The Views of Governor Brownlow on the Present Situation.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has lately had an interview with Colonel John B. Brownlow, the son of Governor Brownlow, and junior editor of the Knoxville Wisig, and obtained from him a full statement of the views of the Governor on the present situation in Tennessee. Young Brownlow said that he was fully acquainted with all of his father's views. As to the Ku-Kiux-Kian he answered to a question of the correspondent:

"He (Governor Brownlow) regards it as having been originated by leading Rebel politicians, for the purpose, by the numerous assassinations aiready made, of forcing the immediate enfranchisement of the Rebels, by intimidating members of the Legislature and to carry the State, in November, for Seymour and Blair. He regards it as a military, as well as a political organization, and has evidence that at their meeting they drill for hours, as the same mendid while in the Confederate army. Their purposes, as shown by evidence in his possession, are the distranchisement of the blacks, and the expussion from the State of all Northern men who fought in the Union army, who are not now in sympathy with the Democratic pirty."

As to the infention of the Rebels to overthrow the State Government, the Colonel said:

"The leaders of the entire party, with scarcely an exception, in this State are openly proclaiming a purpose to overthrow the State Govern-

"The leaders of the entire party, with scarcely an exception, in this State are openly procalming a purpose to overthrow the State Government in case of Democratic success. He not only believes that it is the purpose of the great mass of those who were in the Rebellion to overthrow all the Southern State Governments, but their purpose is also to dissolve the Union and establish the Southern Confederacy, as proposed in 1861. The leaders and more intelligent of them do not now proclaim such a purpose with reference to the General Government, because they fear the great power of the North: but such they fear the great power of the North; but such a purpose as the establishment of a confederacy is cherished by them now as ardently as at any period during the war. He thinks that if the Government were involved in a foreign war these people would raise at once the standard of revolt, as they boast that they can now put as many men in the field as they did in 1861-62."

He believed that Generals Cheatham, Brown, and Maury, and some others, were sincere in their professions of a desire to have peace and order restored. He had not the same opinion of Forrest; was determined to enforce the Fran-chise laws at all hazards; had no information of an important scheme to import negroes from Kentucky to vote the Republican ticket, and if such a thing should be attempted would crush it as cheerfully as he would disperse a Ku-

We give below the conclusion of the conver-'If matters should continue as quiet in the State as they now are, will the Governor call out the militia?"

"There are now disturbences in a few counties, where life and property are insecure. For the past two weeks things have been quieting down, and, should order and quiet continue, no militia will be called out. It will depend entirely upon the people themselves. He does not wish to have any militia, and will only do so when compelled to. The people are so heavily taxed that it is to the interest of all parties not to have a militia force."

"Would the Governor rather have Federal troops to aid in enfercing the law, or does he prefer the State forces?"

"He would rather have national troops."

"Does the Governor triak that the President would execute in good faith any promise he might make to carry out the franchise law, and insure a fair election in the State?"

"That he does not know. If the President should leave General Thomas in command of the department, he would regard it as an evidence of the honesty of his intentions, but, if he should remove Thomas, and send Gordon Granger, or some such man, to take command, the Governor would consider it an intention to vio ate any promise, and to try to carry the There are now disturbances in a few coun-

the Governor would consider it an intention to vio ate any promise, and to try to carry the State for the Democratic party. "Will the Governor make any effort to preserve order without calling out the militia, even if the bill now becomes a law?" "He will. It is his intention to appeal to all

the people, by proclamation, to obey the laws, and to assist in maintaining order. He is re-solved not to call out the militia only as a last

## A DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

Savage Attack on Boys in Blue in New

Haven, Conn. From the New Haven Journal & Courier, Sept. 10. Last evening, soon after 7 o'clock, the First Company of the Boys in Blue of this city moved from their headquarters, and forming in pro-cession, to the number of about one hundred, proceeded in peaceable march, headed by a drum corps, through Grand street, on their way to Fair Haven, to attend a meeting at Hemingto rair Haven, to attend a meeting at Heming-way's Hall, on the east side, where a company of Boys in Biue was to be organized. Upon reaching Olive street they were received with hootings, groans, and furious yells by a crowd of Democratic roughs, who attacked the rear of the column and wreuched the torches from some of the Company. They pursued their march until near the Catholic church, when a terrible onset was made on the procession, and brickbats, stones, and other missiles were burled furiously into the peace. procession, and brickbats, stones, and other missiles were hurled furiously into the peaces able and inoffensive procession. Several were immediately knocked senseless, and the whole column was thrown into confusion, the torches were wrested from the hands of many of the men, and a frightful scene of violence and bloodshed was inaugurated. Father Hart, near whose residence the worst of the attack was made, appeared promptly on the spot, and used his influence and authority to quiet the confusion and calm the angry mob. He was partially successful, and about fifty of the Boys in Blue managed to get out of the melee and reach Blue managed to get out of the *metee* and reach Fair Haven. -We are unable to state the entire casualties, but so far as we have learned they

