and the new at 100%@101.

Reading Railroad was quiet and weak, selling at 48%@4844. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55%; Minehill Railroad at 55%; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 118%.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation, 38%@33%.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Le-high Navigation, 334,633334. McClintock Oil sold at 34. In Canal and Passenger Railway stocks no sales

were reported.
Philadelphia Bank sold at 157%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

20 8h Cam & A R. 118% g sh Penna R. ... 53%

JAY COORE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@118%; 5-29s of 1862, 115%@115%; do., 1864, 1181%@1183%; 5-29s of 1862, 115%@116; do., 1865, 113%@1183%; do., 1865, 113%@116; do. do., 1867, 115%@116; do. do., 1867, 115%@116; do. do., 1867, 115%@116; cur. 6s, 107%@167%; Gold, 127.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-29s of 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1864, 113%@118%; do. 1865, 113%@118%; do. July, 1865, 115%@116; do. July, 1868, 1157%@116; 5s, 10-40, 107%@107%; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 107%@108. Gold, 127%@127%. Market steady.

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

—U.S 68 of 1881, 117%@1181; do. 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1864, 1181%@115%; do. 1865, 113%@11876; do. 1865, new, 115%@115%; do. 1867, do. 115%@116; do. 1868, do., 115%@116%; do. 1868, do., 115%@116%; jo-dos. 107%@107%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 127@127%; Silver, 124@125%.

NARS & LANKER BERKER PROPERTY. -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

Increase in 1869......\$61,660-51

Stock Quotations by Telegraph- 1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10. - The Flour market is very dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5@5-25 for superfine; \$5.87% @550 for extras; \$550@650 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6@650 for Pennsylvania do.; \$6@6.75 for Indiana and Ohio do.; and \$7 @7.75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 per barrel.

There is but little doing in Wheat, and prices favor buyers; sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1°25@1°37, delivered, and part on private terms. Rye is steady at \$1°04@\$1°06 per bush, for Western. Corn is in moderate request at former rates; sales of old yellow at \$1@1°02; some lots at 93'4@95c.; new yellow at \$7@90c.; and Western mixed at 93@95c. Oats are without change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@59c. Barley and Mait are quiet.

2000 business remissivama sold at 58250c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Seeds.—Cloverseed ranges from \$6.87% to \$7 per bush. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is held at \$2.45.

Whisky is nominal at \$1.05 per gallon for iron-

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS"-Wax-can

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 10.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W.P. Clyde&Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, Saco, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Seventy-Six, Tell, Rockland, Blakiston, Graed & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence, do.
Schr James Young, Wilson, Boston,
Barge W. H. Bowne, Shoe, Westchester, N. Y., do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 57, Hoffman, Hackensack, do.
Barge Clara Lyrick, Blount, New York.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baitimore, 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.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Malaga, with fruit to Issae Jeanes & Co. -vessel to Workman & Co.

Schr Eliza Pike, Isrkin, 18 days from Turk's Island, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr Eliza, Woolford, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr Swan, Todd, 4 days from West river, Md., with ship timber to U. S. Goverament.

Schr Althea, Smith, 12 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate to E. A. Smith—not as before.

Schr Florence, Ingraham, from Salsm.

Schr W. H. Skinner, Thrasher, from Dighton.

Schr Mary Francis, McDonald, from Richmond.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Haver-discounting, as follows:—

O. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard,
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton,
H. W. Shuman, with wheat and bark to J. M. Brooks,
J. P. Haas, with lumber to order,
Neilly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts,
Wm. H. Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Helen and Harry, with number to Watson, Malone & Co. Renova, with lumber to E., lor, Day & Morie,

Renova, with lumber to 65, lor, Day & Boorse,

MEMORANDA.

Schr George Twibell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 8th inst.

Schr Teaser, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 6th inst.

Schr Geoan Bird. Kelley, and Western Star, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.

Schr Jessie Wilson. Counelly, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst.

Schra Gettysburg. Corson, and L. S. Levering. Corson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 7th inst.

Schra Kw. H. Mann. Reevoa, 12 days from Wilmington, N. G., at New York 8th inst.

Schra E. & L. Cordery, Grace, and F. B. Colton, Robinson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 7th inst.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, and Lydia A. May, Eaker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.