THE FRONTIER SITUATION.

Are the Utes Sincere in Their Overtures of Submission?

A WINTER CAMPAIGN PROBABLE

Supplies Hurried Forward to Merritt's Command.

SCHURZ EXPECTANT OF PEACE.

Denial of the Reported Uintah Uprising.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 26, 1879.

Secretary Schurz is generally admitted to have the best of the Indian controversy so far, though it will be the worse for his side if General Adams should fail to secure for punishment, the head devils at least, among the Thornburgh and White River Agency murderers.

THE SITUATION.

First—The White River Utes, the only Indians of that tribe who are positively known to have been on the warpath, have retreated indefinitely, and no one can tell where they have scattered or where the warriors are who committed overt acts. The presumption is that they have adopted the old policy of dividing up and mingling with other bands at other agencies, or, if that would not be safe at present, owing to the friendly promises of Ouray, they will await in secure retreats the opportunity for such an affiliation and sharing of rations during the approaching winter.

Second—It is possible that Ouray's influence and counsel may be powerful enough to secure the capture and delivery of some of the principal offenders—a concession which, however, would be reluctantly made by the Northern Utes on the most liberal conditions the government could offer. The HERALD's latest despatches show how the Northern Utes claim to have been misled in respect to Thornburgh's mission and for what reasons they fought his command and massacred Meeker. Now, if the government should agree to reinstate them on their reservation on condition of their surrender of their chief criminals, many of the tribe might consent to the bargain, but the question would then arise whether those thus willing were powerful or numerous enough, in slang phraseology, to "deliver the goods."

A SOP TO CERBERUS.

Third—Should the government insist on an unconditional surrender of the participants of the two massacres and give the White River Utes also to understand that they have forfeited their tenure, nobody here believes that they would help Chief Ouray to more than a futile dalliance with the United States authorities. The Molly Maguire system, complete and dastardly and successful as it was in the Pennsylvania mining districts, was clumsy in comparison with the system of mutual alliance for offence and defence that prevails among savages so closely connected as the various Ute bands. It is not surprising that Ouray and Douglass succeeded in saving the lives of the women and children at the agency and that they turned them over to General Adams on his application. That was a cheap sop to the government Cerberus. The turning over for execution of any considerable number of their own people is a different matter. They will obtain delay by first offering to submit the justice of the controversy to the judgment of the government. When the case is decided against them they are expected to withdraw or again appeal to arms.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN EXPECTED.

The government is apparently so convinced that the Utes are not speedily to be brought to its terms that General Sheridan has sent orders implying that Merritt will be required at his present post on White River all winter. Sheridan directs the Quartermaster of this depot to supply Merritt within the next thirty days with all he will need until April 1, and the Quartermaster, Captain Gillis, is ransacking the country by telegraph for wagons and teamsters. The supplies will consist of provisions, clothing, grain, ordnance stores, medical stores, quartermaster stores, &c., estimated in all at 260,000 pounds. One hundred and sixty mule teams and wagons, and ten heavy wagons drawn by ox teams, are already at White River or on the way to and from there. Thirty-two wagons, carrying 145,000 pounds of supplies, will start from Rawlins to-morrow morning. A round trip to and from White River takes about twenty-two days, and at this season the Depot Quartermaster finds it next to impossible to secure citizen teamsters, as they fear to be overtaken and blockaded by snow.

EXPENSIVE TRANSPORTATION.

Freight to White River is charged five cents a pound, so that the cost for transportation of the necessary supplies will alone be $13,000, unless many of the teams with Merritt soon return. Couriers have been sent out to hurry back all that have started this way. The task of stocking his camp for the long winter sojourn in the mountains will be most hazardous. At any time after the 1st of November a storm is likely to set in, which would make the route hence impassable.

The troops here under General Brackett have also received additional rations and await orders. Lawson's and Payne's companies have been remounted.

THE TROOPS JEALOUSLY WATCHED BY THE FRIENDLY UTES—HOSTILE EXCITEMENT OVER RUMORS OF AN ADVANCE BY MERRITT AND M'KENZIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Oct. 23, Via DEL NORTE, Oct. 26, 1879.

A runner who is just now in from the hostile camp of the Utes reports that General Adams has secured the women and children from the Indians unconditionally. The captives were turned over on the 21st inst., at the Indian camp near the Grand River, at about four o'clock P. M., and they left there on the morning of the 22d in charge of Keine and Sherman. Last night they camped on Plateau Creek, where General Adams left the wagons, eighty-five miles from this point, and they are expected to arrive here to-morrow evening.

