FIRST EDITION

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN

Correspondence Between the President and General Grant.

Grant Protests and Mr. Johnson Insists on the Change,

President Johnson to General Grant. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir.—Before yen issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours, Andrew Johnson, Gen. U.S. Grant, Secretary of War adinterim.

The Order of Removal. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Major-General George H. Thomas is bereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March,

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby as-signed to the command of the Department of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

Andrew Johnson.

General Grant to President Johnson. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Han-cock to the Department of the Cumberlaud; also your note of this date (enclosing those instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation

to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will em-

be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There

some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be in-

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have pre-

vented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General United States Army, and Secretary of War ad interim,

President Johnson to General Grant. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.—General:—I have received your communication of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the embiect it was not my intention to set from subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reason affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions

in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Flifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of command ing the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since in the executive of the removable distinction in the removable distinction of th cution of the responsible duties of a department commander exhibited great ability, sound dis-cretion, and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to prompte as for an acceptal. and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Flith Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condi-tion, and a bitter spirit of aniagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself ex ceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authocongress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress; for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and how wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with the antecedents of the President and know, that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are awa e, has a higher appre-

execution of any act of Congress. No one, as you are awa e, has a higher appre-ciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to saign him to a command not entirely to his

wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole conntry as a gallant, able, and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that, have is a complicated one, I feet confident that, under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise, and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

struggle.
In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you re-mark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written Con-stitution. That Constitution is the combined republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that Inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully

Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no, Indiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life limb, and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. This has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations deconclusion that patriotic considerations de-mand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law. will at the same time give more general satis-faction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War adinterim.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Son—His First Revolutionary Trouble.

The Paris Figaro speaks of a little revolution which is said to have occurred in the household of the Prince Imperial. It says:—M. Monnier, his preceptor, cannot agree with the Prince's Governor, General Frossard, and has consequently sent in his resignation. The Emperor is believed to have the highest opinion of the capacity and scientific attainments of the General, who has himself educated his own two sons so well that they have passed through the Polytechnic School with great success. The Emperor is said to have accepted the resignation of M. Monnier, and given the comple te control to the General. The education of the young Prince is to receive a decidedly scientific direc-

Tycoon of Japan-Napoleon the Third Guardian of His Heir.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 31. The Tycoon of Japan, who is childress, has decided, in accord with the chief Daimios, that his younger brother, Prince Miu Bou-Taiou, now in Paris, shall be declared his legal successor. In order that this heir to the Japanese should receive an education suitable to his high position, the Tycoon has requested the Emperor Napoleon to appoint a Governor for him, whose duty will be to direct his studies during the four years which the Prince is to pass in France. The Emperor, according to that desire, has named Lieutenant-Colonel Vilette, of the staff, Aid-de-Comp to the Minister of War, to be Governor of the Prince.

The French Turf-The Week on the Deauville Course.

Deauville (August 10) Cor. Galignani's Messenger. The race week has been most successful and productive, the crowd being unusually great, with a considerable number of visitors from England. The race for the cup for 20,000f, and an object of art added worth 7500f., excited great interest, and the remark was generally made that Count de Lagrange was rarely seen more gratified than when Mongoubert came in That horse, it appears, is his great favorite.

The same stable also, as without doubt you are aware, gained the imperial prize of 4000f, with Favorite, and a free handicap of 3000f. with Montagnard, a very promising three year old colt.

ITALY.

The Garibaldian Designs Against Rome. Florence Correspondence London Times.

The party of action here and in other parts of Italy is very active, and does not conceal its intention of making an attack on the Papal ter-ritory. Large meetings have taken place in Genoa and other places, with the object of or ganizing Garibaldian expeditions for overthrowing the temporal power. The Government, on he other hand, does its utmost to adhere to the

September Convention. Troops are being sent daily in small detach-ments to reinforce the military cordon on the Roman frontier; the 52d Regiment has proceeded to Perugia, and at Fojano a camp being organized for two divisions of infantry. Even the fleet will not be inactive, although, strictly speaking, the convention does not bind the Italian Government to protect the Papal dominions on the side of the sea. The squadron which was about to be disarmed the other day at Spezzia has now proceeded to Gaeta, from which port it will cruise about the coast in order to prevent the landing of Garibaldians.

