POLITICS.

Letter from One of General Hancock's Officers.

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The "Sack" Formally Opened in the Hoosier State.

FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Reunion of the "Boys in Blue" at Indianapolis.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CHICAGO, October 8th.—The *Tribune* editorially says: The *Tribune* has been permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter written to a friend in Iowa by an army officer in General Hancock's Department, who for many years past has been near to the person and confidence of General Hancock. We give the text verbatim, as it evinces the writer's affection for his commanding General, and bears marks of truth and sincerity. It says:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., September 28, 1880.

General Hancock, the dear old man, is just now on the verge of desperation, and knows not which way to turn or what to do. The glitter of the Presidency has turned his head, and the continued din and turmoil of the campaign, with differences between Northern and Southern Democrats, so strongly marked, to equalize and adjust, I fear will drive him stark mad. H., my dear boy, Hancock is no more fit for the Presidency than a withered hemlock. I will be frank with you. It is true that he knows nothing of the South, except the few polished and crafty leaders that call upon him here, and his brief acquaintance with the same class of men in New Orleans. He means well enough, God bless him! but he cannot comprehend the crookedness of politics and those bred in the bone politicians. And now, while on the subject, I will give you the history of this Hancock move, and it is this: That the Indiana disunionist, William H. English, is to be the real President. Hancock is not expected to live out a fraction of his term, and that expectation, I am sorry to say, is founded on facts. Any digression from his regular habits is liable to bring on an apopletic stroke, of which strong symptoms have twice exhibited themselves since his nomination, and it is the verdict of all around him that his promotion to the Presidency will terminate his earthly career; but this fact has been and is most carefully guarded, for reasons you can readily discern, and now, dear boy, you have the inside of this Presidential business. With English as President, you can readily comprehend what those shrewd fellows of the South can accomplish.

The above reads like a family letter; indeed, it comes from a member of General Hancock's military family, and one who regards Hancock with something of the same affection a son feels for his father. We have the original letter in our possession, with a private note from the receiver of it, authorizing the publication, but withholding the name of the writer for personal reasons.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Times* says: The concurrent testimony of our correspondents, who have examined party prospects in the Congressional Districts of the various States, is that solid gains will be made in the Republican delegation to be selected this fall. In Ohio the Republicans expect to gain six Representatives; in Indiana, at least two; in Pennsylvania probably two, and even in North Carolina, which has at present but one Republican Representative, there is a fair chance of carrying three districts. Starting in Vermont with a Republican gain of one district, and with a prospect of turning from 20 to 30 seats throughout the North, the political complexion of the new House is hardly a matter of doubt.

THE "SACK" IN INDIANA—IMPORTATION OF ROUGHS.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Herald's* Indianapolis special asserts positively that Senator Barnum laid down his check for $40,000 yesterday on a table in room No. 10, and Mr. English covered it with $10,000, after which Barnum went over to Cincinnati.

Mr. New is in constant receipt of dispatches from Hornellsville and Harrisburg, giving information of the movements of repeaters, and Governor Gorham tells your reporter that they are confident of the presence of between 700 and 800 roughs from New York and Philadelphia. Among the prominent men from Philadelphia are the notorious Bill McCullen, Buck McCandless, Johnny McCormick, Joe Tather, W. Gallop, Martin Kallacky, John Doe, John Carrigan, Joe Henry, B. L. Smith, C. Adam and Mike Stafford—all well known in their city. It is supposed that Indianapolis will be the distributing center, whence will go the essentials for victery in Cincinnati and Columbus.

THE GAME OF "BLUFF."

CHICAGO, October 8th.—The *Times'* Indianapolis special says: The *Times* correspondent, while in the Democratic headquarters, chanced to mention a report he had heard that $10,000 would be offered in one lump on Porter to-morrow, and the vague and uncertain intelligence created a panic. The Democratic statesmen have it that a portion of the Republican "corruption fund" will be used in this way. It is probable that a Democratic pool will be made to take any big bluff which may be made.

THE GRANT INTERVIEW AGAIN.

And now comes Judge E. Martindale, former editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, with a statement that in a conversation with General Grant, held at Manitou Springs, Colorado, last July, the latter had expressed himself substantially as in Rev. Mr. Fowler's interview. Judge Martindale says, however, that Grant, in speaking of Hancock, referred to him as a soldier in terms of praise, with the qualification that though he had proven himself an excellent corps commander, he had never shown himself possessed of any ability to fill a higher position. The Judge remembers distinctly that he had used none of the unsoldier-like epithets attributed to him by Rev. Mr. Fowler, and the harshest criticism he had indulged in was that Hancock was wrapt up in himself, and that he was undoubtedly a vain man. Grant went into details with regard to the Louisiana business, and his remarks on this subject were about as given in his published interview, only more particularly. Judge Martindale said he would have given this important information but for the fact that he supposed the conversation was private.

