HE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CUBA CABLE.

Telegraphic Communication Established by Key West and Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 18 .- After many diskey West, Fla., August 18.—After many disheartening difficulties and persistent but for a time unrewarded labors, the lost Cuba cable has been recovered. The cable steamer, after having been engaged for several days in dragging with grapnels in the vicinity of the place where the cable parted, which was marked out by buoys placed immediately after parting, was finally rewarded to-day by fastening to it. It was dragged to the surface amid the cheers of those engaged in the work, and firmly secured, The weather being favorable, a perfect splice The weather being favorable, a perfect splice was made, and the stout line was again committed to the deep. On being tested it was found perfect throughout its entire length. Communications are now passing through it between Havana and this point.

Whe New Submarine Cable.

Philadelphia and Havana are now connected by an ocean telegraph, and it is probable that the end of the present year will find us in instant communication with all the islands of the West India group; and that a very short time only will elapse before we shall have, by the same means, daily reports from the Cape of Good Hope and the Republic of Liberia. The first line of the long proposed scheme of an ocean telegraph line via the West Indies to South America and the African Coast has been successfully laid. This enterprise was conducted by the International Ocean Telegraph Company. This Company was organized in 1865, the original projectors being Captain James A. Scrymser and Alfred Peii, Jr., General William F. Smith being subsequently associated with them and assuming charge as President of the Company. It first built a line through Fiorida four nundred miles in length, which is already operating from here charge as President of the Company. It first built a line through Florida four nundred miles in length, which is already operating from here to Key West. The Cuban submarine cable was finished in England, and was shipped from Liverpool on June 27, direct for Havana. The work of submerging it began during the first part of the present month, but on the 7tn inst., the cable was unfortunately broken about midway between Key West and Havana. After several days spent in grappling, the wire was drawn to the surface of the water, a successful splice made, and the great work accomplished. The several islands of the group, including Jameica, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, etc., are within short distances of each other, and great inducements have been made to secure the extension. The Government of Spain granted a concession giving the International Ocean Telegraph Company the exclusive right for forty years to lay all cables between Cuba and the United States, and the Captain-General of Cuba was directed to afford every facility in carrying out the project. The State of Florida also granted a similar exclusive concession for a period of twenty years, which was further ratified and sanctioned by the Government of the United States. The Venezuelan Government has entered into a contract with parties to connect that country with European lines by means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The Government is to pay \$30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its despatches sent free. means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The Government is to pay \$30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its despatches sent free. A very liberal grant has also been made by the Argentine Government to establish a telegraph line between Buenos Ayres and the Chilian frontier, which, in connection with the telegraph system of Chili and the projected coast-line of the Hipano-American Inter-Communication Company from Valparaiso to Panama, for which grants are now being sought, will place the southwest and eastern coasts of South place the southwest and eastern coasts of South America in immediate communication with the West India Islands, the United States, and Europe. Harper's Weekly says:—"The impor-Europe. Harper's Weekly says:—"The impor-tance of these lines to the merchants of this country cannot be calculated. The trade of the West Indiesamounts to nearly \$500,000,000 a year, and, partly owing to the superior means of communication sustained by Great Britain with that region, three-fourths of this traffic is transacted directly by English merchants. The Isthmus of Panama is the natural focus of the whole trade of the Pacific. The commerce of the southwest coast, which, according to all laws political and geographical, should belong to us, is now almost entirely in the hands of the European commercial communities, attributa-ble, mainly, to the same liberal system of postal connections whereby England fosters indirectly the establishment of markets for her principal the establishment of markets of her principal staples. Were our merchants placed in telegraphic communication with the West India Islands, Brazil, and the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Argentine, there would be no reason why a fair average of the commerce of these countries. should not be directed to us. The success of the line to Cuba, and its extension to the other islands and to Brazil, Papama, etc., will un-doubtedly greatly affect this commerce in favor

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUBAN SUBMARINE CABLE. The cable was made by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London The company guarantees the working of the cable for fifteen years, its qualities being considered superior to those of any other submarine cable laid hitherto, experience having furnished many valuable improvements. The cable is composed of seven copper wires, covered with three coats of india rubber, which are again with three coats of india radioer, which are again covered with hemp, the whole being coated with galvanized iron, wire-coated with zinc. The shore end of the cable is two inches in thickness, weighing at the rate of two tons per mile, laid to a depth of 150 fathoms. Connected with this piece, which is one and a half mile long, is a medium-sized cable, an inch and two lines in thickness, fourtien miles in length, weighing one and three-quarters of a ton per mile, and sunk to the depth of 200 fathoms. The same proportions are observed on both ends of the cable, the centre cable on both ends of the cable, the centre cable being thinner, having a diameter of ten lines, weigning one and a quarter ton per mile, and submerged to the depth of 400 fathoms. The communication from Key West to Funta Rosa, through the Florida Bay, is another cable, 133 miles long, nine lines in thickness, weighing three-quarters of a ton per mile. The entire submerged length of the cable is 191 miles. IMPORTANT SUBMARINE WIRES, OR TELEGRAPH

of American merchants."

