He Sketches His Own Career-He is Driven to Desperation and Murder by Outrages In-nicted on Him and His Family—His Brothers are Killed, and His Home Destroyed—The Spirit of Revenge.

Sam Hildebrand, the notorious Missouri outlaw, writes as follows to the St. Louis Times of the 26th

As "fair play" is one of the jewels of American character, and as it is considered right and proper to give even the "devil his due," I hope you will not refuse to give to the public, through your widely read paper. Sam Hildebrand's own statement of his history since the beginning of the late terrible war; to the end that fair-minded men may judge whether there was not some good reason and strong provocation for the desperate deeds charged against me.

When the war began I was leading a quiet, peaceful life, trying to provide for my family in an honest though humble sphere of life. In the condition of affairs in my part of Missouri, I had made up my mind to keep out of the troubles and take no part in the war. In 1862, my brother, Frank Hildebrand, went into the State Guards under Jeff. Thompson. On Frank's return to see our mother and family, he was captured by a mob headed by young McElvane. As "fair play" is one of the jewels of American on Frank's return to see our mother and family, he was captured by a mob headed by young McElvane. By McElvane's order Frank was killed after his capture—his head was mashed, his body mangled and cut to pieces in such a shocking manner, that the most barbarous savage would have blushed to have been guilty of the deed. His body was then thrown imto a mineral hole lifty feet deep, and left to rot.

The next outrage committed on my kindred and family was the murder of my brother, George Washington, and the Canadian named Eustache Laudusky, who was engaged to be married to my sister Mary. The last murders were perpetrated by men in uniform, and who were soldiers in the Federal army. Two weeks after these outrages my sister Mary died of trouble and a broken heart.

Two weeks later these men came to my mother's house and loaded several wagons with her property, drove off all our cattle and set fire to her house, the best stone dwelling in the settlement. My poor, dear, broken hearted mother, seing the house burning, sent my little brother Henry to those heartless weetless and skeed for the family Bible as a relie to

ing, sent my little brother Henry to those heartless wretches and asked for the family Bible, as a relic to be kept when all else was gone. Not dreaming of harm to the little, tender boy, what can express her horrror and agony when these demons shot my little brother, not twelve years old, through the bowels, and a fiend then put his foot on his head and cut his throat? throat? Thus were these atrocious deeds of blood and cruelty and robbery committed on my kindred and family. Let any man put the question to his soul whether such outrages would not have aroused him to desperate retaltation at a time when the law no longer had power to avenge a man's wrongs for him and for the sake of justice. And yet even then I bore these accumulated outrages without lifting a hand to avenge my brothers' and sister's blood. Loving my darling wife and little children better than

Loving my darling wife and little children better than I did anything on earth, I forced my heart to bear on in silence. Though crushed like a worm, I refused to sting the foot that crushed me.

During all these outrages I had resolved to not go in the Southern army, nor to meddle in the troubles in any way. I removed from Red river to Flat Woods, distant twenty-five miles, hoping that no harm would befull me or my wife and children, if I would get out of the immediate neighborhood of those who had murdered and outraged my family.

But, to my surprise, about the middle of May, just when my crop was looking well, and sope was strong that I would be left in peace, about surrise one morning my house was surrounded by McElvane and his crew of some thirty or forty men, all well armed.

I remembered the fate of my brothers and friends,

slaughtered in cold blood, like sheep, after their capture, and I knew there was no lope of mercy or justice from such demons; no lope except in the courage and strength that God had given me.

They die with me was cast. I had sought peace and quiet, but the bloodhounds had trailed me. I was at bay. The conflict that I had fied from was forced upon me. The alternative was life or death.

I met my pursuers at the door. I shot down two of them in their tracks, made a rush for the woods and escaped. Finding it impossible to live at or of them in their tracks, made a rush for the woods and escaped. Finding it impossible to live at or near home, I went to Arkansas, and afterwards got my wife and four children. The two men I killed in my door was the first blood ever shed by me. Then, when a price was set on my head, I determined to revenge the death of my brothers. I rode several times from Arkansas before I could get to shoot McElvane, the infamous butcher who had murdered my brothers and sought my life. Then I meant to harm no one else if they would leave me undismirbed, but some of the soldiers, piloted by Jim Cinig, a very meddlesome spy, undertook to have me killed.

In self-defense I turned loose on them and made In self-defense I turned loose on them and made many of them who sought my life bite the dust. I often met them in the woods. They all knew me, and would offer to assist me. They would make an appointment to bring me provisions to my hiding place, and would pilet soldiers there to try to have me captured. I always killed that kind of men. I have captured many Union soldiers, but I never hurt or treated them unbrindly unless it was one who treated them unkindly unless it was one who d brutally treated Southern prisoners, and I

I have had hundreds of hair-breadth escapes for my life; but I know there is a merciful God that knows and does all things right—an all-powerful hand has protected me. I have twenty times been suddenly waked, and fied from my bea, when a shower of Yankee balls would riddle the bed I had sprang out of. I have had my clothes torn from my body with Yankee bullets, but two only ever drew

# QUANTRELL.

One of the Most Blood-thirsty Wretches Under the Sun.

