CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE IMBROGLIO.

The Collector Transmits His Letter to Secretary McCulloch.

The excitement with reference to the conflict of authority case between the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector J. W. Cake, of this port, continues unabated, and this morning the Collector was visited by many gentlemen high in position, who congratulated him upon the stand he had taken.

Several furnished him with precedents for his conduct, and one of these documents they claim places the honorable Secretary in the rather strange position of saying one thing one day, and reversing it the next. It is in the shape of a telegraphic despatch as follows:—

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.—To J. R. Flanigan, Naval Officer, Philadelphia:—You have the power, under the law and regulations, to remove your deputy or other subordinates. Should removals be made nominations will be considered in due time.

"H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury."

Another and important case on the side of the Collector occurred during the administration of President Van Buren. The Secretary then took exception to certain removals made by Collector George Wolf, and refused at first to approve it; but, after receiving a letter from Mr. Wolf, of which the following is an extract, he acquiesced:—

"My position then, sir, is briefly this:—In the first place I claim the right to nominate my subordinate officers upon entering upon the duties of my office, and am entitled by common courtesy to their approval, except there be strong objections to the contrary, and those objections are made satisfactorily to appear.

"That in the second place, I am no more bound to retain a set of men about me, however recently appointed, whose services I do not want, and in whose integrity I have no confidence, than if they had been appointed for forty years."

And, lastly, I claim it as my undeniable and exclusive right to remove any subordinate officer of the customs under my control at any time I may think proper without the consent or approbation of the Department first being had, or assigning any reason for such removal, the only case in which the approbation of the Department is necessary being that of nomination for employment."

Of more recent date is the case of William B. Johns, who was removed from his position of Deputy Collector by Mr. Cake. Mr. McCulloch then refused to approve, but after examination he consented to the confirmation of the present deputy.

Mr. Cake then solicited the advice of Attorney-General Brewster, who held that the Collector had the absolute and unqualified right of removing deputies or subordinates without assigning any reason whatever.

Mr. Cake this morning transmitted the following letter to Secretary McCulloch, in reply to the order received on Wednesday:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1868.—SIR:—Your letter of the 17th instant is received, directing a reduction of my force here, and consequently a reduction of expenses, which I think may very properly be done at this time. With this direction I cheerfully comply, and in fact did so a few months ago, when you made a similar request. At that time, however, you reconsidered your desire.

Whatever "a special agent" may report in regard to the practicability of a reduction of force is well enough, perhaps, but he has no right whatever to dictate who I shall remove. He has named, with but one or two exceptions, the most useful, competent, and attentive men in the force of inspectors.

My desire is to retain those who are most reliable, as by this course of action the public interests will be best subserved; and I am sure you will agree with me. No charges are made by the "Special Agent" against the men named, and I have therefore dismissed the following-named Inspectors, viz:—

Thomas H. Green, No. 21; David T. Knorr, No. 1; Smith Skinner, No. 31; Samuel S. Burns, No. 43; William Kenney, No. 51; George W. Gaw, No. 53; John M. Browning, No. 56; J. B. Nones, No. 16; Frank B. Mediar, No. 31; J. G. Edwards, No. 4; James C. Justice, No. 17; G. Nelson Smith, No. 25.

I am, respectfully,
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Port.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

The Collector stated this morning that such a thing as order could not be maintained at this port, did the men know that he had no power of removing them without the sanction of the Department. If such a thing were adopted he claims that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Government.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, which has been held during the past week, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, has been attended by a large concourse of people. The stock of goods which was furnished for this fair was very large and attractive. The art gallery has been a source of considerable attraction, and the post office has been a medium of considerable amusement. The sale of goods will be continued this evening and to-morrow, and will positively close on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. The articles for sale are well adapted for Christmas presents, and are offered at a very low price. Those, therefore, who desire to provide themselves with appropriate articles for gifts can do so at a very moderate outlay, and at the same time aid the very excellent object of this fair.