CABLES. The following is believed to be a nearly complete list of the more important submerged or cable lines which have been laid, and which, so far as known, are now in operation, or, as in case of one of them at least, suffering an inter-ruption which is probably but temporary. The total number here given is sixty-two:-

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| and the second s | | | | Bern O'Ester |
|--|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Time | noth | No. of | TOTAL STATE | on to |
| | 100 | Con- | | /, 1807, |
| | | | | |
| | ties. | ductors. | 200 | 144 |
| 1851 Dover to Calais | 127 | 28 | 16 | years. |
| 1853 Denmark-Across Belt | 18 | | 7.4 | YEATS. |
| 1853. Dover to Ostend | | 0 | 27 | |
| THOS. APOY OF SO CHOCKED | 8014 | 6 - | 14 | years. |
| 1863 A cross Frith of Forth. | 5 | 4 | 14 | years. |
| 1853 Port Patrick to Dona- | 195 1 | 10 Z (30 M) | Laborer. | |
| ghadee | 925 | | 1936 | THE RESIDENCE |
| note Agroup Diving Page | 260 | | 39 | years. |
| 1800 CLARLES SELVER AND AND | | 4 | 14 | years. |
| 1854 Port Patrick to White | | | | OUT HAR |
| Head, | 27 | -6 | 13 | years. |
| 1854 Bweden to Denmark | 10 | 1 | | |
| cord. Tanker to Cloumban | 220 | | 3.8 | years. |
| 1854Italy to Corsica | 170 | 6 | 13 | Yours. |
| 1854Carsics to Sardinia | 10 | - 6 | 13 | years. |
| 1855. In Egypt | 10. | 4 | 10 | |
| 1858Italy to Sicily | 5 | | 3.6 | years. |
| 1800 - Almay our sales of the first | 70000 | | 12 | years. |
| 1856Newfoundland to Cape | 522.9 | | | 700 (500) |
| Breton | - 85 | w.I | 11 | Years. |
| 1856 A cross Gut of Canso | 136 | | 24 | |
| 1837 Across Norway Fjords | 40 | - 25 | 1000 | years. |
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| nabe | - 1 | PERMIT | 10 | years. |
| nery Caylon to Hindostan. | 30 | *1 | 10 | |
| 1868 Italy to Bielly | - 4 | 4 | 200 | years. |
| 180811817 to Dichy | 346 | 1975 | 11081 | Fears. |
| 1868 England to Holland | 140 | | - 9 | Fears. |
| tets England to Hanover. | . 280 | - 2 | - 9 | Yours. |
| 1858 Across Norway Fjord | 1.6 | *1 | - 9 | years. |
| 1858 South Australia to | | | | 2.50M2Th+ |
| 1858 South Australia to | 240 | 170.00 | - 4 | and the second |
| King's Island | 140 | A THE REAL PROPERTY. | 100 100 | Years. |
| 1858 Ceylon to Hindostan | . 30 | | 9. | Years. |
| 1889 At Alexandria | . 2 | 4 | - B | Pears. |
| 1889 Sand to Thermark | 368 | 63 | | Transm. |
| 1850 England to Denmark | 0.4 | - 4 | | years. |
| 1850 Sweden to Gothland | . 99 | | - 0 | years. |
| 1802 Volkestone to Rou- | Contract of | 17111 | 1.720 | 9-7-8-W-8 |
| logne | . 24 | 6 | - 8 | years, |
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| 1819 Across Rivers to India | 40 | - 67 | - 2 | |
| 1869 Maisa to Selly | , 69 | - ZA- | 2 | JONIE, |
| | | | | |

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|--|---------|------|-----|---------------------|
| 1810. Wooland to the Yell of | | | | |
| 1859England to the Isle of | | 44.0 | | |
| 1819Jersey Island to Pirou | 36 | *1 | 8 | years. |
| 1869Jersey Island to Pirod | 21 | 4 10 | 120 | Carrier . |
| Tuno (France) | | 1 | 8 | years. |
| TEST THACKLE GOL TO TROUNDERG | 25 | -2 | В | Years. |
| 1850 Across Bass' Strait | 240 | A | 8 | years. |
| 1800 Denmark -acrossGreat | 141 | 6.1 | 2 | years. |
| Belt | 145 | 83 | | |
| 1860Ducca to Pegu | 116 (?) | 1 | .7 | years, |
| 1860Barcelona to Port Ma- | | | 40 | |
| hon | 180 | 8 | 7 | years, |
| 1800 Minorea to Majorea | 35 | -1 | X | years. |
| 1860l viza to Majorca | 74 | *2 | 7 | years. |
| 1860Cape San Antonio to | | 80 | | |
| Ivira | 76 | | 7 | years. |
| 1860Corfu to Otrauto (7) | 90 | *1 | 7 | years. |
| 1861Across Norway Fjords | 16 | 61 | - 5 | years. |
| 1861Toulon to Corsica | 195 | 71 | - 6 | years. |
| 1861Holyhead to Howth | | | | |
| (near Dublin) | 64 | 91 | - 6 | years. |
| 1861Malta to Alexandria1 | 835 | 91 | 6 | years. |
| 1861New Haven (England) | | ~ | 137 | |
| to Dieppe | 80 | 5 | 6 | years, |
| 1862Fortress Monroe to | | | | West Control of the |
| Cape Charles | 28 | -1 | 5 | years. |
| 1862Pembroke to Wexford. | 68 | 94 | 5 | years. |
| 1862 Across Frith of Forth | . 6 | 4 | 5 | усата. |
| 1862 England to Holland | 130 | 4 | 5 | years. |
| 1862Across River Tay | 2 | 4 | .5 | years. |
| 1863 Sardinia to Sicily | 211 | 81 | 4 | years. |
| 1863Persian Gulf to Kurra- | | | | |
| chee (Hindostan)1 | 450 | 1 | 4 | years. |
| 1863Otranto to Avlona | 60 | 1 | 4 | Years. |
| 1865Biserta (Tunis) to Mar- | | | | W. OUCHTER |
| BRID. | 165 | 1 | 234 | years. |
| 1865 Across Dardanelles | Feb. | 440 | 234 | years. |
| 1860Sweden to Prussia | 56 | 2 | 2 | years. |
| 1866Corsica to Leghorn | 66 | 1 | 18 | mo's. |
| 1866Across Puget Sound | 32 | +1 | 14 | mo's. |
| 1806 Valentia to Newfound- | | | TO. | |
| land | 564 | 11 | 11 | mo's. |
| The state of the s | | | - | |