JEALOUSY OF THE INDIANS.

Immediately on the delivery of the captives General Adams started to meet the soldiers who are supposed to be crossing the little range of mountains between White River Agency and Grand River, about twenty-five miles from the agency and probably forty miles from Grand River. Indians report that the troops are advancing with wagons and are building roads as they progress. When the runner left them the troops were ascending the ridge, twenty-five miles from the White River Agency. Fifteen Indians were watching their movements and reporting to Douglass and Johnson on Grand River. The Indians are very much inflamed against the whites on account of the advance of the troops, and Ouray thinks that if it is continued they will defend themselves, refuse to retreat and contest the further progress of the troops.

A REPORTED COLLISION.

General Adams hoped to reach the soldiers before a collision could occur, but after his departure from the Indian camp for the White River a courier arrived at Douglass' camp and reported that there had been some fighting in the mountains. The meeting probably occurred at the summit of the range which the troops were crossing, twenty-five miles from the White River Agency. The Indians are greatly excited over the news and believe that the soldiers cannot be controlled by orders and are fighting on their own responsibility. Ouray is confident that another courier will arrive to-morrow, and should General Adams not succeed in checking hostilities immediately Indian Inspector Pollock, Chief Ouray and the HERALD correspondent will leave on Saturday morning for the scene of hostilities.

EXCITED FEELING AMONG THE SOUTHERN UTES.

A runner is just in from the Southern Agency. He was sent by the agent by request of Colonel Hatch to inquire as to the disposition of the troops and the feeling in this section. He reports that troops are coming in from New Mexico from two quarters, and that the Indians in that part of the reservation are greatly excited at their approach. They are asking why soldiers are sent into their country while they remain quietly at their agency. The agent at the Southern Ute Agency reports great uneasiness on account of the presence of the troops.

THE COUNCIL AT DOUGLASS' CAMP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP OF CHIEF DOUGLASS, Col., Oct. 21, Via DEL NORTE, Oct. 26, 1879.

General Adams and his party arrived here at twelve o'clock to-day. He held with the Indians a council lasting four hours and secured Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and her two children. He will start to-morrow for Los Pinos Agency with the women.

CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON OF THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1879.

Secretary Schurz to-day received additional telegrams from the Los Pinos agency confirming the news of the peaceful and unconditional surrender of the women and children held captive by the White River Utes. There is nothing additional in regard to the attitude of the Indians, and nothing expected until the latter part of the week.

THE CAPTIVES BOUND FOR DENVER.

One of the messages received to-day by Secretary Schurz was a short one written by Special Agent Adams from Plateau Creek on the 21st inst. and forwarded via Los Pinos, from which it appears that he did not take the surrendered captives—Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and two children—to General Merritt's camp, but immediately sent them with an escort to Lake City, to proceed thence via Del Norte to Denver. He adds in this despatch that the "Indians are anxious for peace and desire a full investigation of the trouble."

The only despatch on this subject received here through military channels to-day is one forwarded by Lieutenant General Sheridan from General Merritt via Leadville, announcing the arrival of Special Agent Adams at White River and the safety of the captive women and children.

Secretary Schurz and General Sherman had a conference with the President at the Executive Mansion, and, subsequently, Secretary Schurz telegraphed additional instructions to Special Agent Adams, who is expected to arrive at Los Pinos Agency on the 30th.

THE REPORTS OF A UINTAH REVOLT PRONOUNCED FALSE.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 26, 1879.

The mail from the Uintah Agency arrived at Green River this evening with dates from the Agency up to the 23d inst. The reported uprising of the Uintah Utes is false; there has been no trouble with them up to that date.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

CIRCULAR OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY TO ITS EMPLOYES—HOW ITS EFFORTS TO ADVANCE THE PRICE HAVE BEEN THWARTED—INCREASED RATES TO BE CHARGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

The following is a copy of a circular letter addressed on Saturday by the President and Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to the employés of that corporation and those of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company:—

