FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REBELLION.

Terrible State of Affairs in the Southern States-Frightful Record of Murders and Outrages.

The Reign of Terror in Georgia.

A native Georgian thus describes the state of

The work of massacring and murdering loval men goes bracely on this State, without molestation by either civil or military authorities. Whenever a man is mordered, in either day of night, about the only mention that is made of it is by the Associated Press in their despatches, and they have a stereotyped expression in giving publicity to these monstrous assassinations, thus:— Wr. — was killed at — by — men, and the murderers escaped without being recognized," which, if truthfully told, would read thus:- "The murderers escaped without being

Last Saturday, the 17th inst., the Republicans had a meeting at Monticello Court House, Jasper county, which was addressed by George Wallace (colored), late State Senator from the Twentieth senat rial district; Thomas M. Allen (colored), late State Representative from Ja-per county, and others. Toat night Wailace stopped with Allen in the county, at his re-idence, and during the night a number of the Ku-Klux Klas called them, and said that they were out hunting oposiums, that their torchlight had gone out, and asked Allen to give them another. Atlen's brother in-law, a co-ored man, got up promptly to give them a light, attempting to pass it out at a window: but, at the mo-ment when the window was opened, he was pierced by two balls, which killed him instantly.

The murderers, as the Associated Press says, "escaped without being recognized." Their object evidently was to kill Allen, his offense being his political prominence with his own people. They could have had no other cause, as he is a man of excellent moral character and a minister of the Gospel. But the man whom they killed was not even a politician in any sense of the word, but a quiet, inoffensive person who did not meddle with

A few days previous an old colored man, Charles Turner, of Henry county, Georgia, was killed by unknown persons, and they too "escaped without being recognized." Turner was murdered without the least provocation in the world. The citizens of Henry county after-wards held a public meeting, in which they passed resolutions pretending to denounce the outrage, but the resolutions are not worth the paper they are written or printed on, so long as the cardival principles of the Democratic party in the South are the dirk, gun, and pistol.

The Murders in Louisiana.

In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed July 30, 1868, a Committee was appointed to investigate "the conduct of the late elections, and the condition of peace and order in the Sate." The committee have recently made their report, which reveals a state of affairs unparalleled in any civilized country, and disgraceful to the age in which we

The report occupies 65 pages 8vo, and coutains a detailed account of the murders, maining, whipping, and outrages of every description that have been lately inflicted on both white and colored men. These statements are in many instances supported by adidavit—in others they are confirmed by the officers in the Freedmen's Boreau—but in many instances the reign of terrorism is absolute, and the very per-sons injured, as well as the witnesses of the outrages, were convinced that were they to testify in that regard, their lives would surely

The report contains a list of 204 persons killed within the past few menths, and of 51 wounded and 143 assailed.

n Jefferson parish several cases of outrage and murder have been reported, but not specially definite as to character or number. Carroll parish numerous murders of whites and blacks are reported. In Madison parish Robert Garlis is kolling black men, burning houses, and murdering Republicans. The bodies of murdered negroes have been found in various places in Bossier parish. tional outrages are reported at Natchitoches, but the properly authenticated details have not yet come to hand. In Cardo parish several colored men have been murdered and hung at Greenwood and other parts of the parish. Morehouse the murder of negroes is of daily occurrence. The Hon. W. Jasper Biackburn, I. C., a most honorable and independent genwhose principles have always

ntterly destroyed, and his type distributed in The Unfledged Ku Klux of South Carolina.

party, had his premises attacked in his absence

from home, and his press at Homer, Claiborne

parish, where he published the Honer

cons dered too conservative by

A native of South Carolina writes to an eminent physician of New York as follows:-"At the great Democratic meeting here, I saw boys hardly entered upon their teens with a pistol in one pocket and a bottle of whisky in other, damning the radicals, and threatening to shoot niggers. The negroes very sensibly k-pt out of the way. I had never fully realized natil that day what a drunken people we are, e pecially the young men. It is rare on such days to see one entirely sober after he has been in town long enough to get drunk talking substantial Democrat to-day, who believes that Grant will be elected, and that the peaceable citizens will be disposed to submit. But, he says that 'ali heil cannot control our young men and boys. They will commit outrages; the military will be sent here and will punish the innocent and drive them to side with the outlaws.' This is a picture of the state of affairs in one place in the up-country, which is, I dare say, a fair specimen I have met with a number of prominent men here from the upper counties, agree that there is no assurance of safety for any men who is suspected of sympathy with the R :publican party.