These arrangements are so formidable that I think there is little chance of an attack on the Papal power from without, If, on the other hand, a revolution should break out at Rome, which is by no means improbable, it is pretty certain that the Italian Government will accept fait accomplis, and accomplish the desire of the Romans to be united to the rest of Italy, I am assured, on very good authority, that M. Ratazzi openly declared himself in this sense to M. de Malaret, adding that in such a case he would expect the non-intervention of France as provided in the September Convention,

PRUSSIA.

Present Status of the Prussian Army, Paris (Aug. 12) Correspondence of the London 8 ar. The last piece of cold comfort which the The last piece of cold comfort which the French journals have to offer their readers is drawn from certain Prussian military statistics, published in the Gasette Militaire. These statistics form a kind of debtor and creditor account of the gains and losses of King Wilham's army from the beginning of the last companies to the constant

compaign to the present time.

They may be stated thus;—Dr.-To 28,000

men killed and wounded, and 27,000 men sent home on expiration of their term of service: Cr.—To 12,000 volunteers, to 7000 recruits from States conquered, and from States and pro-vinces annexed as follows—14,000 Hanaverians, 9000 Hessians, 14,000 Schleswigers, and 6000 men from Nassau. Add to these the ordinary annual contingent of 93,000 men, and some 83,000 from the other States of the Northern Confede ration, and you find Prussia able to put in line over 190,000 men in excess of her forces in 1866

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Progress of the Commissioners-Report of General Augur on the State of the Indians in His District-Slender Chance of a Peaceful Settlement-The Settlements on the Omaha Reservation-Indians Half Civilized and their Children

Speaking and Reading English. STEAMER ST. JOHN, NEAR SIOUX CITY, Missouri river, August 19.—The progress of the Indian Peace Commission on its way to the head waters of the Missouri to meet the hostile tribes and select land for the reservations, has not been thus far very rapid, or attended with any very interesting or exciting events. In consequence of the low stage of water and numberless snags with which the river is filled. we are unable to run up at night, but "tie up" to some convenient tree and await the coming of daylight before proceeding on our journey. It is my impression that few people travel the Missouri at this season of the year for pleasure. During the day the thermometer ranges from ninety-five to one thermometer ranges from ninety-five to one hundred and five degrees in the shade, and when the sun has disappeared so that we can enjoy a little cool breeze, we are attacked by millions of mosquitoes, which render anything like sleep or comfort an utter impossibility. Aside from those small annoyances, everything thus far has passed off pleasantly. The time is passed in reading, writing, card playing, etc., and often in the evening the battles of the last war are fought over again by the distinguished war are fought over again by the distinguished military heroes, of whom we have several in the party. Last evening General Barney entertained an admiring crowd with incidents of his numerous Indian fights and experiences with various chiefs during his long service on the frontier. We are now within a few hours' ride of Sionx

We are now within a country, the last place from which we can mail letters until we arrive at the military posts, hundreds of miles above. We make about one ters until we arrive at the military posts, hundreds of miles above. We make about one hundred miles per day, which will bring us to Fort Price in about ten days. On Friday, the leth we reached Omaha, and stopped for a few hours in order to take the testimony of Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, which embraces nearly all the country inhabited by the northern hostile Indians. His report was made in writing, but many important facts were elicited writing, but many important facts were elicited by Senator Henderson during the examination, General Augur stated that to make a success

ful war sgainst the Indians it would require a force of one hundred thousand soldiers, and then it would take a long time to wipe them out. He is in favor of making peace with them, if possible, but if not, of waging a war so vigorously as to make them respect the power of the Government for all time to come. In regard to the causes which have led to the outbreak among the Indians, and the continuance of the save.

among the Indians, and the continuance of the same, he says:—
From all I can learn the present increased state of hostility on the frontier is due to the location of the routes of travel—railroad and stage routes—without in the first instance having made a satisfactory arrangement with the tribes claiming the country through which they pass. They see, as all must, that the successful establishment of all the routes now believed as public routes would entirely unit. claimed as public routes would entirely unfit the country for a habitation for Indians. The country will fill with settlers, and the game be

entirely destroyed or driven away.

