

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL VIII-No. 46

FIRST EDITION STATE OF THE NATION. Great Speeches of Wade and Sherman. WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Speech of Semator Wade.

At a Republican meeting held in Marietta,

Ohio, on the 20th inst., after announcing that

his platform for the last thirty years had been "exact and equal justice to all men," Mr. Wade

reviewed the course of Judge Thurman and Vallandigham, and then came down to the great issues of the campaign as follows:--

There is a new element in our canvass, now, that encourages these who oppose us to make one more struggle for the mastery; but it is only the logical and legitimate consequence to all you have done before. The right of colored men to suffrage is but the legiti-mate and logical deduction from what you have already done. That question was first presented to you. Is there any man here so blind to what he was doing when you came up and so glorionity anstained our Republican campidate four years ago, that he should be induced to change that course at this time?

the war, and said :--

General Howard Next-The Order for **His Removal Hourly Expected-Gene**ral Grant's Position-A New Cabinet to be Formed-Steedman and Rousseau vs. Sheridan, Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WARRINGTON, August 22.-It is now a settled fact that General Howard will be relieved from his position as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President has contemplated making the change for a long time past, but not until Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan were removed did he definitely decide to act in General Howard's case immediately. The order for the removal of the General may be looked for this week, indeed is expected every day at the Headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gene-ral Grant is also opposing this step of the President, and has written, or will have a protest similar to those on the removal of Mr. Stanton

and General Sheridan. The course of the Tribune towards Grant has determined those of his friends who manage his Presidential canvass to make him pronounce his adhesion to Congress. The General to day an-nounced that he would hold no communication with newspaper correspondents. During the present troubles, all cards of admission to him were retused in the most gentlemanly manner by the amiable General Porter. The friends of Grant steadily assert that Grant's letters to Johnson about the removal of Stanton and Sheridan are radical and decided. The friends of the President, on the contrary, say that General Grant made merely a cold and formal objection to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan. You can select either story. There are many of our radical friends who assert that Grant is all right, but no evidence is yet given. The Intelligencer to-morrow will urge the re-moval of Mr. Seward. As an editor of that paper was in consultation with him last night, this is significant. The President is understood to have said that he would accept the resignations of Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Randall. He wants to make a new deal, and have fresh cards for the remainder of the term. You may regard this as semi-official. Mr. Adams, Mr. Bingham, Governor Andrew, Senator Sherman, and Senators Dixon, Anthony, and Fessenden, all are mentioned in connection with Cabinet appointments.

The work of changing the Southern generals The work of changing the Southern generals and all generals not in harmony with the Presi-dent will continue. Terry and the illustrious Sheridan have been sent out to fight the Indians and guard wagon trains. Howard will soon follow. Sickles' head is in danger. He will probably be sent to New Mexico, while Pope will be returned to the Shoux country. Meade will probably take Sickles' place, and Halleck the place of Pope. It is said, on good authority, that Sheridan had made out an order for the arrest and trial

had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of General Steedman and General Rousseau, for impeding recon-struction. The law gives him that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented.

General Thomas and the Fifth Military District

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

war. Was ever a more glorious consummation to any political controversy than that which con-tributed in striking the shackles off 5,000,260 of hu-man beings? That is what you have done. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taken by the hard of the need there of the poor and to be a part and parcel therefor. I tell you you may search the bistory of the Revolution all over, and you will nowhere find anything so glorious as that. That is what we have already stained. We have got almost to the end. We have almost placed the weak, the helpiese, and those who were trampled down, upon the rock of eternal justice and security. Will you faiter is the last step? Will you hold back when you have but one more effort to make? Is there any man here who contemplates taking a step backward, when by so doing he will forfiel his right to plory in the future? You may have prejudices sgainst these men, but your glorious rood reason for once must be brought to triumph over any such teel-ing to enable you to endure to the end. For the great promise is made not to him that begins and takes hold of the plough and looks back, but unto him that in the good and clorious work perseverse to the end. Mr. Wade concluded his speech with a few remarks on the subject of the national dobt. THE VICE-PRESIDENT ON DEMOCRACY. Sherman Ventilates our Financial System Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

remarks on the subject of the national debt. The Democrats, he said, were endeavoring to persuade the people that they ought to throw off this burden which was incurred for the de-fense of the country. His great principles of justice would never consent to that. He would not vote to repudiate one dollar of that debt.