Private Letter from a Citizen of Arkansas.

The outeropping of the devilish spirit engendered throughout the South by the bloody and revolutionary doctrines proclaimed in the Democratic platform, is seen by you and feit bus in the cold-blooded assassination of Dr. J. M Johnson, of Missess-ippi county, the attempted assassination of Senators Wheeler and Barker, the atroctous murder of thousands good men, white and black, whose a too fearless to the principles of constitutional liberty. The Rebel press throughout the South, echoed by their Rebel allies at the North, deny the fact of so many hellish outrages being committed here, and charge that it is a mere system of radical lying to influence your Northern elections. The half has not been told. Hundreds—and I had almost said thousands—of poor, unoffending blacks have been tied to trees, whipped upmetcifully, and mur-dered. The masses are threatened with robbery of the hard-earned fruits of their industry, and con sequent starvation of themselves, their corsequent starvation of themselves, wives, and their little ones if they vote the radi-

-Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill., one of the "Beecher family," fell through a railroad bridge lately and fractured one of

SEYMOUR.

He Suppresses Compliments to General McClelian.

Harper's Weekly contains a curious story. It asserts that in the Tammany Convention resolutions complimentary to General McCleilin were prepared and sent to the President, Mr. Seymour, to be read, but that Mr. Seymour suppressed them. Here is the article, which will interest General McCleilan's friends and will interest General McClellan's friends and admirers, but will scarcely please them:—
"General McClellan's letter to the Union Square meeting, following his few words at the reception, were not very agreeable to the Democratic leaders in this neighborhood. The General was one of the 'reserves' of which we have latterly heard, but his coming up was neither an aid nor a consolation. The candidate of 1861 declined to take part in the election of 1868, and while he said that he should vote for Seymour and Blate he very personnerly rejected a sub-

while he said that he should vote for Seymour and Blair, he very peremptorily rejected a substantial part of the plaiform.

"The soldiers who liked McClellan, and many of whom regretted to see him in the hands of unscrupplous and designing politicians, have probably seen with pleasure the quiet mauner in which he says to these managers, 'Haodsoff, gentlemen, if you please.' Those soldiers cannot cease to regret the want of will or of perception which made him four years ago the candidate of a party whose success would have ruined the country; and they must smile to see him now demanding that the public faith be henorably kept to the uttermost, and simultaneously saying that he shall vote for the candidates of repudiation. But he is an extremely vivacious Democrat who finds comfort in the letter of General McClellan.

letter of General McClellan.
"There is something, however, which may not be known to the Boys in Blue, nor to the country. It is, that if the General shows himcountry. It is, that if the General shows him-self very cool towards his late political mana-gers, they have shown very little warmth for him. They think, indeed, that they have 'made him,' forgetting that in 1864 they hoped to steal into power under cover of his popu-larity. The pemocratic party found General McClellan a very conspicuous and popular man—whether justiy or not is not now the ques-tion. It nominated him for the Presidency with a platform upon which he stood protestwith a platform upon which he stood protest-ing—not a winning or dignified attitude for any man. Its nomination, of course, drew upon him the tremendous criticism of a hot political him the tremendous criticism of a hot political campaign, and he was left at the end with scarcely an electoral vote, and fallen immeasurably in public favor from the position he held when he left the command of the Army of the Potomac. He withdrew to Europe, and from public observation.

"But certainly if anybody ought to have been grateful to him it was Horatio Seymour, the President of the Convention that nominated him, and the Damocratic managers. He had sacrificed for them what he can never again.

sacrificed for them what he can never again. What had they done for him? His name was still popular among the great mass of the De-mocratic voters. He was their last national representative man, and it was but natural and fair that at their next National Assembly they should at least mention his name with grati-tude and regard. With that feeling resolu-tions of greeting and honor to General McClei-lan were prepared to be offered in the Coavenlan were prepared to be offered in the Coavention. The party would send to its late leader a word of respect and remembrance across the ocean. But the Convention was managed by the late Rebels. The name of McClellan had some odor of loyalty to the Union. Its introduction might make trouble. It might arouse inconvenient enthusiasm upon the part of some of the members. And so the President of the Convention, Mr. Horatio Seymour, kept the resolutions in his pocket, and the observant reader of the proceedings will remark the careful and significant silence in regard to the late candidate. late candidate.

late candidate.