The Pavenport (Iowa) Gazette has an account of this famous and savage Missouri guerilla from the pen of a schoolmate, whence we gather that he was reared and schooled, and probably born also, "in a little half-Moravian, half-Quaker town of the old Buckey State," where he developed no remarks. ittle half-Moravian, half-Quaker town of the old Buckeye State," where he developed no remarkable qualities, but was rather popular with his playmates, and, when he last visited them, after he had been some time absent in the wilder West, he was "a tall, well-formed youth of twenty or so, with a frank, open face, a kindly smile, and casy ways that quickly won the heart, or at least the attention." The writer continues:—

"There must have been some weakness to have led him into and on in the fearful career he ran.

led him into and on in the fearful career he ran, and it hardly came from the thoughtful, decided father. The soft, yielding, womanly nature of the mother in the son could not say 'No' to the 'Come with us' of his comrades of the moment, and his beedlessness and recklessness of the fature did the rest. We give him credit for not one grain of Southern sentiment. Had he been slain, he had filled no martyr's grave. Like the 'Free Lance' of the middle ages, he simply threw his sword into the scale of present inducement. He thought only of to-day; he

egarded not the morrow.
"Once hanched, the knowledge that after all he was a Yankee born and bred doubtless led him to a display of zeal and daring, to prove his devotion, that speedily excited admiration and made him a leader among them. We say leader designedly, for we doubt if he ever ruled or commanded his men. It was not in him; and had it been, he might as well have tried to fetter the sea as bind to law and obediformed his force. Border ruthans from Missouri, lackwoodsmen from Arkansas, rangers from Texas—the seum of even the worst parts of the South—surels the sun never shone on a more abandoned set of bloodthirsty wretches; and the sins, and crimes, and villainies of each and every one of these have been heaped upon this one man's head, the nominal commander. No wonder that, Cain-like, he hides from the face of man, if still he lives, or that his manishment has proved ton terrible to be that his punishment has proved too terrible to be borne, it so be that he has perished. Dead or alive, we say that in his case, as in most of like nature, the devil has been painted very much blacker than he

# MRS. GENERAL GAINES.

How the New Orleantsts Try to Compromise.

How the New Orleanists Try to Compromise, of Mrs. General Gaines, who is now in Washington, on her way to New Orleans to claim her estates, adjudged to be hers by the Supreme Court, "W. J. A.," of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes:— With this hard fight (for her property) against a city and long possession, on her hands, and pinched often by poverty. Mrs. Gaines has carried herself gallantly through her struggle from the first, constantly refusing dishonorable compromise. At the end of the fight she offers to be more charitable, if possible, than she has been just. Many of the poor people in New Orleans, negroes and Irish, have cotages and shantes upon lots included by her claims. She has gained the enthusiastic good will of both

lages and shanties upon lots included by her claims. The has gained the enthusiastic good will of both classes by her promises to allow them to remain undisturbed in their homes.

Mrs. Gaines tells her friends an amusing jucident of her recent visit to the city of her Spanish estates. She was walking on the street, when a heavy hand from behind was laid upon her shoulder. She had sometimes been threatened with violence, and turning with terror on her face to see who should

make the assault, confronted a stalwart Irishman, with the question in his mouth:

"And I want to ask of yez, mum, whether this is not Mrs. General Gaines?"

"I am Mrs. Gaines," answered the startled lady; "what do you wish, sir?"

"And I have been looking after yez these many weeks, mum, to say that I have little house on a streak of your property; am a poor man, and have as Streak of your property; am a poor man, and have as illigant a livery stable as there is in the city of New Orieans, and I want to ask of yez, mum, whether yez would be kind enough to take out your claim

in carriage hire."

The lady told him, smilingly, that if he was a poor man and honest, he should not be disturbed in his possession, and went off with frish benedictions falling thick upon her head, together with an invitation to call on "Katle."

