THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The Philadelphia Convention---English Congratulations.

The Czar of Russia Toasts Consolidation in America,

MARCH OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

Pledge of the Russian Peasants to the United States.

ANNEXATION, ABDICATIONS, AND PEACE IN GERMANY.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Dic., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

The Regiments Ordered to Canada. LONDON, August 31.—Owing to the official epresentations of the Capadian Government to the Cabinet here, the 13th regiment of cavalry (Hussars) and the 53d and 61st regiments of in fantry have been ordered to Canada. They are to leave at once. Other regiments may, perhaps, go to the colony soon.

Why the Regiments are Sent.

In consequence of further representations made to the home Government by the Cauadian authorities relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be despatched from Liverpool to Quebec.

The Philadelphia Convention-British Congratulations to the President and

LONDON, August 31—Evening.—The Times of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, "congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and actions of the Philadelphia Convention," detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

RUSSIA. The Russian Peasantry in Support of the Alliance with America.

London, August 30.—News received in this city from Moscow to day, states that a deputation of Russian peasants, representing that interest, waited on Assistant Secretary Fox, and, in the name of the whole body of the peasantry, con-gratulated him on the arrival of the United States mission to the empire. Mr. Fox replied, conveying the thanks of the American Government and his own for the compliment, in very happy terms. Mr. Fox also presented the deputation with a handsome silk American flag.

Mr. Gwosden, a member of the deputation, on receiving the flag, said that, in case of neces sity, all Russia would rise up and aid to unfurl the banner of the empire and peace, and carry it side by side with that of the great Republic

of the West. The Assistant of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the great American republic.

IMPERIAL BANQUET TO THE AMERICANS. The Czar's Toast for Reunion.

St. Petersburg, August 31.-The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were

The Emperor gave the toast, "The prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

London, August 30 .- A news report from Russia just to hand in this city states that the cholera is spreading in that country. PEACE.

The Ratified German Peace Treaty Ex-changed.

LONDON, August 30 .- The exchange of the ratified copies of the peace treaty recenly negotiated by Austria and Prussia took place between the Austro-Prussian representatives today at Prague.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Retrenchment at Court. VIENNA, August 31 .- There is a fixed determination to retrench the expenses of the Court

It is thought that at New Year the amount required for the imperial ontlay will be five millions of florins instead of seven and a half. The Emperor Francis Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

BAVARIA.

The Treaty of Peace and a Close Union With Prussia.

MUNICH, August 30 .- The members of both branches of the Legislative Chambers have approved of the terms of the Prague peace treaty.

In the Chamber of Deputies a motion has been made to the effect that the House shall vote that a close union between Bavaristand

Prinsia is necessary.

MUNICH, August 31.—The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

HANOVER.

An Envoy from the King to the Czar. St. Petersburg, August 31.—A special envoy rom the King of Hanover to the Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city, and had an audience with the Czar.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Reported Abdication of the Elector. BERLIN, August 31 .- There is a rumor current in well-informed circles to-day that the Elector of Hesse will abdicate, it he has not already

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Ministry and War Cabinet in Brazil London, August 31.—By the steamship Rhone, at Southampton, I have received news from Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro on the 8th of August. A new Ministry has been formed in Brazil. The Cabinet policy is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The troops of the Argentine Confederation were repulsed by the Paraguayans on the 11th of July with severe and heavy losses.

An American Apology.

The United States war steamer Myslic was at Bahia, and on the 23d of July she koisted the fiag of Brazil and saluted it, in apology for the conduct of the United States naval officers in the privateer Florida affair when in an Imperial conduction of the United States naval officers in the privateer Florida affair when in an Imperial conduction of the United States naval of the States and State and neutral port during the American war,

firm.