"The claims of the party managers upon a man in General McCleilan's positionare, under the circumstances, ridiculous. The men who suppressed the resolutions of compliment in Tammany Hall were very willing to have General McCleilan preside at their great meeting. But neither the General nor his best friends could see either the claim or the propriety, and he coolly declined. It is but another sign of the actual situation. The Democratic parly, under its Southern leadership, which nominated Seymour just as it nominated Pierce and Buchanan, does not hold even its own partisans. It is distrusted by its supporters. 'I shall vote for Seymour and Biair, of course,' said a life-long Democrat the other day, 'because I've always been a Democrat. But if the result depended upon my vote, I But if the result depended upon my vote, I should vote for Grant.' And if all who really hope that Grant will be elected should vote for nim, the Southern leaders who are managing the Democratic party would see how the hear of the country really trusts the General whose life and character and principles all say 'Let us

HAMP TON.

His Advice to the Negroes.

A great Democratic barbacue was got up at Columbia, S. C., on the 10th instant, to receive Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams did not arrive, however, and the crowd was en-tertained by Governor Perry, Wade Hampton, and others. General Hampton thus addressed

I advise you to vote the Democratic ticket, for, as I have said everywhere, I believe that not only the welfare but the safety of the negroes depends upon the success of the Democracy the radicals are successful, their fate must be that of the Indians. If you do not wish to vote the Democratic ticket, if you do not think you understand the question, stay away from the polls. Trust the matter to the white man whom you know. We will see that you are secure in all your rights. You shall be equal to the white man before the law. For that we are willing; but we will never consent that you shall be superior to the white man. give you your rights; but we have some rights of our own, and we intend to maintain them. I will tell these colored people how much it is to their interest to go with the Democrats. We know that if the radicals succeed we will be ruined, and we will not be able to hire the negroes. If you want to vote the radical ticket you must go to the scalawags and carpet-baggers for employment. Tell them to pay your wages. You are free. When you join Democratic clubs we shan't ask you to swear to vote for anybody that a parcel of dirty scalawags may nominate are free to vote according to your liking. Now I don't tell you that you must vote the Democratic ticket; but I warn you that if you vote the radical ticket you widen the breach ba-tween the white men and yourselves. I advise all my friends to keep their contracts to the letter; but next year tell all those negroes who vote the radical ticket to go home to their masters, the radicals, and get employment and

LEE.

Who Was, His Northern Right Bower? A correspondent addresses the editor of the New York Tribune as follows:— Sir:—It was my misfortune to be in Missis-slppi during the first two years of the war, ex-posed to the tender mercles of Vigilauce Com-mittees and Knights of the Golden Circle, in the vain attempt to save a small fortune from con-fiscation and destruction. Among the South-ern Rebels I found some good friends—some that were in authority and high in the costi-dence of the "powers that be." Finding all that were in authority and high in the coali-dence of the "powers that be." Finding all efforts to save my property abortive, I turned my attention to getting home, I was then—in May, 1863—in the city of Jackson. I was both counselled and warned to get home, and get my family out of the city of New York. I was told that there was going to be trouble there; that General Lee was about to move North to en-able the friends of the South in the North to develop their attentity. develop their strength; that there would be fighting in the city, and that Governor Sey-mour was going to withdraw the troops of the Siste of New York from the Army of the Union, and that the State was to be revolutionized in favor of a new cutting of the cards. This was friendly information from a gentleman high friendly information from a gentleman high in authority, and who had good opportunity to know whereof he spoke. I got home in June, 1863, to find General Lee on the move North, and was fully convinced by my own observation, that if General Lee had performed his part of the programme, Governor Seymour would not have failed in his.

SUNSET COX.

He Refutes a Charge.

To the Editor of the New York World.—Sir:— The Tribune will do me the justice to correct the report of a speech attributed to me at the Chicago Convention in 1864, referred to in an editorial of October 28. In it I am reported as

Bying that I desired the death of President Lincoln along with Jeff. Davis, etc. do It was reported in the Chicago Times at my speech. I do not know who made it. It was not my style nor my matter. During that Convention I was advertised among scores of speakers, and found myself reported as making these remarks. They were made pefhaps by some one else, not by me. I promptly malot the correction at the time, and have done it since. But the correction has never been nitied by those who impute to me these remarks.

Another correction I desire made. Before I since. But the correction has never been naticed by those who impute to me these remarks.

Another correction I desire made. Before I ever voted or engaged in politics, I wrote a volume of travels—a juvenile performance of seventeen years ago. In it, on the information of one in authority, I made grossly erroneous statements as to the ritual and personnet of the Catholic ecclesiastics at Rome. I desire, without and before any compulsion, to say that I corrected these unreliable statements—First. By my paper at Columbus, in 1851 when I fought the Democratic fight against intole-fance; second, by a new edition of the volume, purchasing the stereotype plates to do it; and often since, refuting any implication of intolerance, by my votes. I never gave, in or out of congress, a bigoted vote, standing always in the Columbus to refuse to correct them. I never lost a vote by reason of my prompt refutation of even my own errors. I exuit in the performance of so pleasing a duty. These statements are ferred to were altogather baseless, if not base. But they were given as truth, to a young stratger, on a transient travel in a strange; land. They were rectified when I had the knowledge of their true character.

S. S. Cox.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS

They are Given Up and Sent to Indiana.

The Detroit Tribune of Monday says:—
"One portion of the detective drama connected with the robbery of the Adams Express Company in Indiana, in May last, has been ensected rany in Indiana, in May last, has been enacted On Saturday the extradition warrant of the Governor-General of Canada was received by Sheriff McEwen, of Essex county, authorizing that officer to deliver to the United States surhorities for trial Charles Anderson and Frank Reno, the two alleged robbars. Mr. Pinkerton, his detectives, and employes, as soon as they were released from attendance at an examination at Sandwich, made arrangements to bring the prisoners across the river. They were evidently afraid that an attempt would be made to rescue them, but there did not appear to be any good grounds for supposing anything of the kind, in the minds of sensible people. The Express Company, upon representations that great secrecy must be observed, hired the tug Seneca to convey Reno and Anderson to some convenient point in the United States.

"L C. Welr, who had been deputed to act for the United States, proceeded on the tug to Sand-

the United States, proceeded on the tug to Sandwich, and after dark the prisoners, heavily ironed, were taken on board. Many persons ironed, were taken on board. Many persons, both in Windsor and Sandwich, assembled to see the prisoners depart, and there were also present a squad of Dominion police, armed, about ten or lifteen of Pinkerton's men, and a guard from this side of the river. There was also a guard on the rigg. Sheriff McEwen de livered Reno and Anderson to Mr. Weir, and after the change had taken place the rigg was ordered to proceed up the river into Lake St. Clair, which she did, and came down the Canadian channel. When she reached a point nearly opposite the Detroit Water Works she was run into by a propeller and sunk. Mr. Weir, with his prisoners, took another mode of conveyance, and ere this they are in Indiana. "Considering the fact that a Vigilance Committee existed, who had sworn to summarily

"Considering the fact that a Vigilance Committee existed, who had sworn to summarily execute Reno and Anderson should they be taken to Indiana, those men and their friends expected to be hung in case of their extradition. Had it been otherwise, they would have voluntarily delivered themselves up for trial some time since. This we know. A guarantee, however, has been given that the men shall have far play. The Adams Express Company entered into bonds in a large sum to the United State that the would apparantee the prisoner; a safe that trey would guarantee the prisoner; a safe escort to their place of confinement in Indiana, ensure them a fair trial, and, in case they then d be acquitted, see that they were returned to Windsor. Under these circumstances Secre-tary Seward pledged the faith of the United States to the Governor General of Canada that the men should be fairly dealt with, and they were, with this understanding, extradited."

POLITICAL.

-The Brenham Banner, a Rebel organ in Texas, prints on the 1st instant a letter from its New Orleans correspondent, whom it indorse as 'so situated as to be thoroughly posted in matters whereof he writes," and says:—"If no fight occurs prior to election, there will be one on election day, * * * Every carnet bagger and scalawag incendiary is known; and when the struggle comes they will reap the whirlwind as surely as they have sown the wind. Their days are numbered."
—Senator Trumbuil asked, in a recent speech

"Who is it that complains of these reconstruc-tion measures? Do the Union men of the South complain? Not one of them. The whole complaint comes from the Rebels-men was really have no right to take part in the Gov-ernment, and who, so far from complaining that some of them are disfranchised, ought to than's God that they are permitted to live and walk on the earth." -The Democrats say Grant has no policy,

The General has recently said:—"This much I wish, and I declare this to be my policy—inat such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." This is the policy the country wants, and what it will have under Grant's administration. —Some of the Rebel Democrats are becoming

wise by bitter experience. The Knoxville (Tenn.) Pressess they may thank the Ku Klux Klan and General Forrest for their defeat in the October elections, and adds that, had they ossessed any sense at all, or known how hold their tongues like Grant, the Democrats

would have swept all four States.