He believed the Democratic party would be buried so deep in the October election that there would be no resurrection for its iniquities, if there was for its soul.

Speech of Senator Sherman.

Senator Sherman addressed an immense audi-ence at Canton, Ohio, on the 20th instant. After an argument in favor of negro suffrage, he turned his attention to the National finances, as follows:-

should be induced to change that course at this time? Let the Republican party stand up to their inte-grity with that same singleness of purpose and devo-tion to the right and duty which they have ever maintained, and this next election will be the last null in the cofin of this accursed Democracy, who have contended for nothing but partial right and spe-cial privileges, and the domination of the few over the many. (Applause.) Do right once more, and I shall not again have occasion to call your attention to this important subject. Let the colored men of Ohio come up to the ballot-box and yote. Mr. Wade then referred to the course of Val-There are some questions not specially involved in Mr. Wade then referred to the course of Val-landigham and Thurman during the war, saying that the former was a bold, open traitor, while the latter was a sneaking one. The speaker then referred to the loyalty of the blacks during

Turned his sutention to the National finances, as follows:—
The are some questions not specially involved in only allows, but which are very important. I can only allow to some of them very origin, and chiefly day. They are financial questions growing out of the avery way of the source of the their doctors do not are very important. I can only allow to some of them very origin, and the doctors do not are very important. I can only allow that all observe that their doctors do not are very important. I can only allow that all observe that their doctors do not are not take definite positions on any of them. Until the last "infigure" is exhausted they will not meet fairly these great questions. The second of the doctor is a subject to the position of the doctor is and the doctor of any of them. Until the last "infigure" is exhausted they will not meet fairly these great questions. The doctor of the contrast on the doctor is and the doctor of the doctor of the doctor is and the doctor of the doctor of the doctor is and the doctor of the doct Since, as early as 1819, decided that bonds of the United States are not subject to any tax by or under State antihority. This decision has been followed in the view of the very userion, and of the certainty that when the war was over our restored credit would enable us to borrow morey on more favorable terms, we always a kept in view, in issuing bonds, the princi-bates in a short time. This was a fired policy of your financial agents. This is the reason of your 6-bas and 10-60. The United States may pay off any por-lion of our debt within a short time, either by taxes new shows a the 7.589, which will shoot be converted. When this process is accompliance, the which your is the short time although the the short time, the short who and the short time, and the policy of your financial agents. This is the reason of your 6-bas how shows as the 7.589, which will shoot be converted. When this process is accompliance, the which we have an issue bonds expressly subject to State the short of the policy of a short time, shows and the question of taxing in the short time, shows and may from the above rate of interest, the reduction of lar-terest being in the nature of a national tax on Gov-ernment securities. Built, fellow-chickes, all these ac-pobervance of the public fails. National credit is our only reliance in times of war and peril. Debta cannot be enforced against a nation by courts of isw, and rest only upon hoo and taith. We cannot afford to with these, to all and on the b dong counsidently with these to delta and about our astional backing operated, who tak about debt and taxes. Are to rised of the could be all about our sational backing opperheads, who tak about debt and taxes. Now, there is accord deal and about our sational backing or course the public fails accord the states on our the sate of the course of the sate there on on the sate and the sate about debt and taxes. The rised out the credit of the National Government the debta course of the sate sate the course of couperheads. They mone the sate sa

and reproach of anr system. It ought to and will, when collected, yield \$50,000,000. These taxes on im-ports, incomes, whise y, and tobacco, in my judgment, will now be amply sufficient to pay the interest on our debt and meet necessary expenditures. The way, therefore, from time to time to throw off our statem of internal taxes, and yet preserve untarnished our mational circuit. SECOND EDITION THE LATEST NEWS.