Heretofore, when this state of affairs existed, there was, behind the Indian, other country to which he could fiee and live. Such is not now the case. The pushing out of settlements from the Pacific coast eastward cuts off their range beyond the Rocky Mountains. The various railroad, stage, and emigrant routes now laid out pass through all their desirable country this side, and they see in the successful accomplish-ment of the latter only their own ruin. Within this department the most objection-

able route is the one from the Platte river country to Montana. This is the country they are fighting for, and which they say they will never give up as long as an Indian lives. They say if they do give it up it will soon involve their destruction as a people, and they might as well die fighting. This is undoubtedly the lone and feeling of the northern Sioux. Their successes in this country for the past year have emboldened them, and with their present feelings of the result in the result of the result of the result in the result of the result in the result of the r ings I doubt if the really influential chiefs can be gotten in even for negotiation; much less will it be possible to induce them to move to another country as a reservation.

For want of treops in this Department this

year military operations have been confined entirely to protecting railroad, stage, and tele-graph lines, and no hostile demonstrations have been made against them exempt when atnave been made against them except when attacked or to repel depredations; so that this present hostils attitude is due entirely to our occupation of the Powder river country. I have never heard of them objecting to the Union Pacific Railroad. As to the cause of hostility of the southern Cheyennes, I have no means of knowing but have heard they do means of knowing, but have heard they do or ject to the railroad along the Smoky Hill As to a plan to put a stop to this Indian war,

there is no end to the number suggested. The only objection to most of them is that the Indians will not agree to them, and, if the object is to stop the war, any plan to effect it must of course have their consent. The only plan I see is to meet the chiefs and influential men, and learn what will satisfy them, and then deter-mine whether the Government can afford to yield to their terms. If not they will have to be whipped into subjection—an alternative in-volving much time, much money, and a good woiving much time, much money, and a good many more men than is now generally supposed necessary; for in addition to their general inclination and capacity for war, they regard themselves now as in the "last ditch," and will fight with the tenacity of desperation. On yesterday (Sunday) afternoon we reached the first Indian settlement on the Missouri, situated about one hundred and seventy miles above Omaha, and fifty-five miles below Sioux City. Here is located the Omaha Reservation and mission, established some twelve or fourmission, established some twelve or fourand mission, established some twelve or four-teen years ago by the Government for this tribe of Indians. The original grant consisted of eighteen by thirty-five square miles, but since then about one-third has been cut off and given to the Winnebagoes. The country is mostly level prairie, and capable of cultivation without trivialion. Some six hundred acres are not irrigation. Some six hundred acres are now under cultivation—two hundred with corn. The Omaha tribe consists of thirteen bands, with ten chiefs. They have been peaceful for many years, and most of them have become

partially civilized and self-supporting. A large portion of the band are now out upon a bunting excursion for the purpose of laying in their winter supply of buffalo meat. The bides of buffalo killed at this season of the year they only use for making tents. Late in the fall they start again and kill for the robes, for trading purposes. They travel on their hunting excursions many hundred miles, and are generally accompanied by their squaws to do the work.

the work.

On a high bluff, about a half a mile from the river, is situated the mission school. Here we saw some fifty children between the ages of five and fifteen. All of them could speak English well, and most of them could read as well as the average of white children of the same age. They were all nearly dressed, and appeared to enjoy the visit of the distinguished strangers. Senator Henderson and General Sanborn heard several of the children read, and then the whole school sang several hymns for our addication. school sang several hymns for our edification They have generally good voices, and keep good time. The school is at present under the charge of Rev. O. S. Lee, but he is shortly to be relieved by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Lee states that the Indian children, as a general rule, are dull in mathematics, but in the other common. English beauties are in

the other common English branches are as bright as the generality of white children. In reply to a question as to their general moral proclivities, he said "that they had a natural tendency for vice, resulting shiefly from their want of stability of character; that when tempted they could not say no. Very many of the children are afflicted with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, verifying the

I assage of Scripture, that the sins of the father is all be visited upon the children, etc.' he Omaha tribe numbers at present about 000 souls, and the Winnebagoes, located a few miles above them, about 1700.

