MISSOURI.

Judge James C. Moodey Disfranchised. The St. Louis Democrat of August 27 relates

the St. Louis Democrat of Langues
the following:

Judge James C. Moodey, who for a short time
presided as Judge of the Circuit Court of St.
Louis county, and was ousled from the position
by the Legislature, publishes the following card
in the a termoon paper of yesterday:

Educar Dismeth:—The

ST. Leuis, August 26, 1668.—Editors Dispatch:—The Registrar, Mill Brown, at Cau p Spring, 1-jects me as a voter. I am the grandson of a Revolutionary solder. I got up the Old Guerd and served in it as a private until Lee surrendered. My loyalty was never before oursiloned.

this more resulted to the oath, and answered all (upan horized) questions satisfactority. I am put on the rejected list because, as Bill Brown says, I have the rejected list because, as Bill Brown says, I have tagen rai reputation for sympacity of with Receis, of late' Yours, etc., JAMES C. MCODEY.

P, S.—Bill Brown and I will mest "at Philippi."

J. C. M.

The "Bill" Brown referred to is probably Mr. Andrew Brown, the registering officer in the western precinct of the Sixth Ward; but he has no intention of going to Philippi for the mere pleasure of seeing Judge Moodey. He would rather meet him at Henry Dodu's, or some place this side of Philippi.

this side of Philippi. A gestleman who witnessed the rejection of Juege Moodey as a voter, informs us that it was a most lauguable affair. He says that Moodey and three or four old citizens were at the regis-tering office at Camp Spring. The officer was putting an old gentleman through the usual catechism, when the eccentric Judge put in and said he would vouch for the old gentleman's loyalty. The Judge's turn came next, and he answered all the questions propounded to nim. Mr. Brown then informed the Judge that he would place his name on the rejected list. The Julice demanded the reason, and became furious. He inquired the names of some of the spectators, and declared that he would sue Brown for damages, and all that sort of thing. Brown kept pericctly cool, and those who saw the affair had a hearty laugh at the old Judge.

In rejecting Judge Moodey Mr. Brown simply performed what he considered to be his duty. He is required to examine every applicant for registration, and to reject all who cannot stand the test of the prescribed rules.

Pretended Instructions to Boards of Registration. A correspondent signing busself as "Viator."

writing to the St. Louis Repub ican from Macon city, Mo., gives a pretended expose of the instructions to the various Boards of Registration. This code of instructions contains the following

rules:—
Rule First. The oath of loyalty will not be administered by the Board to those persons who enrolled, or caused or permitted themselves to be enrolled disloyal or Southern sympathizers.
Second. The man or person against whom no open or particular act of rebellion, secession, disloyalty, or Southern sympathy is known or can be brought, but whose associations during the Rebellion were mostly, if not entirely and altogether confined to and were altogether with Rebels, secessionists, and those persons whose feelings, opinions; and sentiments and sympathy were known, and believed, and understood thy were known, and believed, and understood to be for and with the Rebellion, cannot nor will be registered as qualified voters, unless he removes, beyond a doubt, by competent evi-dence required by this 5 of these instructions, the presumption of disloyalty raised against him by such associations and the company he kept

Third. Young men who have become of age since the closing of the last general registry made in 1866, and whose associations, connections, and antecedents are, and were Rebels, disloyalists, Southern sympathizers and rebel-lious in feeling and sentiment, can not nor will not be registered as qualified voters, unless they remove, beyond a doubt, by the competent evidence required in Rule 5th of these instrucpresumption of disloyalty raised aga not them by being so connected or asso-

Fourth. To establish his right to be registered as a qualified voter, the person pre-enting himself be ore the Board of Registration must prove beyond a doubt, by the competent eviler ce required in Rule 5th of these instructions. that he is not nor never has been guilty of any of the acts specified in the Constitution of the State of Missouri and the Registration law.

Fifth. The competent evidence spoken of in foregoing rules, and which you will imperatively require, in establishing the right of any one to be registered as a qualified voter, is, and nust, and shall be, men who were unconditional Union men from the beginning to the end of the war, and who were openly and publicly known to be and recognized as active, uncompromising, unconditional Union men from the inception of the Rebellion to its close, and who have since the suppression of the Rebeltion demeaned themselves as active haters and opponents of the Rebel cause, and who have not united and affiliated politically with Rebels, secessionists and Southern sympathizers since the putting

Seventh. Taking an oath that a person is not nor never has been guilty of any of the acts or disqualifications specified in the Constitution of the State, shall not be conclusive evidence of loyalty, nor swearing that he has never been disloyal or sympathized with the South, shall not be conclusive evidence of his right to be registered as a qualified voter, but if a doubt exists in the minds of the Board of Registration as to his loyalty or right to be registered as a qualified voter, the person against whom the doubt exists, must remove said doubt to the satisfaction of the Board, and it must be by the competent evidence required by Rule 5th of these matructions.