The managers had hoped that long ere this the company would have been able to announce a very considerable advance in wages, due to an increased price of coal, which the demand so justly warrants; but, though ever since the return of the president from Europe in August he has been engaged in endeavoring to secure an advance in the price of coal by the co-operation of all the companies, it has been found, up to this time, utterly impossible either to secure the assent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to any plan of united action or even to draw from its officers an expression of their views upon the subject of the coal trade. There can be no doubt whatever that coal might have been advanced $1 per ton on the 1st of September if all had been willing to ask the advance price; but notwithstanding the demand, the Lehigh Valley Railroad has continued to carry coal from Mauch Chunk to Perth Amboy, a distance by its own lines of 106 miles, and to South Amboy by the Pennsylvania road, a distance of 136 miles, for fifty cents per ton, though double that amount might have been obtained for the mere asking. The continuance of this low rate has enabled shippers via the Lehigh Valley road to send their coal to New York and then reship it by the canal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Philadelphia at lower rates than the Reading Railroad Company obtains from the mines to Philadelphia, and in consequence of this fact the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been maintaining a rate of transportation by rail from the Lehigh coal region to Philadelphia, which is from twenty to thirty cents per ton less than the Reading Railroad Company charges from the Schuylkill mines to the same points, and, though the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have expressed a willingness to advance their rates to Philadelphia whenever the Lehigh Valley will advance to New York, nearly two months have passed without any advance being secured.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

In addition to all this, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which owns coal mines in the Wyoming and a line of transportation leading from thence to the Hudson River, has been for several weeks diverting some of its coal from its own canal and sending it by the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and the canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to Philadelphia, and there maintaining a price for it fully $1 below the market value, although by so doing it loses the transportation upon its own line and realizes fully fifty cents per ton less than could be obtained for the coal itself, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which thus carries the coal of a rival to its own market, receives less than it could have obtained for carrying the coal of its ally, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which has usually been sent to Philadelphia by the Lehigh Canal.

In the face of all these determined efforts to keep down prices it has been difficult for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the other coal companies which were earnestly striving to get good prices, to advance their rates sufficiently to justify the payment of higher wages, and hence some $250,000,000 of capital has been receiving no return and over one hundred thousand men have been deprived of an advance of wages. Everything but coal has been rapidly increased in price, and it must now be admitted by the most sceptical that there is overproduction. The failure of the coal trade to participate in the general prosperity of the country can only be attributed to the persistent efforts to keep down prices by those whose official positions alone should have afforded assurance that they would have been earnest advocates for fair prices. It is certain that had the co-operation of all the companies been secured at any time during the present year fully $1 per ton on coal, or $25,000,000 increased earnings, could have been realized by the trade, a greater portion of which would have been distributed as interest and dividends upon capital and as increased wages to labor.

AN ADVANCE TO BE MADE.

It is fortunate, however, for all interested in the trade that the market has now reached such a condition that those who desire to advance prices can safely do so, whether all the others follow or not, and on the 1st of November the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will make an advance of the prices of coal, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will advance its tolls ten cents per ton from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia, making the rate $1 80 per ton, trusting that the other companies carrying to Philadelphia will follow the advance; but confident that whether they do or not the company can dispose of its entire tonnage at the higher prices. This advance of ten cents per ton will raise the minimum which governs the wages of the employes of the Coal and Iron Company from twelve to only eight per cent below the basis, and the wages of the employés of the railroad company for the month of November will be advanced five per cent, and in the future for every advance of ten cents on the rates of tolls and transportation from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia between $1 80 and $2, an additional advance of five per cent will be made in the wages of the employés of the railroad company.

FINDING OF A MYSTERIOUS SKELETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

Yesterday while some persons were making an excavation in a lot in Pittston, owned by Burgess O'Donnell, the skeleton of a man was exhumed. Seven mysterious murders of recent date have taken place in that borough and a score or more of mysterious disappearances, all of them within the period of Molly Maguire terrorism in that region.

PROSECUTED MORMONS.

INDICTMENT OF POLYGAMISTS—DEFIANT LANGUAGE—THE STANDING MURDERERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 26, 1879.

The Grand Jury in the Third district of this Territory has adjourned for three weeks to afford District Attorney Vanzile time to procure evidence against polygamists. The body is composed of thirteen Gentiles and two Mormons. Those Mormons who avowed their belief in polygamy and in Mormon revelation, and declared that they would obey God's law before the law of man, were challenged and excluded from the jury.

Among the indictments found is one against a Mormon elder named Birmingham, who was appointed a missionary to Europe at the last Mormon conference. He was arrested on the day before a party of missionaries, of whom he was to have been one, started for Europe. He will be tried during the present term of the court. He has lately taken a polygamous wife. John W. Young, counsellor to the Twelve Apostles, is also indicted. This much-married young man is now in Arizona.

AN APOSTLE IN HIDING.