The success that has thus far attended the efforts towards civilizing these Indians demonstrates that the wildest Indians on the Plains are capable of becoming, in time, and by persevering and continued effort, both civilized and Christianized, and worthy of exercising all the right as of free born American citizens. A large number of them are even now fully as capable and worthy of exercising the right of franchise as the negroes of the South.—N. Y. Heraid.

JAPAN.

Whe New Port on the West Coast. From the Japan Times, May 25.

The United States steamer Shenandoah ar rived in harbor on the 2d from Osaka, having left that port on the 20th uitimo. The French Minister left for Nagasaki on the 18th, and Sir Harry Farkes, accompanied by Lady Parkes, Dr. Willis, and Mr. Locock, started on the same day for Tsurunga, which is fixed upon as the new port to be opened on the west coast,

Tsurunga is, in a direct line, the nearest port to Osaka; it is in the territory of a small Daimio, Wakasa, and cannot be considered by any means so favorable a spot whence to extend our mercial relations with this country as Kanga's port, Kanasawa, or Ecuizen's, Mikuni. But it was to be expected that the Tycoon would resist the opening of a port belonging to any of the more important Darmios, and as our treaty is with him alone, and as that treaty gives him, virtually, the choice of the new port, we canno blame the foreign Ministers for not resisting the selection of what at first eight appears to be an ineligible one. All we know of Tsurunga, at pre-sent, is that from the environs we get a quantity

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the Political Situation.

At the Republican Convention for Penobscot county, Maine, in Bangor, on the 22d inst., ex-Vice-President Hamlin being called upon, made a short address, of which the Bangor Whig gives the following synopsis:—

He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words that are used, if any, should be short, sharp, and deci-There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was greater responsibility placed upon us than rests upon us to-day. are not out of our trials or our dangers. fortunately in some respects, but fortunately in others, we have a national Executive who seems bent upon thwarting the national will, and pre venting a proper and just reconstruction. construction should never be completed except upon the fullest basis of popular justice and liberty; and it is our bounden duty to see to it that no settlement shall be made on any other basis. Neither can we do it. Rough hew them as we may, there is an overruling Providence that will shape our enus. Mr. Hamlin pro-ceeded to examine the acts of President John-son, and decided that his usurpations and wrongs have opened the eyes of the blind, and unstopped the ears of the deaf, to see and hear what is true, right, and just. Mr. Johnson's acts and policy were necessary to educate the public mind no to the right point; and he was fully impressed that the people will have these things settled on the right and proper basis."

A HIGHLANDER'S OATH .- The following is an account of a scene that lately took place in one of the kirks at the Lewis, one of the Hebrides, on a Sabbath morning:-"Minister (loquitur, from the pulpit)-Callum Mhor, why were you not in church last Sabbath ? lum-I was in church last Sabbath. Minister -You were not. Callum-I was. Minister-Are you ready to swear you were? Callum-To be sure. (Minister shut up.) Friend, tto voce to Callum on the way out had not been in church the Sabbath before)-'Well, well, Callum, it was awful of you to offer your oath to a lie.' 'Ah, but,' says Callum, confidentially, 'isn't there a great difference between offering a thing and giving it?' '

A LIVELY PLACE.—The people of Java have rather a lively time of it. According to the latest official statistics contained in the Tijdschrift vor Nederlandsch Java, the tiger has in one single year consumed exactly one hundred and forty-eight human beings, and in another year one hundred and thirty-one. The crocodiles cleared an average of fifty people a year, while serpents accounted for between twenty-two and forty-three. But the Dutch seem to accept their fate with characteristic equanimity. The Governor-General a long while ago offered as a prize for every tiger that was killed the munificent sum of twenty-two guilders (\$10). His subjects apparently prefer being eaten by the

Church Independence .- The synod of the diocese of Adelaide, South Australia, has taken a practical step towards the assertion of its independence of the Established Church of England, and towards its self-government as an Episcopalian church. At a special meeting it formally resolved, "That it is not desirable that all Bishops in British colonies should receive their mission from the See of Canterbury, and take the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop." This resolution was carried by twenty-four to seven. By another resolution it was decided, by eighteen to seven, that it was desirable that future Bishops of the diocese should be elected by the church of the diocese.