are these:—
William Bradbury, Jr., of No. 452 State street, was hit by a stone, and his head was cut open, making an ugly wound. George Gray, son of William Gray, No. 13 Glibert street, received a compound fracture of the skull from a brickbat, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. He was taken home insensible. An elderly man, name not ascertained, was struck by a missile, or weapon of some kind, and received a severe cut on the head. J. Peck, a young man, was also struck, and his hand split open. A youth, name unknown at present writing, was struck on the left jaw, which was badly broken. Many others received less serious injuries.
That the attack was entirely upprovoked is, we believe, undeniable; that it was premedi-

we believe, undeniable; that it was premedi-tated appears to be proven from the fact that many of the missiles were thrown, as we are credibly informed, from the windows of houses along the line of the march, and especially at the scene of the flercest attack.

## THE SOUTH.

The Spirit of the Southern Rebel Press-A Continuation of Falsehood, Slander, and Vituperation.

and Vituperation.

In the New York Tribune's correspondence from the South, published this morning, the following is giveo:

The editorial frateralty at the North must be well acquainted with this spirit. Falsehood, slander vituperation, now fill the columns of the Southern Democratic papers. It was never so in former times. The press was generally high-toned, temperate, and breathed a spirit of purity. They seldom, even in the fiercest political contests, attacked the private character of their opponents. It is very different now. One little sheet in Georgia, formerly untheir opponents. It is very different now. One little sheet in Georgia, formerly unknown outside of the county where it is published, is now getting an extensive circulation by reason of the ville slanders which it contains against leading Republicans. It descends to the lowest dens of infamy to bring up foul attacks from the polluted inmates upon the character of men who had moved in the best circles with unblemished characters for near half a century. It contained recently a whole column of matter, purporting to be an amorous correspondence between a gentleman now occupying one of the highest official stations in the State, and the wife of some man who, unblushingly, for avowed political purposes, thrusts it before the public. The infamous details are copied and circulated with the utmost avidity by other Democratic papers in the State. Only now and then a feeble ary is lifted up by some editor, or some indi-

FIRST EDITION

Widual not wholly insensible to the claims of the state ters. Even the little misses of the domestic circle catch up the debasing slang and retail it to their companions in the school-room. The fact that the flithy sheet, a country weekly, where these wholesale, flithy, and scandalous stories are manufactured for political effect, boasts of its increased circulation since it adopted this method of repairing its broken fortunes, and other papers which copy its infamy, boasts that the editions which contain the polinting stuff are sold out so resdily that extra editions have to be struck off. This shows the extent to which society is being demoralized. Such literature will soon accomplish its work in the most shocking scenes of domestic infelicity. A young girl belonging to one of "the most respectable families" not long since was arrested in her flight with a negro man. Her father was telegraphed to, and when he reached his ruined child she fell upon her knees before him and confessed that she was in that condition from which even death itself would be a welcome scene. knees before him and confessed that she was in that condition from which even death Itself would be a welcome escape. Such a senes will be repeated as long as the papers continue to lay before the fireside the details of pollution which should be confined only to the abode of those who have been abandoned alike by virtue and shame. Editors at the North, who read their Southern exchanges, know that no such flitby communications appear in the columns of Republican papers at the South; and to the credit of the Republicans here, I can say that they banish from their houses all papers which contain the disgusting stuff. I am glad to be able to say that the sentiments of purity, truth, and honor, cherished and inculcated by Republicans, are the only hope of redeeming Southern society from the effects of the demoralizing indecency which their opponents circulate against them in their own households.

#### GRANT.

The General at his Home in Galena.

The General at his Home in Galena.