BRIDGET DURGIN.

Pen Photograph and Phrenological Examination of the Murderess by a Woman's Rights Woman.

Woman's Hights Woman.

The following letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Cakes Smith, the famous woman's rights lecturer, detailing the physical appearance and physiognomy of the murderess, Bridget Durgin, who is to be executed in New Jersey next week, we find in the Greenport (Long Island)

A recent visit to New Brunswick, New Jersey, afforded me an opportunity to see Bridget Durgin, the convicted murderess of Mrs. Corlell, whose case has excited a great deal of interest, and even malevolence, in the public mind. A brief account of the miserable girl may not be

brief account of the miserable girl may not be without interest to your readers.

It has been my practice for many years to visit the prisons in various parts of the country, not from a morbid and idle curiosity, but that I may the better understand my own sex in every aspect in which they may be placed. Those who form their opinion of women from what they may see of them in the domestic or social relation, or in fashionable life, base their judgment of them upon very meagre and inadequate grounds. I have sometimes discerned a true, noble womanhood amid poverty, misery, and even in prison cells.

and even in prison cells.

In the scale of human intelligence I find Brieget Durgin on the very lowest level. She has cunning and ability to conceal her real actions; and so have the fox, the panther, and many inferior animals, whose instincts are not more clearly defined than are those of Bridget Durgin.

more clearly defined than are those of Bridget Durgin.

I found the girl seated close to the door of her cell, where I am told she invariably sits; and by her manner and looks I think she does this from a secret, indefinable dread—it may be of herself. She was neat in person, her hair combed close to her head, which gives the observer an opportunity to notice her strong animal organization. She is large in the base of the brain, and swells out over the ears, where destructiveness and secretiveness are located destructiveness and secretiveness are located tellect, ideality, and moral sentiment is small. Her texture, temperament, all are coarse; hair coarse and scanty, forehead naturally corrugated and low, nose concave and square at the nostrils, leaving a very long upper lip.

She can look no one in the face for a moment,

her eyes winking and wavering constantly. They open across, not below, the ball, and the pupil is uncommonly small: I should say she would be naturally dim-sighted. It is purely the eye of a reptile in shape and expression. The jaws are large and heavy, but the mouth is small. I think another such a mouth would not be found in ten thousand—narrow gums, cat-like in shape, with pointed teeth. The whole person is heavy, inclined to fulness, and the hands are large, coarse, and somehow have a dangerous look—for hands, as well as faces, have synession. have expression.

The character of Bridget's face is sullen, and The character of Bridget's lace is suited, and yet wears a mixed expression of anxiety, even to distress. The line of the mouth, as of the eyelids, is oblique. There is not one character of beauty, even in the lowest degree, about the girl; not one ray of sentiment, nothing genuine, hardly human, except a weak, sometimes a bitter, smite. The wonder is that any house-keeper should be willing to engage such a ser-vant. I have an idea that this same girl was offered to me in an intelligence office in Brook-lyn, and that I refused to even talk with one so

ulsive in appearance. I looked upon. Bridget Durgin without prejudice, and I describe her without exaggeration. She was born without moral responsibility, just as much as the tiger or the wolf is so born; and the question naturally arises, what is the duty of a wise, humane, and just legislator in her case? That she is dangerous to a commu-nity might have been easily seen before she steeped her hands in blood. That she ought an irresponsible, morally idiotic creature, and she a woman, whose sex has had no voice in making the laws under which she will suffer, and hang her by the neck till she is dead, is a question for our advanced civilization to con

mous in the feeling (for it is hardly an opinion) that she ought to be hung. Many believe that housekeepers will not be safe unless an examole be made in this most atrocions case. There is little doubt that the law will have its course in regard to her, and perhaps in most cases of crime it is better to let it do so; and if its fea-

tures are repugnant to a benign legislation, re-peal the obnoxious features. It is most probable that when Bridget and her accomplace first made their attempt at the house of Dr. Coriell, their object was to rob; but having been detected, and perhaps resisted by the unfortunate deceased, Bridget's ferocion instincts at once took fire, and she then had no more power to resist them than a tiger rolling itself in the blood of its prey.

