FIRST EDITION

ROSECRANS.

The Sulphur Springs Diplomat Explains Himself and his Mission.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day. General Rosecrans, the hero of Murfreesboro', and more recently the tion of White Sulphur Springs, has for two days past been staying at the Astor House. From the fact that General Rosecraps has just fulfilled what the cognoscenti deem an important mission, he has been well looked after in New York, and a degree of curiosity evinced with regard to his political principles, and his opinions on mooted points affecting

the national canvass, in comparison with his estimated influence with the people.

Testerday a Troune reporter called upon the General at the Astor House, and was courteonsly received. General Rosecrans is a medium sized, rather stoutly built man, of forty years, or thereabouts, with a large head, a very pleasant face, bearing well in front a large Roman nose, a moderately high narrow fore-head, and short brown hair. He was dressed in a suit of blue fiancei. He might easily be taken for a navigator, the slight disagreement between the legs from the knee to the ankle favoring the mistake. Few people would put him down for the commander of an army. From the begin-ning of the conversation with General Rosecrans he strictly kept to the diplomatic style of meaning as little as possible in everything that

Speaking of the manifesto said to have been siened by the Rebei leaders to submit to the Southern people, the General denied the exister ce of the document, and said that a great deal and been incorrectly stated concerning his connection with the Sulphur Spring Mission.

Reporter-What do you think, General, of the Tribune's article of this morning in reference to General Rosecrans-I like it very well, but

there are many things in it that are incorrect, and that Mr. Greeley would be sorry for if he knew all. I went to meet the Southern leaders for the good of the country. I can't particu-Isrize, but there is much that is incorrect in the article. I intended my card to explain my mission and its results as far as I thought proper to make public now.

Reporter-Was there nothing definite said in the Springs Conference, no course of action pro-posed for the Southern people?

General Rosecrans—I haven't yet determined

what to place before the public. There was much that was said there that the public shall know when I have determined the proper time for its publica ion.

Reporter- Do you think. General, that the Southern leaders will devote themselves to the task of restoring prosperity under the working of the Reconstruction acts?

General Rosecrans.—That I don't clearly see, I can't say. It would be a good thing it the Southern leaders could be got to work together beneficently. It is they who are chiefly inte-rested in the duty of restoring prosperity. Reporter—They don't seem inclined to work

under the Reconstruction acts now?
General Rosecrans—No. Events don't seem General Rosecrans—No. Events don't seem to point that way. The suprosperous condition of the country is due to the instability of political parties. The peools have lost confidence. O'd questions that caused the war should never have been brought up again for discussion. After the settlement of a quarrel recrimination should be avoided. The good class of Southerners will educate and train the negroes. It is the poor class of Southern whites who are brought poor class of Southern whites who are brought into direct antagon sm with the negroes. Now, the utmost care should be used to keep down the passions of the people. A war of races may be easily brought about, and this would be far more terrible than au organized war. It would be a war of as-assination. The South is now like a pyramid standing on its point. It requires means to be used for bringing about peace don't now seem clear to me; but make me Dictator,

and I'll find means in ten days.

Reporter—General, have you ever considered the question of the payment of the Government

General Rosecrans-No. This, however, is certain. We have the richest country in the world, and our bonds, instead of being the lowest, should be the highest in the market. The thing wanted now is to find which way to turn the water to run the mills best, and that's for Mr. Greeley to find. I sympathize as much with the negro as Mr. Greeley, or rather in comparison, for I don't suppose I have the same capacity for feeling for them; still I feel interested in their wellare.

In response to the reporter's query as to what he thought of General Grant's chances of elec-tion, General Rosecrans said he hadn't "the slightest ides."

