EUROPE.

A Slight to an English Princess.

Paris (July) Correspondence of the London Star. Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cowley, and attended by Lady Metville and the gentlemen in waiting on the Prince, went to Versailles to visit the galleries as well as he Chareau of Trianon. You will naturally conclude that the Frince and Princess being the hosts of our Ambassacor, his Excellency took them to Versailles in one of his carriages, by the splendid road thither which, crossing the Bois de Boulogne, St. Cloud, and Ville d'Avray, forms one of the most charm-

Ville d'Avray, forms one of the most charming drives that can be imagined.

It occupies but one hour, and conveys an enchanting idea of the environs of Paris. Not so, however; whether his Excellency's horses were ill, or the coachman attacked by the threatened enidemic, the fact is their Royal Highnesses travelled like common mortals per railway Rive crotte Rue St. Lazare. But what is still more astonishing, and, which not only startled the inhabitants of Verseilles, but not a little hurt the pride of the English residents of little hurt the pride of the English residents of that town, was to see the English Ambassador call two of the cabs whose dirty pink and blue calico linings are so well known, and whose broken-kneed Rosinantes are the constant

subject of jeer among the street boys.

It was, however, in one of those dirty, roughgoing vehicles that the daughter of our Queen was driven through the city of Louis XIV, first to partake of a meagre luncheon at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and then to the palace of the Grand Roi. The Princess, when she found her-self seated in this cab, must have felt inclined to exclaim with the Doge of Venice, when he visited the palace in the time of Louis XIV:-"Ce qui m'etonne les plus c'est de m'y voir." do the justice to the Preject to assert that a tele gram despatched on the pariy leaving Paris would have secured the presence of a more reliable vehicle than a hackney cab at the Ver-

Approaching Marriage of the Princess Degmar.

Paris (July 19) Correspondence of the London Star. The approaching marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the heir apparent of all the Russias is much talked of in Paris satons. An eye-witness relates the following details of the parting scene between her and the late Cesarewitch. The young Princess had been summoned at his express wish, and arrived, accompanied by the Queen, her mother, and the Prince Royal of Denmark. She was dressed in white, and as she arrived at the station excited the deepest sympathy from the immense crowd who awaited her arrival, anxious to catch a glimpse of her features; but this was impossible, as she hurried away rapidly to the Villa Herber. She was at once led to the dying Cesarewitch, and she knelt by his side, sobbing bitterly. He had been senseless; but in the white kneeling figure he suddenly recollected his fiancee, drew her towards him, and, murmuring some words, inaudible save to her, kissed her forehead.

Then, as one might read of in a novel, he took

the Princess' hand, and, without again speaking, placed it in that of his brother Alexander, which act on was at once interpreted by the family as signifying his wish that his brother should bestow on her the throne his own death would deprive her of. From that moment Princess Dagmar did not quit the death chamber till the Grand Duke had breathed his last. She closed his eyes and imprinted a parting kiss on his forehead, and thenceforth the Imperial tamily considered her as one of themselves. Her stay at Nice lasted but forty-cight hours. The present Cesarewitch is in character a complete contrast to his charming and deplored brother. Imperious and domineering, he is by no mean popular, and has inherited not a little of the temperament of the family,

Concerning this scandal, which has been in-

dustriously furthered by Funch, the London cor-respondent of the Boston Advertiser says:-"The sole pretext for this ruthanly attack is the fact that the Queen has a favorite servant, and prefers his services to those of the others. As from her peculiar position the Queen is open to any insinuations of this kind that the malicious choose to fling out, and can make no reply, periodicals like Punch—which exist but to flatter the coxcombries of the Guards and of the silly fops about town—have the satisfaction of producing some sort of sensation by this sort of ribaldy; but in people of taste and character only intense disgust is inspired. I have tracked the scanda: as far as I can, seeking the authority of it those who are the most active in pur veying it, and I find that it rests upon incidents of the commonest occurrence. It is pure slander, though it gives deep pain to the object of it, and adds to the distress of one who, in her solitary greatness, should possess the sympathies of

Curiosities of the Marriage Service.

