VARIE OF TRIBUTA TAKENET ATTOURNED ATTOUR TO A TOP A TOP OFFICE OF THE SECTION OF THE

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Reform Bill. The English Reform bill has received the assent of the Queen, and is now the law of the land. Thus the masses of the English people see themselves, for the first time in the history of their country, endowed with the right of suffrage, and admitted to a great share in Parliamentary government. The result of the next election will be looked forward to with intense interest.

John Bright and the Representation of Minorities.

From the Birmingham Post, August 1. The following letter from Mr. J. Bright, M. P., addressed to a leading member of the Liberal party in Birmingham, was received on Wednes-day morning:—

day morning:—

"My Dear Sir:—You see the vote in the Lords. It partially distranchises Birmingham. Instead of your having three voices, or two, in a great division on a great principle, you are now to have only one. Your future Tory members will pair with me or with Mr. Dixon, and there will be left only one vote for your great community. Birmingham is now to be reduced to the position and weight of Arundel or Caine in a great iParliamentary division, and this in the year of reform and extension of popular power. You will see that certain of the Whig Peers have joined this childish or nefarious scheme. It is no the lems dangerous on that account. I hope you will take some steps to counteract this proposition. The great towns should send deputations up to London to urge the Government to maintain the integrity of the bill. I do not think Mr. Disraell wishes to him own the lems of the scheme in the House, and I hope he will achere to bis own view of so grave a matter. You should not for a moment dream of consenting to the audacious proposal to destroy the political weight and force of your borough. I am sincerely yours.

"Manchester, July 31, 1867."

"MANCHESTER, July 31, 1867,"

FRANCE. Imperial Travels.

Among the several missions with which the Empress is said to have been charged during her visit to Osborne, was one asking the Queen te use her influence with the Duc d'Aumale to persude him to give up the papers confided to him on the part of the late Emperor Maxi-milian. Such at least is one of the rumors of

A List of Royal Visitors.

Somebody has put together the following list of the sovereigns, princes, and princesses who have visited the Court of the Tuileries since the commencement of the year.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King and Queen of Prussia, King Louis I of Bavaria, King Louis II of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Sultan, the King of Greece, the King of Sweden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Grand Hereditary Duke of Russia, the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, the Grand Duke Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Saxe-Welmar, the Duke of Meckienburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Welmar, the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Saxony, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Humbert, the Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke de Coimbre, the Hereditary enburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Ducless of Baden, the Duke de Coimbre, the Hereditary Prince of Turkey, his brother, and the son of the Sultan, the Prince of Hohenzollern and his son, Prince Leopold, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Prince and Princess Adalberg of Bayaria, the Prince of Orange, Duke William of Wurtemberg, Count de Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince of Reuss, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan; in all fitty-eight, of whom forty-five are sovereigns and princes, three queens, and ten princesses; this number comprising ten kings, six reigning princes, nine heirs presumptive, and one viceroy.

PRUSSIA.

Speech of the King. King William arrived in Wiesbaden July 31, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In reply to an address presented to him by the Burgomaster, his Majesty said:—

Burgomaster, his Majesty said:—
"This is the first time that we meet under the altered circumstances. The change has certainly been radical, and we observe it most in this your former Duke's capital. It pained me to have to act as I did, and the decision I came to cost me a great amount of resolution; but history cannot stand still, it must advance. The sentiments with which you have addressed me I have heard frequently uttered throughout the country, and I hope that you have really expressed the feelings of all good citizens. I also trust that these feelings will become stronger and stronger; my officials shall act with that object in view. Thanks for your good wishes."

Military Reforms.

The military institutions of Prussia (according to a Berlin correspondet) are continually improving. At present a new division of the landwehr districts is planned. This reform has for a long time past been felt to be an urgent necessity, because the division hitherto in use has ceased to harmonize with the proportions of population. The necessity for a new division of the landwehr districts has lately been augmented by the territorial enlargement of Prussia. The chief residents have been directed to make the necessary preparabeen directed to make the necessary prepara-tions for the division of the landwehr districts according to battalions and companies.

ROME.

The Speech Attributed to Gen. Dumont. From La Nazione of Florence.

Very few newspapers have published a summary of the address attributed to Gen. Dumont that caused an official denial of genuineness to be given by the French Moniteur. The subjoined resume was printed shortly after its supposed delivery in Rome, and gave rise to the demand for explanations called for in the Italian Par-

"The Emperor," said General Dumont, addressing the soldiers of the Legion of Antibes, "has learned with great regret that many soldiers have deserted your ranks. No one is more willing than I, added his Majesty, to hearken to such complaints as may be made by the men constituting the Legion. All soldiers expressing a desire to return to France will be sent back at the expense of the Government, who will also see that their places in the ranks be speedily filled. But henceforward all deserters are to be severely punished, and the ranks be speedily filled. But henceforward all deserters are to be severely punished, and a treaty will be entered into with the Italian Government that the latter may agree to yield up delinquents to the Pontifical authorities. I trust that you will prove yourselves worthy of France in the discharge of the honorable mission intrusted to you by the Imperial Government, for you will continue to be French soldiers, although paid by the Pontifical Government. soldiers, although paid by the Pontifical Gov-ernment, whose temporal sovereignty you will sustain even to shedding in its defense your last drop of blood. You have nothing to dread; Emperor looks upon you still as his soldiers, and will be mindful of your safety. Though your flag and cockade differ from those of France, the adoption of the change is but a measure suggested by important political

PORTUGAL.