A. H. STEPHENS.

His Views on the Fourteenth Amend-

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of August 27 has the following:—
It has been stated, from time to time, in radical journals, North and South, that Hop. Alexander H. Stephens favored the fourteenth amendment, and urged its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. As this assertion has still possession of the public mind, by radical direction, we deem it opportune to correct such wrong impressions as may be drawn from broad and partisan assertions. This correction can be all the better made by presenting an exact account of Mr. Stephens' position with regard to

nis vexed question.
It is true that Mr. Stephens, as a matter of policy, favored the adoption of the amendment by the radicals. It is not true that he wished the Democrats to assist in its passage by active participation. It is utterly untrue that he either advised or favored its adoption on its merits. On the contrary, he considered the act itself null and void, and stated more than once, openly, that he 'hoped no Democrat would vote for it; and if he were in the Legislature, and his vote would defeat it, or by not voting, permit it to pass, he would not vote at all."

As the case then stood, it seemed to him best for the State and the whole country that it should pass, the radicals having the exclusive respon-sibility of its passage.

Here are some of the reasons leading to this conclusion:-1. The vote of Georgia at that time could not affect the real merits of the question one way or another, as three-fourths of the States had

already adopted it.

2. By its adoption we could get rid of the military government and military arrests. At that particular juncture this riddance was ; matter of some importance.

3. By its adoption, we might, if the election was left to the people, cast the nine electoral votes of Georgia for keymour and Blair, and thus essentially aid in bringing into power a which would hold the whole matter-as Mr. stephens did-utt rly null and void.

In case the Democrats were victorious in the fall elections, no possible injury could come of it. Per contra, if Grant and Colfax were elected, we would be no worse off with it than without it. Nay, we might be in a better condition, since, through the present constitution. all the whites were enfranchished, which might not be the case if another constitution were

framed under more radical auspices, 5. So that, in every possible view of the subject, as the matter then stood, Mr. Stephens deemed it best for the State and the whole country that the radicals should be permitted

To this extent, and no further, Mr. Stephens "favored" it. But it is wholly talse that he favored or urged its adoption on its merits, as the radical journals would have the public

Men may differ as to the cogeney of the reasons assigned, but few, whose good opinion is valuable, will question the honesty of our lilus-trious statesman's motives. We know that no

more before riving them his vote, sanction, or approval. His judgment may not be infallible, but his patriotism and devotion to the South

are beyond suspicion. We have given with what clearness and per-spicacity we could, the true position of Mr. Ste-phens in the matter of the fourteenth amendwent and its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. The whole question may be briefly summed up:-It is true that Mr. Stephens advised the Democratic members of the "Legislature" to abstais from voting, thereby throwing the onus and responsibility of the adoption of the measure upon the radicals. It is immeasurably false that he had any sympathy with the measure, or urged its adoption on its merits, since no man deems it a greater abomination than he does, and no man will more gladly welcome that glorious day which shall cousigu it and kindred villanies to the tomb of the Capulets, or, in more modern phrase, to the grave-clothes of that old agitator and father of misdeeds, who awaits the last trump in the colored cemetery at Lancaster, in the State of

MARYLAND.

Horrible Tragedy in Queen Anne's

On Friday morning last, says the Centreville Catizen, a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in Queen Anne's county, Md., the particulars of which are as follows:-

A man named Reamy Gilmore, an industrious, honest, and inoffensive farmer, aged about forty years, residing on a farm belonging to the heirs of the late Judge Chambers, on the road from Church Hill to Chestertown, about four miles from the former and two from the latter place, was found dead at an early hour on Friday morotog, and his wife tying in an insensible condition, but still alive, by a negro man and woman who had been engaged by Mr. Gilmore to "save todcer" for him. They immediately gave the slarm to one of Mr. Gilmore's neighbors, who made the fact of the murder known to the officers of the law, and Justice Tarbutton, of Grumpton, summoned a jury of inquest, and among the witnesses was a negro woman, Martha Barwick—Mr. Gilmore's cook—who at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but finally confessed that a certain negro man in the neighborhood, who was in the habit of visiting her named Michael Bell, and herself, had formed a plot to murder and rob Mr. Gilmore, which plot was intended to be put in execution on Friday night, but from some cause on Thursday night the time was changed, and the deed perpetrated on Friday morning, be-