Apostle Wilford Woodruff has been in hiding two months. Last summer in an encyclical letter to the Church, published in the Deseret *News*, he declared that he would never abandon his wives and children at the demand of a nation steeped in sin and ripe for the damnation of hell. He married Dora, a daughter of the late Brigham Young, and the offence is not barred by the statute of limitations. Dora has since apostatized and procured a divorce, but refuses to testify to the marriage. She has told the District Attorney that if put upon the stand she will testify falsely. Woodruff, it is alleged, has been very unclean in his marital relations, and has been sealed to several girls whom he shortly afterward discarded. It is doubtful whether evidence can be procured to indict him.

The Mormon leaders are still defiant. At a late conference five apostles avowed their determination to defy the government and live up to their principles. At Nephi lately Apostle Erastus Snow said in a public harangue:—"In spite of the President and the government and its officials, we will do as we please. We will not submit to the President nor to the government nor to any judge, marshal, sheriff, constable or any government official. We will see them in hell first." To this there was uttered a hearty amen all over the house.

THE GEORGIA VERDICT.

The acquittal of the murderers of Elder Standing moves the Church organ to the intensest wrath. In an editorial published last evening it says:—"It is evident that a jury cannot be impanelled in Georgia which will punish assassins for killing a Mormon. In the day when the acts of all men are laid bare and made plain in the light of eternity the murderers of Joseph Standing and those who are charged by their oath of office to deal out even handed justice and have failed to do so, through truckling to popular prejudice, will vainly lament over their iniquities, but they will find no escape from the penalties of the divine law, the miseries of irrevocable doom."

THE NEWPORT CENTENNIAL.

EVACUATION OF THE PLACE BY THE BRITISH TROOPS—SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE DAYS THAT TRIED MEN'S SOULS.

NEWPORT, Oct. 25, 1879.

One hundred years ago to-day occurred a very interesting event in Newport's history. On that day the British evacuated Newport. Three years prior to December, 1776, a fleet of seventy-five sail of British men-of-war and transports, under command of Sir Peter Parker, entered Narragansett Bay, and on the 8th of that month landed 8,000 British and Hessian soldiers under Sir Henry Clinton and took possession of the island. General Clinton was in command but a very short time, as in January, 1777, he was superseded by Earl Percy, and he returned to England. Later in the same year Earl Percy turned the command over to Major General Prescott. On December 8, 1776, the Thirty-second British regiment was landed on Long Wharf, and on the same day the remainder of the English forces were landed on a shore farm in the adjoining town of Middletown. On the following Monday the troops disembarked in Middletown and subsequently marched to this city. From this date up to October 25, 1779, Newport remained a hostile camp.

BRITISH VANDALISM.

On the morning of October 25 a messenger arrived from the British camp with a ukase to the residents of the long beleaguered town that on that day they must remain in their houses under pain of death for disobedience.

This was, indeed, a sad day for the people. They were obliged to witness the desecrating of homes and firesides by the retiring hordes. Three hundred dwelling houses, once occupied by their neighbors, were torn down and destroyed by fire and their occupants driven into exile, and, in fact, the town was almost reduced to penury and want. The day was a long and weary one, but it came to an end at last. At sunset the British troops embarked from or near Brenton's Point, and the fleet sailed for the vicinity of New York. The Council of War for the State had been well advised of the movements of the British and the Governor had issued a proclamation forbidding all private armed boats and persons from landing on the island or on the Island of Conanicut to disturb the inhabitants or to seize or destroy their property, and it was found necessary to send guards for the better protection of the people. A number of prominent persons were at once committed to the Provost as persons "inimical to the interests of the country." The town was then ransacked for property belonging to the British. Thursday, December 9, was appointed as a day of thanksgiving. The wrecks of the British vessels were sold at auction on the spot where the Park House stands to-day, and they brought £75,000, lawful money. Newport lost over four thousand of her most enterprising inhabitants, who had sought other fields during those dark and long-to-be-remembered days. The town government was reorganized as soon as possible, but it was many years before Newport recovered from the depredations which had been made within her borders.

NEWPORT COTTAGE ROBBERIES.

DEPREDATIONS AMONG THE UNOCCUPIED RESIDENCES—A LARGER POLICE FORCE REQUIRED—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25, 1879.