I consider her case one of deep and painful interest, and hope that one so well defined may

ead the public mind to a consideration of th question of capital punishment. To me it is a cruel relic of a barbarism which ought to be a cruel relic of a barbarism which ought to be expunged from our legal code; but there are many points besides this upon which our people need great and thorough investigation.

Bridget is naturally sullen and taciturn, and upon the crime of which she is convicted totally reticent. She thanked me for some little expressions of kindness, and even tried to look in my face, saying:—"Ladlesdon't often talk kind to me—they say I ought to be hung, and they are glad I am going to be hung," etc. I do not think she fully realizes her fate. She knows the fact of her condemnation, but being devoid of all imagination, is unable to bring it palpably to her mind's eye. When the final palpably to her mind's eye. When the final crisis arrives and she beholds the parapher-nalls of death, I have great fears for her. Yours,

E. OAKES SMITH. THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Speeches of Ben Wade and Senator Sher-man-Wade Avoiding His Kansas Declarations-Sherman Favoring the National Bank System.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Hon. Ben. Wade made his first speech of the campaign at Marietta yesterday. It was one of his old-fashioned orations, and he did not introduce any of his Kansas opinions. He said that for thirty years he had advocated the rights of all men, without reserve to receive and conditions. without regard to race, color, and condition and that was still the burden of his argument

He declared that Vallandigham's doctrines are in all respects identical with those of the Demo-cratic party of Onio. Negro suffrage, he argued, is the legitimate result of Republican princiis the legitimate result of Republican principles, and the terms for reconstruction offered the South are both just and generous.

Senator John Sherman also made his first speech of the campaign at Canton. He advocated the negro-suffrage amendment. A large portion of his argument was devoted to a defense of our national financial system. Our national banks he thinks a great public blessing, and he explained and supported the present system of taxation. He said the failure to collect the whisky tax is the one great blot on our method of taxation.

PHILLIPS ON GRANT.

Wendell Phillips' Views on General
Grant's Acceptance of the War Office.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

When men offer poor excuses for an act, be sure they have no good reasons to give. The journals betray a lurking distrust of the propriety of General Grant's act in assuming the War Department, by the haste they make to invent poor excuses for it.

They tell us the General was obliged, as a military subordinate, to obey the President's order. If the act was, without any doubt, a good one, why seek to excuse it on the ground of compulsion? When Chase accepted the Chief Jasticeship nobody went about to find excuses for him. Ah! gentlemen, this act of General Grant you cannot think a good one, else you would not seek to rob him of its merit, and make somebody else responsible for it.

But we cannot do such discredit to the leading journals of the Republican party as to suppose they believe their own statements. General Grant is the President's military subordinate—not a civil one. The President has a right to order him to report for duty at Washington—to give advice on the Indian war—to sit on a military commission. All such orders Grant is obliged to obey.

But the President has no right to order Grant to paint the White House, to take charge of its garden, prepare a report for the amendment of the tariff, or do any other civil duty.

Now, the War Department is a civil office. These same journals allege that Johnson cannot remove Stanton, because it is forbidden by the Civil Office Tenure act, thus clearly confessing that the Secretaryship of War is a civil office; as, of course, it is. Mr. Johnson might, therefore, as rightfully order Grant to hoe potatoes behind the White House as to assume the War Department. The journals know this. So does General Grant.

Indeed the President in his communication

toes behind the White House as to assume the War Department. The journals know this. So does General Grant.

Indeed, the President in his communication to Grant does not order him, but "authorizes and empowers" him to act as Secretary. And, aithough Grant's letter to Stanton speaks confusedly of the President's "directing me to assume" the office, still he has sense enough to add:—"In notifying you of my acceptance." Now, subordinates do not accept orders; they obey them.

Let us hear no more of Grant's being obliged to take this office, as, it was said, he was obliged

to take this office, as, it was said, he was obliged to accompany Jo nson on that disgraceful Western tour. On both occasions such statements were only filmsy excuses invented by Grant's toadies, to cover up the mistakes and servility of their idol.

servility of their idol.

The offering of such empty excuses gives us painful doubts of the mood in which Grant and his friends are at this moment. Congress represents the Republican party. Stanton belongs to it; that is his offense in Johnson's eyes, If Grant is a Republican, by what rule of party fidelity does he accept the office out of which Stanton has been turned simply for being a Republican? According to all the well-known rules of parties, Grant declares himself not a Republican. Any one who remembers Tyler's time will recall facts proving this.

The President put Grant into Stanton's place only to divert public attention and coften the indignation at Stanton's removal with the content at Grant's appointment. Grant will

content at Grant's appointment. Grant will serve to bridge over from Stanton to Steed-man, or some other hanger-on of the White

No doubt the President intends to remove the District Commanders. Then he sees Grant must either hold on and be responsible for it, or resign and make way for some of Johnson's creatures. The only other alternative is that Grant should submit to Sheridan's removal, and still nold office under the plea of preventing more mischief.