COMPLIMENT FROM CAMERON.

Simon Cameron did the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the honor of saying, on the occasion of his late visit to Indianapolis, that the Indiana organization was the most perfect he had ever seen.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE HANCOCK MATTER.

CHICAGO, October 8th.—The *Daily News* reporter had a brief interview with General Grant this morning. The ex-President was asked if he had received any communication from General Hancock relating to the recent Fowler interview.

General Grant replied: "I have not."

Reporter—So you expect no communication?

General Grant—It is not impossible that I shall hear from General Hancock.

General Grant leaves for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, via the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He will go through without making any stops.

HANCOCK AGAIN INTERVIEWED AGAINST HIS WILL.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Evening Express* (Democratic) prints the subjoined interview with Hancock to-day:

"And, General," said the reporter, "will you make a formal reply to the statement concerning yourself made recently by Grant?"

"It is yet too early to answer that. There is a good deal to be read and clearly understood before a determination can be arrived at. I am unwilling to be interviewed," was the reply.

"General," said the reporter, "I am directed to ask you if President Lincoln offered to you the command of the army of the Potomac before Grant was called to command."

"There is a history—but I don't want to be interviewed. I can't be interviewed every day. I was held in Washington—I was detained there a month. I don't say by whom. Lincoln was present. It was before Grant was called to the command. There had been a disaster—the battle of Mine Run, I think. But ask army officers who know all about the matter. There are men who know the facts. I will not be interviewed."

From other sources than Hancock the *Evening Express* has information, which it has good reason to regard as true, that Lincoln did tender the command of the army of the Potomac to Hancock before Grant became its commander, and that written evidence of the truth of this important fact is in existence.

HANCOCK AT HOME—HIS MILITARY FAMILY.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—A reporter called on General Hancock to-day in regard to the recently published interviews with General Grant. General Hancock said: "I have not replied, nor have I prepared to reply. In fact, I have not yet carefully read what General Grant has said about me, and which has been given to the public through the medium of the press."

Of the assertion that when the Army of the Potomac was looking for a commander Hancock's name was not even suggested for the place, General Hancock says: "After the failure of the compaign I was detained in Washington one month by Secretary Stanton, with a view of placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac; but I did not want it, and would not accept it."

General Hancock's aids are Captain Wharton, Captain Ward and General Mitchell, who were with Hancock at the battle of Gettysburg. The three are regarded as the "military family" of General Hancock, one member of which family is understood to be the person who wrote the letter which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*. General Mitchell was not at headquarters when the reporter called, but Captain Wharton and Captain Ward expressed much indignation, and said they did not believe any such letter had ever been written.

ANOTHER PLEASANT SPEECH BY GENERAL GARFIELD.