of internal taxes, and yet preserve untarnished our national credit. I notice that almost every scheme for new drafts on the public Treasury are almost always supplied by Democrate in Congress. The way to score economy is by care in electing members of Congress. This is a personal and not a political question. After recon-struction is settled, the fighest stirbute, in my judg-ment, for a representative of the people, will be his care and scrutiny in public expenditures. I believe, irom indications already shown, that the next Con-gress, composed almost entirely of Republicans, will expenditures, and wise and prudent care of yoar financial interests.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Galveston-More Hospitals Needed-Ten Thousand Unacelimated Persons Subject to the Fever-Great Needs of the Howard Association -An Appeal to the Charitable-How to Send Heip.

GALVEETON, August 13 — We are in the midst of one of the most terrible epidemics that has ever visited this city. It commenced early in July in a mild form, with but fourteen cases in that month, and has now become as violent as I ever saw it in New Orleans. Some cases have not lived over twelve hours after the first sympnot lived over twelve hours after the first symp BALTHORE, AUGUST 23.—The rain continued most of yesterday and last night, and inter-rupted the Schutzen Festival. President Johnson had consented to visit the festival to-day, and a Committee went to Wash-ington to escort him over, but the heavy rain now prevailing is likely to prevent his coming.

not lived over twelve hours after the first symp-toms appeared. In the Second and Third Wards almost every other house has one or more, cases. It has spread all over the prairie north and west of us. I visited over forty cases in that direction yesterday, some of them a mile north-west of the cemetery. The hospitals are full and crowded, and some will have to be improvised if we can get the means. Entire blocks of stores are closed, and but little else is done besides attending to the sick and providing for the destitute; and it is estimated we have yet ten thousand unacell-mated persons here for it to feed upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and pro-

of the cases can be saved with prompt and pro-per treatment. Our people who have the means are using them freely, and the gentlemen of the Howard Association are doing all that experience and human effort can accomplish; but with all the economy that can be practised, it is my opinion, based on former experience, that we must have aid from the charitable abroad to the extent of at least \$10,000 or \$15,000, to supply the most urgent cases with blankets, medicines, nurses, food, etc., and then the energies of the several committees will be seriously taxed to adminis-ter to each the minimum quantity to save or

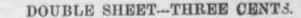
Cannot the metropolitan heart of New York send something to strengthen the hands of the good Samaritans of the Galveston Howard good Samaritans of the Galveston Howard Association for the performance of their great labors? The Finance Committee of that body— James Sorley, J. B. Root, and D. Makeler—are gentlemen of high standing in our business community. Remittances might be sent to them; but perhaps a shorter and better way would be to avail of the kindly disposition of the New York agents of the several lines of Galveston steamers. These are Spofford, Tiles-ton & Co., Williams & Guion, and C. H. Mallory & Co., of your city. Either of these well-known firms, I doubt not, would receive any contribu-tions for this purpose, and expedite them to their destination.

There were eleven deaths last night in one block east of the market.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Indian Raid on the Fort Buford Cattle Herd-The Savages Driven Off by Artillery.

From the London Post, August 10. The number of telegraphic despatches re-ceived at the central station in Paris has in-creased so considerably that the administra-tion, finding it impossible to send them by porters in all directions to their respective destinations, has adopted a plan which is already in use for the transmission of letters. A continuous series of iron tubes, sixty-five millimetres (two inches and a half) in dia-meter, has been laid down from the central office in the Rue de Grenelle-St.-Germain, to the Hotel des Postes, and back again to the central office. This continuous line touches, besides, at the Cercle imperial in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, then at the Grand Hotel, the Bourse, Hotel du Louvre, and the Hopital de la Charite. The despatches to be sent off are put into a cylinder, fitting loosely into the tube, but provided with a leathern disk which closes the vertical section of the tube completely. The means of promulsion adopted FOR BUFORD, D. T., August 3.-Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a large band of Teton Sioux made a raid on this fort. They were mounted on swift ponies and came down from the woods and bluffs northwest of the fort. They came very rapidly, but very quietly, until they were within half a mile of the fort, where the board was granting and a start of the fort.