The following are the closing quotations:—United 8 ates 5-20s, 73f; Eric Railway shares, 46; Illinois Central shares, 80. THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening.—The cotton market is without activity, but prices are steady. Midding uplands are quoted at 13 d. The sales today were 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, LIVERPOOL, August 31 Evening.—The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Western mixed corn is quoted at 26s. 3d. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET,

LIVERPOOL, August 31 - Evening. - The provisions market is unenanged and dull. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening. — The tallow market is active and prices are steady.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Letter of Invitation from the Special Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be Held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17.

New York, August 28.—To the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—Dear and Reverend Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed by the Exe-cutive Committee of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors who honorably served during the late war for the Union, as a special Committee to wait upon you, and request your consent to serve as a Chaplain of the Convention, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on

the 17th of next month.

Your name has been selected by the Executive Committee from sincere admiration of your character, and as the only tribute within their power to pay in acknowledgment of your noble devo-tion to the cause of the Union, and your earnest and unceasing efforts in behalf of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war.

The Executive Committee also find in your course since the termination of the struggle substantial harmony with the views to which they desire to give effect in the Convention-your cloquence and the just weight of your name being employed to enforce upon the country a generous and magnanimous policy towards the people of the lately rebellious States, and a prompt reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as the best means of regaining the national tranquillity which the country so much needs, and readjusting the rights of all sections, under the new order of things, on a basis of law,

order, Christian brotherhood, and justice.
In the call for the Convention, which the undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, you will see fully set forth the motives which actuate the military and naval defenders of the Union in their present unusual course of taking part in a political movement; and it is our hope, as we have always looked to you in the darkest days of the war for inspiration, aid, and the cheering sympathy of a noble heart, and never failing to find them—that you will consent to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who served during the late Rebellion, and who approve the restoration policy of President Johnson and the principles announced by the recent National Convention of Philadelpnia—the first Convention since 1860 in which all the States of our beloved Union were repre-

Hoping an early and favorable reply, we have the honor to be, with very profound respect for your character, and sincere gratitude for your powerful and generous efforts in behalf of the military and naval servants of the country during the late war.

Your obedient friends and servants, Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General (Chairman); H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major-General, Committee.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Reply. PEEKSKILL, August 30.—Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General; H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major General, Committee .- Gentlemen: - I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Satiors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I can-not attend it, but I heartily wish it, and ail other conventions, of what party soever, suc-

cess, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebeilion to their Federal rela-Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation, Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as

if it were dangerous to leave a community out-side of the great body politic. Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the as-sembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia, the public mind of the south would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on pro-bation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grows more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice-for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. attempt to perform such duties has in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal author rity, but without national ties and responsibiliies; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of in-struction, preparing out Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dan-

gerous to liberty.

1 am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the tear, chiefly, of its fect upon the parties, and upon the freedmen. It is said that, if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain disnembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the las ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged u

into rebellion and war? Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men and the hitherto dishonored and misted Demo-cracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channels in the aiready

existing slopes and forms of the continent. We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom towards intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature in natural sciences, in physical industries, i ocial questions, as well as in politics, the N

LONDON, August 31—Evening.—There is no change to report in the money market, which continues easy. Consols closed at 801 tor money.

The market for American securities continues of the market for American securities continues and the clements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything

marches, and parties must march. marches, and parties must march.

I hear, with wonder, and shame, and scorn, the fear of 2 few that the South, once more in adjustment with the Federal Government, will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, adventise in forwardness and productive season. in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land! That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But, if it rises at once to the control of the Government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groveling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such case, the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it! It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independ-

ence will be detrimental to the freedmen. sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and de-fended by themselves, the better it will be for fended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its in-dustry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freeddustry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freed-men's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite, and anger, and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heart-less men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied and southed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless bangers-on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to fell citizenship, with all its

honors and auties. Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry, and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the weltare of the freedmen!

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it or class in it, the first demand of our time is, entire reunion.

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press, and increasing free speech, attack

each evil, and secure every good.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which Rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and batreds!