### ONLY NINETEEN.

Love In a Nursery-room, Marriage Without Ceremony and Unceremoutous Descriton. From the N. Y. World of this morning.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, on Taesday, before Judge Barnard, Beattaca Bissell brought a suit against John B. Bissell for divorce and maintenance, on the ground of abandonment. The plaintiff is a very pretty and innocent-looking young lady of nineteen. She alleges that about a year ago he abandoned her and their young child, while he asserts that she tever was his wife. Her story, as told by her upon the witness-stand on Tuesday, was that in the spring of 1867 she, being then in her seventeenth year, was nurse to the child of the defendant's brother, in whose house in Brooklyn he then lived; that John sought every opportunity to enjoy her society, remaining many hours in the nurs-sy-room daily; he asserted that he would be her true friend always, and one day asked her to go to the San Francisco Minstrels with him; she declined, saying that his people would not like to have her go out with him; then he urged her to meet him on the other side, which she refused to do; she soon after went to another place, where he continued his attentions, meeting her at the corner by appointment, and taking rambles with her in Carroll Park. There he spoke to her of marriage, saying he did not wish her tog to another place: that he had \$1000 salary. he spoke to her of marriage, saying he did not wish her to go to another place; that he had \$3000 salary, and should do as he pleased, whether his people liked it or not. One evening he asked her to be his wife. She consented, and he gave her a pearl engagement-ring and money to buy a wedding outfit, she hesitated about taking the money, but he pressed to make the property his straight her than almost his it upon her, saying be considered her then almost his wife. He added that he did not believe in marriage ceremonies; that she would be just as much his wife ceremonies; that she would be just as much his wife in the sight of God without any ceremony; that it was a lawful marriage to take a woman and acknowledge her as his wife, just as much as though a ceremony was performed by a clergyman; he put a ring upon her finger and called her his wife; she was doubtful and said perhaps he would tire of her and would cast her off upon the world; he strongly asseverated that they would never part more, and she agreed to it. They went to live at No. 119 Waverley place, where he introduced her as his wife, and they lived together as man and wife. lived together as man and wife. The case is not yet closed.

## CUBA.

Rumors of Another Movement Upon the Spa-niards.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.

It appears that the administration is not quite so

It appears that the administration is not quite so apathetic in regard to the condition of adairs in Cuba as has been generally represented. At all events it is very certain that something in the way of active measures has been determined on by the Government, and it is more than probable that the policy to be adopted will tend towards the quieting of affairs in that tunhappy island by force should diplomacy prove unavailing. Everything lately has pointed towards the adoption of some decided policy, and the activity displayed at this time in naval circles tends to confirm this impression.

At all the navy yards great bustle is apparent. In Philadelphia, the Miantonomah is nearly ready for sea, her officers having already joined, and she is to sail in a few days for Cuban waters.

In Brooklyn, the Swatara and two other vessels are already in commission, and are taking stores on board as rapidly as possible. What, however, points more strongly towards serious work is the fact that the Tallapoosa arrived in this port very quietly on Monday evening, anchored alongside the Albany, which has been lying for some time in the stream, and commenced transferring stores to the latter vessel. These stores, however, consist not of navy but of army supplies; a fact which leads to the inference that a land force is to be sent somewhere, the more especially as the Albany is ordered to sail to-day, or as soon as practicable, and her destination is expected to be, like the others cited, Cuban waters. It is more than probable that within a short time the Government will declare the policy for which it is preparing with so much despatch and secrecy.

# AUSTRALIA.

Escape of an Irish Political Convict. John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the Fenian prisoners transported to Western Australia, sends to the Irishson the following narrative of his escape from that

On the 18th of February I escaped, seized a boat and went to sea, but had to return to land in the morning. I then lived in the "bush" for some time and eventually put out to sea again, and before long was picked up by an American whater. When the captain knew who and what I was he installed me cabin passenger, and as he was on a six months cruise for whates, I remained on board for that time, and every day had a fresh instance of his kindness and of the officers and men on board. I had some very close escapes from being retaken, but the officers were determined I should not; and in one Eng-ish island at which we touched the Governor came on board and demanded he to be given up, as he had instructions that I was on board. The chief mate answered him by pointing to the Stars and Stripes, which floated at the half mast, in sign of mourning, and said, "I know nothing of any convict named O Reilly who escaped from New Holland, but I did know Mr. O Reilly, who was a political prisoner there, and he was on beard this ship, but you cannot see him, he is dead." and he was foreast to be see him-he is dead;" and he was forced to be con

# WE THOUGHT SO.

The Great Stone Giant is Put on Exhibition. Says the Syracuse (N.Y.) Journal of the 5th inst.:giant having been perfected sooner than was ex-pected, the management opened the doors at nine clock this morning, and since that time the curious in large numbers have visited the wonderful object. The arrangements for viewing the giant are com-plete. The platform about the enclosure has been covered with matting, the ralings with damask and the interior of the enciosure with dark colored cloth. The giant rests on a slight elevation covered with slack velvet and surrounded by an iron railing. floor of the enclosure is covered with matting and a handsome Brussels carpet covers the floor in the mmediate vicinity of the giant's bed. The bod ests on rubber cushions and lies in the same posi-tion in which it was discovered. The body has been washed clean and a strong light by day and evening s brought to bear on it, thus showing the wonder t A mirror is to be placed beneath the hips, to better show off the hand which desbeneath. A ticket office has been erected in the Arcade, from which visitors enter the exhibition room. Ample time will be allowed visitors to examine the wonder to their satisfaction. The exhibition will continue from day to day until further notice, remaining open day and

# FELO DE SE.

The Most Curious Suicide on Record.

