THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AUSTRALASIA.

Terrible Floods and Great Loss of Life in New South Wales and New Zealand—Hurricane Lasting Four Days, Etc.

Via Panama we have later mail dates from Australia and New Zealand. A continued storm of wind and rain, hurricane and floods of unprecedented magnitude, had taken place in New South Wales and New Zealand. The Sydney and Wellington papers furnish full accounts of this disastrous hurricane.

Terrible Flood in New South Wales—Thrilling Incidents—Loss of Life, Etc.

From the Sydney Empire, July 1.

The steamship Rushine, which leaves the port of Sydney this day for Panama, will convey intelligence which must be most shocking and distressing, not only to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of these colonies, but to all who have regard for humanity. This country has been visited by a more terrible flood than any that has been known since the first white man set his foot upon the soil, and its results have been most desolating, making whole families homeless, destroying life and property to an extent which is as yet beyond calculation. When the Kaikourra left Sydney, on the 1st of June, it was noted that the rain had continued, almost without intermission, for two months; but up to that time no great fears of destructive floods were entertained, though business was interrupted by the wet weather and the continuous downfall of water caused general inconvenience. The Kaikourra had severe weather on her voyage to Wellington, but left that place for Panama on the 6th of June with 65 passengers and 4500 ounces of gold. The weather continued bad on this coast, and on Wednesday, the 9th of June, culminated in a storm which has been described as a hurricane, and which continued for four days. Great fear was entertained in the city of Sydney that the low-lying lands of the country most exposed to floods by reason of the numerous water courses falling through them, and the narrowness and circuitous course of the outlet to the sea would be inundated; but no one expected that this was the beginning of the most disastrous flood that had ever occurred in New South Wales, and that the sympathies of the people of the country would be tasked to a degree beyond anything that had ever been previously known. Yet so it has proved. On Friday, the 21st of June, accounts reached Sidney which startled and alarmed the whole of the inhabitants, but which, unhappily, proved to be true. The whole of the valley of the Hawkesbury river had been flooded to a height unknown and unrecorded by the oldest inhabitant or by story. The town of Windsor was surrounded by water, and so sudden had been the rush of the flood from the high lands, in consequence of the previous saturation of the ground, that the farmers and their families had to flee for their lives, abandoning all they possessed to the raging waters. The incidents that occurred were most shocking. In one case a farmer sat upon the roof of his house with his family for twenty hours, holding his youngest child in his arms until the infant died from the effects of cold and exposure, for the rain was still pouring down in torrents, and the whole of the surrounding land was one wide sea of water. The father then had to throw his dead child into the flood, and take up another in the hope of preserving it. On Saturday morning, the 22d, the house gave way, and was swept down with the flood, drowning the mother and nine other children. The father and four others were saved by the boats which had been sent off to rescue these unfortunate sufferers. By this time the whole of the valley was inundated, and the fertile district of Richmond presented the appearance of a great lake. Fears were felt that the town of Windsor itself, where at this time some thousands of persons were congregated, would be involved in the general devastation, but happily this did not occur. The flood was so sudden and so overwhelming, that all means of escape seemed to be cut off, and many families, some consisting of weak mothers and young children suffering from severe illness, had to remain for hours on the roofs of their houses during the severest weather that has ever been known on this coast, until succor could be given. As soon as this sad intelligence was known, the Government acted with the utmost promptitude. Boats, and crews to man them, were despatched by railway to the nearest point to Windsor, and although the flood was still rushing down in a torrent, and a part of the railway was submerged, the brave men who manned these boats succeeded at last in reaching the scene of desolation, and in rescuing very many who had almost given up all hope.

The Flood at Wellington.

Extract from a letter dated Wellington, June 18.

On Thursday night the river commenced rising very fast and continued rising until Saturday, by which time the few dry spots about the lower part of the town were surrounded by a wide-stretching sea. That mythical personage, "the oldest inhabitant," remembers nothing like it. The Macquarie on the Wellington side backed up the Bell water, and spread over the flat fronting the town to the depth of about three feet. It was up to the posts in front of Parson's hotel, and the cellars of the Australian stores escaped being flooded by a few inches only. One or two houses have been washed away from the banks of the river. Paddy the Chinaman's house, fences, and all, have been carried off, and nothing but the bent and broken fruit trees are left to mark the spot "where once a garden smiled." Over at Montefiore's it rose up to Sorwell's door, and made an island of the Commissioner's quarters. The free selectors about Ponto have had to take to the mountains, several of their farms having been completely inundated. Eleven hundred sheep, it is reported, have been swept away at Murrumbidgee. No lives have been lost here, but two families at Burrandong are drowned. Out of eleven persons in one family who were shepherding for Blunden, only the father and two children have been saved. I also hear that a family have been drowned near Dubbe. I fear the next news we get from down the river will be most disastrous, for hundreds of miles it will be a wide-spread sea of desolation. For our part, we have great reason to be thankful it is no worse.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