WHAT COMES OF CHURCH RATES .- The London Spectator says:-"Our modern apostles, it seems, preach their doctrines by the help of the law. Their right hand is now the jailor. For refusing to pay the sum of 15s. 74d. levied as a church rate, Mr. Forster, a dis senter, of North Curry, Somersetshire, now lies a prisoner in Taunton jail. Mr. Carlyle should take heart. The Church, at all events will not hear of liberty of conscience. We cannot burn people for their opinions, but we can do what is far more profitable in these money-making days—mulet them with heavy costs, and then, as a last resort, imprison them until they or their friends pay."

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR RIVER SERVICE .- The English shipbuilding firm of Laird Brothers have just built twelve steam launches for river service, which are fitted to carry a 12pounder brass howitzer in the bow, and are well adapted for carrying troops, and towing barges and other lighters with cargo in narrow waters, where larger vessels would be useless. Their dimensions are: - Length, 50 feet breadth, 11 feet; depth, 4 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 28; draft of water, 2 feet 10 inches; and the engine is a single direct acting one of 15 horse power. One of these boats was tried a short time ago with all her weights on board, and attained a speed of about nine knots.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES. - Excavations at Lillebonne, France, continue, and nearly every day some new discovery is made. collection brought together at Catillon now comprises a great number of objects of archæo-

FOR THE HOLY LAND.

The American Excursionists at Odessa.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Btc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Quaker City at Odessa. St. Petersburg, August 26 .- The steamer Quaker City, with the American excursionists

to the Holy Land on board, has arrived at Odessa from Constantinopie, Steamers Arrived Out. Southampton, August 26-Noon.-The steam-

ship America, from New York on the 15th, arrived here at midnight. QUEENSTOWN, August 26 .- The steamer City of

Washington, from New York on the 14th, arrived here to-day. LONDONDERRY, Aug. 26 -Noon.-The steamer Nestorian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Macket Report to Noon. Lorpon, August 26-Noon.-Consols for money, 943; U. S. 5-20s, 732; Eric Railroad, 45; Illi-

nois Central, 77# LIVERPOOL, August 26-Noon.-Cotton quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 9000 baies. Prices are unaltered.

Other articles are unchanged. Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 26-2 P. M. - Consols for money, 94 11-16; American securities, at this hour, are quoted as follows: - United States bonds, 734; Illinois Central, 774; Erie Railroad,

LIVERPOOL, August 26-2 P. M .- In Cotton there is not so much doing, and the sales will not exceed 8000 bales.

Beef has declined to 140s.; Lard has advanced Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 30s.; com-

mon Rosin to 7s. 9d.; medium Rosin has declined to 12s.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Bank Teller-Large Number of Drowning Cases.

New York, August 26 .- James Arnold, teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, was arrested on Saturday, in Brooklyn, and was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne this morning, charged with embezzling \$100,000, the property of the bank, and the examination was set down for Wednesday next. Baker, the other teller, still remains in the Tombs, having failed to obtain bail.

The police returns to-day record an unusually large number of deaths by drowning in this city yesterday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.-The steamer Georgia, whose machinery became disabled off Currituck, and necessitated her putting into Norfolk for repairs, sailed to-day for her destination. She was from New York, bound to Vera

An exciting game of base ball was played near Hampton to-day, between the Kecoughtar Club of that town, and the Young Atlantics of this place. The score stood 23 to 22, one run being in favor of the Kecoughtar.

Bosron, August 26 .- George Ingraham, late of the navy, was run over and killed by a locomotive, at Augusta, Me., yesterday.