The Chicago Post says:—

It is known, no doubt, to our readers that the people of Galena, at the close of the war, built and furnished a house for their illustrious townsman, General Grant. The number and urgency of the General's public duties have prevented him from any long enjoyment of the handsome gift of his admiring and grateful neighbors; but, to be free from the annoyance of politicians, to enjoy the rest which his great labor has made necessary, and to cultivate the society and companionship of those among whom he formerly lived, he is now staying for a month or six weeks at his Galena home. And here his course of life is just what a plain man would make it. Riding or walking over the hills, lounging in the business streets, chatting at the bank with the cashier and idlers, dropping into Felt's store to have a cigar with the proprietor in the counting-room, driving out to the mines and smelting establishments, making little trips to the surrounding village—these and the like consume all the time not devoted to his official business. One of his military family, General Comstock, is a member of his household, acting as Secretary; to him most of the labor of the correspondence is assigned. Knowing every body, familiar with everybody, with not the remotest suggestion of pride of place or superiority of intellect, the General makes his way about followed by the kindly greetings and polite attentions of his townsmen of all shades of political belief—a plain, honest, modest Democrat, as well as the most distinguished commander of modern times. Almost every day, visitors make their way to his place—some excited by curiosity, others impelied by political considerations; but their number is few, and their stay is usually short. The General does not talk politics except unwittingly, and then so briefly that the most inveterate bore would soon be discouraged. At the same time, his answers to all questions are free and explicit, and his remarks on men and affairs show that he has show that he has thorough appreciation of the nature of the great crisis through which the country is passing, and fixed principles which now guide his expressions of opinion as they will by and by give direction to his policy. The country has no cause to fear the fidelity of our candidate. Of his election, General Grant entertains no doubt. We gathered from his conshow that he has thorough appreciation of the tertains no doubt. We gathered from his conversation that his opinions are as much the result of his fine intuition—his keen insight result of his fine intuition—his keen insight into the working of the popular mind—as of what he hears from his political friends. "Yes," said he, "if I thought I could serve the country as well in my present station as in the Presidential chair, I should care nothing for an election. To give up the place as General ic a sacrifice. It suits me; I am grateful that Itwas given to me; it is for life, and I am sure pothing could be more gratifying to and ful that it was given to me; it is for life, and I am sure nothing could be more gratifying to one's ambition. But it seemed to be necessary for me to run as the candidate of those who put down the Rebellion, and so I am in the field. I suppose that no man can do just what he wants to, and then stop. Being a candidate, I want to win, of course. "We touch a more delimant to win, of course." want to win, of course. "We touch a more deli-cate matter. The country suffered so much in feeling and pride by the vagaries of the late mistress of the White House, that inquiry turns naturally to the qualifications of Mrs. Grant for the place she is snortly to fill. To say that she is a lady would be to tell but half. She is a true wife, mother, woman; and no appre-bension need be felt that as long as she is the mistress of the Presidential mansion, its affairs will not be ordered in a way to gratify the most scrupulous lover of what is fit and appropriate in that place.

## BURLINGAME.

What the Anglo-Chinese Press Say of Him.

The Hong Kong Daily Press thus expresses itself in regard to Mr. Burlingame and the Cal-

Mr. Burlingame's first speech to a civili ed audience has come to us a little out of date, but hardly less interesting on that account, in the papers of San Francisco which arrived yesterday morning. Entertained at a grand dinner in that city, with the Governor of the State of California in the chair, all the notable persons in the place around him, the new Chinese Am-bassador uttered the first words which have been addressed by the accredited envoy of the Government at Pekin to the Western world, It was to be expected that there would be a good deal of froth in a speech delivered under such circumstances. We read about fraternization between the oldest and youngest Governments in the world and the interchange of something more than articles of commerce between thi Empire and civilized States, and take all such grandiloquent phrases as matters of course. Unfortunately, however, there is nothing in this speech but froth. When we have got to the end of all that can be said, about two-thirds of the human race and institutions which enable the sen of the lowest coolle to rise to the highest office of the State, and the fabrious antiquity of office of the State, and the fabrilous antiquity of Chinese civilization, we come to the end of all things. To talk of the interchange of something more than the articles of commerce between China and the nations of the West is, in fact, very exhilarating for after dinner, but investigated by the light of cold reason next morning. It will be seen that such phrases mean absolutely nothing. It is sometimes said that there never has been a head written from white the results of the said that there is the said that there is the said written from the said that there is the said that the said that there is the said that the said that there is the said that the said that the said that there is the said that the sai has been a book written from which it was im-possible to learn abything, never a human career lived through from which some good morals might not be gleaned. Such sayings are the sheerest twaddle. There are mountains of books written from which there is nothing whatever to be learned, hundreds of human lives passed through which are absolutely un-instructive and uninteresting. With nations the same truth holds good. There are countries from which other educated the same truth holds good. There are countries from which other educated countries can learn nothing whatever, and we fancy that if any enthusiast for what is called Chinese civilization were called upon to vindicate the truth of Mr. Burlingame's exalted language, by pointing to any particular knowledge or institution which European states would be wise in copying from China, any Chinese idea in art or science which they would be the richer for assimulating he would be sorely puzzled. Of course, even if it could be shown that there were institutions in China which ought to be copied in London and Paris, the facts which civilized men of science would receive from the august "aages" of China

would receive from the august "sages" of China as new revelations, even that would have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese Embassy, which is a political and not an