tween daybreak and sunrise.
Bell, she states, remained in the kitchen all night, and in the early morning went up stairs and effected an entrance into Mrs. Gilmore's room without awakening her, when he dealt her two blows with the blade of an axe, as she lay sleeping, and then sent the woman-the partner in his crime—to tell Mr. Gilmore (who, it appears, for some cause, slept in another house some distance from the dwelling) that his wife was very sick and wanted him. Mr. Gilmore immediately repaired to his wife's room, and as he entered the door Bell dealt him a heavy blow with the eye of the axe, knocking him senseless with the eye of the axe, knocking him senseless to the floor, after which he struck him two more blows upon the head, and then left him. The woman Martha says Bell then commenced rifling the bureau drawers, but drove her from the room, and she does not know what amount of money, if any, Bell obtained. After completing his search for booty he left the premises and that was the last she saw of him.

Information was afterwards obtained that Bell made his way to the river, just below Chester-town, and procuring a small boat, boarded the steamer Chester as she passed, and it is sup-posed went to Baltimore.

The object appears to have been both robbery and malice, and it is said there had been some difficulty between Mr. Gilmore and Bell a short deal of garden produce, which he had been selling in Bastimore, and it is believed that he had a considerable sum of money about the house and it was with the double object of gratifying his malice and obtaining the money that Bell perpetrated the horrible deed. The murdered man was childless.

ARKANSAS.

A Speek of War in Conway County. Meagre despatches to the Eastern papers re-

port a recommencement of the troubles between the whites and blacks in Conway county, Arkansas. A special to the Memphis Avalanche of the 29th says: -

We have alarming intelligence to communicate. Conway county, on the river, forty miles above here, contains a large negro population, and they are divided in sentiment. One night last week some Radical negroes surrounded th house of a Democratic negro, shot his dog, and

tried to get him out of his house.

A day or two afterwards the assailants were airested for trial. In making up a jury of negroes, the radical negroes drew their weapens on a Democratic negro, who had been

Anderson Gordon, Esq., persuaded them to put up their weapons. The negroes went off and accumulated arms and a number of men.

Mr. Thomas Burchfield, a one armed white man, and George Bentley, went to see and induce them to desist from any disturbance, and were fired upon by nineteen negroes on the

road, unexpectedly, wounding Burchfield mor-tally, and killing Bentley's horse. Henkle and Gibbons, radical members of the Legislature, then had Adams and Gordon ordered out of the country, and summoned the negroes in large numbers.

Iwo or three hundred whites and friendly negroes assembled in Lewisburg, on the river, for mutual protection. Mean white radicals, from Conway, have come along the road to Little Rock, stopping citizens and throwing the country into confusion and terror with threats of indiscriminate murder of the whites.

Last night, as a consequence of these events Hinds, radical member of Congress, and Stewart, Governor Clayton's Adjutant, barangued three hundred negroes, who were summoned to meet them at Terry's Ferry, nine miles below here. They mustered in one hundred, instructed them to bring their arms and blankets to the ferry and a boat would them off at daylight. Their yells were frightful.

This morning the Hester brought them up and camped them on Big Rock, above town. Another company has been raised here, and the streets, though perfectly quiet, are filled with ragged negroes, armed with muskets and car-

tridge boxes.
Governor Clayton, the usurping Governor, is riding about the streets with much activity, and it is said he will go with the expedition up the river this evening. It the negroes attempt to interfere with the liberties of the citizens of Conway, blood will flow freely. Clayton is bitter and determined. So are the people, The Demorracy have never aggressed. They mean to register and vote, and see that Democratic negroes do the same. The negroes of Arkansas are rapidly turning, and this disturbance is gotten up to frighten them. We know not what an hour will bring forth. I nothing extenuate,

nor set down aught in malice. THE INDIANS.

