THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII -No. 47.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET.-THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Barope, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETEN-TION OR INCONTI-MENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation It s also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CU-TANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our PLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

SATURD STREET, STATE OF STREET, STREET

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

The second second

H. T. HELMBOLD

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

MO. 594 ROADWAY, NEW YORK

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD.

NOT WANTED IN STREET, NAME OF PERSONS OF

HELMBOLD FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT OIL FIRE AT MONTREAL

600,000 Gallons of Oil Destroyed-

THE OHIO ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Washington Gossip of the Day.

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

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Removals—Impeach-ment Impending—Grant's Procests— General Sickles in Danger—Illness of General Thomas—The Johnson-Sher-From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 23, 1867.—Since the recent transactions of the President in rethe recent transactions of the President in re-moving Stanton and Sheridan, and getting up the Binckley correspondence and other like matters, letters have been received here by prominent Republican politicians from mem-bers of Congress, which state that the only remedy left, to insure Reconstruction, is the impeachment of the President. These letters are significant, from the fact that several of them are from members who, at the last ses-sion of Congress, were known as Conservatives sion of Congress, were known as Conservatives and opponents of impeachment. They further state that prominent movers in impeachment are busy at work, and are already canvassing the members to test the feeling on the

Your correspondent, who has for some days known the character of the correspondence between the President and General Grant, relative to the suspension of Secretary Stanton and the removal of General Sheridan, but enjoined nevertheless to make no mention of the matter, because Mr. Johnson regarded it as not intended by General Grant for publication, is now permitted to say simply that the General's letters are marked private, and therefore only does the President withhold the matter from does the President withhold the matter from the press. In the first instance it was not expected that the subject would assume the form of official correspondence. Just before the suspension of Stanton, Mr. Johnson had a conversation on the subject with General Grant, and the latter, shortly after leaving, sent a letter to the President, giving reasons why he thought the contemplated action had better be abandoned. To this no reply was made by Mr. Johnson, When the order for the removal of Sheridan was sent to Grant, a note accompanied it, informing the latter that if he had any suggestions to make Mr. Johnson would be glad to hear them. The purpose of this note was to tions to make Mr. Johnson would be glad to hear them. The purpose of this note was to know whether probably some other successor for Sheridan might not be named. General Grant replied by an argument against any re-moval at all. To this the President answered somewhat at length. The character of the cor-respondence on both sides was energetic and firm, but courteous withal.

Official notice has been received by the Pre-

Official notice has been received by the Pre-Official notice has been received by the President that General Thomas is too ill to admit of his transfer to New Orleans without great risk. If in a few days there shall be no improvement in the health of General Thomas, the order recently issued will be altered by continuing him in command of of the Department of the Company of the of the Cumberland, and assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth District, and Sheri-dan to the Department of the Missouri. The President has no intention of making wholesale removals of the other district commanders, as suggested in some quarters. So far as Schofield and Ord are concerned, there is posi-

ders, as suggested in some quarters. So far as Schofield and Ord are concerned, there is positively no such purpose, nor is it at all likely that Pope will be disturbed, unless he shall hereafter commit some act which Mr. Johnson deems flagrantly wrong. As to Sickles, there is a strong probability of his being relieved.

The following statement, in response to an inquiry, has been obtained from a gentleman who is in a position to speak with a knowledge of all the facts upon the subject:—On the l4th instant the instructions sent to General Sickles excepting United States Courts from the operation of military orders, were suspended until his report and views upon the matter could be received. On the 17th the commanding officer of Wilmington reported that the Attorney-General had instructed the Marshal for North Carolina to proceed to enfarce executions of the United States Court, threatening prosecution against persons preventing him. Instructions were issued to Colonel Frank by General Sickles not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing military orders and to report fully upon cases pending be enforced in violation of existing military or-ders, and to report fully upon cases pending. These occurrences having been reported to the War Department, the instructions originally sent to General Sickles have been withdrawn.