educational mission. We do not suppose that whatever fund of intellectual treasure Burlingame may have accumulated in his own mind during his residence in Pekin, he will assemble the members of the Fernon Academy or the Fellows of the Royal Institute to receive the gifts of the oldest nations at their hands. The object of the mission about which the new ambassador observes a discreet silence at San Fraucisco dinners, are those, whatever they may be, which the Chinese Government desires to secure in its negotiations with foreign powers, and most they may all be summed up in the word "obstructiveness." "Progress," however, is a word which sounds better at a public dinner, and is judiciously made use of by the new ambassador accordingly. Knowing what all of us in China must know, however, of the policy which the Pekin Government adopts in every question which arises between it and the foreign representatives respecting foreign intercourse and the material development of this empire, Mr. Burlingame's theory that the mission is organized spontaneously by the Chinese Government in the interest of progress, strikes one as rather a bold flight of even an after-dinner.

\*\*FROM TENNESSEE\*.\*\* ment in the interest of progress, strikes one as rather a bold flight of even an after-dinner imagination.

## THE NEGROES.

Reply of Governor Scott, of South Caro-lina, to a Rebel Complaint. The white population of Spartanburg, South The write population of Spartanburg, South Carolina, having addressed a letter to Governor Scott complaining of the lawlessness of the blacks, and referring particularly to a disturbance at Santee Depot, which, the complainant says, had not received due attention from the State Executive, Governor Scott replies in a lengthy explanation, showing this charge to be groundless. He then says:—

State Executive, Governor Scott replies in a giengthy explanation, showing this charge to be groundless. He then says:—

I am requested "to maintain the public peace, and to secure to persons of all classes and races life, liberty, and property free from attempted intimidation by armed bands of lawless ruffians." I shall certainly use all my power in the direction indicated; and that I may the more efficiently secure the desired objects, I call upon all persons to pay that respect to the officers of the State Government which their position entities them to demand. I call upon all citizens who claim protection from the State Government to abstain from using the influence they possess to detract from and nullify the authority and validity of the Government. A large part of the white citizens of the State industriously instil into the minds of each other the dangerous and false doctrine that the Government dejure, and that its laws are no laws, and its commands no commands. This is not merely a misrepresentation, but one of the most dangerous sind. It says to the ignorant and misguided that a state of anarchy exists in the State and that they mands. This is not merely a misrepresentation, but one of the most dangerous kind. It says to the ignorant and misguided that a state of anarchy exists in the State, and that they may, with impunity, commit any, however wicked, deed. The enunciation of this false doctrine, by leading white citizens, has been already productive of the most serious evils, and must end in ruin to the whole community, unless men's minds are disabused. The men who instigated secession were enemies to public prosperity. Their counsel was poisonous to the interests of the country. The people, however, accepted it, and the devastations of war, with all its horrors and miscries, were the result. The men wno are preaching the doctrine that the State has no legal Government to-day, are equally enemies. Their counsels are equally poisonous. God grant they may not be able again to lead our people astray. Gentlemen, the most effective means of restoring your community to peace and good order is to give freely to every man the right to speak his own political convictions; to avoid threatening colored men or white men with punishment if they vote one way or another; to report every case of violation of law to the proter magistrate; to give prompt ald to every officer of the law when such ald is required; to show by word and act that you recognize and respect, as the Government of South Carolina, that Government whose Executive head you have now addressed, and whose Legislative Assembly now sits in Columbia, and that you will so continue to recognize and respect it until by lawful and regular means it is changed. Your petition and remonstrance is addressed list, to the Governor of South Carolina; that President of the United States, It cannot be overlooked that, in making this appeal to the President of the United States, you have now have not that confidence in the c you have yourselves. I hope unintentionally implied that you have not that confidence in the intentions of the Executive of this State o secure the ends of good government which should possess the minds of loya which should possess the minds of loyal citizens unless unquestionable evidence has been exhibited of the absence of such intentions. Certainly this is calculated, whether intended or not, to convey to the public a doubt of the fidelity of the Executive—a doubt the expression of which is inconsistent with the propression of which is inconsistent with the proper relations between that officer and the people. Such an expression, in itself, is one of the means by which the power of the State Government is crippled in its efforts to secure law and order. I shall leave no effort untried to maintain the peace. I shall omit no effort to bring to justice all offenders against the laws. I shall make no political opinions a palliation for violation of law. I shall countenance no armed organizations, unauthorized by liation for violation of law. I shall countenance no armed organizations, unauthorized by law, but shall do all in my power to break them up, where they exist. But I shall remember that my power is limited, that it is only within the sphere laid down by the Constitution and the laws that I must act. Whatever is preper, lawful, and right for me to do, to maintain peace, secure life, liberty, and property from the rude assaults of rufflans of either race, and generally promote the public welfare, will be promptly done. A copy of this communication has been sent to his Excellency the President of the United States for his information. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

## YACHTING.

tion. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your servant, ROBERT K. SCOTT, GOVERNOR.