Eleventh. The so-called Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Johnson on the 3d day of July, 1868, purporting to remove disqualifications from Rebels, secessionists, and Southern sympathizers, and purporting to restore them to all their political rights and privileges which they forfeited by their acts of treason and rebellion, is not nor shall not in no case whatsoever be considered as entitling a man to be registered as a qualified voter, but the Board of Registration shall wholly and absolutely disregard said so-called Amnesty Procismation.

Twelth. No person who swears he was opposed to the war in putting down the rebellion, shall be registered as a qualified voter. Thirteenth. A doubt, suspicion or belief that a man is a rebel, traitor, secessionist, or Southern symouthizer, shall be sufficient to reject him unless he removes said doubt, suspicion, or belief by the competent evidence required in

THE SOUTH.

Ku-klux Robberies at Raleigh, Tenn. The Memphis Post of August 27 says: -"The existence of a gang of vile Ku-klux assassing and robbers year Raleigh, in this county, cannot be doubted. They have been committing depredations in that quarter for over two weeks. Some lives have been taken by them, but they seem to be more intent upon robbing the helpless colored people. They arm themselves with shotgans, mounted and in gangs of fifty or sixty, saily out at the dead of night to rob poor ne-groes of their arms. Last week they fell across a brave fellow, who gave them what they so richly deserve. Instead of saving up his gan as demanded, he compromised by giving one of them the contents of it full in the face. The whole party stampeded, and were glad enough to let him alone. We irest our colored citizens will always respect the laws and keep the peace, but whenever midnight robbers and assassing are prowling ground their houses at the deal hours of night, that they will protect their homes and families at all hazards, and give the villains the welcome which their cowardly,

thieving approaches deserve. The Offense of a Colored Clergyman. A call for a meeting of the colored ministers of the city, with the names of the various colored

FIRST EDITION | clergymen attached, has appeared for a time in the Memphis Post, One of the gentlemen whose name appears in the list had occasion since its publication to yisit Colliers ville to hold religious publication to visit Colliersville to hold religious service near that place. He had no sooner reached the place than it was noised about that a "negger minister" from Memphis had arrived. Some rebels had been reading the Post and noticed this list of colored dergymen. They at once called upon him and demanded his name. Finding his name in the Post, they cursed him. and warned him to leave that place as last as he could get away. We are not aware that this clergyman ever attended a political meeting or any part in politics. The object of the meeting. peared, unknown to himselt, had no connection with politics This is a sample of Ku-Klux free-

> Kirby Smith's Exploits in Kentucky. The editor of the Paris Kentuckian has been to Richmond, Ky, to attend the Fair, where he saw and heard a great many things. Listen to

General Kirby Smith was a guest at the Fair, and, of course, was much toasted. Tais was his first visit since his victorious entry into Richmond in 1862. What a contrast between the two vi-its. Then as a successful warrior relieving the peo, le from a detested military bendage; now with them to enjoy a holida, s siert. Many were the thanks he received from those who were released from imprison from those who were released from imprisonment by his timely presence. Seeing that we occasionally took a note of facts mentioned in the course of his remarks. General Smith said we could make a statement that never had been published to wit:—It is a mistake, though generally believed and always published, that he came into the State in 1862 by agreement with Bragg. He came entirely on his own responsibility. He had come up with the intention of attacking Cumberland Gap, but deeming that impolitic, suddenly concluded to make a bold dash for denly concluded to make a bold dash for Keniucky, and despatched to the Secretary of War and to General Bragg information of his movements. He made the unparalleled match of sixty miles in fifty hours coming in. General smith thinks Kentucky ought to have been easily held against Buell, as the Confederate force in Kentucky was over 60,000 men. He himself had 30,000 under his command at the time of the Perryville fight, though there were only 18,000 in the fight. He looks forward to further trouble, and thinks that the Radicals show unmistaxa-bly that they do not intend to surrender to the clear majority now evidently arrayed against them. He expects to open his military acade-my at Newcasile on the 15th of September next. but promises to pay Paris a visit during the Bourbon Fair. It is not necessary for me to speak for the gallant warrior who relieved Bourbon from the Metcalle reign of terror, and the Christian gentleman who, by his moderate rule, softening as far as possible, the severities of war, shaded his opponents for a time into comparative decency.