Naturally the owners of unoccupied estates, who are known as summer residents, are considerably alarmed at the frequent robberies at the cottages. It is a well known fact that the cottages are left furnished, and that the thieves in the past have been well paid for their trouble in examining their contents. It is also generally known that while many of the cottage owners have persons to live in their houses as soon as they vacate them, a larger number leave them unoccupied, thus holding out an inducement to burglars from other cities to visit the place at certain seasons of the year. There is no doubt that the thieves who broke into the Edgar Cottage, as detailed in the news columns of the HERALD a few days ago, intended to remove all the valuable contents of the house under cover of darkness. Fortunately for the thieves the discovery was made known to the public, for had the matter been kept secret it was intended to place two policemen in the house and have them remain there until they put in an appearance for the purpose of removing the goods.

INADEQUATE POLICE REGULATIONS.

The summer residents have long felt that their interests at Newport were not as zealously guarded as they should be. They pay the greater part of the taxes and help in a very material manner to "run" the city and support many departments from which they do not receive any benefit. They justly feel that more money should be expended for policemen and less allowed in other channels. Many of the foremost citizens of the place have long felt that the interests of the taxpayers who leave their property in the care of the city and who contribute so liberally to the welfare of the place and have made it what it is to-day should be better protected.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some extensive improvements in the way of fancy decorations, painting, &c., are to be made to the "Barreda" villa at once by its new owner, Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New York.

Those of the "summer" residents who are to remain here all winter will have the pleasure of attending a first class course of lectures and will have many of their spare evenings taken up in attending the private entertainments which are to be given by the members of the Bellevue Dramatic Club.

Mr. W. D. Horton, of Providence, is to become a cottage owner, he having paid $21,000 for a building site and some additional land near the bathing beach.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is to remain here until after Thanksgiving.

The Aquidneck Agricultural Society has voted to sell its property in Middletown, and a committee at the next meeting will report in favor of purchasing the farm of Mr. George Tiffany, of New York, where a mile track can be arranged and leave plenty of room for the buildings of the society as well.

A new French roof is being added to the cottage on Bellevue avenue which was recently purchased by Mr. Walter H. Kane, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are to remain here all winter.

GRAVE ROBBERS ARRESTED.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1879.

F. W. Dakin and W. Hoyt, two medical students from Cleveland, were arrested here to-day for "body snatching." They arrived here on Saturday night, hired a horse and buggy, went to the County Infirmary Farm, five miles east of here, opened the grave of Mrs. Goodrich, a lady seventy-five years old, who was buried last Tuesday, packed the body in a trunk, and were about to take the train for Cleveland when they were arrested. They had a preliminary trial and were bound over until the next term of Court, under $500 bond. Both prisoners furnished bail and were released.

GENERAL GRANT.

ARRIVAL AT CARSON CITY—A PLEASANT DRIVE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS—A CORDIAL AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 26, 1879.

General Grant's party, consisting solely of the General, Mrs. Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and the Japanese attendants, arrived at Truckee station to-day shortly after noon, where preparations had been made to take them from the special train on the Central Pacific and transport them in an old style, long spring, brace wagon, six in hand, to see the beauties of nature by the dark waters of Lake Tahoe, one of the most beautiful places on the Pacific coast or indeed anywhere in the United States. There were enough railroad magnates and other gentlemen to fill the long wagon and three other carriages. After three rousing cheers from the crowd and an attempt at "Marching Through Georgia" by the band, the General lifted his hat, the Jehu gave the word to his magnificent team and the party was off for a most delightful excursion in the mountains. The distance from Truckee station is fifteen miles over a road from which scenery both rugged and beautiful was presented, causing the General to remark that it constituted a pleasant change from the turmoil of the city of which he had had a superabundance. On the road the driver, very proud of having the ex-President by his side, with the familiarity of Western manners, asked him if he would not like to take the lines. To this the General consented and drove the team at a brisk rate for five miles of the route.

AT THE LAKE.

On arrival at the lake the party was met by a number of ladies and gentlemen from this place. General Edwards made a brief speech of welcome, after which the party took passage on a small steamer and in an hour were landed at Glenbrook, where an open train, with two engines richly decorated, climbed up the mountain side, giving the guests a most magnificent view of the forest lake.

ARRIVAL AT CARSON.

At Summit, only three miles distant from the lake as the bird flies, but nine by rail, carriages were in waiting, and Hank Monk, of Horace Greeley notoriety, with four prancing grays, drove the General to the capital of Nevada. On arrival here, the city seemed in a blaze. On the principal streets were bonfires twenty feet apart, which gave pleasant warmth to the welcome. In the morning the General will be presented to the citizens. He leaves at noon for Gold Hill and Virginia, where a different welcome awaits him from any he has yet experienced.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE FAREWELL BANQUET IN SAN FRANCISCO—GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26, 1879.

