(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

Diplomacy at Loose Ends. "WITH his heart in his hand"-so runs the quaint narration-the "Minister to Mexico" went down to the White Sulphur Springs to drink the waters thereof, and try his skill at diplomacy. The mission near the person and Government of the Citizen President of Mexico is a difficult one, and no man should essay to fill it without first doing a little in the diplomatic line elsewhere to test his powers. The "Minister to Mexico" is supposed to have a leaning towards the emphatic in his everyday conversation. A good story once went the rounds of the press concerning his parting interview with one Clement L. Vallandigham, whom he had occasion to pass through the lines of his army to the tender embraces of "a body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men," who just then were not remarkably "representative" in their "reverence and regard for the Union." Said Rosecrans to Vallandigham: - "Vallandigham, if you come this way again, ---

----, I'll hang you!" And now, when this same Rosecrans goes down to the Springs to drink the waters and try his unskilled hand at diplomacy, just to get a little insight into the business, and there meets these same "brave, energetic, and self sacrificing men," it is a little singular that he is given such a cordial reception. A perusal of his letter, however, reveals the cause of it all. He carried "his heart in his hand," and "the representative men" knew at a glance that he was not a carpet-bagger.

Rosecrans fought as he swears, with great energy and skill, and with unqualified success. Few men who were the loyal uniform have a brighter record. But Rosecrans, in an evil hour, dropped the sword and took up the peu. Now "the pen is mightier than the sword." but with this important qualification, that it be wielded by the hand of a man "entirely great." Perhaps the "Minister to Mexico" has not read the entire aphorism. Certain it is that, although as a soldier he is without fear and reproach, he is remarkably weak in his syntax and fearfully loose in his logic. A more admirable specimen of ham-strung English than his letter, which we publish elsewhere to-day, has never fallen under our notice. Nasby has been outdone and undone, and that without a resort to eccentricities in orthography. We peruse his first "state paper" again and again, in a vain effort to select the paragraph which is most characteristic, the most utterly defiant of the rules of grammar and rhetoric. It is a rare morsel from beginning to end, and passes into history as one of the most curious of the curiosities of literature.

But the "Minister to Mexico" gives us full compensation for all his syntactical vagaries. A "body of brave, energetic, and self-sacri, ficing men" were so unfortunate as to "interpret State rights to conflict with national unity"-a careful perusal of the letter leads us to infer that this error of interpretation was their sole offense-and the "Minister to Mexico" is so "full-of solicitude for the future of the country" at the consequences, that he takes "his heart in his hand," and with no other baggage journeys to the Springs to inform these "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" that he "sees" the results of this conflict in "a violent reaction against them"-"State rights," and not the "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men"-"which is drifting us towards consolidation." "Consolidation," which is but another term for the "semianarchy such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union," fills the mind of Rosecrans "full of solicitude." His solicitude is natural; it arises from the fact that he also "sees" that "se great a country as ours even now is-certainly is to be-must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse."

Furthermore, "the continuance of this semianarchy"-why the "Minister to Mexico" prefers semi to demi or hemi in this connection we are not informed-"largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national ex. penditure, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom." So Rosecrans desires to have an end put to "semi-anarchy," and thereby hopes to save the nation from drifting towards "consolidation." But he has a choice of means. He is quite unwilling that the great work should be accomplished by "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed." He desires that the task should be entrusted to the hands of "that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States;" and he furthermore desires to ascertain whether or not "the sentiments" of that "representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country" who acted as their "trusted and beloved leader" do not coincide with his own "solicitudes."

Assured of this coincidence—which some of his late comrades in arms may be inclined to

'concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability," on the part of "that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrifleing men;" and as an inducement thereto he assures them 'that he "thinks the Union army thinks," and he "dares say the people of the North and West believe," that "there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for the South" than through the instrumentality of "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen" and the "needy adventurers, without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or good government can be placed." And thereupon the "Minister to Mexico" grows grandly eloquent, and slashing through the dictionary with a high hand and a reckless spirit, he promises to become the bearer of the pledge of "the brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" of the South "to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country," and not alone to become their messenger of peace, but to "carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm."