Fort Hays Surrounded by Indians—Work Stopped on the Pacific Railroad—Large Quantities of Stock Stolen by Indians—An Expedition Sent Against Them.

FORT HAYS, August 20.—The Indians are all around us and very troublesome. Work has been stopped on the railroad beyond this point for the last week. The Indians have been firing at every person venturing beyond the fort, and have succeeded in taking a great deal of stock.

To-day a strong expedition has left this fort against them, composed of three hundred men of the Volunteer Kansas Cavalry, and thirty regular troops, Captain Ames. The expedition designs striking some of the Indian villages on the Saline river, ten days' march from here. No wagons are taken, and the troops go prepared to move rapidly. More troops are demanded here, or the Territory will have to be abandoned. The commanding officer of this fort is completely crippled, being surrounded by savages, and having hardly a corporal's guard of men.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

THE CHOLERA.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Italy—Over 63,000 Cases and 32,000 Deaths in Six Months—Midnight Meeting in a Cemetery, Etc. Etc.

Florence (August 3) Cor. London Daily News.

From a report on the cholera lately published, we find that the cases from January to July this year have been as many as 63,376, followed by 32,874 deaths. The Sicilian provinces have been the most grievously affected by the malady. In Girgenti 16,014 cases are reported, and 7310 deaths; in Bari (Neapolitan provinces), 11,116 cases, and 6412 deaths, at Caltanisetta (Sicilian provinces), 7191 cases, and 4110 deaths. In a word, we find that death followed the attack in above half the number of cases. Not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has been spared, though in some cities, such as Florence, only a couple of cases are reported. But another alarming symptom—a symptom of moral disease quite as melancholy as the physical malady—has been observed throughout Italy, especially in the Calabrias and Sicily, though even the northern provinces are not free from its contagion. This symptom is the dread of poison, the belief in its presence through various malevolent agents and noxious influences. In Sicily this dread greatly excites the minds of the suffering population, and adds to their calamitous state. A thirst for vengeance upon the soldiers, who are supposed to be in some mysterious manner connected with the cholera, is felt by the people. The unremitting zeal and kindness of the officers and men in the care of the suffering and sick have done nothing to calm the popular feeling. Even when they are assisting the sufferers, they are regarded with hatred and suspicion; nay, frequently subjected to violence. Some instances of this may be cited. At Mehill, near Syracuse, such was the excitement of the populace, owing to their belief that poison had been administered by agents of the Italian Government, that a large meeting was held in the dead of night in the public cemetery, at which it was resolved "that all the Carabiniere and Italian agents resident in the place should be killed for spreading the cholera." The plot was fortunately revealed by a woman to one of the intended victims, who telegraphed the news to the authorities of an adjacent city; and a company of rifles was sent to guard the public safety. But the panic shows itself in every form. Some days ago, on the arrival of the mail train from Catania, where the disease is prevalent, at Calatabiana, about a hundred armed men were waiting at the station, and they peremptorily commanded the driver to go back at once without staying an instant. In vain did the officer in charge of the mail, who happened to be the only traveller in the train, entreat for permission to leave the post bag at all events. He was not listened to, and the train returned whence it had come. Catania itself presents a miserable spectacle—disease, suffering, misery, and terror are seen under every possible form. Very few shops, not more, it is said, than ten in a hundred, are open. All who had the means of escaping have already abandoned the city; prowling dogs and sickly mendicants have the place almost entirely to themselves. Even the upper classes are not entirely free from the common terror and delusion. The condition of the city is so sad that the whole active work of life is performed by the soldiers, who too frequently fall victims to their arduous and over-trained labors. They nurse the sick and bury the dead, and in return for their services are frequently repulsed by the suspicious inhabitants, who often refuse food and medicine from their hands, revile them with their dying breath, and perish fully believing they have been poisoned. The agitation is indescribable throughout the country. At Bagnara, in Calabria, where cholera is making fearful ravages, an exciting scene lately occurred. Four infirmary servants from an adjacent city, who came to aid the sick, were believed by the people of the place, either through something unprepossessing in their appearance or unusual in their dress, to be cholera agents. A popular tumult was the consequence. Cries arose of "Out with the poisoners;" "Away with them;" "Out, out;" and such was the fury displayed that, in spite of the strenuous arguments and explanations offered to the people by the public authorities, it was found necessary to send the poor fellows away, though they had been specially requested to come, and there was of course urgent need of their services. A strong escort had to guard them from mischief on the road. Similar cases, though less violent in the north than in Sicily and the Neapolitan provinces, are, however, reported in the vicinity of the polished and enlightened city of Milan itself. Women oppose the removal from their homes of cholera patients into the hospitals through fear of poison. In fact, in the northern provinces, as everywhere else, there is a general tendency to attribute the malady to individual malignity rather than to any natural cause. Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, and Como are sorely afflicted.