English Comments on the Defeat of the American Yacht Sappho.

The London News, of August 28, thus comments on yachting in general and the defeat of the Sappho in particular:—

American yachtmen, who have always been on the best of terms with their English brethren, have really done us great service, not only by their solving averaged. only by their spirited example in comin across the ocean, but by improving our lines of construction and teaching us how to cut and how to set fore and aft canvass. Indeed, English how to set fore and aft canvass. Indeed, English yachtmen have so profiled by these instructions as to make the victory of another America, to say the least, problematical under any circumstances and conditions. The Sappho, since her arrival in the Solent, had not displayed any alarming symptoms of superiority, and we dare say her antagonists met her off the Casile on Tuesday morning without any serious misgivings. The loss of her jib boom off Ventnor does not appear to have contributed in any apdoes not appear to have contributed in any ap preciable degree to the result of the contest does not appear to have contributed in any appreciable degree to the result of the contest. The American was lagging astern, even at her own best point of sailing, oif the wind, and she rather lost than gained ground after rounding Pembridge Ledge, when her power of reaching to windward was on its trial. In short, this big American schooner seems never to have had a chance with either of the English yacuts from the start to the finish of the race; and there is no reason to suppose that the loss of her jib boom although no inconsiderable casualty at an although no inconsiderable casualty at any time, and particularly damaging to the trim and handiness as well as the speed of such a craft as the Sappho, had any appreciable influence on her real chances of success. Whether the Sappho was not in her best trim on this occasion, or the wird was not strong enough for her requirements, or whether a longer course would suit her better—these are questions which will probably be discussed wherever yachting men are met together. That questions which will probably be discussed wherever yachting men are met together. That nothing was wanting to her success in the way she was piloted and handled on Tuesday is happily beyond a doubt, Perhaps in a match from Cowes road, around the Eddystone and back, she might find ampier room for the assertion of her sea-going capacities. Assuredly the owners of the English yachts would be giad to give their American guest the earliest opportunity of vindicating her reputation on her own terms. It may be that Captain Baldwin had somewhat miscalculated the probabilities of such a contest as he has crossed the Ocean to encounter, and that he was not prepared to meet such competitors as (to take the schooners only) the Cambria and the Aline. A match around the Brittah islands or across the Atlantic would not, we are disposed to believe, reverse the result of the race on Tuesday, or transfer the laurels from England to America. It the absence of the Cambria we fancy the Aline would suffice to uphold the credit of the English building yards, although the catters might be overpowered on the longer voyage, wherever yachting men are met together. Tha

#### FROM TENNESSEE.

Passage of the Militia Bill-Its Restrictions-The Governor to Organize a Large Force of State Militia. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12 .- Both bodies of the Legislature continued in session last night until near midnight, and at last effected a compromise, by passing the militia bill in a modified form. It is now a law, and authorizes the Governor to call out any force he may deem neces sary, governed by the following restrictions: -

Before the militia can be sent to any county, application for such must be made to the Gov ernor by ten unconditional Union men, or three Justices of the Peace, belonging to said county, based on the allegations that the civil law cannot be enforced without military aid.

Martial law can be proclaimed in any county on the representation of the Judge and Attorney. General, Senators and Representatives, and ten good Union men in that county, that organized resistance to law exists, and that good citizens are not safe in their persons and property. The counties where such militia are quartered are to pay all the expenses incurred. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8, and the House by over three-fourths majority.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued in

a day or two, looking to the organization of the militia, as he has expressed a determination to bave a considerable force organized even if not required for immediate service. There is a good deal of dissatistaction manifested here over the question of withdrawing from the canvass, which is again mooted in Democratic circles. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

The Knights Templars' Convention-Railroad Officials in Council.

Fr. Louis, Sept. 11 .- The preparations for the reception of the Knights Templars next week are nearly complete, and are on an extensive scale. The different delegations, on arrival, will be met by committees chosen for that purpose, and escorted to quarters provided for

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President, and his associate directors, W. Crocker, Jacob Sleeper, and Andrew Pierce, Jr., of Boston, and Andrew V. Stout, William Coffin, of New York, of the South Pacific Railroad, arrived here to-day, and held a meeting, at which the unfinished portion of the Missouri division of the road was placed under contract. The work will com-Also, en route to the Indian Territory, to perfect arrangements with the Cherokee, Creek, Osage, and Tucaoaw Indians for lands w their country, and put in effect measures for the speedy construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through to San Francisco, via thirty-fifth parallel.