More Outrages on the Plains. The New Haven Journal publishes the follow-

ing from ex-Governor Datton, dated St. Joseph o., August 29:-As I bave just arrived here from Manhattan, Kaneas, which is within a bundred mites of the scene of the late Indian outrages, I presume i am able to communicate through you to the public at the East more reliable information concerning them than you can obtain from any other source. Last Saturday I was introduced to Governor Crawford, at Topeka, who had a day or two before returned from an official visit

living man holds the Reconstruction acts in greater abhorience, and no man would sacrifice more before giving them his vote, sanction, or approval. His judgment may not be infallible, and who had organized a military force to protect the settlers. He informed me that, to his knowledge, fourteen bodies of the victims have been buried, and a

number of others wounded.
One woman, who was shot through the breast, informed him that she had been outraged ove twenty times by Indians in succession.
stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged by (as near stated that she had been outraged that as she could recoilect), twenty-nine. One child was badly speared in the neck, and another in the back. I felt the greatest interest in the statements, as two men were killed at a dwelling house three miles this side of a place where anephew of mine, with his family, were, having located himself there last Spring. A young woman, about eighteen years old, was carried off and has not been heard from. As far as I could ascertain my nephew was not disturbed. But as the family had a father and grown sons, and a daughter who had learned the use of a rifle, and as they were supplied with about a dozen Minnie rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition, and as they had a dugout near to Republican river to retire to, the Indians would probably have met with a warm reception. It is not sur-prising that great alarm and the most bitter teeling towards the Indians crevals among the settlers. A man from that region informed me in the cars to-day that about two hundred had left their homes. It is confidently asserted that left their homes. It is confidently asserted that the Indians used the very arms that our Govern ment furnished to them under the late so-called

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

He Makes Another Speech—The Noon-Pay Prayer-Meetings at his Dance-

The New York Tribune's instalment of "The Wickedesi-Man" literature of this morning

centains the tollowing:-The meeting of yesterday was densely crowded with disciples of both sexes. Indeed, the room was sufficient. It was conducted by Dr. J. M. Ward, assisted by Albert C. Arnold, of the Howard Mission, who is the first person who ever held a prayer-meeting in a dance-house. The very Spirit of God seemed to pervade the meeting in tangible presence. Such heartfelt earnestness we never before witnessed. Every present every address. prayer, every address, was a triumph of good sense, tact, and devot on. These hymns were sung with camp-meeting unction. Every hear

seemed to be melted. Just before the close of the meeting it was announced that a neighboring dance-house keeper had declared that he would follow Allen's example, and close his house before the end of the present week. This announcement caused a great sensation, as it seemed to indicate that the lines of the dance-house keepers had been broken, and that a complete rout of the entire horde was close at hand. At this juncture John Allen struck up a hymn, commencing:—

"Jesus sought me when a stranger, Wandering from the fold of God" This was participated in by all present. Some difficulty was experienced with an inebriated female, who, as soon as the word "blood" was mentioned, kept crying out, "Bloody my eyes! Bloody my eyes!" until she had to be quieted; but otherwise the ceremony went off smootnly

Upon being called on for a speech, Mr. Allen he Upon being called on for a speech, Mr. Allen hesitated, but finally spoke substantially as follows:

My Friends:—There has been a good deal said about the sincerity of my reformation. All I have got to say is, that I am sincere, and that I mean to do better than I have done. I won't keep another dance house because I think it wicked. I do not yet dare to call myself a reformed man but I am going to try my best to be one. I hope you will help me to keep my good resolution, and that you will come and do like wise. As far as I am able, you can count on me if you want to rise up out of hell. I am going to do my best—I can't promise anything better than my best-I can't promise anything better than this. I will do all that God le's me!

This speech was received with profound emotion, after which came the hymn:-"Jesus, lover of my soul.