SENATOR YATES.

His Reception in Springfield. The largest political meeting held in Soringfield. Ill., since the great Lincoin demonstration in 1860, convened on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the reception of Hon. Richard Yates, one of the Senators from Illinois. An address of welcome was delivered by General John Cook. After the cheering, with which his appearance was greeted, had subsided, Mr. Yates responded, thanking them for the cordial greeting which they had extended to him. In this connection he said:— "After nine months of weary absence, I come

back to you with the same principles and the same faith with which I left you. You have known me for thirty years and more; you have known all my faults and all my weaknesses, and you have stood by me. But now I am to vindicate myself in one regard, and that is this:—
That, whatever may have been those weaknesses or those faul's, however much I may have failed, yet on all occasions, in the Legislature of your State for eight years, in the House of Representatives for four years, as Governor of yaur State, and as your Senator in Congress, I have been ever true to the principle of human treedom. I have been forever true to the undy ing, immortal principle of universal and undi vided human liberty. I have never concealed my opinions. I have never willingly or knowingly turned my back upon a friend, I have never dodged a question. When I have been asked whether I was for suffrage or not, I have spoken for myself; I have answered that I am for equal rights, for American cuizenship for every man 21 years of age, from whatever country, or wherever born, or of whatever color: I am for the enjoyment of equal rights by every man and by every American citizen; I am for suffrage in the South, and in the North, and everywhere. I do not stand back bullied and frightened; I do not intend to let Wate Hamploval vote which stood by us during the war. and which flashed two hundred thousand bayonets in the face of Jeff. Davis and his hosts. I do not regret that in the providence of Almighty God I was called upon to be the Governor of the State of Illinois from the commencement to almost the end of the war. I do not regret, fellow-citizens, that I raised two hundred and fitty-eight thousand troops in the most sacred cause of God given liberty and humanity; troops who covered themselves all over with glory upon more than five hundred battle-fields of the war. I do not regret it fellow-citizens, that I myself stood with General Grant amid the roar and thunder of battle. I do not regret it that I called upon the citizens of the state of Illinois, upon her noble matrons and her beautiful maidens to send to the brave soldiers in the field all the comforts and luxuries within their reach. I do not regret it that I went to the field of battle, and brought home the sick and wounded; and I do not regret it, fellow-citizens, that when traitors assem-bled in the capitol of the State, and passed resolutions against the war, that I sent them howling to their homes. There is another thing I do not regret. In the Executive chamber up there, which is now so ably filled by your gallant and glorious Governor Oglesby which is soon to be filled by your no less dis-tinguished, able, and gallant soldier, General John M. Paimer—I do not regret that there I issued my proclamation, appealing to the patripeople of the State of Illinois. our flag had been fired upon, and we had been forced into a war which we could not avoid, and which we were bound to fight for our national preservation, for atter we had been struck we were forced to strike back again; I do not regre that, in that Executive chamber, where I issued my edict against traitors and copperheads, this feeble hand signed the commission of the world's greatest commander, U. S. Grant, the next Pre-

sident of the United States," WYOMING TERRITORY.

A Fearful Condition of Affairs. The two leading characteristics of the Western rough are a reckless disregard of lite and an equal disregard for money, and just now the facilities for getting rid of the latter are unequalled. The 'big tent' has been dedicated and is in operation day and night. The structure is nice frame, one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, covered with canvas and convent ently floored for dancing, to which, and gambling, it is entirely devoted. For want of some-thing better to do I have spent many of my evenings there, studying the shades of Western life. As you enter, the right side is lined with a splendid bar, supplied with every variety of liquors and cigars, with cut-glass goblets. pitchers, splendid mirrors and pictures rivalling those of our Eastern cities. At the back end a space large enough for one cotillion is left open or dancing, on a raised platform, a full band is in attendance day and night, while all the rest of the room is filled with tables devoted monte, faro, tondo coolo, fortune wheels, and every other species of gambling known.