Such is the purport of the first "State paper" of the "Minister to Mexico!" As a specimen of literature it is humiliating to the whole American people; as a specimen of electioneering trickery it is degrading to the author alone. In downright infamy it is fairly entitled to rank side by side with the revolutionary letter of Frank Blair-lower, even, for it breathes a spirit of abject submission which finds no place in the blustering sentences of the latter.

The response of the Southern leaders demands no lengthy notice at our hands. Its substance may be pressed into a few words. "There is a deep-seated conviction throughout the South, North, and West, that the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power; the great want of the South is peace and a restoration of its rights under the Constitution; the idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them, were it in their power so to do, is entirely unfounded;" that is about all. The history of the past three years brands it, from beginning to end, as a perversion of the truth, as a studied but vain attempt to force Saymour upon the nation against its will.

The Cotton Crop.

BEFORE the war the pro-slavery leaders of the South were arrogant enough to assert and stupid enough to believe that cotton was king They had gradually worked themselves into the conviction that slavery was the only true corner-stone of government, and cotton the only true basis of American commercial prosperity. They regarded with indignation any attempt to question this fallacy, and were contemptuously indifferent to arrays of statistics which proved that the real value of the cotton crop fell behind that of a number of other agricultural products, and that it scarcely amounted to one-tenth of the gross returns of the manufacturing industry of the country. Another favorite Southern theory was, that cotton could never be produced in any considerable quantity by free labor, the deduction from these premises being that slavery was absolutely essential to the industrial welfare of the United States. If these absurdities had no gained credence, it is extremely doubtful whether the secession leaders could have fired the Southern-heart by their denunciations of maginary wrengs.

The actual facts are that in 1850 the cotton crop of the South was 2,445,793 bales, and in 1860, an unusually favorable year, 5,307,052 bales. Since the war, the yield, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in 1865-6, 2,151,043 bales; 1866-7, 1,951,988 bales; and in 1867-8, the present season, about 2,200,000 bales. This is undoubtedly a large reduction in the cotton crop of this country, but is by no means tanta. mount to the absolute destruction of the crop which was predicted. In a pecuniary sense it is indeed more valuable than the crops produced before the war, on account of the large increase in the price; and the prospects are that in the present year the South will derive a revenue of at least two hundred millions of dollars from her favorite staple.

Considering the devastations of the war; the loss of implements, capital, credit, and population; the prevailing disorders and insecurity of life and property; and the many warn. ings which widespread famines have given to Southern districts of the importance of diversifying their crops by raising at least sufficient food to supply their most pressing necessities, the yield of cotton is much larger than could have been fairly anticipated. Free labor, in spite of numerous disadvantages, raises nearly as much cotton in 1868 as slave labor raised in 1850, and receives a richer reward for its toil than was ever obtained for a slave labor product. An additional proof is thus given that freedom has not converted the freedmen, as a class, into unproductive idlers. deed, they remain in their new condition as they were before emancipation, the useful class of Southern population. The Confederate Generals and politicians who recently responded to the letter of General Rosecrans, allege that the negroes "still constitute the im. portant part of their laboring population. Withcut their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive." The authors of the impressive testimony thus presented to the public seem to be totally unconscious of Theatre.

regard as singular—he still further desires a | the force of their own statement. They talk like feudal lords of the dark ages who deemed men disgraced and disqualified for citizenship by useful labor, and they are inspired by none of the modern spirit which protects and rewards the hewers of wood and drawers of

> CITY INTELLIGENCE. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

> > CRIME.

Attempted Assassination of a Lady by an Incensed Youth. An Incensed Youth.