The Milanese sanitary commission service has been carried on with great efficiency and assiduity, and the clergy have been indefatigable in attending on the sick. All, however, have to struggle against an amount of blind ignorance and prejudice, which sadly reflects upon the intellectual condition of Italy. The subject of cholera is at this moment so absorbing through the country, and the noble devotedness of the Italian soldiers and officers in the service of humanity has been so much talked of, that, besides an order of the day signed by General Revel, to those brave men, expressing the gratitude of the Government for their behavior, a vote of thanks to them has been passed in Parliament.

One Hundred and Ninety Deaths Daily in Palermo.

NAPLES, August 9.—Cholera is making terrible ravages at Palermo. The average number of deaths is 190 daily.

A Royal Victim.

The cholera has found a Royal victim at Rome, in the person of Queen Maria Theresa, of Naples, who died on Thursday. Her Majesty was the daughter of the Archduke Charles, the celebrated leader of the Austrian army during the wars of the French Revolution and of Bonaparte. She married Ferdinand II of Naples, in 1837, became a widow in 1859, but continued to reside with her stepson till the ex-king was displaced by Garibaldi. One of the daughters of the late Queen is the second wife of the present Archduke Charles of Austria, brother to the Emperor; another daughter is married to the Archduke Charles of Tuscany.

The Cholera at Warsaw—Three Hundred Cases a Day.

The cholera is said to be making alarming progress at Warsaw. As many as 300 cases a day occur in a population of 300,000. Since the 2d of June, when the epidemic appeared, about 4000 persons have been attacked, and more than half the cases have terminated fatally.

THE SALZBURG CONGRESS.

Austrian Account of the Imperial Assemblage and Its Objects.

From the New Free Press of Vienna, August 9.

The suppositions of those who wish to misrepresent the character of this visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria are both improbable and without foundation. Its object is simply an act of reciprocal courtesy, originating, in the first place, in the earnest desire of the Emperor Napoleon to express personally and before all Europe his sympathy with the imperial house of Austria on the occasion of the terrible blow by which it has just been stricken.

This desire the Emperor communicated, as is well known, to the Austrian Embassy in Paris on the morrow of the day on which the sad news from Queretaro was received. If the Emperor Napoleon has been prevented from putting that project into execution, it was probably with the object of again rendering possible and assuring the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Paris, to which the Emperor of the French appears to attach a certain importance, and which the painful incident which has occurred might in any case have impeded. The visit to Salzburg will no doubt lead to the attainment of that object, and it is almost certain that the closing of the Paris Exposition will be honored with the presence of their Austrian Majesties.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Russian Aid to the Refugees—The Turkish Insult to the United States.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following despatch, dated Constantinople, July 30, via Odessa:—

After having insisted with the Porte upon fresh instructions being sent to Omar Pasha, the Ambassador of Russia urgently pressed that they should be acted upon; and he gave orders to Captain Boukatow and to the Russian Consul in the island of Candia to convoy to Greece, according to an arrangement concluded with the Turks, the Greek families who had taken refuge in the caverns.

The ambassador of Russia conferred on this subject with the Charge d'Affaires of France, the result of which was that the representatives of these two powers forwarded instructions to the commanders of the ships-of-war of their respective States, stationed in the Turkish waters, to convey from Crete to Greece the Christian families of the island. The Porte was informed of this in writing, and its co-operation was requested. The Prussian and Italian Ministers joined in the step thus taken.