Let me to thy bosom fly." Then, after further singing and a prayer, the meeting adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock. Newspaper writers have dwelt in general terms upon the filth and squalid aspect of Atlen's ace of business. It is, on the contrary, quite clean, and in no way externally repugnant, The house is a freshly-painted two story and attic brick, with neat yellow shutters to the windows. There are two rooms on the ground floor. The one opening into the street contains the bar, and is quite small. The walls are hung with red and black paper. The bar is painted yellow, and the well whitewashed ceiling to ornamented with many colored fly-cateners of

The inner room is much larger, and was used for dancing. It had tables around, where sailors sat and treated Allen's syrens to hquor. The floors, of course, were bare. The upper part of the walls were whitewashed, but the lower half was coated with jellow painted wood. It might be supposed the pictures were of a low order. On the contrary, the subjects were of most beautiful children, painted and framed. One was a little girl with a cat, another a boy child of two years. A roguish head of a King Charles spaniel, and a most comfortable looking tabby cat, completed these works of art. A prayer-meeting will be held every day, at noon, throughout this week. The disposition that Allen will make of his house is not fully

Marine Losses for August.

We publish below the monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-two vessels. Of this number three were ships, eight were barques, ten were brigs, and eleven schooners. Of the above three

missing, supposed lost, and two sunk after The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at nine hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

SHIPS.

 Java, Newport, E. New York
 \$160,000

 Audubon, Manila, Zebu
 60,000

 Magdala (Br), Liverpol, Charleston
 50,000

 BARQUES. Ella & Annie, Savannan, Buenos Ayres... 55,000 town, m. 50,000
Tecumseh (Br), Liverpool, Boston, m. 100,000
Andrews, New Bedford, whaling 82,000
Custalogs (Br), Shields, New York 75,000
Torrent, Teekalet, San Francisco 85,000

Chilton, Alvarado, New York 20,000 Bounding Billow (Br), Turks Island, Boston
Fashion (Br), Port-au Prince, New York
Mary (Br), St. Domingo City, New York
Gertrude (Br), New York, Oporto, m......

Ann D., Philadelphia, New Orleans, a.... Eldorado, Philadelphia, Baltimore, s. c... J. T. Henry, Norfolk, Washington, s. c.... Telegraph (Br), Aspinwall, Mexico. Total losses for January

Total losses for February
Total losses for March
Total losses for April
Total losses for May
Total losses for June
Total losses for June
Total losses for July
Total losses for July Total for eight months... Same period in 1867...... Same period in 1866...... Same period in 1865...... \$10 000 500 Vessels marked s. c. sunk after collision; and those marked m. are missing, supposed lost.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dead-Lock Between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins-A Proclamation by the President.

Affairs in the West-Secret Political Organizations-Outrages by Rufflans.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Troubles. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins were together this morning for nearly two hours, trying to come to an agreement relative to the appointment of supervisors. No arrangement was effected. Rollins it is stated made the Fecretary a proposition, which the latter asked time to consider. It is thought he wants the advice of the President before taking final action on anything that Rollins may propose.

The New York Supervisorship. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, September 1. - Commissioner Rollins has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment, Spencer Kirby, as Supervisor under the new Internal Revenue law for the city of New York, but the President is in favor of General T. W. Eagan for that posi-

The Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but by this the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood. Among other provisions, the republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States and to their citizens and property the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territory of that republic on any route of communication, patural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same. The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ ibnuence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protec-tion, and the republic of Nicaragua on its part undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacine oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imp sed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua, or the sels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country, intended bona fide for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the republic of Nicarogua. The United States should also be at literty, on giving notice to the Govern-ment authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise to either of said free ports; and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said Government or authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes, provided said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed agains Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua and no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication than are or may be imposed on the persons and pro-perty of citizens of Nicaragua, and the republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Police of Micaragua concedes the right of the Post-master-General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republics, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua. But this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or ireight, and it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may bereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above reterred to, or either of them, the right and privileges granted by this treaty to the Gov. ernment and citizens of the United States, shail be fully protected and reserved, and if any such grants or contracts now exist of a valid characand protection of the United States stipula et in this treaty shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions

FROM BALTIMORE.

made in this treaty to the Government and citi-

zens of the United States with respect to such

inter-oceanic routes, or either of them and shall

agree to observe and be governed by these con-

cessions as fully as if they had been embraced

in their original grants or contracts, after which

recognition and agreement said guarantee and

nothing herein contained shall be construed

either to affirm or to deny the validity of said

Arrest of a Murderer-Sailing of the Ber-

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. Baltimone, Sept. 1 -A negro named Michael Bell, charged as the murderer of Ramsey Gil more and wife, in Queen Anne county, was arrested yesterday at Wye Landing. There was great difficulty to prevent the people from lynching him.