It is fit that the brave men who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what heir swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the treedman, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the imme-diate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered. I am truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Third Day's Proceedings-Testimony Corroborative

of Clark's Evidence-Scenes in Court, Etc. DANBURY, August 30.—As intimated in my letter of yesterday Judge Suart in his cross-examination succeeded in drawing from the robber Penyon, or Clark, a brief sketch of his autecedents. He is now succeeded in drawing from the robber Penyon, or Ciark, a brief sketch of his autecedents. He is now twenty-five years of age, and was born in the town of Oswego, State of New York. He stayed in his native town until he was nineteen years of age, at which period, in the year 1861, and about the breaking out of the war, he entered the army. He enlisted in the 24th New York Infantry, and went to Elmira, from thence to Washington. He served for two years, and participated in some of the severe battles of the early period of the war. Clark asserts, most positively, that he was honerably discharged, and that although for the remaining two years of the war he was ensaged in the bounty brokerage business, having his headquarters at Elmira, he was never arrested for bounty jumping. During these two years that he was in business, he says that he may have enlisted twenty-five, fifty, or perhaps a hundred men. Since the peace he has not done anything for two years, hving during the greater part of that time in New York city. The witness objected much to tell with whom he boarded during that time, as the people were very respectable, and his connection with them might bring them into disrepute.

The name he bore while in New York was fhomas Clark. He denied having anything to do with the Adams Express robbery five years ago, and steadiastly disclaimed all participation in many crimes and misdemeanore in which; he was tried to be implicated. He denied to Judge Stuart most emphasically that he had ever been convicted of a follow in any part of Pennsylvania, but atterwards admitted to Recorder Smith that he was, during the war, arrested, being found in the company of a man who shot a deserter; that he was confined in the jail at Tunkhannock, Pa., and escaped therefrom Letore being brought to trial. While in Pennsylvania he went under the name of Thomas Smith. HOW HE ESCAPED.

He found in one of the cells of his prison an old auger, with which be bored through the boards in the floor of one corner of his cell. Through an opening thus effected he jumped down under the prison wall, and after a good deal of hard work and perseverance he managed to dig himself out. This was the only time, according to his own statement, that he was arrested in his life, until the perpetration of this robbery.

SCENES IN COURT.

Scenes in court.

The progress of the trial was rather slow to-day, owing to several interruptions. The laws of this State require that in all cases of crime, when the punishment is death or imprisonment for life, a Grand Jury shall pass upon the case, and find an indictment, or refuse to find one, as the facts may require. In all other cases of crime the offender is prosecuted on the information or complaint of the State Attorney. Several prisoners are now confised in the jail here obarged with offenses which are punishable by imprisonment for life. A Grand Jury were called in this morning, and a charge delivered to them by Judge Pardee.

This is also motion day, and all the lawyers in the county are in attendance. This is also seized at an occasion for disbosings of divorce cases when there is no appearance for the respondent. Several of them have been heard to-day. Widows and widowers are made with remarkable celerity. The grim messenger seldom perform his office in a brief space of time. Some of the poor women who desired to have the tie of Hymen cut bad melancholy tales of crustry and ill-usage suffered from the hands of their lords. The husband of one was a drunkard and beat her. Another had a "man" who would not support her. A third was unfaithful to his marriage bed. One tall young farmer called upon to testify as to the habits of the intemperate one, sverred that "is see him drunk, but didnit think he ever see him dead drunk."

The Court House is, this afternoon, more thronged

drunk."

The Court House is, this afternoon, more thronged with both sexes, particularly the ladies, than st any other time. Every inch of space is occupied. Many p fair damsel, w is a niortunate as to arrive

late, is compelled to siand on the back seats in order to obtain a view of the criminals and lawyers. The old lady who brings her builting and the young one with her crochet, have had to desist from their occupations for want of elbew room, and the young ladies have very few facilities for a vivorous use of the lan, which, from the extreme warmth and closeness of the room, is in constant requisition.