"During the day the 'big tent' is rather quiet,

but at night, after a few inspiring tunes at the door by the band, the long half is soon crowded with a motley throng of three or four hundred miners, ranchmen, cieres, bull wbackers, gamblers, and 'cappers.' The brass instruments are laid aside, the string-music begins, the could ons succeed each other rapidly, each ending with a drink, while those not so employed growd around the tables and enjoy each his favorite

game.

"Last night was one of unusual interest, for Blair's little speech had drawn a large crowd, and the tent was full, white from every table arose the musical rattle of the dice, the hum of the wheel, or the eloquent voice of the dealer. Fair women, clothed with richness and taste, in white and airy garments, mingled with the throng, watched the games with deep interest, or laughed and chatted with the players. The wife of the principal sampler—a tall, samples less than the sampler—a tall, samples less than the sampler—a tall, samples less than the sampler—a tall. wife of the principal gambler—a tall, spirituelle, and most innocent-losking woman—sat by his side, while their children, two beautiful little girls of four and six years, ran about the room playing and shouting with merriment, climbing upon the knees of the gamblers, and embraced in their rude arms."

HON. CALEB CUSHING.

His Resignation from the Commission to Codify the Laws.

In a recent letter the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:-"The resignation of the Hon, Caleb Cushing, as head of the commission for code ying the laws of the United States, (in which Judges James and Johnston, formerly of Cincinnati, were associated with him), was in the hands of the President long before the adjournment of Congres, but he has appointed no successor to fill the yearner. cessor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coshing's aban-donment of the post night have been foreseen by any one acquainted with his peculiar tem-perament, many avocations, and large lucrative practice. Cushing is the most remarkable expractice. Cashing is the most lemarkable example now extant among our public men, of
large capacity, great learning, acuteness of
intellect, power of labor, and ability to
make money. The extent and accuracy
of his knowledge on almost every question
an ages you, and he has a zeal and enthusiasm
very rare among the veterans of the bar, or, indeed, of any other profession. Since his active particulation in the memorable Charleston Con vention of 1860, he appears to have totally left the field of politics, and novody seems to know whether he is now for Grant or for Seymour. Some people are unkind enough to say that Cushing lost his interest in politics when ne found that politics dion't pay. Be this as it may, he has turned his abilities to excellent pecuniary account during the last few years, and his professional income has been at least \$30,000 per annum. A few great cases, much employment as counsel for the Government, aid or agency for the State department in sundry matters connected with our loreign affairs, and an arbitration in the Hudson's Bay Company business, are the principal s urces of this prosperity. What should so busy a man so with the enormous and painstaking labor de-manded by the codification of the United States statutes? What but to do as be has done; accept the office, enter upon it with his accustomed zeal, make a resolute beginning, and then drop it for more pressing as well as more profitable avocations? Cushing's resignation leaves this important work to be taken up, as it were, de novo, although a very haudsome beginning had been made by his two associates on the board of Codifiers, and it is a great pity that, while more time must thus be consumed, President Johnson, with his customary procrastination in the matter of apooin ments, has left this important vacancy unalled till the next session of Congress. If he appoints without the consent of the Senate, there is much risk of rejection, and his course, therefore, is likely to be to make no appointment at all. It we are ever to get our unwieldy body of statutes into clear, practicable, and convenient shape, it is time the work was being proceduted with more vigor than the results of this Commission, after two years' labor now indicate.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Charles Loring Elliott. The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:

The body of Mr. Eiliott, the distinguished artist, which arrived here from Albany on Thursday, was conveyed to the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third street, where it lay until 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the day a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The coffin, a very handsome rosewood one with ornaments of frosted silver, was placed in the last of the suite of rooms on the first floor of the building. At the loot of the coffin was an anchor, formed of japonicas, the gitt of Mrs. S. P. Avery. On the wall were placed the brushes, and mall stick of the deceased. with his certificate as a member of the Academy of Design, dated 1853. This palette was pre-sented to Mr. Elhott about twenty years ago, by Mr. Cafferty, and on Elliott's decease his

amily returned it to Mr. Caderty's keeping. Among the artists present yesterday we noticed Messrs. T. Addison Richards, Eastman Johnson, S. J. Guy, W. J. Havs, W. H. Powell, Launt Thompson, David Johnson, J. F. Weir, and Messrs. Paige, Palmer, Baker, Cafferty, Boyle, James Hart, Hicks, Magrath, Fisher,

Blauvelt, Lang, Thayer, Fagnian, and Calverly. At 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Birch, of whose congre pation the deceased was formerly a member, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the deceased's love of religious exercises, of his amiability of temper, and his childlike simplicity of character. Notwithstanding the fact that he had attained so high a position in his profession he appeared to be unconscious of his own merits and to the tyro in art be was ever a firm friend and kindly adviser. He died while attempting to give utterance to some expression in relation to the protession he loved so well. The reverend gentleman concluded with a brief prayer, after which the friends of the deceased gathered around the coffin to take a last look at the features of him they had known so well.

