New-York Tribune.

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THE UTES PARALYZED.

NOT IN THE MOOD FOR FIGHTING.

THE SAVAGES APPEAR TO HAVE REMAINED QUIESCENT SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MERRITT'S REINFORCEMENTS—A RAPID MARCH.

The story that General Merritt had a fight with the Utes, while en route to rescue the force under Captain Payne at Milk River, appears to have been a fiction. No further fighting is reported, with the exception of a slight skirmish, of no account whatever, on Sunday last. The march from Rawlins to Milk River was a rapid one, considering the country, as much as seventy miles a day being sometimes made. At Army Headquarters, in Chicago, General Merritt is criticised for not sending fuller details of his operations.

MERRITT'S FURIOUS MARCH.

AS MUCH AS SEVENTY MILES A DAY MADE THROUGH A MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY—NO FIGHT EN ROUTE—GENERAL CROOK AT FORT STEELE.

RAWLINS, Wy., Oct. 9.—Lieutenant Almy, an adjutant of General Merritt's command, gives a very interesting account of the march of General Merritt's command from Rawlins.

He says that the column marched continuously Saturday night, not halting for a single moment. It made seventy miles in twenty-four hours. It will be remembered that the command left Rawlins at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, October 2. It marched forty miles that day, and the second day they marched fifty miles. The men endured the march splendidly. They realized that a few of their comrades in arms were surrounded and that their safety depended upon the quick movement of the command, consequently there were no complaints. Several horses were so worn out that they had to be abandoned to die by the roadside.

The command arrived at the intrenchments on Milk River on Sunday, October 5, after marching seventy miles the day previous. When Merritt's advance guard reached Payne's pickets they were commanded by them to halt, and in order to inform Captain Payne that it was the relief column that was approaching, he caused his trumpeter to sound the officers' call. Captain Dodge's company of the 8th Cavalry was there when Merritt arrived. He arrived on Thursday, and had to cut his way in. In the engagement he lost thirty-three out of his thirty-five horses. Drs. Grimes and Kimball went to work caring for the wounded immediately upon their arrival at the command. Merritt's march was a great military success. Major Thornburgh's body has been recovered.

General Merritt does not mention having met any Indians, and the report that he had a battle with the Utes is not credited here.

About eighty head of horses belonging to George Baggs were taken from their corral on Snake River and driven off on the night of October 6. It is thought to be the work of white men, as no Indians have been seen in the neighborhood.

General Crook has established his headquarters at Fort Steele, but comes here every morning and remains during the day, returning home in the evening. He is watching things closely, and dispatching messengers daily. Captain Gillis, quartermaster, is here. To him belongs the credit of moving more forage and supplies in a shorter time than any officer on record. It is due to his promptness that the troops were enabled to go to the front so speedily.

HEADQUARTERS TALK IN CHICAGO.

FAVORABLE COMMENT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE COLORED COMPANY—THE LACK OF NEWS FROM GENERAL MERRITT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Nothing new regarding the Indian war has been received at headquarters this morning. The officers express great satisfaction with the action of Captain Dodge and his colored troops, who first relieved Payne. Although under no orders to do so, he made a perilous march through a hostile country with forty men, and forced his way through the savages into the camp with unequalled valor and pluck. The Indians have a peculiar hatred for these colored troops, which the latter return with interest.

General Merritt's report is criticised here as giving no important facts respecting the situation on Milk River, and with being taken up with the laudation of various subordinates, the nature of whose services he fails to disclose, and whom he should at any rate have commended in a future written report.

It is believed that the consolidated command are by this time en route for the White River Agency. The greatest interest is manifested for the safety of that post. The report that the Indians have been killing the men and caring for the women is discredited.

A SLIGHT SKIRMISH.

GENERAL MERRITT MOVES OUT OF CAMP, AND A LITTLE FIRING IS THE CONSEQUENCE.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Oct. 9.—Letters received here to-day by an army officer from members of Merritt's command do not speak of any engagement occurring before the junction with Payne's command. They state, however, that on Sunday morning, October 5, after relieving Payne, General Merritt, with Company M, 5th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Cherry, left camp to visit Thornburgh's battle field, and on the way there was attacked by Utes. One man was wounded and four horses were killed. No further particulars are given, except that the Indians were repulsed Sunday. These letters were dated Sunday evening, while Merritt's report was written Sunday morning. A mail carrier from Dixon is due at Rawlins at midnight to-night.