WITNESSES EXAMINED. There were a goodly number of witnesses for the prosecution examined to day. The examination of each took up but a very short time. Their evidence throws but little new light upon the transaction. being merely corroborative of the testimony of Clark.—New York Heraid.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

A Paying-Teller Fleeced at Faro-Over One Handred Thousand Dollars Embezzled from the Nassau Bank-Arrest of the Criminal.

A heavy defalcation, involving the loss of over \$100,000 by the Nassau Bank, has just been brought to light through the vigitance of the detective police. The criminal is George H. Briggs, the paying-teller of the institution. The impelling motive which led to the commission of the crime was an inordinate love of

The facts in the case are substantially as follows:—On Wednesday night, the detectives attached to Police Headquarters informed Inspector Carpenter that a well-dressed man was visiting the different gambling hells on Broadway, and white much excluded by wine, was losing large summ of manay at there. large sums of money at "faro."

They had learned that the man was an officer in one of the city banks, and the interence was naturally drawn that he was not using his salary, but that the bank was unwittingly footing the gamester's losses. It was not known which bank the man was attached to, so Inspec-tor Carpenter reported the facts to Superintendent Kennedy the next morning. The latter directed that detectives should watch the movements of the infatuated man that night. On Thursday night, with the regularity which marks the movements of the gambler, the man was once more at his old haunts. He was followed from one gambling saloon to another, and in each one he was fleeced by the owners of those establishments. During the evening the officers learned that the man's name was George H. Briggs, paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, corner of Beckman and Nassau streets. The officers having be-come satisfied that the bank had been defrauded, Inspector Carpenter called upon the President, Hamilton Blydenburgh, at the Cla-rendon Hotel, and laid the facts before him. That gentleman was startled at the disclosure, but would not believe that Briggs could have committed any crime, so great was his conti-dence in his honesty. Mr. Blydenburgh was induced by the Inspector to make an examina-tion of the books of the payme-teller. He was astonished to find that \$100,000 had been abstracted from the surplus funds left in the hands of the paying teller.

Yesterday afternoon Inspector Carpenter ar-rested Briggs. He was much surprised, but when informed of the nature of the charge, confessed his guilt, and said he had large sums of money at different times, nearly all of which had been lost at play. Sometimes he had staked as high as \$4000 or \$5000 at a time and lost. Briggs is a married man, about 35 years of age. Heretotore he has borne an irreproachable

character and moved in good society.

At present he occupies one of the cells at At present he occupies one of the cells at police headquarters, where he will remain until an investigation is made of the books of the bank .- New York Tribune.

THE RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] BALTIMORE, September 1 -Nothing more definite is known regarding the Camp Meeting riot on the Washington Railroad at Hanover Switch. It is believed, however, that some of those wounded cannot survive. There is no doubt whatever that the riot was commenced by white rowdies, and that the colored people behaved with propriety.

The U. S. Steamer "Rhode Island." Halifax, September 1 .- The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Commander Fairlax, arrived here on Thursday night with Rear-Admiral Paimer on board. The usual salute from the Citadel was fired in honor of the Admiral and the United States Consut yes terday morning. Admiral Palmer is the guest of Sir Frederick Williams.

The New Secretary of the Interior. WASHINGTON, September 1 .- Mr. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department this morning, and was sworn in by Judge Wiley, after which he was formally introduced to the heads of the different Bureaus, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office.

From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, September 1.—Only two deaths from

cholera occurred yesterday. Mayor Wilstach has appointed Robert McGrew Chief of Police, vice Ruffin, resigned.

Gold at New York. NEW YORK, September 1 .- Gold closed at noon to-day at 146.



RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST! NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Bheumatism. Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases se easily cured prove it to be the mos wonder ul remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from \$10 to 82 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Penusylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost No. 1836 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuragia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitlet's great Remedy.
MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney. Ridge road above. Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitlet's Remedy again.

Mrs. Keeney. Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BHEUMATISM. Robert Toole. No. 439 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmiess.