LOST HIS ALE AND PLUNDER AND GOT ARRESTED.—Thomas Gillen desired to moisten his clay, and with that object in view he proceeded to the liquor saloon of Richard Dennis, at Twenty-second and South streets, and called for a glass of ale. The publican proceeded, glass in hand, to the cellar, for the purpose of drawing off the desired *quantum* of the malty beverage, when Thomas embraced the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the contents of the money-drawer. His investigation disclosed the fact that the day's sale of "John Barleycorn" amounted to the small sum of $1·50, which Thomas did not turn up his nose at, but transferred from the drawer to his own pocket, and then started off minus his ale. He was pursued, however, and trotted before Alderman Dallas, who committed him to prison.

STOLE A SHOW CASE.—Patrick Dougherty is a youthful son of the Emerald Isle, and has seen seventeen summers. Patrick resides at Seventeenth and Sansom streets, and had his stupidity excited yesterday afternoon, while passing along Market street, by a show case containing a lot of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Patrick shouldered the show case, which belonged to Caldwell & Bennett, No. 2200 Market street, and marched boldly off with it. Subsequently Patrick and the show case were found in company on a lot, and a portion of the goods had been distributed among some of Patrick's chums. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1500 bail to answer.

A BURGLARY NIPPED IN THE BUD.—John A. Carr and Robert Taylor got on the back verandah of the residence of Mrs. Eliza Ford, No. 1802 Hamilton street, about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and had so far progressed with a contemplated burglary as to get a window open, but before effecting an entrance into the house they were nabbed by policemen and taken before Alderman Pancoast, who committed them to prison.

A DOUBLE THEFT.—A chap named William Smith stole a number of bags from a Mr. Detwiler, in Montgomery county, and afterwards broke into the residence of Mr. Sheaf, in the same neighborhood, and stole some blankets, etc. He was arrested in this city, and was held to bail by Alderman Thomas to answer in Montgomery county.

Y. M. C. A.—The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, November 24, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., of New York, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Rev. C. H. Payne, and others.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man named William McGinnis, who resided at No. 1745 Fitler street, was found floating in the river by Policemen Jones and Leonard. Whether the drowning was accidental, the result of violence, or voluntary, is not known.

ROBBERS ABOUT.—Reuben Sands, who keeps a hotel on the Wissahickon pike, was robbed on Wednesday night of a set of harness, and Mr. Edward Magarge, in the immediate neighborhood, was relieved of some blankets and other articles. There is no clue to the thieves or missing articles.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Robert Tolan, on Morris street, Germantown, was entered through a window on Wednesday night, and robbed of a quantity of silverware. No arrests have been made.

GRANT.

The President Elect in the City—What He is Doing.

General U. S. Grant, the President elect of the United States, reached the city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and has taken up his quarters at the Continental Hotel. The General left New York at noon yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his brother-in-law, General Dent, and General Badeau, a member of his staff. The party were met at the West Philadelphia Depot by George H. Stuart and one or two other intimate friends, and driven as quietly as possible to the Continental.

During the latter part of the afternoon and early in the evening, the General was called upon by a number of his personal friends, members of the Union League, and prominent members of the Republican party, but he kept himself in as much seclusion as possible. About nine o'clock he retired to rest, after leaving word with one of the hotel attendants, to request all visitors to leave their cards in his box for inspection in the morning.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning the General, accompanied by General Dent, paid a friendly and informal visit to the Hon. Horace Binney, after which he returned to his rooms at the Continental, and kept as quiet as possible. He has not been thus far particularly bored with visitors, only a limited number of his old army associates and leading Republican politicians having called on him this morning. There is no crowd or excitement whatever about the Continental.

This afternoon a private dinner will be given to the General, at the Union League House, the invitations to which are confined to very few intimate friends of the General, and this evening he will visit the Academy of Music and enjoy the performance of the Opera Bouffe Troupe.