A clergyman in Hampshire, England, writes:-It you had married as many couples as I have you would be aware that it is not only when German princes appear at the hymeneal altar in that novelties in pronunciation occur, and foreign matter is introduced in marriage service. In my parish it is quite the fashion for the man in giving the ring say to the woman, "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I thee and thou." To which strange trio he pertinaciously adheres, in spite of all my endeavors to correct the text. One man who could not read, but had taken praiseworthy pains to learn his part beforehand had perfectly mastered what he was taught, only unlucking his "coach" had blundered upon the baptismal instead of the matrimonial service. so when interrogated as to taking the woman to be his wedded wife, the bridegroom stoutly affirmed, "All this I steadfastly believe," The women are usually better up in this part of the Prayer Book than the men; but one day a bride (taught in a Government school, startled me making the extraordinary vow to take her sband 'to 'ave and to 'old from this day forth't for betterer horse for richerer power in siggerness else love energies and to bay." What meaning this marvellous tarrago conveyed to her mind it is beyond the power of mine to

London and Liverpool Markets Wed-nesday's Report

[By the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.] LONDON MONEY MARET.-LONDON, Wednesday, August 1.-Consols closed at 881 for money Illinois Central Railroa i, 64@65.

American Securities. -The latest sales re-

ported are United States Five-twenties, 684.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,

AUGUST 1.—The Cotton Market to-day has ruled steady; sales of 10,600 bales.

Condition of the Great Ocean Cable of Wednesday—Telegram from Mr. Field.

HEART'S CONTENT, August I, 11 A. M., vis Aspy Bay, August 2.—To the Associated Press;— We are new receiving messages through the Atlantic cable at the rate of over twelve and a half words per minute.

All the electricians are delighted with the per feetly distinct character of the signals through the cable.

There were twelve messages received at the New York telegraph office for Europe yesterday (Thursday), for which the sum of \$1313 in gold

-A gentleman in from Idaho reports that the mines of that country are being rapidly

CANADA.

Arrest of Lamirande, the Absconding French Cashier-Public Reception to General Barry-Emancipation Day.

MONTREAL, August 2 .- Lamirande, the cashier MONTREAL, August 2.—Lamirande, the cashier of the Bank of France at Poitiers, who escaped from New York by the alleged drugging of the United States Deputy Marshal, was apprehended yesterday at La Prairie, about ten miles from this city, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. After his escape, Melin, a French detective, came to Montreal, believing that the fugitive would come to Canada.

Melin put himself in communication with Chief of Police Benton, who detailed two of his most intelligent detectives, Bouchard and Cutlin, to work the case up. A day or two ago a vague rumor reached them that Lamirande was lurking about the vicinity of Montreal. On being taken into custody the prisoner denied his identity, but was recognized by the clerk of the lawyer who had been employed for the prosecution in

New York.
His examination before a magistrate has just closed, and he has been remanded to the fail. He is claimed from the State under the French extradition treaty, and the question is likely to arise whether the French authorities will claim him directly from the Canadian Government. Major General Barry is to nave a public recep-

tion here to-morrow, when the entire garrison will parade on the Champs de Mars, by order of Major General Sir James Lindsay. General Barry will be escorted to the war plain by Mayor Starnes. After the review he will lunch at the St. James or Jacque: Cartier Club, and in the afternoon will hold a reception at the St. Law-

The colored population of this city and the adjoining towns spiritedly celebrated emancipation in the West Indies here last night.

His Grace Dr. Fulford, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan Lord Bishop of Montreal, and Lady Fulford sail in the Hiberniun to-morrow from Quebec for England.

Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament-The Late Fracas in the House-Dismissal of the Case and Reprimend of La Jois-Ibs Beturn of General Napier to England-The Fenians, Etc.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 2 .- The case of La Joie, the editor who had the fracas with Dorion, came up before Parliament to-day. The prisoner was placed at the bar, and allowed to make a statement; the principal point of which was that Dorion gave the first blow. The case was then dismissed, with a reprimand from the Speaker of the House to La Joie.

Great disatistaction still exists over the result of the campaign on the Niagara frontier. The return of General Napier to England is associated with the campaign of the campaign of the same of the campaign of the Niagara frontier.

ciated with the matter, and it is allowed that he had been recalled for incompetency. Another Fenian invasion is looked for in the fall, and already preparations are making to call out the volunteers, in order to meet the coming emergency. Colonel Peacock, of Riagway notoriety, is now the commander of the forces in Western Canada, because of the recall of Napier.

Another Fenian Movement Against Canada-General Dick Taylor to be Commander-In Chief.

OTTAWA, August 2.-Information has reached the Government that a second Fenian move ment against Canada will soon take place, General Dick Taylor to command in chief. It is thought that the next struggle will be a severe one. War with the United States is not unlikely as things look .- N. Y. Heraid.

MURDER AT FORT SCHUYLER.

DIERS IN NEW YORK HARBOR-A CITIZEN BEATEN ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MUR-

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a party of soldiers from Fort Schuyler, consisting of Sergeant John Doran, Corporal Thomas Fitz-gerald, and privates Michael J. Canty, Michael Martin, and Charles and John C. Burke, brothers, broke into the house of Alexander Eiliott, in the town of Westchester, Westchester county, and Thomas Fitzgerald deliberately shot a young woman named Ellen Hicks through the body.

She lived until about six o'clock, unconscious most of the time. The young lady was standing in the door of her own house in com pany with her sister, having been alarmed by the soldiers breaking into their house, as well as the house of their aunt who lived in the next house. She was shot through the body with a heavy musket balt, the ball entering in front and passing out her back. She immediately fell to the floor, pulling her sister down with her.

Muskets were placed at the breasts of other: of the family, and threats were made to shoot them, but the threats were not carried into exe-

cution. The soldiers then left for home.

At about 11 o'clock in the evening there had been a difficulty with Mr. Alexander Elliott at a tavern near by, which, though threatening vio-lence, resulted only in words, and Elliot left for He was pursued by the party, attacked, and his left arm broken with a bar of iron in the hands of one of his assailants. They had no guns with them at this time. They left him lying in the road and went to the fort. Elliott

About 1 o'cleck they returned to his hous and demanded admittance, threatening to kill him. He escaped from the house, jumping from an upper window. He snatched a gun from the hands of one of the soldiers standing in front of his house, and ran for his life; two of the soldiers chazed him down the road and across some fields towards the Westchester creek; El-Hott, outrunning them, waded into the creek and swam across, when he aroused some of the people living there, and messengers were imme diately sent to the Tremont Station of mounted

police and to the Harlem Station House. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning they were all arrested, except Fitzpatrick, and he was arrested about 11 o'clock, and they were all locked up until the arrival of the Coroner, who had been sent for. The Coroner arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and empanelled a jury. The testimony taken showed that Fitz-gerald deliberately soot Miss Hicks, and that the other men were accessories to the killing. and the jury, after a deliberation of about filteen minutes, returned a verdict to that effect. The Coroner then committed them for the action of the grand jury of Westchester county.

Fitzgerald, on being asked by the Coroner (Oliver, of Morrisania) it he had anything to say, said that if he shot the lady he did so with no intent to kill or shoot her; he fired without any deliberate aim. The rest denied any complicity with the affair —N. Y. World.

-Lamirande, the runaway Cashier of the Bank of Politers, has at last, we hear, been arrested in Canada. It appears that since his escape from the custody of the Deputy-Marsha in New York, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, the counsel of the French Government have been making continual efforts to recapture him. They had him traced from place to place, and received on Wednesday, from one of their clerks whom they had sent to Canada, a despatch announcing that Lamirande had been arrested near Montreal.

-It is reported in one of the foreign journals that between Pardubitz and Prague the Prussians took an imperial manufactory of tobacco, con taining 3,800 000 pounds of tobacco, and 27,000, 000 pounds of cigars, which would give fifteen pounds of tobacco and 108 cigars to every Prusdan soldier, estimating the army at 250,000 men. A correspondent suggests that in consequence of this the conflict will end in smoke.

-Round wells are coming into fashion again.

MEXICO.

Another Invasion of Senora from Lower California - American Officers in the Expedition-Santa Anna's Estates Sequestrated-A Beceiver Appointed to Take Care of the Property for Maximilian, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2 .- A San Diego letter says General Vega, with two hundred and fifty men and ample supplies, sailed from All Saint's Bay, Lower California, July 20, supposed to be destined to some port in Sonora. A sufficient number of American officers accompany the expecition to command five thousand troops, which are to be organized in Sonora.

Confiscation of Santa Anna's Estate. The Imperial Government of Mexico has ordered the sequestration of Santa Anna's

domains by decree, as follows:-We, Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, decree: - Article 1. There shall be appointed a receiver to

tase an inventory of the property which Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna pessesses wi hin the limits of the empire Article 2, said receiver shall keep an exact account of the revenues yielded by such property, and shall make do out of said revenues for safe keeping, without deducting any sums except such as, with the approbation of this trovernment, shall be a lotted to the members of Santa Anna's family actually residing within the territory of the empire. Article 3. No contract having relation to the said

property shall have the lorce of law without the written approbation of said receiver.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the Our Minister of the Interior as execution of the present decree to yen at the Paiace, in Mexico, the 12th of July, Maximilian.

By order of the Emperor.

JOSE SALAZAR ILARREGUI, Minister of the Interior. How Maximilian's Debt to France Can be Paid-Extract of a Letter of M. Dronyn de Lhuys to the French Minister in

Mexico. * * * The Government of the Emperor (Napoleon) thinks that the simpler and least burdensome plan for the Mexican Government (to secure French interests) is to hand over to France the custom houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico, or of such other ports as may be judged convenient. Half of the revenue of these shall be appropriated to the payment of our three per cent, interest in Mexican claimsestimated at two hundred and thirty millions principal—and the remainder to be held as a partial security for the interest due to the holders of the bonds of 1864 and 1865, * * *

Condition of Affairs at Tampico, Mon-terey, and Matamoras, Etc.

New ORLEANS, August 2 .- Advices from Tampico report that city well fortified, and pre-pared for an attack from the Liberals. The French were fortifying Monterey. Mutamoras was quiet, and trade in the valley of the Rio Grande had been resumed.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

Another Spanish Fleet Proceeding to the Pacific-The War to be Resumed-I'm Thousand Troops to Occapy the Chincha Islands - Satisfaction and Guano Demanded-Formidable Ironclads on their Way to Valparaise and Callag-Sailing of Part of the Firet from Havana, Etc.

HAVANA, July 28 .- The Tetuan is destined for the Pacific, so say the letters received from Spain, and it is added that a force of ten thouand to twelve thousand men is to be sent out from Cadiz to take formal possession of the Chincha Islands. leave this port to-day, or shortly after, for the same destination. She is quite ready to sail, and the Admiralty have found great difficulty in tilling all applications made, from common sailors upwards, to serve on board of said

The detective police are said to have received strict orders to make all possible search for prohibited papers and pamphlets of a seditious nature. It is said that some "Cuban bonds," guaranteed by the Chilians, have been selzed on

the person of a foreigner at Nuovitas.

The New Spanish Fleet.
The Spanish fleet which is to take the place of that of Admiral Nunez in the Pacific, will be

1	composed of the following vessels:-
	IRON-CLAD.
	Guns Horse Power. Tetuan41 1000 STEAM FRIGATES.
	Navas de Tolosa
	TRANSPORTS.

Four transports, names unknown, carrying ten of twelve thousand intantry.

To this force will be added such of the fleet o Admiral Nunez, now at Rio Janoiro, as will be found fit to resume active duty.-N. Y. Herald.

The Fish Exhibition in France. A correspondent of the Pail Mall Gazette writes

of the exhibition of fishes at Arcachon, France: "France numbers 193 exhibitors in products, and 241 in instruments. Of foreign exhibitors, French colonies reckon 23; Belgium, 26 Holland, 24; Great Britain, 23; Austria, 2; Hanover, 1; Sweden and Norway, 10; Turkey, 1; Soain, 12; Denmark, 1; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 2; Plesse Carsel, 1; the United States, 1; Chine, 1; one exhibited from the United States, 1; China, 1; one exhibitor frequently contributing a great variety of articles.

The scheme of the arrangement has been to class the objects under three heads, viz.; Products, Instruments, and Writings. Products and instruments are divided into such classes as those of fresh and those of salt water; and these again are divided according as the fish are taken by ordinary fishery or are reared and cultivated artificially. Benind the Exposition is a long range of aquaria, well supplied with salt water, and stocked with a considerable variety of fish, shell-fish, sea anemones, and many beautiful and curious objects. these again is a range of tanks built of brick-work and cement. These are of various depths, and are for the illustration of the different kinds of salt water culture which are so largely prosecuted in France, but at present only one tank is occupied. It contains specimens of ovsters of various ages, from d'Arcachon principally, and from Rochelle. Unfortunately the weather at the present time is so oppressively hot in the south of France that the transmitting and keeping alive of specimens is not a very easy matter; and it is to be feared that this part of the plan will hardly be developed to the extent that was originally intended. The oysters displayed are many of them on the tiles taken from the imperial Parc of Lahillon, which are quite a marvel to behold. being so thickly packed with oysters all over that the tiles are not visible; two or three dred oysters of from one to two years old are fixed upon one tile of about sixteen or seventeen inches long, and seven or eight wide. And these are not mere specimen tiles, by any means, having been fished up from the beds when the

HAIR.—An auction of hair of young girls who have taken the veil was recently held at a convent in Paris, when eight hundred and ninety pounds of hair was sold for £1200. "Live" hair commands a larger price than "graveyard hair," or that taken from the dead.

water was three feet over them."

THE NEW OR EANS RIOT.

Accounts from Uniz m .- The Rebit Instigators of the Massacre-More Trouble Anticipated-Thream to Mob the Loyal Southern Delegate Convention -Feeling Against the President, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 2 .- Leading citizens om New Orleans, arrived here to-day, state the endition of attairs there is very much worse ban represented. Dr. Hare, mentioned killed, is Dr. William H. Hare, an Englishman by birth, a resident of New Orleans for the past thirty-live years, always a leading Union man. Affred Shaw, ex-Sheruf of the Parish of Orleans, Dr. Hare, and the Hon. S. S. Fish reported dead, are all active members of Orient Lodge of

I have met a centleman who on Sunday held a consultation with most of the men killed and wounded, and they all agreed that there was no tolence to be feared, believing that they would be arrested, and then the question as to their right to hold the Convention would be tested by law. The only man of the Corvention who anticipated trouble was Dr. Dostie, killed. He did not look for such lawless action by the Mayor. No preparation was made for this sort of a demonstration by the conventioners. Had there been, the results would not have been so one sided.

At the meeting to be held on the 12th of August to send delegates to the September Loyalist Convention, a repetition of the late scenes are anticipated. Attorney-General Herron, now in charge of the State, says there shall be no such meeting, and Mayor Monroe is swearing in all the thugs as a special torce for police duty

The 1700 original free colored people propose to co-operate with the Unionists in their coming meeting, but desire to send no colored delegates There is no reason for doubting that, should Mayor Monioe inaugurate another riot, the ball

will roll into every district South.

The excitement between the loyal whites, colored citizens, and Rebels through the South is intense. President Johnson is held responsi-ble for this state of affairs from his indulgence of leading Rebels. His instructions to Mayor Monroe, his taking the Government of Louisiana out of the hands of the proper officials and be stowing it upon the Attorney-General, have con-spired to shake the latth of Unionists South in his loyalty. There is in New Orleans but a bat-talion of colored troops and a company of the lst Regulars, with not a single beld piece. information of the riot is to be obtained at the White House, the War Department, or army headquarters. The residence in this quarter is taken as ominous. There is worse news than that already made public.—N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from General N. P. Banks.

General Banks has written the following letter relative to the cause of the New Orleans riot:-

Washington, D. C., August 1.—To the editor of the National Republican.—Sir:—A communication published in your journal this morning, signed "William H. C. King," gives an incorrect representation of the condition of affairs and Orleans. Its intemperate tone discloses and deteats its purpose. Nevertheless, knowing the history to which it refers, I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion it is unjust to the loyal men of Louisiana, and unworthy of eredit. The convention was the ostensible, and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjourn-

There were other causes of offense than the were, and had been, firm supporters of the Covernment, and decided opponents of its nemies. They were, therefore, The wounds indicted upon the body of Dr. Dostie will show, by their number and result, the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him we'l. No country ever gave birth to a more unseitish man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies country. The unseen hand that smote him was that which applied the torch to the city of New York, and by which Lincoln tell. His death will be avenged; and in tais, as in all trials of good men, the blood of the murtyrs will be the sustenance of the church.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, etc., N. P. Banks.

Despatch from General Sheridan. In order that the following from General Sheridan be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the

disturbances commenced in that city:-NEW OBLEANS, 1'30 P. M., August 1, 1866.-To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C .: - You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met there on the 30th, for, as it is alteged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were pollucal agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the de-partment; but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded.

Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I pelieve the sentiment of the general community is greatly scandalized at this unnecessary and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

Major-General Comman ling.

From the Chicago Tribvne, Republican. The Western States will stand by Congress at the polls this fall, as they stood by the Union during the war. The eyes of the renegades will be regaled by election returns in October and

Estimate of Republican Majorities.

November running thus:-...... 40,000 indiana, for the Congressional policy...... 10.000 Kansas, for the Congressional policy....... 10,000

These are the very lowest estimates that any well-posted politician will make. The probabili-ties are that the actual Republican majorities will far exceed those. Thurlow Weed will dis cover that his "conservative elements of both p ties" consist of nothing but Concerheads, and a handful of venal wretches like himself, who have been a curse to the Republican party ever since they joined it; and that after they have deserted to the enemy's camp, there will ren ain two million five hundred thousand un purchasable, "unterrified" voters, who sweep the Copper-Johnson crew like chaff before

—The following answer is recorded of the Empress Eugenie to a Marshal who expressed to her his admiration for the courage she had displayed during her visit to the cholera patients at Amiens:—"Monsieur, c'est notre maniere d'aller au feu."—("Sir, it is our way of going

THIRD EDITION | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, August 3. Important War Orders—The Military Academy—The Bounty Board.

The following important orders have just been issued by the Secretary of War:-

WAE DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 36, 1856.—Ordered, That the Chief of Eugineers be and he is nereby relieved from duty as the Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and that he turn over all books, records, and papers relating to the Academy to the Adjutant-General of the army. General Schriver, Inspector-General, is assigned to the charge of the same as the Inspector of the Military Academy until further orders, and, by direction of the President, is assigned to duty according to his brevet or Major General.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. Townsend.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.— Ordered, That the act to equalize bounties, ap proved July 28, 1866, be reterred to Major-General E. S. Canby, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General United States Army; and Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchan, Colonel 1st United States In antry, to prepare and submit rules and regulations in conformity with the act, and to carry into effect its provisions.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. The Astatic Squadron.

Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding Asiatic squadron, has established his headquarters on board steamer Hartford, in Hong Kong harbor. The health of his command is reported good. There is no cholera in the fleet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of a Celebrated Citizen—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BALTIMORE, August 3 .- Mr. William F. Dalrymple, a well-known citizen, and formerly a largo banker, died suddenly yesterday.

Both wings of the Union party are appointing large delegation to the Conservative National Convention to be held in Philadelphia. An immense number of Baltimoreans and other Marylanders will be present.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Rebel Reconstruction in Arkansas-No Hopes for the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment - Letter from Governor Murphy.

Washington, August 2.—Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, in writing to D. H. Bingham, indors-ing the call of the Union Convention, dated July 26, states that there is not a paper in Little Bock that will publish the call, and but one in the whole State in the interest of loyal men. At our election in August the Rebel element will have full control, excepting, perhaps, in a few northwestern counties. The feeling towards Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of the Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. The industrious classes are being a little disaffected towards their late leavers. Their tone is so venemous and disloyal that they begin to fear their success will bring to the future the scenes of the past, We just hear of the ratification of the Consutu tional amendment by the Tennessee Legislature. and hail it as an omen that the measure will become a law. I would have called a session of the Arkansus Legislature had it been possible to have procured a quorum, but from deaths, resignations, and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much as the Legislature to be elected will be chosen from Rebels who have done good service in the war. Everything I can do to unite the Union sentiment of the South will be done .- N. Y.

"toot" of the locomotive, and the gyrations o the a ms of conductors by day, or lanterns by night, are about as intelligible to most people as first-class Choctaw. Their signification is as

One Whistle-"Down brakes," Two Whistles-"Off brakes." Three Whistles-"Back up."

Continuous Whistles-"Danger." A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down. A sweeping parting of hands on level of eye is a signal to "go ahead."

A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, "to stop." A beckoning motion of one hand, to "back. A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a ignal for "starting;" swung at right angles or crossways the track, "to stop," swung in scircle, "back the train."

A red flag waved upon the track must b regarded as a signal of danger. So of other denals given with energy Hoisted at a station, is a signal for a train to

Stuck up by the roadside, it is a signal of danger on the track ahead. Carried unfuried upon an engine, is a warning

that another engine or train is on its way. DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN. - The Hon Ellas B. Holmes died at Brockport, Monroe county, on Tuesday. Mr. Holmes was born in Fletcher, Vt., in May, 1807, and commenced life as a teacher. At the age of twenty he came to Monroe county, studied law, and was ad-mitted to practice in 1830. Subsequently he

entered into business pursuits, was a contractor upon public works, etc., and accumulated a

large amount of property. In 1844, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was re-elected in 1846. He leaves two sons and a daughter.—New York Commercial Advertiser. JOAN OF ARC.-The Emperor Napoleon has

ur; subscribed ten thousand france towards the erection of a monument to Joan of Arc, and the restoration of the donjon tower at Rouen, where she was tortured.

-The Cabinet of President Johnson now con sists of the following political elements:-Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, ecretary of the Interior, . Augrney-General. . Postmaster-General, . ecretary of War. Secretary of the Navy, Democrat

-Here is something to make ladies stare. Andy writing from Paris says: - 'You can buy in Paris a good summer silk for six francs a yarddollar and twenty cents. Kid gloves, which we give a dollar, are fifty cents in Paris, and at Naples 20 or 30 cents; \$2:50 gloves with us are here \$1 a pair! Fix months ago, in America, coarse flannel was 50 or 75 cents a yard; here it is 18 or 20. A point lace collar and cuffs, for which at home we pay \$25, are here \$12."

—General Halleck and staff arived at Ruby city, Idaho, on the 1st ultime.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ¿

Friday, August 3, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn ing, but prices continue steady. In Government bonds there is less doing. Old 5-20s sold at 1084; and 10-40s at 99. 1091 was bid for 68 of 1881; and 1044 for 7.30s. State and City loans are rather firmer. Pennsylvama 5s sold at 93; and new City 6s at 971@971, the latter rate an advance of 1.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 1200 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@324, an advance of #: Reading at 551@56, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 563, no change; Catawissa preferred at 38@384, a decline of 4; and Lehigh Valley at 641, a slight advance; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 38% for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 181; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 65 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 54% for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 85 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 651 tor City: 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Cauat shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 354 for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preterred. 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1484; 11 A. M., 1471; 12 M., 148; 1 P. M., 1471.

-The New York Tribune this morning says :-"Money is refused by some houses at 3 per cent, from banks, and 4 per cent, loans are being paid off. For call loans the quotation is 3@5 per cent. In commercial paper little doing, Best names are scarce, and can be used at low rates. The abundance of money among stock houses is stimulating speculation rapidly, and before August closes prices promise to show a great improvement. The buyers thus far are mainly young and not over-strong houses, and they have full control of the market. Most of the old brokers are disposed to be cautious, and prefer to see August well advanced before loading themselves with stocks."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South

October, 1864... 11 Dec., 1864... 10 May. 1865... 8 Angust, 1865.... Sept., 1865.... October, 1835.... The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation r the week ending Tons. Cost. for the week ending August 2, 1866, was:-

Increase for the week...... 8 654 10

Tonnage for this season to Aug. 2, 1865. . . . 743 486 04

Corresponding week last year.....

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, August 3 .- The Flour Market to-day was very dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at \$6.871@ 7.50 P bbl. for superfine, \$7.50@8 50 for old extras, \$9 75@11 for Northwestern extra family, \$10@11 25 for l'ennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$12@ 13 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

in Wheat but little doing, and the offerings are very small; sales of 1600 onshels fair new Delaware red at \$250-a decline of 50 \$9 bushel. Nothing doing in white. Eye continues very quiet. We quote Pennsylvania at \$1, and Western at 90@96c. The receipts and stocks of Corn are trifling, and the demand limited; sales of yellow at 93c., and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 89@90c. Oats remain as last quoted; small sales of new Deiaware at 54@55c., and old Western at 50@53c.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at 885 & ton.

There is a limited demand for Cloverseed, but there is little or none here. We quote at \$6.50@7 P 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling at \$8:45.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales or Pennsy vanua at \$2.23@2 24, and Ohio at \$2 29.

-A young girl in Indianapolis took a terrible revenge upon an elder sister for a fancied injury. Procuring a stick of nitrate of silver at a drug store, she dissolved it in her sister's wash pitcher. The young lady performed her morning ablutions, and was horrsted in the course of the morning to find that her hands had turned as brown as those of a mulatto. A look at the glass revealed the alarming fact that her face was the same color. It will be some time before she turns white again. The younger sister says she will not do so again.

-A lady app eared the other night at a concert in the Champs Elysees, in a black and white muslin dress (the Prus sian colors) embroidered all over with needle-guns, and with Prussian soldiers mowing down Austrians with the murderous weapon; and the little cockade which now serves as a substitute for a bonnet was trimmed with aiguillettes of the needle-gun

The stiff waterfalls, which all women dislike but have submitted to, are to be replaced by divers braids or bunches of puffs or curls, worn usually in a net much higher upon the head

than formerly. -W. H. Russell, who witnessed the fight from the Tower of Koniggratz, had his head cut open in the retreat, and narrowly escaped capture by

—The Shenandoah Herald says that most o the mills burned by "little Phil" Sheridan are now ready to grind wheat and other grain. —The fail and winter musical campaign at Boston opens with Don Pasquale, given as a parlor

opera by local artists,