THE COST TO THE COUNTRY.

A STATISTICAL REPORT SHOWING THE EXPENSE OF THE INDIAN SERVICE SINCE THE BEGINNING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Indian problem promises to be one of the most important questions to be considered at the next Congress. Congress called upon the Treasury Department some time ago for information as to the amount of money that had been expended for the Indian service since the beginning of the Government. The work was perfected by the Treasury officials, but Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation to prepare the manuscript for the printer. The result of the research is known, however, and the footings of the immense mass of tables show that to the 1st of last July, the end of the fiscal year 1879, the Government has expended on account of the Indians $181,000,000. The estimated number of Indians now living is 300,000.

GREAT RELIEF IN WASHINGTON.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU AGAIN—THE MINING EXCITEMENT IN COLORADO—THE UTES CHIVALROUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The anxiety felt here for the last three or four days with regard to the fate of the troops in the Ute country has been such that even political questions have been temporarily forgotten. The tidings received from Colorado to-day have brought a feeling of relief to all classes.

Naturally this outburst of war revives the talk about a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Fearful of public criticism, the Indian authorities have prepared for publication a statement of all the facts of the present war, so far as they have been disclosed by correspondence.

Major Carson, who has just returned from the West, says that, while he is not an expert in Indian matters, the origin of the present difficulty presents no mystery to him. He says the excitement in all parts of Colorado over the mineral development is almost inconceivable. Everyone has the mining fever, and stories of suddenly acquired wealth are on every tongue. The daily arrivals at Denver number from 500 to 1,000 individuals. People scarcely stop to talk of profits amounting to anything less than millions, and more significant than all else is the fact that mysterious rumors are circulating of mines in the Ute country richer than have yet been found in the Leadville region. The Indians know as well as others that all this means expatriation or extermination for them unless the Federal Government holds its word as sacred when it pledges it to the red man as it does when it pledges it to the white man. Major Carson fears that an army of ten times the strength of that of the Federal Government could not long protect the Indians under the circumstances.

There is a lady here, the wife of an army officer, who once spent some time with her husband at a frontier post in the neighborhood of the White River Utes. She speaks of the Utes as brave and chivalrous, and says that so much were they to be trusted that on one occasion when trouble was anticipated at the post she with her child was sent for safety to the Indian village.

The impression of the officials here is that the war has only begun; and that even if the troubles are confined to the White River Indians now on the war-path the troops have a long and dangerous work before them. As far as the settlers are concerned, it is thought that so much time has already elapsed since the work of death began that all who are not prepared to take the chances have made their escape.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

IRON WORK FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A DELAY IN THE PROGRESS OF CERTAIN STRUCTURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PREOCCUPATION OF THE IRON MILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The revival of the iron industry is interfering to some extent with the completion of public buildings.

The contractor for the iron roof of the new building for the Engraving and Printing Bureau is in a dilemma. By the terms of the contract, the framework of the roof was to have been in position by the 18th of last month, but not a single piece has yet been delivered in Washington. There is a penalty in the contract for failure to comply with its terms, and if the Treasury authorities are not disposed to be lenient in the matter the contractor will have reason to regret the revival of prosperity.

The contractor recently brought some Philadelphia iron dealers to Washington to explain to the Secretary of the Treasury the reason for his failure, which he claims was unavoidable. Some of the pieces required for the frame are of such a size and shape that not more than four or five iron establishments in the country can produce them, and these factories are so overrun with previous orders that the contractor has thus far been unable to secure their aid at any price. The first instalment of the material is now promised for this week.

Bids were advertised for some time ago to be opened to-day for the iron work upon the Memphis Custom House. Under ordinary circumstances from a dozen to twenty bids would have been made. Only one has been received, however, and that names a price which the Treasury authorities consider unreasonably high.

CLEANER MONEY DEMANDED.

COMPLAINTS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—THE TREASURY UNABLE TO AFFORD ANY RELIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—One kind of Congressional economy which has been instituted since the Democrats took charge of the appropriations is now producing fruits which may perhaps effect a reform.

Loud complaints are reaching the Treasury Department from various quarters, but especially from the Western States and Territories, concerning the filthy and worn character of the paper money now current. The demand is made that the Treasury shall supply the banks with newer and cleaner notes to replace those which are worn out.