At 2:30 P. M. the body was borne from the Academy and conveyed to Greenwood, where it will be deposited temporarily in the receiving

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Gray, Paige, Baker, Eastman, Johnson, Thayer, Gignoux, Lang, James Hart, H. K. Palmer, and Rossiter.

The Howell Cobb Disclaimer.

The subjoined extract from a recent private letter from Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is made

"I entered this contest with a desire for the success of our ticket which I never left before. Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past few years, my heart panted for peace, quiet, and repose. In the election of Governor Seymour and the success of the Democratic party I felt, in common with all our good people, there was not only a prospect but a certainty of peace-an enduring peace, that would lift up our own desolated section and give to it new days of pro-perity; restoring, too, the past relations of brotherhood between the two sections, and making us once more a happy and unued people -united not merely in name, but in beart, spirit, and truth. It was with these feelings I was induced to break a long self-imposed silence, and address the people of Georgia, to induce a like feeling on their part. Well, imagine, if you can, the surprise with which I have read the comments in radical papers on that speech, perverting its meaning, distorting and construing my words of peace and hope into words of blood and revolution! I am made the advocate of strife and war, when from every pore of my heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace -lasting, eternal and sincere desire peace. Do me the favor to read a revised and correct copy of that speech, which I send you, so that our friends at least in the North may truthfully judge me,"

ROSECRANS.

His Conference with Southern Leaders. The New York Iribune's Washington correspondent gives the following version of the meeting at White Sulphur Springs, Va.:—

Major General Rosecrans arrived here this evening (August 28), from White Sulphur Springs. He began conversation with your correspondent soon after nightfall, relative to

his trip to Virginia, and his conference with the leaders of the Lite Rebellion, by remarking that he went there as the representative of no political party, with a view of ascertaining for nimself the sentiments of the principal men of the South in the present juncture of National stairs. He talked rather freely on the subject, and I give his own words as near as possible. "I had," said he, "heard so much about peace that I was sincerely anxious to find out what was in it. I went down there, saw those men, and am very well pleased with my visit. They received me very cordially, and appeared to fully appreciate the magnitude of the present canvass and the im-portance of restoring the country to quiet and refose. I had no instructions from an body. I consuited no one on the subject. My object was to see for myself, in the hope that good might to see for mys-if, in the hope that good might come of it, and that it might result for the benefit of the country. They communicated very traickly and freely with me; listened to all that I had to say, and I am satisfied that they have forgotten the past and are sincerely repenlant. So far as the address which the new-papers have spoken about is concerned, nothing of the kind has been pripared, and there is no correspondence on the appear. I intend to think the matter over, and subject. I intend to think the matter over, and possibly I may have something to say myself on the subject." General Rosecrans taked in this strain upwards of twenty minutes, constantly harping on the words, "they were auxious to have quiet and repose." "All their instincts and interests," said he, "incline them that way. They are poor, have lost all they possessed, and they have been defined in the school of and they have been educated in the school of political adversity." General Rosecrans in-sisted on this point of their education very em-phatically, and can perhaps himself reconcile his theory with those processions before the war and through the war, and with the recent incendiary harangues of some of their orators, as Rebei Wade Hamp'on and o hers. When brought to the question of negro suffrage, he said:—"It is useless; it is folly to think of it; these men-the blacks-cannot be the governing class. The others have all the education and the property. With just as much reason might it be insisted and maintained that the women and children of the North should vote and legislate. In fact, there would be much more wiscom in it, for our women read papers, are enlightened, and can generally form as correct views on most subjects as we can. I think this negro-suffrage doctrine will utterly fail," General Rosecrans professes a sincere desire to serve the country according to his ideas, which he maists are the only true and correct ones. His plan evidently is to con-sult with the leaders of the Democratic party on the subject of his visit to Virginia, and his conversations with the ex-Rebel conclave, and, if it should be deemed advisable, to publish a manifesto such as that indicated in the despatches last evening and embodying the points of the conversation. He goes to New York to-morrow evening for this purpose. In reply to the question whether he did not find many extreme acculers men in the South of the Forrest question whether he did not find many extreme southern men in the South of the Forrest school, he answered, dodging the question somewhat, "Well, it is hardly proper to say large numbers. There were some, of course; but I am very well satisfied with my visit. I think everything looks well; I believe it will be productive of good."