WONDERFUL. CONZAD F. CL. THHER, No. 23 N. Water st, cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Lafallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDS RMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankiold suffered Il years. Cured by one boille of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to aff, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esc., No. 533 Owen street, Sonthwark, who has suffered for years with Rhoumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatism, has been completely cured house it Railey itsed inwardly. Depot, No. 28 B. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURBES

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N.E CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITI

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, September 1.

Cornelius Wendell, the newly appointed Su perintendent of Public Printing, entered upon his duties this morning, making quite a number of removals, whereby considerable feeling has been created. He has appointed a temale to the charge of the folding room.

Encouraging reports have been received from Virginia of the manner in which the freedmen are working. Many old planters say they are making better crops with half the number of hands they used to work as slaves. The clergy there are manifesting some interest in the education of the colored children.

The State Department has just concluded a bargain with the Trustees of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, on Fourteenth street, for the occupancy of that building for two years, with the privilege of four, at an annual rent of fifteen thousand dollars. The Trustees of the Asylum have rented the house in Douglas Row next General Grant's, for their purposes, at an annual rent of twenty-four hundred dollars,

The President's Tour.

CARANDAIGUA, N. Y., September, L. 10-45 A M.—At Clifton Springs we took on board the sister of the late Judge Dougas, together with his two soms. The President and General Grant went to the platform and bowed to Mrs. Granger, the mother of the deceased Senator, who was sitting at the door of her readence not tart from the track. of her residence not sar from the track.

We next arrived at Canandalgua, where the President and others were introduced to the people.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 31.—Cotton quiet at 32/6/36c, for middings. Flour is heavy; sa es of 6300 bels. at \$5.25@10.25 for State; \$8:30@12 for Onio; \$5.15@9.50 for Western; and \$9.75@15.50 for Southern. Wheat has dec med 1@2c; sales unimportant. Corn dull with small sa es Beet quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at \$33 for Mess. Lard dull at 18/@20%c. Whisky dull.

New York, September 1.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 1083; Illinois Central, 47½; ditto bonds, 123½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 102; Penn-yiyania Coal, 56½; Canton Company, 52½; Missouri 6s, 7½; Eric Raniroad, 72½; Western Union Telegrach Company, 157½; Treasury 7-30s, 107½; United States Sixes, 112½. Gold, 145½.

THE JOHNSON CITY CONVENTION.

Col. Jos. R. Flanigen Elected President. After the calling or the roll and the exclusion of all but delegates from the Convention, Colonel sipes made a lew remarks, and resigned his position

sipes made a new remarks, and resigned his position as President of the Convention. It was accepted and, on motion, Coloner Joseph R. Fianigen was unanimously elected in his place.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously passed for the satisfactory manner in which Coloner Sipes had discharged his duties.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Ceggshall, of the 1 wenry-second Ware, that the Convention proceed to the nomination of city officers.

Joshua L. Hu-bands then addressed the Convention, referring to the work done by the late Convention, referring to the work done by the late Convention.

tion, referring to the work done by the late Convention and to the policy adopted by that body.

He said he could not support the resolution that the whole tieset be nominated. He wished to have the whole opposition represented, and expressed his opinion that a full city ticket should not be nominated without consultation with all the ele-

ments of the opposition to radicalism.

If we wish to defeat radicalism, we must not nemusate a rall ricket, the recent Congress had driven the conservative Republicans from the party

driven the conservative Republicans from the party by their radicalism.

Mr. Geiger of Second Ward, spoke at length, counseiling harmony of action between the two branches of the Union party. He advocated the nomination of General Peter Lyle, General Fallier, and others to the offices.