To comply with this demand is impossible. Until four years ago the law provided that any person having $50 in mutilated currency might send it to the Treasury at Government expense for transportation, and receive in exchange new notes. The first Democratic House refused to make any appropriation for this purpose. When the Republicans controlled the appropriations there was an annual item for the transportation of United States securities of about $250,000. The Democrats cut this down at the beginning of their rule to $75,000. This latter sum, however, is inadequate even for the transportation of bonds, gold and notes from one Treasury office to another, service which must be performed in order to carry on the Government. The transportation of silver is not included in this appropriation, as that expense is defrayed from the silver profit fund.

The banks are obliged to pay for the transportation of currency about double the rate which the Treasury would be required to pay for the same service. The Government has special express rates which would enable it to transport mutilated notes for exchange from the most remote portions of the country for not more than 60 cents per thousand, while bankers cannot secure the same service for less than $1 20 to $1 50. The banks refuse to make a gratuity to the public of the money which it would cost to keep the currency clean, and the Democrats refuse the $250,000 necessary for that purpose.

POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

CONGRESSMAN WAIT CALLS ATTENTION TO THE EMBARRASSMENT RESULTING FROM THE RECENT ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT—A REPLY BY GENERAL KEY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Postmaster-General has received a letter from Congressman John T. Wait, of Norwich, Conn., stating that several prominent business men of his district [which is a very wealthy one, containing an immense number of cotton, woollen, paper, thread, and other factories] apprehend that the recently issued order of the Department requiring all matter which is not directed to a post office address to be treated as unmailable and returned to the sender if known, or else to the Dead Letter Office, will result in serious embarrassment to them, and possibly great pecuniary loss. Colonel Wait says:

The town of Sprague has two post offices in it, "Baltic" and "Hanover." One of the immense mills of A. & W. Sprague, the "Baltic" Mill, is in Sprague, and there is a village of 1,500 or 1,800 people, merchants, mechanics, etc., outside of the mill people proper. I presume that more than half of the letters for this village are directed simply to "Sprague," and if the order is enforced the business men of Sprague will have to wait for their correspondence to go through the Dead Letter Office. These are not isolated cases. The town of Sprague was carved out of the towns of Franklin and Lisbon not many years ago, but the post office of Baltic had been established when the great mill was built, and prior to the creation of the new town.

All over the Counties of New-London and Windham are such places bearing names different from their post offices, and the postal clerks know just what to do with the letters. It letters for A. & W. Sprague are directed to "Sprague," the postal clerk puts them off at the Baltic office. If Colonel Ethan Allen, who is a large manufacturer at the village of Hanover, has letters directed to him at "Sprague," the route agent puts them off in the mail that goes to Hanover. I will thank you, my dear sir, to make full examination into the effects of this order, and I cannot but believe that you will rescind it.

The Postmaster-General has given the matter his personal attention, and has written a reply of considerable length to the application, explaining why he wishes to give the present order a fair trial before considering the policy of rescinding it. He says:

I would say that the records of the Chief Special Agent show that at least 75 per cent of the arrests for stealing letters have been based upon the taking of letters not addressed to post offices.

No other postal service undertakes to deliver letters not addressed to a post office, and when you consider that the number of local names in the United States is at least 150,000, while the number of post offices is 42,000, I think you must agree that it is enough to require the employés of the postal service, to be able to locate all the post offices.

It is not expected that distributing clerks shall read anything of the address of mail matter except the name of the post office, county and State, and to require them, as you suggest, to be able to know that mail matter addressed to John Smith, Sprague, Conn., goes to Baltic P. O., Conn., while matter addressed to William Jones, Sprague, Conn., must be sent to Hanover, Conn., seems asking of them too much. In the cases of the prominent firms mentioned by you, it may be within their knowledge, but it would be impossible to tell which Smith or Jones got his mail at Baltic, and which at Hanover.

If the subject is properly explained to the people by mailing postmasters, and no matter permitted to be forwarded not addressed to post offices, the interests of the public will be very materially advanced. The General Superintendent and all the officers of the Railway Mail service are doing all in their power to prevent the evils which you apprehend, and no case of injury to business on account of the order has yet been reported.

We are confident that the order can be enforced with great advantage to the postal service and the people, and have now a large force employed in compiling a list of all local names in the country, so that the public may be informed of the proper post office to which matter addressed to a local name may be sent.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President will not return to the capital until the middle of the month, it being his intention to cast a vote for the Republican ticket in Ohio next Tuesday.