General Rosecrans is in constant communication with the President and constant communication with the President and constant communication.

tion with the President, and one of his Secretaries said to me, this evening, toat he (the Secre tary) had the whole plan in confidence from General Rosecrans before he started for White Solphur Springs. The General evidently stands on the peace platform indicated in the Blair letter, and has no besitation in saying that the negroes should not vote in the Southern States. From this resume of the General's sentiments it is easy to see that the document, if one should be put forth, will be a genuine auti-nogro, Coppernead production, intended to bolster up and Blair, defeat Grant, and float the ex-Rebels of the North and of the South into

A Southern View of the General's Mission.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Aug. 26. Some speculators aver that this promised address will be a solemn declaration on the part of the South of the freedom of the negro, per omnia secula seculorum. As any intention to re-enslave the negroes has already been formally denied, such an address would be, in a great degree, superfluous and the forerunner of thousands more, since a fresh allocution would be necessary to pacify and mitigate every novel faisehood of the enemy.

While we do not pretend to deny that something of the kind may be even now natching, as the result of the Greenbrier pow-wow, it would be far more diamatic and Napoleonic to conceive that Rosecraus' Mexican mission may mean mischief to Juarez, and a future for the irrepressible freedmen of the South. The United States would upset Mexico in a jiffv if the way was clear. How shall the way be cleared without finding a casus belli with the murderer of Maximilian and the assent of the South to keep the peace in the rear of invasion? It is a foolis ougaboo to suppose that the South is at all war like, but still the bugaboo may exist, and the "best government," etc., may desire to remove even shadows from its pa b. Now, the South may enter into this arrangement if she can see any benefit in it to herself. What good may eventuate. We see a great possible good; no less than the removal of the vexed question of the negro from American politics, by transferring it to the so-called "Halls of the Montezumas." Suppose Resecrans, as the oracle of the Government, pronounces the doom of Mexico. Immediately thereafter a general proclamation could be issued to the blacks inviting them to help to conquer a land which would be a perfect paradise to them, and where they could indulge their social equality theories to their hearts' content. In this country their destiny must cyil one; first, an almost total loss of political influence, and then final extinction from natural, f not hostile causes. But Mexico offers them salvation, honors, a glittering future, if they can command them, by having everything their own way under tropic skies and without the encroachment of flerce civilizations. Thus, at one magnificent stroke, the United States will be pacified and Mexico made no worse. It is a first rate prospect, if it be practicable. The only fear is Generals Lee and Rosecraps may not see it through these lamps. It not, we still contend that the idea is a fine one. It may be made light of by future revelations. If so, we can console ourselves as our famous orator, Mr. Ben. Hill, did, during a recent speech. He was entering into a philosophical review of the situation, when some rabid individual screamed out, "What about Gibson?" "My friend," retorted Mr. Hill, "I was pursuing a right good train of thought and yet you interrupt me with a very small

It Rosecrans does not agitate the Mexican puddle and douse the negro question at the same time, we must insist that it is another Gibson unless indeed the assembled wisdom of Greenbrier shall improve upon our hint.

-West Point, since its first establishment, March 16, 1802, has admitted 4899 cadets, of whom 2218 were graduated. The total appropriations for the Academy for the period of sixty-six years have amounted to \$8,552,339,

-It is not yet generally understood that under the new Revenue bill all tavern keepers selling cigars and tobacco are required to take out special licenses as though regularly engaged in the tobacco trade.