From the Albany Argus. From Cannelton, Ind., comes the story of a boy From Cannellon, Ind., comes the story of a boy named Stanley Clark, who, a few days ago, committed suicide because his mother would not give him money to attend the Owensboro Fair. He was sitting in company with his widowed mother and the children in the family sitting-room, when the subject of the fair came up incidentally. Not the slightest apparent importance was given to the matter; it was taked of like any other of the thousand and one little topics which we all talk of daily around our firesides, when Stanley remarked:—"Mother, I wish you would let me have a little money; I believe I'll go to that fair."

money; I believe I'll go to that fair."

To this his mother replied:—"Stanley, I do wish you wouldn't ask me for money to go there. I wish

you wouldn't ask me for money to go there. I wish you would not go. You are only eighteen years old, and I do not think it wise or safe for you to be keeping so much company. I want you to stay at home with us, and you know I want to make home as pleasant for you and all of us as I can. As your mother, I dread the idea of your getting into bad company or temptation."

To this he rather smilingly answered:—"You will let me have it, mother, I know," or words to that effect, while he sarned into his private room, where, before we can tell it, the family were shocked by the discharge of a pistol, and rushing in, they found him on the floor, lying on his back, stark, puiseless, and gory, the red current of his life streaming from the fatal crifice.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention -Important Ruling Relative to Revenue Collections-Body-Snatchers in the South - Attempted Suicide of Indian Murderers.

### Financial and Commercial

### OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. WASHINGTON, Nev. 11 .- The Hon. Robert J. Walker died at his residence in this city this morning at 10:40 o'clock, after a protracted illness, aged 68 years and 4 months. The arrangements for his funeral have not yet been announced.

A Sketch of His Career.

The Hon. Robert James Walker, a man who has figured extensively in the politics of the country, been Secretary of the Treasury, and was especially noted for his skill and industry as a political pamphleteer, whose death is announced in the above despatch, was born in Northumberland, in this State, in the year 1801, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, in this city, in 1819, studied law, and commenced the practice of this profession in Pittsburg in 1521. Throughout his long public career he continued in practice, and enjoyed the reputation of being a thorough master of his profession, especially of those branches bearing upon constitutional and political questions.

Although he did not become an occupant of any political position until his election to the United States Senate in 1835, he entered actively into the political strifes of the day at the outset of his career, becoming chairman of a Democratic committee during one of our State contests, when but twentytwo years of age. He took a very prominent part in the earliest movement for the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, having been the first persun'to suggest the name of the hero of New Orleans for that position, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the action of the convention at Harrisburg which nominated Jackson in 1824.

Removing, in 1826, to Natchez, he soon acquired

an extensive and lucrative practice, and became one of the leading and most influential politicians of the State of Mississippi. For years he was one of the most carnest antagonists of Jefferson Davis, and contributed largely to the disrepute attached to the repudiation schemes of the latter in that State, his enmity for the President of the late Southern Confederacy not expiring with the inauguration of the great conspiracy against the Union, of which Davis became the head and front, and which drew into its support nearly every leading man of the South whether of Northern or Southern birth. He steadily refused all political preferment until 1835, when he was elected to the United States Senate over the Hon. George Poindexter. He had scarcely taken his seat in that body, when he came into collision with Henry Clay, on a question connected with the public lands, and by his spirited response to the great Kentucky orator acquired great popularity in the West. His relations with President Jackson were of the most cordial character, and Jackson frequently con sulted him on matters of great importance, especially in reference to the prospective acquisition of Texas and California. By his advice, chiefly, a secret agent was despatched by Jackson to learn the resources of Texas and the temper of its inhabitants, the mission resulting in the inauguration of the great party movement which brought about the war with Mexico. During the administration of Van Buren, Mr. Walker was an earnest supporter of the administration in the Senate, being especially prominent in the crusade against the United States Bank. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1841, became one of the confidenadvisers of John Tyler, when the death of President Harrison elevated him to the Chief Magistracy. Throughout Tyler's administration, he exercised a commanding influence over the administration, it being mainly in consequence of his advice that Tyler was induced to veto the bank bill, which had been framed under the supervision of Henry Clay. Towards the close of Tyler's term of office, his influence was felt in a very marked manner,