Yesterday afternoon a Mrs. Anna M. Smith, who had been in the employ of Mr, Andrew O'Kane, a pawnbroker on Snippen street, below Seventh, as a seamstress, was shot by Audrew O'Kane, Jr., a lad of sixteen years. The cause of the aftray is alleged to be the fact that the father, who is oversixty years of age, and possessed of much property, had announced his intention of marrying Mrs. Smith, who had come into his employ only a few months subsequent to the death of his wife. It seems that when Mr. O'Kane first made the announcement it was received with much objection by when Mr. O'Kane first made the announcement it was received with much objection by his children, of whom there are four sons. The two eldest, who are over age, declared that such a project should not be carried out, and made a demand that the lady should be dismissed from the store. To this the old gentleman refused to accede at that time. From this time until yesterday, the house was the scene of continuous broils, and yesterday there was a heated quarrei, which terminated in the sons insisting upon the removal of the (to them) obnoxious rel, which terminated in the sons insisting upon the removal of the (to them) obnoxious individual. He again declined, but seeing that it would eventuate in a family rupture, he consented, and told Mrs. Smith the circumstances of the case, and requested her to go home. She compiled, and had put on her bonnet and shawl for starting out. Having bade all good-bye, she went on to the step, and was in the act of raising her umbrella, when the report of a pistol was heatd, and she dropped to the sidewalk. A large crowd soon collected about the unfortunate woman, and she was carried back into the store. Belleving that she was dying, two policemen conveyed her to the Hospital, where her wound was examined by Dr. Markoe, who found that the ball had penetrated the neck under the right ear, had penetrated the neck under the right ear, had taken an upward course and had lodged in the roof of her mouth. The ball was extracted. Her condition last night was dangerous, and no one excepting the physician and Father Suillvan were admitted to see her.

Assoon as the excitement attending the occurrence had expedied a general results.

currence had subsided, a search was made for Young O'Kane, but he could not be found. It is said that as soon as he had heard of the resolve of his father, that he purchased a pistol and located himself in the alleyway and there awaited the coming of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith was still very low this morning, and her recovery is considered doubtful. Young O'Kane has not been seen since yesterday, and of course, has not been arrested.

CITY GLEANINGS .- What to do to-morrow. Do a little church going. By the way, nearly all our houses of worship are opened to-morrow for the resumption of religious services. The dust of summer idleness which had settled upon Elble and prayer book, and made fautastic wreaths upon aitar and bench, has all been removed by the careful brush of the sexton; the removed by the careful brush of the sexton; the lazy spiders have beaten a hasty retreat, and their webs have fluttered through raised windows; the dark winged bats in the spires have been disturbed in their daily slumbers by the brushes of up-climbing painters, and both apex cross, and entrance thresholds have been brightly burnished. The very heavens have lent their aid in rendering everything clean for the morrow. What the puny bucket of the housemaid could not drench from dirty sidewalks, torrents of assisting rain did. The housemaid could not drench from dirty sidewalks, torrents of assisting rain did. The
religious "weeklies" all look fresh and nice,
Smoothly-shaven ministerial chins, broadcloth
ministerial coats, and white ministerial neckties are everywhere upon the streets. The door
jams of religieus publishing houses are supported by cierical shoulders, and there is a
lively traffic in hymn books. We presume the
churches to morrow will be thronged. Happy
children will crowd the galleries and graver
elder folk the floors.

—"Gideon's band"—it paraded up Chesnut
street this morning in all its colored glory.
Some dozen darkies composed it. Bright brass
instruments, and neat grey suits they had.
They made, too, as pretty music as you
could have wished.

—You could have imagined yourself on the

—You could have imagined yourself on the borders of some classic brick-yard pond had you been standing in front of the State House yesterday during the storm. The wire-pulling

"tree-frogs" who cluster there got wet, and set up a most discordant croaking.

—In mass meeting to-night—the Fire Zonave -Enterprising branch-branch out.

-Because a fit in a garment is good, it does not follow that one in the person wearing it would be equally so.

—Judging from the number of serious and fatal rencontres which have taken place in this city of late, "Murderous Memphis" can dub us "Murderous Philadelphia." -We, reporters, have discovered that when a

speaker informs his audience he is going to be very brief, he mangles the king's English for an hour at the least. Brevity in such cases means endlessness.

—The Boat Owners' and Captains' Association

The Boat Owners' and Captains' Association has a meeting this evening.

Those who conduct our places of amusement—should not only open their doors for the admission of audiences, but also their windows for the admission of air. It is true that our ballets are quite airy, but they do not supply the requisite quantity of oxygen—which is about the only gin our people require.

The Republicans of the Tweitth Ward fling a "Grant and Colfax" flag to the breeze, and assemble in mass meeting this evening, at York road and Callowhill street.