The General has accepted an invitation to visit the Union League House this evening, at 9 o'clock, at which time he will be the recipient of a serenade tendered to him under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue" of this city. The distinguished visitor is in excellent health and looks remarkably well. The extent of his sojourn in this city is not yet known.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES and Boys in Blue will serenade General Grant this evening at the League House. It is needless to say that a large crowd will collect to welcome the President elect

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Elections.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—As per agreement of Saturday last, counsel appeared in court this morning to argue the motion made by the respondent to strike out the petitions of the contestants because of the insufficiency of the affidavits supporting them.

William H. Rawle, Esq., stated to the court there were seven contested election cases here, five of which were in the Common Pleas and two in the Quarter Sessions, and the court had considerately consented to hear them all together, and, in response to his consideration, himself, Messrs. Meredith and Mann, representing the contestants in all the cases, had agreed in order to make all the cases similar, to withdraw the last specification in the District Attorney's case, setting forth the prevention of a fair election by the Sheriff's deputies.

William L. Hirst, Esq., on the part of the respondents, said he would consent to this, and thought that the withdrawal of all the specifications would save the Court a great deal of trouble.

The Court granted the application; Judge Ludlow dissenting.

Mr. Hirst, opening the argument on the part of the respondents in support of the motions to quash, said he would argue no question that had already been overruled. Here were seven different petitions of seven different parties, necessitating seven examinations; and he thought it would be of use to examine the history of these contests. At first contests were confined to one office, but of late years the number of offices involved had increased wonderfully. Now parties had thrown into Court the canvasses of seven candidates, forty-four election districts were brought in, thirty or forty thousand votes were to be scrutinized, the conduct of seven hundred and sixty-six election officers to be tried. Disappointed candidates would rush anywhere, and, like parties who had received a verdict against them, would hasten to ask for a new trial, which substantially this proceeding was.

As he said before, he would not raise any question already decided by the Court unless specially invited by the Court to do so. In the case coming under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, the law applicable consisted first of the Acts of Assembly of July, 1839, which referred to the offices of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas and Register, and referring to the rule contesting county and township offices; and secondly, five of them depended upon the Act of February 2, 1854.

There were two classes of exceptions to these petitions, the one under the law applicable to the Prothonotary and the District Attorney, and the second under the law respecting municipal officers. All of them raised questions as to the legality of lumping specifications, and he would compress the entire argument into the four questions; the first, as to lumping specifications; the second as to the specification that had already been struck out; third, whether the affidavits had been sworn to before lawfully authorized officers, which referred to the cases of the Prothonotary, City Controller, and Receiver of Taxes; and, fourth, as to the validity of the body and substance of the affidavits themselves which referred to the Mayor, City Commissioner, Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and City Solicitor.

The petetions here presented twenty-five specifications, the first twelve of which asked the Court to throw out twelve entire precincts, as to which he would not speak unless the Court desired, as they had already been ruled; and the last thirteen said that votes to the number of five and upwards, which were illegal, had been received in various precincts. These latter specifications arraigned the vote of the following precincts:—

Fifth Ward—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth divisions.

Sixth Ward—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth divisions.

11th Ward—	Divisions	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
12th "	— "	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	
14th "	— "	1, 2, 6.	
15th "	— "	1, 2, 7.	
16th "	— "	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
18th "	— "	11, 12.	
23d "	— "	2, 7, 8.	
23d "	— "	2, 8, 9.	
24th "	— "	2, 3, 9, 10.	
25th "	— "	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.	
26th "	— "	2, 5, 12, 13.	
27th "	— "	3, 7, 8.	
28th "	— "	3, 6, 8.	

All these specifications complained that unqualified votes to the number of five and upwards had been taken and counted. The bounds of inquiry had here been prescribed by the petitioners in a most optional manner and with a partiality that he thought perfectly wonderful.

The next question was as to the validity of the affidavits. Were the persons before whom they were subscribed authorized to administer oaths? In the Prothonotary's case the affidavit purported to be sworn and affirmed, but it was impossible to tell which, and a prosecution could not be maintained for perjury thereon.

In the case of the City Solicitor the oath was administered by George P. Deas, *pro* Prothonotary. The gentleman would like to know the law authorizing a clerk in the Prothonotary's office to administer oaths for the Prothonotary.