vigorous steps which precipated the conflict with Mexico and consummated the annexation of Texas. Although Mr. Walker had been a warm personal friend of Martin Van Buren when the latter occupied the Presidential chair, and one of his most devoted supporters, he turned about and opposed his nomination in 1844' because Van Buren had announced his opposition to the Texas annexation scheme. By suddenly springing upon the Demoeratic National Convention the two-thirds rule. which had become a practical nullity, he secured the defeat of Van Buren and the nomination of James K. Polk. He also entered actively into the canvass, and by one of his peculiarly powerful pamphlets on the Texas question exercised great influence in determining the result of the election. When Mr. Polk was installed in office, he was not unmindful of his indebtedness to Mr. Walker, whom he selected for his Secretary of the Treasury. Resigning his seat in the Senate, he entered upon this responsible position in March, 1855, and remained in it until the close of Polk's term in 1849. His administration of the affairs of this office was in the interests of the free traders, the tariff of 1846 having been framed by him, while his celebrated report in opposition to protection was reprinted by order of the British House of Commons, His conduct of the national finances of the country during the critical period of the war with Mexico

and induced the adoption of the unexpected and

was marked by much sagacity. At the close of Polk's administration, Mr. Walker resumed the practice of the law, chiefly, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and did not again take a prominent part in national politics until he was appointed by President Buchanan, in 1857, to the Governorship of Kansas, as the successor to Governor Geary, at a critical period in its history. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place on June 15, but the free State men generally refused to participate, for the reason that the legislature which ordered it had no legal authority, and that they would be overpowered by intruders from Missouri if they attempted to vote Only 2000 votes were cast, although the legal vote of the Territory was at least 10,000. Governor Waiker assured the free State men of protection, however, and a few months later, at the Territorial election, they cast 7600 votes against 3700 by the pro-slavery party, thus electing Marcus J. Parrott delegate to Congress, together with 9 of the 17 Councilmen and 27 of the 39 representatives. An attempt was made to change the result by means of a false return from Oxford, Johnson, county, a place of only eleven houses. It was alleged that at this place 1834 persons had voted, and a corresonding roll of name was sent in, which, on examination, were found to have been copied in alphabetical order from the Cin-

cinnati Directory. This return, if accepted, would have changed the lance.

SECOND EDITION | party character of the Legislature entirely, by transferring from the free-soil to the pro-slavery side eight representatives and three councilmen. It was, however, promptly rejected by Governor Walker as a manifest fabrication. Shortly after the Territorial election the Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton and adopted a constitution, four sections of which related to slavery, declaring the right of owners to their slaves to be inviolable, and prolibiting the Legislature from passing acts of emancipation. This provision alone was to be submitted to the electors at the election to be held on December 21. It was ordered that the ballots should be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution without slavery," thus securing in any event the adoption of the Constitution, several clauses of which, however, besides those referred to, were highly objectionable to the majority of the people. A provision was inserted in the schedule annexed to the Constitution preventing any amendment previous to the year 1864. The promulgation of the Constitution caused the greatest excitement. and it was condemned in the strongest manner by Governor Walker, who proceeded immediately to Washington to remonstrate with Congress against its adoption; but before his arrival the act bad received the approval of the President. Soon after this, Governor Walker resigned, and J. W. Denver, of California, was appointed in his place.
From the date of his resignation of the Governor-

ship of Kansas until the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Walker remained for the most part in the quiet pursuit of his profession, but took an active part in the Presidential contest of 1856, in which year he issued one of his most powerful pamphlets in support of the claims of James Buchanan. In 1860 he contributed as much as he could to the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, but when the contest of that year resulted in his election, and the war against the Union was inaugurated, Mr. Walker's Northern birth prevailed over his long Southern associations, and in an address delivered in April, 1861, at a mass meeting in New York city, he gave in his hearly adhesion to the cause of the Government. He soon after went abroad, residing for some time in England in a semi-official capacity, exerting his influence to prevent the success of the Repel loan negotiations. His old enmity for Jefferson Davis rendered him exceedingly earnest in this work, and his thorough familiarity with the repudiation record of the Confederate President enabled him to contribute in no small measure to our cause abroad,

Since the close of the war Mr. Walker has been most prominently before the country in reference to the purchase of Alaska from Russia. While occupying a high official position years before, he had been an earnest advocate of the extension of our boundaries on the northern frontier, and therefore entered into the Alaska scheme with his old-time energy and skill as pamphleeter; but when the manner in which he conducted his advocacy of the Alaska purchase, and the large fee which he received for it, were made public, his championship of the measure did it far more harm than good.