The recent newspaper reports about a great meeting of conservative politicians in this city, who put up Mr. Johnson and General Sherman as their candidates for the Presidency, is all stuff. The other evening three politicians of Louisiana, of the smallest calibre, met in a room and nominated the gentlemen named room and nominated the gentlemen named above. One of the three, named Frisbee, is a candidate for Collector of New Orleans. The other two, like Frisbee, are adherents of King Cutler's disappointed crowd of politicians, who are constantly constructing Cabinets and concocting stories about Secretary McCulloch, whom they cannot use. They resorted to all kinds of tricks to have this officer removed, but without success. They, as a last resort, bit upon of tricks to have this officer removed, but without success. They, as a last resort, hit upon the dodge of renominating Mr. Johnson, thinking the President will bite at that, and favor their pet scheme. A committee of two was appointed, one member to go to Mr. Johnson, with instructions to get from him a letter accepting the nomination, and the other member to go to New York and endeavor to raise Johnson Clubs throughout the State. Sanset Cox has been selected as the Democrat having the largest influence, and to him a letter of introlargest influence, and to him a letter of intro-duction has been given. This crowd, composed in all of about a dozen men, are the sole authors of this nomination, which is made so much of

by Mr. Johnson's organ and other newspapers. The Removal of Stanton and Sheridan— A Talk with the President—General Grant's Part in the Transaction—Two Reasons for Sheridan's Removal—Govs. Wells and Throckmorton Abused.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston

Post telegraphs the following:-

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post telegraphs the following:—

"In a pleasant conversation of some length to-day with President Johnson. I remarked that he was charged with having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-execution of these acts. These acts centred the power in the hands of General Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department. He could not understand how this change could be constructed into a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the Reconstruction laws. The President further remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use, in view of Mr. Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General, that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of General Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the event of a change. The latter expressed his entire willingness to do so. I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind but earnest private mote, in which he had intimated his lears of anarchy, it not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet, as we could not appreciate the General's fears on this score, he had directed the change. I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing General Sheridan, and that many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law. This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or patriotian of General Thomas? I th

gram of the 23d of June, which was so disrespectful to the Executive, had been claimed by General Grant to be a private telegram to himself, and that no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of General Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possees, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offennive manner. I asked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter clause. He said that the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells ner. I saked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter clause. He sald that the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed at General Sheridan's disposat the whole civil machinery of the State to sid him in the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ver indicated or pointed out a single act or word of the Governor which was calculated to embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand, General Sheridan had endenvored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted Radicalism as the onlytrus test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command. I inquired if he did not think Governor Throck morton had attempted to thwart the General in a proper execution of the law. He answered emphasically, "No. sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas al-o placed the whole civil machinery of his State at the disposal of the military power, and alded it in every way possible, except in the manufacture of a radical majority of voters, and in securing negro supremacy. This was Governor Throckmorton's siming, and for which he was arbitrarily removed by General Sheridan." I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the Reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people and that I would like to hear them. He answered that he could express them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them the siaves to the negroes. Where the negroes had the majority, as in Exas, he desired a fair registration of all qualified voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them to be active was in the majority t

THE OIL FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Middleton's Warehouse and Contents Consumed-600,000 Gallons of Oil Destroyed.

From the Montreal Gazette, August 20. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 18, fire was discovered in one of Middle-ton's coal oil stores on the line of the Grand Trunk Station. The store was about 800 feet long and 200 feet wide (we judge these figures from the eye), and contained, we are informed, 15,000 barrels of coal oil, each barrel containing 40 gallons, and making 600,000 gallons. The hose was laid, but the firemen found that they could be very little good inside the building for the was laid, but the firemen found that they could do very little good inside the building, for the barrels began rapidly to burst, and blow out the roof, which was covered over with sods and earth for better protection from the fire without. These barrels as they burst scattered the fire around. The bursting of course went on with increased rapidity as the heat became intense within, and shortly hundreds and thousands went together. We should explain that beneath this building the St. Pierre creek runs towards the city in a northerly direction. Over this creek, and commencing at a distance of about two hundred yards from the coal oil shed, many hundreds of buildings are erected on wooden sleepers, in fact, it passes through a very populous suburb; and here lay a source of terrible danger. The barrels, as they burst, poured the fiery liquid into this stream, bearing it towards the city, which was only 200 yards off. the nery liquid into this stream, bearing it towards the city, which was only 200 yards off. This roaring flame, on the surface of the creek, which, from the sudden pouring out of thou-sands of barrels of oil, overflowed its natural sands of barrels of oil, overflowed its natural bank, making a stream of forty or fifty feet wide and a foot deep on the banks where it had overflowed, went slowly rolling forward, a column of the most furious fire, threatening the entire suburb. The whole city was illuminated, and we are informed by passengers who came up by the boat that they saw the light thirty miles off.