In the cases of the Receiver of Taxes and City Controller the oath was administered by James Givin, Recorder. This involved the question whether the Recorder was empowered by law in a civil cause.

The Court here reminded the gentleman that this tribunal had already decided that he was, in the divorce case of Shomberg vs. Shomberg, argued by Mr. Gustavus Remak. Mr. Hirst said that this decision coincided entirely with his views, for it held that the Recorder could administer oaths in civil cases as a common-law Justice of the Peace, and he was such Justice of the Peace or nothing, so far as this question was concerned. He then entered into a history of the office of Recorder, maintaining that since 1838 no one appointed by the Governor could act as a Justice of the Peace, for the Constitution of that year made the Justices elective.

Then as to the validity of the affidavits themselves, Mr. Hirst argued that the law was express in commanding that in these cases they should be absolute, and not to the best of the knowledge and belief of the affiants. But here the affiants had totally disregarded the law, and had not trusted their consciences as to the truth of their complaints.

At the close of our report Mr. Hirst's argument had not been concluded.

THIRD EDITION

FILIBUSTERING.

The Movement on Cuba Assuming Tangible Shape—An Ex-Confederate General to Join It.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cuban Fillibustering Project Taking Tangible Shape.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A largely attended meeting of the Cuban fillibusters was held last night at the headquarters in Broome street. A considerable number of Cubans were present, and seemed to evince the utmost desire to aid the insurrectionary movement in their native island. Important news was evidently expected by those present, but the leader, General Kerrigan, maintained profound secrecy regarding their plan of operation and the exact time at which the first expeditionary corps will leave these shores.

It is believed that this will be at a very early date. Another meeting of the American leaders and of the most prominent Cubans interested in the movement in this city will be held soon, and decisive action will, it is believed, soon follow. At the meeting last night several persons enrolled themselves as ready to join the ranks of the filibusters, and some of them pledged themselves to raise a large number of men for the cause. After the meeting had dissolved the leaders occupied themselves in examining the reports from the military organizations in this city and Brooklyn. These reports were declared to be highly satisfactory. An offer has been received from a prominent ex-Confederate general to join the movement and furnish ten thousand men.

General Sherman's Annual Report.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The Commission, in its annual report of December last to the President of the United States, has full testimony on this point, to the effect that all the officers of the army and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had fully and cheerfully co-operated with them in their efforts to bring this difficult business to a peaceful conclusion. I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that commission further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion, that it we would maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, they should be collected on reservations, as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that there they should be maintained at the cost of the United States, until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves. The two principal reservations indicated by the Commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and south of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain at all adapted to the purpose not already appropriated. The Commission further recommend that for each of these reservations a sort of government should be provided by law, looking to a time in the future when all the Indians would be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders, and farmers. This general plan was justified by the then state of facts, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by more recent events.

A sense of national justice dictates that, in taking from these savages the lands whose wild game has hitherto fed, clothed, and sheltered them, we should, in restricting them to the exclusive use of a part, make them compensation of some sort for the remainder and, if possible, procure their consent. Influenced by this consideration the Peace Commission during the fall and winter of 1867, and the spring and summer of 1868, held a council with all or nearly all the tribes and parts of tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, making liberal provision for and presents to all who came to the appointed places of council, according to the forms and ceremonies to which they were long accustomed.

Formal written treaties were made with each separate tribe, signed with all formality, and transmitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification. The treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Navajoes, and Crows were duly confirmed, but those with the various bands of Sioux, Snakes, etc., were not confirmed, simply, it is inferred, because they were not complete when the Senate adjourned; but for some reason Congress did not take any action on the chief proposition of the Peace Commission, which was embraced in their report of last December, viz., that which relates to the setting apart of the two reservations hereinbefore referred to, and providing governments therefor, which was designed to precede the confirmation of any of the treaties, and was the only vital principle of the bill. I regret that I feel compelled to refer to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes, with which we have to deal, viz.:—The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches. It has always been most difficult to discover the exact truth concerning the cause of a rupture with any Indians. They never give notice beforehand of a warlike intention, and the first notice comes after their rifles and lances have done much bloody work. All intercourse then necessarily ceases, and the original cause soon becomes buried in after events. The present Indian war in General Sheridan's department is no exception, and as near as I can gather it, the truth is about this:—