Mr. Walker was certainly possessed of many rare and high qualities, and fully deserved to rank as a statesman. His knowledge of public affairs was profound and thorough, and his skill in manipulation has rarely been equalled. Added to his wide knowledge was a degree of industry which knew no bounds, and an earnestness of purpose which fitted him admirably for the walks of public life. He was short of stature, but possessed of a vigorous frame, and of a pleasing and attractive address. Although slow and deliberate in speech, he possessed considerable powers as an orator, and was especially forcible as a conversationalist. For some years previous to his death, the deceased resided at the national capital, where he continued in active practice at the bar of the Supreme Court until overtaken by the illness which resulted in his death.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention Bill. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11 .- The Convention bill still hangs fire in the Legislature, the point of difference between the two houses being as to the number of delegates to comprise the convention. The House, in the original bill, placed the number at one hundred. The Senate amended by reducing the number to fifty. The House, to-day, refused to concur. A compromise is likely to be effected by making it seventyfive. Some of the most prominent men in the State are being nominated as delegates. Andrew Johnson was on the floor of the House to-day, listening attentively to the discussion on the Convention bill. It is reasonably certain he

will be a delegate.

An Important Ruling. In the United States District Court to-day ludge Trigg made an important ruling in regard to the power of Supervisors of Internal Revenue to examine witnesses touching violations of the Internal Revenue laws. The Judge decided that, under the forty-ninth section of the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, the Supervisor has a right to cause witnesses to come before him and be examined as to violation of law, to enable him to bring proceedings in Court against the violators of the law or against their property liable to seizure under said act; but that the moment proceedings are brought for a violation of law, and the matter as to said violation being before the Court, the right of the Supervisor to examine witnesses ceases.

# Body Snatchers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11 .- A party of bodysnatchers visited the Methodist Cemetery last night, but were driven off by the sexton, who fired a volley and badly wounded one of them.

A Fall of Forty Feet. This morning Robert Dodson, a resident of Cincinnati, a workman on the Ohio river bridge, lost his balance, and was precipitated fifty feet to the water, his head striking a derrick as he fell. Strange to say, he was not killed.

# FROM THE WEST.

Erie Railroad Complications and Suits.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11 .- The Railroad Commissioner to-day received a despatch from Frederick Love, attorney for the Eric Road, expressing himself surprised that the Commissioner should take advantage of an unavoidable delay in sending in the annual report of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, as the various officers of the road have been repeatedly notified to send in their reports, and no excuses have been received from them. The Commissioner did not then take action in the matter until long after the time fixed by law for making the report, and long after all other reports were in, or a good excuse given for the delay. It is the intention of the Commissioner to bring suit every ten # days for \$10,000 until the report is sent in.

The Pogilistic Fizzle.

St. Louis, Nov. 11,-There is general disap-pointment among the friends of McCoole at there being no fight, and he is denounced on all sides for his cowardly conduct. His saloon presents a vacant and shabby appearance compared with that on past occasions of the kind, and Mike himself is ashamed to put in an appear-

## FROM NEW JERSEY.

Sorrowful Occurrence in Hainesport—A Man Shoots His Wife, Thinking Her a Burgiar—A Fatal Result Probable. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAINESPORT, N. J., Nov. 11 .- This usually quiet little town is this morning intensely excited by reason of a very shocking and sorrowful occurrence which transpired last night.

There reside here an elderly Quaker and wife, who were in good circumstances, so far as worldly goods are concerned, and who held the esteem of all the people of the town. Last night their residence was entered by two robbers, who proceeded to the bedchamber of the old couple. They summarily aroused the old man and his wife, and, making them get up, securely tied them to the bed-posts. Then they commenced to pillage the house. While they were engaged in ransacking the rooms, the old lady managed to free herself, and, running to the window, jumped out. She was so seriously injured by her fall as to be unable to move. Her husband soon after set himself free, and securing his gun, started in search of the burglarious duo, who it seems had fled with their booty shortly before. Upon looking out of the window, from the ledge of which his wife had jumped, he saw prostrate on the ground a form which he at once supposed to be that of a burglar. He discharged his gun, and in a moment was horrified by the discovery that he had shot his wife. The contents of the weapon had lodged in her breast, producing injuries that will most probably prove fatal.

## FROM THE PLAINS.

Attempted Snielde of Indian Marderers. Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

CMAHA, Nov. 10. - Horse Driver, one of the Pawnees, who escaped yesterday after being convicted of murder, was recaptured at 2 o'clock this morning. He and Blue Hawk attempted suicide soon after. Their recovery is doubtful. Burning of a Church.

Trinity Episcopal Church was burned down a 10 o'clock yesterday. Loss, \$16,000; insured in the New York Underwriters for \$10,000.

Significant.
A letter was found on the body of one of three Siouxs suspended from a tree, signed by a sister of Warner, of Bucks' surveying party, which fact leaves little doubt of the fate of the entire

A suit against Omaha City for \$10,000 for in-juries received by a man in falling into an excavation in the sidewalk, was commenced before the United States Court to-day.