On the other side of the rallway track, within forty feet, were two other coal oil stores, con-taining 20,000 barrels of coal oil and benzine. To save these other stores, and to prevent at the same time the fire rolling into the suburb, was the object of the hour, and the crisis was su-preme. To arrest the column it became evident that nothing but stopping the current of water above, and throwing up dams or dykes in the intervening space between it and the city, would be effectual. This work was accordingly commenced with extreme energy, men on the spot working with spades in intense heat, and men at a little distance from the stream cutting large sods, which others carried in their arms and threw on the dam. Before the first dam could be completed the liquid fire came on, but it was held in check for a while by the embank-ment already raised. The men retreated about a hundred feet, and commenced another. The heat at this point was very great. The men suffered greatly, but did not flinch. In about half an hour the second embankment was com-pleted to the height of three feet, and it was not ready any too soon, for the flery liquid now began to overflow the first, and came rolling began to overflow the first, and came rolling slong against the second. Again the heat compelled the men to retreat, and another embankment was commenced forty or fifty feet more distant. The fire, however, did not pass the second embankment, the back of which was kept wet by the hose playing upon it, to prevent the sods from burning and the clay from rumbling away. A still further embankment was thrown up at the bridge at Grand Trunk street, as a measure of ulterlor precaution, and this was the last.

this was the last.

When the fire was at its height, the Assistant Chief sent word to Mr. Perry that unless he could come with assistance from his side, he was afraid the stores on the opposite side of the track (which were covered with earth and sods track (which were covered with earth and sods in the same way as that on fire) could not be saved, and with their ignition nothing could save the Grand Trunk Works at Point St. Charles, in the immediate vicinity, and a large portion of the city. Assistance was immediately afforded, but at this point the fire was most furious. A culvert passed under the track of the railway connecting the two sides opposite the oil stores. Through this culvert flowed the burning oil, which ran along the ditch immediately in front of the other stores, and the fierce flame was within ten feet of their and the fierce flame was within ten feet of their doors. The peril was very great. All that could be done was for the firemen to shelter them selves behind the embankment, keep the sods

wet, and throw water on the doors.

There was a shunting track alongside of the store which was burned, on which were four or five cars, and nothing can convey a better idea of the heat than the appearance which the five cars, and nothing can convey a better idea of the heat than the appearance which the remnants of these cars presented after the fire. The wheels nearest to the sheds, which were of cast iron, were melted away, and the fire which melted these wheels was not 40 feet distant from the stores on the opposite side, and, in fact, it flowed only about 10 feet from their doors. The fire was set to this store, beyond a doubt, by an incendiary; and we regret to have to state that the first line of hose which was put down was cut open by some miscreant within three minntes after it was laid. Over a week ago notice was given to several of the insurance offices, in writing, that this store would be burned down, and two of the insurance agents, for a week past, have had watchmen there. The value of the oil destroyed is very great. We don't know the exact value, but reekoning the 600,000 gallons at a shilling a gallon, we shall have a value of \$120,000, besides the sheds and cars burned and damage done to the railway track. The fire lasted in force from one to eighto'clock. It is still burning as we write. We understand Mr. Middleton was very slightly insured. The oil belonged to various parties, many of whom could not obtain insurance on it. We have heard it stated that all the insurance companies will suffer, and some of them heavily. It is said the Western, of Canada, \$10,000; and the Home, \$10,000 to \$12,000. These are the largest amounts. The others are losers, but not so great.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

IRELAND.