—S. S. Ainsworth, a prominent Democrat of Fayette county, Iowa, having dared any Republican to stump the county with him, his own son, a gritty young Republican, has accepted the challenge, and they are now in the campaign field. campaign field,
-Six seats in the Forty-first Congress will certainly be contested; those of Molfet, Reading, and Foster, in this State. Strader and Hoag, of Ohlo, and Voorhees in Indiana,

all Democrats. —The Osnicosh (Wis.) Northwestern says that some forty of the hardest old Democra's hitherto in the Fourth Ward of that city took in a Republican caucus there on Friday

nt lest. The Mobile Tribune (Democratic), despairing of being able to elect a Democrat from that Con gressional district advises that a negro be ou in nomination to oppose the Republican candi-

Among the colored individuals registered as voters in Augusta are found the names of Daniel Webster, Heury Clay, George Washington, John Milton, and Thomas Paine, -The Madison (Indiana) Courier, of the 22d says the Grand Jury of that county have found twenty Indictments since Tuesday against Democrats for illegal voting. —General G. H. Hale, of the Alabama Legislature, who lost seventy-five slaves, with other property, by the war, comes out for Grant and

-General Grant's "stlence is golden." Ganeral Blair's garruilty is coppery. Each candidate exhibits his true metal.

New York Stock Quotations-I P. M.

-Theo. Thomas is to give Hartford two concerts this month. -Queen Isabella is said to have a remark-

ably awkward, rolling walk. -Rudolph, the great and mysterious French billiardist, is in Boston.

-What is that which, by losing an eye, has nothing but a nose left !- A noise.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

asters-The O'Baldwin-Wormald Prize Fight-Political News.

Advices from South America -Phenomena of the Recent Earthquakes-The Panama Disquiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vote of the Clerks.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 29.—A number of Government clerks and others have already left for various States to vote next Tuesday. Reduced various States to vote next Tuesday. Reduced fare is allowed only to those who furnish certificates from political clubs, 1

FROM NEW YORK.

Marine Disaster-Sen Captain Drowned
—Burglaries. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 29. - During the storm on Tuesday morning the upper deck, pilot-houseand state-rooms of the steamer Northampton, which was sunk by the steamer Continental last Friday morning, were completely carried away, and it is feared the steamer will now be a total wreck. The Wrecking Company engaged to raise the steamer are, however, endeavoring to save, if possible, what now remains of her.

The body of Captain George Beale, owner and commander of the sloop Exchange, was found near North Haven yesterday. He was drowned in the harbor during the storm of Tuesday morning, while endeavoring to reach the shore in a small boat.

Burglaries are being committed very extensively in this city and vicinity with perfect impunity. Last week no less than ten or a dozen places were broken into and goods stolen, in some places to considerable amounts, while the barglars were less successful in other places.

A game of base ball yesterday, Vale ve. Bridgeport, resulted in favor of Yale. Score.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Serious Affrays—Stringent Measures to Prevent Riots on Tuesday Next, Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph,

Sr. Louis, Oct 29 .- A serious affair transpired in Wayne county yesterday. A radical register named Rocherock shot and killed a son of a prominent Democrat, whether by accident or resulting from a political controversy is not

Patrick Laffey died this morning in consequence of wounds received in a stabbing affray at the corner of Seventh and Biddle streets a

Mayor Thomas issued his proclamation to day, with a view to prevent riotous proceedings on election day. He orders that all drinkingsaloons shall be closed at six o'clock from Monday evening until Wednesday morning. No minors will be allowed to be on the streets on Tucsday, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine, all public and private schools will be closed, and citizens generally are urged to do their utmost towards nipping in the bud any riotous demonstrations. The proclamation is generally regarded as more stringent than cir. cumstances warrant.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Political Canvage

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, NASHVILLE, Oct. 29 .- A careful review of the situation in Tennessee indicates that in the election next Tuesday the Republicans will carry the State by 20,000. It is even doubtful if the Democrats will elect a single Congressman, although in five of the districts there are two Republican candidates, and the war between the opposing factions is fierce and uncompromising. In the Memphis district the Democrats stand the best show of electing their candidates. two Republican candidates being in the field.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Elephant Pugilists Fight Only Three Rounds

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Bosron, Oct. 29 .- The famous fight between O'Baldwin and Wormald, the giant pugilists, which has several times been prevented by the police, began again this morning at Lynnfield, Mass., eight miles from this city. The ring was formed shortly atter daylight, and three rounds were fought, when the police broke in and scattered the party. It is ascertained that the first blood was drawn from O'Baldwin by Wormald.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable,

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 29-A. M .- Console, 241 for both money and account. American securities quiet. -20a easier at 734. Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 28. Liverpool, Oct. 29—A. M.—Cotton buoyant, to day will reach 12,000 bales. Petroleum dull. Other markets are unchanged. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Oct. 29-P. M .- American securities quiet and steady. United States 5 20s, 734. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29-P. M.—Cotton frm. Lard quiet. Pork firm. Turpentine, 26s. Taylow, 52s. LONDON, Oct. 29-P. M.—Calcutta linseed

HAVRE, Oct. 29-P. M .- Cotton, 127f. for low middings, afloat.

Robbery in Connecticut. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29 .- The dry goods store of Brown, Thompson & Co., on Main street, was burglariously entered and robbed of silks to the amount of \$8000 to \$10,000, last night, some time during the great Republican processior. Entrance was effected through the back window of the store.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-The steamship China reports, spoke the schooner Sea Mew, of St. John, abandoned, and in charge of the schooner Grand Petit. She wanted no help.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Alaska from Panama. NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- The steamship Alaska brings Panama dates to the 20th an i \$229,204 in treasure from California. General Warren, Minister to Guatamala, is a passenger. R. F. Perkins, late Postmaster at San Francisco, died on the voyage from San Franc'sco to Panama,

Escape of Vessels, Two small vessels, loaded with arms, evaded the vigilance of the Panama authorities, and escaped to Los Santos, to aid the revolutionists there. Two men owning the boat took refuge on the steamer Nevada, and thus escaped arrest, although soldiers were sent to that vessel for the purpose.

Several Costa Ricans and Nicarauguans have

Impressed as Soldiers

to join an expedition to put down the rebellion in Ch riqui, which expedition had satisd, with President Correosi as commander. Several political prisoners at Panama have been released on paying bonds.

Acapulco Advices

state that the port of San Blas was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave, and four lives were lost

The Heavy Rains in South America. Valparaiso dates to October 3d state creat damage throughout Chili by heavy rains. Forty persons had been drowned in the swolten rivers, and the crops in the southern provinces seriously damaged, entailing much suffering. Sener Flores had arrived from Ecuador, to complete a joint treaty with Spain, Ecandor, and Peru, in tavor of Mr. Sewart's arbitration plan, while Chili favors the independent truce recommended by France and England. Avau-

Overron by Bandits.

The Government is powerless. Communication between Ta'cuahuano and Couception is now suspended at high water, owing to the extraordinary tides, which have done much damage. Hot Water.

The water at Talcuahuano has been so hot as to throw up all 6sh in a cooked state, and great subterrapean rumblings are frequent. An official report of the loss of public offices at Arequipa puts the amount at \$2,070,800.

Fire in Troy, New York. Troy, Oct. 29.—A large flouring mili at Water-ford was burned last night. The loss on the mill is \$30,000; issued for \$13,500. Loss on stock, \$25,000; insured for \$20,000.

DISASTER.

Sinking of a Steamer in the Mississippi.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th inst., gives the following:—
Captain T. P. Leathers, of the ill-fated steamer
General Quitman, dropped in upon us lest
evening booking as hale and cheery as though

evening, koking as naie and cheery as the with his beautiful pet steamer were lying all right at the landing, instead of fifty feet below the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

He related in his brief manner the cause of the disaster. The Quitman had rounded to at New Texas Landing about 11½ o'clock on Thursday morning, to take on board freight and passengers. As is usual, the boat's stern was run in the mud—which at this point is bine and of a most tenacious character—and a gang plank was run out to the bank. The wind and current swept the steamer's stem down stream, and the captain says he felt the slight shock as the vessel's bow was borne against the fatal snag, which as it turned out must have entered ner side at that time. Everything being on board, the captain ordered the pilot to back the steamer, but with the flast revolution of the wheels a cracking, tearing noise was heard, and the mate called to the captain to stop her, saying he heard the water rushing in below. The wheels were stopped, and Captain Leathers ran down to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He found on one parting the heart forward that an improve ascertain the cause of the trouble. He found on opening the hatch forward that an immense volume of water was bursting through the bole made by the snag, and knew that the ves-sel would sink before anything could be done to stop the leak. Going on the boller deck, he ordered about twenty freedmen, who were passengers to get ashore at once, which they proceeded to do without regard to the order of their going, literally rolling down stairs. The captain walked quietly back into the ladies' cabin, and in a calm manner told them to collect their valuables, luggage, etc., and go ashore as scon as possible, as the vessel was sinking. There were some eighty cabin passinging. There were some eighty cabin passengers on board, many of them ladies, and two of them brides on a bridal trip; and it is somewhat remarkable that every one was saved, together with every piece of baggage. To use the captain's expression, he "marened them ashore as quietly and orderly as a funcial." The baggage was piled up on the bank and placed under guard, and the steamer made fast by chains and hawsers to stumps, etc. In five minutes from the time the Quitman lauded at the levee she sunk, so that some idea may be had of the rapidity with which everything was done. #s has been stated before, the passengers and crew arrived here vesterday on the steamer Celeste, which boat passed the wreck two nours after the disaster.

The steamer National went up to the Quitman

yesterday, to assist in saving her cargo IMPORTANT DECISION.

Responsibility of Parties Destroying Cotton During the War. From the Natchez Democrat, Oct. 20.

The suit of Washington Ford vs. James Sur-

get, lately decided in the Adams County Court, involved questions of so great Importance as to make it of interest to most of our readers. In May, 1862, when the appearance of the Federal fleet in the Mississippi river endangered pro-perty bordering the banks, Mr. A. K. Farrar, then Provest Marshal of Adams county, issued then Provest Marshal of Adams county, issued orders commanding James Surget, Deputy Provost Marshal, to destroy all cotton lying upon the Adams county bank of the river and in such proximity as to be in danger of falling into the bands of the enemy. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Surget burned the cotton of several planters. Mr. Washington Ford had 200 bales within a short distance of the river in this county. This cotton Mr. Surget destroyed. Just after the surrender, Mr. Ford brought suit against Mr. Surget for \$120,000, being the estimated value of the 200 paies of cotton at that time. At the two previous terms of this court the cause was argued on demurrers. In both cases the demurrers were overruled by the court. At this time the case was tried upon fis merits. General W. T. Martin, Judge Josiah Winchester, and Ralph T. Martin, Judge Josiah Winchester, and Ralph North were counsel for Mr. Surget, the defend-ant; Judge Hiram Cass'day and W. F. Mellen for Mr. Ford, the plaintiff. The trial occupied a considerable time, and was argued with great ability on both sides. The case was submitted to the jury Friday evening. The jury remained in their room during Friday night, and on Sat-urday morning reported that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. They were sent back by the Judge, and after further consideration brought a verdict for the defendant, thus deciding, so far as this court is concerned, one of the most important questions arising out of the late war. We understand the counsel for the clair tiff baye given notice of an access for the plaintiff have given notice of an appeal to the High Court of Mississippi, and intend to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

-The Republican majority among the Amherst College students is 170, in a total vote

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, } Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868,

Money continues in good demand, and the rates have again advanced. Call loans are quoted at 8@12 per cent.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher, 105; was bid for 10-40; 114; for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 111; for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 6-20s; 110; for '67 5-20s; and 110; for

No. 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new hame sold at 1021.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49i, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 56@56i, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33, no change. 128i was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley, and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

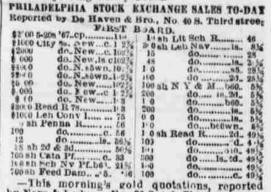
City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 104. 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Che-nut and Walnut; 11 for Hestonville; and 23 for Grad College.

Bank shares were firmly heid at fall prices.

242 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 45 for Consolidation; 67 for Common wealth; and 125 for Central

Caual shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navisation, sold at 28\$\frac{1}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred at \$21\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{02}\$1\$\frac{1}{2}\$, a slight decline. 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Schuyls iil Navigation common: 30 for Morris Canal; 71\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Sosquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY



-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144 @1144; do. 1862, 1124@1121; do. 1864, 1104@1114; do. 1865, 111@1114; do. 1865, new, 1094@1101; do., 1867, new, 110 21104; do., 1868, 1104 @1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@21052; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 1344@1344. Silver, 1284@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quete General

Silver, 1284@130.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1144@115; old 5-20s, do., 1124@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@1114; do., 1865, 1114@1113; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 1114@1103; do. 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40s, 1053@1054. Gold, 1342. THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS NOW

being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29 .- The Flour Market coninues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate spar. ingly. About 500 barrels were taken at \$6 65@7 for superfine; \$7.25@8 for extras; \$8@8.25 for anring wheat extra family; \$8 50@11 for winter wheat do. do.; and \$11 50@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at 98@ 8.50 @ bbl. No change to notice in Corr

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. sales of 500 bushels prime red at \$2 05, and amber at \$210. Rye is selling at \$1 60@1 65 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive; yellow is offered at \$1.25, and Western mixed at \$1.28. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 72@74c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is coming forward more freely. we quote at \$7@7.75 % 64 lbs. Timothy is nominai at \$3@3.15. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 60@2 65.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. Quereitron at \$45 % ton. Whisky has again declined; sales of 100 bar-

rels at \$2.18@2.20 % gallon, tax paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. FORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 39.

ersham & Co. Schr Surprise, Beers, Boston, Bords, Keller and Nut-

Schr L. P. Phare. Collins, Washington, D. C., Caldweil, Gordon & Co. Echr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, East Cambridge, G. S. Rep. piler.
Schr F. French. Lippincott, Richmond, Va., Castner,
Silekney & Weilington.
Schr Franconia. Treworgy Salem. Hammett & Nelli.
Schr Little Rock. Fenton. Richmond. Geo. Tallman.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Buston, Wannemacher. Maxfield & Co. Schr Salina, Currie, Jacksonville, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New
York, with mose to John F. Ohl.
Febr H. J. Holway, Thompson from Boston,
Schr Jas S. Hewitt Foster, from Boston,
Schr Las Hewitt Foster, from Boston,
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins from Jersey City,
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 27-6 P. M.—Scare Artle Garwood, for Boston: Ann Elizator Newfort and Ocean Wave, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, sailed from the Breakwaler this morphing. Brigs Annie W. Goddard, for St. John N. B., and Keinrah, for Genoa remain in the harbor. Pitot boat Henry Cope reports having spoken this morning, off Absecom, brig E. A. Carver from New York for Pennacala.

Wind S.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterosy,
Estique R. G. W. Dodge Munroe, for Philadelphia,
salied from Charleston 25th inst.
Brigs J. W. Dricco. Buckman, and Annandale,
Tucker, hence, at Rost'm yesterday.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Fall River Schr American Eagle, Snaw, hence, as Paul River 27th inst.

Schra A. E. Caril, Tyler, and L. S. Levering, Auson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pail River 27th inst.

Schr I inste. Frambes, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.

Bohrs S. C. Noyes, Bradley, and Gen. Banks. Lovell, for Philadelphia sailed from Newnuryport 24th inst.

Schr N. F. Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bançor 24th inst.

Bohrs R. W. Tull, Robbins; A. M. Hodgman, Eaton; and Sarah Blizabeth, Kelley, hence, at Buston 27th instant. schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 77th 108t.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinuey: H. B. McCauley, Cain; and Pathway, kence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 2tth 108t.
Bohrs Ida L. Pierce: Ada Ames Adams: Emmal.
Gregory, Thorndike: Troubadour, Raud; Oregon, Gondand Charles Carroll, Farpsworth, for Philadelphia, and Charles Carroll, Farpsworth, for Philadelphia, Bailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 2tth 108t.
Bohrs Thos. Boes. and Reading RR No. 4. Achded at No. 4. Achded and Remedy, Bashiel, hence, at Washiskan, E. G. and Remedy, Bashiel, hence, at Washiskan, E. G. 17th 108t. and Remedy, Bashiel, hence, at Washield and Frith last.

Schr Clars Davidson, Gifford, hencer of Rorlett Sata.