The Turkish admiral took by force, from a messenger of the American Consul, a letter which the Consul-General of Russia had written to the United States representative. The American Minister has protested against that act of violence.

OBITUARY.

Pierce Butler.

A few days ago this gentleman died at one of his estates in Georgia. The deceased was, a native of this city where he was born during the early part of the present century. His family being wealthy he was enabled to obtain a liberal education, which he afterwards placed to excellent use. He graduated with honors, and, after studying the profession of the law, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and soon became one of its ablest and most distinguished members. In 1834 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Fanny Kemble, the well-known actress and authoress, who had arrived in the United States from England, about two years previous, and who retired definitely from the stage after this event. The marriage life was short and unhappy. The tastes and temperaments of Mr. and Mrs. Butler differed so widely that in 1849 the lady applied for a divorce. Mr. Butler resisted the application, but finally a divorce from bed and board was granted. Much was said at the time of the causes of this domestic infelicity, the friends of Mr. Butler asserting that the desire to be rid of her husband was the result of undue influence on the part of her friends over the mind of Mrs. Butler. Be that as it may, however, a bill of separation was granted, subsequent to which she took up her residence with the Sedgwick family, at Lenox, Massachusetts, at the same time resuming her maiden name of Kemble. In his political sentiments Mr. Butler was intensely pro-Southern; consequently the dogmas of State sovereignty and the right of secession were recognized by him as sound and constitutional. Notwithstanding these views, together with his unoubted ability, the deceased never held any prominent political position, excepting once, if we recollect aright, when he was elected one of the State electors on the Pierce ticket. In his social life Mr. Butler was distinguished for his courtesy and refinement. Being a gentleman of large erudition and a most agreeable and fluent conversationist, he gathered around him a large number of warm personal friends, many of whom differed greatly with him on political questions.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Father Secchi has presented to the French Academy a drawing of the nebula of Orion, which was lately prepared at the Roman College, and which he proposes to publish on his return to Rome. Spectrum analysis of the nebula proves it, like its fellow, to be composed essentially of some gaseous compound.

A NEW SALT.

M. Nicles has caused chlorine and manganese to unite in such proportions as to form a deutochloride of manganese. The new salt is, he finds, less stable than the corresponding haloic salts of this base.

A NEW BURNING WELL.

A burning well has just been discovered at Narbonne, France, by workmen engaged in making borings for an artesian well. The water, which is charged with sulphate of magnesia, gives off in considerable volumes carburetted hydrogen gas, which burns with a reddish smoky flame, but without emitting a smell of either bitumen or sulphuretted hydrogen. The "sinking" for the spring was made on the left branch of the Aude, in a plain situated about two metres above the sea-level, and composed of alluvial mud. The alluvial mud extends to a depth of six metres, then follow tertiary limestone and marls, with the remains of marine shells. At the depth of seventy metres the spring containing this inflammable gas was found.

A TEST.

Herr C. D. Braun states that the sulphate of aniline is a very delicate test for nitric acid. The sulphate is dissolved in sulphuric acid and placed in a watch-glass. A glass rod is now dipped in the suspected liquid, and with it the aniline solution is stirred around. If nitric acid is present a red color is produced.

OZONE.

M. Soret, who some time since stated the density of ozone to be one and a half times that of oxygen, now has given convincing proof of the accuracy of his opinion. By causing the two bodies to "diffuse," he has found that the velocities of transmission give the same value for the density of ozone as that already expressed, viz., one and a half times that of oxygen.

DANIEL DREW ON HIS MUSCLE.—There was some excitement at the steamboat landing last night. It was occasioned by Daniel Drew, the famous steamboat king, teaching a negro his business. The negro used language towards Mr. Drew that was impudent, and made threats towards the "old man," when the latter knocked the negro down and dragged him off the boat, and was then taken away by some of his companions.—*Albany Knickerbocker, Monday.*

MAZZOLENI.—The London *Athenæum* says that Signor Mazzoleni, "a robust tenor" (as the classification of voices runs), has entered into a three years' engagement at the Grand Opera of Paris.