The Verrible Railway Accident at Bray Head. Dublin (Aug. 10) Correspondence London Times. A railway accident involving loss of life is happily so great a novelty in this slow-moving country, that the citizens may well be excused for the excitement they exhibited yesterday when the news reached fown that such a catas-troph had occurred at Bray Head. It realized a fear which must lurk in the mind of every one who has ever visited the locality and watched a train making its way along the preci-pitons eliffs with the mingled boldness and cau-tion of Alpine climbers. Little effort of the imagination is needed to invest with exagge-rated horrors the report of an accident occurring at a spot which seems adapted above all others at a spot which seems adapted above all others by nature and by art to be the scene of a picturesque tragedy. A deep chasm between steep and rugged headlands is here spanned by a wooden bridge resting upon piles and protected at the sides by a kind of trellis work. It is a conspicuous object, and being painted scrupulously white, has a pretty effect when looked down upon from the road which sweeps round the rocks, but it cannot fail to inspire as much alarm as admiration, the means which have been taken to secure its safety being just sufficient to reveal its danger. Before reaching it the up train has to pass through a tunnel, and usually proceeds at a slow pace. The train the up train has to pass through a tunnel, and usually proceeds at a slow pace. The train from Enniscorthy yesterday morning had passed safely through, but on reaching about nail way across the bridge the engine got off the line, and, snattering to pieces the trail barrier at the side, sprang into the ravine at the land side, dragging down with it a third-class carriage, which became at once a snapeless wreck. Attached to this were two other third-class carriages, the second of wnion fell less wreck. Attached to this were two other third-class carriages, the second of which fell on end, and, its floor remaining unbroken, supported above the next carriage, which hung suspended half on the bridge. It was most providential that the engine fell over on the land side, where the depth to the shelving side of the rock was not more than thirty or forty feet, and the descent of the other carriages in the train was checked. Had it gone over on the other side it would, in all probability, have pulled the whole train with it. The first symptom of the danger was noticed by the guard, who, feeling some jerks in the motion, pressed down the breaks. His van was the last vehicle, the intermediate carriages between his and the third-class group being four composite first and second-class. The first of these was slightly displaced, but the rest kept firmly on. In the first shock the occupants of the carriage next the engine—two woman and a man—were the engine—two woman and a man—were flung out, and escaped without any serious injury. In the next carriage, which was not smashed altogether, but turned over, the passengers were not so fortunate. The telegraph, however, has conveyed all the material details of the accident. The sum of the casualties up to the present is one man killed on the spot, two women reported to have since died, and about fitteen others more or less seriously injured. It is stated that the rails have been recently relaid at this part of the line, and this statement receives some confirmation from the Directors, report, issued yesterday, in which they account for their inability to pay any dividend this half year by the fact that they had been obliged to incur large expenditure in replacing rails and sleepers on the permanent way. It is a suggestive coincidence that the engine bringing the 9 P. M. train from Greystones slipped of the rails at the same point last night, and the passengers esteemed themselves happy in having the privilege of walking to Bray. fitteen others more or less seriously injured. It is

ENGLAND. The August Meteors.

Note to the Editor of the London Times. Sir.—The August meteors were observed last night under very favorable circumstances in this neighborhood. They appeared as soon as it was sufficiently dark, but the brilliant moon and strong twilight prevented any but the more prominent being distinctly traced until nearly 10 o'clock.

The following is my register—

The following is my register:—
August 10,7-50 P. M.—A. splendid meteor of first magnitude; white, leaving a slight train, burst like a blue light above Ursa Major. Three-fourth magnitude, reddish tinge.
10-10.—Yellowish; second magnitude, in nearly reverse direction, from zenith towards N. N.W. 10.26.—Second magnitude, faint train towards

Pole star. 10-29.—Fourth magnitude, ditto. 10.40.—Second magnitude, through Casslopeia. 10.42.—Second magnitude, yellowish, reverse direction, to Capella. 10.55.—Third magnitude, towards Bootes.

11.—Fourth magnitude, to wards Bootes.
11.—Fourth magnitude, to zenith.
11.02.—Third magnitude, Cassiopeia to Ursa
Major, nearly at right angles to radiant.
11.03.—Fourth magnitude, ditto,
11.19.—Second magnitude, Ursa, to Perseus. Interval not observed. 11.49 A. M.-Third magnitude, from zenith to

Jupiter. 103.—Ditto. 105.—Three small meteors in sight together towards S. SW.

towards S. SW.

1-09.—Fourth magnitude, ditto.

1-14.—Ditto.

1-19.—First magnitude, burst with brilliant stream of blue light, near Jupiter.

1-25.—Two of fourth magnitude.

1-20.—Fourth magnitude.

With the exception of those specially described, all the meteors radiated from near the sword in Perseus, as had been announced. After the interval at midnight when no observations were made, they did not become visible vations were made, they did not become visible until they had passed the zenith, converging towards the S. S.W. horizon. The moon had then set, and the sky was brilliantly clear. The magnitudes are given, approximately, on the scale of the fixed stars, Capella and others being well placed for comparison. The range both in regard to apparent size and brilliancy was about that of the fixed stars, while the No-

vember meteors last year were equal to the planets.
The probable number, if all had been observed and noted, would have been from ten to twenty per hour throughout the night.
Yours, obediently, E. VIVIAN, F. M. S. Woodfield, Torquay, August II. TURKEY.