Secretary Sherman left Washington last evening for Ohio, to remain until after the election.

Speaker Randall has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee on Rules, to be held in this city November 10, for the purpose of agreeing upon a report for submission to the House of Representatives early in December.

General Raum, who has been travelling in Ohio, writes that the Democrats are greatly disheartened by the present prospect of defeat.

OCCULTATION OF VENUS.

PROFESSOR NEWCOMB REPORTS THAT A PHENOMENON, NOT ANNOUNCED IN THE EPHEMERIS, IS TO TAKE PLACE SOON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Professor Newcomb, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy says:

I have the honor to call attention to the interesting and infrequent phenomenon of an occultation of Venus by the moon, which will occur during the forenoon on Monday next, October 13. Its prediction is not given in the Ephemeris, because it occurs in the daytime, and was therefore supposed to be invisible without the telescope. But Venus is now so bright that a keen eye will be able to distinguish it if the sky is clear, and there will be no trouble in seeing the occultation with the aid of the telescope. The occultation will be visible in all the Northern States, both East and West, but will occur earlier in the West than in the East.

For Washington the immersion will take place in civil reckoning four minutes before 10 on the morning of October 13, and emersion two minutes before 11 in the forenoon. According to New-York time, the occultation will be twelve minutes later.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following statement shows the number of packages of goods imported and transported in bond, without appraisement, under Act of July, 1870, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

Original Port of Importation.	Packages.	Invoice Value.	Estimated Duties.
New-York	86,806	$6,067,783	$3,109,778 91
New-Orleans	43,121	994,741	431,206 00
Boston	91,226	557,050	299,171 00
Baltimore	9,851	122,422	47,840 00
Philadelphia	8,573	751,053	365,769 00
San Francisco	10,444	292,408	117,037 21
Total	249,811	$8,785,459	$4,301,395 10

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Statutes at Large, volume 20, published by authority of Congress, has been issued by the Department of State, and is now for sale, price $2 28. This volume contains the laws passed at the three sessions of the XLVth Congress, and is the third of the series issued by the Department.

The stolen $500 bond which was offered for sale by John Cotton in Philadelphia reached the Treasury yesterday. First Controller Parker found that the number of the bond had been partially erased and otherwise altered. The Chief Engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing almost instantly discovered the original number, notwithstanding the several alterations which had been made.

Leave of absence for nine months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota, is granted Captain Edward Ball, 2d Cavalry. Leave of absence for four months is granted Assistant-Surgeon J. A. Finley, United States Army. Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota, is granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Infantry.

The Acting-Commissioner of the General Land Office has informed the district land officials at Deadwood D. T., that all "Mineral notices" must be continuous if published in a daily paper, sixty-one consecutive daily publications are required. If any omissions occur publication must be begun de novo. This order is an outgrowth of the late fire at Deadwood, which destroyed all the newspaper offices and interfered with the publications of mineral claims, as required by law, for sixty days.

Attorney-General Devens transmitted to the President, with his approval, an opinion rendered by Solicitor-General Phillips to the effect that the sinking fund of the District of Columbia cannot be disbursed by the Treasurer of the United States except upon a requisition by the District Commissioners. This decides a long standing subject of conflict and controversy. A sub-committee of the House Committee on District of Columbia, headed by General Hunton, will meet here on the 20th prox. to revise and codify the laws of the District.

A STATEMENT UNDER THE GALLOWS.

SUNBURY, Penn., Oct. 9.—Peter McManus, the Molly Maguire, was hanged to-day for the murder of Coroner Hesser in 1874. On the scaffold he faced the crowd without any emotion. His attorney then said to him: "Mr. McManus, we want you to say now as your dying declaration, whether the statement you made to us is true or not—the statement that you made and signed in the presence of Father Koch and others." McManus replied that it was correct, and in answer to another question said he had nothing further to say. He died without a struggle. The statement exonerates O'Neill and himself and implicates Canning and Rhoads.

INDIGNATION AT BEER SELLING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 9.—The citizens of Union and Middlesex Counties, who have been attending the Mutual Exhibition held near here for the past three days, are indignant at the quantity of beer sold in a long row of refreshment booths facing the race-course. No license for selling beer has been granted, and the disorders caused by the illegal traffic will probably result in the indictment of the persons so offending.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE STATE BOARD OF AUDIT ADJOURNS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The State Board of Audit to-day adjourned until the second Wednesday in November, without concluding the Tobin claim-case.

A CALL FOR AID RESPONDED TO.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 9.—The Odd Fellows of this city have received a call for aid from their suffering brethren in the Southern States, and have sent a considerable sum.

A BALLOON SEEN IN MICHIGAN.

ALBION, Mich., Oct. 9.—A large balloon passed over this city at 9 o'clock this morning going southwest rapidly, and at a great height. To all appearances a car was attached.

THE MONTREAL TEA TRADE EXCITED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—The tea trade is excited, and prices are steadily advancing. Fully 3,500 half-chests changed hands here during the past two days at advanced prices.

SHIPPING SALMON TO ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 9.—A vessel which is now loading at Campbellton is being fitted out with a "freezer" of large dimensions, for the purpose of carrying fresh salmon to England. The shipper carries on an extensive business at Campbellton.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—It is understood that the Lehigh Valley operators will advance prices 25 cents per ton, to take effect on Monday next. A similar increase is probable by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. An advance in tolls is also promised.

ATLANTA GUESTS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The Gate City Guards, Captain Burke, of Atlanta, Ga., are in the city to-day as the guests of the 5th Maryland. They were welcomed at the City Hall by Mayor Latrobe. Afterward they were entertained with a banquet.

INCREASE OF CANADIAN COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—The net increase of harbor receipts this year over last is $208,882. Sixty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight tons in excess of the same period last year entered the port this season, being the largest amount of tonnage in the same period of any previous year.

A NEW-YORK CENTRAL STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The freight hands at the large transfer-house of the Lake Shore and New-York Central roads, at East Buffalo, struck for higher wages to-day, to considerable excitement prevails. The men resumed work until the officers could be heard from. There is much freight on hand.

MINNESOTA SEEKING A NEW ROUTE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—The President of the Board of Trade has received a letter from the Minneapolis Board of Trade, stating that Minnesota would like to become independent of Chicago, and wishes to know what the Dominion Government intends to do toward developing the Sault St. Mary route.

MANNING THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—The forty-one life-saving stations along the Jersey coast will be thoroughly equipped on the 15th inst. for their Winter's watch, each station being manned with six patrolmen besides the captain, New life-cars, life-line carriers and patrol Davenport's lamps will be issued.

EIGHT THOUSAND PIGEONS TO BE SHOT.

MARION, N. J., Oct. 9.—Great preparations are being made by the New-Jersey Sportsmen Association for the holding of the annual state tournament at the driving park at this place on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th inst. Eight thousand wild pigeons have been secured, and $1,500 in cash is offered in prizes.

A DAY FOR THE COLORED MEN AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—To-day being the fifty-third anniversary of the Christian Order of Knights Templar among the colored men of the United States, it is being celebrated at the permanent exhibition. Visitors attend from other States. There was a street parade to the exhibition building, and an oration by James A. Handy, of Baltimore.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—Sandford Fleming, Chief Government Engineer, has left for Manitoba, where he will make a personal inspection of works in that district, and of the proposed route for the Winnipeg branch of the Canada Pacific Railway. The general impression is that the contract for the Burrard Inlet route will not be let at the time specified in the advertisements calling for tenders.

BRAZIL ENCOURAGING CANADIAN TRADE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—A letter was read at the Board of Trade from Mr. W. D. Bentley, who is connected with the British Consular service in Brazil, stating that the Brazilian Government had agreed to give a subsidy to a Canadian line of steamers, and were willing to reciprocate for a mutual revision of tariffs. A Government building would also be given in Rio Janeiro for the exposition of Canadian manufactures.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

OPPOSING PRINCIPLES AND FORCES.

A HOT FIGHT AND ITS PROBABLE RESULT—ELEMENTS OF EWING'S WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY CERTAIN—ESTIMATES OF THE MAJORITY.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The Ohio canvass is not a one-sided affair, as people in the East may have been led to suppose by the reports that have come to the Republican papers during the past two months. On the contrary, it is stoutly contested on both sides. The Democrats are making as strong a fight as they have made at any time during the past ten years. The Foster "boom," of which we have heard so much, is a reality, but its influence is very little felt outside the Republican party. (This word "boom" is detestable, but the Western papers have so fastened it upon the political vocabulary that there is no escape from it. The best that can be said of it is that it has completely banished the well-worn phrase "tidal-wave," just as that superseded the older "ground-swell.") The Foster boom, then, exists, and is a palpable force, inspiring working Republicans with unusual zeal and stirring up the indifferent, who rarely vote except in Presidential years; but no great number of Democrats are swept away by it, and the activity it is causing in one party arouses an antagonistic activity in the other. Thus the campaign, instead of a retreat and a pursuit, is a stubborn battle, which the Democrats do not give up all hope of winning in spite of their disadvantages of position and of certain weaknesses in their leader. Ewing has proven, on the whole, a better leader than was expected at the opening of the contest. His dreadful record of soft-money demagogism does not seem to hurt him much. A few weeks ago the Republicans hoped that by spreading this record before the hard-money Democrats of the State, 15,000 or 20,000 votes might be detached from him and gained for Foster. Most of them have given up that hope now. Ohio Democracy is bred in the bone, and is not to be cured by arguments addressed to the reason. The hard-money Democrats dislike Ewing's financial views, but they argue with themselves that the currency question is settled by resumption, and that no Governor of Ohio can unsettle it, no matter how absurd may be the notions he entertains, while the Presidential question of 1880 is not settled, and a victory in Ohio this year would give the Democratic National campaign next year a good send-off, and do more to make it successful than anything that can be done in any part of the country this Fall. By this logic they easily persuade themselves that it is their duty to stick to their party.

While Ewing will lose few votes among the old-school Democrats of the Durbin Ward stripe, by reason of his currency theories, these very theories, and the assaults upon the "money-power" he makes in line with them, give him great popularity among the Communistic elements of the party in the towns and among the poorer class of farmers in the country. His speeches abuse history and outrage common sense, but they inflame the poor against the rich, and cause the debtor to put the blame for his distress upon the man who loaned him money instead of upon himself. Thus they have the same effect here as Solon Chase's arguments had in Maine, and as General Butler's candidacy has in Massachusetts. Every fellow who owes a dollar and can't pay it looks upon Tom Ewing as a great financier. Last night I heard him talk to an audience of three or four thousand people in front of the Court-house in this city. Not half of them could hear him or get anything more out of his speech than a view of his back and his gesticulating arms, but the interest and enthusiasm shown were sufficient to convince an observer that the fighting spirit of the Democracy is fully aroused, and that Ewing's attacks on capitalists and moneyed interests meet with a ready response. Boiled down into a few sentences, Ewing's argument is as follows: The debtor class are obliged to pay $2 for every one they borrowed, by reason of demonetization of silver and forced resumption. The money power is grievously oppressing the people. That power controls the Republican party. To perpetuate its hold on the Government it surrounds the polls with bayonets and deputy marshals and intimidates the honest Democratic voter, and it seeks to destroy the rights of the States, to centralize all power at Washington, and to make this a despotic Government. Here is Ewingism in a nutshell. Elaborate these points into a two-hours' speech and you have the argument on which the present Democratic canvass in Ohio is being run. An assault on the banks comes in, naturally, as a part of the general attack on the "money power," and this attack gives ample opportunity for stirring up all the dregs of Communistic feeling which lie at the bottom of every civilized society. General Ewing proposes no specific measures for debtors or moneyless people, but he makes them believe that if the Republican party is defeated and the banks destroyed a year of jubilee will come when every man's pockets will be stuffed with greenbacks, and when creditors will cease from troubling.

Ewing is too intelligent a man and too much of a gentleman by birth and breeding to fit well into his rôle of a demagogue. He has a fine presence, a face that bears the stamp of intellect, courteous and genial manners, and a clear, pleasing style of speech. In short, he would be taken by his looks for a Republican anywhere in the North, or if suspected of Democratic proclivities, they would be supposed to be of a mild, high-toned, conservative character. His personal graces and mental culture, however, make him more formidable an opponent for the Republicans than a man of the ordinary slang-whanger type of Democratic orators could possibly be.