This is the plea on which Stanton has remained in office. He has worn it to rags.

This course is a sacrifice of all personal honor. It degrades a man from a Cabinet officer into a spy. At such a time as Buchanan's last six months—the whole Government honeycombed with treason—such a course is allowable, as it is in war. But in ordinary times no honorable man would stoop to it. In ordinary times no theory of citizenship calls on a man to spy and listen under the windows, and stand before the world responsible for a policy he abnors, in order, by such degredation, to serve his country. "I will die to serve my country," said the old Scotsman, "but I will not do a mean thing to save her." It is time Americans learned this lesson. Forgetting it was the polson that are out all national character in

in order to prevent their doing mischief, is false philosophy. It is the presence of honest men in the crew that enables it to do mischief. If two years ago Stanton and other reputable men had quitted Johnson on the plea, which they privalely allowed, that he was a traitor, he would have been sheckmated and thrown over-

To-day, if Grant had answered the President (according to what is asserted to be his private opinion):—"Bir, you have no authority to suspend Stanton, and denying that right, as well sa detecting the policy which leads you to wish his suspension, I decline to accept the place," Johnson could not have suspended Stanton, Cheered, taught, and sustained by such an act on Grant's part, the public would have exhibited such indignation at Johnson, and such approval of Grant's gallant fidelity to his computer of the public would be such as the such as rade and his principles, as to have overawed Johnson. If after that he had dared to suspend Stanton, no decent man would have accepted

the post; and the moment Congress assembled Johnson would have ceased to reign.

To day Grant is the staff which holds up the traitor President. Without him Johnson could neither stand nor walk. Grant to day enables the President to go on and remove Sheridan. It will be in vain for Grant to region when the will be in vain for Grant to resign when the is done, and cry out, "I disapprove." As well might the accomplice who hands the dagger to the murderer cry out, when the victim is de

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Recenstruction in Louisiana.

General Sheridan writes as follows concerning the progress of reconstruction in Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., August 3, 1867.—General U.
S. Grant, Commanding Army of the United
States, Washington, D. C.—General:—I have the honor to submit for your information the fol-lowing:—That the State of Louisiana is regisin accordance with the act of Congress dated March 2, 1867, and the bills supplementary thereto; the poll-books are nearly made out, and the Commissioners of Election for each polling precinct appointed; the number of registered votes will be slightly over 120,000; the State will in all probability come in as a Union State will in all probability come in as a Union State. In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people; on the contrary, much assistance and encouragement: but from the public press, especially that of the city of New Orleans, and from office-holders and office-seekers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrassment with which I have had to contend was the constant rumors of my removal pubwas the constant rumors of my removal pub-ished nearly every day in the papers of this lished nearly every day in the papers of this city. It was a serious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the confidence of the people in my acts; but, notwithstanding this, we worked patiently and industriously, having in view only right and justice, and the law in its spirit. I have, as I have heretofore stated to you, permitted no political influence nor political machinery to help or influence me in this work. Receiving the law as an order, it was so executed. I regret that I have to make the charge against Brigadier-General L. H. Rousseau, United States Army, of visiting my command recently, and, without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting rity, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal. I am, General, very respectfully, your obsdient servant. P. H. SHEBIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

A GREAT STORM IN LANGASTER

Culverts and Bridges Destroyed Throughout the Country.

EUROPEAN NEWS TO TWO O'CLOCK

Beautiful Weather in England.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. London, August 22 — Noon. — Consols for noney, 942; United States Five-twenties, 734; Eric Railroad, 45; Illinois Central, 772; Great Western Railroad, 21.
Liverroot, August 22-Noon, -Cotton opens

quiet and steady; the sales for to-day are esti-mated at 1000 bales. Corn is quoted at 35s. 9d. ANTWERP, August 22 .- Petroleum, 43f.

Market Report to Two o'clock. Market Report to Two o'clock.

London, August 22—2 P. M.—At this hour American securities are quoted thus:—Illinois Central, 78; Erie Railroad, 44½; United States Five-twenties, 73½; Great Western Railroad, 21; Consols for money, 94½.

Liverpool, August 22—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Lard, 52s.; Cheese, 49s.; Wool firm at previous prices. Other articles unchanged.

London, August 22—2 P. M.—The weather throughout England is beautiful, and favorable for the crops.

for the crops.

The Steamer England Arrived Out. LIVERPOOL, August 22 .- The steamship Engand, from New York on the 10th, has arrived

FROM LANCASTER TO-DAY.

Great Rain Storm Last Night-Immense Destruction of Property, etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] LANCASTER, Pa., August 22 .- Another terrible storm occurred here last night. Con-siderable damage has been done in all portions of the city and country. Culverts and bridges have been washed away. Great damage has been done to growing crops. An embankment has given away on the Pennsylvania Railroad between here and Columbia, and no up trains are passing over the road. The damage to the railroad will be repaired this morning.

W. M. R.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Probable Removal of General Sickles. From the N. Y. Herald.

Washington, August 21.—The signs pointing to the probable removal of Sickles are increasing. It is understood that his recent acts will be rescinded by the President, and that should be (Sickles) persist in his course he will be undoubtedly relieved at an early day.

The Presidential Campaign-Conserva-tive Movements. A few days ago a curiously mixed story was d in the Constitutional Union, of this city, about a meeting of prominent conserva-tive politicians, to make arrangements for the next Presidential campaign. Among other things contained in the story was a statement that the aforesaid politicians, after grave de-liberation, had agreed upon Andrew Johnson and General Sherman as the most available candidates for President and Vi President, and had separated with understanding that every effort should made to secure the nomination of these two distinguished personages by the con-servative leaders of the country. The story was curiously put together, contained a few absurdities, and was generally laughed at as a neat little sensation concocted by the portly Tom Florence, or regarded as a bad sell on the enterprising editor, who has recently become somewhat famous for alarming and extraordidary discoveries. After some little inquiry, however, I am satisfied that there was something in the affair. It appears that a meeting of some thirty prominent and distinguished politicians, representing the conservative wing of the Republican party, as well as the masses of the Democratic party, did take place here a short time ago, but not at Crystal Spring, as stated by the *Union*. One of the prime movers in the affair was ex-Attorney-General Black. in the anar was ex-Attorney-treneral Black.
The best course to be pursued in the present
condition of parties was discussed at length,
and it was actually agreed to support Johnson,
and Sherman as two of the strongest and
most available men in the country. A
plan of action was decided upon for working up
this programme, and for setting the necessary
machinery in motion to unite the conservative machinery in motion to unite the conservative masses as one party on this ticket. It was decided that the operations should be conducted quietly and without any public show, and that each member of the meeting should devote self in his special district to the furtherand of the programme agreed upon. Black has had frequent and protracted interviews with the President lately, and it is known that there has been quite a gathering here recently of so-called conservatives from every part of the country. It is perhaps only one of the many combinations that are being formed to out-general the friends of Grant.

Radical Movements.

In connection with the above I may state that here are a few additional facts about political movements which have come to me through some of the prominent radicals, and which may

be worthy your notice.

First.—General Thomas is being secretly but strongly pushed for the radical nomination to the Presidency, and he is at present Mr. Greeley's candidate, although he stands no chance of success in the convention. He will be opposed on the ground that he comes from a slave State. Mr. Greeley chooses him for that very reason—on the same principle that he balled Jeff Dayls.

Jeff. Dayls.
Second.—In a recent conversation General
Grant declared that he would not be a Presidential candidate, and added:—"If you want a

dential candidate, and added:—"If you want a candidate, why don't you take Sheridan? He is not only a general, but he is also a statesman." These were Grant's words, addressed to a radical politician.

Third.—In connection with this a strong radical elique is backing Sheridan for the nomination. The leaders say that nothing can prevent his nomination, which Grant will openly endorse. They claim that the radical party will split upon Grant, the Wendell Phillips school going against him, and that Sheridan is the candidate.

General Grant's Protest Against the Removals of Stanton and Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Times. From the N. Y. Times.

Your correspondent endeavored to state last night, and would have succeeded but for an unfortunate alteration of the language he used, that when General Grant was first apprised of the President's intention to remove Secretary Stanton he sent him an earnest protest against the act. In this letter he expressed the belief that the President had no legal right to make the removal—that possibly an astute lawyer might furnish him with authority for it, but that in his opinion the gravest reasons of that in his opinion the gravest reasons of public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. General Grant's acceptance of the War office was subsequent to this and after the removal had been accomplished.

moval had been accomplished.

General Grant's remonstrance against the removal of Sheridan, which was sent to the President on Monday, was brief, and even more emphatic than his protest against the removal of

Stanton. The contents of the letter have not been made public, nor exhibited to any one, but enough is known of its character to warrant the statement that he urged the President, for financial, patrictle, and other considerations, not to make the removal. To this the President replied at length in a letter covering ten or twelve pages of paper. He argued the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination. This correspondence ought all to be made public. The pretended synopsis in a New York morning paper is pure guess work, the invention of the correspondent's own brain, and unreliable in every point. General Grant was to day besieged by representatives of the press, who were anxious to obtain copies of the letters. He declined to have interviews with any of them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 22, 1867.

Thursday, August 22, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 110½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106½ for June and August 7-30s; 102½ for 10-40s; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 81-100@51½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Camden and Amboy at 127½, a decline of ½. 53½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minebill; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 27½ for Pailadelphia ladelphia and Baltimore; 27‡ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43‡ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 62% for Tenth and Eleventh; 19% for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 284 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville;

and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 165 was bid for Philadelphia; 1424 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 574 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 584 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; and 70 for City. Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuyl-

kill Navigation preferred sold at 284, a decline of 4. 46 was bid for Lebigh Navigation; 154 for usquehanua Canal; and 45 for Wyoming Valley

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 141\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 141\(\frac{1}{4}\); 12 M., 141\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 141.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

"Money is in more demand, and under the continued demand for currency from the West banks are disposed to great caution, and demand higher interest, which is readily had, from all borrowers. Call loans are quoted 506s, with exceptions on Governments. Commercial paper passes at 507 for best and 509 for second grade.

"Speculation in the stock market continues to droop, and at the reduced prices there is no increase of bayers. The market is in tull control of cliques, which have loaded themselves in the belief that good crops and cheap money would stimulate speculations to the degree of activity shown while paper money was being issued by the million daily. Their hopes with regard to the crops and money have been more than realized; but instead of a growing speculative feeling in the community great prudence prevails. It begins to be seen that the payment of the compound notes is centraction, which impairs the profits of banking, and that it will steadily reduce bank credits and raise the price of money."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110½; old 5-20s, 112½@113; 5-20s, 1864, 108½@109½; do., 1865, 109½@110½; do., July, 107½@108; do., 1867, 107½@108½; 10-40s, 102½@ 102 ; 7.30s, Aug., 106 @107 ; do., June, 106 107 ; do., July, 106 @107 . Gold, 141 2 @141 . -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— U. S. 68, 1881, 110; @110; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112; @112; do., 1864, 108; @109; do., 1865, 109 (110); do. new, 107; (202); to., 1805. (2102); U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106 (2107); do., 2d series, 106 (2107); 2d series, 106 (2107)

1063@107; 3d series, Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1173. —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110g @110g; do. 1862, 112g@112g; do., 1864, 108g@ 109; do., 1865, 109g@110g; do., 1865, new, 107g@ 108; do., 1865, new, 107g@10g; do., 1865, new, 107g@ 108; do., 1867, new, 1071@108; do. 5s, 10-40s 1021@1021; do. 7-30s, Aug., 1061@107; do. June, 1061@107; do., July, 1061@107; Coa Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., 1864, 119:40; do. August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 118;@118;; do., December, 1864, 117;@117;; do., May, 1865, 116]@117;; do., Aug. 1865, 1161@1164; do., September, 1865, 1151@ 1154; do. October, 1865, 1141@1154; Gold, 1404@ 141. Silver, 134@1354.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 22 .- The Flour Market is devoid of life, but holders of choice spring wheat and new wheat fresh ground are firm in their views. The home consumers are exceedingly circumspect, and purchase only from hand to mouth. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@7.75 % barrel for superfine; \$8@10.50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$11.75@12.25 for Northwestwern extra family; \$11.50@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and held firmly at \$9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the market for good and prime Wheat, and the demand for these descriptions is good; common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvaglected. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylva-nia and Southern red at \$2.25@2-40; 1600 bushels common at \$2.24@3.26; and 200 bushels Keutucky white at \$2.773. Eve has again advanced; sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania at \$1.70. Corn is scarse and held firmly; sales of 4000 bushels at \$1.25@1.27 for yellow, the latter rate for choice; and Western mixed at \$1.23@1.24. Oats are unchanged; sales of new at 70c. Whisky—Nothing of importance doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22. -Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 1625; Reading, 45 Canton Company, 635; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 915; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1635; Michigan Central, 164; Michigan Southern, 79%; New York Central, 164%; Illinois Central, 1184; Cumberland preferred, 22%; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 1625; Hudson River, 124; U. S. Five-twenties, 1822, 113; do, 1864, 109; do, 1895, 116; new issue, 1075; Ten-forties, 1085; Saven-thirties, 1665, Money, 4665 per cent, Sterling, 1695, Sight, 10. Gold 141%.

Old Rye Whiskies. TRADE CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.-We take pleasure in referring our customers and the trade in general to our circulars of late years, particularly to those issued since January 1st, 1866. In that of February 25th last, we gave a resume of the state of the Old Rye Whisky Market of 1866, together with our opinion as to the prospects for that of this year. While stating the fact of the great scarcity of Fine Rye Whiskies, possessing three years' age and upwards, we made the remark "that such goods must go higher and higher until they cease to exist." Although thus sanguine at that time, we confess that the results have far exceeded our utmost expectations.

In our last Circular (June 1st) we noted an appreciation from 25th of February in Fine Whiskies, possessing three to ten years of age, at \$1.00@2.00 per gallon, and in Whiskies of one and two summers in bond, of 25@75c, per gal-

Whiskies of good character existing at the beginning of the year, have been brought to light by the high prices, and are now absorbed by the dealers. A few months, in most cases a few weeks, will suffice for the dealers to be bare of such stock, leaving them no alternative but to

give their customers Whiskies possessing but one or two summers in their place. The question naturally arises, as it has fre-quently arisen of late, Will the present high prices continue, in the face of an enormous

The question naturally arises, as it has frequently arisen of late, Will the present high prices continue, in the face of an enormous grain crop, and the stimulus given to production caused by recent high prices? That Whisky made next fail, winter, and spring will belower than that made last spring, we fully believe. It is to be recollected, however, that such Whiskies must be held for the following summer's heat, to be fit for use, even for cheapest grades. The chasm caused by the almost utter absence of distillation of Fine Whiskies during all of 1865 and the early part of 1866, will soon leave us with no Whiskies whatever, except such as have been made from the spring of 1866 up to this time. Most of that made in 1866, together with considerable of that made last spring, has already gone into consumption.