He appeared to the judgment, patriotism, and common sense of the masses to come forward and save the country, irrespective of party. He said there was no pressure to nominate a candidate. He moved that the resolution be amended so that a division of the offices to be made between the two branches or the party.

branches of the party
Mr. Husbands and that the Democrats wished for iour candidates, but it was not agreed to by the Committee. He said there should be such candidates chosen as would be acceptable to both wings. Mr. Gel. er said ne thought it would be much better to have moved that the resolution be amended toan to talk of whip and spur. Mr. J. L. Husbands made a motion, which was

carried, that the reporters of the Press and Star be excluded carrieg the session of the Convention.

The question was called on the amendment to the retolution, to the effect that the Convention pro-ceed to the nomination of Prothonolary of District Court, Receiver of Taxes, and Corener. The amendment was tost by a tie vote, the chair was lost by a tie vote, the chair voting against it.

Mr. Hustands made an amendment that the Convention proceed to nominate a City Commissioner, Coroner, and Prothonotary of the District Court.

The amendment was lost, and a motion was made to postpone the original resolution, which was also

ost. On motion the resolution was then adopted. The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for Coroner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.— The United States vs. Remson Abraws. In this case, the trial of which occupied yesterday afternoon and this morning, the defendant was charged with having in his possession a metallic plate for the purpose of using it in the manufacture of counterfeit 25 cent notes. It was alleged that last April Abrams stopped at a small boarding house out on N. Ninth street, kept by Emily Gidman, the lower part of which house was a saloon kept by Henry Hertsol. Abrams gave into the keeping of the landlady a box in which was this plate. He showed the plate to the woman, and told her what he intended to use wifer. and told her what he intended to use at lor. The woman objected to his keeping the plate in her

house.

The authorities getting knowledge of the whereabours of this piate, arrested Hertsol and Mrs. Gidman, and the box was found in Hertsol's house, Hertsol, the defense alleged, together with the landlady, told the officers that they had nothing to do with the box, but that Abrams had all to do with it. Accordingly, on the 10th of July. Abrams was arrested. The credibility of the testimony offered by the United States was attacked by the defense, stating that, although Mrs. Gidman and Hertsol knew of this box, they said nothing of it until they were arrested; and that part of the counterfeiting were arrested; and that part of the counterfeiting machinery was found hid away in Mrs. Gidman'

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow, Habeas Corpus cases before the Court to-day. Daniel Suilivan, convicted of a charge of assault

Daniel Su'llivan, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Patrick Suillvan, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The case of James Kenderdine, continued from fast Saturday, was resumed to day. The allegation is that Kenderdine committed perjury in swearing fasely in suit brought by himself against Inomiliason & Lukens, upon a mortgage of \$1100. The case has been before reported. The arguments were heard to-day. The Court failing to see that the Commonwealth had made out any case, discharged Kenderdine.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 1 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, AFTER FIRST BOARD. AFTER FIRST BOARD.

\$1400 Phil 6s, mcm. 99; 39 sn Reading ... 55 56
\$1000 do ... R. R. 95; 10 sh do ... 75 wm. 56
\$15000 Pa. 5s... coup 98
\$1600 Alles Co 5s... 75; 100 sh Cat pr. s5 int 24; 22000 do ... 1864.189; 100 sh do \$30 34; 65500 Phil & Sun, 7s. 25
\$200 Phil & Sun, 7s. 26
24 sh Pa R. ... 10ts 58

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO.

On Tuesday morning,
A consignment of freshly imported oval, Gothic 'and oblong Tea Trays and Waiters, plainly and richly decorated.
They will be sold in loss to such Taled.

They will be sold in lots to suit Furniture Dealers and Retail accreteeps is.

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASS-WARE, ETC
On Tuesday morning,
At 3 o'clock, contents of 26 casks and crates comprismg about 600 open lots of White Granite and C. C. Ware;
also, Tumbiers, Wines Covered Bowls, Dishes, Preserving Jare, and other Glassware.
The Wares will be sold in lots suitable for city and
country retail trade.
DUCR GUNS.
At 16 o'clock, three souble-barrelied cuck guns, two

At 16 o'clock, three souble-parrelled duck guns, two