General Grant was tendered a farewell banquet by the citizens of San Francisco at the Palace Hotel last night. Every means had been taken to render the affair the most perfect of its kind ever given in the city.

GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH.

Mayor Bryant presided, and toasted the guest of the evening in an appropriate speech, to which the General responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO—The unbounded hospitality and cordiality with which I have been received since I first put my foot on the soil of California has taken deep root in my heart. It was more than I could have expected; and, while it entailed some little fatigue at times, I assure you I have been grateful for it. I have previously been in California and on the Pacific coast, but have been away a quarter of a century, and when I landed here the last time I found that none of the pioneers had grown old; but if I should remain away another quarter of a century I might be compelled to confess that some of you had grown old—(applause)—and I want to see you again in your prime and youth.

Gentlemen, in taking my departure I want to thank you all for the farewell reception given me this evening and to express the hope that whether or not I am to have the happiness ever to visit your city again, I shall, at least, meet one and all of you elsewhere, and if it should not be in this life, that it may be in a better country.

The evening passed pleasantly, many of the gentlemen present responding happily to sentiments given, but at a comparatively early hour the party broke up, with many expressions of mutual pleasure and good will. At midnight General Grant and party proceeded to the special train in waiting and left for Virginia City.

EMBEZZLING BANK OFFICERS.

HELPING THEIR PRIVATE FIRMS TO OTHER PEOPLE'S DEPOSITS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

James H. Riddle, head of the firm of Riddle, Coleman & Co. and president of the Franklin Savings Institution, and his son, George D. Riddle, cashier of the Savings Institution, who have heretofore been looked upon as solid and substantial business men, were yesterday found guilty on four counts for embezzlement and two for conspiracy. The account of Riddle, Coleman & Co. was overdrawn to the amount of $86,496 07. The account of Frantz & Co., of which firm the cashier is a member, was overdrawn $2,457 04. Besides these irregularities, $5,847 71 was embezzled from the Savings Institution. The directors knew nothing of these transactions until an investigation was made when the institution failed, and the overdrafts were discovered together with notes to the amount of $106,000, which had been discounted for the two firms. The directors claim that they neither knew of nor authorized the discount of more than $15,000 of these notes. The capital stock of the bank at the time of its collapse was only $151,000, and the stockholders who had to make up the deficiency prosecuted the Riddles. The case has been on trial nearly three days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court.

KILLED WHILE STEALING COAL.

TWO MEN RUN OVER BY A SHIFTING LOCOMOTIVE—FATAL END TO A BAD BUSINESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

A fatal accident occurred on the Reading Railroad here at an early hour this morning, by which one man was instantly killed and another so badly injured that he cannot recover. The facts are as follows:—Two young men, Timothy Hyneman, aged thirty years, a cigar maker by trade, and Cyrus Wentzel, aged twenty-six, a tinsmith, were stealing coal from a car at the lower end of the city, and while thus engaged were run over by a shifting engine. Hyneman's neck was broken, his right arm cut off and he was otherwise mutilated. He died in a few minutes. He was unmarried. Wentzel had his thigh badly fractured, necessitating its amputation. He is also injured internally and will die. He is married but has no children.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The two men were under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. They belonged to a gang of men who make it a regular practice to pick up coal on the company's tracks. This practice has, however, been to a great extent broken up by the officials having special officers detailed for this purpose. A coal train had become disabled about three o'clock this morning and it was at this point that the men were stealing coal when the accident occurred.

THE RIDDLE POISONING CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 26, 1879.

William B. Riddle has not yet been informed of the result of Professor Johnson's analysis of a portion of his late wife's stomach. It is stated that he is losing flesh rapidly, and appears absent-minded. Mr. J. T. Waite, one of his counsel, claims that his business interests are nearly if not fatally injured by his arrest and detention in jail. It is said to-night that the newspaper reports of his being very wealthy were greatly exaggerated. The preliminary hearing will probably be held in the City Court on Tuesday, although it is possible that the defence will demand more time for preparation, on the ground that the result of the Professor's analysis was unexpected.

WIFE MURDERER ARRESTED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26, 1879.

Matthew Fitch, who killed his wife, from whom he had been estranged for some time, and his four-year-old daughter, near Hadley, Lapeer county, on Saturday, the 19th inst., was arrested in his house at Goodrich, a short distance from Hadley, this morning. He was taken to Lapeer, where he is now confined. Since the commission of the double murder he has been hiding in the woods in the neighborhood and eluded his pursuers until this morning. While being taken to Lapeer Jail he narrowly escaped lynching by the people of Hadley.