Last year, in the several councils held at North Platte and Fort Laramie by the Peace Commission, with fragmentary bands of Sioux, the Indians asserted that they were then, and had been always, anxious to live at peace with their white neighbors, provided we kept faith with them. They claimed that the building of the Powder river road and the establishment of military posts along it drove away the game from the only hunting-ground they had left after the occupation of Montana and Nebraska, and that the road had been built in the face of their protest, and in violation of some old treaty which guarantees them that country forever; that the road and the posts along it had been constructed in 1865 and 1866, for the benefit of the people of Montana, but had almost ceased to be of any practical use to them by reason of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose terminus west of the Black Hills made it easier for the wagons to haul by an older and better road west of the mountains.

For this reason, and because the further extension of this railroad under rapid progress would each year make the Powder River road less and less used, the Commission yielded to the earnest entreaty of the Sioux, and recommended the abandonment for the time being, of this road. On the 2d day of last March General Grant gave the necessary orders for breaking up the posts Forts Reno, Philip Kearney and C. F. Smith, and it was well towards August before the stores and material could all be hauled away.

As we had reason to apprehend, some of the Sioux attributing our action to fear, followed up our withdrawal by each to the line of the Pacific road, and to the south of it into Colorado. Others of them doubtless reached the camps of the Arapahoes on Jean creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe that by war, or threats of war, they too could compel us to abandon the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the buffalo region, the best hunting grounds of America.

About this time, namely, August 3d or 4th, a party of Indians composed of two hundred Cheyennes, four hundred Arrapahoes, and twenty Sioux, are known to have started from their camp, on Pawnee Fork, on a war expedition nominally to fight the Pawnees. On the 10th they appeared on the plains north of Fort Harker, where the settler received them kindly, and they were given food and coffee, but pretending to be offended because it was in tin cups, they threw it back in the faces of the women, and began at once to break up the furniture and set fire to the houses. They seized the women and ravished them, perpetrating atrocities which could only have been the result of premeditated crime. Here they killed two men. Thence they crossed over to the settlements on the Solomon, where they continued to destroy houses and property, to ravish all the females, and killed thirteen men. Going on to the Republican, they killed two more men and committed other acts of similar brutal atrocity. As soon as the intelligence of this could be carried to Fort Harker troops were sent in pursuit, who succeeded in driving them away, rescuing some captured children, and killing but few Indians, by reason of their fast ponies and familiarity with the country. I recite these facts with some precision, because they are proven beyond dispute, and up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork, no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the General Government, of our soldiers, or of the frontier people, with one exception, the agent at Leavenworth.

The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, which is all work and no glory, but under positive orders from me, had borne all manner of insult and provocation in hopes that very soon the measures of the Peace Commission would culminate in the withdrawal of these savages from the neighborhood of our posts, roads, and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble.

I was present at Fort Leavenworth when General Sheridan received notice of the attacks on the settlers of the Saline, Solomon, and Republican. He started at once up the road, made every inquiry, and was satisfied that our people had given no provocation at all for these wanton acts of barbarity, which were in flagrant violation of their treaties.

Yet he delayed striking their camps till he had made a formal demand through the agent, according to the terms of the treaty, for the actual perpetrators of these very acts. Colonel Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes sent a messenger out and made every exertion to procure their surrender, but utterly failed of success, for it seems the older and more cautious chiefs, though claiming to desire peace, could not give up so considerable a body of their best young warriors, and of course they all became responsible.

All of the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas roads, and simultaneously attacked every party of white men, who had received no notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were therefore unprepared for attack, the aggregate murders amounting to 79 in August and September. General Sheridan, seeing that war with the Cheyennes was inevitable, then endeavored to keep the Arrapahoes out of it. This tribe had been camped for the summer on Beaver Creek, and he invited their chiefs into Fort Dodge, where on the third of September, Spotted Wolf, Bull Bear, and other Arrapahoe chiefs, well known to our officers, and in full council agreed to keep out of the war, and to move down to the reservation below the Kansas line, to which they had assented at the Medicine Lodge Council. When the time appointed by themselves to come down to Fort Cobb had transpired, they not only did not come in, but were known to be at open war all the way from Fort Wallace to Denver, in Colorado, the very opposite direction.

In like manner, General B. W. Hazen, whom I had appointed to take charge of the lower or southern reservation, met the Kiowas and Camanches at Fort Zarah on the 22d of September, and agreed to feed and maintain them *en route* and after they had reached their reservation, near Fort Cobb; but when the time came for them to move they did not go, but were known to be engaged with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the common war.

Nevertheless by my orders General Hazen has gone to Fort Cobb, prepared to fulfil our treaty stipulations with them, and I can imagine no other reason for their conduct than their supposed belief that by war they can force us to abandon their favorite buffalo range, as we have already abandoned to the Sioux the Powder River country. To show the concurrence of action and simultaneity of hostile acts on the part of these tribes of Indians, in addition to the reports of Generals Sheridan and Augur, herewith I transcribe in this report extracts of telegraphic messages from the Governors of Colorado and Kansas. Acting Governor Hall telegraphed me from Denver, under date of August 27 h: "We are completely surrounded by hostile Indians, extending from Cheyenne Wells and South Park, south to Julesburg north, estimated at 600 warriors. From reliable information twelve people have been killed thus far."

On the 4th of September Governor Hunt telegraphed me from Denver—"I have just returned. Fearful condition of things. Nine persons were murdered by Indians yesterday within a radius of sixty miles," etc. And on the 24th of September Acting Governor Hall telegraphed from Denver—"The Indians have again attacked our settlements in strong force, obtaining possession of the country to within twelve miles of Denver.

"They are more bold, fierce, and desperate in their assaults than ever before. It is impossible to drive them out and protect the families at the same time, for they are better armed, mounted disciplined, and better officered than our men. Each hour brings intelligence of fresh barbarities and more extensive robberies," etc.

On the 4th of September, Governor Crawford, of Kansas, telegraphed from Topeka:—

"I have just received a despatch from Bays stating that the Indians attacked, captured, and burned a train at Pawnee Ford, killed, scalped and burned sixteen men. Also attacked another train at Cimarron Crossing, which was defended until the ammunition was exhausted, when the men abandoned the train, saving what stock they could. Similar attacks are of almost daily occurrence. These things must cease. I cannot disregard the constant and persistent appeals for help. I can furnish you all the troops necessary. I cannot sit idly by and see our people butchered, but as a last resort will be obliged to call upon the State force to take the field, and end these outrages. I will at once organize two cavalry regiments of picked men, well mounted, for volunteer service. Will you accept them?"

All this time General Sheridan in person was laboring with every soldier of his command to give all possible protection to the scattered people on that wide range of country from Kansas to Colorado and New Mexico, but the very necessity of guarding interests so widely scattered made it impossible to spare enough troops to go in search of the Indians in thier remote camps on his requisition. I applied to General Grant for more cavalry, and by his orders seven companies of the the Fifth Cavalry, under Major Royall, collected from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and despatched to Kansas. On a further call the Secretary of War (General Schofield) on the 6th of October authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months.

The latter troops are not yet mustered in, but General Sheridan expects to have them in the field in November. With these troops he expects during this winter to punish the hostile Indians in his department, so that they will not again resort to war, and such as are not killed will be collected by force upon their reservations and made to remain there.

I will not attempt to detail the many expeditions that have already been made, but for details refer you to General Sheridan's report. They have necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass everywhere, but as soon as the winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe General Sheridan's troops will be able to find them and destroy all that offer resistance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; 1200 bales sold at 24½c. for middlings. Flour dull and 10c. lower; 8800 barrels sold; superfine, $5 50@$5 85; extra, $6 20@6 75; choice $6 85@7·; fancy, $6 75@$7 75; California, $6 75@10. Wheat quiet, but without decided change. Corn dull, but prices unchanged; 33 000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 13@1 15. Oats dull at 71c.; 26 000 bushels sold. Beef quiet; quotations nominal. New Mess Pork, $29; prime, $21 75@22 50. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 15½@15¾c. Whisky quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 24c. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Cloverseed strong and stock scarce; prime, $7·50. Wheat firm but not quotably higher. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; yellow, $1 00@1 05. Oats dull at 70c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 25@1 30. Pork firm at $29. Bacon active and advance; ribsides, 15½@15¾c.; clear sides, 15¾c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17¼@18c.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—The Rev. Edward L. Clark, of New Haven, is expected to lecture at Alexander Presbyterian Church, and for its benefit, on Tuesday evening, December 1. Subject—"Recent Discoveries at Jerusalem.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Thirty-fourth street, between Chesnut and Woodland streets, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the balance, if any, to be paid by the petitioners for said sewer.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
11 20 3t

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Return of Attorney-General Evarts and Secretary Schofield—Movements of Colfax.

The Conflagration in Columbus, Ohio—Affairs in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Attorney-General Evarts and Secretary Schofield have returned, and were at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Speaker Colfax

will leave in a day or two with his bride for New York, where they will spend some time, after which he will return here to prepare for the approaching session.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

The Steamer Baltimore,

of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with about 200 passengers and a large cargo.

A Nolle Prosequi

was entered yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court, in the case of Judge Magruder, who had been indicted for refusing negro testimony in the Anne Arundel Court, contrary to the Civil Rights bill.

There is much anxiety here to compliment

General Grant

as he passes through.

Speaker Colfax

and party have left for Washington.

Business is dull.

FROM OHIO.

Burning of the Lunatic Asylum—Fuller Particulars—Loss $800,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The conflagration at the Lunatic Asylum, night before last, resulted in the destruction of both wings and main building of the institution, with the exception of the portion used as a kitchen and carpenter shop and engine-room. The hospital green house, and stables, which were separate buildings, were not harmed. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, though it is generally believed that it was owing to a defect in the heating apparatus. The officers of the institution are unable to give any definite information on the subject.

It is probable that nothing positive will ever be known regarding it. The fire was confined for some time to the northern portion of the east wing, and it is a matter of surprise to many that it should have been allowed to spread when such a result could have been prevented if proper measures had been taken. The building had a tin roof, and it was under it that the flames made their way from the east to the west wings. Had the roof been cut at the proper time, and a stream of water applied to the flames, by far the greater portion of the building might have been saved. The loss to the State is about $800,000.

WALL STREET.

"Erie" Quiets Down and New York Central Stock Looms Up.

The New York *Herald* of this morning reports affairs in Wall street as follows:—

Wall street continues to be a kaleidoscope of interesting changes. On Tuesday Erie and gold were the features. Yesterday Erie was the absorbing object of speculation. To-day New York Central comes upon the stage, and Erie makes its retiring bow.

The great campaign in Erie has ended with victory for the clique and discomfiture for their opponents. The latter was forced to capitulate on very hard terms. They took the best they could get. Annihilation stared them in the face and they persist in the struggle. The great Erie "corner" "bursted" about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The efforts of the Drew party to stay their fate by purchasing stock themselves at the ruinous rate to which the price had been forced, were without avail. It was their last card. The sublime strategy which procured for the receiver of the Erie Railway the power to purchase back the overissued stock was too much for them. It was the decisive manœuvre of the battle. The clique could now run Erie up to par, which contingency would be the certain bankruptcy of the "shorts." A flag of truce was sent in and a settlement arranged by which the Drew party paid for the stock at an average price of 57 to 58. They put out their contracts at from 35 to 40 on an average of 37 to 38. As they were "short" 30 000 shares and had sold "calls" on 40,000 more, a little arithmetical calculation will show that their losses, after making allowance for the stock purchased to "cover," amount to about a million and a quarter of dollars. This of course is a trifle, pecuniarily, to the wealthy operators who were caught by the "corner," and they would hardly regret it were it not for the triumph of their enemies and the *mauvais ton* of the whole thing.