CLEVELAND, October 8th.—The First Voters' Garfield and Arthur Battalion of Cleveland went to Mentor this afternoon by a special train of six cars, and called on General Garfield at his Lawnfield home. The train stopped at the farm, and the battalion, headed by a band, marched to the residence, where Herman W. Gramms, President of the organization, made a brief eulogistic address, to which General Garfield responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Young Gentlemen: This is no ordinary event in the history of any man, indeed in the history of any people, when, as I am told, there are 400 young men here who have made this journey, not for any personal purpose, but to express that great, general, earnest purpose that arises in the hearts of active, intelligent young men when they first grapple the questions of their country. I know of nothing quite like this in our history. With all the pleasure it brings me, I am bound to say it brings a little disenchantment to me in this—always to this time I have been accustomed to consider myself a young man. [Laughter and applause.] If before your arrival anybody had raised the question, I should have asserted, with a good deal of indignation, if anybody had denied it, that I myself was a young man. But they tell me that you are to cast your first national vote at a Presidential election. If that is so, young man as I am, I was a voter before any of you were born. [Applause.] Now, if you are young men and voters, borrowing the language of Rip Van Winkle when he awoke from that long sleep, "Who in the world am I?" [Laughter and applause.] I must have passed the very flush of youth at least, but, young gentlemen, I have not so far left the coast of youth to travel inland but that I can very well remember the state of young manhood from an experience in it of some years, and there is nothing to me in this world so inspiring as the possibilities that lie locked up in the head and breast of a young man. [Applause.] The hopes that lie before him, the great inspirations around him, great aspirations above him—all these things, with the untried path, way of life opening up its difficulties and dangers, inspire him to courage, and force, and work. It is a spectacle that the very gods would look down on, even in ancient Roman days, with more than ordinary interest. [Applause.] Now, let me say a single word or two in answer to the great kindness and compliment in your coming to my house, about some of the thoughts that I know get into the hearts of young men to inspire them, and some delusions that are likely to get into their minds. Let me speak of one delusion, that I think, from remarks of your young Chairman, you are not likely to have. It is a delusion that affects all men more or less, particularly the young men—the delusion that the good things and great things are some way off, yonder, away, abroad. That is one of the delusions that I hope you are not indulging in. To illustrate that outright, over here fifteen miles, where I spent my childhood, there is a lovely little brook and a gorge where we used to go down and find slate stones and whittle them out into pencils for ourselves, that were better than all the pencils brought from abroad; but if any boy ever brought into our school what is not in any English dictionary, but in the school boy's dictionary, "a boughten pencil," he could get a whole handful of our home-made pencils for it, and yet every one of ours was better than the best that he brought from abroad. There was a delusion among us that outside of us, away from us, was glory, was greatness. Now, as to our country, let us not get any such delusion into our heads. I know that it is a good thing for us to know all about abroad, to know what it is, to enlarge our minds by it; but I want you to feel in the depth of your heart that there is no abroad in all this world that is half equal to the glory of being an American here at home and to-day. [Great applause.] Right here in this yard is a splendid specimen of American sovereignty—the roof and crown of this world of sovereignty. Enlarge it into millions of men who vote, and you have the grand, august sovereign of this last and best born of time, the American Republic. [Applause.] Now, that the sovereign shall be unshackled forever; that that sovereign be unpurchasable when it stands at the ballot-box to order the supreme will of the nation; that that sovereign shall be unintimidated by mortal man when it utters the final omnific word that commands the continent—this is the great purpose that all true Americans should keep in their minds. [Great applause.] When I see such a band of earnest young men as meet me here to-day, I feel certain that if they would deploy themselves as a ballot-box guard to defend the purity of the American ballot-box [applause], to stand sround it as around the cradle of our heir apparent of American sovereignty, such guardians, such defenders, will keep the Republic pure and keep it free. Young gentlemen, your visit to me gives me a compliment of the highest sort, and while it disenchants me, as I said a little while ago, it still reaches the hand of the young out to me, which I take with all cordiality and earnestness, and for your tender support to me, which is not for my sake, but for the sake of the cause of which I am the representative, I give you all the thanks of which my heart is capable. [Applause.] The house is small, the farm is small, the county is a small one—but all there is in it to give, of generosity, and hospitality, and welcome, that is in my hands to give, is yours while you stay. [Applause and cheers.] I bid you welcome to all there is of us, gentlemen.

THE BOYS IN BLUE DEMONSTRATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 8th.—The demonstration of the Boys in Blue to-day was the largest political gathering ever witnessed in the city. From early morning the streets were packed with people from all parts of the State, and delegations were present from Michigan, Illinois and Ohio. The parade was formed in three grand divisions, and consisted of numerous Garfield and Arthur Clubs, the Tippecanoe Club, the Chicago Veteran Club, carriages containing distinguished guests, the Washington, Union and Lincoln Clubs, the Michigan Boys is Blue, the Knights of Columbia, 1,000 strong. The noticeable features of the procession was an immense ball, eighteen feet high, drawn by fifty men; a wagon with seventy-five farm hands drawn by forty horses; a large canal-boat on wheels, and a gunboat monitor on wheels. A number of the leading manufactories and business houses were represented. By actual count there was over 5,000 persons in the procession. The streets on the line of march were profusely decorated. The afternoon was occupied in speaking at the Wigwam, Court-house and Circle Park, by Senator Conkling, General Kilpatrick, Judge J. W. Tenny, General Banks and others. To-night has been devoted to a torchlight parade and fire works. The procession is estimated at 5,000 or 6,000, and occupied an hour in passing.