An Insurrectionary Movement Fostered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From the London Telegraph, August 12,

From intelligence sent us by very reliable persons at Belgrade, a movement in Bosnia and Horzegovina is expected. For this purpose a committee has been formed in Belgrade, the object of which is to favor and propagate rebellion, or rather insurrection, in those parts of Turkey which border on Servia. This committee possesses all the processory military more Turkey which border on Servia. This committee possesses all the necessary military means, it has unlimited credit with the Servian Government, and in close relations with all insurrectionary committees of Roumania, Montenegro and Greece.

A Card from General Rousseau. To the Editor of the Tribine:-

Sir.—Your special Washington correspondent of yesterday telegraphs:—
"Is is said, on good authority, that Sheridau had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of General Steedman and General Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives him that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented."

deniy left. New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented."
That General Sheridan made out an order for the arrest of General Steedman and myself may be true, but I neither know nor do I believe it to be true. The issinuation of the above paragraph, that Generals Steedman and Rousseau "suddenly left New Orleans to avoid arrest." Is simply a malicious, if not a malignant invention, and its author is either a very credulous and simple, or else a very artful or recktess fabricator. As your corpespondent shields himself belind the words "it is said on good authority," he is supposed to be no further responsible in the premises than any other journalist in his peculiar department. But as perhaps it will not do to let the statement go uncontradicted, I am rather forced into the annoyance of this reply.

uncontradicted, I am rather forced into the annoyance of this reply.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that General Sheridan knew perfectly well, and from my own lips, the day and the hour of the day of my departure from New Orleans, and so had full opportunity to enforce an arrest, il, indeed, he designed one, Perhaps it is well enough to add, as a fact within my knowledge, that General Steedman, who was to have left New Grieans with me, was detained in that city for several days after my departure, by the serious illness of a nephew, I have not heard that any effort was made to arrest him. It is not the habit of either General Steedman orimyself to "depart suddenly." Yours, very respectfully.

St. James Hotel, N. Y., August 23, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LOSS OF A SWEDISH VESSEL.

Cost of Clothing the New Maryland Militia

The European Markets To-Day.

AFFAFRS IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Yesterday's Report of Markets. London, August 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 24 9-16; United States Five twenties, 78%; Illinois Central, 77%; Erie Railroad, 44%; Liverpoot, August 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged,

Shipping Intelligence. Liverpool, August 23-Noon.—The ship Czar, of Greenock, which was recently abandoned at

ea, was successfully towed into the harbor of Queenstown last evening.
GLASCOW, August 23.—The steamer Caledonis, from New York on the 10th, has arrived here. To-day's Cable Report.

London, August 24—Noon.—Consols firmer, at 94%. U.S. 5-20s weak at 73%; Erie, 44%; Illiuois Central, 77%; Atlantic and Great West-

ern, 214.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales of 15,000 bales; quotations unchanged. Flour, 34s. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for whitd California, and 13s. 6d. for new Southern. Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Other articles unchanged. changed. ANTWERP, August 24.-Petroleum firmer at 431/4 francs. FRANKFORT, August 24.—United States Five-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Loss of a Ship-Costly Apparel-The Schutzenfest, Etc.

DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, August 24.—The Swedish brig Helen, Captain Clossin, which sailed recently from this port for Londonderry, it is appre-hended has been lost, with all on board. She had ten thousand bushels of corn for freight. It is now ascertained that the new military uniforms for the Maryland militia will cost the State about three hundred thousand dollars, which causes much dissatisfaction with the

tax-payers.

The German Schutzenfest continues to-day, and closes on Monday night, when President Johnson is expected to attend.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Justice of the Peace Arrested for Assaulting a Negro-Departure of Rear-Admiral Rowan-Philadelphian Excursionists on the Chesapeake, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—John M. Shriver, a Justice of the Peace for Isle of Wight county, Va., was recently arrested by Major James N. Cratt, United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner of Norfolk, and arrived in that city yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and batterday, to answer a charge of assault and bat tery committed on one Rogers, a freedman. The justice is said to have attacked the colored man on board of the steamer Smithfield some two weeks ago. After a preliminary hearing yesterday, he was admitted to \$500 bail for his yesterday, he was admitted to \$000 ball for his appearance before the Court on Tuesday next.

Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the Gosport Navy Yard, and subsequently ordered to take command of the Asiatic Squadron, left the yard yesterday afternoon in the Government steamer Jean Sands, accompanied by the officers of the station, accompanied Government steamer Jean Sands, accompanied by the officers of the station, and embarked with his family on board the steamer Saratoga, for New York. On leaving the yard a salute of thirteeni guns was fired by the receiving ship, New Hampshire. He will holst his flag next month on board the steam frigate Piscataqua, thus formally making her the flagship of the squadron. A marine survey was held to-day at Norfolk

on the steamship Georgia, before reported there with machinery disabled but it was found that she is entirely seaworthy, and requires only some trivial repairs to the deranged machinery and caulking, to enable her to proceed to her destination.

The yacht Patrick McCabe arrived here today with a party of excursionists from Phila-delphia, on a ten days' cruise in the Cucsapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and along the coast. They are in company with the yacht Wave off Chester, Pa., containing also a party of excur-sionists from Philadelphia on a similar cruise; but the latter having lost overboard one of their party, George Nutt, their excursion was ab-ruptly terminated. The McCabe visits Norfold o morrow, and starts on a fishing excursion to

A steam grain elevator, which left Baltimore yesterday for New York, broke down off the Plankitauk river early this morning, and was compelled to anchor. Assistance has been sent her, and she will be towed to-day to Norfolk for

Delaware County Nominations. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPHS MEDIA, August 24.—The election of delegates to the County Convention of Delaware county took place yesterday, and at a meeting of the Convention the following gentlemen received the Republican nomination, after a close vote. The State Senator was nominated on the third ballot by a vote of 52 to 48:—Senator, H. Jones Brooke; for Assembly, Augustus B. Leedom; Treasurer, William F. Mathues; Commissioner, T. Baker Jones; Auditor, Curtis Cheyney; Di-rector, Baldwin Howard; Jury Commissioner, F. J. Hinkson.

Arrival of the Steamer Monterey. New York, August 24.—Arrived steamer Monterey, from New Orleans. She has on board a number of Austrian troops from Mexico, who will leave for Europe by the steamer Western Metropolis to-day.

Third Military District. GENERAL POPE'S JURY ORDER.

GENERAL POPE'S JURY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRIST (Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, ATLANTA, Gs., August 19, 1887.—Grand and petil jurors, and all other jurors for the trial of cases civil or criminal, or for the administration of law in the states of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will hereafter be taken exclusively from the lists of voters without disbrimation registered by boards of registration under the acts of Congress of the United States known as the Reconstruction acts, Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it is to summon and impanel jurors, will require each juror to make oath that he is duly registered as above indicated, specifying the precinct and county in which he was registered, which affidavit will be placed on the official files of the Court.

By command of Major General Pope.

Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

Saturday, August 24, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1024 was bld for 10-40s; 1074 for June and August 7-30s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for 62 5-20s; 1094 for 64 5-20s; and 1084 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 524, an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; and

Philadelphia and Erie at 283, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 35 for bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehili; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred. In City Passenger Baliroad shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 165 for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics; 38 for Penn Township;

cial; 32 for Mechanics'; 38 for Penn Township; 93 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Common-

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15½. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 45½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140;; 12 M., 140;; 1 P. M., 140;. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is in better supply and is quoted at 14@5 per cent., with exceptional loans on Governments at less. In commercial paper there is more doing especially in produce bills, upon which buyers expect full legal rates. The bank statement of Monday is expected on the street to be more favorable than the last."

-The Boston Daily Advertiser says:-

"There appears to be no material change in the tone of the money market to-day, a fair degree of activity, however, prevailing. Commercial paper cent, for the best grades, the principal movement teing at 6% to 7½ per cent. Call loans rule at \$66 per cent., comparatively few borrowers now finding accommodation at the former rate."

-The Chicago Republican of Wednesday says: —The Chicago Republican of Wednesday says:

"There is no improvement to note in the general
business of the city. Trade outside the produce market is light. The money market is daily growing
more active, the demand being from commission
merchanis, grain operators, and from interior points.
While there is no stringency, the market is close for
all except strictly first-class paper. First-class commercial paper; having but a short time to run is
readily negotiated. The rate of interest is 10 per cent,
per annum. Loans on Government securities can be
made at 8 per cent."