Eight prominent gambling-houses were simultaneously raided by the police to night, and several thousand dollars worth of property cap-

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Celebration of a Revolutionary Triumph -A Severe Rain Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph BALTIMORE, Sept. 12 .- This being the anniversary of the Battle of North Point there is a partial holiday; all corporation offices are closed, flags suspended on public buildings, etc. The remnant of the old defenders numbering about fifty, paraded this morning, and after marching round the Battle Menument, escorted by the 2d Regiment Maryland Volunteers, with their old tattered banner, proceeded in the cars to Govanstown, five miles out, and partook of their annual dinner. They presented a time-

honored, weather-beaten, venerable appearance. The storm last night of rain was the severest we have had in many years, and Jones' Falls is again rising. It is quite high, and is causing alarm amongst the inhabitants of the flooded district. The waters were confined within the embankments and no serious damage ensued, Some temporary structures were washed away and a tew cellars were flooded by the overflow ing of the streets and gullies. The rain was very severe in the surrounding country. day is intensely hot and business is improving.

## Fraudulent Checks.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Sept. 12.-A number of forged checks, purporting to have been drawn by firms in Philadelphia upon the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, for sums varying from \$50 to \$200, have from time to time for the last few months been forwarded to said bank for payment. They are all on a form purporting to have been lithographed by Fred. Mayer & Co., No. 56 Fulton street, New York, printed in pale red ink, the title, "Second National Bank," in ornamental German text, and the whole form and appearance of the 'checks entirely different from any ever gotten up for the bank or any of its customers. Some of them appear to have been put forth in the far West, but more re-cently in the interior of the State of New York. The scoundrels appear to prosecute their work without the slightest interruption.

Attack on the Atlantic Base-Ball Club. NEW YORK, Sept. 12 .- A gang of roughs, bangers-on to the Irvington Base-Ball Club, of Newark, yesterday brutally attacked the Atlantle Club, which had just triumphed in a game over the former. Several persons were shockingly beaten with clubs, cut with knives, etc. Among them were Messrs, Bulkley and McGoni gle, members of Assembly from Brooklyn, who are not expected to survive. There were no

## Disappearance.

New York, Sept. 12 .- Charles Crossman, of Jersey City, who has been eugaged for a long time in collecting soldiers' bounties, pensions, etc., is said to have disappeared, and it is supposed that he has absconded with a large smount of money belonging to those who em-

#### FROM HAYTI.

Rumored Successes of Salnave-He Issues an Amnesty Proclamation.

EKEY WEST, Sept. 12. - We have three days and a half later news from Hayti by the arrival at this port of the United States steamer Gettysburg. The news is highly important. Cape Haytien, Mole St. Nicholas, and Gonaives still hold out for President Salnave. The port of St. Marc is still held by the rebels. The latter had met with a very severe defeat at the village of La Coupe. They had also abandoned the siege of Port-au Prince, leaving their guns and all the camp equipage in the hands of Salnave's troops. President Salnave had issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all rebels except to the leaders in the late rebellion. Numbers have profited by this proclamation. The rebels are losing ground rapidly, and Salnave's prospects are improving. Port-au-Prince is perfectly healthy, and the chances for business are

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12-P. M .- Cotton decline 1 , and the market tends downwards. Middling uplands, 104; middling Orleans, 104. Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Bacon advanced to 58s' Naval stores firm.

#### CONVERSIONS.

A New Candidate for New York Philan-thropy—Tommy Madden, the Wicked, The New York Herald of this morning gives

A New Candidate for New York Philanthropy—Tommy Madden, the Wicked. The New York Herald of this morning gives the following:—