The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, sailed this afternoon with a cargo, freight, and full complement of passengers. A large number of conservatives and persons who have not voted for some years are now joining Grant Clubs here. It is very hot, and business is dull.

By Atlantic Cable, Lonnon, Sept. 1-A. M .- Consols, 93f for money and account. American securities opened firmer; 5 20s, 75#; Illinois Central, 91#; Erie 304; Atlantic and Great Western, 39,

751@751. Paris. Sept. 1 .- The Bourse is dull; Rentes

closed last evening at 75.92!. LIVERPOOL, Sept 1-A. M .- Cotton firm. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 28th ult. since the last report were 200 bales,

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1 .- nited States 5-20s,

All other articles unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 1-A. M .- Tallow, 45s. Sugar to arrive, 25s. Linseed oil, £31.15.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 1-P. M .- Atlantic and Great Western, 384; Illinois Central, 914. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1-P. M .- Cotton firmer, but

not quotably higher. LONDON, Sept. 1-P. M .- Produce quiet and

steady. Sugar firm at 35s. 6d. on the spot. ANTWERP, Sept. 1-P. M .- Petroleum is firmer. LONDON, Sept. 1-P. M .- 5-20s are easier. The money market is firm. Stocks quiet,

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1-3 P. M. Cotton firm, Yards and Fabrics at Manchester are firm and quiet. Corn advanced to 36s. 6d. California Wheat advanced to 13s.; red Western, 11s. 3d. Flour is dull.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Cotton Crop Overestimated—Secret Political Organizations,

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. ST. Louis, Sept. 1 .- Reliable information received here states that in the counties of Lownd, Moxubee, and Monroe, three of the richest cotton growing counties in the State of Mississippi, the cotton crop will be one-third less than was predicted a month ago, owing to the ravages of the bolt worm, which have been very serious recently.

Both political parties here are secretly organizing, in anticipation of a serious trouble. Arms are being distributed in several counties. and the Democrats are trying to ascertain their whereabouts.

The house of H. W. McKee, at the Pacific Stock Yards, was struck by lightning last evening, and a woman named Mary Cotterill was killed.

The Chief of Police issued an order last evening detailing large bodies of police for the purpose of preserving order at all political meetings.

FROM PITTSBURG. The Sungerfest The Great Pigeon Shoot-ing Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.-The preparations for the Sængerfest, which commences to-night, have all been completed, and the affair promises

to be a grand success. The pigeon shooting-match between J. V. Kerr, of Pittsburg, and Captain Travis, the celebrated pistol marksman, came off on Saturday, and Captain Travis was the victor. By the articles of agreement, Mr. Kerr gave Captain Travis three birds out of twenty-five, with a rise of 21 yards and 80 yards boundary. The three birds were allowed the Captain from the fact that he had never before used a shotgun. Once ounce and a half of shot was the load fixed upon. The match was for five hundred dollars a side. Each man brought down 23 out of the 25 birds, and the three allowed Travis put him that much ahead.

FROM SARATOGA.

