HER FEUDATORY TRIBES.

The Troubles that are Constantly Brewing-The Kirghiz Rebellion and What it Involves-An Interesting Sketch.

The troubles between the Russian Government and its lendatory tribes are apparently never to end. The latest phase of these troubles is the rebellion of the Kirghiz tribes on the Caspian Sea. The following account of these tribes and their rebellion, from the London Telegraph, will be found interesting.

be found interesting:—
"These Kirghiz tribes, or more exactly the lesser horde of the Kirghiz-Kaizaks, have for many years roved at will in the broad plains between the rivers Ural and Ishim—in the summer tween the rivers Ural and Ishim—in the summer being near the Orenburg line, and in the winter further south, in the Ust-Urt, and near the Syr-Darya. They are exclusively a nomadic and pastoral people. Until the last year their rela-tions to Russia consisted in the payment of a yearly tribute of one and a half roubles for each kibitka or hut, and in an obligation to furnish at a fixed price camels for the army and other Government trains which crossed the steppes.

Their internal government was entirely in the

Their internal government was entirely in the hands of the Sultans, or rich aristocratic portion of the tribes, the government appointing three of them as ruling Sultans, under the direction of a governor stationed at Orenburg, who for the past few years has been General Balluseck, formerly ambassador to China. Their laws were their own. The aristocracy were content with this arrangement. They adopted see of the refinements of European civilization, milit themselves houses in the steppe in which they passed selves houses in the steppe in which they passed the winter, and ruled the people in the ordinary despotic, Asiatic way, exacting a tribute four times greater than that fixed by the government. The government remembering the complete success which had attended the conversion of the Bashkirs from a nomadic to an agricultural people, unwilling to bear any longer with the misrule of the Sultans, and urged by the Moscow Gazette and men of the liberal party, resolved to give another organization to the steppes, and prepare the way for better things. A special commission was therefore established to investigate the affairs of the Kirghizes, and to prepare

a new system of government.
"This project was finished last winter, and was of a very democratic nature. The steppe of the Orenburg Kirghizes was divided into two provinces, and each province into districts, vo-losts, and auls or villages. The free movement of the Kirghizes through the steppe was thus somewhat restricted, special permissions from the chief of the district being necessary to pass from one volost to another. Justice was to be administered by judges elected by the Kirghizes themselves, though without the concurrence of the higher aristocracy, on the basis of local cus-toms. The religious legislative power has never existed in the steppe, and the Kirghizes are thus free from any religious influence coming from the Central Asiatic Khanates. The religion is under the direction of the Grand Mufti, living at Uta; but the Mullahs are chosen by the people, with the approval of the Government. The only control exercised over the religion was that no mosque could be constructed without permis-

sion.
"The new project, which was on the whole a good plan for the civilization of an inferior race somewhat resembling the North American In dians, was brought to Orenburg during the winter, and a Committee of Organization was appointed to introduce the reform. This committee included men of all classes, some unacquainted with the steppe and its affairs, and others knowing them well; but among them were, unfortunately, several Cossacks of the Ural, between whom and the Kirghizes exists a virulent feud, partly ancient and inherited, and partly arising from their recent dispute for the left bank of the Ural river, in which the Cossacks were victorious.

The Committee of Organization went, in the winter, to the most distant parts of the steppe, where the Kirghizes then were, and return with favorable reports. Suddenly, towards spring, people were startled with the news that there were commotions in the steppe, but it was thought that they were disturbances created by a few individuals, and would pass off of themselves. Soon, however, news was received by every post, that the Kirghizes were sending their families and herds into the Ust-Urt steppe, and were forming bands to act against the

Attacks were made on various points; that of Emba was fortunately relieved in time, but at Goryatchef the garrison were killed. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Hetzk salt works, and at Orenburg many people regretted the destruction of the ancient wall. The post route from Orenburg to Tachkent was blockaded, the horses were stolen, and the stations destroyed. All of the tribes were in revolt except the Turkalsky district and the Tchlklinsky tribe in the Irghizeky district, which latter was commanded by a pardoned brigand and rebel on condition of continued fidelity to the crown. Battalions were then sent into the steppe in various directions, but they generally advance without opposition; meanwhile the Kirghiz bands are scouring the steppe somewhere else.