—Women have a gift for shopping—men havn't, Result:—A compromise, by which the latter pay the bills of the former for being let off.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—A policeman of the Twelfth district, patroling Girard avenue, about 1 o'clock this morning, came across two suspicious characters at Nineteenth street, and took them into custody. On arriving at the Station House they gave the names Andrew Squib and George Hoffman. A bunch of skeleton keys and a screw-driver were found on them. The policeman returning to the vicinity of the arriest picked up a dark lantern, which it is supposed they had dropped. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station this after noon.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING .- Last night James Weish was taken into custody by Policemen Houston and Scheets, at Fifth and Carpenter streets, with a quantity of freshly-washed clothing in his possession, which was subsequently discovered to have beentaken from the residence of Mrs. Baird, on Sixth street, above Marriott lane. Alderman Tittermary sent Welsh to prison.

ASSAULTING A FEMALE. - Last evening female entered a house at Penn aud South streets, and showed a disposition to carry off something. The proprietors of the place attempted to eject her, when one John Connelly, alias "Reddy Rush," Interfered and knocked the woman of the house down. He was arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Tittermary was committed for trial. mary was committed for trial.

FIRE LAST NIGHT .-- A dwelling-house situated on the Wissahlekon, opposite the Megar-gee Mills, took fire last evening about half-past 8 o'clock, and before the flames were extin-tinguished the whole upper portion was de-stroyed. It was owned by Charles Megargee, but the tenant or the loss could not be ascer-tained.

A COLORED THIEF .- George Davis (colored) was before Alderman Carpenter this morning charged with stealing a suit of clothing from another colored man, last evening, at Seventh and St. Mary streets. The evidence was of such a character that Davis was committed for trial

THE RECENT RAINS .- The heavy rains of yesterday and Thursday did no damage to any of the surrounding country. Although an im-mense quantity of water fell, the dam at the Schuylkill is at no unusual height.

HER NAME.—The lady who was killed last evening by being run over by a freight train at Broad and Market streets, was named Mary Ann Dugan, and resided at No. 1718 Rittenhouse street.

-The Emperor of Russia has ordered a grand horse show at Moscow next year. -The bootblacks of New York are disgusted because the pit is abolished at the Old Bowery RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH
OHESNUT Street, West of EIGHTRENTE.
This place of worship, having been closed for repairs during several weeks, will be re-opened on SUNDAY, 6th instant The Pastor, Rev. G. A PELIZ will preach in the morning at 10% o'clock and in the evening at 7% o'clock.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES

BYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To morrow at 16% A. M. and 3% P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETEB STRYKER D. D. The af ernoon service will be a CRILDREN SCHURCH, hereater to be a regular service on the first Sabbath of each mon'b. In the evening at 7% o'clock, Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHORCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—
The Chapel of the shove Church, recently erected at the corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHR'STIAN Streets, will be open 10-morrow (Sunday) for Divine Service at 10 80 A. M and 7 30 P M, by the Rector, Rev. CHARLES D. COO'ER.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBOR-GIAN) -Religious services will be resumed next Sunday (to-norrow) morning in the Temple, corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE streets, at the usua' hou. Pre-ching by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. Seals free to strangers.

PIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets—The Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this Church to-morrow morning and evening—10.30 A. M. and S. P. M. The Sunday School will rerew their afternoon session at 2.30.

TENTH Street, below Spruce (Rev. Dr. March's), will reopen for Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) morning 6th inst. at 10% o'clock. FIRST REFORMED CHURCH'
corner of SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN
Streets, Rev. J. H. Suydam Pastor.—Services to morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Sunday School at 9
A. M.

FORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, below sixteenth, having been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, will be reopened to morrow. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., at 10% o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

CARSON, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Pas crof the Firs. Fresbyterian Church, Wash ington f quare, will preach To-morrow, at 10% A. M. 11\*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN OHUNCH, at the Hall S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets,—Preaching To-marrow at 10% A. M. and % to 8 P. M. by the Paster, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock. TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Rev. OHAS, KEYSER, Paster elect, will preach Sabbath morning and evening.

ST. CLEMENT'S, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY Strees, will be reopened to-mor row. Service in the morning at 10%; in the afternoon at 40 c.ock.