Destructive Fire—Burning of Hotel Pro-perty and Residences.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1 .- A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel stables, on Spring street, about 10 o'clock last night, and destroyed the Exchange Hotel, three dwellings on Pitman street, and barns adjoining the hotel; also two barns near the office of Drs. Allen and Babcock, on Spring street; the roof and interior of a wing of the brick building of A. Cox & Sons, and a frame building in the rear of the New York Hotel. The total loss is estimated at \$40,500, as follows; John Darrows, Exchange Hotel, \$15,000; G. H. Sandel, tenant, \$5000; A. Cox & Sons, \$10,000; E. E. Brown, New York Hotel, \$4000; B. Fonday, dwelling, \$1500; M. O. Rourke, \$1000; Allen & Babcock, \$2000; other, losses were mostly by the removal of goods, \$2000. The insurance is light, excepting that on the Exchange Hotel.

FROM OMAHA.

Drowning and Loss of Treasure. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Sept. 1 .- Augustus Baker, from Chi-

cago, a passenger from Montana, fell overboard near York, and was drowned, with ten thousand dollars in drafts and a check for \$50,000 in gold on his body, which were not recovered. The steamer Success arrived yesterday from Fort Benton, with three hundred thousand dollars in treasure and a large quantity of silver ore.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Lynching by a Band of Ruffians. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1 .- A band of ruffians from Morris county, in this State, went into Woodford county on Saturday night, and arrested and hung a man named Montford, near Cougher's ferry.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 1:2; Reading, 91; Canton, 43½; Eris, 48½; Cleveland and Toledo 102½; Cleveland and P. ttsburg, 80½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 168½; Michigan Central, 11:3; Michigan Southern, 53½; New York Central, 12:1½; Itlinois Central, 143; Cum reriand pref. 129; Virginias, 31; Missouri 6a, 92; Hudson River, 140; 6-20a, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1865, 111½; do, new, 1081½; 10-40s, 100½. Gold, 144½, Money uschanged. Sterling, 109.

New York Stock Quotations-4 P. M.

-Wisconsin contains 30,000 Good Templars.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans rule at 425 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but price, were without any material change. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1054 was bid for 10-40s, coupon of: 1134 for 68 of 1881; 1134 for 62 5-20s; 1094 for 64 5-20s; 1114 for 65 6-20s; 1084 for July 65 5-20s; 1074 tor 67 5-20s; and 1084 for 68 5-20s. City loans were lower, the new issue sold at 103a1034, a decline of 4.

Railroad shares were dell. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 534, no change; Lebigh Valley at 55, no change; Minchill at 574, as advance of 4; and Ressing at 454, a slight advance. Il 29 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Nortistown; 334 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common: 324 for Catawissa preferred; 254 for Philadelphia and Eile, and 46 for Northern Central.

nira common: 322 for Catawissa pitchern for Philadelphia and Erie, and 46 for Northern

Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was tid for Second and Third; 30 for Fifta and Sixth; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 9½ for Hestonville; and 42 for Union. Bank shares were firmly held at fall prices. Grard sold at 61, 10 change. 240 was bil for North America, 162½ for Philadelphia, 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 60 for Commercial, 110 for Northern Liberties, 31 for Mechanics, 100 for Southwark, 59½ for Penn Township, 73½ for City, and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were doll. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred co.; 20½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehauna Canal.

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

FIRST BOARD.

#900 City 58. New is 103
#10000 do 85 is 1032
#10000 do 85 is 1032
#1000 do 85 is 1032
#1000 do 65
#1000 do 6

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. &s. of 1881, 1135@114; old 5-20s, 1135@113f; new 5-20s, 1864, 1694@1092; do., 1865, 1114@1114; 5-26s, July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 108@1084; do., 1848, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 105@1054; Gold, 1444.

-The following are this morning's gold quo-ations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 S. Third street:-

145# 11 30 A. M 144# 12 00 P. M. 144# 12 30 ". 144# 12 45 ". 10.00 A. M. . 10.30 " · . 10.45 " . .

Philadelphia Trade Reports TURSDAY, Sept. 1 .- The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, and we reduce our quotations 25 cents per barrel for Northwestern extra family. The sales foot up 500 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at \$7@7.50 for superfine, \$8@9 for extras, \$9.50@11 for Northwestern extra family, \$10 50@12.75 for common and choice Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$136,14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9 50 per barrel. Nothing

doing in Corn Meat. There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of new red at \$2.20@2 25, amber at \$2.36@2 10, and white at \$2 60@2 66. Rye is steady, with bushels old Pennsylvania at \$1.68. Corn is firmly held but quiet. Sales of yellow at \$1 27@ 1 30, and Western mixed at \$1.24@1.25. Oats are without essential change. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 70@73c. Nothing doing

sylvania and Western at 70@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quereltron at \$55 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8'75@9; Timothy ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.25; Flaxseed is wanted by the cruthers at \$2.70.22.80.

Frovisions are quiet but firm; Pork is worth \$29.50@30 for mess, \$23'50@24 for rump, and \$25 for prime; plain and lancy canvased Hams command 20@2114c., and pickled Hams 19 @19'4c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIASEPTEMBER 1.

Schr John B Austin, Davis, Beston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Hattle Sampson, Blake, Bangor, Geo. Stockham,
Schr Catharine John, Cotter, Savannah, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Mystic River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Alphonso, Vincent, Salem,
Schr S. H. Cady, Small, Provincetown,
do.

Schr S. H. Cady, Small, Provincetown,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig E. H. Rich. Hopkins, 20 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Basiey & Co. Left brig Romance, for Baitimore in Eddays; barque E. B. Hawes, for England in 2 days; Empress, for do. in 10 days; and Excelland in 2 days; Empress, for do. in 10 days; and Excelland in 2 days. Empress, for do. in 10 days; and Excelland in 2 days. Humber to captain.

Schr Mary Etira, Wiley, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to Captain.

Schr Lock. Coiston, 5 days from Newbern, with lumber to Latbbury. Wickersham & Co.

Schr Fiorence Shav. Huise, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Meronant & Co.

Bteamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Resolute, from Savanoah,

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Aug. 31.—All the fleet reported in my
last left the Breakwater on the morning of the 29th,
for their respective ports of destination. Barques
Lord Byron, from Philadelphia for Bremen: Caro, do.
for Gibrattar: and N. G. sobr Johanna, from Tampico
for Falm outh, went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Behrs E. A. Bartle. Smith: A. S. Cannon. Cobb; J. B. Clayton, Clayton; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Clara. Multord; and J. F. Alburger, Grace, hence, at Boston 3:th ultimo. Schr Ucean Wave, Baker, hence, at Fall River 29th Schr L. Gray, Steelman, hence, at Boston 29th ult. Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, ileared at Boston 29th ult. Schr J. B. Cunningham, hence for Norwich, at New Schr J. B. Cunningham, hence for Norwich, at New London 29th uit.

Schr S. L. Adams, Nickerson, and Geo, W. Whistler, Phinney, hence at B. ston 29th uit,
schr R. W. Brown, Rodoman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington N. C., 28th uit, with 182 bbis, spirits tozpentine 1437 do. rosin, and 8160 shingles.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, cleared at Wilmington N. C. 28th uit, for Boston.

Schr Enterprise Fisher, salied from Washington, D. C., 29th uit, for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia. Schr Peter Lyle, Johnson, hence, at Baltimore 29th Schr Julia A. Hallock, Megathin, at Baltimore 28th ult., from Matanzas; she was reported bound to Philadelphia. ladelphia.

The New York Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Philip. Cantain Hazard. has left New York for Philadelphia. having in tow the three masted actors Florence Shay, and Nameless. to load at this port; she will then proceed to Wilmington for the ship Hattle and Bessie, to tow her to New York,

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable)

Southampton, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Somerset, from Ballings, get, from Baltimore. 1.—Arrived, steamship Somer-QUEENSTOWN. Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamships City of Boston. from New York Aug. 22, and Malts. from New York. BREST, Fept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived, ship General McClellan. Williams, from Liverpool.

Ship Universe. Jolly, from Liverpool.

Barque S W. Holbrook, Small, from Genea.

Brig Escape, Floyd, from Malaga,