The Cossacks, who, from their hatred to the Kirghizes, enter into active service with great readiness and delight, wish to make an expedition into the Ust-Urt, capture the cattle, and burn the anis; but this seems to the Government to be too barbarous. It is, however, the only true remedy. Colonel Stempel, with two hundred Cossaeks and two cannon, was sent out to protect the fair held on the river Uil. When he reached there he was surrounded by a force of twenty thousand mounted Kirghizes. was no water in the camp, and ten brave Cossacks who tried to pass the lines and give information to the nearest garrison were killed; an officer who attempted the same thing, dis-guised as a Kirghiz, shared the same fate. Finally they resolved to cut their way through, and succeeded with small loss in reaching Kalmykovskaya, on the Ural. Of the 20,000 Kir-

ghizes, not 1500 were armed with firearms. worst results of this rebellion are the bad effects on trade. Commerce with Central Asia is obliged to take the circuitous route through Semiplatinsk. A caravan from Bukhara, of three hundred camels, arrived lately at Orsk with only ninety; and this is the only caravan which has arrived this year. Even were the roads kept open there are no camels to be had, as they are kept back by the Kirghizes. There is no Bukharan cotton or silk to be procured, and no market for the Russian manufactures. commerce which in 1867 amounted to over thirty millions of rubles is practically at a stand-Some seven millions' worth of goods are annually bought by the Kirghizes from Russian merchants. The results for the Kirghizes them-selves are no less serious. Their herds, which are their chief wealth, are shut up where there are no good pastures, especially for such a mass

Cheating the Freedmen.

A member of the South Carolina State Constabulary reports many outrages upon the colored people in Lexington county, and writes as follows:—"I believe a regular systematic attempt will be made to defraud the freedmen in Lexmington this year of their share of the crops.

Many neglected to have written contracts, and are driven off the plantations and refused any remuneration for their labor. In one case, a band of fifteen men, disguised with white aprons, and their horses covered with white sheets, went

FIRST EDITION to the house of Mr. Counts, in Lexington county, about nineteen miles from Columbia, selzed one of the colored men, forced him outside, put a rope round his neck, and threatened to kill him. He was taken a short distance from the house, shot at finally receiving a terrible the house, shot at, finally receiving a terrible whilpping, and was ordered to leave that locality, One of the objects of this band is to force the colored hands from place to place, and employ them for a trifle or a meal to do the picking of them for a trille of a meal to do the picking of the cotton, which has now commenced, and also make their absence from their own place an ex-cuse for depriving them of their share of the crops."—Charleston Republican.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES.

Hearing of the Accused Before Judge McCunn, of New York.

From the New York Times of this morning:
In the matter of Martin Leland, charged with forgery of city warrants of the city of Philadelphia, the prisoner was yesterday brought before Judge McCunn on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Blunt, in his return to the writ, read the commitment and the following affidavit on which it

Carlisie K. Willits, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—Martin Leland, here present, came to the place of business of J. E. Ridgway, at No. 57 South Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, and bought a city warrant of the city of Philadelphia, Highway Department issue, drawn to the order of Abraham Futh, for the sum of \$283.95. That two hours afterwards two forged warrants were sold which were an exact copy of the warrant sold to the said Leland, one to Bioren & Co., and the other to Pearson & Thuron, who are brokers, doing business in the city of Philadelphia. Deponent is further informed and believes that the said Martin Leland uttered and published as true one of said false, forged, and counterfeit warrants to Pearson & Thuron, with the intent to cheat and defraud them. Deponent further says that said Martin Leland is now a fugitive from justice from the city of Philadelphia on the above-mentioned charge of forgery, and deponent, there fore, prays that said Martin Leland may be held to await a requisition from the Governor of the

State of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of that State on the charge of forgery.

Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, then took the affidavit, and rereading it to the Court, ar-gued that it was not admissible before the Court, because not regularly authenticated; that even taking the affidavit as admissible it nevertheles does not show facts sufficient to constitute a

The affidavit sets forth, he said, that on a certain day the accused bought a city warrant of the city of Philadelphia for a certain amount, and because two hours afterwards, two forged warrants of the same amount were negotiated, it is argued that this prisoner must have forged

Clearly these are not facts sufficient to connect him with the crime, and especially when even these facts are sworn to only on information and belief. On these grounds he therefore asked that

the prisoner be discharged.

Judge McCunn, in reply to some statements made by Mr. Blunt as to the requisition being already on its way from Philadelphia, said he would decide the case according to the facts before him, but would reserve his decision until 10 o'clock this morning.

GENERALITIES.

The Senatorial Seven.