ame time opinions are divided as to how long "" revent easy condition of affairs will last. It is not generally apprehended that we shall have a really active seven per cent, money market before October, and how much it will be feit then on the Stock Exchange is a matter of uncertainty. Last fail, it will be remandered prices advanced in the face of considerable monetary strin-gency, and, on the other hand, a violent paulo is neck once took place on an extremely easy money market. Produce paper is being senthe e for discount by the Western banks to a moderate extent, and it is generally taken at 7 per cent. 'rine mercandile paper is agreed at 662, and of this there is a somewhat is regree apply than usual of fat." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES OF DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 49 S, Third street

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

BARNSA .	BUARDA
\$1000 5-208 '65. Jy.cp 10814	4 ah Loh Natk 46
\$500 U S 7-308_Jy C. 1071;	10 ah Leh V B
\$500 City 6s, New 10134	5 sh Minebill R 57
\$100 do. New10134	18 sh N Cent
\$1000 do. New101	14 sh Pouns H
\$2000 do. New101	50 do bb. 53%
\$300 do, New101	100 sh Sung Cl b60. 15%
\$1000 C & A 68,'83., 89	100 do
\$700 do'8918. 96	400 do15.860. 15%
\$500 Lehigh 68 '84 C. 87 14	100 do 15%
#1000 Susq Bds	100 do
52 sh Cam & Am_18_126	200 do
5 do	100 do

140%. Silver, 134@1354.

140%. Silver, 134@135%. --Messrs, William Painter & Co., bank-rs, No. 38 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :--C. S. 68, 1881, 110?@110?; U. 9. 5-208, 1862, 113@113%; do., 1864, 109%@109%; do., 1865, 110%@110%; do. new, 108@108%; 58, 10-468, 102 @102%; U. S. 7-308, 1st series, 107@107%; do., 2d series, 107@107%; 3d series, 107@107%; do., 2d series, 107@107%; 3d series, 107@107%; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117% May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115%; October, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115%; October, 1865, 116; September,

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Govern--nessis. Jay Cooke & Cu. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. 8, 6s of 1881, 1102@1101; old 5-20s, 113@1134; 5-21 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1101; do., Jul 1074@1084; do., 1867, 1074@1084; 10-40s, 10246, 1021; 7'30s, Aur., 1064@1074; do., June, 1064@ 1074; do., July, 1064@1074; Gold, 1404@1402.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 23 .- The Flour Market is quiet, but prices remain without change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.500 7.75 for superfine; \$9@10.50 for fresh ground extra; \$11.50@12.50 for do. do. extra family; \$11.75@12.25 for Northwestern do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$9 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat of prime quality is steady, and holders firm in their views; sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2256 2 40; and Kentucky white at \$2656270. Hye is held at \$1-70 for old and \$1:60 for new. Corn is quiet and not so firm; sales of yellow at \$1:240 1*25; and Western mixed at \$1-2314. Oats are un-changed; sale of new at 70c. for prime; and 600 65c. for common. 65c. for common.

65c. for common. Seeds—Cloverseed sells at \$8:50@9 % 641bs.; 200 bushels Timothy sold at \$3:30:55; Flaxseed is taken at \$2:75@2:80 % bushel for old and new. Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Times

The statement telegraphed from Louisville that General Thomas left that city yesterday afternoon for New Orleans must be erroneous. A despatch received from the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, dated yesterday, states that General Thomas has been absent for a few days at some springs in West Virginia, where he is being treated for an affection of the liver. The despatch, which is from the Medical Director of the Department, further states that General Thomas' health has been quite poor for some time, and that the transfer to New Orleans at the present time will be at great peril. With regard to General Thomas' views of the Reconstruction acts, it is known that the President has at different times during the past six months urged upon him the propriety of his taking command of the Fifth Military District. He had previously declined the command of the Third District, and he met the President's propositions in this case with an equally earnest declaration that he felt himself unfitted for the administration of such a military-political trust, at the same time ex-pressing the hope that General Sheridan would be allowed to continue the work he had begun with so much vigor: "for," said he, "so far as the interpretation of the acts of Congress is concerned, there is really little difference be-tween General Sheridan and myself." At the time of his last visit to this city he was again approached by the President, but urged the necessity of his presence in Tennessee as a reason why he should not be transferred. In private conversation at this time, General Thomas expressed the hope that he had prevailed upon the President not to transfer from his present command, and also the hope that General Sheridan, whose line of policy he said he should certainly tollow, if the responsiwere his, would not be removed in the midst of his work.