-A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A New Political Issue Created The Next Session of Congress - The Campaign in New England.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A New Issue. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- A new idea has been broached by certain Southern acti-radical politleians in favor of allowing every native and naturalized citizen of the United States in the reconstructed States the right to vote in the coming Presidential election. The idea is, briefly, that the constitutional amendment of the Constitution known as article fourteen. only deprives of the right to hold office such persons as, anterior to the Rebellion, took an oath to support the Constitution and afterwards engaged in the Rebellion, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy. By referring to the article it will be noticed that not a word is said about the right of such persons to vote, and hence Southern politicians contend that they have not been deprived of that right by the new amendment

The Next Session of Congress, Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Efforts are still being made by Southern Republicans for a September session of Congress, but Senator Morgan, who is now here, says that no understanding exists between himself and General Schenck on that

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican State Central Committee— Crime in the City, Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph,

BALTIMORE, August 29 .- The Republican State Central Committee met here yesterday, and was fully attended. They resolved to make full neminations and a vigorous canvass, also to hold a grand ratification meeting in Monument Square early in September. The delegates are all in good spirits.

Washington Goodricb, alias Bill Edwards, the pecial friend of Badly, was stabbed last night by several parties who attacked him. Rain fell all last night.

Some sympathizing Baltimore merchants say they will sell to the Southerners on credit if New Yorkers refuse.

FROM LANCASTER.

Destructive Fire-Burning of an Iron Establishment,

LANCASTER, August 29 .- A fire broke out in the iron house of Steinman & Co.'s hardware establishment in this city last evening, which it is estimated did damage to the amount of about \$10,000. It is supposed the fire was communicated from the apartment used for boiling oils. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Girard, Home, Ætna of Springfield, Com nerce of Delaware, and Lancaster Home Insurance Companies.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cubie.

London, August 29-A. M .- Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s 72; Atlantic and Great Western, 394; Illinois Central, 914; Eric, 314. FRANKFORT, August 29-A. M. -5-20s, 754

Paris, August 29-A. M.-The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70 82f. Liverpool, August 29—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales 12,000 bales. All other articles are un-

London, August 29.—Consols, 94 for money and account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 914; Erie Railroad, 31. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, August 29-P. M.-Cotton steady; sales ito-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged. London, August 29-P. M.-The markets are without change.

ANTWERP, August 29-P. M.-Petroleum, 49f.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 29.—Stocks s'eady; Chleago and Rock Island, 1 1½; Reading, 91; Canton, 45½; Erle, 46½; Cleveland and Toledo, 100; Cleveland and Phitsburg 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 108½; M'chigan Central, 11; Michigan Bouthern, 85½; New York Central, 123½; I'ilinois Central, 148; Cumperiand preferred, 129; Virginia 68, 53; Missouri 68, 92; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-208, 1882, 114½; do. 1884, 109½; do. 1885, 111½; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 144½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 192.

No More "Foul Play" at the New York Broadway Theatre.

The New York Herald of this morning contains the following:—
The Broadway Theatre is closed, and now but

one theatre in the city monopolizes all that there is of Foul Play. In consequence of the refusal yesterday on the part of Judge Barnard to remove the injunction which had been granted on Wednesday last against the drama of Foul Play as performed at the Broadway Theatre, that establishment was compelled to keep its doors closed last evening, and its pations were obliged to solace themselves by finding amusement elsewhere. known until late in the alternoon that the in-junction could not be removed; too, late, in act, to admit of another play being substituted for the one under the ban. As the company had been engaged to perform in that particular piece and could not be brought together until about a quarter of an hour before the usual time for raising the curtain, it was deemed advisable by the manager not to open the house, as it would be impossible to give a first-class performance, such as has always characterized this theatre, on so short a notice; therefore it was that hundreds of our amusement loving citizens last evening were doomed to disappointment. The house would undoubtedly have been crowded to excess had it been open, for long after the customary hour had arrived for commencing the performance hundreds of people continued to flock to the theatre in carriages, in omnibuses, and atoot, only to find the graat lamps in front of the house as black as Erebus, and the iron railing that guards the entrance to the vestibule locked and bolted. The theatre will remain closed until Monday evening, when Mrs. General Lander, the great tragedienne, will appear in the role of "Mary Stuart," in the play of that name,

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I Saturay, August 29, 1898. The Money market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City Lans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45i@456, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; Catawissa preferred at 334, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Thrreenth and Fifteenth sold at 15. Bank shares were firmly hold at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 314, no change; and Northern Liberties at 115, no change, 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 60 or Commercial; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 73‡ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 69 for Corn Exchange, In Canal shares there was very little

movement. Lenigh Navigation sold at 21a21‡, no change; 19‡ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 33 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 144 for Susquehanna

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

1865, 118@1184, Gold, 144; @145.