At noon yesterday the plous laborers who have undertaken the tremendous task of weeding that hitherto neglected nook of the Lord's vineyard, known as the Fourth Ward, took formal possession of thatsmoke-grimed strong-bold of Satan, which serves as back parior to the dirty little room occupied by Mr. Hadden for the dispensation of soda water, sarsaparilla, and other unintoxicating beverages. Some little difficulty having gecurred about the license, "Tommy" gave up dealing in spirituous liquors several months ago and some of his neighbors are uncharitable enough to say that to this fact his conversion is mainly stributable. The two flithy and wretchedly ventilated rooms in which the meeting was held were so crowded by the missionaries and their numerous assistants that very few of the "ungodly ones" could get near enough to hear the prayers offered for their salvation. With a view to add to the solemnity of the scene, but with a most unchristian disregard for the comfort of his reverend guests, Mr. Hadden kept his window shutters closed, thus producing a dim, religious light, and effecting a combination and concentration of probably the most objectionable cdors ever generated before outside the Biack Hole of Calcutta, On being assured that this token of contrition was altogether unnecessary, that fresh air and religion would go very well together, Johnny Allen's new rival appeared somewhat surprised, and immediately threw the shutters back on their hinges. After the meeting had been formally opened, and two or three prayers had been offered up, the members of the mission, who had the back room all to themselves, turned towards the door communicating with the bar-room, and commenced shouting in turn, "if there is any one out there who wants to go to Jesus, let him hold up his right hand, and we will pray for him." For some time there was no response, but at last one rye-faced individual, w who volunteered the statement that he had just been released from the State Prison, where he had been confined for four years. he had been confined for four years, "Finding everybody down upon me since my return," said the released prisoner," I have determined to reform." "God bless you, my dear brother!" fervently ejaculated one of the bystanders, "Christ won't go back on you at any rate," said another consolingly. "For nine months I had to work with a ball and chain on my legs, and I can feel go back or you at any rate," said another con-solingly. "For nine months I had to work with a ball and chain on my legs, and I can feel the strain now," continued the new convert. "Never mind," interrupted one of the members of the Mission, "God will let up on ye now. Jesus Christ will ask Him to give you a rest if you repent with all your heart." In closing the meeting one of the leading revivalists said:—"I am determined not to give God any rest until He consents to bless us—He must bless us all, our dear friend Hadden, his beloved wife, and the dear boys on the farm in Orange county."

our dear friend Hadden, his beloved wife, and the dear boys on the farm in Orange county."

Mr. Hadden denies the truth of the report that he bas accumulated a fortune of more than \$100,000 by "Snanghaing" sallors of their earnings. He admits having been something of a "Shanghaister," but says he hasn't made as much as \$100,000."

## DISASTER.

Phelan & Collender's New York Billiard Manufactory Destroyed—Loss, \$175,000. This morning, about 1 o'clook, a fire broke out in the immense five-story billiard establish-ment of Messrs, Phelan & Collender, situated

ment of Messrs. Phelan & Collender, situated on Thirty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, and running through the entire block to Thirty-sixth street. It was discovered on the first floor of the building near Thirty-seventh street by Officer Houghton, who was at that time patrolling in the immediate vicinity. An alarm was speedily given, when a large force of engines soon arrived, but not in time to check the progress of the flames. The fire seemed to be burning slowly throughout the entire floor when the doors were smashed in. The light materials—billiard tables in readiness for shipping, and articles for their construction—were in such great quantitles everywhere that water in such great quantities everywhere that water seemed to have little effect in quenching the flames. Although the firemen worked with great assiduity, doing honor to themselves, the smouldering demon darted from floor to floor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the three first water and the smooth of the control of the cont were entirely gutted, with a portion of the fourth. It seems peculiarly unfortunate that this establishment, the largest of its kind in the United States, and perhaps the world, should be destroyed at this time, as the proprietors had just completed a large order from Callfornia, and the tables were awaiting shipment. There were employed in the building some four hundred and ten men, who will thus be thrown out of employment. The loss is not known, but with the three hundred finished tables, and four hundred more in process of construction in the building, and with that itself, it will amount to over \$175,000. While the firemen were battling grandly, En-gineer Rhodes, the engineer of the district where the fire occurred, was carried from the building in an insensible condition, being smothered by smoke. At half-past 2 o'clock the upper or fifth floor had caught from the raging fire below, and the lurid flames, with the great volumes of dense, black smoke eveloping great volumes of dense, black smoke eveloping the entire neighborhood, presented a thrilling spectacle, and it seemed quite impossible to save \$1 from the wreck. Crowds had gathered around the immediate vicinity, some of the persons but half clad, which added to the impressiveness of the scene. The amount of insurance could not be a certained at the hour of leaving the locality.—N. Y. Heratd.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.

—Habeas corpus cases were before the Court to-dayA hearing was had upon a writ which was brought
for the discharge of an old man who was bound over
to answer an accusation of an indecent assault and
battery upon an old lady. The prosecutrix, who professed to be the only witness to the courrence, made
her allegations under oath, which were too delicate
for poblication. The Judge, without opposition from
counsel, remanded the relator, Mr. John McCoy, for
trial before a petit jury. It had however, been
shown that there were tawants, quarrels, and illfeeling between the parties which was for the purpose of showing improper motives for this prosecution.