General Order Regarding Rebel Debts.

General Sickles continues to enforce General Order No. 10 regarding the collection of Rebel debts in his district, pending the consideration of the points he has presented against rescinding it. The chief point urged by General Sickles is understood to be that concerning ing it. the order paragraphs one and two, which stay all collections or causes of action arising tween December 19, 1860, and May 15, 1865. Of course, in the State courts proceedings can-not go on; but the Rebels evade the difficulty by transferring their debts to citizens of other States, and thus throwing them into the juris-diction of the United States Courts in North Carolina and South Carolina, as the case may be. The courts try the cases and enforce judg ment, so that the order is evaled with impunity. General Sickles telegraphed General Grant this result, and was directed to con-tinue the enforcement of the order for the present.

Military District Commanders.

is again given out with an air of authority that there is soon to be a convocation of the military district commanders in this city, and that Major-General Thomas will be ordered here before proceeding to New Orleans. There is no probability of any such meeting taking place, unless the President orders it for the express purpose of revising their action and giving them new instructions. General Grant certainly sees no necessity for it, as is evident from his explicit instructions to General Thomas regarding his line of duty on assuming his new command. The only commander whom General Grant has ordered to repair to Washington is General Sheridan, after he has turned over his command to General Thomas. General Grant's average to the presence of officers of any rank in Wash ington, under almost any circumstances, is well known, and the dispersion of the regiment of staff officers which has just taken place is pretty good evidence of it.

The Coquette, after a very short existence, has been withdrawn at the Haymarket; the Love Chase, with Miss Sedgwick as "Constance," having been substituted for it.

Tell You, my trinds, we are making history very set to the Government with the great strongle of the past few years in the country, and has stood side op ide with the Hepublican party, has a proud record. This nation has make advancements beyond what any nation has ever made before. We are looked to by all the strugging millions of Europe, and we know that in the war it rough which we have just interest. Every articorrat and despot in Europe wain pharmony with Vallandigham. Thurman 4 Co. They were featful that, through our success, the people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despoting. What were those aristocrats doing all that time? The Confederacy was people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despoting the these despotings in their tends. If they are those aristocrats doing all that time? The Confederacy was people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despoting the ideal time? The Confederacy was people of Europe would be into the these despotings in their tends. If they are those aristocrats over y man the second the provide the second the provide the second the provide the despot to the these despoting. The confederacy was people of Europe would be and all him in overthrowing the glorious principles of government we have inherited from our fathers? One word as to the yranny they accuse us of having committed upon those second Sistes have not meed deliberately the sentiment that at no time doring the war could the second a latter to the yranny they accuse the second sistes have been excluded from Congress. Poor old clown The man they are they they have a fold. (Applause) But he is no bigger fold that they core mank to find they are great to be proved a state of the origin of the was reducal, they are great to be made of a radical. He was reducal, they are great to be made of a radical. He was reducal, they are greater to the fail they core a latter to the prove in the they are state of the second size have outed a state of the second size have outed munity they enjoy, treason begins to be respi

Mr. Wade proceeded as follows :--

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the herd was grazing. They then opened fire with old muskets and bows and arrows, killing several of the cattle and wounding others so that they had to be and wounding others so that they had to be killed. Among these were three choice cows, from which the major ;part of the garrison's milk was obtained. The long roll soon brought the men under arms, and they fell in with a will, confidently hoping and expecting a fight with the redskins. Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. Company C were deployed as skirmishers, and, from what we can find out, went after the Indi-ans Indian fashion. This is Colonel Kankin's company, and as it was here all last winter, the men of that company ought to know how to go after the Sioux.

after the Sioux. The artillery of Fort Buford was speedily brought to bear upon the Indians, and as sho and shell fell among them their horses were seen to fly in every direction. They retreated to the bluffs; there they dismonnted and threw out a sort of picket line-4. e., three or four In-dians who stood like trees and looked like rees-until the shells from Forts Buford and Union kicked up a dust around them, and tha was the last that we saw of "the poor Indian. There was no one wounded. Doubtless some sensation writer, who hangs around lager beer saloons and other Bohemian resorts will report a massacre at Union and Buford-perhaps worse than that reported last winter.