As usual at this time of the year, the demand for goods quickens, and as the new stock of 1866 and 1867, owing to its substitution for the Older Whiskies, as above stated, will have to bear an increased strain, it is apparent that prices for such Whiskies, in bond, of 1866 and 1867, cannot fail to further appreciate. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that much of the Whisky now held in bond of 1866 and 1867, deserves not the name of Fine Rye Whisky. A great portion of the stock in this city Baltimore, and New York, is distilled mainly from Corn, and by parties in Ohio, Indiana, and Hilnols, who heretofore never made anything but Common Raw Whisky, but who, tempted by the high prices prevailing for New Pure Rye Whiskies, are attempting by the fiction of a brand of "Pure Rye," and other means, to foist their hestily and ill-made productions on the dealers in Fine Whiskies East. As such Whiskies become daily more apparent, and in any calculation as to amount of stock of Fine Whiskies become daily more apparent, and in any calculation as to amount of took of Fine Whiskies without question, our finest Domestic Spirits.

As to our own position, we have to congratulate ourselves upon the very large and select st

which renders, without question, our finest Domestic Spirits.

As to our own position, we have to congratulate ourselves upon the very large and select stock that we now hold of Whiskies—in bond—of 1865, 1866, and 1867, and free—of from four to twenty years' age. Continuing steadfast, for the last two years, in the belief of the ultimate scarcity of Really Fine Old Rye Whiskies, and being known, even in moments of depression, as the readiest buyers of the trade, we have possessed, together with our seventeen years' experience, unexampled advantages in securing lot after lot of Whiskies of age and requisite fine flavor; and although we are now advancing prices of our regular grades some 10@25c. per gallon, we must assure our customers that were it not for our activity in laying in stock while others were timorous, we would to day be compelled to deteriorate qualities, or advance prices heavily.

Heney S. Hannis & Co.

-A little girl once hearing the remark that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired:-"Who took care of the

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 22. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Loch Lamar, Clifford, Montevideo, for orders,
Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Barque Jenny, Henrice, Bremen, L. Westergaard &
Co. Brig Gambia, Hannaford, London, do, Brig Eolus, Forbes, Gibraltar, for orders, do, Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Providence, Hammett & Neill.

Neill.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, E. Cambridge,
Schr H. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, Rommel & Hunier.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover,
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, Stopington,
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, Castner,
Silekney & Wellington,
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Boston, W. H. Johns &
Bro. Bro. Schr Oralco, Small, Rockport, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Jas. M. Vauce, Burdge, Boston, Dovey, Buir

& Co.
Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burege, Boston, Bovey, Buildley & Co.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Boston, Westmereland Coal Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Cambridge, do.
Schr B. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Merahon & Clond. Schr R. Florence, Rich, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Scor Problem. Owens, Norfolk, Bords, Kellerick Nut-ting. ting. St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Raeff. St'r Vineiand, Borden, Sassairas river, J. D. Raeff. St'r A. Brearley, Mullen, Baltimore, J. D. Raeff.

St'r A. Brearley, Mulien, Baltimore, J. D. Rooff.

ARRIVED THIB MORNING.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, from Porto Cabello7th inst., with coffee and hides to J. Dallett & Co. Left at Laguayra barque White Wing, hence, arrived 6th; at Porto Cabello brig Adella, for New York 8th.

Brig Scotland, Kose, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Basley & Co.

Brig American Union, Smith, from Salem, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Hunter, Orr. 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Balph Souder, Crosby, 3 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, 3 days from Taunton, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ohris, Loceer, Jameson, from Lanesville, with stone to captain. stone to captain.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, 4 days from Vinalhaven,
with stone to captain.
Schr Hattle Page (new, 27 tons), Haley, from Bridgeton, N. J.

Schr Hattie Page (new, 27 tons), Haley, from Bridgeon, N. J.
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, from Fall River,
Schr C. W. Elwell, Giles, from Eslem,
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Dover,
Schr Heading RR, No. 49, Robinson, from Pawtneket,
Schr M. Smith, Preston, from Greenport,
Schr M. Laudenried, Crawford, from Newburyport,
Schr J. Andenried, Crawford, from Reston,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Fair Haven,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Boston,
Schr G. L. Rimmons, Gandy, from Boston,
Schr K. L. Rimmons, Gandy, from Boston,
Schr M. Repuller, Conover, from Boston,
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston,
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston,
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, from Boston,
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, from Boston,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
Lewes, Del., August 16-8 P. M.—Ship A. Boninger, for Bremen; barques Isabella C. Jones, for St. Thomas, and Roanoke, for Leguayra, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. Wind SW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Balley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig J. E. Arey, Babbidge, from Bangor for Philadelphia, asiled from Holmes' Hole 20th Inst.

Brig Hertha. Warnaar, hence, at Wilmington, N.
C., 15th Inst.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 15th Inst.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 15th Inst.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th Inst.

Schr Famuel Nash, hence, at Bath 15th Inst.

Schr Famuel Nash, hence, at Bath 15th Inst.

Schr Hattie E. Dodge, hence, at Newburyport 15th Instant. Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at New Bedford

Bohr Champion, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 16th inst. Calais fold has.

History E. N. Fairchild, Troof, for Philadelphia,
cleared at New York yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Arrived, steamship Eris,