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114@1144; old 5-20s, 1144@1144; new 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1114; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1084@109; do., 1867, 1081@1084; do., 1868, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 1081@1084. Gold, 1444.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 29.-The Flour market continues remarkably quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 20c. per barrel lower. Sales of 500 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including superfine at \$7 50@8 25; extras at \$8 50 @9; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$9@ 9 87 for low grade and fair. \$10 75@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and \$13@14 for faney brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

Meal.
The Wheat market is dull, and the tendency The Wheat market is dull, and the tendency of prices for inferior grades is for a lower range. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at \$2 for common and \$2 25@2 35 for fair and choice; also, 12,000 bushels Michigan and Kentucky white at \$2 65. Rye may be quoted at \$1 63@1 95 per bushel for new Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is without essential change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at \$1 25@1 27 and Western mixed at \$1 23@1 25, the latter rate for choice, Oats are steady, with sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 70@73c. and Western at 70@73c.
Seeds—Cloverseed is firmer; sales 450 bushels choice Ohio at \$9. Timothy commands \$3@3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.70.

-The Post Office Department has no knowledge of the great fraud reported in Buffalo a few days since. Lee, who is charged with receipting for \$250,000 worth of Post Office blanks never delivered, was the blank agent at Buffalo, and not the Chief Clerk of the Department, as reported.

-A contemporary says that he wrote home to his paper that the rivers out West where he was visiting were striking out for themselves new channels, but the compositor rendered the word rivers wives, and brought the editor into trouble.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 29. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Graham's Polly, Biergette, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl, Barque Argus, Laugtrinck, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Emelia Calestina, Simeon, Gibraltar for orders, Merchant & Co.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Balley, Portsmouth, Scott,
Water & Co. Watter & Co.

Schr C. S. Carelairs, Price, Newport,
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem Boston,
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston,
Schr H. B., McCauley, Hubbard, Bangor,
Schr Thos. P. Clyde Scull, Charleston,
Schr J, Bradley, Bradley, Washington, Penn Gas Coal

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr P. Boice, Adams. Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Satem, do.
Echr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Hud-

dell & Co.
Schr J. A. Parsons. Clark, Boston,
Schr Baltimore. Dix Boston, Weid. Nagle & Co.
Schr R. & S. Corson Cerson, Boston, Hammett&Nell.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Cc.
Schr John Shay, Tilton. Salem,
Schr Gen. Grant. Fitzgerald. Washington,
Schr G A. Grant. Bangs. Richmond,
Schr Paragon. Shue. Bath. L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem. Borda, Keller &

Nutting. Schr Sidney Price, Townsend, Salem, Quintard, Ward Schr J. C. Runyan, Highee. Newburyport, Fuller&Co.

Schr J. C. Runyan, Higbee. Newburyport, Foller&Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, I day from New York, with moise to John F Onl.

Schr Heien M. Waite, McKea, from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr W. Tice. Tice, 5 days from Newbern, N.C. with lumber to captain.

Schr G. B. Solmes. Pray, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to Lenbox & Burgess.

Schr F. G. Russelt, Clark, 5 days from Portland, Ct., with stone to cap ain.

Schr Jas. Bradley, Bradley, from New Haven, Schr W. F. Phelps, Butter, from Boston.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from Boston.

Schr R. H. Dennis Lake, from Boston.

Schr P. Bolce Adams, from Braintree.

Schr P. Bolce Adams, from Salem,

Schr Gen, Grant, Flisgerald, from Georgelown, Schr J. S. Flanagen, Shaw, from Providence.

Schr John Shay, Tilton, from New York.

Schr J. O. Kunyan, Higbes, from Salisbury,

Steamer R. Willing, Cunsilf, 18 hoors from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.; has in tow barge Maine.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw. Her, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.; has in tow barge Maine.

Bleamer Henry L. Gaw. Her. 13 hours from Balti-more, with muse, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Steamship Fahita, Freeman, hence, at New York yeaterday.
Barque Gulona, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 26th inst., no lat., etc.
Barque Mary C. Dyer, from Liverpool for Philadel-phia, was spoken 26th inst. lat. 40 29, long. 70 05.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. — Arrived, steamship City of
Paris, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable)

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York August 18th.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 28, — Arrived, steamship Eagle, Greene, from Havann.
Ship Robens. Wade, from Cardiff, Brig Jane, Smith, from Cadle,