Abolition of Capital Punishment. Before quitting Portugal for France, the King signed a law which had been passed by both houses of the Portuguese Parliament for the abolition of slavery. This important event gave rise to an interesting correspondence between M. Pedro de Brito Aranha, a distinguished Portuguese, and Victor Hugo.

On the 27th of June M. Pedro de Brito Aranha wrote as follows to Victor Hugo:

"Why could not the little show the great the page."

wrote as follows to Victor Hugo:

"Why could not the little show the great the way to perfection? Why should they not simply because they are little, point out to the powerful the path of duty? Portugal is undonotedly a smail country, but the tree of liberty has already bloasomed vigorously there; it is a smail country, doubtless, but it contains not a single slave: it is a smail country, it is true, but a great nation. Bir! we have as I said, accomplished a great triumph, and it is with the utmost pleasure that I apprise you of it. The two houses of Parliament have at length voted the abolition of capital punishment. This abolition, which has for many years existed in fact, is to-day a right it is already a law. It is a grand law in a small country, a great and peble example? a holy and instructive lesson!"

To this letter Victor Hugo replied as follows:-"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, 16th July.—M Pedro de Brito Aranha.—Your noble letter has moved my heart. I had learned the great news, but I have re-ceived through you its sympath-tic echo. No, there are no small peoples. But, also! there are small men, and sometimes it is these small men who lead great And sometimes it is these small men who lead great peoples. A people who are despots are like lions that require to be mazzled. I live and glorify your noble and dear Portugal. She is free, therefore she is great. Portugal has abolished capital punishment! To accomplish this great advance is to build up the great safeguars of civilization. From this time Portugal stands at the head of Europe. You Portuguese have not ceased to be bold navigators. Formerly, you led the van on the ocean; to day you are the vanguard of truth. Proclaim these principles; it is still nobler than to discover worlds. I exclaim, glory to Portugal! and to you, Monsteur, happiness.

"With cordial esteem, VICTOR HUGO."

AUSTRIA. Paying Her Debts.

The Minister of Finance has repaid in bank notes the whole of the sixty millions of florins advanced to the Government by the National

SCHOOL SHIP SABINE AT NEW YORK

The Boys on Board - Their Instruction and Advantages-Names of Apprentices that Have Entered the Naval Academy this Year-Vacancies-Officers.

The United States school ship Sabine—now upon one of her occasional cruises at sea to give variety to the lives of the boys under instruction on board and increase their interest in the vocation they have chosen—arrived in this port late Wednesday evening, and now lies at anchor off the Battery. Her arrival will enable the boys whose parents reside in this section to visit their homes, as this privilege is one of the many allowed them. There are now on board two hundred apprentices under instruction; but the number materially varies from month to month, as almost constant from month to month, as almost constant drafts are made upon the ship to fill up the com-plement of boys on board the many vessels of our navy, while enlistments are rapidly There are several vacancies at present on

board this roomy, excellent seagoing school-ship for a number of boys who evince an apti-tude for a life at sea and are anxious to undergo a system of training and instruction that will fit them to hold honorable positions in the naval service or obtain admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, there to receive an education suited to the discharge of the highest rank in the naval corps. The boys are not alone taught the duties of seamen, but of genalone taught the duties of seamen, but of gentlemen, that they may be as well versed in the usages of polite intercourse as they skilled in their profession. Under the plan pursued there is no possible excuse for a bright boy if he does not succeed and progress, eventually earning the laurel wreath of a naval cadet. The Sabine is now en route to Annapolis to facilitate the examination of several of the most proficient boys on board to fill the vacancies there, as Congress has made and provided laws in this respect. Since the inauguration of this system of naval apprenticeship, only three laws in this respect. Since the inauguration of this system of naval apprenticeship, only three years ago, there have been admitted into the Naval Academy, as cadets, forty boys from the Sabine, ten passing successfully their examination in June last, their names being as follows, and now for the first time published: -J. E. Roller, of New York, C. W. Brown, of Charlestown, D. L. Worsley, of New York, J. C. Montgomery, of New York, S. Seabury, of New York, T. C. Demy, of Fredericktown, Virginia, N. Pinckney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, H. L. Warring, of Cleveland, Ohio, W. T. Livingston, of New York.

There have also been promoted to the rank

of New York.

There have also been promoted to the rank of mates, United States Navy, eleven of the boys; two receiving this position of honor recently. Their names are W. A. Failing and E. F. Myers, New York.

The system of training, the naval duties, and the exprit du carps on board this yessel are finely.

the esprit du corps on board this vessel are finely maintained by her commander, and officers, and instructors. Parents who have heretofore been disinclined to allow their children to select a seafaring life, for fear of its degrading influences, now commit their sons to the Sabine, feeling assured that their training will be of character to fit them for intelligent men and character to fit them for intelligent men and brave seamen. Hundreds of spirited lads who attend our public schools will in future be in-duced to adopt the life of a sailor, assured as they are of good treatment at the beginning and a certain prospect of advancement after thoroughly understanding their calling.—N. Y.

THE CUBA CABLE.

The Lost End not yet Found-Rough Weather Encountered A Hurricane Feared, and the Narva Ruus into Port -Mr. Webb, the Engineer, Declines Laying the Shore Line at Present-Much Excitement in Havana at the Failure-Senor Arantave no Longer Connected with the Telegraph.

KEY WEST, August 13, via Punta Rosa and Lake City, August 15.—The Narva, while grap-pling for the cable on the 8th and 9th instant. encountered so severe gales that she could do nothing. On the 10th and 11th the Gulf was quite rough, and no grappings were made. The barometer indicated an early change, and the pilot, who was familiar with the weather at this season, predicted a hurricane. The Narva accordingly ran into port here on Sunday, a will go out to-morrow if the weather is fair. The President endeavored to induce Mr. Webb, in the meantime, to lay the land shore cable connecting this point with Punta Rosa, as the equinoctial does not materially affect the sea inside the reefs; but Mr. Webb declined doing so. Were this done the telegraph com-pany would send on fast despatch-boats to conect Key West with Havana until the sea cabl is found, as a severe hurricane may carry away the buoys and the cable may never be found.

A Havana letter of yesterday says the failure of the enterprise has created much excitement, and called forth much censure of the manage-

Senor Arantave, Inspector of Telegraphs, who, it is known, is too liberal in his views to suit certain old fogles, is no longer connected with

Fenian Picnic and Free Fight.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The annual Fenian pic-nic occurred to-day at Hass Park, in the town of Harlem, about six miles from this city. All the military organizations were in attendar and civilians to the number of five thousand were on the ground. General Spear, of Limewere on the ground. General Spear, of Limestone Ridge fame, was present, and made a brief speech to the soldiers. It had been intended to have several speeches, but, unfortunately for the speakers, early in the day it was resolved to selebrate Donnybrook Fair. A fight occurred before the Fenlans had been long on the ground and this was the stead for the on the ground, and this was the signal for the melee. Rows and fights were now the order of the day. Civilians fought and soldiers arrested them; and before the close of the day black eyes and bloody faces were the rule. During one of the melees a man, named John Leonard, was probably fatally stabled in the relationship. was probably fatally stabbed in the neck by William Burns. The latter is under arrest. During General Spear's speech in the morning the Fenians formed a hollow square about the platform, into which unruly citizens were brought; but as the hollow square shortly after got into a fight, there was no more speaking and the day was pleasantly devoted to Donny

Acquittal of Collector James, of Rich-mond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 15.—The case of Collector James was disposed of to-day by the acquittal of the accused. Judge Underwood, in his charge to the jury, thought the District Attorney had introduced a good deal of irrelevant evidence into the case, and that Collector James had a perfect right, just as anybody else had, to receive a present of \$1000. The fact was established by the evidence that \$1000 was in part payment for the use of his patent separator. He thought Mr. James had discharged his duties He thought Mr. James had discharged the thought Mr. James had discharged the jury to find these facts in mind, he charged the jury to find these facts in mind, he charged the jury to find a verdict in accordance therewith. The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The Court announced the discharge of Mr. James, who immediately became the recipient of warm congratulations from his friends,

A TALK WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Appearance of the Man-What He Says-"We Have Nothing to Do with Reconstruction"-Johnson Means Well, but His Plan Works Badly-Exchange of Prisoners-History of andersonville to SAppear Soon-Negroes, Copperheads, Surratt, Cotton.

MONTREAL, August 12.—Through the polite-ness of General Carroll, a Tennesseau who ingured largely during the war in the Confede-rate service, and whom I had known in 1858 in Memphis, an arrangement was made yesterday morning resulting in my having an

INTERVIEW WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS. Taking a carriage at St. Lawrence Hall, a few minutes' drive found me in front of an unpre-tentious building, No. 249 Mountain street, the residence of Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Davis, at whose house he is temporarily

staying.

Accompanied by General Carroll, I was shortly ushered into the presence of Mr. Davis, whom I found reclining on a lounge in his study, engaged in a familiar conversation with Coionel Pickett, late of the Confederate service.

Mr. Davis is a man of apparently about sixty Mr. Davis is a man of apparently about sixty years, and if it were not for the furrows on his brow and innumerable wrinkies islanding his face. I would take him to be a person of not over forty-five summers. The veins of his hands are bursting full of blood, and I should judge he wouldn't press heavier on a Yankee pair of scales than 130 pounds avoirdupols or English sterling. He was dressed in a very neat but plain mauner, without any attempt at show or the attracting of unusual attention. His hair the attracting of unusual attention. His hair is semi-grey, cut rather short, and withal his appearance is more that of a well-to-do English merchant, rather than the man who controlled great armies during the war, whose word was omnipotent in the South, but who to-day is a stranger in a strange land. WHAT WAS SAID.

Visiting the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy under the circumstances which I did, 'twould be unpardonable in me to make public use of much that was said in a three hours'

conversation.

I told him that my visit was not made out of idle curiosity; that I had not come simply to see the President of the "Confederate States of America;" that I had been opposed to him and his people during the war, but that in common with the majority of the radicals of the North, in whose hands the very destiny—ife itself—of leading and prominent Southern men was held and placed, I desired to hear his views on REC INSTRUCTION.

When I broached that matter to him he cut

me rather short, though in a very gentlemanly He laughed immodera ely when I asked him as to the opinion of the Southern people with reference to the Reconstruction acts passed by Congress. He answered me, however, in seven words, and I would to God that Andrew Johnson could have heard the reciy as impassion-ately Mr. Davis, with a wave of the hand, which, although intended not to be gesticular, carried with it an emphasis which I shall never forget, in a measured voice said, "We have nothing to do with it."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

My conversation with Mr. Davis was unrestricted, and, during the course of it, I had occasion to refer to the sufferings of our prisoners at Angersonville. Belle Isle, Libby Prison, etc., as well as to the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Davis said that he was always anxious to be relieved of the prisoners on his hands. He said his ports were blockaded; that he was without supplies or the means of obtaining them, even for his own soldiers; and, finding himself in that strait, he proposed to deliver, with or without exchange, all the slek, wounded, and disabled soldiers held by him. I then remarked to Mr. Davis, "Why was not an exchange effected?" He stated, "There was one man in your country who prevented was one man in your country who prevented it," I replied, "Do you refer to Mr. Stanton?" He said, "I do not, it was—." I asked him to allow me to make use of the name and ci cumstances connected with it. But he said, 'Occupying the position that I do, it would be

Next, I commenced talking with him about an alderman from Tennessee, now loafing in Washington. I seldom so far forget myself as to talk about men who have filled "all the positions up." but couldn't restrain from telling Mr. Davis that the controlling party in the North regarded Mr. Johnson as the worst enemy of the South, and that he was the stumbling block in the way of reconstruction. Mr. Davi was quite frank in talking with me on this was quite frank in talking with me on this subject. I may be overstepping the bounds of my interview when I give publicity to only one of a number of significant remarks that he made, but Mr. Davis said to me that he "believed he (Johnson) was doing what he hought best for the South, but it had resulted badly." There was much that was mentioned in this connection which I am not at liberty to make use of at present, although by way of parenthesis I will state that no utterance was given to any exstate that no utterance was given to any ex-pressions disrespectful to United States officials Differing as widely as the poles with Mr. Davis I did not hear him utter an unkind word against any one, especially Mr. Johnson, and must admit that I was more charmed with his conversation than that of any prominent man with whom it has been my fortune to meet. He ex-presses himself for peace, and I believe him to-day, great a Rebel as he was, less a traitor and a more honest man than Andrew Johnson, who has made treason so "odorous!

HAMPTON ROADS AND CHARLES THE FIRST. I remarked to Mr. Davis that the supporters of our Government were surprised that the Stephens-Hunter-Lincoln-Seward interview of 1865, at Hampton Roads, should have resulted as it did. He said the meeting was a proposi-tion from the North, which was freely accepted by the South. I think in saying this Mr. Davis intended to convey, without mentioning names, the idea that the proposition came from a Con-servative Republican standpoint, and would be servative Republican standpoint, and cal party. adopted by the main body of the radical party. Anyhow, a conference was had, terminating, as At Hampton Roads, Mr. Anyhow, a conference was had, terminating, as all know, in a failure. At Hampton Roads, Mr. Davis told me that Hunter proposed to treat for peace on the basis of at least a quasi recognition. To this Mr. Lincola replied "that it would not do." Hunter then referred to the action of Charles the First in treating with the rebels of Ireland—that the King had accorded the Irish rebels certain privileges, and that an honorable peace had been effected. Mr. Lincoln (so Mr. Davis says) replied that he didn't know much about history, and all that he knew about about history, and all that he knew about Charles the First was that he lost his head!

ANDERSONVILLE, ETC.

I informed Mr. Davis that the people of the North held him, as representing the Confederacy, largely responsible for the sufferings and deaths of our prisoners at Andersonville, Libby, and other places. He replied that nothing in connection with the war gave him more pain than that such statements should be retailed about. Without going into any defense the extense, he stated that he believed there was a Providence and a just God who righted everything, and that the whole matter would shortly be ventilated. I asked him how, and in reply he said that the records of Andersonville, etc., had been providentially preserved and would ANDERSONVILLE, ETC. had been providentially preserved and would shortly be made public. "You will then see," says Mr. Davis, "who is and who is not responsi-ble for lives and sufferings." I told him it would be little satisfaction to our own people to

would be little satisfaction to our own people to have saddled on them that which was at the present time resting on and bilstered into the people of the South. He again replied that the whole history would in a short time become public property, and that then jedgment could be formed and the responsibility fastened.

I have no hesitancy in saying that Davis recognizes himself as theroughly subdued, and is waiting patiently to be reconstructed. He is desirous of returning to Mississipol, there to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietude. He has no political ambition, and for a man who headed a cruel and wanton rebellion, feels, as I believe, thoroughly conquered.

Napoleon at St. Helena was not more rock-bound than is Jefferson Davis in Canada, That he was the leader in a great war cannot be gainsayed; that he was afterward in the hands of a Government which was able at any time to have dealt with him as it chose, none will to have dealt with him as it chose, none will deny, that a farce, in which Johnson, who is afraid of his own life, and Underwood, who dreads a lunatic asylum, are playing shystering and crazy parts, will not be disputed.

My candid opinion is that Jefferson Davis will die a natural death. He was a rebel by choice; Mr. Johnson is one by accident.

ABOUT THE NEGROES. Davis said they were getting educated, and in the United States were far in advance of the Liberians. Accepting their reported progress as a fact, he thought the future argued well. I don't think he has any superior love for the negro, and, without looking into a man's heart, and of onlyion that at present he hand; man of onlyion that at present he hand; man of am of opinion that, at present, he hasn't much hatred towards them. I am more convinced of this from the fact that he told me he was in correspondence with one of his former slaves, now cultivating a plantation in Mississippi on his own account, with no one to molest or make him afraid.

him afraid. COPPERHEADS,

If the conservatives of the North knew in what utter contempt they were held by the late leading Rebeis here, or if there could be conveyed to the spurious Democrats of the country a feeling in which more manly traitors than themselves were held by those who had participated in the Rebeilion, I am not without hope that they would "dry up." As little stock is being taken by Rebeis here, of Copperheads at home, as that by the great Union party of the United States in Mr. Johnson.

SURRATT'S CASE I made mention of to Mr. Davis. He ignored any connection of Southern men with either the proposed abduction or as assination of Mr. Lincoln. He said he would have been gratified if the evidence of General Ed. Lee had been admitted, and the despatches to him while in Canada made public, as it would have shown plainly that Surratt's mission had nothing to do with the assassination. This is Davis' statement, and you can take it, as well as everything else be said, for what it is worth.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON

on the alluvial lands of the South he regards as well-nigh done away with, and expresses him-self that the most of these lands, on account of defective leveeage, will revert into forests. In addition, he stated that in a few years there would be no excess of cotton raised; that the supply would be mainly for family use mone for expert, as was the area and level. export), as was the case, and is yet, in Florida and Texas.

Now that I have recited this much of an interview, which I said was not prompted out of idic curiosity, I leave it for the idic curiosity of those who may read it. There is much that I am restrained from writing which, I think, would do good. Those from whom I received it think differently. During the approaching Presidential canvass,

bowever, some matters, although reported by Rebels, will be brought to light, which true or false, will startle the country.—Missouri Demo-

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Important Cure Discovered in the West Indies by an English Physician.

Considerable attention is paid by the press of the West Indies to a cure recently adopted by a physician in Jamaica, Dr. Alexander Fiddes, F. R. C. S. E. It has run the rounds of the Spanish English, French, and Danish journals, and everywhere meets with the highest encomiums. Several of the Governments interested in the West Indies have set apart hospital buildings for the special treatment of yellow fever under Dr. Fiddes' process. As that dread disease is making considerable ravages in the southern part of the United States, we give the following account of the treatment:—
Calomei, quinine, and all other medicines are set aside, as being not only useless, but posi-

Calomei, quinine, and all other medicines are set aside, as being not only useless, but positively injurious; the only medicine recommended is a full dose of castor oil at the beginning of the disease. The remedy of Dr. Fiddes then consists in the internal administration of sulphurous acid, combined with the external application of iced sheets around the body when the skin is hot and dry, or with an occasional vapor bath when the skin is dry without being very hot. The sulphurous acid is not given in its pure form, but combined with an alkaline base, such as the bi-sulphate of soda, the sulphite of magnesia or potash, or of ammonia, of which the former preparation is probably the best, being tasteless and not likely to offend the stomach. The dose is twenty grains every two or three bours, in a glass of water.

The use of sulphurous acid and the application of the wet sheets or vapor bath are indi-

tion of the wet sheets or vapor bath are indi-cated as much by the dictates of theory as by the lessons of experience. The first is a pre-ventive against fermentation of the blood; the two latter are potent agencies for withdrawing poisonous matter from the body without weak

ening the vital powers, Since Professor Poli, of Milan, instituted his elaborate series of experiments to test the efficacy of sulphurous acid in arresting fermenta-tion in the blood of animals, and since Dr. De Ricci, of Dublin, and Professor Burgrave, of Ghent, repeated the same, the therapeutical power of this medicine has been well known to the medical profession. But Dr. Fiddes is entitled to the credit of having introduced it as remedy for yellow fever and several other dis-eases of the zymotic family. There seems to be no doubt of the efficacy of this new treatment, and Dr. Fiddes will have the credit of having, in a great measure, relieved the West Indies of the dread which Europeaus have in settling in them, besides preventing much suffering and untimely death; and it is but natural to hope he will reap some substantial benefit from a discovery be has so generously made public through the West India press.

Santa Anna to be Tried.

Advices from Vera Cruz announce the arrival of Santa Anna at that port, on board of the Mexican brig Juarez. He was to remain on board of the vessel, subject to further orders from the supreme Government. The following order for his trial has been issued :-

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF STATE. WAR AND NAVY BURRAU.—First section: By your despatch dated the 11th instant, the President nas been informed of the report of the Governor and Military Commandant of Campeachy, to the effect that General Santa Anna and Don G. Vidal y Rivas, were prisoners in that town. The President orders me to say that you should notify to said Governor to arraign General Santa Anna in accordance with the law of 2th January, 1802. According to an atticle of said law the personal identification of the prisoner would be ample, vithout any other formality, in order to proceed grains him: nevertheless, the President, in the free exercise of authorization, proposes to allow the prisoner the benefit of legal defense.

"With respect to the other prisoner, Don G. Vidal y Rivas, the President orders that he be kept in close confinement till otherwise should be determined."

"Chapultepec, July 14, 1867. "SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF STATE, WAR AND NAVY

"Chapultenec, July 14, 1867. "To the Commanding-General-in-Chief of the Army of the East in Mexico." A reward of \$19,000 having been offered for the

capture of General Marquez, he was taken pri-soner at the hacienda Paredons. The Springfield Case.

Springfield, Mass., August 15 .- Dr. William H. White, the alleged abortionist, waived an examination before the Police Court to-day, and peing unable to obtain \$8000 bail was sent back to jail to await his trial by a higher Court in December. The evidence obtained against him in secret inquest is remarkably direct and cir-

Brownlow on the Franchise Law. NASHVILLE, August 15.—Governor Brownlow, in a letter, the publication of which he has authorized, denies explicitly that he made any statement in Knoxville favoring enfranchise-ment of Rebels. He says he is more than ever convinced of the justice of the Franchise law.

Rain Storm in Virginia. RIGHMOND, August 15.—There has been heavy and uninterrupted down-pouring of rain the whole of this day, and formidable freshets are anticipated in the James river. Accounts from all parts of the State indicate a universal

A HANDSOME INCOME .- One of the French papers calculates the income of a Marshal of France, who is also a Minister. As a Marshal he gets 40,000 francs; as a Minister, 100,000 francs; as a Senator, 30,000 francs; as a grand officer of the crown, 40,000 francs; as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, 3000 francs; 221,000 francs per annum, or upwards total.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENENG TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON August 16.

Damage from the Rain. The recent heavy rain has done much damage to property in the neighborhood of Washington. The Baltimore morning train of cars failed to arrive, owing to the washing away of a culvert.

Treasury Agent to Sitka.

The Treasury Department has prepared instructions relative to customs collections for the Government, for William S. Dodge, who has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury and Collector at Sitka. He will sail on the 21st inst., from New York, in the same vessel with General Rousseau.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Deluge-Immense Destruction of Property.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, August 16.-The storm continued incessantly all last night, and until seven this morning, the rain falling in perfect torrents. Jones' Falls rose higher than was ever before known, overflowing embankments and flooding several contiguous streets, in some of which (Holliday, Marsh, and Market), and at the Fish Market, small bonts could sail. Immense damage has been done by the filling of cellars and washing away of stores. Boats are sailing on Falls Point. In some portions of Pratt and Eighth and South streets, near the wharf, there was considerable overflowing and damage done, and also at Centre Market and Marsh Market. From all directions accounts of the flood are terrific.

Some culverts have been washed away on the Northern Central Raliway, interrupting trains. Gwinn's Falls, the Patapsco, and other streams are unprecedently high, and much damage has been done along their banks. Such a storm was never before experienced. Rain fell almost uninterruptedly for forty-eight hours, and it is still cloudy.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, August 16 .- No trains nor mails have arrived here this morning from any quarter, owing to the storm and floods. Culverts and small bridges have been swept away on the Northern Central, Western Maryland, Baltimore and Obio, and also on the Washington Branch, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road.

The storm was severe everywhere as far as heard from on the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers, and they are very high. CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Letter from General Bidwell.

At a Union meeting held in Napa on Saturday evening, July 20, the following letter was received from General Bidwell:—

Crico, July 18.—Major William Governeur Morris—
My Dearbir:—Your lavor is at hand. To me it is no
matter of surprise to learn that you are in the field an
active supporter of the Union cause. Your ardent
mature will always carry you where the battle rages
forces. The largest purp patients of the carry are nature supporter of the Union cause. Your ardent nature will always carry you where the battle rages flercest. The issues upon national questions, are always clear and well defined, and scarcely less important than they were during the slaveholders' war. It must be evident to every impartial mind that in this State there can be but two parties during the pending campaign, unless we are ready to surrender our cause, with all its consequences, into the hands of the so-called Democratic party, the only hope of the Rebellion in its dying struggle against freedom in 1884. As for myself, I am not prepared to welcome such a result. Can any loyal man for a moment hesitate where to go? If he does, let him but hear one Democratic speech and he will be radically cared, unless his case be indeed hopeless. The Copperhead candidates sing the same old songs that cheered on the pro-slavery Rebellion, abusing Wade, and Sumner, and Thad. Stevens for being Abolitionists, and quoting the Crittenden resolution of 1851 as to the objects of the war. And this is all, except their tutile opposition and wailings against the reconstruction measures of Congress—tutile, I say, because they might as well undertake to repeal the army of the United States, or prevent General Grant from being the next President, as to oppose them, for they are upheld by the national will. The fact is, the Copperhead party is almost as much out of date in their political thesis and teachings as Nosh's Ark. They are entirely behind this progressive age of freedom, and must and will be defeated in this State. I plant myself unequivocally with the loyal masses. They must present a united front to defeat this misnamed Democratic party; and I say it to my friends everywhere, this is our only hope. I have the honor to remain, in haste, very truly yours,

a prolonged study of the vertebral column of fishes, has come to the astounding conclusion that "men, like other animals, have tails." Of course, the little fact that these appendages are not visible, either to the naked eye or under the microscope, has no weight in refuting the assumption. Science needs no support from sense or the senses. It is melancholy, however, to think that man, with all his boasted civiliza-tion and culture, is inferior to the dog in one regard-he has not sufficient control over his tail to wag it, no matter how joyous his sensations may be. And he is equally unlucky in the Dun-dreary hypothesis, for the newly discovered numan tail is not sufficiently developed to allow if to wag him. So things look exceedingly blue in all directions.

SCIENTIFIC WAGGERY. - Professor Agassiz, after

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIBGRAPH, Friday, August 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s, sold at 108; 1024 was bid for 10-40s; 1112 for 6s of 1881; 1074@ 1074 for June and August 7:30s; 1094 for 1864 5-20s; and 110 for 1865 5-20s. City loans were also in steady demand; the new issue sold at also in steady demand; the new issue sold at Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 282@29, an servance of 4: Camden and Amboy at 1274@128, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 52] for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 40 for Elmira pre-ferred; 284 for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 431 for Northern

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was doing. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and 284 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Ches-Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13 ille; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for

ares were firmly held at full prices, of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh 165 for Philadelphia; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 100 for Northern Liberties: 58 for Penn Township; 595 for Girard; 95 for Western; 3' | for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 75 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 624 for Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal

preferred sold at 111; 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal. Questations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140½; 11 A. M., 140½; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140½. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Monry continues easy, and it is with difficulty that banks "ind use for their balances at his per cent, stock is comes borrowing on mixed collaterals at his

per cent. In commercial paper no change. There is a steady demand for currency from the saterior, and at the same time a large amount of compound notes coming from the country for redemption. The 7.3% are also coming bere for conversion in considerable amounts. The deposits of the city banks, from several causes, are expected at the next statement to show an increase of magnitude and great strength in legal-tenders in the next two statements. From September onward affairs will naturally change, and during the remainder of the year the banks will be able to maintain the legal reserves upon a much smaller movement than the present. -The St. Louis Republican of the 12th last,

"The volume of business is still below general expectation, and notwithstanding active operations during the early part of the week in flour, wheat, and corn, and a decided recovery in provisions within the past two days, we cannot resist the conclusion that general trade has been dull, and the average of prices has scarcely been preserved. In merchandless departments there has been very little doing, and as the accounts from the country, of its unwillingness to buy, and the marked indisposition of farmers to sell their grain, except at about the average of \$2 for fail wheat on their farms, are not calculated to sustain those who have been expecting an activers sumption of business upon the harvesting of the summer crops, there has been less disposition among merchants to relinquish than we have noticed at any corresponding period since the disruption of trade at the beginning of the war."

-The Milwaukee money market of Monday is quoted as follows:

"The Money market has been very easy during the week, the banks readily discounting all good short paper at 10 per cent. The offeriors in the street have been very light; the quotation for money outside of bank is 15 per cent. A fair amount of demand loads has been placed on Governments at 7 per cent." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree FIRST BOARD. \$1000 5-208 '65.Jy.cp......108% 10 sh Morris C Pf......111 \$100 City 6s, New 1015 \$200 do, New 1015 \$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series 1025 \$2000 fa 6s, 3 series 1025 \$2000 do 1036 \$200 do 1036 \$200 do 1036 1 sh Cam & Am 127% Pa 68, 1 series ... 0234 9 do... 128
Pa 68, 3 series c. 16834 2 do... 128
do... c. 10834 24 8h Penna R... 5334
do... c. 16834 6 do... 5384

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@110; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 1084@1084; do., July, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 1024@1024; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 1404@1404.

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1094@110; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do. new, 1084@1084; 5s, 10-40s, 1024@1024; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1074@1074; do., 2d series, 1074@1072; 3d series, 1074@1072; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1174. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1172.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1112.

@1112; do. 1862, 1132@1132; do.. 1864, 1992@110; do., 1865, 1104@1102; do., 1865, new, 1084@1082; do. 58, 10-408, 1022@1022; do. 7-308, Aug., 1072@1072; do., 1022@1022; do., July, 1072@1072; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., 172@1172; do., May, 1865, 1162@1171; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1162; do., September, 1865, 1162@1152; do. October, 1864, 1142@1152; Gold, 1402@11402. Silver, 1332@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 16.-The Flour Market, although a shade better, is excessively dull, and prices of low grades are entirely nominal. The home trade purchase only of choice old and fresh ground Flour, which are in small supply. Sales of 900 bushels, including superfine at 87 75@8-25; old stock and fresh ground extra at \$8.25@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$10@11.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$10@12.50; and new Wheat do. do. and fancy at \$11.50@12.50. Rye Fiour ranges from \$7.75 to \$8.25. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a steady demand from the miliers for fair and choice lots, but in consequence of the limited offerings the transactions are comparatively small. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.25@2.35; 500 bushels old Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.45. Corn is in better request, and held with more firmness. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.20@1.22, chiefly at the former rate, and 4500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.16@1.18. Oats are in fair demand; 500 bushels new sold at 70c. We quote at \$3.85c, for old. 1600 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$1.00. \$8.25@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$1

at \$1 60. Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 16. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Boston, D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Moses Patten, Harding, Bangor, J. E. Banley & Schr Paugussett, Waples, Washington, Davis, Fales

& Co.
St'r A. Brearley, Mullen, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r W. Whilidin, Riggams, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Leader, Mullen, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff. Str Leader, Mullen, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Blast, Parker, 4 days from Bridgeport, with stone to captain.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from Boston, Schr D. Pearson, Pearson, from Boston, Schr M. C. Mosely, Urann, from Boston, Schr M. C. Mosely, Urann, from Boston, Schr A. H. Edwards, Somers, from Boston, Schr A. H. Edwards, Somers, from Boston, Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, from New York, Schr M. Patten, Harding, from Wilmington, Del. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer A. Brearley, Mullen, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Sassafras, with peaches to J. D. Ruoff.

AT QUARANTINE.
Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana
oth inst, with sugar, etc., arrived at quarantine yeserday.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 14-9 P. M.—Ship Westmoreland, for Rio Janeiro; barque Johanna Maria, for
Bremen; and schr Maria Jane, for St. Stephens, N. B.,
all from Philadelphia, went to see a toda. all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

Brig Ida, from Wilmington, N. C., for Bristol, E.,

and schr E. White, from New York for Washington,

remain at the Breakwater.

Steamers Escort and Louisburg left this evening for

New York, with peaches.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Brig Leopoidine, Schultz, hence for Bremen, passed Deal 3list uit.

Brig Prince Alfred, Siteman, hence, at Kingston, Ja.,
22d uit.

Zd ull,

Brig Kodiak, Downing, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Providence 14th inst.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, hence, at Boston yesterday,
Schr Besene, Kelly, hence, at Gloucester 11th inst.

Schra A. Falkenburg, Terrelli, Westmoreland, Rice;
and Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Wareham
14th inst. r E. W. Hamilton, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portamonth 10th inst.
Schr Goddess, Snow, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 14th Inst. chr Hattle Sampson, Blake, hence, at Portland 18th.

Instant.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, hence for Providence, at Newport 14th Inst.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, and M. G. Farr, Maloy, heace, at Providence 14th Inst.
Schr Sliver Lake, Matthews, hence, at Portsmouth 11th Inst. 11th lost.
Schrs Addie Drown, and Clara Rankis, hence, at
Kennebunkport 13th lost.
Schrs Flight, Crowell, and S. L. Stevens, Studley,
hence, at Gioucester 18th lost.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, hence, at Bristol 18th
instant.

Instant.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor isth inst.
Behrs Paragon. Shute; L. B. Wing, Endicott; and W. Paxon, hence, at Boston Lith inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORE, August is.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, Thompson, from Liveropol.
Becamship Hammonia, Ealers, from Hamburg, Barque Bolid, Altin, from lop Janeiro,