The Commonwealth ex relations John Sleigh. A

The Commonwealth ex relations John Sleigh. A writ for the discharge of the relator from a charge of receiving stelen goods. The facts as testified were that certain iron, bearing peculiar marks, was found

in the relator's cellar at Noble street wharf, and was supposed by the foreman of Cabeen & Co., Andrew Gaw, to have been conceased by the beatmen who had been engaged in transporting it from their foundry to Camden, and had been so'd to this man. Acting upon this inference he caused the relator's acrest; but upon the hearing no claim of ownership was made, nor was there an a sertion of theft, without which the prosecution could not stand. However, his Honor consented to continue the matter to see if further proof could be produced.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868. The Money Market, as we have noticed for The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per snnum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104½ for 10-40s; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 108½ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103, and old do, at 100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Little Schuyl-

Railroad shares were mactive. Little Schuylkill sold at 44 69-100, no change; Minehill at 56½, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 25½, no change; and Reading at 445 @44 69-100, a slight decline.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50

City Passenger Railrond shares were dull. 60 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Teath and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; 94 for Hestonville; 144 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 163; 241 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 914 for Western; 314 for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 64 for 314 for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 64 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19; for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal pre-ferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

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

Reported by De Hawen & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
\$100' 00 5-20s' 67. cp. ... 109
\$1000 Pa 6s. W L.cp. ... 1025;
\$1000 City 6s. Old ... c. 1005;
\$700 dc. New. ... 103
\$3000 C&Am m 6s. 59, 265;
\$2500 Leh 6s. RR 1. 843;
\$250 Leh 6s. RR 1. 843;
\$2 -The following are this morning's gold

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12,-The Flour market continues dull, and prices of medium and low grades are drooping. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at \$6.50@7.50 for superfine, \$8@8.75 for extras, \$10@10.25 for new spring wheat family, \$10.50@11 for old do. do.; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$12.75@ 14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8.50@9 25 per bbl. Nothing

Flour commands \$8.50@9.25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in steady request at full prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at \$2.25@2.30, and 1000 bushels amber at \$2.35. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 400 bushels new Western at \$1.60. Corn is scarce and advancing. Sales of 500 bushels yellow at \$1.35, 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.31@1.32, and 1500 bushels western mixed at \$1.31@1.32, and 1500 bushels damaged do. at \$1.23 @1.25. Oats are in good request at an advance. Sales of 6000 bushels new Peansylvania and Western at 75@76 cents. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt. ey and Malt.
Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. I Quercitron at \$50 per ton.
Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at \$8.50@9 per 64
lbs. 600 bushels were taken at the latter rate.
Timothy ranges from \$2.20 to 3.25. Flaxseed
may be quoted by the crushers at \$2.70@2.80.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ..... SEPTEMBER 19. OLEARED THIS MORNING.

P Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stet-

son & Co. Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl. Br barque Ariel, Donglass, London, J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

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

Barque C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa June 28, via Gioraitar Aug. I. with marble, rags, etc.. to V. A. Sartori—vessel to Merchant & Co. 2d inst., lat. 35, long 56 29, spoke brig Eschol (whater) homeward bound, all well.

Br. brig Hunter, Lamb. 27 days from St. Martin's, with sait, etc., to Lewis Lambers.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Nerman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, salled from Boston 10th 1set.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday, Brig Aiva, Armstrong, hence, at St. John, N. B., Schr Addle Byerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland Schr Addle Byerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland yesterday.

Schr Gen Grant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9:h inst.

Schrs M. S. Lewis, Lewis; Isabelia Thompson, Endicott; Sylvi, Coie; E. W. Gardner, Steelman; A. A. Andrews, Kelley; James Satterthwait, Long; C. W. May, Faunie Blake, Chark; and J. Veidren, Cavaller, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Bay State, Seabory, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schra E. Ri'der, Davis, and Henry Croskey, Potter, hence for Boston; Chattananga Black, from Portland for Philadelphia; David Collins, Townsend, and Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston for Go, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schra E. Rev. Ger. Welley, hence, at New Hedford Hole 10th inst. Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford Schra John Shay, Hilton: John Cadwalader, Steel-man; and H. L. Siaght, Willetts, hence, at Salem 5th instant.

man; and H. L. Siaght, Whiteta, hence, at Salem sthinstant,
Schr Angeline Van Cleaf. Heath, which received damages by collision with steamsnip Hunter, night of Ang. I a few miles from Beaver Tail Light, and subsequently arrived at Bristol, satied from that place loth inst. for Philadelphia, having repaired all damages.

Schr Gussle Wilson, Floyd, from Bangor via Norwalk for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr James Magee, Flyns, from Hartford for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A rived, steamship Weser, from Bremen.
Also, steamship Guiding Star, from Aspiawall.
(By Atlantic Cubic)
QUEENSTOWN. Sept. 12.—The steamship Cuba, from
New York, arrived last evening.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Sept. IL.—Arrived, bar ue Pallis, Biddle from Belize, Hon.

Brig Come, Johnson, from Bremen.

Brig Grace Worthington, Noyes, im Moraut Bay.