The Convention of Boys in Blue re-elected General Grant Commander-in-Chief, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Union Veterans, familiarly known as the Boys in Blue, representing and comprising all loyal soldiers' and sailors' organizations in the United States, who in the days of the great trial to the nation by the treason of the South gave themselves as a sacrifice to the cause of the Constitution and liberty, who were, as the results of the war, crystallized into constitutional amendments which have been accepted by the American people as full payment and satisfaction for the lives lost and treasure expended in such service; therefore, in national convention this day assembled,

Resolved, That the destiny of this country for good is committed to the Republican party—an organization of freemen—to perfect and secure for all time absolute freedom for our labor and our suffrages; that industry everywhere, the handmaid of honest labor and the support of free government, is the strenth of the nation, to which prosperity has come as the child of republican institutions; that a continuance of confidence depends upon a continuance of the Republican power; that from this prosperity justise may come to all men and condition, to the President, to the public and private welfare; that to the Republican party we acknowledge our gratitude for the wisdom of legislation and enlightened judgment of mankind against the heresy of secession and the fatal policy of State rights advocates and free State trade, and we pledge the nation our continued support, under any trial, to secure the election of our comrade and former commander, James A. Garfield, who to-day leads the column of loyal hearts in peace as he led them in war; to the cause he represents we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor; that while we feel deep sorrow in the degradation to which the uniform of the Union soldier had been subjected by a distinguished Union General accepting at the hands of the men lately in rebellion against the flag the nomination for President of the United States, we do most emphatically declare that the soldiers who faced rebel batteries cannot and will not be decoyed by a disguise in the person of General Winfield Scott Hancock, who now leads a party that declared the war a failure after Vicksburg had fallen, and when the Stars and Stripes had floated over Gettysburg; a party that gave aid and comfort to the common enemy, and endeavored by conspiracy to make treason respectable and loyalty odious.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR SPEAKS A PIECE.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—Ex-Governor [illegible] addressed Chickering Hall to-night, and made a political speech which was heartily received. He reviewed Conkling's speech in a caustic manner, strongly denounced a centralization of power and upheld the State sovereignty doctrine. Mr. Seymour referred to the Republican charges of Democratic unwillingness to keep public faith. He cited instances in his experience as Governor of New York when he vainly endeavored to collect from the Republicans funds to meet the State obligations in 1863 and 1864, and he added: "The meanest repudiators are they who profess honesty and poverty, and then spend money in riotous living; and now I want to appeal to business men, and then I will release you." In closing, Seymour said: "Of the candidates I have nothing unkind to say. There is a bond of sympathy between Mr. Garfield and myself. He and I went into Conventions, not as candidates, and were both nominated. We went around speaking, and he's going to be beaten, just as I was." The speaker closed by a picture of Garfield taking the oath of Senator and Hancock that of President, March 4, 1881.

BAD ENGLISH.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Tribune* says: English has hurriedly put forward explanations of his part in the pension fraud, which are shown to be utterly valueless. It is proved by his own letter that he claimed to have receipts on hand which he did not get until long afterward. It is also shown that English, while a member of the resident Democratic Committee at Washington, refused, until compelled by a law-suit many years after, to pay a widow $734 due her for the use of the committee-rooms.

THAT SETTLES IT.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Sun's* Indianapolis correspondent pretends to have polled the State, and predicts a Democratic majority of 6,211.

The *World's* Indiana correspondent claims that State for the Democrats by 5,000 majority.

BLAINE'S VOICE GIVEN OUT.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—Specials from Indiana say that Blaine's voice has given out, and he will possibly have to cancel the remainder of his engagements there.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—It is now expected that 45,000 men will be in line on the occasion of the great torchlight procession to welcome Grant on Monday night. The people are already arriving from distant places to witness the imposing demonstration.

HANCOCK'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—Hancock's family physician denies the stories of the ill-health of the General.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS AND THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—Nine Governors of Southern States have answered the *World's* telegram as to whether they upheld Hancock's opinion in regard to the rebel war claims by answering "Yes."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), October 8th.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District have nominated Jonathan Chase.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.), October 8th.—The Democrats of the Fourteenth District have nominated Lewis Beach for Congress.

LOCKHAVEN (Pa.), October 8th.—The Republicans of the Twentieth District have nominated Thomas H. Murray for Congress.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—So far, millers report no change. We quote brands as follows: Best City Extra, $5 12½; Bakers' Extra, $5@5 12½; Superfine, $3 50@4; interior Extra, $4 50@4 75; Superior Superfine, $3 50@4; Oregon Extra, $4 50@4 75; choice do, $5; Oregon Superfine, $3 50@4; Walla Walla Extra, $4 50@4 75 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—The free arrivals of tonnage this week gave holders considerable courage, and yesterday the market exhibited a decidedly buoyant tendency. More favorable telegrams from Liverpool this morning further strengthened the situation. Holders had very advanced views, however, and business in consequence received a check. For choice lots of milling $1 52½ ₩ ctl was asked, though no sales were known to have been effected at such figures. Still it was a matter of publicity that more than one offer of $1 50 had been refused. The slight sprinkling of rain this morning seemed to have imparted more celerity to the movements of shippers, and much larger transactions would doubtless have been consummated on 'Change had not holders been so positive in their asking rates. Sales include 2,200 ctls No. 1, $1 42½; 1,500 do do, $1 42½; 900 do do, to a shipper, $1 42½; 4,000 do good No. 2, $1 40; 300 do do, $1 40; 3,000 do do, $1 37½; 2,500 do do, $1 37½; 1,500 do coast shipping, $1 35; 600 do do, $1 35; 1,500 do, off grade, $1 32½; 1,500 do coast, $1 25; 350 do dark do, $1 22½; 500 do superfine, $1 15 ₩ ctl. A sale was made late yesterday of 10,000 ctls No. 1 shipping at $1 43¾ ₩ ctl. We quote: No. 1, $1 45@1 50, with choice milling at $1 52½; No. 2, $1 37½@1 42½ ₩ ctl.