Melancholy Suicide at Glenn's Falls, New York.

The Republican records a sad case of suicide of an accomplianed young lady of South Glenn's Falls. It says that Elvira Doty, aged about 28 years, the daughter of Mr. William Doty, who lives in South Glenn's Falls, has received who lives in South Glenn's Fails, has received the attentions of ayoung man living at Moreau Station, employed in the office of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. Their intimacy has continued, apparently without interruption, for nearly six years, and until the world at large had regarded them as affianced lovers. On Saturday evening the young lady attended the theatrical exhibition at Union Hall. Scarcely had the performance commenced, when the Moreau Station gentleman was observed to enter the hall, accompanied by a young lady. enter the hall, accompanied by a young lady. Elvira, seeing her truant lover, soon rose and left the hall, and, refusing the company of her brother, started alone for home. She crossed brother, started also for home. She crossed the river bridge, and wending her way down a street which leads directly to the river, she plunged into the water and was drowned. Early Sunday morning a neighbor discovered a jockey hat lying upon a platform used for sorting logs, and at 8 o'clock the lifeless body of the unfortunate young lady was recovered.---N. Y. Tribune,

The First Frout.

I can remember, too, a little lake surrounded by trees, set in the midst of a great meadow, beyond which I can see "our house;" and bebeyond which i that see our nouse;" and be-tween me and the lake a swift rivulet, filled with watercreases and stickle-backs, which rippled away over a tiny bar of sand into the latger stream that flowed into the lake. There is a white-headed old man in a grey coat, with its tails in the water, standing out, as it appears to me, in dreadful depths, waving over his head a whip-like wand of vast proportions, from which flies out in long curves a thin line, flash-ing on the surface of the stream. There is a ing on the surface of the stream. There is a spinttering and a plunging after a time at the end of the line, and Macarthy retreats to the bank, "There, Masther Terry; there's a purty throut for ye! Whisht till I get the book out oy him, that he mightn't hurt ye wid the teeth ow him. Put yer purty little finger in his gill. There! why, he's as long as yerself a'most! Maybe ye'd like to take him up and show him to the quality, alannah ? He's a bewtiful two nonnds, that he is. Ould Dan is able to put the to the quality, shahaar in these to be the two two pounds, that he is. Ould Dan is able to put the comether on them still." I see that monster of the deep yet, his speckled sides glistening with orange, red, and brows; his swful rows of teeth, his curving mout, his goggle eyes, and velvety dark red gills; and I remember, too, the roar of terror I gave, and the precipitate flight roar of terror 1 gave, and the precipitate flight I made through the meadow from the spot where, with a sudden wriggle-recovering a moment's breath ere he died-he flopped his wet tall against my legs, and walloped in the long grass. — From the "Adventures of Dr. Brady," in Tinsley's Magazine,

completely. The means of propulsion adopted is both simple and economical. At each sta-tion there is a sistern of water and a reservoir of compressed air; the water supplied by the town pipe merely serves to compress the air, while the latter, rushing into the transmission tube as soon as a communication with it is open, drives the cylinder before it with extra-ordinary celerity. Each cylinder may contain as many as forty despatches, and a new one is sent off every ten minutes. There are many minute details in the work-ing of this atmospheric line which we connot

which closes the vertical section of the tube

THE FAIN AND THE SCHUTZENFEST.

President Johnson Prevented from

Attending the Festival.

A SUICIDE AND FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

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

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Rain and the Schutzen-Fest - The Lost Wife of the "Lost Cause," Etc.

SPRCIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The wife of Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," is now in Baltimore in search of her husband, whom, she alleges, has forsaken her.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 23 .- A building known as

Huff's Hotel, No. 85 Main street, was destroyed by fire about half-past 5 o'clock lust evening. It was occupied as a store and tenement house.

The loss is about \$30,000, partly covered by

Suicide in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 23.-A German named Fre-derick Schwald committed suicide last night by

CITY TELEGRAPHY.

Despatches by Atmospheric Propulsion in Paris.

shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol.

From the London Post, August 10.

She seems deeply distressed.

insurance.

ing of this atmospheric line which we cannot stop to describe; there is one, however, which deserves to be mentioned. Suppose one of the cylinders to be stopped on its way by some acciwhere it is no order to set it right again. This is done by simply putting the reservoir into communication with the obstructed tube; from the diminution of pressure observed, we may deduce the exact volume of the obstructed with pace, of which we know the diameter. With these data it is easy to find the length of the tube, and consequently the point where the obstruction exists.

Trade Between New Orleans and the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, August 22 -- We learn from the BALTDMORE, August 22.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 18th instant that the steamer Clinton brought to that port from Brazos Santiago \$300,000 in specie. Still larger amounts were expected to be received, as the foreign merchants were preparing to shake the Mexican dust from their feet. The goods taken by the Clinton from New Orleans had to be by the Clinton from New Orleans had to be brought back, owing to the strict quarantine regulations at the port of Brazos.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 23, 1867,

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans range at from 4@5 per cent. to first class borrowers, and 5@6 per cent, on mercantile securities. Prime mercantile paper ranges at from 7@8 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand. 7-30s old at 1074, a slight advance; and July 5 20s at 1084, no change; 1024 was bid for 10-40s; 1102 for 6s of 1881; 1132 for '62 5-20s; 1004 for 64 5-20s; 1104 for '65 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1011, and old do. at 973, a decline of 4. Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and

Amboy sold at 126, no change: Minchill at 57, no change: Lehngh Valley at 57¹/₂, a slight ad-vance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¹/₂, no change; and Northern Central at 432, no change. 28 was bid for LAttle Schuylkill; 51 for Reading; 29 for Elmira common; 46 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fif-teenth; 28 for Spruce and Phine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 134 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Ginard College; and 364 for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at! full prices, but we hear of no sales. 166 was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 32 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmens'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 64 for Com-mon wealth. In Canal shares there was no sales.

In Canal shares there was more doing In Canal shares there was more doing. 1200 shares of Susquehanna Canal sold at 154@159. a slight advance; 46 was bid for Lehigh Naviga-tion; 28 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred;

And 54 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1402; 11 A. M., 1403; 12 M., 1402; 1 P. M., 141, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Herald of this morning says: -The New York Merdid of this morning says: "The Money Market has presented an aspect of quiet ease, and although the general rate for loans on hired coilaterals was five per cent. there was a num-ber of transactions at four per cent on governments. There are, however, no exceptional loans to the dealars in governments at three, as there wars last week, and so far there has been a change; but the supply of money offering on call is abundant. It is noticeable that a more confident feeling prevails as to the continuance of monetary ease than was apparent immediately after the last bank statement was made known. At the

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

son & Co. Barque Pembroke, Potter, Dalhousie, N. B., L. Wes-

tergand & Co. Brig W. B. Forrest, Kirby, Manzanilia, J. E. Bazley

Brig W. B. Forres, Endy, and J. R. White, & Co. Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, J. R. White, Bchr Vernal, Perry, Newburyport, Sinnickson & Co. Schr J. Little, Little, Lynn, Burnside Coal Co. Schr L. Houston, Brynan, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Washington, G. Fales &

Co. Schr Jason, Stuart, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting. Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Providence, R.H. Powell, Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal

Co. Co. L. Sialght, Willetts, Boston, Rommel & Runter.