TWELFTH and OXFORD.—R-v. NOAH M. PRICE. Pas-or.-10%, 'A mbitton of the Plous." 7%, "Sanctification—What is n?" Pews free.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.— Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. W. E. Moore, of West Chester. CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR,

NINETEENTHAND LOABARD S rests.—The
Rector, Rev. S AMURL E. A PPLETON, will preach
te-morrow morning and evening. Services, 10% A.M.
and 7% P. M. The Sunday Schools will meet at 2
A. M.

THE ARCA STREET PRESENTE-BLAN CHURCH WILD reopened for worship on all list, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Preaching by Rev. T. A. I EGGETT.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH,
TENTH and FILBER! Stree s. - Service
will be resumed To-morrow, at 10% o clock morning
and 8 o clock evening.

SEVENTH PRESENT TERIAN CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and PENN Square.—The regular services will be resumed Tomorrow. Services at 19% A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET FRESHWARCH. EIGHTEENTH and ARCH.—Rev. Dr. WILLJTS, Pastyr, will preach fomerrow (D. V.), at 10% A. M. and 7% P M. REV. B. W. FUMPHRISS WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHUGUH, RIGHTH Street, above Race. To-morrow at 10% A. M. Communion at 5 P. M. Strangers particularly invited.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBY.
TERIAN UNURUH. TULPS HOUREN and
GAZEN streets.—Sabbath Evening services will be
recumed, commencing To-morrow Evening at 7%.
Morning services as usual at 10%.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMAN. morrow at the usual nours. Sunday-School in the Morning.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
SIXTH Street, above Green, will reopen Tomorrow, 6th instant. Preaching at 10% A. M. and 7%
P. M. by the rastor, Rev R. W. HENRY, D. D.
Strangers welcome.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW BEADY IN

WINDOW SHADES.

LACE CURTAINS,

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in aunouncing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our cele brated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices. Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new s'ock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and fit Rosewood, and Rosewood and Glit, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands

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FOR SALE,—HOUSE AND LOT, SITU-ated No. 1016 CHERRY Street. Apply to 9 5 7t W. H. JONES, 9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE,

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, No. 1802 PINE Street. Replete with modern conveniences.

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WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING Between Tenth and Sixteenth and Spruce and Race streets, worth \$800 per annum.

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TINITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
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Bevenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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No. 115 South THIND Street,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & OL'...)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:-

DEVILED HAM,

DEVILEB TONGUE, DEVILED LOBSTERS,

SPICED SALMON,

SPICED MACKEREL,

SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODOOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEA-EANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK. VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satis

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, AL-WAYS ON HAND.

MESS MACKEREL.

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

Come, boys It's getting cool; Boys have had a splendid run. Splendid run, and jelly fun. Now the jolly fun's done; Time the ichooling was bagun, Jackets torn; trowsers muddy; Now begin the steady study. Bring along the slates and books;

Brisk footsteps; pleasant looks! Ho! there! don't pout! What's the matter? Elbows out? Best jacket's got a bole in ? Pants need half soling?

Can't stand worn out ciothes Won't go to school with those Here, Pa! take the boy ! Fill his youthful heart with joy! Trot him off, right away,

Buy a suit of clothes to-day! Coat, and Vest, and Pants, and all. Don't let the boy go shabby! He will be a better

scholar if he has good clothes! Good clothes for every good boy in town! Also for every good boy's excellent paternal parent! Horribly cheap at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 921 CHESNUT STREET. (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

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ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests. ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. BUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys, Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere. An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, BEAVERS, Etc., for gentlemen's order

F. A. HOYT & BRO., ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 9 4 fem2m

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., SHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S, NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 49

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED lated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (par all the improved fashions of the seasor NUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

## FOURTH EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations for Revenue Supervisors-The Kentucky Disturbances - Cavalry to Enforce the Laws.

Affairs in New Orleans-A Colored Senator Cautions the Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Desputch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Commis sioner Rollins sent five more nomin ations to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury for Supervisors. There remain six districts to be provided for. A private despatch received here to-day states that General Schenck is now on his way to Washington, for the purpose of advising with Mr. Bol.

