THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE RIOT IN MISSOURI.

How the Rebels Organized—The Murderous Work Preconcerted—Four Men Killed and Twelve Wounded—Union Men in Danger—A Guerilla War Inaugurated.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 18.—The fruits of "My Policy" have already been reaped in Missouri. A bloody and fearful conflict has commenced, which will continue up to the day of election. The following is the

REBEL ACCOUNT.

To-day (September 15) the radicals held a County Convention in this city for the purpose of nominating county officers. Everything passed off quietly during the day, up till the adjournment of the meeting, with the exception of some boisterous conduct on the part of drunken men. After the meeting, however, several men became boisterous, and flourished pistols with a reckless disregard for the peace and quiet of the city; and it became evident that unless a stop was put to it serious consequences would ensue.

Accordingly, Sheriff Ogden and Constable H. T. Callahan (ex-ellicio Marshal of the city) remonstrated with a man named Donnegan, who was parading the streets with his pistol in hand, and attempting to create a disturbance. Their remonstrances were, however, ineffectual, and Donnegan rudely pushed the officers of the law aside, and cocked his pistol. Constable Callahan called upon the bystanders to assist him in arresting the man. Donnegan raised his pistol and fired into the crowd. The firing then began in earnest. Probably fifty men or more were engaged in the affair.

The difficulty arose in the attempt to resist the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty. Let no man be deceived by other reports. It is a most painful affair, and we have attempted to detail the origin and the consequences in their correct light. At this time the citizens of Platte City and the surrounding country, irrespective of party, are under arms, under the command of the officers of the law, determined to enforce the law and keep the peace. All law-abiding citizens of the county are requested to lend their assistance.

This was the first report received in Kansas. Platte City is one of the noted places of the Rebellion in the West, infested as it has been with a large band of outlaws, desperadoes, bushwhackers, and guerillas. It has been the headquarters of all depredators in Northwest Missouri. Coon Thornton, the noted guerilla, here organized the Paw-Paw militia as bushwhackers, and it has been the scene of many battles as well as a hot bed of rebellion. The *modus operandi* followed by the Rebels and bushwhackers, who have returned to their former homes in the Southern States, is as the following bogus circular will show:—

To All Who Were Rebels, Traitors, Sympathizers, and Their Friends During the War:—We, the L. & U. A. of the State of Missouri, in Grand Council assembled, make the following propositions:—

Whereas, You hastily plunged the country into a fratricidal war of unparalleled severity, without cause or provocation, to perpetuate a system of human bondage more diabolical and revolting than anything the world ever saw; and

Whereas, You drove from the southern and Border States, tarred, feathered, and murdered, hundreds of innocent men who had never interfered with even a pretended right of yours, merely on account of a supposed belief; and

Whereas, You carried on the war on your part with the most atrocious and fiendish brutality that ever disgraced a conflict of arms, culminating in the absolute starving to death in the slaughter pens of Belle Isle, Andersonville, and Salisbury of 100,000 of our gallant comrades in arms whose only crime was their patriotic zeal for the welfare of their Government, and willingness to die in its defense; and

Whereas, You have made an indebtedness of over $2,000,000,000 to hang like an incubus upon the energies of the nation, resulting in an inexorably burdensome taxation; and

Whereas, You have made 100 000 widows and 500,000 orphans dependent upon the cold charities of the world for the necessaries of life by the late war; and

Whereas, Since you were fairly whipped in the field, and the Government gave you the most magnanimous terms ever extended to beaten foes, you have continued to persecute, driven from their homes and abused Union men who chanced to reside where you were in the majority, killing men in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and all the Southern States, frequently with the most atrocious barbarity, butchering and burning innocent women and children in Memphis and New Orleans;

Therefore, this circular is published to notify you, your friends, and all concerned in this atrociously wicked cruelty, that we are not now, nor ever have been, violators of the law.

That we desire the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the whole country, the North, the South, the East, the West; and this desire has led us to bear up under wrongs and injustice that no other set of men ever would have borne.

That we shall hereafter hold every one of you accountable for the murders and atrocities that any of your party may commit.

That if Union men cannot live in peace and quiet where you are in the majority, you cannot enjoy peace and quiet here. We want you to fully understand the situation. We deprecate the causes which have made this step necessary, but you know that we cannot, we will not, see our Union orethren who have periled their lives in the defense of liberty, justice, and good government, massacred by a traitorous set of hell-hounds, whom you pat on the backs, without avenging their blood.

That the matter is in your hands, and you will please take notice that bitter experience has taught us to prepare, and we are ready for any emergency which you may bring upon us. The mine is laid in sixty counties of this State, and if you spring it we will burst you into atoms and give you a little by way of interest on the old score. Remember 1861: be warned, and control the viciousness of your fiendish party, or death and desolation will follow the L. and U. A. Avengers. Done by order Grand Council of L. and U. A. A., State of Missouri.

Approved by Leader-in-Chief, District of Missouri.

The following line is written on the margin:—"Do you use your wealth for Rebels?"

Not content with advising their friends to arm, organize, and drill, they are resorting to the lowest depths of meanness and crime to inaugurate another war in the Southern States. This last attempt is a failure upon its very face, there being no such organization in Missouri, and not the slightest shadow of a chance for one, as Union men are in too great danger to operate thus publicly. This circular has been extensively circulated throughout the South, and one of the grand results is the attack made upon a few remaining delegates to a Radical County Convention in Platte county. The delegates who had left, hearing shooting, returned, and were shot down while riding through the streets by Rebels, hid in houses and firing from windows and house-tops.

The Rebels seized upon the threats of a drunken soldier as a pretext for their bloody war, and commenced an indiscriminate warfare upon all Union men. They then, after killing four and wounding twelve, drove the Union men out of town, taking possession, and placing a line of pickets all around the city. A Union man and delegate having had one of his relatives killed, procured a conveyance wherewith to remove the dead body, but was furnished instead with a pass through the picket lines, and upon his forfeiture of life to leave immediately. Four thousand returned bushwhackers, armed to the teeth, have thus commenced the work of *conciliation* and the *policy* of A. Johnson.

The Sheriff, the highest officer of the county, while in the performance of his duties was shot at by a posse of bushwhackers under the lead of a Rebel, simply because he was a radical, and had been renominated. The news of the fight arrived here on Sunday morning. This city has been wild with excitement since then; it is the only topic that is discussed, and men are predicting a repetition of old scenes, the sacking of Lawrence, and the inauguration of a guerilla war. Men volunteered in bodies to go into Missouri to clean the Rebels out. There is all preparation possible being made to give them their deserts should they attempt to invade Kansas. This is but a repetition of New Orleans on a small scale. "My policy" is certainly a success thus far.—*New York Tribune.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

A Tenement Building Destroyed by Fire—A Family of Five Persons Burned to Death—Several Persons Severely Injured by Leaping from the Windows—Inquest by Coroner Gover—The Fire of Incendiary Origin—A Reward of $6000 Offered for the Discovery of the Perpetrator.

From the New York papers of to day.

A terrible and heart-rending calamity occurred yesterday morning, in the burning of a tenement house, by which an entire family of five persons perished by fire, and several others were severely injured by leaping from the third and fourth story windows. The following are the facts of the case:—

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Waters, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while on post, discovered that the four-story brick tenement-house, No. 188 Avenue A, on the corner of Thirteenth street, was on fire. He ran down and tried the door leading up stairs, finding it closed, but unlocked. He opened it, and discovered that the stairways, both front and rear, were on fire and nearly destroyed. He immediately sounded the alarm raps to summons assistance, and then, with great courage and presence of mind, sprang up the blazing and crumbling stairs.

On reaching the second floor he broke in all the doors and alarmed the inmates, and then proceeded to the third floor, where he did the same thing. By this time the smoke had become so dense that the intrepid patrolman was unable to make further progress; so finding that those sleeping on the fourth floor were awake and alive to their danger, he started back to make good his escape. To his horror Waters discovered that the flight of stairs leading from the second to the third floor had caught fire, and were unable to sustain his weight. In this desperate strait the officer made a leap to the floor beneath, and was not a moment too soon, for he was struck in mid air by a falling beam, the blow from which dislocated his right thumb and completely disabled his arm. The beam also struck his right foot, tearing the heel and sole from his boot, but leaving the foot uninjured. On recovering his feet Waters found that the first flight of stairs were gone, so he passed through a rear window, springing into the yard, and so escaped without further injury.

In the meantime several officers of the Seventeenth Precinct had answered the alarm raps given by Waters, and they procured a mattress and feather bed, which they placed on the sidewalk on the Thirteenth street front of the burning building, in preparation to aid the escape of the imprisoned inmates. It will now be necessary to give a list of the occupants of the building, in order to simplify the narrative.

THE ESCAPE OF THE OCCUPANTS.

The police and citizens on the sidewalk were not idle. They shouted to those persons showing themselves at the windows not to jump until they could get ladders. Engine Company No. 5 had been prompt to answer the call of one of the members who heard the police give an alarm, and were on the ground in a very few minutes, and some time before the bells rang. The firemen got streams of water on the rear part of the building and soon extinguished the flames there. They were then sent inside by Chief Engineer Kingsland. A citizen rounding the corner saw a man holding a child out of the window on the fourth floor as though he was about to throw it down. He was hallooed to, and told to hold on until they could get some ladders.

These were not readily procured at that early stage of the fire, so the citizen shouted to the man to throw down some bedclothes, which he did. Four men then grasped these bed-covers, and the man, who subsequently proved to be Mr. Hartz, carefully dropped his daughter Catharine, aged eight years, she being caught in safety by those below. Hartz then threw out his sons Edward, nine years of age, and Adolph, aged four years, both of whom were caught, but they sustained severe though not dangerous injuries. The police having procured a bed, the father then threw out his little daughter Amelia, two years of age, who was roughly shaken and slightly bruised.

Mrs. Catharine Hartz was the next to follow, the parents having witnessed the comparative safe descent of the children. The husband seized his wife by the wrists, and lowering her as far as possible by his outstretched arms, let her fall. She struck fairly upon the bed, but her weight was such that the fall caused several severe injuries. Hartz then followed his family, but he did not take sufficient precaution, and overleaping the bed, striking heavily upon the sidewalk, and receiving severe injuries. His shoulder was dislocated, and two of his ribs were fractured. The whole family were removed to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

In the meantime those living on the second floor, who could reach the awning on the avenue front, jumped out, and so reached the street in comparative safety. Mr. Georgie's family and Mrs. Kopp and her two daughters escaped by these means, all being compelled to do so in their night clothes, so imminent was their peril. The Malone family all jumped out of their windows upon the awning, and others upon the beds, two of which had been procured by that time. Those who jumped on the awning received severe contusions, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital or the nearest drug store. The Growve family all sprang from the fourth-story windows on the avenue front, lighting on the awning, which broke their fall and lessened the extent of their injuries. One or two persons leaped from the fourth story windows on the Thirteenth street side, and were received in safety on the bedding.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD.

The flames having been extinguished, all further interest in the matter was being abandoned by the spectators, who had gathered near the scene. Their attention, however, was soon reawakened by the startling news that five persons had been discovered burnt to death, on one of the upper floors, and the excitement grew apace. The news proved only too true, though many doubted it at first. It appears that Mr. Gerquel, the foreman of Engine Company No. 5, made an investigation through the building to see that the fire was really out. He and his attendants found it difficult to reach the upper floors, so precarious was their footing, but they ascertained that the flames were all extinguished.

On reaching the fourth floor the firemen were horrified at discovering the dead bodies of five persons, a man, a woman, and three children. The two adults were tightly clasped in each other's arms, at the foot of the scuttle ladder, one of the children lying at the head of the stairs, while the other two were huddled near their parents. All had evidently been suffocated before the flames had reached them, though even then their forms were not much disfigured by the flames.

The dead were soon carried down ladders into the street, when it was ascertained that they comprised the entire Rotegier family, who resided in the front part of the third floor. Their names are as follows:—Cornelius Rotegier, 45 years of age, and a native of Germany; Barbara Rotegier, 50 years of age, and also a native of Germany; Josephine Rotegier, 16 years of age, and a native of Germany; Hannah Rotegier, 10 years of age, and a native of Germany; Caroline Rotegier, 8 years of age, and a native of the United States. Their lifeless bodies were carried to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, on the corner of Fifth street and Second avenue, in the Insurance Patrol wagon.

THE INQUEST.

At 3 o'clock, Coroner Gover arrived at the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, he having been detained all day by an extraordinary press of business, and proceeded at once to hold an inquest on the bodies of the Rotegier family, then lying down stairs in the Station House. The terrible event had attracted large numbers of people residing in the immediate neighborhood, and the Station House was surrounded by an eager crowd of anxious lookers-on, who, unable to gain admission, contented themselves by watching the door with an intense interest, and discussing the terrible tragedy in all its features. A jury having been impannelled, the inquest commenced, and, after taking considerable testimony, was adjourned to permit of further investigation by the Police and Fire Marshal, and it will be resumed on Monday morning next, the 1st of October.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Recent Reports About Contemplated Negro Riots Untrue—A Military Investigation Finds the Reports Unfounded and Malicious—A Southern Loyalist's House Set on Fire for the Fourth Time.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22—8 P. M.—The mustering out of service of the 82d Colored Infantry was completed yesterday. Evil-disposed persons, for the purpose of making political capital at the North, and inflaming the bad feeling existing here against negro troops, have been industriously engaged for the past two days in disseminating rumors to the effect that this regiment contemplated murdering their officers and attacking the police of the city.

In view of the fact that those rumors may have been telegraphed North, it is but a simple act of justice to the officers and soldiers of this regiment to state that after careful and thorough examination by the military authorities, the whole affair has been pronounced a base and malicious fabrication, utterly devoid of truth. Some forty cab-drivers had assembled in the vicinity of the encampment where the men were being mustered out and paid off, with the intention of enticing them to visit improper places, and swindling them out of their money.

The officers of the regiment, solicitous for the welfare of their men, requested the police on duty in the vicinity to have the cabs removed, and this request has been tortured into a ridiculous statement that the police were called on to protect the officers from violence at the hands of their men, when the truth is apparent that no body of officers were ever more universally loved and respected by the soldiers of their command, and no regiment could have behaved in a more orderly or quiet manner than this one has, since its arrival in the city. Judge Heisland's house was set on fire for the fourth time a few nights since. The Judge is at present travelling with the loyal Southern delegates in the North.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This morning the habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth vs J. S. Fry, continued from last Saturday, was concluded. Fry was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of jewelry, the property of R. Brunswick, No. 605 N. Second street. It was alleged that Fry obtained these articles from Mr. Brunswick upon a pretence of taking them to Washington to sell to some officers. He promised to send the money, if he sold the jewelry, within two days, and if he did not sell it to send it back within two days. He neither sent the money or the jewelry. It is alleged that upon the day he got the jewelry he pawned the watch and sold several rings for less than their true value.

The defense argued that this is no larceny whatever. It is merely a breach of contract—breach of promise.

James Casey was arraigned upon a charge of assault and battery upon Lemuel Evans. His counsel moved for a continuance, upon the ground of the absence of material witnesses, who would be able to prove that this was not the man he was supposed to be; that there was a mistake in identity. These witnesses, Frank Morgan and Philip Daily, would prove that they saw the defendant on the evening in question until after the time the assault was alleged to have taken place. The continuance was granted.

The case of Schuyler Halsey was called up, but the defendant did not appear. The defendant is charged with keeping a gambling-house. Counsel for the defendant stated that Mr. Halsey, laboring under a mistake, thinking that this day a week was fixed for the trial of the case, has gone to New York. The Court was requested to order that the bail be not forfeited, for Mr. Halsey was not really in default. The bail was not forfeited, and next Friday was fixed as the day for trial.

James T. Gonigan was charged with assault and battery upon John O'Toole. O'Toole stated that on July 30th he and defendant were playing cards in defendant's saloon, the game ended in a quarrel. A few words passed between them, when defendant drew a knife and stabbed him in the right arm. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

George Betz, colored, was charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $30, the property of James P. Johnson. The defendant boarded at the house of the prosecutor, and the wife of the prosecutor said that after the defendant had been arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, he acknowledged that he had helped to steal the articles, and had pawned them at a pawnbroker's. Of course the defendant denied this. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

William Foreman was charged with assault and battery upon John A. Reilly, and with assault and battery with intent to kill the same. Mr. Reilly stated that the defendant came to his saloon, on Walnut street, near the theatre, in company with three others. They took some drinks and lunch. They started to leave, refusing to pay for what they had got. He started to put them out, when the defendant ran out and struck him several blows with a brick.

The defendant said when he struck Mr. Reilly with the brick, he (Mr. Reilly) was aiming a pistol at one of the party. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count, and guilty on the second.

John Prizer was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Frick. The defendant was some time ago convicted of a charge of burglary, and has been sentenced; and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Maria Leach was charged with the larceny of $170, the property of Bartholomew Holiorum. It was alleged that the money was stolen by defendant from Mrs. Holiorum's trunk, in his absence. On trial.

The English Reform League.—The following is the official announcement of the objects of the Reform League in England:—

"First—To procure the extension of the elective franchise to every resident and registered adult male person of sound mind and unconvicted of crime.

"Second—To obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot.

"To carry out the above objects it was unanimously resolved, at a general meeting of the council, 'That a fund of £10,000 be raised forthwith, the said sum to be called the Lecture and Special Purposes Fund, and to be subject to the control of the Executive Council of the Reform League. That the various branches of the League be requested to raise subscriptions to the above fund, forwarding the gross amounts monthly to the treasurer. That the secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the various branches of the League, and to the leading reformers throughout the United Kingdom, without delay.'"

A March Over the Prairies.—The 3d United States Cavalry and 57th (Colored) Infantry reached Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 13th ultimo, after a march of sixty-seven days from Fort Smith, Arkansas. The command enjoyed excellent health on the march. After pursuing a zig-zag route between the Canadian and Washita rivers for several hundred miles, they crossed the Canadian several days' march beyond the Antelope hills. Then marching about one hundred and fifty miles on the north bank of that stream, they recrossed it a little above Uta creek, at Fort Bascomb, and from thence went to Fort Union. On the march Colonel Harwood, of the 57th, became separated from his command, lost his way, and finally retraced his steps to Fort Smith. He has again started to join his regiment.

THIRD EDITION

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

Ship News—The Equinoctial Storm—The Great Artillery Experiments, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—The schooner *N. & H. Gould*, from Boston, with ice, arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The ship *John Clark*, brig *Mountain Eagle*, and Bremen barque *Estafetta*, all from Baltimore, went out of the Capes to-day.

The barque *Queen Victoria* lays at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The equinoctial storm commenced last night with a heavy squall from the southwest, and was succeeded by heavy storms of rain, lasting the entire night. The weather became suddenly cool and uncomfortable—a striking contrast with the unusual heat of the preceding days. The wind to-day is due north.

The steamer *City of Albany* encountered the storm off the Capes, and was obliged to seek a harbor.

The barque *Talisman*, from Rio, bound here for orders, in consequence of the squall was unable to make the Capes, and had to put to sea till this morning. She got in this morning, and awaits orders.

The telegraphic communication with the North has been interrupted all day.

The Board of Engineers are energetically engaged in pushing forward their experiments upon the iron-clad target on the beach, near the fort, with all the deliberation and accuracy that are due to so expensive an undertaking. Six shots were fired this morning, and the effect of the smooth-bore and rifled projectiles thrown by the Rodman guns becomes daily more astounding and bewildering to the officers of the Board, every one of whom has made the study of projectiles and the power of resistance offered by different kinds of defenses a specialty in their profession. On one occasion to-day a 15-inch solid shot struck the upper plate in nearly the same indentation made by a rifled projectile, crushing in the iron and penetrating several inches into the stone work.

Another shot, a rifled Dyer projectile, weighing about 620 pounds, struck the upper edge of the plate, and glancing off into the granite wall, imbedded itself almost out of sight amidst the crumbling fragments and powder of the crushed blocks of stone. Heavy pieces of granite, weighing hundreds of pounds, were thrown a distance of fifty yards by the violence of the shock to the target, while fragments of stone were scattered over a surface of several hundred yards. The eleventh and final shot was aimed by Captain C. B. Reese, Recorder of the Board, directly at one end of the target, unprotected by any armature, and where, in addition to the usual thickness of eight feet, it was braced and supported by a heavy granite abutment. The shot was pronounced an excellent one by the officers, and with the scene of ruin and havoc it created terminated the experiments for the day. Accurate views, in three different positions, of the damage done to the target were taken by a photographer employed for this purpose.

On reaching the target a critical examination was made by the officers of the immense breach, and the broken blocks of stone, wrecked iron dowels and toggles. The projectiles had penetrated far into the masonry, and their power of destruction was visible over the entire work. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting mortar, were seen in every direction above the armature, while the strong walls bulged out in a manner quite difficult to comprehend. The shock of the 12-inch rifle shot, which finished the experiments to-day, was transmitted to the stone abutments, and although the damage was less heavy, the blocks of granite were moved from their former positions, and appeared to be left in a tottering condition. General Barnard remarked that this shot satisfied him for the present, and the firing was discontinued until Monday.

Eleven shots have been so far fired by the Rodman guns from the 15-inch smooth-bore and the 12-inch rifle, and the target, as it now stands, presents a faithful and suggestive commentary upon the waste of material and means which have been so idly bestowed upon the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications. It is a crumbling mass of ruins even now, save where the iron plating with its nearly penetrating indentures have protected the granite wall; and before the firing can be resumed the useless and dangerously wrecked material must be removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—The equinoctial storm has been prevailing here for the past three days; wind from the northeast, and frequent heavy showers. The weather still continues unsettled. A fleet of vessels, seaward-bound, are detained in the harbor.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Seven Persons Killed and Sixty-seven Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—A late Mobile *Times* says that a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between De Soto and Quitman, resulting in seven persons being killed and seventeen wounded, and the destruction of two locomotives and several cars.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Henry May, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, September 24.—Hon. Henry May, formerly Representative in Congress from the Fourth (now Third) Maryland District in Congress, died here last night of typhoid fever.

Sketch of Henry May.

Mr. May was born near Washington, in the District of Columbia, in 1820. He received a liberal education and studied law. He removed to Baltimore in 1849, and was admitted to the bar there. He was elected to Congress from the Fourth District in 1853, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1856. He was a gentleman of fine culture, and leaves a wife, several children and many friends to mourn his loss.

Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Seven deaths from cholera occurred yesterday and two to-day. The number of cases have not been reported.

Boy Thieves.—On an average a dozen boy thieves are arrested every week in London. On their persons are usually found specimens of such literature as "The Boy-Burglar," "The Boy-Pirate," "The Boy-Highwayman," etc. One day in August, five boy-burglars, between ten and thirteen, led by a captain of the mature age of eight, with crowbars, chisels, and jimmies, were charged at Bow street with scientifically breaking open a curds-and-whey stall, and absorbing its contents.

Photography in Court.—A new phase of photographic usefulness was seen at the recent Brewster sessions at South Shields, England. The lawyers supplemented their own descriptive ability, and endeavored to convey to the bench a better idea of the appearance of the houses whose claims they were advocating, by producing photographic views of the premises and neighborhood.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, September 24, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; small 10-40s sold at 102 and 7-30s at 105⅜@105½. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 111½ for old 5-20s; and 108½ for new do. State and City loans were in better demand; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; new City 6s at 99¼@99½, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57⅛@58, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 128, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 30¾, an advance of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Norristown; 57¾ for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28¼ for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147½ for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 56½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57½, an advance of ¼; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36¾, no change; 28¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143¾; 1 P. M., 144.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 10-40s coupl	102	$7000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	98½
$2000 U S 7 30s, July	105⅝	$1000 N Pa R 6s	91½
$330 Pa. 5s, 1855	95½	7 sh Leh Nav	57¼
$100 City 6s old	95½	200 sh Sch N pf	33½
$1000 do gas	95½	200 sh N Y & M'dC.c	5½
$100 City 6s new	99	19 sh Pa R lots	56½
$1000 do 1 ctf	99½	200 sh do b5	56⅜
$1000 Susq Cnl bds	60½	100 sh St Nich Coal	2½
$500 Sch Nav 6s 82	81½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143½@144; Silver ⅛s and ¼s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 10¾; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 24.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is in fair request at $6 50@7 50 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy is selling at $3·50@4·37½. The market is well supplied with Flaxseed, and it cannot be quoted over $3·60@3 65.

There is little or no demand for Quercitron Bark, but prices are steady at $35 ℔ ton for No. 2.

There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home consumption, and holders are firm in their views, but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of superfine at $7 50@8 75; old and new extra at $7@11; 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12@12·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12 50@13 50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat, and the receipts and stocks are small, and prices firmly maintained. Small sales at $2·75@2·90 ℔ bushel for Southern red, and $3·90@3 for white. Rye is in moderate request at an advance; sales of Western at $1·08, and Pennsylvania at $1·15. Corn is scarce and held for higher figures; sales of yellow at 98c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels at 53c afloat, and 54c in the cars.

Whisky is held firmly, with sales of Ohio at $2 40. 100 barrels in bond sold at 40c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 24.—The Cattle Market continues very dull, and prices are unsettled and lower; about 2600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@17 cents for extra; 14@15 cents for fair to good; and 12@13 cents ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

50	head	A. Christy & Brotner, Western, 16@17.
142	"	Jones McClees, Chester county, 15@16½.
107	"	P. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
120	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 15@16½.
118	"	James Kirk, Western, 15@16½.
100	"	James McFillen, Western, 15@16.
30	"	E. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
81	"	Ullman & Bochman, Western, 16@16½.
194	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17.
230	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14½@17.
113	"	T. Mooney & Brother, 14@16½.
75	"	J. H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@16½.
20	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 14@16.
55	"	L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
108	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16½.
80	"	Hope & Co., Western, 14@16.
70	"	Dryloos & Co., Western, 14@16.
67	"	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16½.
42	"	J. Clemson, Western, 15@16½
119	"	B Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
73	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14½@16½.
25	"	Mayer & McArdle, Western 13@16½.
60	"	D. Smyth, Western, 7@8½, gross.
69	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7½, gross.
40	"	H. Keller, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
34	"	J. Seldomridge, Western, 7@9, gross.
29	"	J. Miller, Chester county, 15@16½.
39	"	Charles Weldy, Western, 14@16.

Cows are in fair demand at an advance. 200 head sold at $50@90 for Springers, and $65@110 ℔ head for Cow and Calf, as to quality.

Sheep are unchanged. 8000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 6@6½c. ℔ pound, gross.

Hogs—There is no change to notice in price or demand. 2000 head sold at the different Yards at from $14@15 the 100 pounds net.

Who is Reuter?—An English journal gives the following account of Julius Reuter, whose telegraphic despatches, appearing daily in London, were always in the interest of the Rebels during our war:—"Mr. Julius Reuter, whose name appears at the head of the foreign telegrams, is a naturalized British subject, of German extraction, who, in 1849, originated at Aix-la-Chapelle the system of transmitting commercial news by the electric telegraph. As railways and telegraphs extended, he made them subservient to his system, and in 1851 he transferred his chief office to London. In 1858 he greatly enlarged the sphere and the utility of his operations by the collection and transmission of political and commercial news for the public press, and, in connection with the telegraph companies, his organization for this purpose may now be said to embrace the whole of Europe."

A New "Dodge."—The wife of a merchant was walking a few days since in the Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine, Paris, when a young girl, about thirteen, threw herself on her neck, exclaiming, "Oh! my dear aunt!" The lady released herself from the embrace, telling the child that she was mistaken. "Ah!" said the girl, in a sorrowful tone, looking attentively at the lady, "I see I have made a mistake," and she went away as if to hide her confusion. Not long after the lady missed her purse, and all at once the idea struck her that the child might have taken it. She accordingly returned, and after a long search discovered the child in a wine shop, with her father and mother. They were all arrested, and the purse was found on the mother.

Newspaper Changes in London.—The London *Globe* has passed into new hands. The price is to be reduced to two pence, and the politics are to be changed from whig to that of a conservative government organ.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

(CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

Mr. May called repeatedly, sometimes with his sister, but more often he was alone. All that man could do to win a girl's love was done, but so quietly were all his proffers of flowers and books accepted or declined, that her father and myself both saw his cause was hopeless; but this he would not be made to understand. Whether Alice in the end ever guessed his love could not be told. In all probability she did, but she made no sign, and not until the second week of George Marshall's stay with his parents did Frederick May desist from his silent worship of, and from his many offerings laid at the feet of his idol.

The early days of June had come, with its soft breezes heavily laden with the perfumes of a thousand flowers, and its gentle life-giving rains pattering on the fragrant leaves. Alice passed from the quietude of her daily habits to a nervous excitement, kept down, however, by a strength of mind I thought her incapable of. Added to this, there was a dissatisfaction with her dress, shown in a constant change of her simple ornaments and ribbons.

One thing grieved me. I could not get her to leave home for more than half an hour together. It was of no use my soliciting her to accompany me in a walk. She never refused, certainly, but it was to a very short distance, and then a numbing pain in the head and a beating of the heart were sure to come on, so that we must return. One day we entered the house without knocking, for the hall door had been left ajar, as it frequently is in country places. The sound of the piano swelled through the house; each note pealed with the firm touch of manly energy. I turned and looked at Alice inquiringly; she was as pale as the earliest snow-drop. In a moment she had bounded to her room before I could recover from my surprise.

I went more slowly up the stairs, and entered the drawing-room to see Mrs. Marshall and her son. The latter had just risen from the piano, and both came forward to greet me.

"I thought I would bring George to you this afternoon. He came quite unexpectedly last night, and has brought you some native flower seeds of Australia. He feels quite sure that you can raise them in your wee greenhouse. I tell him it is impossible. Miss Alice is not gone to London, too, is she? for I think we have not seen her but twice since her sisters went; though, to tell the truth, you are always the excuse," Mrs. Marshall laughingly said.

"I should be lonely without Alice," I replied. And in looking up, my glance caught George Marshall's face. He was watching the slightly open door so intently that I involuntarily turned to see what had attracted his fixed attention. Observing this, he hastily said, with as much confusion as if detected in some crime:—

"We are having a glorious summer, Mrs. Norton."

After sitting some time conversing on different subjects, Mrs. Marshall rose to leave, but again asked for Alice, who had not made her appearance; nor did she come while they remained, notwithstanding George endeavored by several excuses to detain his mother.

As soon as they left, I went to Alice, who was lying down. She put her hand out to me as I entered.

"My head throbs so, mamma, after my walk. Who was it?"

"You should have come, Alice. It was Mrs. Marshall and her son George."

No reply followed my communication. After a time I left the room. When Alice appeared at tea-time her headache was gone; but she was so unusually silent that my husband rallied her on her low spirits, and challenged her in the evening to a game of chess, feeling sure, he said, that she would be enabled to give it all the quiet attention so requisite.

No great time had been consumed in the game, upon which both were so very intent that they did not hear a ring at the door-bell, and in a moment after George Marshall entered the room, saying he had come to call expressly upon my husband, whom he had not seen in the afternoon. For a moment I endeavored to stand between him and Alice, forgetting that he could look over my head. On releasing my husband's hand he took hers, and had he been standing before a duchess, his manner could not have been more deferential. Pale as death, it was only by the strongest effort she forbore trembling. Presently the disarrangement of the chessmen offered an excuse for her fidgeting away her agitation, though unaware of what she was doing, till her father exclaimed:—

"Oh! Alice, why have you spoiled the game? It was such a capital one."

"Papa, I do not like to be beaten, and you had the best of it."

"I am rejoiced to find you a chess-player, Miss Alice. It is my favorite game," said our visitor.

After this we had some music—songs—which he played and accompanied with his voice. It was late, much later than our usual hour of retiring, when our guests left us; and, with only two or three exceptions, for the next fortnight he spent his evenings at our house. But at no time did he approach, or was ever seen at a distance, that the death-like paleness did not overspread the face of my poor Alice. So seriously was this continued agitation affecting her frame, that I determined, if possible, to show her how much her mother could be more sincerely her friend than any other human being.

Accordingly I easily led the way to a discussion respecting the merits of this fascinating man, and once the reserve broken, there was little difficulty in getting Alice to speak on the subject.

One bright sunny morning George came, accompanied by Agnes, to say farewell. We had not expected this. His adieu to Alice was no more tender than to me; and with his farewell regards to my husband, he left, Agnes lingering behind to whisper to Alice that George had been suddenly called away,