The price of Erie, for cash, went up as high as 62, but the bulk of transactions took place between 57 and 60. After the "bursting" of the "corner" it went down to 42, the price about two o'clock in the afternoon. From this point it took a sudden start upward, partially in consequence of a report that the settlement of the Drew party was a "hoax," and partially because it was said the receiver was buying in stock in accordance with the powers granted him to retire 200,000 of the overissued certificates. It ascended gradually and rapidly to the vicinity of 49; but as nothing transpired to confirm these reports, it settled again, and at six o'clock this evening Erie is quoted at 44@44½. Whether it is to be permitted to remain quiet lies within the knowledge of the clique. With the power to issue new stock and withdraw the overissues—and the clique have the power and the opportunity to do either or both—Erie is ever a reliable means of profitable speculation in their hands.

Certain circumstances which will presently appear indicate that the clique intend to let the fertile field of Erie lie fallow for a time while they undertake a raid among other stocks on the list. Certain it is that at the close of business to-night Erie was comparatively neglected, while New York Central and Hudson River suddenly came into active notice.

It seems that a few weeks ago the clique suddenly became ambitious of subjecting New York Central to the tender treatment which they have been dealing out to Erie, and hence they began to buy and put away the stock and make contracts for more. How far this ambition extended it is useless to attempt to guess, but doubtless they sought to control the direction of the road and elect a President from their own number. The veteran Commodore who wields the destinies of the Central was too wily to suffer himself to be so easily thrust from his throne. He headed off the game by suddenly closing the transfer books on the 7th instant, preparatory to the election which is to come off on the 9th of next month. To-day the result of this complication was shown in the sudden rise of New York Central stock from 121½ cash in the morning to 129 at four o'clock in the afternoon.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Origin of the Great Fires in New York—Garibaldi to Spain—Fenianism in England.

The New York Conflagrations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Evening Post* has ascertained that the repeated alarms of fire yesterday afternoon arose from a deliberate attempt to destroy a large part of this city. Two young men ran from place to place in East Fifteenth street and Sixteenth street, setting fire to a number of stables and outbuildings, until the whole community was alarmed, and all the available force of the Fire Department was demanded to prevent a great conflagration.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Securities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The annual examination by a committee of the Executive Council on the condition of the notes and securities in charge of the State Treasurer, has just been finished. The funds represented are now seventeen in number, two having been added during the past year, amounting in the aggregate to nearly twelve million dollars. The present market value of the securities is, in nearly every instance, in excess of their cost, the whole increase exceeding the amount of the original investment by more than one million seven hundred thousand. The Treasurer has for several months past been unable to lend the money at his disposal. The committee suggest the expediency of extending the loans in other New England States on terms required of the cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—Aaron Bliss, of Munson, was attacked in his own house last night, knocked senseless, and robbed of several hundred dollars.

The Boston and Albany Railroad depot at Warren was broken into last night, and the safe carried out of doors, but for some reason the burglars failed to open it.

A call has been signed by numerous clergymen and laymen for a new England Temperance Convention in Boston in December.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Garibaldi Advises Spain to Choose a Dictator.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A letter is published to-day from General Garibaldi, urging Spain to choose a dictator for two years and then to establish a republic.

Fenianism.

Peter Burns and Martin Constantine were arrested at Ashton yesterday on suspicion of belonging to the Fenian organization. Valuable papers, understood to give details in regard to the organization, were found on the persons of the prisoners.

The Official Vote of Ohio and Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The official vote of Ohio is as follows:—Grant, 280,222; Seymour, 239,032; Grant's majority, 41,190.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Grant's official majority in Indiana is 10,146.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Bienville, from New York.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129½	Chi. & N. W. R. pref.	87¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	42¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Pn. and Res. R.	99¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Gold	134¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¼	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 20

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

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3400 City 6s, New