## FROM EUROPE.

## This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93½. United States 5-20s of 1809, 83½; of 1865, old, 82; of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 78; Eric Railway, 193¼; Illinois Central, 98¾; Great Western, 9812

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 22c.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. I1—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orleans, 11% d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The

sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 20th ult., 2000 bales. Corn, 29s. 3d.

LONDON, NOV. 11—11 A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.

BREMEN, NOV. 11.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 15 groats.

HAMBURG, NOV. 11.—Petroleum closed firm last night. ANTWERP, Nov. 11 .- Petroleum opens firm at 62 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—Consols, 98½ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 83%. American stocks steady: Erie Rallway, 20.
Liverpool, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—Cotton dull. Lard firm at 71s. Bacon, 67s. 6d. for new.

# FROM NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Nov. 11.—The money market rules easy at 5@7 on call, with a fair demand. Governments are dull and steady; unchanged. Stocks are dull and without special features of interest. The burlesque of yesterday is thought to have been a death blow to the Vanderbilt speculations, showing up, as it does, the peculiar watering process in vogge in Central. in Central.

# BELKNAP.

He Takes the Reins of the War Office. Secretary Belknap is evidently determined to be the War Minister in fact as well as in name, and not to play second fiddle to any subordinate in his office He oversees everything, examines everything, and keeps the sharpest lookout generally over the affairs of his department. General Sherman had written an annual report for the department before General Beiknap's installation, but the brilliant Iowan will have none of it. He wants a report of his own

have none of it. He wants a report of his own making, and not at second-hand. He will write his own report and sign it. It will be Belknap all over, and not Sherman by any sort of means. The General of the Armies is famed for assuming authority, not with any improper object, but by force-of-war habit. He had open tilts with the late War Secretary, General Rawlins, and has had a few already with Belknap, at least so say the gossips. It is said by these busy babblers that Belknap has repudlated an important claim passed favorably by Sherman, and that since that he has superseded two orders issued by the General of the Armies. One of these repudlated orders is said to have contained instructions to the heads of the several bureaus of the War Department directing them to make all the reports to partment directing them to make all the reports to him personally as General of the Armics. The action of Secretary Belknap in these matters is reported to have been so prompt and sudden as to quite startle the old fogies of the War Department,—N. 1. Herald's Washington Correspondence.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Prison cases were tried to-day.

Charles Steck pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a lot of clothing, which he stole from the trunk of a fellow-boarder at No. 465 Catharine

treet. Charles Henderson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at \$75. He was porter in the employ of Mr. John Wanamaker, and that gentleman, missing different lots of clothing, took out a search-warrant, searched the defendant's house, and there found a portion of the stolen goods, and the balance, by direction of the prisoner himself, was recovered from different

Francis Wilson pleaded guilty to the larceny of two pocket barometers, valued at \$60, the property of J. W. Queen. The articles were stolen from Mr. Queen's store, No. 924 Chesnut street, were found at a pawn office, and traced to the possession of the

John Kearns pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of \$200 from Francis McKay, and of the larceny of a gold ring, valued at \$6, the property of ceny of agold fing, valued at 26, the property of Timothy Maher.

William Bradley was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Bloomer. A difficulty occurred on Gray's Ferry road between these parties concerning the defendant's dog, and he shook his dist in her face and threatened her, without actually striking her.

ally striking her. Edward Reynolds, a man professing to be a deaf mute, was convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons, having been arrested at night in Delaware avenue with a black-jack in his pocket. District Court, No. 1-Judge Thaver.

William Y. Leader vs. Herman Yerkes. An action to recover commissions for the sale of real estate. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow.

Thomas P. Betts, Executor, vs. Christopher Wagner. This was a feigned issue, to test the validity of the will of John Wagner, deceased, the complaint the will of his estate to the wife of the executor, his mind was impaired, and he was unduly influ-

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1868.

For some time past a great deficiency has been felt in the supply of small notes, caused by the premature action of the United States Treasury in calling in large amounts before it was in a condition to supply new issues. This oversight has caused a great deal of disturbance, not only in financial but in commercial circles.

supply new issues. This oversight has caused a great deal of disturbance, not only in financial but in commercial circles.

The Eastern banks have been unable to supply the usual amounts required for the movement of the Western crops, and Western merchants are unable to settle their Eastern accounts, thus causing an undue pressure among our local importers and merchants for bank favors to meet their own maturing obligations. A great deal of the stringency recently felt here is traceable to the short supply of small currency, and the matter is of sufficient importance to merit, even if it does not receive, the attention of the head of the Treasury Department.

Call loans are easy at 638 per cent, according to securities. Discounts are dull and lower. Prime paper is current to regular bank depositors at the legal rates, when a good portion is left over on deposit. On the street the range is about 8215 per cent, with little doing.