—There are 54,000,000 acres of land in Minnesota. "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Removal of Sheridan—Sickles to Go West—Important Letter from Gen. Grant, Etc.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Sheridan's Removal.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The assignments, it will be noticed, are exactly as I have stated in my previous despatches, though I still have reason to think that Hancock may even yet get command of the Fifth Military District should a certain contingency occur. The order as promulgated to-day is somewhat different from that which was at first prepared some weeks ago. The language of the first order was rather stronger, stating that the ground for the removal of Sheridan was that he was an impediment to national and constitutional reconstruction. The President's order directing General Grant to issue the necessary instructions to carry out the removal of Sheridan is dated the 17th—last Saturday—and was received by Grant on that day. I have information from a high source that immediately on receiving the order General Grant protested against the action. It occurred pretty much in this wise:—The President, in an unofficial note, submitted the order to the General, and suggested that he would be happy to receive any suggestion on the subject that the General might consider proper. This note was simply intended as an invitation to General Grant to suggest any changes in the reassignment of the three generals in question. General Grant, however, seems to have regarded the note in another light, and accordingly sat down and wrote a long statement to the President, protesting against Sheridan's removal, and giving his reasons therefor. This letter is written in a very friendly way, entirely respectful, and altogether without reproach. I do not pretend to give even the substance of the letter, but I know that the General took the ground that the step would be most unwise just now, add that it would be contrary to the wishes of the people of the American republic. The General dwells on this point, and suggests that the wishes of the people ought to be respected. This letter was written on Saturday, and was received by the President on Monday.

Mr. Johnson answered the letter on the day of its reception. The answer of the President is pretty full, and much in the same friendly style as Grant's. The President alluded in terms of praise to the military services of Gen. Sheridan especially as a gallant and dashing cavalry officer, who deserved well of the country, but stated that in the present condition of the country the national interests could sustain no loss by the transfer of "Little Phil" to the Department of Missouri, and the appointment of General Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District. General Thomas, the President stated, was an officer whose services were also of a high order, and by no means inferior to those rendered by General Sheridan. He believed, moreover, that Thomas possessed the discretion, prudence, ripe judgment, and impartial mind that fitted him in a higher degree than Sheridan for the command of the Fifth Military District, and in making the proposed change he (the President) was only acting for the best interests of the country at large. As to the allusions made by General Grant to the wishes of the American people, he (the President) asks to be informed when the question of the removal of Sheridan had been submitted to the American people for an expression of their opinion. He (the President) believed that the supreme wish of the American people was expressed in the American Constitution. He believed the American people desired that their Constitution should be obeyed, and he believed that Sheridan was not administering the government of the Fifth District according to the spirit or intent of the Constitution.

These are about the chief points of the correspondence. Both the President and General Grant decline to give the correspondence to the press, but you may rely that the above statement is substantially correct. I am informed that General Grant promulgated the order before receiving the President's answer, and that since this epistolary interchange of views they have had an interview and came to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

General Grant attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, and harmonized pretty fully with the other advisers of the President. Indeed, I am now informed that Grant is in pretty fair accord with the President, and that their relations are quite cordial.

Probable Early Removal of General Sickles.

General Sickles is likely to be the next victim of the Presidential guillotine. It is understood that lately he has taken many steps entirely antagonistic to the President's policy, and that unless he recedes pretty promptly he will be removed. The trouble grows out of his interfering with the mandates of the United States Supreme Court in Wilmington, N. C. I telegraphed you last week that the President, after mature deliberation with his Cabinet, had rescinded Sickles' famous Order No. 10, and ordered General Grant to instruct General Sickles accordingly. The United States Attorney-General also gave instructions to the United States Marshal at Wilmington to prosecute criminally all parties obstructing the execution of the process of the Supreme Court. General Sickles, it seems, in disregard of these instructions, has ordered his subordinate at Wilmington to pay no heed to this order of the Attorney-General until further advised by him (General Sickles) on the subject. This is regarded as a palpable contempt of the order of the President, who considers that, according to the decision of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court is in full operation in the South, and its mandates should be obeyed. General Sickles, it is understood, takes the ground that if the Federal courts are permitted to enforce their decisions in his district, they may very soon declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void. It is said that General Sickles has written a spicy letter to General Grant on the subject.

—Thirty theatres amuse Paris.

—Dante is to be "done" in Dutch.

—The King of Portugal sang a duet with Rossini.

—Very few persons are travelling among the Adirondacks this summer. It is too cold.

—A new Greek play has appeared at Athens. Its subject is Philip of Macedon, and the name of the dramatist is Antoniades.