The Kentucky Disturbances. Acting Attorney-General Ashton bas referred the matter of the disturbances in Kentucky to the Secretary of War.

lins in relation to the appointanent of Supervisor,

General Thomas writes that he has no cavalry, and cannot en-force the laws without some of that branch of the service. It is understood that Secretary Schofield will at once direct a regiment of cavalry to report to General Thomas.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE Destructive Fire in the Town of Alstead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Bosron, Sept. 5 .- A most destructive fire occurred in Alstead, New Hampshire, near Keene, early yesterday morning, by which nearly the entire business part of the village was destroyed. The flames were first discovered in the engine room in the basement of the machine shop of Prentiss & Scripture's paper mill, which spread rapidly, till the three large wooden buildings and the several outbuildings, composing the paper mill, were enveloped in flames; thence it spread to the post office, which is on Maine st., in front of the machine shop, and in a short time afterwards the grocery store, dwelling-house, and stable of Mr. Timothy Tafts along the street, the grocery store of Mr. Lovell, and two houses near by, caught fire, and hardly anything was saved except some of the furniture in the houses and a portion of the goods in the stores, The paper mills were of wood and covered a large extent of ground, and gave employment to a score or more of men. They were used chiefly for the manufacture of Post Office paper and strawboard, and had been undergoing repairs during the last two months. Over the Post Office was a Masonic Hall, and that too was destroyed. There are no effectual means of extinguishing the fire in the town, and therefore the flames spread with unrestrained rapidity. It is believed that the greater part of the loss is covered by insurance.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Remarkable Speech of a Negro Senator NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5 .- Pinchback, the mulatto recently installed in Jewell's place, as Senator from the Second District Orieans parish, rising to a question of privilege, replyed to newspaper paragraphs concerning him. After charging the people of this city with murdering negroes, and speaking of the manifest growing disposition to murder men for their political opinions, and the color of their skins, he used the following emphatic language:-

"I want to tell them beware; I want to tell them that they have nearly reached the end of their string; the next outrage of the kind which they co nmit will be the signal for the doom of retribution, a retribation of which they have not dreamed; a signal that will cause ten thou-sand torches to be applied to this city, for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue,

and this city will be reduced to ashes." He was here called to order, but, proceeding with his speech, repeated his threat, adding a notification to the Democratic party that they. the negroes, propose to take the matter in their own hands in future, and prepare to have a peace, if they have to conquer a peace.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Libel Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Boston, Sept. 5 .- Frank Leslie, of New York has initiated legal proceedings against Messrs. Beals, Greene & Co., the proprietors of the Boston Post, to recover the sum of \$30,000 damages for a paragraph concerning him, which was published in that paper a short time ago. The obnoxious paragraph stated that Mr. Leslie has arrived at Richfield Springs with a lady and two fast horses, and it is asserted by the prosecutor that it intimated improper relations between the lady and himself. The writs were served yesterday afternoon by Henry Walker, the attorney for the plaintiff, and the case will come up in the Supreme Court in October. The

trial will probably be postponed till January. THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Another Cheering Report from the Green Mountain State. The Republican State Committee have re-turns from four-fifths of the towns. Page's ma-jority, we think, is above thirty thousand. G. W. GRANDLEY, Chairman.

WINDSOR COUNTY COMPLETE.

Page, Edwards, Rep. Dem. g'n ov. loss ov

Kep. Dem. g Maj. Maj. 1867, 1867,
5680 1436 4258 14 1290 87

Total vote, 7:16, Total Republican gain, 1683,

Total Vote, 710. Total Republican gain, 1986.
Total Democratic gain, 694.
The "great expectations" of the Democracy
have been bitterly disappointed in Vermont.
Here is what the Boston Post, in imitation of Tilden the Seer, prognosticated:—
"While a Democratic and conservative triumph is not positively looked for, the earnest activity of the great Constitutional party within the State is expected to result in such a large reduction of the radical strength as will encourage still stronger hopes for the general election in that State in November. And the influence of that reduction, coming from Vermont, will act electrically on the subsequent elections in

the other States. "The result in Vermont will establish the fact of the tendency everywhere else.

"Maine will heed the example, and hasten to put it to good use. The response of joy would be immediate and general, echoing and rechoing across the continent. Vermont leads the way this fall!"

How de you like the electric shock, and the tendency Vermont exhibits, and the way in which she leads. New York Stock Quotations-3 P. M. 

Market steady.