TRAMPS SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1879.

Two tramps who were sleeping in the Hazleton Furnace, two miles east of this city, were found dead this morning, having been suffocated by gas. They cannot be identified by any one here.

THE WILLISTON SHOOTING AFFAIR.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 26, 1879.

Luman A. Smith, the victim of the Williston shooting affair, died last night. The latest developments make the case look like a cold-blooded murder. A little four-year-old daughter of Smith, the only witness of the shooting, corroborates his dying statement that he was set upon by his wife and Woods without provocation and shot. The reputation of the prisoners is of the worst character. Neither seems to regret the result of their act. A preliminary examination will probably be held to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1879.

The democrats of the First (city) district have nominated Lamott W. Rhodes for the Assembly.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 26, 1879.

A canvass of the vote for members of the General Assembly, cast October 14, shows that the republicans elected sixty-nine and the democrats forty-five members of the House. The republicans elected twenty-two and the democrats fifteen members of the Senate. The republican majority on joint ballot is thirty-one.

DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The following address has been adopted and issued by the Democratic Republican State Committee at the St. James Hotel:—

With an earnest, united effort our success is certain. We appeal now to all citizens who care chiefly for the good government of the State and the welfare of all its people to work together to insure a continuance of wise and frugal rule in State affairs. It is a public cause which demands your efforts. The reforms which have reduced taxes, cheapened living and are beginning to confer the blessings of a new prosperity on all classes, alike on the farmer, the mechanic and the workingman, should be sustained. The election of Cornell would lead to a reversal of this policy and a speedy return to the loose methods and extravagances of former years. This fact is so well recognized that thousands of republicans who care more for good government than for a partisan triumph would deplore and will oppose his election. The contest is between the people and the rings. Either the people will triumph in the re-election of Robinson or the rings will win by Cornell's success. Every vote for any other candidate is a direct contribution toward the latter result. The reports which have come to us from every quarter leave the issue no longer doubtful. Let the remaining work of the canvass be to insure such a majority as shall teach leaders in both parties that attention to the interests of the people rather than to the demands of politicians is the only road to party triumph.

LESTER B. FAULKNER, Chairman.

DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZILIAN ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR—MERCHANT SHIPPING IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 4, 1879.

On the 2d inst. the Senate passed the estimates of revenue for the current financial year, in second reading, an arrangement being entered into by the Minister of Finance and the chairman of the committee that the Minister's objections to the Senate amendments should be considered before the third reading, and, if possible, a compromise arrived at. In fact, the committee amendments have made grave alterations in the Deputies' votes, and deprive the government of seven millions of new revenue. The increase of the custom house storage is accepted to range from ½ per cent to 2 per cent, according to stay. The Rio dock due on vessels and barges and the wharf rate on goods are adopted, but the Senate has rejected the anchorage due, restoring, instead, the lighthouse dues and doubling their present rate. Imported tobacco, however, is to be saved from double duty and taxed only 40 per cent plus the 50 per cent surtax, which will make the actual duty 60 per cent, and the proposed 20 per cent on the sales of dealers in tobacco has been eliminated. The increased stamp duties have been in part accepted, also the doubled tax on non-farming slaves, the 2,000 milreis on slave dealers, the increased taxes on lotteries, the taxes on foreign titles, &c. The tax of 20 reis to 1 milrei (1 cent to 50 cents) on passengers is confined to passengers by government railways and by steamship lines subsidized by the State, and the 20 reis per passenger on tramroads is limited to the Rio tramroads. The import duty of 20 reis per kilogramme ($10 a ton) on ice is rejected, as also the 5 reis per kilogramme on salt. The Senate has also refused to increase the 1½ per cent dividend tax to 5 per cent, and has rejected the 2 per cent income tax on unofficial incomes. With regard to official ones, including pay of Legislators, the Senate grants only 3 per cent on incomes of 1,000 milreis and upward, although the Deputies voted 20 per cent on legislative incomes and 5 per cent on other official incomes. The Senate has likewise refused consent to the authorization to collect 20 per cent of the import taxes in gold. These changes gravely affect the government calculations of revenue, but the Senate, by increasing the calculations of yield and by reducing the votes of expenditure, shows a surplus of 370,000 milreis, the estimate being:—Revenue, 114,808,000 milreis; expenditure, 114,437,965 milreis.

FUSION OF THE HOUSES.