Railroad Accident.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 25.—Stocks strong. Unicago and Rock Island, 103: Reading, 104%; Canton Company, 47%; Erie, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Poledo, 123; Cleveland and Poledo, 124; Cleveland and Poledo, 124; Cleveland Britishurs, 28: Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104%; New York Central, 105%; Michigan Southern, 81%; New York Central, 105%; Michigan Southern, 81%; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 46%; Missouri Sixes, 163%; Hadson River, 124%; U. S. Pivetwenties, 1824; Hadson River, 1825, U. S. Pivetwenties, 1824; Hadson River, 1825, U. S. Pivetwenties, 1824; Hadson River, 1825, U. S. Pivetwenties, 1824; Hadson River, 1826, U. S. Pivetwenties, 1824; Seven-thirties, 107%; Sterling, 9%, Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 140%.

New York, August 26.—Cotton duil at 28c. Flour duil, and declined 16@25c sales of 10,600 barreis—State, \$71061140; Ohio, \$6.66014; California, \$13631425, Wheat quiet, and favors buyers; sales of 5000 bushels—white Michigan, \$246, amber Southern, \$225. Corn heavy; sales of 4000 bushels—mixed Western, \$1.1069112. Oata lower; sales of 29,000 bushels—Southern, 67@762c.; Ohio, 76@75c. Provisions heavy. Pork heavy. Whisky quiet. Markets by Telegraph.

SURGICAL CURIOSITIES .- Dr. Scoutetten, at the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, exhibited lithographic plates of various sorts of probangs and speculums fund in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a photograph of a mural painting from Pompeii, representing a surgical operation performed on Æneas during the siege of Troy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING THLEGRAPH, Monday, August 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, '65, 5 20s sold at 108\$\(\tilde{60}\)108\$\(\ti

5-20s; and 1092 for '64 5-20s. City los unchanged; the new issue sold at 1013. Railroad shares were unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; and Camden and Amboy at 125\(\frac{3}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{2}{3}\); by was bid for Reading; 57\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common: 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred, and 284 for Philadelphia and

held. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28s for Spruce and Pine; 13s for Hestonville; and 30s for Green and Coates.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 142; Commercial at 57; Mechanics' at 32; Manufacturers' at 32; and Philadelphia an 166—no change; 59 was bid for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46, no change. 27% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 15% for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10% A. M., 140%; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 141%, an advance of 6 on the closing price of Saturday evening,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

140f. Silver, 134@135f. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1118; old 5-20s, 1134@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@109½; do., 1865, 1104@110½; do., July, 1084@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; 10-40s, 1024@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; 10-40s, 1024@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; 10-40s, 1024@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; do., 1084@108£; do., 1084@108£ 102; 7.30s, Aug., 1074@1072; do., June, 1074 1072; do., July, 1074@1073. Gold, 1408@1404.

107½: do., July, 107½@107½. Gold, 140½@140½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the tollowing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clook:—
C. S. 6s. 1881, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@111; do. new 108½@108½; bs. 10-40s, 102½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; do., 102½@107½; do., 102½@105½; do., 105½@11½; May, 1865, 116½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 114½. Gold, 140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 26.-There is a limited demand for Flour for exportation, and a corresponding inquiry for home consumption, but the receipts and stocks continue small, and holders of spring wheat and fresh ground extra family are firm in their views. Sales of 900 barrels, including 600 barrels fresh ground extra family for shipment on secret terms, and 300 barrels in lots for home consumption at \$7.25 27 75 for superfine; \$868.50 for old stock extra; \$96.10.50 for new do.; \$11.50.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.75.25 for Northwestern extra family; and \$13.014 for tancy, according to quality. Bye Flour is held firmly at \$3. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing; sales of 1500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$235@245. the latter rate for prime. Rye is held firmly; sales of 1000 busnels old Pennsylvania at \$1.70 @172, and 600 busnels new do, at \$1.65@1673. Corn is quiet but firm; sale of yellow at \$1.25 for Western, and \$1.22@1.24 for mixed. Oats are neglected; small sales of new at 50@68c., according to applify. cording to quality.