Most of the seven Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andy Johnson have been singularly unfortunate. Henderson, of Missouri, and Van Winkle, of West Virginia, have been superseded and left out in the cold; Fowler, of Tennessee, will probably be superseded by Andy Johnson himself in the coming Senatorial election in that State; Fessenden, of Maine, is lying dangerously ill; and Grimes, of Iowa, an invalid in Paris, it appears has resigned. Only Trumbull, of Illinois, and Ross, of Kansas, remain intact of all the bold and independent seven. Such is the whirliging of party politics. It whirls men in and it whirls

Two Thousand Gudgeons Per Day.

The police and the Marshal having failed to get Messrs. Gumbridge & Co., alias Tunbridge & Co, alias Noyes & Co., with several other aliases, into the folds of the law, Collector Bailey tried his hand, and with apparent success. On Satur-Tunbridge was held by Commissioner Shields in \$1000 bail to answer for carrying on business wholesale and retail without a Government license. The detectives who made the arrest examined his safe and books, and his office in Wall street, and found conclusive proof that his annual receipts amounted to \$25,000 His business is selling photographs of United States currency under pretense that they are counterfeit, and charging avarielous countrymen of doubtful integrity a high price for the same. Saturday's mail of his was selzed and found to contain over 2000 letters with remittances. Collector Bailey is determined to break up this system of swindling, or make those engaged in it pay for their privilege .- N. Y. Sun.

Speed of a Railway Train. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 4. The special Chicago express, which left New York yesterday at 11 A. M., made extraordinary time between Syracuse and Rochester, as will be seen by the statement below. The locomotive was No. 103, and the train consisted of three passenger coaches and a baggage car. On leaving Syracuse the train was 19 minutes late, owing to a hot journal, and did not get off until 804, instead of 745. Jordan, 17 miles from Syracuse, was passed in 21 minutes; Clyde, 38 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 44 minutes, where a stoppage of 12 minutes was made to cool the journal. Leaving Clyde at 9 o'clock, Newark, 50 miles from Syracuse, was passed at 9-14, 58 minutes running time; Palmyra, 58 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 66 minutes running time, and Rochester, 81 miles from Syracuse, was gained in just 94 minutes-on time. The engineer was James Wood, who once made the run from Rochester to Syracuse in 100 minutes-6 minutes more than the time given above. The locomotive is of the first-class and was built at Paterson. N. J.

A Policeman Loves and is Lost.

From the Chicago Post, August 30. The morning papers gave an account in their Sunday editions of a love affair between Police man Henry Thomas and Bridget Devit, a servant in a boarding house on Wabash avenue. Thomas is, or was, a married man, and the father of three children. It is asserted that he fell in love with Bridget while patrolling his beat in her vicinity, and after making protestations of love to her promised to marry her, first having represented that he was a single man. Bridget discovered the domestic relations of her lover, and commenced a suit for breach of pro-mise, laying her damages at \$10,000. No writ had been served on Thomas, he having kept out

of the Sheriff's deputy's way. But the affair has been brought to a sad and adden termination. The dead body of Thomas was found floating in the lake basin, near the foot of Twelfth street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by Policeman Mans. No fatal marks of violence were observed upon the body, a slight wound only appearing on the skull, which might have been caused by the waves. When found it was drifting in towards the shore, being about 200 feet therefrom. After being taken from the water, the remains began taken from the water, the remains began to de-compose rapidly. The body was drossed in the regular police uniform, the star being upon the breast, bearing the number, forty-two. The revolver and club were missing, but a watch which deceased carried was found in one of his pockets. Thomas is a small man, about thirty-five years old, and of German descent. He re-sided at No. 19 Hastings street. Two boots were found on the strand, near where the body

To-day's Proceedings. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-P. J. Allison and

ludges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster. This morning at half-past 9 o'clock the Court was opened, and Mr. Mann being the only lawyer present, at once set to work and took up his argument where he left eff yesterday. Presently his colleague, Judge Strong, dropped in, then Mr. Sellers for the respondents, and by 10 o'clock the attendence was full; but for a quarter of an hour Mr. Mann was alone, and appeared as if he was conducting a purely ex parke proceeding. purely ex parte proceeding.

The Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward. According to the testimony read this morning the reason that so many alleged illegal votes were polled here appeared to be that the votes were taken so rapidly that the inspector had no opportunity of finding the names upon the books in order to make challenges; no vanchers were demanded to water finding the names upon the books in order to make challenges; no vouchers were demanded, no voter was sworn, and no tax receipt was produced. But one challenge was made, which was to John Smith, and was allowed, because he had already voted twice and his third vote was not pressed. 175 names upon this list of voters were not upon the list of taxables, and no examination whatever was made into the matter by the election officers there. This the respondents did not pretend to answer. It certainly was not an election, and should not be respected by an honorable court or any honest lover of republican institutions. In October the vote for Presidential electors, 1200; within four weeks the voting population of this party is increased in this division by 700.