Schr H. L. Bingnt, Willett, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
 Schr S. A. Boice, Bolce, Boston, Hammelt & Nehl.
 Schr D. Gifford, Jerrell, Boston, J. R. Tomilinson.
 Schr J. Veldran, Cavaller, Boston, J. R. Tomilinson.
 Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, W. H. Johns.
 Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, W. H. Johns.
 Schr J. And Francis, Boyle, Richmond, Auden-reid, Norton & Co.
 Schr L. A. Daneubewer, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Hud-dell & Co.
 Schr Ephraim and Anna. Thompson, Milton, do.
 Schr Ephraim and Anna. Thompson, Milton, do.
 St'r W. whilldin. Riggans, Sessistras, J. D. Ruoff.
 St'r Leader, Bhaw, Chempoake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Ship Semiramis, Gerriah, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse, to John R. Penrose. 31st uit, on the Finh-ing Banks, spoke schr J. E. Bowery, with 600 guintais of fish; took a pilot 25 miles E.NE. of Five Fathom Bank Lightship from pilot boat Henry Cope. Towed up by tup A merica.

of fah: took a pilot 25 miles E.NE. of Five Fathom Bank Lightship from pilot boat Henry Cope. Towed up by tug America. Echr Iona, Kendall, 6 days from Bangor, with lum-ber ta J. W. Gazkill & Sons. Schr Three Sisters, Parker, from Dorchester, Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Dorchester, Schr Progress, Foxwell, from New York. Schr H. L. Slaight, Willeits, from Fall River, Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point. Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point. Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from Norwich, Schr Port, Royal, Moore, from New Haven. Schr Boston, Smith, from Newburyport, Schr Vernal, Perry, from Newburyport, Schr E and C. Brooks, Brooks, from Norwich, Schr W. M. Dennis, Leeds, from Salem. Schr W. M. Dennis, Leeds, from Salem. Schr W. M. Dennis, Leeds, from Salem. Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from New Bedford. Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from New Bedford. Schr J. Viddran, Cavaller, from Boston, Schr J. Schr J. Weiden, Sons, Schr J. Veldran, Cavaller, from Boston, Schr J. Boice, Boice, trom Boston, Schr J. Bauenhower, Sheppard, from Bastin Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, trom Boston, Schr J. Janen, Kewart, from Boston, Schr J. Janen, Klewart, from Boston, Schr J. Andraw, Kelly, from Boston, Schr J. Andraw, Kell, Thours from Balti-more, with mdae, to A. Groves, Jr. Stemer F. Fanklin, McKalg, Ib hours from Balti-more, with mdae, to A. Groves, Jr. Stemer J. Stawer, Shaw, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Barque Union, from New York.

AT QUARANTINE. Brig Anna, from Inagua.

MEMORANDA. Barque Powhatan, Patten, from Havana, at New York yesterday. Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 20th Inst. Brig Folomac. Snow, hence, at Bangor 20th inst. Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st Inst. Schr Crisis. Bowen, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 21st Inst., and salled again. Cohr Amos Edwards, Somers, hence, at Boston 21st Instant.

Instant, Schrs B. C. Scribner, Bargess, and J. H. Allen, Sea-man, hence for Roston, at Holmes' Hole 20th Inst., and salled next day. Schr B. Blew, Gay, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst. Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, hence, at Pawtucket 12th Instant.

Schr Hazleton, Garonari, and E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Schra Lamartine, Butler, and E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Schra Lamartine, Butler, and E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Schra C. Tilton, Curtlat, J. M. Flanagan, Shawi S. C. Ronsell, Smithi and L. and M. Roed, Biceiman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st Inst. Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, hance, at New Bedford Sist Inst.

ist inst. Sohr Chara, Elaton, hence, at Gioncester 19th Inst. Solirs H. W. Bodtrey, Sears: E. W. Gardiner, Steel-Bolins and A. Magee, Estchum, hence, at Boston yes-

Schr Aröher and Resves, Ireland, hence, at Balem

DOMESTIC PORTS. New Yong, August 12-Arrived, U.S. steamer Ta-noma, Stanton, from Norfolk. Ship Memnon, Baker, from San Francisco, Ship Memnon, Baker, from Gounape Island, Barque Atalania, Hessaman, from Eremen,