Nothing doing in Whisky.

Philadelphia Cattle Market,

MONDAY, August 26.-The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2200 head arrived and sold at from 15@1616c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 13@15c. for fair to good; and 10@12e, % 1b. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

72 head Owen Smith, Western, 15@169, 66 " A. Caristy & Bro., Virginia, 76 87 " P. McFillen, Western, 73/2089/. d Owen Smith, Western, 15@161/4
A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@9, gross, P. McFilien, Western, 71/2@91/4, gross, P. Hathaway, Western, 71/2@91/4, gross, J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 71/2@91/4, gross, J. McFillen, Chester co., 71/2@91/4, gross, Uliman & Bachman, Penna, 15/2161/4
M. Fuller & Co., Western, 71/2@91/4, gross, Mooney & Smith, Western, 81/2@91/4, gross, gross, 91/2@91/4

80 "T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9, gross, 68 "L. Frank. Western, 7@8/4, gross.
110 "Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16/4.
70 "Hape & Co., Western, 14@15.
140 "B. Hood, Chester county, 7@10, gross.
76 "Chandler & Co., On 10, 5@8/4, gross.
143 "Wayne & Duffy, Western, 5/4@8/4, gross.
Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at \$60@80 for cow and calf, and \$50@70 \$\text{p}\$ head for springers. springers.

springers.
Sheep were dull and lower. 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at 4½,65½c. % lb. gross.
Hogs were unchanged. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$10@10.50 % 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Arbutas, Knowiton, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr C. Hall, Doughty, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Alexina, Meekins, Dorchester, J. T. Justus,
Schr Morning Light, Simmons Dorchester, do.
Schr W. Whilidin, Riggans, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worton's creek, Van Hinkle
& Bell. & Bell. St'r A. C. Stimers, ——, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff. St'r Leader, Shaw, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

Str Leader, Shaw, Chesapsace, J. D. Radel.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mode. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Passed a large number of schra, most of them in ballest, in the bay and river, bound up.

Br. barque Village Belle, Little, 42 days from Londonderry, with mode. and 92 passengers to R. Taylor & Co.

Brig Olive, Foes. 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain. te captain. Schr M. H. Bead, Benson, 5 days from New Bedford Schr M. H. Bean, Beasing, and the Rew Bedford with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr O. Hayward, Hyman, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaekill & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr R, G. Whilden, Messick, 5 days from Boston, in ballant to captain. Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick. 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Leader, Shaw, from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Rooff.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Sassafras, with peaches to J. D. Rooft.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire. 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Oc.

Brig Lucide, from Havana.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans, reports—23d inst., Hatteras N. by E. 27 miles distast, passed schr Wide World, bound S.; same day, is miles E.SE. of Hatteras, passed brig C. V. Williams, hence for Charlestop; 24th, ist, 37 05, 10n, 75, passed an Am. barque, bound N., with loss of maintopsaliant and ground.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Asia, Windhorst, hence, at Bremen 10th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, hence, at Portland d inst. Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, hence, at Boston 2sth Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Bence, at Ecsion 24th instant.
Schrs H. A. Bogers, Frambes, and D. Pearson, Pearson, bence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Schrs Gov. Burton. Ludlam and R. Vannaman, Schrs Gov. Burton. Ludlam and R. Vannaman, hence, at Salem 22d inst.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Gloncester for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs M. P. Hudson, Buell, for Salem, and D. Washburn, Harkness, for Boston, both from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25d inst.

Schr R. Bullwinkle, from Rockland, at Savannah 20th Inst., when about 150 miles B, of Montauk, in a stremendous burricane, had deck load (50,000 laths), and a chain plate swept away, and the yawi boatsteve damage cargo. On the 3d Inst., lat 38 38, lon. 78 11, badiy, and out of water; supplied her. She was from guano. She was in the hurricane, and had all her water casks swept off.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool.

REW YORK, August 25.—Arrived, steamship City of Antworp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool, Steamship Saxonia, Haack, from Hamburg, Barque Europa, Ramsen, from Manila,