The Seventh Division of the Earsth West

The Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward. In this division the number of names upon the list of taxables was 250, to which ten were added by the officers, and upon the list of voters were added by the caving 190 votes under names that were not upon the assessment list. These were also principally personations. One Republican voter went to the poll to vote, and he was challenged generally and told he must produce a voucher; he did produce one, and was proceeding to the window when the and was proceeding to the window when the outsiders told him that would not do, as the voucher should be sworn; he turned round and saw the voucher rising from the gutter with his hat off and his nose bloody. He went away, and returned several hours afterwards without a voucher, but this time he was told that if he did not go away "a head would be put upon him," and he did wask off without having voted.

Also, in this division the votes were taken so fast that no time was given for challenges. There were sixty-five votes given that were not put upon the

The Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward. In this division there were 405 votes, but the list of voters contains only 399 names. The list of tax-ables shows only 165 names as voting, and 10 were added, making only 175 out of 405 votes. There wer added, making only 175 out of 405 votes. There wer 42 unassessed voters only, 3 of whom were produced by the respondents to account for themselves. The Republican inspector offered to challenge, but he was told by the roughs outside that if he did not stop challenging he would be punched. This intimidated him, and he made no more challenges. The judge, who kept the window book, was too busy vouching to attend to the book. There were only two naturalization papers produced. When a man had no such papers, and could say that he had voted there for ten years, his vote was received. Mike Fitzgerald, who had operated at the Seventh division of the Third ward, the Eighth of the Fourth, and Seventh of the Fourth, was at this divi-Fourth, and Seventh of the Fourth, was at this division threatening everybody who offered to challenge. In this division they voted dead people, minors, and pauper lunatics, so that to carry their purpose they robbed the cradle, the grave, and the dimshouse. They grew from October, 344, to November, 1013, and in one hour took over 200 votes.

The Eighth Division of the Ninth Ward.

In regard this division, it was testified by a woman that on election day she saw some twenty-five or six men in an alley running off Barclay street, and were talking over an assessment list; they were calling out "Give me in as a baker," "Give me in as a tailor," "Me as a stone-cutter," etc., but none would be laborers, for they were dressed too nicely. would be inforcers, for they were dressed too nicely.

Slips were accordingly torn off and distributed among them, and then they changed hats and went down Market street, and then witness saw these not be a stranger vouched for them; he called on the Lieutenant of Police who was stationed there arrest them, which he declined to do. One wi ness was the husband of the woman who discovered his plot, and was then a policeman. He being informed of the matter, hurried off to the poll and demanded that these men should be challenged; and for this service his reward was a discharge from the force on the very next day. This occurred during the last three hours of the election, and left it impossible to say that there was really anything honest

In this division the Republican Return Inspector went to the poll and said to the Democratic election officers, "I have brought a clerk with me," and they said, "We will not have that clerk, he does not live in the division; go out and get another;" while he was out looking for a clerk the poll was opened, and votes received in the absence of the Republican officers, in violation of the Act of Assembly; in Octo-ber the vote in this division was 456 for Fox; in November it had grown to 674 for the Seymour

The Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Ward.

This being afsmall division, the voting was light. On the list of taxables were 337 names marked as having voted, and on the list of voters were 438 names, showing that 100 persons voted who were not upon the assessment list. The election was con-ducted very loosely here, and but few challenges or demands for vouchers were made.

The Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward. The charge against this division was that no examination of voters was made and no proof of qualifications taken. There were fifty-one votes of un-assessed persons taken. But two oaths were ad-ministered, and John Penn, who held the Republican

The Sixteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward The complaint in this division is that the count of votes was false count, 61 too many for the Mayor and a surplus for the others on that ticket, showing, among other facts, that 51 votes in favor of McCuen, City Commissioner, were left out.

In the Seventh and Twelfth divisions of the Fifteenth ward the same thing occurred, making a dif-ference of 100 votes that should have been added to

and he then turned his attention to the respondents case. They complained, he said, of the rejection of voters who produced certificates of naturalization known as Snowden papers; but they had succeeded in bringing forward only thirty persons who were so treated. The object of this was to prove that the officers who did this were actuated by corrupt mo-

tives, and therefore the precincts over which they presided should be thrown out. But this could hardly be done, for the law di-rected that the election should be awarded to those persons who received the highest number of legal votes, and not to those for whom votes were offered and refused. The officers had accounted, as the public know, for their conduct in an intelligent way; and even if they had acted in bad faith the consequence could not be serious, for the whole number of such rejections amounted to the historificant

New York Produce Mark et. New York, Sept. 7.—Cotton heavy; 100 bales sold t 25c. Flour dull and declined 52:10c.; sales of at 35c. Flour dull and declined barrow, at \$6 45c. 7000 barrels; superfine at \$5 75c. 6 20; extra at \$6 45c. 75c.; choice at \$6 75c. 715; fancy at \$6 95c. 73c.; Southern at \$6 60c. 11; California at \$6 90c. 8 25. Wheat heavy, and declined 2@Sc.; sales of 38,000 bushels winter red at \$1.65@1.56. Corn firmer at an advance of lc., and stock scarce; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.20@1.22; yellow Western, \$1.25. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork nominal; new mess,

The New York Stock Market. The New York Stock Market.

NRW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks unsettled. Money active and steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 186%, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 192%; do. 1864, do., 192½; do. 1865, do., 192½; do. 60. new, 190%; do. 1967, 120%; do. 1868, 120%; lo-40s, 111%; Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouri sixes, 86%; Canton Co., 55; Cumberland preferred, 31%; New York Central, 203%; Brie, 33%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 182%; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 102%; Hilmois Central, 185; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186%; Western Union Telegraph, 36%.

-It takes the Tennessee editors a great while to cool down. One of them has just charged another with "lying infamously, hellishly, and with forty-devil power."

THE ELECTION CONTESTS. | SECOND EDITION

THE MINING DISASTER.

Two Hundred Men Locked Up in the Avondale Pit-Not One Supposed Alive-The Mine Filled with Choking Vapors-Efforts to Secure an Eptrance to the Shaft-Heartrending

GENERAL NEWS.

Scenes.

The Remains of the Late Secretary of War Lying in State-Washington in Mourning—Expressions of Sympathy from Virginia — Naval Orders.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Fearful Disaster at the Avendale Mine-Two Hundred Men Locked Up in the Bowels of the Earth-Not One Supposed to be Alive-Heartrending Scenes about the Pit. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCHANTON, Sept. 7-11 A. M .- The latest intelligence from the awful fire in the Avondale mine works up to this hour this morning holds out but very slight hopes for the safety of the two hundred or more men who have been shut up in the earth since yesterday morning. The escape of gas and choke damp precludes the possibility of any further attempt at exploration being made. Until the steam fan which is now being set up is finished, nothing can be done to aid those in the mine or ascertain if any one is living. It is feared (but no one dare express it) that not a human being is now alive within the horrible pit. Numerous theories as to their safety or death are advanced. It is asserted by some that the almost instant suffocation of Williams and Jones, who went down seventy feet last night, pronounces, beyond a doubt, the awful doom of those who are hundreds of feet below and cut off from all supplies of air.

Others assert that if the doors leading to the principal avenues and chambers were shut, the choke and fire damp could not reach them, and no gaseous matter would be generated when entirely cut off from the fire. Old and practical miners shake their heads, evidently afraid to venture a prediction of what the investigation will bring to light.

There is now no fire in the main entrance or shaft.

All possible haste is being made in getting the steam fan into position. It will be ready about 3 o'clock this afternoon, perhaps sooner. Thousands of people are flocking here. The scene of affliction among the wives and children, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers of those below is heartrending in the extreme. They have waited and watched all night, without sleep or shelter, praying for the deliverance of those most dear to them, and bewailing the awful calamity which threatens to desolate their households. Operations in neighboring mines have ceased, and a gloom pervades the whole com-

No Entrance Vet Effected to the Pit-Every Miner to be Supposed Dead. SCRANTON, Sept. 7-9 A. M.—It will be an hour yet before an entrance can be effected into the Avondale mine.

All the mining experts feel sure that every man in the mines is dead. The Steam Fan at Work-A Descent Impossible Yet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBARRE, Sept. 7-Noon.-A despatch just received here states that the steam fan is now in operation, forcing pure air into the shaft,

but the air is still so foul that no descent can be made at present. A Probable Avenue of Escape. A tunnel is being rapidly excavated from an abandoned drift to intersect with the shaft in which the men are entombed, but they will not be able to get through before 5 o'clock this

In the meantime the auxiety increases, and the scene about the mines is harrowing in the extreme. There is barely any hope of any of the men being rescued alive.