—A new singer, Madame Pauli Markovics, from Pesth, has appeared at Vienna, in *Robert*, with entire success, says a contemporary.

—Pike's new Opera House on Eighth avenue, New York., will cost about $500,000, and will be finished about the middle of October.

—It is rumored that John B. Gough has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures in Chicago this winter, for which he is to receive the handsome sum of $12,000.

—The dramatic critics of New York have invited Mr. John Oxenford, the distinguished critic of the London *Times*, now in this country, to a complimentary dinner.

—In *Harper's* for September there will be a curious article by Olive Logan, entitled "The Yankee before the Throne." It is reminiscent of the lady's girl-life in Paris.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE ELECTION IN COLORADO.

A Republican Legislature Elected.

EUROPEAN MARKETS TO-DAY

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 21—Noon.—United States bonds, 73½; Erie Railroad, 45. Other American securities and Consols are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—Noon.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are steady.

ANTWERP, August 21.—Petroleum is nominal, there being no buyers.

LONDON, August 21.—Despatches from Shanghae state that tea is very active, and the new crop is going off rapidly.

BERLIN, August 21.—The Prussian Government has decreed free trade in salt.

Arrival Out of the St. Laurent.

BREST, August 21.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York on the 10th, arrived to-day.

Market Report to Two o'clock.

LONDON, August 21—2 P. M.—At this hour American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 73⅞; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 45. Consols for money, 94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—2 P. M.—The cotton market is rather more active, and the estimate for the sales to day is 10,000 bales.

Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 50s.; Bacon, 43s. 6d. Other articles are unaltered.

Personal.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.—Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of the Diocese of Indiana, leaves here to attend the meeting of Bishops at Lambert, England, in September.

The Colorado Election.

DENVER, August 20.—Sufficient returns show that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¼; Reading, 104¼; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 64¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104⅝; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 103; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Virginia Sixes, 56; Missouri Sixes, 102¼; Hudson River, 124¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 110½; new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, all sorts, 107. Money, 4@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109½@109⅞. Gold 140⅞.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton dull at 28@28½c. Flour firm; 5500 barrels sold; Southern, $10·25@14; other brands unaltered. Wheat easier; 21,000 bushels sold; amber Michigan, $2·30; amber Southern, $2·35@2·37. Corn easier; 96,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·12½@1·13½. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 21, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges at from 6½@8 per cent. discount. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were inactive and rather lower. June 7-30s sold at 106⅜, a decline of ¼; 102½ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52 3-16, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 128, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred ditto; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43⅜ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26½ for Girard College; and 35¼ for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57¼; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 142½; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 166 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45½ for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; 76 for Corn Exchange; and 63 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29. 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 45 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 140⅞; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 140⅞, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues in full supply at 4@5 per cent. to first-class borrowers, and 5@6 per cent. to the street on miscellaneous securities. The drain of currency to the West is daily increasing, and although it has not yet been felt in the street, the amount of surplus funds has been materially reduced, and the offering of money to loan is much less than it was last week. The Banks are moving with great caution, and show no desire to lend at current rates, except on first-class security, and with large margins. The discount demand is moderate, and is met at 6½@7 per cent. on short time paper."

—Regarding the alleged failure in the Treasury Department, the following correspondence is of great interest:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 17, 1867.—A. H. Van Dyck, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, New York.—Sir:—I have received from you Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Globe*, which seem to be devoted to assaults upon the Treasury Department and the national credit. No man in the country has a deeper interest than myself in knowing whether or not there have been over-issues in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. I have, therefore, as you have already been advised, caused a searching examination of that Bureau to be made, from its organization up to the 24th of January last, by some of the most competent and reliable employes of this Department. From their report I am satisfied that there have not been any over-issues of Government securities, or Government obligations of any kind; and that the reports which have been so industriously circulated in your city and other parts of the country in regard to frauds in the Treasury Department, are without foundation. The public may rest satisfied that the monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury, over the signature of the Secretary, are entirely correct.

All statements in regard to the suppression of reports of examining committees are likewise groundless.

I enclose a copy of the partial report of the Committee, made to me on the 22d of March last, which was extensively published at the time. The full report confirms the conclusion of the Committee as stated in their partial report.

I am, very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.—Sir:—The Committee appointed by you "to examine all securities, perfect or imperfect, prepared or in course of preparation, together with all plates, dies, etc., in the possession of Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the First Division National Currency Bureau," respectfully report:—That since January 31, the date of a partial report made by them in reference to the examination thus directed, they have been daily employed in the duty assigned them; and as some time must elapse before a final report can be made, they deem it advisable to make a further partial report, viz.:—That the Committee have made a careful investigation with reference to the issue of Bonds, Treasury Notes, and Coupons, and, up to the present time, find no evidence that there has been any fraudulent or over-issue of such securities by the Government of the United States, through the Treasury Department, or otherwise; and they do not hesitate to express the opinion, based upon the investigation, that no fraudulent or over-issue has been made. An examination of the office of the Register of the Treasury, in which redemptions of such securities are registered, confirms this opinion; the apparent duplication, to a very small amount, of Treasury Notes and Coupons, being most reasonably accounted for as being errors made in numbering, or by alterations made after their issue. Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. S. PRATT,
L. D. MOORE,
A. U. WAYMAN,
S. W. MARSH,
Committee.

Hon Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

—The following comparison shows the stock of grain and Flour at Chicago on August 12:—

	1867.	1866.		1867.	1866
Flour, bbls	7,200	10,200	Oats, bush	1,719,357	7,257
Wheat, bush	122,315	199,863	Rye, bush	23,769	27,19
Corn, bush	861,629	919,975	Barley, bush	19,615	80,238

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$250 U S 7-30s Je.sm	106⅜	100 sh Read R	b30. 52 3-16
$200 do. July.sm	106⅜	100 do	b5. 52 3-16
$100 City 6s, New	101⅞	100 do	b5. 52 3-16
$300 do. New	101⅞	200 do	52⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	102⅝	200 do	s10. 52⅞
$1000 do	102⅝	100 do	52½
$4300 do	102⅝	57 sh Penna R	58⅝
$2000 Sch N 6s '82	74	100 sh Sch Nv Pf	60. 29
1 sh Com'l Bk	57¾	100 do	60. 29

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107¾@108¼; do., 1867, 107¾@108¼; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@107¼; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107. Gold, 140¾@141¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@102⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107@107¼; do., 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@108¼; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s 102½@102¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 106¾@107¼; do., July, 106¾@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@118¾; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@117⅞; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅞@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140⅞@141. Silver, 134@135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 21.—The Flour Market remains in the same dull and apathetic condition which has characterized this department of trade for some time past, and with the exception of a slight demand from the home consumers, there is nothing doing. Sales of 200 barrels superfine at $7·50, fresh ground extra at $9·50@10·50, do. do. extra family at $11·50@12·50, and fancy at $13@14. Rye Flour is held firmly at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, but prices are well sustained; sales of 2000 bushels, including new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·40, and Kentucky white at $2·65. Rye has again advanced; sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·60. Corn is quiet but steady; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·25, and Western mixed at $1·22@1·24. Oats are dull and weak; sales of new at 70@72c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 lbs.; Timothy ranges from $3 to $3·12½; Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·75@2·80 ⅌ bush.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Corson, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Nuncio, Ellis, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Lynn, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Roxbury, do.
Schr Annie May, May, Marblehead, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, Norwich, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Vicksburg, Kendall, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Dart, Calloway, Annapolis, Captain.
Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, Captain.
Str Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Raven, Sawyer, 5 days from Wood's Hole, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. R. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with box boards to captain.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, from New York, with salt to A. Berr & Bro.
Schr J. McKnight, Plum, from Boston.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Boston.
Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.
Schr C. W. May, May, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, from New London.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Dighton.
Schr A. E. Amsden, Bangs, from Salem.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Barque Antelope, from New York, to load for Santa Cruz.

MEMORANDA.

Ship St. Peter, Goodwin, hence, at Havre 8th inst.
Barque I. M. Comery, McLellan, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 9th inst.
Barque Ulber, Neilsen, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.
Barque Alex. Thompson, hence, at Bristol 8th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, from London, for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 6th inst.
Barque Otteren, Torjusen, hence, at Antwerp 8th instant.
Brig Jas. E. Kirby, Outerbridge, hence, St. Thomas 4th inst.
Brig Prince Alfred, for Philadelphia in a few days, at Kingston, Ja., 4th inst.
Brig Lucida, Bissett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 11th inst., not steamer as before reported.
Brig S. Carver, Myers, hence, at Portland 19th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, hence, at Dighton 14th instant.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, hence, at Washington 16th inst