The Stock market is very dull, without, however, much change in prices. In State sixes there were sales of the war loan, transferable, at 100%. City ioans were inactive. Sales of the new issues at 101, with 95 bid for the old.

Readis g Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 481; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited ex-

With 35 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 58¾. 117½ was offered for Camden and Amboy; 4134 for Little Schuylkill; 70½ for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 36½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention; 14 was

Canal Stocks attracted but little attention; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 69 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh, and 61 for West Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Pa 6s WLTE. 100% 100 sh Read R. 48%
\$1000 Pa H 1 m. 97 200 do 18 48%
\$1000 Pa H 1 m. 97 200 do 18 48%
\$1000 Leh Gold 1 05 500 do 6.48 56
\$3000 City 6s, New.is. 100 do ... 48 56
\$3000 City 6s, New.is. 100 do ... 48 56
2 sh Penna R. 53% 3 sh Mech Bk. 31%

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% \$117%; 5-20s of 1862, 115 \$15 \cdots do. 1865, 113 \$15 \cdots do. July 1865, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1665, 113 \$\cdots do. July 1865, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 40, 1867, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1868, 116 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 40, 1867, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1868, 117 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 40, 1867, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1868, 117 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1865, 113 \$\cdots do. 1865, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1865, 115 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1865, 116 \$\cdots dil6 \cdots ; do. 1865, 116 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1865, 116 \$\cdots dil5 \cdots ; do. 1865, 116 \$\cdots dil6 \cdots dil6 \cdots ; do. 1865, 116 \$\cdots dil6 \cdots dil6 \cdots dil6 \cdots d

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New 

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Nov. 11 .- The Flour market is devoid of animation, and prices of all grades favor buyers. There is no demand for shipment, and only 700 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at

\$5@525 for superfine; \$537%@550 for extras; \$5 50@6-25 for Northwestern extra family; \$5-75@ 625 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$63675 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$73750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 39 There is but little doing in Wheat, and prices favor buyers; sales of Indiana and other Western red at

\$1 33@1 37, and white at \$1 45@1 55. Rye is steady at \$1 04@\$1 06 \$1 bushel. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1 03, and 4000 bushels high Western mixed at 98c.@\$1. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 58@60c., and Delaware at 61c. Nothing doing in Bar-ley Malt. Barley is quiet; 4000 bushels two-rowed New York sold on private terms. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-citron at \$32.50 \$\overline{a}\$ ton. Whisky is dull and weak; 100 barrels iron bound Western sold at \$1@I-04.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

(By Telegraph.)
FORTHESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Arrived, brig Cleta, from PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... NOVEMBER 11.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

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

Schr St. Croix, Faton, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 5 days from Newburyport, with mase, to Knight & Sons.

Schr War Fagle, Crowell, 5 days from New York, with salt to C. S. Crowell & Co.

Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, 10 days from Newbern, N. C. with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, 10 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr J. & E. Kelly, Kelly, 6 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr J. Whitehead, Farnham, 8 days from St. George, with granite to Dillard & Co.

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

BELOW.

BELOW. Brig C. V. Williams, from Charleston.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Brigs Eigin, for Antwerp, and Mercedes, for Cienfuegos. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVREDE GRACE, Md., Nov. 11.— Sixteen boats left here this morning, as follows:

Freemason and J. M. Pino, with lumber to Patterson &

A tippincott.
Lewisburg and Tioga, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
M. B. Rambler, with lumber, for Bordentown.
Daniel Cline, with lumber to R. Woolvorton.
Young Irvin, with lumber to Oraig & Blanchard.
Mary E. Davis, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Chester.
G. B. Moore, with lumber, for Salem.
G. W. Davis, with lumber, for Salem.
G. W. Parner, with lumber, for New York,
Atlantic, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Delaware, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Starkweather & Munson, with lumber.
Baltimore Coal Co. No. 100, with filmt, for Trenton.

Correspondence of The Ecening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 12.—Four barries leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Board of Trade, with type, for Philadelphia.

C. H. Gage, with barley, for Baltimore.

Nellie and George, with barley, for Philadelphia.

A. G. Goodrich, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to night eastward:—

C. Downer: S. Hummell: Frank Sheldon: Harvest Moon; Enterprise; C. A. Silliman; Mary X. J. J. Wolcott; and Late and Early, all with coal for New York.

Rockwood, with soal, for Philadelphia.

H. Campbell, with coal, for Philadelphia.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fabita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester-

day.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at
New York yesterday.
Harque Thomas Dallett, Pike, 26 days from Ouracoa,
at New York yesterday.
Barque Dominion, Anderson, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Marseilles 26th ult.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 4th inst,