The Mining Community Horror-Stricken by the Disaster. Despatch to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7 .- The lamentable mining disaster is the universal subject of inquiry, thought, and feeling, while the whole community is thrilled to the centre with horror. The mining population, as might be expected, are more deeply and painfully touched than any other class. All work is suspended in the mines in this vicinity, and nearly the whole force of miners in the mining districts have gone to Avondale, to remain there until their brethren are brought out dead or alive.

People Flocking to the Scene. Special trains are run down from here, and no fare charged those going to Avondale, Thousands have gone from this direction alone, and the whole country is aroused, and flocking to

the scene of disaster. The Streets of Scranton.
In the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, or Hyde Park, vards of this city, the streets are thronged with vomen, relatives, and friends of the men in the Avondale pit, eagerly beseeching every person arriving from below for information, and their weeping arouses the sympathy of all spectators. Mining cannot be resumed at any of the works of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company within a week, or at least until all the funerals of the Avondale dead are over. The fact of the long and severe strike just ended adds greatly to the destitution which will

follow the calamity. The widows and orphans will number not less than six hundred. SCRANTON, Sept. 7 .- The crowd at Avondale has become so great as to interfere with the relief operation, and the free passenger trains

are necessarily suspended. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts State Republican Convention.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Senator Sumner has been invited to preside at the State Republican Convention, which meets on September 22. Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7 .- Gilbert Hall, while attempting to jump on a gravel train on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, yesterday morning, fell between the cars and had both his legs cut off. He died in a short time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Surgeon Denby has been detached from the Jamestown, and Passed Assistant Surgeon White from the Ashuelot. Both are placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Strong is ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

Remains of Secretary Rawlins. The body of Secretary Rawlins was removed to the War Department this morning, and lies in state in General Sherman's room, attended by a military guard.

Badges of Mourning. All the departments, including the Executive Mansion, are draped in mourning, and the interior of the War Department is also festooned with black and the national flags intertwined with crape. Public business is entirely suspended in the War Department and its several bureaus. The national flags over all the departments, and elsewhere throughout the city, are displayed at half past.

Sympathy and Sorrow from Virginia. Last night a telegram was received by General Williams from Governor Walker, of Virginia, expressive of the universal sorrow with which the announcement of the death of Secretary Rawlins was received in Richmond. Governor Walker, accompanied by several prominent gentlemen of Virginia, will reach Washington in time to participate in the funeral obsequies. No order has yet been issued naming the Secretary of War ad interim, but from what President Grant said last night, it is probable that General Sherman will be appointed, so as act until the vacancy in the Cabinet shall be

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7-A. M .- Cousols, 92% for money American securities flat. United States 5-20s of

American securities flat. United States 5-29s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81½. Railways cull. Krie, 23; Illinois Central, 93½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

Liverrool, Sept. 7—A. M.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 13½@13½d; Orleans, 12½d. The sales will reach 5000 bales. Corn, 38s.

London, Sept. 7—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 7—I. P. M.—Consols, 92½@93 for money and account. American securities firmer. 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81½; 10.40s, 76. Railways steady. Erie, 23¾.

Liverrool, Sept. 7—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days 17,500 quarters, of which 10,000 were American. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 10s. Pork, 109s.

Liverrool, Sept. 7—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; midding uplands, 13½d; middling Orleans, 13½@13¼d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy. Lard is flat and pork buoyant.

A Sheriff as a Stage Driver.

is flat and pork buoyant.

From the Newburg (N. Y.) Journal, Saturday Evening. This morning, at about 3 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded through our streets. Soon groups of men were seen rushing through the treet, some armed with buckets, some trying at the machines, and all evidently striving to be at the fire as soon as possible. Drifting with the current, we soon found ourselves in front of one of Mr. Smith Fancher's cottages. It was found that the house had been on fire in the lower story. Ascending the stairs, it was found that the fire was making rapid headway in the ceil-ings of the second story. After about a half hour's persistent work with buckets and pails

From the fact that the building had been fired in different places, that much of the furniture was found saturated with kerosene, and from the report that a heavy insurance had lately been effected on the contents of the building, suspiion at once fastened on the inmates. On inquiry it was found that the house was occupied by a family by the name of Johnson. No one appeared to know much about them, they having noved into the place a few months ago. family consisted of two males and three females -apparently a mother and two daughters, one on and one son-in-law. On complaint of arson made by our citizens before Dyer Brewster, justice, the family was placed under arrest.

The whole party was brought to this city this norning by Sheriff Tuthill and locked up in the Newburg jail for further examination. Sheriff Tuthill had quite a load of passengers in his stage this morning—the five Johnsons. The Sheriff officiated as driver, conductor, officer, and all hands. He took the precaution to iron the two male Johnsons: the ladies gave him no trouble, and all chatted gaily together on their The Sheriff asked the male Johnsons what there was in this charge against them. 'Oh," replied he, "we shall all know more about it when the examination comes off. Sheriff made no further remarks on that head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph.)

The weekly statement of the banks shows considerable improvement. There is a general increase, save in loans, which show a contraction to the amount of \$152,280. Deposits have augmented \$454,473 and legal-tenders \$55,492. The falling off in the loans in the face of increased deposits is due to the increase of indebtedness from other banks to the amount of \$853,998. This latter is an unusual feature, and for the time being it is an unusual feature, and for the time being limits their ability to aid local enterprises. The clearings show an increase of nearly \$6,000,000. This is the most favorable bank return for several weeks and indicates considerable activity in the money cur

rent to and from the interior.

There is no material change in the rates for loans

o days' paper.
The Gold market continues unsettled. Sales opened at 137, and declined to 136%, closing firm at

Third street to-day, and there is very little change in prices since yesterday. The Stock market showed a fair degree of animation, and prices, with but few exceptions, were without essential change. State loans were quiet, with sales of the second series at 106%, and the new the new issues at 1011 @10124, with 97 bid for

Reading Railroad was less active, and declined selling at 48%; Pennsylvania Raliroad was taken 57%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56@56%; and Mineniil Railroad at 58%. 35 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 38% for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

Nothing was done in Capal stocks. 37 was offered for Lehigh Navigation; and 48 for Schuyikill Navigation preferred.

gation preferred.

Coal shares were neglected. The only transactions in Bank shares was in Me-Passenger Hailway stocks were inactive. -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

1	Gold quotations as follows:-	
1	10°00 A. M187 10°85 A. M136%	
1	10.08 "	13
1	10-20 "	ь
1	10-22 4	
١	10.27 "	1
1	10 08 1 136 1 1 00 1 136 2 10 20 1 136 2 11 01 1 136 2 10 20 1 136 2 11 01 1 136 2 11 01 1 136 2 11 01 1 136 2 11 02 1 136 2 11 02 1 136 2 11 03 1 136 2 11 030 1 136 2 12 07 P. M. 136 3 12 07	
ı	MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third	
1	street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:	
٦	_U. S. 68 of 1881, 1223/@122%; do. 1862, 1223/@1223/;	
d	do, 1864, 121 1/ (@122; do, 1865, 122 1/ (@122 1/; do, 1865,	1
1	new, 120%@120%; do, 1867, new do, 120%@120%; do,	1
J	1868, 1201/62120%; do. 58, 10-408, 1111/6111%; U. S.	
	30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110@110%; Due Comp. Int.	13
1	Notes, 191; Gold, 188 %@186%; Silver, 181 %@188 %.	ы
1	JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as	г
٦	follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1221/681121/; 5-20s of 1862.	
1	1921/@1921/; do., 1864, 1913/@1921/; do., Nov., 1865,	
1	199%@199%; do., July, 1865, 190%@190%; do. 1867.	
١	190 4 @ 120 %; do., 1868, 190 4 @ 120 %; 10-408, 111 % @	
ł	111%; Currency 68, 110%@110%. Gold, 186%.	1

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

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market to-day :--

From the N. Y. Herald. "The easier condition of the banks at the close "The easier condition of the banks at the close last week allayed the apprehensions of borrowers for the money market this week, and hence there was a general deferment of engagements until late in the day, when under the combined demand and as an echo to the uneasiness in London and Paris there was sudden activity and the rate on call was sharp 7 per cent., particularly on mixed collaterals, Government bonds were supplied at 6 to 7. Commercial paper was in somewhat better request, but rates ranged as formerly quoted, viz.:—From 9 to 12 per cent. Lenders are getting into the habit more generally of making time loans on collaterals for periods ranging from thirty to ninety days, at the full legal rate, the broker making his own terms as to the commission.

to the commission.

"This class of transactions checks, to some extent, the negotiation of paper, and is now preferred by many lenders. As to the course of the money market in the ensuing few weeks much speculation is indulged in, but the impression is general that it will require artificial means to ren der it active to stringency. The demand from the West and South stringency. The demand from the West and South must come sooner or later, but the expectation of it is so largely discounted that the market will doubt-tless glide to tightness almost imperceptibly. The bear cliques are reported to have get together to-day to organize a pool for the withdrawal of \$5,000,000 of greenbacks from circulation, and thus precipitate a break in stocks, bonds, and gold so, co., see of greenbacks from circulation, and thus precipitate a break in stocks, bonds, and gold. Those who claim to speak from a knowledge of Secretary Boutwell's policy say that while on the one hand he will endeavor to market our crops to Europe at the most remunerative prices, he will keep our local money market well supplied with currency for the promotion of our metropolitan business.

business.
"The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer "The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer at the close, not from any better demand, but though a sudden indisposition on the part of drawers to make more bills. Rates were nominal, the extreme range for sterling and francs being as follows:

—Sterling, sixty days, commercia', 107@107%; good to prime bankers', 108@108%; short sight, 108%@109; francs, long and short, 5.27%45.18%.

"The effect of the foreign news upon Government securities was witnessed in their rather sharp decline in the home market, The 62s went off to 122% and the '67s to 120%. It is suspected that the Jewish holiday of New Year was taken advantage of in Frankfort to depress the market there in the interest.

Frankfort to depress the market there in the interest of houses having American connections and inte-rested in both gold and bonds. Certain it is that the decline in Frankfort was much greater than in Londecline in Frankfort was much greater than in London, the exchange of which city is more phiegmatic and less susceptible to violent speculative movements. The '67s in the latter place went off only to \$1, the decline being only one-half as much as in the German city. The yielding here was a large one, however, when it is considered that the market should have been sustained by purchases which were made on foreign account early in the day before the 'break' abroad and when gold was at 1374@1374, the double transaction of selling the bonds in London and the gold here affording a good margin of profit. The following were the closing street prices don and the gold here affording a good margin of profit. The following were the closing street prices this evening, the market being steady:—United States 68, 1881, registered, 122½@122½; do. do., coupon, 122½@122½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122½@122½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121½@122; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121½@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120½@120½; do. do. coupon, 1867, 120½@120½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120½@120½; do. do., coupon, 111½@111½; currency bonds, 110½@111½; do. do., coupon, 111½@111½; currency bonds, 110½@111½;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7 .- The Flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5.56@6 for superfine; \$5:50@6 for extras; \$6:50@7-75 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.25@7.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.75@7.75 for Ohio do. do; and \$8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality; also 1000 barrels Redstone, Eagle Mills, and Spring

There is less firmness in the Wheat market, but a good inquiry for prime lots. Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$145@154; 3000 bushels prime Delaware do. at \$155@157; and 12,000 bushels Western do. for export on private terms. Rye sells at \$115@118 for Western and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels sold at the former rate. Corn is quiet. Sales of yellow at \$1:18@1:20; and 6000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 14621 16. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-

rels wood-bound Western sold on private terms.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 7.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 26 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetason & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to M. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayllower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Abbie Ellen, Oroutt, & days from Belfast, Me.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, 8 days from New York, Brig Abbie Watson, Allen, 4 days from Providence.

Brig Annandale, Warren, 9 days from Boston.

Schr William and James, Outten, 6 days from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albright & Co.

Schr Lyra, Paschall, 14 days from Calais, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Clara Jane, McAllop, 10 days from Boston, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Clara Jane, McAllop, 10 days from Boston, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Chariotte Fish, Thomas, from Portland, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Glara, Mulford, from Danversport.

Schr Morning Light, Iroland, from Norwich.

Schr Reading RE. No. 49, Robinson, from New Haven.

Schr Geo. Hotelikiss, Rackett, from Pawtneket.

Schr F St. Clair Edwards, Iroland, from Boston.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Cares, from Boston.

Schr H. a Trudell, Barrett, from Boston.

Schr Greenland, Parker, from Providence.

Schr Sahwa, Kelly, from New York.

Schr Shwa, Kelly, from New York.

Schr Shwa, Kelly, from New York.

Schr R. H. Huntley, Niekerson, from New Bedford.

Schr Alexander, Baker, from Derby, Ct.

Schr Alexander, Baker, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesspeake, Merrinew, from Haltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Econing Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, Sept. 6.—Five barges leave intow to sight for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to night, asstward:

Obarles; Wm. Petrie: Fannie; H.S. Armstrong; A. C. Charles; Wm. Petrie: Fannie; H.S. Armstrong; A. C. Conde; J. H. Davis; Yoong James; and Mary Morrow, all with coal, for New York.

PEHLADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 7.—The barge G. R. Burritt, with grain, left last night for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charles-Barque Washington, Hauschildt, hence, at Cuxhaven th uit. 24th ult.
Brigs Olive and Nuevitas, hence, at Boston 3d inst.—the
Olive sailed again.
Brig Essex, Bleeper, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Casex, Bleeper, hence for Boston, sailed from
Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr J, W, Maitland, Leighton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.