The government has declared that many of the Senate reductions of appropriations and eliminations of new taxes are unacceptable, and it is expected that, as the Deputies will support the government, resort will have to be made to the extraordinary expedient of a fusion of both houses, by which the conservative majority in the Senate would be annulled by the government majority in the Deputies. Meantime the government has made a third prolongation of the session to the 15th; but as the Deputies are not drawing their $750 a month, they have met only twice during the last ten days, and but for the presence of a fine opera company most of the "parrots," as they are disrespectfully called, in allusion to their powers of empty talk, would have ere this winged their flight from Rio.

Marquez do Herval, Minister of War, has been very ill for over a week from a severe attack of acute pneumonia. Yesterday he had a relapse and to-day he is in a very critical state, and it is feared that the gallant old soldier will never mount horse again. Should he die it is likely that Señor Sinimbu will take the opportunity to resign a direction of public affairs, which has become virtually impracticable, owing to the resolve of the conservative Senate majority to concede him nothing and to the faint support or open hostility of most of the liberal Senators.

A Brazilian coasting steamer, named the Clara Anna, burst her boilers last week when entering an Espirito Santo port, and killed the commander, mate, two engineers, a seaman and a planter, besides scalding or wounding almost all on board.

The government has decided that the Roach packets can call at the port of Maranham, and has to-day promulgated the act granting the subsidy of 200,000 milreis per annum to the line, with the stipulation of the inclusion of the Maranham call and allowing an additional day for the round trip. The City of Pará will take 41,000 bags of coffee.

MEASURES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following measures passed by Congress in the Argentine Republic affect foreign merchant shipping:—Sanitary tax of two cents per ton. If from an infected port or if without clean bill of health the rate will be four cents. Light due of six cents per register ton on all vessels from outside the capes. Vessels in ballast will pay half rates, and vessels put in through stress of weather, and neither loading nor unloading cargo, will be exempt. A decree issued on the 23d of September exempts packets from the obligation to give free passages, but requires them to pay the light and other dues, and in default deprives them of packet privileges.

A revolution has broken out again in Jujuy.

CHILEAN MOVEMENTS.

The last telegrams from Valparaiso report the sailing on the 21st of September of eight steam transports, carrying 4,000 troops, to reinforce the Chilean army in the Desert of Atacama, which, by Bolivian telegrams, was reported to be hard pressed by the allied Bolivian and Peruvian army that had advanced through the desert to attack it.

THEY PUT HIM BACK AGAIN.

She was a brisk, bustling little woman, with a baby in her arms and a mite of a girl by her side, and as she stood before the magistrate in the Yorkville Police Court she courtesied low and then looked plaintively in his face.

"What do you want, my good woman?" His Honor asked.

"Ah! wisha, thin, 'tis to get poor Patsy Regan out, I come. The poor bye has been locked up four blissed days."

"What was he accused of?"

"'Twas the liquor, sur. The poor bye tuck a dhrop too much."

"I don't know how this case could have passed me. The sale of liquor to minors I always punish. Of whom did he purchase his drink?"

"Faix, from any man. Whin he do go to play cards or talk politicks t' the min they thrate him."

"He must be a precocious youngster, indeed. Does he go to school?"

The applicant looked up in surprise.

"Av coorse not," she said.

"Well, you do treat educational advantages coolly," observed the Court. "What does he do, then?"

"He carries bricks t' the new houses, sur."

"Carries bricks? That's odd occupation for a child. How old is he?"

"Yerra 'thin, I dunno. I never axed him."

"What! don't know your own child's age?"

The woman seemed dumfounded, and then gasped:—

"God bliss you, sur; 'tis me husband I'm afther."

They brought out the "dear bye" and he was fifty if a day. So they put him back again.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

ARE THE ASHMEN AFRAID OF IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please call the attention of the contractor to a barrel put outside the door of No. 95 Pine street every night, and which has been taken in every morning just as it was put out. G. I. M.

NEAR ENOUGH TO WATER TO BE WASHED OUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you please call attention to the gutter in front of No. 15 West street, which is in such a filthy state that the smell arising from it cannot be endured? J. M. C.

WHERE MALARIA COMES FROM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, is in an extremely filthy condition, being full of stagnant pools and decaying vegetable matter. Why is it that the principal streets are cleaned and others neglected? Ash boxes retain their filth for days, and defunct dogs and cats constantly remind one of their presence. An inspection of this street could not fail to rouse to activity our model Police Commissioners. IRON.

A GREAT NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF