FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Austria and the Pope.

THE TOUR OF THE SULTAN.

His Farewell to Emperor of Austria.

mte., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT. Francis Joseph's Negotiations with the

The Free Press says that the Papal Government, in reply to the request of Austria, has deciared its readiness to enter into negotiations with a view to the modification of the Concordat. It stipulates, however, that the rights of the Church should be strictly maintained.

The Austrian Government, in answer, laid stress upon its wish to be enabled to acquaint the Reichsrath upon its reassembling with the progress of the negotiations,

THE SULTAN'S TOUR.

His Imperial Majesty on the Danube-The Parting With the Austrian Royal Family-Reception in Pesth. From the Cork Herald, August 8,

The Sultan left Vienna on Wednesday morning, and was accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, and a numerous suite to the piace of embarkation—the Kaisermuhlen,

in the Prater.

The flotilla which was to convey his Majesty to Buda, Pesth, and down the Danube, consisted of three steamers belonging to the Lloyd Steamboat Company - the Szechenyi, the Szent Kiraly, and the Rudolph. All three were gaily deco-rated with flags and flowers; indeed, the deck of the Szechenyi, on which the Sultan himself was to embark, had been converted into a beautiful garden, in which sofas and ottomans were placed under the shade of towering shrubs and actual

On taking leave the two sovereigns shook hands repeatedly and cordially, and after the vessels had left, the Emperor remained on the landing place until they were out of sight. Buda was reached during the night, but it was not until the next morning at ten that the Sultan landed, and was received with great pomp and magnificence by the Hungarians. His Majesty was escorted to the palace at Buda by the civil and military authorities and a multitude of horsemen, the inevitable Banderiums, and soon afterwards drove to Pesth and the Stadtwalldchen, or park, without, however, stopping to visit the museum or the Esterhazy Gallery, as had been expected, and where crowds had collected to catch a glimpse of the Grand Turk. The inhabitants of Buda were equally disappointed. They had fully expected that the Sultan would visit the tomb of Ghul Baba, a Turkish saint, who is buried at Buda, and at whose shine pilgrims from the East from time to time come to worship. The tomb had been repaired and furnished with inscriptions in Arabic, welcoming the Padishah, tents were erected for the Sultan and his retinue, and there the greater part of the population of Buda awaited him, but in vain; no Padishah came, nor any of his followers. Similar disappointments were frequent in Vienna, as it appears to be contrary to Oriental etiquette that the movements of the Sultan should be determined in advance,

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty re embarked and continued his voyage down the Danube. From Rustchuck, it is stated that the Sultan will journey to Constantinople by land via Adrianople.

Before leaving Vienna the Sultan made a donation to the poor of ten thousand florins, at time transmitting to the Common Council of the city an enormous number of netitions that had been addressed to him during

The Sultan at Home. The Sultan entered the Bosphorus on the

morning of the 7th ot August, followed by nearly sixty steamers which went to the entrance to meet him.

Prince Charles. The ruler of Roumania said a visit of courtesy

to the Sultan, at Ratschaek, on August 6, cross ing the Danube, from Bucharest, in the French steamer Mugicles.

The Prince had a long interview with the Sultan, and was received with great honore.

THE THWAITES WILL CASE. Decision Involving Half a Million Sterling in England-Mental Delusions,

Religious and Every Day.

In the Court of Probate, London, August 6 Sir J. P. Wilde delivered judgment in the case of Smith and others vs. Tebbitt and others. It will be remembered that the object of the was to establish the validity of the will (which disposes of nearly haif a million of property) of Mrs. Thwaites, late of Charmandean, Worthing, and Hyde Park Gardens, Loudon, and the question involved was whether certain religious delusions under which it was alleged she had for years labored were such as to affect her testamentary capacity. After some preliminary observations on the definition of delusions, or monomania which evidence a diseased state of mind, though such delusions exhibit themselves in reference to one subject only, his lordship proceeded to describe, using the language of witnesses for the purpose, the nature of the delusions under which it was said the testatrix labored. They consisted in a belief that she was on terms of intimacy with the Creator; that she was the third person of the Trinity; that Dr. Smith was the Father; that they would both assist in the judgment of the world, which would take place in her drawing room; that she had the power of disseminating and controlling disease; and that, being supernatural, she could never die in the ordinary course of nature, although she might suffer from accidents. With respect to the credibility of the witnesses who deposed to these delusions, there was no reason, he held, to ques-Most of them had no personal interest to serve, and it was impossible to discredit their testimony. That being so, what was to be thought of the delusions to which they deposed, and which were not limited to conversation but extended to acts, the testatrix having fur nished her drawing-rooms at great cost, in conviction that she was there to give birth to the Saviour? "Religious fanaticism," con-tinued his lordship, "will account for much; but did it ever stretch so far or stoop so low?" Holding that there was no parallel between her and those whose religious fervor has made them famous, he proceeded to consider whether it was possible to believe that a woman who had acted with apparent propria woman who had acted with apparent propri-ety and prudence in all ordinary matters, could have labored for the last thirty years of her life under a mind diseased, or an intellect deranged. The case of "Waring vs. Waring" established that it was. But did the testatrix exhibit that prudence and power of management of her pro perty, which was alleged by those who propound ed her will? It was strange that though her style of living was simple, and her charities not more than £2000 s year, she did not leave at her death much beyond the large property, amounting to nearly half a million of money, which she

had derived from her husband. Having re-ferred to her alienation from the members of her family, and her relations with Dr. Smith and his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, his lordship, in conclusion, declared that he could not recon-cile her conduct with the action of a sound mind, and that the court should therefore pro-nounce against the will. He accordingly pro-nounced against the will, but made no order as

WAR OR PEACE. Effective Strength and Condition of the French Army.

Paris (August 6) corres. of London Standard, I have so lately given you an account of mili-tary affairs in France that it is not without reluctance I revert to the subject; but I cannot avoid noticing an elaborate article in the Situation, which professes to give an accurate resume of the condition of the French army at the pre-sent time. It is very neat and compact. The infantry consists of one regiment of gendarmes, one of zouaves, three of grenadiers, four of volti-geurs and one battalion of chasseurs, all belonging to the Imperial Guard; then comes the line, consisting of one hundred regiments, twenty-one battalions of chasseurs, three regiments of zouaves, three regiments of Turcos (native Aginan infantry), three battalions of light African infentry, one foreign regiment, and seven discipline companies. At this present time the inlantry has about 300,000 men under arms, and

its cadres enable it to be raised almost instantathe cavalry of the Guard consists of one regiment of carbineers, one of curassiers, one ot chasseurs, one of guides, one of lancers, one of dragoons,; that of the line numbers ten regiments of cuirassiers, twelve of dragoous, eight of lancers, twelve of chasseurs, eight of hus-sars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique, three of Spahis; they muster at present 50,000 horses,

and can be raised instantaneously to 80,000. The artillery of the Guard consists of two regiments, that of the line of twenty regiments, forming an aggregate of 224 batteries, with 1350 field gans and 25,000 men, which can be raised to 40,000 at a moment's notice. Independently the corps in country quarters, there are ten divisions of infantry brigaded (say 120.000 men); there are, moreover, four divisions of cavalry. All are ready for service, with their complement of artillery, military train, commissariat, medi-

At the present time, therefore, the Situation stimates the number of men under arms at our hundred thousand, and the organization is such that in a very short time it could be raised to six bundred and tifty thousand. These figures speak for themselves. I leave your readers to point the moral.

NAPOLEON ON PEACE.

His Reply to the Foreign Commissioners at the Exhibition.

The Emperor Napoleon received the foreign Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition. Replying to their address his Majesty said:—Like you, we shall aver remember with pleasure this great international festival. As representatives of the principle of labor in all parts of the world, you have been able to acquire the conviction that all civilized nations now tend to form a single family. I thenk you for the wishes you express for the Empress and my son. They also share my gratitude for your exertions, my sympathy for your persons, and my wishes for the peace of the world. The Emperor's speech was received with loud marks of approbation.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

King William of Prussia Proclaims His

The first number of the Official Gazette for the North German Confederation, published in Ber-lin, August 3, contains the following proclama-

tion, dated July 26:—

We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, etc., announce and make known hereby in the name of the North German Confederation:—

Now that the constitution of the North German Confederation has been agreed upon by us (here follow she names of the territories as in the introductory paragraph of the constitution up to the word Hamburg) with the Parliament assembled for that porpose, the same has been proclaimed as follows the text of the constitution is appended) throughout the entire extent of the North (terman federal territory upon the 25th of June last, and acquired the force of law upon the 1st of July,

While we herewith bring this to public knowledge, we undertake for ourselves and our successors in the Crown of Prussia all the rights, privileges, and daties conferred upon us by the aforesaid constitution.

We order that this proclamation shall be made known by the Official Gazette of the North German Confederation.

Given under our royal hand and see the same of the same conference of the confederation.

on/eacration, Given under our royal hand and seal this 25th day of ply, 1867, at Ems. WILLIAM, BISMARK-SCHONHAUSEN.

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

What Louis Napoleon Thought of Such Assemblages in 1843—"Kings May be Deceived and Peoples Setrayed."

The Courrier Francais, writing on the recent assemblage of sovereigns and princes in Paris. reproduces a very suggestive passage on such meetings in the records of Napoleon the Third. They formed part of an article contributed by his Majesty to the Courrier du Pas de Calais in 1843, and runs thus: - The meeting of two sovereigns has always been a political event of the highest importance. We contend that these highest importance. We contend that these meetings have almost always ended in sad consequences, which, in fact, open the way to

First. In the very rare event of sovereigns forming a close friendship, their mutual sympathies induce them to defend, with less energy than they ought, the great interests they repre sent, and they neglect to value the rights of their nations and the wrongs of their Governments, because they do not like to hurt the feelings of the crowned head who, on the pre-vious evening, had been their host, and who

has become the object of their solicitude. Second. Another danger is to be found in the politeness of courts, which imitates so well all the virtues and hides so cleverly all jealousy and rancor that the sovereigns allow themselves to be deceived by the smooth and gracious exterior. They mistake politeness for a real feel ing, and place their confidence, without reserve, in an alliance which has only for support some flattering assurances and some friendly toasts drank during the excitement of a fete.

Third. However frivolous the appearance of these monarchical meetings may be, it is impossible that, during the fetes, some demand should not be made, some promise made, or some con-

Fourth. Finally, there is a danger which, however small in appearance, has sometimes ended in serious consequences. Although eti-quette be established to avoid ruffling amour propre, often an involuntary forgetfulness irritates a prince to such a degree that he vows eternal hatred. The present King of Bavaria has become the irreconcilable enemy of France ever since the day when, at Fontainebleau, he thought that, by the orders of the Emperor, proper respect had not been paid to his rank. Thus, then, interviews like those which are about to take place offer inconveniences and dangers for kings as well as peoples-for kings, because they may be deceived; for peoples, becaused they may be betrayed.

KOSSUTH'S ELECTION.

Scene at the Hungarian Voting for the Ex-President.

Pesth (Aug. 1) Correspondence of London Herald Letters received here from Waltzen give the following account of Kossuth's election to the Hungarian Diet, as member for that district: At five A. M. some sixty electors assembled outside the town, and brought themselves by wine and firing guns into the requisite state of mind for the important act. At six o'clock two bands of music and a small body of horsemen traversed the town, and were everywhere re-ceived with much enthusiasm by the few per-

the electors would give in their votes or elect Kossuth by acclamation. The latter course being chosen, Ludwig Kossuth was unani-mously proclaimed member for the district of Waitzen. Several voters then proposed that the new nember should be specially requested to accept the choice that had fallen upon him. The letter agreed upon for this purpose ran:—

"HONORED AND GREAT PATRIOT-With universal "Honored and Great Patriot—With universal enthusiasm, warm gratitude, and in the hope of a more brilliant future, the District of Waltzen has chosen the first and greatest clinen of our Fatheriand as Deputy, and begs him to accept his seat in the interest of the sacred cause and the wettare of the country. We truit that by the fulfilment of this request our poor Fatheri and may regain one of whose great heart and magnanimous mind it has so long been deprived. With thaukful reverence we ever remain, etc."

All the electors assembled signed some 180 signatures, filling the sheets. It was proposed to forward this letter by a deputation to Kos suth, but the electoral officials doubt whether the requisite expenses of the journey to Turin could be collected. The President declared, with a sigh, that there was little prospect of so doing in Wartzen, and the letter will therefore probably go the ordinary way of the post,

To see how large a proportion of the voters had taken part in the election, inspection of the list for the Waitzen district showed that it comprises 3800 electors, 2340 of whom belonged to the surrounding country. Of these 96 came to the polis, and scarcely 100 of the town electors; upon the average, therefore, about five per cent,

TWO FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Three Buildings on Broad Street and One on South Street Nearly Destroyed -Extensive Fire in a Flour Warehouse -Aggregate Losses Fully \$60,000.

About 9'45 o'clock last night Officer Nellis, of the First Precinct, discovered a fire on the second floor of No. 1404 Broad street. The alarm was given, and the fremen summoned to the scene, The building is a two stery and attic frame structure, very old, and in a most dilapidated condition. The flames played sad havoc with it, and all but destroyed it. The firemen worked well, but owing to the fact that the building was of wood, and old, they did not succeed in extinguishing the flames as speedily as has been their wont of late. The aggregate losses caused by this fire are heavy, the amount being divided among several tenants.

No. 14 South street is a continuation of the

same wooden building, and stands on the corner of Broad street. No. 13 South street connects with the other frame buildings, and was severely damaged by the flames. All of these wooden buildings, in fact, will no doubt be condemned after proper survey.

The frame buildings in Broad and South

streets are owned by one person, whose name could not be ascertained. J. King, an employe, slept on one of the upper floors of No. 140 Broad street, and was com-pelled to make his escape minus his stock of The flames were extinguished in an hour and

a half atter the alarm had been given. ANOTHER FIRE THIS MORNING.

At 1 o'clock this morning the post office bell struck the same signal (No. 5), indicating another fire in the neighborhood of the Broad street conflagration. When our reporter reached the scene he found the five-story brick building, No. 13 Front street, in a sheet of flames,

This building is stored with an immense quantity of flour, and is occupied by Messrs, Shute Van Pelt, commission merchants. three upper floors were on fire when the firemen began working, it is safe to assume that nearty all of the stock will be destroyed before the flames can be extinguished.

No. 11 Front street is occupied by Noble & Douglass, commission merchants, who will sustain a severe loss by water. No. 15 is occupied by Condit & Betts, produce merchants, and their premises were also endan-

gered by the intense heat. These buildings are in the same block with those burned at the other fire, and it is supposed that the flames derived their origin from that source. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no correct estimate of the loss can be made, though t cannot fall short of \$40,000, being probably covered by insurance. As we go to press the fire is still in active pro

gress, and the steamers are struggling to subdue Story of American Life and Adventure." the flames .- N. Y. Times.

DISASTERS.

Supposed Loss off Coney Island of the Steamtug Adelia with Seven Men on Board-Parts of the Wreck Picked Up. Considerable excitement was created in the

city yesterday afternoon by a report that the steamtug Adeita had blown up off Coney Island, and that all the crew was lost. The friends and families of the crew were in the greatest trepidation in the absence of any de-finite information, but up to a late hour last night the fate of the men could not be certainly ascertained. The foundation for the rumor which created so much alarm was the report of Captain John Lenau, of the steaming C. P. Smith, who came up from Sandy Hook yester-day, and stated that about 10 o'clock in the morning he picked up the top of a pilot-house, two lamp boxes, with one lamp, and one of the pilot-house sashes of the steamer Adelia. Floatng on the water were splinters, and large piece of wood and other material apparently from some wreck. Captain Lenau picked up some of these, and from an examination was led to of these, and from an examination was led to believe that they had been torn asunder by the force of an explosion. The sash of the pilothouse had no glass in it, and its appearance strengthened the supposition that it had been blown out by an explosion. Nothing whatever was heard from the crew yesterday, and the current belief was that the vessel had blown up on Saturday morping, and that all the crew. on Saturday morning, and that all theerew had

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER. Since writing the above our reporter has made

further inquiry, and ascertains from the engineer of the C. P. Smith that he heard an explosion on Saturday morning, "pretty late," but thought it was thunder, and paid no attention to it. The engineer and pilot of the C. P. Smith to it. The engineer and phot of the C. P. Smith showed our reporter the fragments of the wreck which they had picked up off Sandy Hook. They consisted of two lamp-box panels, each with the word "Adelia," in gilt, carved (indented) letters, on a dark ground; a gilt carved eagle (evidently from the top of the pilot-house), with a strip of the across its back from the total of the wings. A sask (probably a portion of the of the wings. A sash (probably a portion of the wheel-house), with the fragments of plate-gla-s adhering to the edges of the rabbet. The panels of the lamp-boxes were of black wainut, and had evidently been torn asunder, not crushed

We can confidently speak of only one person who is lost—Mr. Eli Furneli—the "wheelsman." Captain Brown was the gentleman who was usually in charge of the Adeila, but it is not positive that he was on board on the evening of the explosion. There were in all seven men on board when the tug went down the bay. Up till I o'clock this morning, nothing has been heard of the crew.

Explosion on Board the Steamboat Palisades-Fright of the Passengers. While the steamboat Palisade, one of the regular line of steamers running from Spring street to Fort Lee, was swinging out from the Spring street pier at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a small patch on the fire surface of the boller came, which are airy and poetical.

sons at that hour in the streets. The shots and increasing noise at last aroused the tardy sleepers, and at nine o'clock the electors met in front of the Town Hall. There might have been from three hundred to lour hundred persons present, but among them were certainly many lads of tender age, and ragged, ill-dressed men, who undoubtedly were not privileged to vote. Very few town electors of any sort made their appearance.

When the crowd seemed tolerably complete, loud cries of "Eljen Kossuth" made themselves heard, and as no other candidate was put up, the President of the committee asked whether the electors would give in their votes or elect Kossuth by acclamation. The latter course being chosen, Ludwig Kossuth was unanimously proclaimed member for the district of day morning had her machinery disarranged in some manner when off Fortleth street, North River, and landed her passengers at Fortleth street. She also was unable to run during the day.—N. Y. World.

MEXICO.

The Execution of Arteaga by General Mendez at Ernapam in 1865.

The following extract from a letter written by an ex-lieutenant in the Second Chasseurs apied, and afterwards lieutenant in the Belgian Contingent, who was captured at Tacambaro, a new light upon the execution of Arteaga by General Mendez, at Uruapam, in Octo-

tenga by General Mendez, at Uruapam, in October, 1865:—

Brussels, July 28, 1867.—Dear Sancho:—I read today your article on the death of Maximilian with the greatest satisfaction. * * * * To put an end, once for all, to the main charges made against Maximilian (I alfude to the execution of Artenga, Salazar, Villa Gonez, and Diaz Paracho), I will state that six weeks before his capture at Santa Anna Amatian by General Mardez, Artenga und taken the city of Uruapam and made prisoners of the Imperiat garrison. The commanding officer of the garrison, Cilonel Lemus, and the civil Prefect of the district Senor Paz Guiterrez, were shot, not only without a trial, but without having been "allowed even a half hours respite to write to their families." Colonel Lemus was an old man, slaty-three years of age. Arteaga and his principal officers were brought to Uruapam and shot on the very ground where, six weeks previously, Lemus and Guiterrez had failen. So, you see, they were shot by way of retallation, and not by the Emperor's orders. Shortly after the capture of Oaraca the Emperor set at liberty twenty, two Generals and two hondred and fourteen officers. At Tacambaro, on the hight of April II, 1865, the first words of Arteaga, after he had heard from General Regues the details of the siege of Tacambaro, were those:—"Puez bien, que los fueilin por la manna—Well, let them (the prisoners) be shot in the morning." Thanks to the generous and energetic efforts of Regules, we were spaced.

EMILE WALTON,

I scape of Count Khevenhillen-The Emperor's Body - Romero to Leave for

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 13. The Austrian Count Khevenhiller, who served in the Imperial Mexican army, in command of a regiment of six hundred hussars, whom he raised, equipped, and maintained himself, com-posed of two hundred Mexicans, and the residue Germans and Hungarians, has just arrived in the war steamer Elizabeth, with two hundred of his men. He was in the capital when it surrendered, and remained until the arrival of Juarez, but finding in the dark, pittless countenance of the latter no trace of the milk of human kindness, he took these men with him and pushed through in five days to Vera the quickest march ever made by troops

He says that the body of Maximilian still remains in a church at Queretaro, where it was deposited after he was shot. It was never delivered to the Prussian Minister, nor any pro-mise or intimation given that it would be delivered to him, or to any one. It is generally be-lieved, and it is said, when it is thought safe to do so, that it is the intention of the Mexican authorities to use it as a means of filling, or in some degree to replenish, their empty

The Mexican papers say Romero was expected to start for Mexico about the end of July, ac cording to letters received from him.

A Father Murders His Son.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—In Bowling Green, Ohio, the day before yesterday, an old citizen, named Hiram A. Donaldson, stabbed his son Thomas, aged twenty-one, to the heart, killing him instantly. The wife of the murderer lef him last week on account of cruel treatment but returned with ber son on the day of the tragedy to take away her personal property. While engaged thus the fatal affair occurred. The murderer was unmoved by his awful deed, and only said, when arrested, that he "wished it had been any other of his boys, as he always liked Thomas the best,"

-Senator Trumbull endorses General Grant as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

-Mr. Henry Chorley will shortly publish 'Studies of the Music of Many Nations." -Mr. George Catlin announces "A New

-Mr. Edmund Ollier is about to publish "Poems from the Greek Mythology."

- General Rousseau will sail from New York on the 23d instant, to take military possession of Walrussia.

-A London paper, alluding to the Hon-Gerrit Smith, describes him as "formerly Gov-ernor of New York!"

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is to de liver the oration at the Orleans, N. Y., Agricultural Fair on the 14th of September.

-Mr. Elihu Burritt is about to publish, in London, a new work entitled "The Black Country and its Green Border Land." -M. Octave Delapierre is engaged upon

"Historical Puzzles, being Notes on some Doubtful Points of History." -Mrs. Sarah Austin has nearly ready, "The

Story without an End," from the German of -Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to start the

New Metropolitan Magazine, of which he will be the editor. -Mr. J. Hain Friswell has two new works in press-"The Silent Hour," a companion volume, we presume, to "The Gentle Life," and "Other People's Windows."

-Adolph Strodtman, the German poet and translator, is at work upon a biography of Heine, which will contain much new material. he having had access to a large collection of Heine's letters and unpublished papers.

-From M. Beute we have had "Auguste, sa Pamille et ses Amis," a series of historical studies on Augustus Cæsar and his times, the substance of a series of lectures recently delivered by him at the Bibliothèque Impériale.

-The Germans publish a Shakespeare Yearbook, of which the second volume has lately appeared, under the editorship of F. Boden stedt. It contains valuable critical papers by Lindner, Vischner, Dr. Ingleby, and Delius; a record, by Otto Devrient, of his father's management of the Carlsruhe Theatre; while Cohn sums up the Shakespearian bibliography, and Ulric the history of the year.

-Herr Edward Paulus has recently published a volume entitled "Pictures from Italy. which would have been a remarkable work if Heine had never written the "Reisebilder," of which it is a palpable imitation. His wit is nearly equal to Heine's in brilliancy, and far more genial in its quality. Like Heine, he intersperses his prose with lyrics, some of

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

End of the Deluge in England.

FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE CROPS.

Noon Report of Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

London, August 19 .- Consols firmer at 94% Eric Railroad firmer at 45½; Illianis Central weak at 78; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 21½; U. S. Five twenties, 73½.

Livebrool, August 19—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The storms have abated, and the weather is now favorable for the crops.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unaltered.
Antwere, August 19.—Petroleum, 43f.
Queenstown, August 19.—Arrived, steamships Beliona, from New York on the 3d; Malta from New York on the 5th; and Ontario, from Boston on the 5th.

Arrival Out of the Austrian, LONDON, August 19-Noon.-Arrived, steamer ustrian, from Quebec.

From Washington. Washington, August 19 .- It appears from the

records of the Smithsonian Institution that the entire fall of rain by the late storm was nearly six inches, which Professor Henry says exceeds the entire amount of any previous August for

Thirty-four members of the bar of the District of Columbia, disapproving of any reviews of the orders of the Court at the public meetings of the bar, and disavowing the attempt to bind them to the action of the meeting held in the court room a week ago, have called a public meeting for to-morrow to give expression to their views.

Fire at Highland Falls, N. Y. HABRISON'S LANDING, August 19 .- A fire occurred at Highland Falls at 2 o'clock this morn-

other buildings, the property of Lawrence Miller. Loss, \$5000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An old man named Joseph McClanan, who lived near by, died from bight died from tright. From Cape Isla: d. Cape Island, August 19.—The St. Mary's excursion party from Philadelphia arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, eight hundred strong

The weather is clear and warm, and the excursionists are heartly enjoying their trip to the

Fatal Accident. New YORK, August 19 .- This morning Fritz Young, William Enfield, and William Weaver, Germans, were drowned in a mash-tub at Nietzlan's distillery, Twenty-nintn street and East river. Young fell in accidentally, and the others lost their lives in attempting his rescue.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

QUEEEC, August 19.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at Farther Point at 6 P. M. on Sunday.

A VILLAGE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER .- The village of Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, by a change of the channel of the Missouri river, has been transferred from that State into Otoe county, Nebraska. By this singular freak of the river some thousands of acres of land and six to eight hundred inhabitants have been added to Nebraska

A PHILADELPHIAN FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK. -Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the New York Tribune, has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the Evening Gazette. The Tribune people are generally indifferent to the allurements of office, but this nomination is an excellent one, and meets with hearty endorsement. Mr. Young is a native of Philadelphia.

-Mr. Samuel Smiles has in the press a work entitled "The Huguenots; their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ire

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 19, 1867,

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 111½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 109½ for '64 5-20s; and 1074@107½ for June and August 7:30s. City loans firmly held; the new issue sold at 101½@101½, no change.

Rairoad shares continue the most active on the list. Condensed to the condensed to t

the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change: Philadelphia and Trenton at 125, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 53 (@53). no change: Catawissa preferred at 28, a slight decline; Reading at 52 56-100, no change; Elmira preferred at 42, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 572, a slight decline; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 434 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 283 for Spruce and Pine; 464 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices

Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1424@143; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City: 64 for Commonwealth; 704 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 110%; no change; 29% was bid for Schuylkull Naviga-

tion preferred; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal. 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M.,
141½; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141¾, an advance
of 1 on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The New York Herald of this morning says;

The New York Heraid of this morning says;

"The supply of money was superabundant throughout, and loans were made by the banks at four per cent, on Governments and other first-class collaterals to bouses in good credit, and at five on miscellaneous stocks. At the same time the principal dealers in Governments were freely offered more than they required at three per cent. This extremely easy condition of monetary affairs cannot, however, he expected to last much longer, now that that the Western drain of currency has set in. Remittances to the West were made from this centre every day last week, and the journals at Chicago and Cincionati confirm the fact. The loss of five millions of depealts and six and a haif millions of legal-tenders by the banks during the week, is due mainly to this cause, although, as respects the latter, the sales of gold by the Treasury, and the redemption of compound interest notes held in small amounts by the banks have not been without effect. Owing to the crops being unusually heavy, it is probable that a larger amount of money than usual will be required to move them, and although

we are at present glutted with currency, two or three weeks may work an important many in the state of affairs, and of this the next weekly return of the banks of this city will give as a warning. The supply of commercial paper is racinly increasing, and the banks are discounting the best grade at 5%@6% per cent, 6 being the general race Produce paper is regarded with di trust, owing to the belief that prices will experience a furth r d cline is the new crop is tent forward but ordinary united the paper is less closely w rutinized than it was two months ago, owing to the improved prospects of trade.

Dull Arbyt PHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

-Mesers. William Painter & Oo., backers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 1111@1111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1131@113; do., 1864, 1091@1091; do., 1865, 1104@1101; do. new, 1081@11081; 5s, 10-40s, 1021@1021; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1071@1072; do., 2d series, 1071@1072; 3d series, 1071@1072; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1171.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, August 19 .- Bark-The offerings are

small, and the demand steady at the recent advance. Small sales of No. I Quereltron at \$43 %

Cotton is quiet but firm. Sales of middlings at 281/4@291/4c. for uplands and New Orleans. The Flour market, as usual, is dull, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels, for the supply of the home consumers, at \$7.50@8

for the supply of the home consumers, at \$7.50@8 for superfine; \$8.25@10.50 for old stock and fresh ground extrs; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11.50@13.50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$8.75@9. Brandywine Corn Meal may be quoted at \$6.

The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.25@2 40, the latter rate for choice, and white at \$2.25@2.65. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of old at \$1.50, and new Pennsylvania and Southern at \$1.35@1.40. Corn is quiet but firm. Sales of yellow at \$1.22, and Western mixed at \$1.17.61.18. Oats—Most of the offerings are of inferior quality, having been damaged by the recentrains. Sales of new at 75c., and old at 90c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 19.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled and lower, and about 2100 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@ 1614c. for extra; 13@15c. for fair to good; and 10@ 12c. 7 ib. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

lowing are the particulars of the sales:—
132 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16/4,
65 "A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 6@8, gross.
103 "P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
120 "P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8/4, gross.
93 "James Kirk, thester co., 14@16, gross.
65 "B. McFillen, Western, 77/4@8/4, gross.
112 "E. S. McFillen, Virginia, 7@8, gross.
114 "Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8/4@9/4,
gross.

gross,
M. Fuller & Co., Western, 75409, gross,
Mooney & Smith, Western, 1461614.
H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 66754, gross,
Frank & Shomberg, Western, 1561614. 80 " Hape & Co., Western, 12@15.
63 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@734, gross,
79 " Chandler & Co., Chester co., 6@844, gross,
61 " C. Marshall, Western, 6@914, gross,
Cows were in demand. 250 head sold at \$60@
75 for Springers, and \$65@100 \$2 head for Cow and
Calf.

Sheer were dull and rather lower. 12,000 head sold at 5@6c. \$ 1b, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were unchanged. 1800 head sold at the different yards, at from \$10@10.50 \$100 lbs., net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Brig E. A. Barnard, Lippincott. Havana, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. Mowe, Hilton, Pembroke,
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, Portland, Borda, Keller
& Nutting.
Styr B. Meinder, Bockhill, Worton's creek, Van Hinkle

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Estber, Drinkwater, 80 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to V. A. Bartori. Had head winds and calins the entire passage. 18th lit., iat. 42 lo N. lon. 46 57 W., experienced a terrific hurricane from the southward, lost two topsails, and had light sails blown from the gaskets; 18th, A. M., was boarded by a sea which swept everything movable from deck, the ship labored learfully; has been 27 days westward of the Banks, with light southerly winds and heavy gales; no date lat. 41 40, lon. 61 15, spoke ship of Greenock, from New York, bound E.; Aug. 7, lat. 40 18, lon. 65 07, spoke barque Boa, frem New York for Barcelons; 10th, lat. 40 06, ion. 70 05, spoke ship Charlotte, hence for Antwerp, 10 days out; 18th and 14th, passed great quantities of loose lumber, and one water cask, with head stove in, and painted lead color.

Brig L. Warren, Coob, 19 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.

Schr West Wind, Lawson, 6 days from Rappabanock, in ballast to captain.

Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, 3 days from Rappabanock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Mary Prizedlia, Simmons, 3 days from Rappa-hannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredlib, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

Brig A. H. Cortis, from Cardenas, Schr C. McCarty, from Swan Island, Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, from Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Semiramis, Gerriah, 45 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 31 45 ion. Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 31 45. ion. 68 10.

Brig Essex, Bartlett, hence for Montreal, returned to Holmes' Hole 15th inst., on account of head winds, and sailed again next day.

Brig Benj. Carver, Myers, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Brig J. E. Arey, Babbidge, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence at Portland 16th instant.

instant.
Schr Charles McCarty, Godfrey, for Philadelphia in August, was at Swan Island 24th ult.
Schr Georgiana, Wentworth, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 14th Inst.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, hence, at Wilmington, Schr IGa Nicholson, Price, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 14th inst.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth 14th inst.
Schra Ocean Bird, Marsh, and C. Fox, Montgomery, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th inst.
Schr White Swau, Collins, hence, at Calais 14th inst.

Schr Maria Jane, Maiony, hence, at Calais 14th Inst.

Schr Maria Jane, Maiony, hence, for St. Stephens, N. B., with cost, went ashore on Brigantine beach, near Atlantic City, on Thursday last, and is a complete wreck.

Schr Rollins, of Piymouth, Mass., cleared at Philadelphia 25th ult., coal laden, for Plymouth, and has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained for her safety. Captain Charles Harlow and son, Harry Whall (mate), Scorge H. Atwood, and two foreigners, composed the crew. They may have been picked up by some outward bound vessel.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Arrived, steamship Ne-oraska, from Liverpool. Steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

New York, August 18.— Arrived, steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.
Rarque G W. Rosevelt, Harriman, from Marseilles, Brig Exampler, Ewing, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Industry, Gifford, from Rio Janeiro.