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says:-"There is a more active demand for money for regular mercantile purposes, and the drain to the country still continues; currency is scarce, and it was ordered out from New York to some extent. In some cases the offerings of good paper were in excess of the ability of bankers to take, and the market generally is working a little closer, although rates of interest remain steadily at \$600 per cent, for acceptable paper of short date, between bankers and their depositors, and 10612 per cent. In the open market."

PHILADKLOHIA STOCK PYCHANGE SAIRS TO-DAY PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

117;@118; do., May, 1865, 116;@117;; do., Aug. 1865, 115;@116;; do., September, 1865, 115;@ 116;; do. October, 1865, 114;@115;; Gold, 140;@

140%. Silver, 134@135%. Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 24.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices of good spring Wheat and fresh ground are well maintained. 1500 barrels Spring Garden Mills and Redstone extra family sold for shipment on secret terms. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7-25@7-75 for superfine; \$9-50@ 10°50 for new Wheat extra; \$11°50@12°50 for do. do. extra family; \$11.75@12-25 for Northwestern extra family; tra family; \$11.75@12.25 for Northwestern extra family; and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality, 300 barreis poor old stock iamily sold at \$9. Rys Flour is held firmly at \$9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market for good and prime lots of Wheat is firm, and the demand, which is entirely from the millers, is good for these descriptions. Sales of 1500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$1.60@170. Rye ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.70 for new and old Pennsylvania Corn—the offerings are small and the demand moderate. Sales of yellow at \$1.24@125, and Western mixed at \$1.25%. Oats are inactive; sales of 2000 bush, new at 70c. for prime and 65@68c. for damp. The last sale of Bark was at \$43 % tou.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST \$4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH OFFICE. 82 2 P. M. 85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Arque Cereal, Bolt, Venice, L. Westergaard & Co.
thr L. Blew, Buckalew, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gor-Barque Cereal, Bolt, Venice, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr L. Biew, Buckalew, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr L. V. McCabe, Pickup, New Haven, W. H. Johns.
Schr L. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Bathbun, Stearns
& Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown,
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, Washington,
Schr H. Hackman, Steelman, Saco, Borda, Keller &
Nutting.

Schr H. Hackman, Steelman, Saco, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr B. and E. Carson, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr Belle, Townsend, Egg Harbor, Repplier & Bro.
Schr W. P. Orr, Long, Richmond, J. R. Street.
Schr A. Bursley, Jenkins, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Oceafi Bird, Kelly, Boston,
Schr Heading RE, No. 45. Anderson, N. Haven, do.
Schr J. C. Heury, Dilks, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co. 4
Schr J. C. Heury, Dilks, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co. 4
Schr J. C. Heury, Dilks, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co. 5
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Sag Harbor, E. V. Glover,
Schr A. V. Burgis, Thompson, Charlestown, J. C.
Scott & Son.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
St'r A. C. Stimers, —, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff,
St'r A. C. Stimers, —, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff,

St'r A. C. Stimers, ——, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Union, Nickleson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Basley & Co.

Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Norwich.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Lynn.

Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Boston.
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, from New York.
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, from Roston.
Schr A. Dursiey, Jenkins, from Boston.
Schr A. Bursiey, Jenkins, from Boston.
Schr A. Bursiey, Jenkins, from Greenwich.
Schr Minerva, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, from Portsmouth.
Schr E. T. Wines, Hulse, from Port Jefferson.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, is hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.

Brig Anna, arrived yesterday, was from Fortune Island, and is consigned to A. Kerr & Bro. Left brig John Shay, for New York 14th Inst.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Liverpool, cleared at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Brigs Antelope, Rumball, and N. Stewers, French, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d Inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Danleis, hence, at Bath 21st-instant. Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, hence, at Bath Instinstant.
Schr A. Hugel. Robinson, for Philadelphia, called from Newburyport 22d inst.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr I. C. Runyon, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schr Pounsylvania, hence, at Norwich 22d inst., and sailed again to return.

New York, August 22.—Arrived, steamable Union; Von Santen, from Bremen. Ship Columbia, Robinson, from Liverpool.