About a fortnight ago the Democratic leaders made up their minds that they could keep their hard-money vote, which, earlier in the canvass, they feared would bolt. This gave them fresh courage, and they have since had hopes of electing Ewing. They are still making the Legislature the chief point toward which to direct their efforts, but their stumping campaign is general and vigorous all over the State, and is to be strengthened next week by a fresh arrival of orators from the East. Ample funds are in the hands of their committee, not only to pay legitimate campaign expenses, but to use in underhand ways in carrying the close counties. To all appearances the Democratic party is as solid and energetic as it was when it elected Allen in 1873 and Bishop in 1877. There is, however, a disaffected element, which the leaders are probably not aware of themselves, and which can only be discovered by careful inquiry through the medium of private conversations. It is not a strong element numerically, and doesn't make any noise. I refer to such of the business men in towns and cities, connected with banks, railroads, insurance companies, manufactories and large commercial houses, as are Democrats by habit and education, though not partisans. To men of this class Ewing's financial views are odious, and many of them will quietly scratch his name from their tickets without talking about what they are going to do beforehand except to their intimate friends. In every town I have visited I have heard a few silent bolters of this sort named. Probably they will aggregate four or five thousand in the State. This, bear in mind, is an element distinct from the stubborn hard-money country Democrats, who, as I said before, have already stretched their consciences to the point of readiness to vote for Ewing. Another element General Ewing will lose is the Germans. They have been slipping away from the Democratic party ever since 1875, but there are still a few thousand left to go, and most of them have started. These people have not the least relish for rag money or cheap silver quackery, and Ewing's candidacy is too heavy a dose for them to swallow. They voted two years ago for Bishop, the business man, who had no opinions that were objectionable to anybody, but they will not support the chief champion of inflation.

The Democrats are not going to gain as much of the 38,000 Greenback vote of last year as they hope. Very little of it will be thrown for Platt, but the remainder will separate into its original elements, instead of going bodily for Ewing, as they expect. Former Democrats will return to their old party, and former Republicans to theirs, and in the division Ewing's advantage over Foster will be inconsiderable. The general situation appears to me to be this: The issues raised at the extra session of Congress, the accession of the Solid South to power in both the Senate and the House, and its eagerness to grasp the Presidency in order to justify the Rebellion and resume its old supremacy in the Government, have alarmed the Republicans, and they will get out their full vote. On the other hand, the Democrats are stimulated by the nearness of the Presidential election to unusual efforts, and they, too, will poll a very heavy vote. In this sharp conflict between the two great parties there is no room for a third organization, and the Greenback party, somewhat formidable in a few localities last year, when the Resumption question was paramount, will play no part in determining the result. Ohio is a Republican State when an exciting contest brings out the reserve vote. It will therefore be Republican this year, but not, however, by an old war-time majority. I should estimate that Foster will be 15,000 votes ahead of Ewing. When it is remembered that our majorities have not been over 6,000 since 1872, and that we have three times lost the State since then, 15,000 looks like a very handsome figure. I shall not be surprised if the majority goes up to 20,000, but I shall be greatly surprised if it falls below 10,000. Mr. Foster, I learn, places his lowest estimate at 25,000, but the figures of a candidate must always be discounted, even though he be as cool-headed and sagacious a politician as the present leader of the Ohio Republicans. No Republican, let me say in conclusion, believes that any other result than Foster's election is possible.

E. V. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH RADICALS CAUSING DISTRUST.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

A Paris dispatch to *The Times* says: "Some uneasiness is caused by the attitude of the Radicals. The returned Communists, who at first taught a lesson of prudence and moderation to those seeking to make political capital out of them, have quickly been drawn in the stream of fanatical opinions, until they now fancy they have to pardon, and not to be pardoned. At the funeral of two of the Communists, who have died since their release, the crimes of the Commune were openly extolled. The candidacy of non-amnestied Communists for the vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies is beginning to be organized. These disgusting symptoms, to say the least, furnish the Reactionaries with a plausible pretext for diffusing distrust in the Republic. It is high time for this state of things to cease."

The renewed agitation in favor of plenary amnesty derives importance from the support of the *Republique Française*, which is commonly believed to reflect the views of M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who, though sojourning in Switzerland, has doubtless been informed of that by the paper's attitude, and had ample time to disclaim participation in its views. It is believed that the Cabinet is almost, if not quite, unanimous against a complete amnesty, or any revival of the amnesty discussion.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Standard* says: "*The North German Gazette* contains an article recommending the admission of France into the projected Austro-German Tariff League. This article is regarded as a feeler in favor of the policy of establishing free-trade among nations which are on the same level of industrial development, and consequently excluding England and America from the continental market."

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The race for a maiden plate for two-year-olds was won at Newmarket to-day by M. H. Sanford's American bay filly Mirth, ridden by Jeffrey; Mr. F. Gretton's bay colt Mariner was second, and Mr. Quartermain East's bay filly Goody-Two-Shoes third. The race for the Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Count F. de La Grange's three-year-old chestnut colt Rayon d'Or.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Conservative journals are much elated over their victory in the recent elections, which is quite decisive and surpasses expectation. The Liberal journals are correspondingly depressed. The *Germania*, the Ultramontane organ, says: "The elections show that the people condemn the Culturkampf, and demand their religious rights and liberties." The Prussian Diet will meet on the 28th inst.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S FAREWELL.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1879.

Count Andrassy, in taking leave of the officials of the Foreign Office, begged them to support Baron Haymerle, who, he said, upheld the same opinions as himself, and added that he believed the dangers which had threatened the Monarchy had been averted, and that a time of quiet regularity might be expected.

MORE GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Standard in its financial article reports that £50,000 worth of gold was purchased in open market Wednesday for the United States. Sixty-four thousand pounds worth of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday is for shipment to New-York.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent has trustworthy information that Prince Bismarck, while at Vienna, concluded a convention for uniting the Austrian and German armies for defensive purposes.

GROWLS OVER THE LETELLIER AFFAIR.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—A special cable dispatch from London to *The Globe* says the Colonial Secretary's dispatch to the Marquis of Lorne, on the Letellier affair, is published in full there. *The Times*, in its editorial columns, says: "The dispatch will not strengthen the hands of the Colonial Governors. It must subject their action more and more to the direction of their Ministerial advisers for the time being. This is a consequence much to be regretted. What must be must be, but if the dominant democracy of the hour is entitled to use the Colonial Government as an instrument of its will, we may feel disposed to question the use of a Colonial Governor." *The Times* further says that the Colonial Secretary should have judged if the people would sanction the removal of M. Letellier before "advancing unconditional submission to usurpation of power."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Nineteen deaths from yellow fever occurred in this city last week, being a decrease of ten from the week previous. The first steamer bringing reinforcements from Spain to the army in Cuba has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with 1,200 troops.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879.

The *Rustcuya Pravda*, a St. Petersburg journal, has been suspended for five months.

A portion of a large cotton mill at Tendres, department of the Seine Inférieure, containing 21,000 spindles, has been burned. The damage amounts to $200,000.

A party of five brigands attempted to seize a railway station between Rome and Naples an hour before a train with the Italian Minister of Public Works upon it was expected to pass. The attempt was frustrated.

The Porte has notified to Servia that it intends replacing the regulars on the frontier by Albanians. This proposition has been unfavorably received at Belgrade.

The cavalry now stationed at Liverpool are under orders to be ready to proceed to Ireland at any moment within the present week, if it should be thought desirable that they should do so.

A FORGER'S SINGULAR CONDUCT IN COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—At the opening of Court this morning the case of John Cannon, charged with negotiating stolen bonds, was called. When the testimony for the prosecution was all in the prisoner's counsel refused to address the jury. Cannon was then asked to examine the witnesses himself, but he remained mute. Finally Judge Briggs charged the jury. In ten minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty of uttering and publishing the forged bond, and of having forged coupons in his possession with intent to sell them. The prisoner's counsel immediately made a motion for a new trial on the ground that the prisoner had been improperly tried without being given an opportunity to obtain his witnesses. Judge Briggs said that he saw not the slightest error in the trial, but would give the prisoner until 2 o'clock to-morrow to make affidavit that he had witnesses he desired to have examined before he would pass upon the motion. The District Attorney asked that the affidavit, if any should be made, should be in writing, so that a prosecution for perjury might be instituted upon it. Finally Cannon made affidavit that certain witnesses could be produced if proper time were allowed, and upon this an application for a new trial was mooted. The Judge will deliver a written opinion to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—The corporation of the City of Hull are at last taking measures to prevent the spread of smallpox.

THE SON OF MR. HAYDEN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—The Grand Jury in the Hayden case met at 10 a. m. to-day. Judge Hovey gave the usual charge and the jury retired to a private room to examine the witnesses. A true bill is expected by to-morrow night.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Oct. 9.—Mr. Swift, chairman of the selectmen, received a telegram this morning announcing the arrest of a suspicious person at West Randolph, Vt., supposed to be Henry Gunn, the alleged murderer of Justin L. Gunn. A reward of $500 for the capture of Henry Gunn has been offered.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

LETTERS FROM T. H. TIBBLES AND GENERAL CROOK.

THE RANK INJUSTICE OF THE