BARLEY—At present prices the market is not likely to be stagnant. Shrewd operators are buying gilt-edged bay Chevalier at $1 25 in preference to good brewing at 90c, for overland shipment. A light inquiry is also observable for Chevalier for the English market. Feed keeps very quiet, with little prospect of any immediate improvement. Sales of 2,000 sks choice bay Chevalier, f. o. b., $1 25; 600 do do, for shipment East, $1 25; 1,064 do below standard, $1 15; 1,600 do good bay brewing, for overland shipment, 90c; 164 do coast Chevalier, 85c; 800 do light old brewing, 80c ₩ ctl. Brewing is quotable at 90@95c; feed, 75@80c; Chevalier, $1 25@1 30 for choice standard bay, and 85c@$1 for coast.

OATS—The market is still overstocked and prices are quite weak. Sales of 800 sks California Surprise, $1 27½; 200 do feed, $1 10 ₩ ctl. We quote: Humboldt, $1 15@1 30; coast, $1 10@1 15; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 15@1 25; Surprise, $1 25@1 35 ₩ ctl.

HAY—The several qualities are quotable as follows: Poor stock, $8; Alfalfa, $9@10; Stable, $9@11; good Oat, $12; good Wheat, $12 50@13 ₩ ton.

FRUIT—The receipts of Strawberries this morning were comparatively large, but the damp weather operated against sales, and a more or less quantity was still in first hands late in the day. Blackberries and Raspberries were in moderate supply at full figures. Grapes are quite abundant, and plenty of good table qualities have to be sold for wine purposes. We quote as follows: Raspberries, $20 ₩ chest: Apples, 40@60c ₩ box for ordinary, and 65c @$1 for choice qualities; Pears, 30@40c ₩ box; Bartlett do, $2@2 50 ₩ box of 60 lbs; Quinces, 75c@$1 ₩ box, and 40@60c ₩ basket; Cantaloupes, 50@$1 ₩ crate; Sweetwater Grapes, 35@50c ₩ box; Tokay, 40@60c ₩ box; Black Hamburg, 30@50c ₩ box; Muscat, 40@60c ₩ box; Rose of Peru, 30@60c ₩ box; Watermelons, $5@10 ₩ hundred; Blackberries, $8; Strawberries, $8@10 ₩ chest; Figs, 40@75c ₩ box; Peaches, 90c@$1 25 for boxes and baskets; Plums, 3c ₩ lb for all kinds except Damson, which sell at 2c ₩ lb; Lemons, $9@10 ₩ box for Sicily, and $5@6 for Australian; Limes, $15@18 for Mexican; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₩ lb; Bananas, $2@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ₩ dozen; Tahiti Oranges, $4@5 ₩ hundred; Wisconsin Cranberries, $10 50@12 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Fresh qualities do not work off quickly, except for strictly choice and fancy dairies, for which top figures are unhesitatingly paid. Pickled descriptions are selling quite freely. We quote for jobbing lots as follows: Fancy, 42½c; choice roll, 37½@40c ₩ lb; fair to good, 27½@32½c ₩ lb; inferior to ordinary, 23@25c, inside rate for mixed lots from country stores. Firkin is quotable at 27½@30c ₩ lb. Pickled, 30@32½c. Eastern is in fair supply, and 23@25c ₩ lb will probably cover the bulk of offerings.

EGGS—Are slow of sale. Buyers take barely enough for immediate wants, in order to insure against any marked decline. At the moment prices are weak, though any pronounced general demand would right matters at once. We quote: California, 32@33c; Oregon, 27½@32½c; Salt Lake, 25@27½c; Eastern, 24@26c; Lime, 25c.

GAME—All descriptions make pretty fair representation. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Quail, $1@1 25; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50 ₩ doz; Sprigs, $1 75@2; Teal, $1 75@2; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; Snipe, 75c@$1 for common, and $2 50@3 ₩ doz for English; Venison is quotable at 6@8c ₩ lb; Hare, $2@2 25; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Doves, 75c ₩ dozen.

WOOL—We quote: Southern fall, 9@12c ₩ lb, according to condition, while good free mountain ranges from 13c to 15c, as to shrinkage. Heavy Northern is worth 15@16c, and choice will range probably from 19c to 21c ₩ lb. Eastern Oregon sells at 16@20c for inferior, and 21@24c for choice. Fine light fleece Valleys come about 28@29c, while common grades are nominally 25@26c ₩ lb.

Sacramento Market.

FRUIT—Our Sacramento quotations are from the price-lists of W. R Strong & Co., and are revised up to 6 P. M. yesterday. They represent trade prices, and have in view selected fruits suitable for shipment: Apples, 75c@$1, apples, papered for long shipment, $1 25@1 35; pears, ordinary varieties, $1 25@1 75c; Bartlett, $1 75 @2; prunes, $1 25 ₩ box; peaches, very scarce, $1 50 @1 75 ₩ box; figs, 6@10c ₩ lb; plums, very scarce, $1 50@1 75; oranges are quotable at $40@45 ₩ M, Tahiti; lemons, Sicily, $9@10 ₩ box; California, $4@4 50; Australian, $5@6 ₩ box; limes, Mexican, $16 ₩ box; bananas, $3@4 50 ₩ bunch; pineapples, 8@9 ₩ dozen; tomatoes, 50@60c ₩ box; watermelons, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen; grapes are in variety at 75c@$1 ₩ case; Grapes, in bxs, 60@75c; cantaloupes, 60c ₩ dozen; quinces, $1@1 25 ₩ box; cranberries, $12@13 ₩ bbl. Bartlett pears scarce and in good demand. Growers will do well, however, to get them into market before they are too ripe to bear handling. Tomatoes nearly out of market.

FEED—Our quotations are from the price-lists of E. A. Burr, of this city, and are corrected to date: Oat hay, $10@12 ₩ ton, baled; alfalfa, $7@8 ₩ ton, baled; bran, $11@12 ₩ ton; barley, 80@85c ₩ cwt.; ground barley, 95c@$1 ₩ cwt.; wheat, $1 25@1 35 ₩ cwt.; oats, $1 85@2 ₩ cwt.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, October 8th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and Wheat are strong, the latter at $1 10@1 16.

WOOL—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, October 8th.

WHEAT—Good to choice California, 9s 6d to 9s 10d. Spot and cargo lots continue strong, and there is a small advance. Cargo lots are quoted as follows: Off coast, 46s 6d; nearly due and just shipped, 46s ₩ quarter of 500 lbs; French country markets generally dearer; heavy rain in England to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Fearful Tragedy in Illinois—Double Murder and Suicide.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

A Bloody Affair in a Mississippi Court-room.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The Powers Prepared to Assent to England's Proposal.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC.

The National Commercial Convention.

BOSTON, October 8th.—The National Commercial Convention this morning resumed the discussion of the free-ship resolution, which was adopted. It reads as follows:

That results have clearly and forcibly proved that under the present condition of affairs our shipping cannot prosper, or even maintain itself, in competition with the navigation of other maritime powers. Therefore we call upon the Government to aid in the restoration of our commerce by granting a bounty of —— per ton per year for sail tonnage, and —— per ton for steam tonnage, for a period of —— years after the passage of this Act. This is to apply only to vessels in the foreign trade, and not to exceed 15 years of age.

After recess the Convention expressed its decided opposition to free shipping and against advising a repeal of the navigation laws.

A resolution was adopted that as the foundation for all the measures proposed relating to ocean commerce and the general navigation interests of the country, this Convention petition Congress to establish a Department of Commerce, to be presided over by a separate Cabinet officer, and that Congress assume and exercise the powers granted by the Constitution to regulate commerce through that department.

A resolution was also adopted that Congress be petitioned to amend the law relating to the admeasurement of vessels, so that the accommodations for the officers and men shall be exempted from measurement, or only such space as is available for cargo be measured, and that the English laws for admeasurement of both be adopted, so that American vessels will be placed upon an equal footing with vessels of that nation.

A resolution calling for the abolition of compulsory pilotage was adopted.

A Fearful Tragedy—Double Murder and Suicide.

QUINCY (Ill.), October 8th.—A fearful tragedy is reported from New Canton, Pike county, caused by love, resulting in a double murder and suicide. Six miles from New Canton lived a family named Baker, consisting of father, mother and two daughters, the elder 15 years old. A young man named Sellers had been working for the family, and about 5 o'clock last evening, while Mr. Baker was absent, insisted that the daughter should promise to marry him. She refused, whereupon Sellers drew a revolver, shot the dog, then the mother, and finally the girl. He then placed the muzzle of the revolver to his own temple and fired. Each shot was instantly fatal. The youngest daughter witnessed the whole tragedy, and gave the above facts before the Coroner's jury this morning.

St. Julien Falls to Lower His Record.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.—In his trial against time to-day, St. Julien trotted his first heat in 2:19¾. The first quarter of the second heat was made in :33¾, the half in 1:05, no time being taken at the three-quarter pole. Coming into the stretch, he made a spurt at a wonderful pace. A deafening cheer rang all along the line, and great excitement prevailed until the horse went under the wire in 2:13¾. St. Julien has been suffering from a severe cold for several days, and considering this the time was apparently satisfactory to the crowd. After the judges had announced the result, St. Julien was brought in front of the stand, and a garland of flowers placed around his neck by Mrs. Judge Blackburn, who also presented Hickok with a bouquet. It was then announced that St. Julien would not now make another attempt to beat his record, but would exhibit his speed to-morrow.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 8th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 12th: Samuel Jones, Sacramento; F. Dunker and wife, Manitowoc, Wis.; James Cunningham, Randolph, Mass.; Mrs. Alex. Ford and three children, L. M. Pearlman, Mrs. J. Wolf and two children, Professor B. Mehden, San Francisco; W. F. Slater, wife and daughter, Chicago; John Olmsted, Mrs. Olmsted, Miss R. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; John R. Young, Alexander Young, Arizona; S. P. Finnegan, A. L. Patterson, J. F. Patterson, Chicago; O. B. Smith, Spanish Peak, Cal.; John E. Parke, Alleghany, Penn.; B. F. Jones and wife, St. John's, Col.; J. B. Milton, Kentucky; Benj. I. Cohen, Portland, Or.

The Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The Episcopal Convention this morning heard the report on missionary work, which made a very satisfactory showing, especially as regards the foreign missionary work, and the money collected. Missionary Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska and Dakota, reported within his original diocese 58 clergymen, 60 churches and chapels, 3,700 communicants and 600,000 people. The church property is valued at a quarter of a million. The report of the Bishop of Yeddo is encouraging.

The Panama Canal Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The possession of the Panama Railroad is a *sine qua non* to the construction of the Panama Canal, as it affords the necessary working basis. It will, however, cost the canal company 70,000,000 francs, which, with the payment to Lieutenant Wyse of 10,000,000 francs, will absorb 80,000,000 of the 400,000,000 of stock, which, according to Paris advices, it is proposed to issue, leaving only 320,000,000 towards the cost of the work, which De Lesseps, the engineer, estimated at 843,000,000 francs, and numerous other expenditures, amounting to fully 300,000,000.

The Murder of Theodore Glancey.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—The *Times* reviewing the Glancy-McGinnis affair, says: There seems to be no doubt that McGinnis (or "Clarence Gray") is a coarse, brutal ruffian, and so manifestly unfit to hold the District Attorneyship, or any other office of trust or decency, that it was the plain duty of Glancey, an independent Republican, to declare his unworthiness to the party.

The Massachusetts Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, October, 8th.—Enos Vainey, of Charleston, and Mr. Falconer, of Ayer Junction, were killed by the accident on the Fitchburg road last night. Several persons were injured seriously.

Tragedy in a Mississippi Court-room.

MEMPHIS, October 8th.—Last Wednesday at Concordia, Bolivia county, Miss., a difficulty occurred between R. J. Owen, Justice of the Peace, and J. W. Glover, a farmer. Owen was holding his Court. Glover made a disturbance and was ordered under arrest by Owen. Pistols were at once drawn by both, and firing commenced by each. Owen fell dead, and Glover ran about 300 yards and fell. He died after lingering eight hours. Both were young men of good standing in the county.

An Insane Murderer at Large.

SALEM (Mass.), October 8th.—Charles F. Freeman, who murdered his child recently while in a state of religious frenzy, escaped from the Danvers Insane Hospital yesterday.

Found Dead at the Stake.

DENVER (Col.), October 8th.—The following was received from Del Norte to-day: A Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, passing through here to-day, stated that at Rock Cliff a report reached him that A. S. Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the stake. This tallies with the Indian threats, and is generally believed. Great excitement prevails and citizens threaten vengeance.

American Board of Missions—Farewell Meeting.

LOWELL (Mass.), October 8th.—The farewell meeting of the American Board was held this morning. The reports of the various missions were read, and it was stated that the estimates from the foreign field call for $660,000 to prosecute the work next year. Several missionaries were introduced who are about to leave for foreign shores. The Convention terminated with prayer, a hymn and benediction.

Hughes at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 8th.—Thomas Hughes, M. P., arrived in the city this afternoon, and is the guest of Rev. Brook Hereford. He was entertained this evening at the Grand Pacific by the Literary Club.

Hanged by Citizens.

RICHMOND, October 8th.—George Lowery and David Thomas were hanged to-day by citizens of Nelson county, for having grossly assaulted and robbed a widow named Massie.

Run Over and Killed.

BRADFORD (Pa.), October 8th.—William Wilson this evening was thrown from his horse upon the track of the Bradford, Boddell and Kinzua Railroad track, and before he could get out of the way a train passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 8th.—Silver bars, 113; money easy at 2@3; Governments firm; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 97⅞; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 41; Mariposa, ½; Wells-Fargo, 112; New York Central, 130; Panama, 198; Union Pacific, 87⅞; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 72½; bonds, 112; Sutro Tunnel, 11½.

FOREIGN.

Prepared to Assent.

VIENNA, October 8th.—The *Political Correspondence* says: England has received the declarations of all the Powers that they are prepared to assent to the proposal of England to seize some place in the Archipelago. The commanders of the fleet are instructed, therefore, to depart in forty-eight hours for a fresh destination.

Another Mining Disaster.

BERLIN, October 8th.—A telegram from Breslau reports that an accident occurred on the 6th instant in a mine near Kattowitz. Fifty-four workmen were overwhelmed, and it is feared that fifty were suffocated.

An All Night Fusilade.

LONDON, October 8th.—A Cettinge dispatch says: Tuesday night an accidental fire broke out at Svanja. The Albanian mountaineers opened a fusilade from one end of their position to the other, doubtless taking the flames for a Montenegrin signal of attack, and kept up a heavy fire until dawn.

Additional Police Necessary.

DUBLIN, October 8th.—The *Gazette* contains a proclamation declaring Galway and Mayo in a state of disturbance requiring additional police.

Death of a Veteran.

LONDON, October 8th.—James Coull, the sailor who steered the Shannon in the action with the Chesapeake off Boston harbor in 1813, is dead, aged 95. He was buried with military honors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Manning, S. C., yesterday, the stores of M. Levi and W. Weinburg were burned. Levi's loss is $35,000; insurance, $20,000. Weinburg's loss is unknown. The fire is of incendiary origin.

The epizootic is disappearing at New York. There are but few new cases, and these of the mildest form.

The steamship Celtic brought to New York yesterday $242,000 in gold from Europe, and the Neckar $674,000.

A London dispatch says: There is reason to believe that the fleets will seize several of the chief ports of the Ægean Sea, so as to cut off supplies and money from Asia and the islands to Constantinople.

The Russian Embassy at Cettinje has been instructed to send all officers on leave to their ships, as they sail immediately.

Thomas Finlay, Inspector of Elections at Boston, arrested for interfering with Supervisor of Elections Davis W. Ivers in the discharge of his duties on the last day of registration, was held by United States Commissioner Durcell in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Park-street Spinning Company's mill at Heywood, Eng., containing 60,000 spindles, was burned yesterday.

The approaching celebration at Baltimore of the founding of that city a century and a half ago will be an elaborate affair. Processions are arranged for every day in the week, supplemented by banquets and illuminations.

Secretary Evarts declines to recognize Morena as the accredited representative of the Hawaiian Government, or take cognizance of the matters of grievance to which he desires to call the attention of the State Department.

For the year ending June 30, 1880, the issues of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, on which the revenue of the Department mainly depends, aggregated in value $32,087,342—9 per cent. increase over the previous year.

At Waterbury, Conn., yesterday, two laborers were killed by the caving of a bank.

A Washington dispatch says: The case against ex-Postmaster-General Key, pending in the Supreme Court and brought by lottery men, will now be dismissed.

The Treasury Department has ordered that on the 15th instant the work of printing the internal revenue adhesive stamps be transferred from the Columbia Bank Note Company in New York to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington.

A Berlin dispatch says that Germany will refuse to give any assistance to coercive measures against Turkey unless all the Powers participate in them.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

There are only six Chinamen in Miles City, Montana.

There are 1,500 Sioux on the Fort Keogh Reservation, Montana.

Droves of hogs are said to infest the streets of Lower Lake.

The oldest man on the Comstock is Anthony Thornton, aged 103.

Gamblers, cut-throats and thieves are being driven out of Susanville.

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