# FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Removal of Gen. Sickles from the Command of the Second Military District.

GEN. CANBY ASSIGNED TO THE POSITION

Gen. Hancock Ordered to the Command of the Fifth Military District.

The Resignations of the Entire Cabinet at the Disposal of the President.

#### Removal of General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Some weeks ago I telegraphed you that the Executive guillotine would claim as its next victim General Sickles To-day the President issued the following order relieving General Sickles from the command of the Second Military District, and appointing General Canby in his place:-

General Camby in his place:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. August 28, 1867.—Brevet Major-tieneral Edward R. S.'Camby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable relieve Major-tieneral Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

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

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The cause of the removal of General Sickles is his insubordination in disobeying the positive commands of the President. The Order No. 10, resisting the execution of mandates of the resisting the execution of mandates of the United States Supreme Court in NorthCarolina, was rescinded by the President some weeks ago, and General Grant instructed General Sickles accordingly; but the latter, instead of promptly submitting, ordered his subordinates not to obey the instructions forwarded by the Attorney-General at the command of the President, and wrote a very offensive letter to General Grant, in which he alluded in disrespectful terms indirectly to the President, and asked for a suspension of the order until such time as he (Sickles) could write a defense of his course. The President, however, refuses to wait when a plain, positive command is recklessly disre-garded, and retires Sickles with unusual promptness.

The next victim will undoubtedly be General

Pope, who in a short time will be removed to make way for General Wager Swayne. General Hancock Appointed to the Com-mand of the Fifth Military District.

As regards Sheridan's successor, a new order was also issued this morning, assigning General Hancock to the post of Commander of the Fifth Military District. This is exactly as I predicted the day the order appointing General Thomas was issued, having then the best reason to believe that the latter would work himself out of the undesirable post by some means or other. The following is the new order:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.—Sir.—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's despatch of the 21st inst., my order dated August 17, 1867, is bereby modified so as to assign Major-General Wiofield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisians and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Depart-On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General P. H. Sheri-

dan, Major-General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and, proceeding without delay to Fort Lawrence, Kansas, will relieve Major-General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
To General U.S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim

# The Cabinet Crisis.

More than ordinary excitement has prevailed at the capital to-day in consequence of the re-newal of the oft-repeated report that the Cabi-net portfolios, exclusive of that held by General Grant, had been conditionally surrendered to the President. In giving attention to this latterly prevalent rumor I have given the exact state of the case. Previous to the displacement of Stanton the other members of the Cabinet signified their willingness to relieve the President of all their willingness to relieve the President of ati embarrassment by placing their resignations at his disposal. This proffer has since, in consequence of a persistent outside pressure for changes, been renewed, and at this time there is a willingness on the part of the Cabinet to place the President in possession of their resignations whenever he covets them, for the sake of political advantage or for the good of the departments of which they are the heads. No resignations, however, have thus far been tendered formally, nor will there be unless the President sees fit to avail himself of the courteous proffer above referred to. There has been no collisions between the Executive and his constitutional advisers. Their personal relations are perfectly amicable, and possibly, with the exception of Secretary Seward, they arr willing to relian their places, except in the event of an exigency that might place the President in a position to make a reconstruction of the Cabinet desirablie.

This is the exact understanding of the matter as I am informed by two of its members to-day Thus far Mr. Johnson has not indicated whether their resignations would be acceptable or other their resignations would be acceptable or other-wise. The fact that he has not availed himself of the proposal is significant that there is no demand requiring an immediate change. It may be questioned whether it would be agree-able for the President to part indiscriminately with all the members of his Cabinet, especially those appointed by himself; but in the event of a necessity for a change he is assured that even they will not fall back upon the Tenure of Office bill, or for any reason claim exemption from oill, or for any reason claim exemption from

Stanton's fate.

I give you the above statement of the case in instice to two members of the Cabinet who profess to know the exact state of affairs. It is proper, however, to add that in other influential quarters the opinion is expressed that the President will in a very short time take at their words some members of his Cabinet, and allow them to retire to the shades of private life once more. In the case of McCulloch, though probably his resignation will be the last accepted, from the fear of danger to the public credit, still I am pretty certain that he will be permitted to withdraw after some time, and a better man appointed in his stead. The idea, probably, is to familiarize the public mind to the proposed change in the Treasury management by degrees, and not make too sudden a chauge.

Among the rumors afloat is one to the effect that Secretary McCulloch has accepted an offer that Secretary McCulloch has accepted an offe from Jay Cooke & Co. to manage the new bank-ing-house they are about to open in London. If this be true, it would certainly bear out the probability of McCulloch's probable retirement.

Changes in the War Department. Among the recent changes that have been made at the War Department is that in the Inspector-General's Department. General Edmund Schriver has been relieved of a portion of the duties that have hitherto pressed heavily upon him, by the creation of another division, under the charge of General James A. Hardie, Assistant Inspector-General, General Hardie will take official cognizance of all matters pertaining to claims on the War Department, and receive for final adjustment such claims as come from the War Department Committee on Claims. General Horace Porter has been temporters to he President.

porarily assigned to other duties, and General Frederick T Dent has been appointed to suc-ceed him in the office of the Secretary of War

More changes are looked for in the Quarter-master-General's Department. The system of divisions which General Grant has broken in upon, was adopted during the war to facilitate the transaction of business, and was limited to a period which has long since expired. The business has now diminished to such an extent that the system of divisions has proved more a hindrance than otherwise, and it is now pro-posed to merge two or more divisions into one and thus cut down the number of officers in

charge.

The following regulations from the War Department have been promulgated in General Orders No. 78, from the headquarters of the

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON,—
Under section twenty-nine of the act approved July
18, 1868, the provisions of section thirty-four of the
same act do not apply to officers holding commissions
in the regular army, except that their volunteer rank
shall be entered upon the official army register accordingly. No officer of the regular army will be
officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the regular
army; and no officer will wear any other than the
uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet grade in
the same.

Investigation of the Affairs of the Trea-

sury Department.
It is understood that the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment will at an early day resume their investigation of the affairs of the Treasury Department. The committee hereto-fore appointed by the Secretary have com-pleted their report, with the testimony of the printing and financial transactions, which will be furnished to the Congressional Committee. In conversation with a friend to-day upon the subject, the Secretary said he had no reason to suppose that there had been an over-issue on the public securities of any description, or of currency, and the fact was stated by him that at the time has the payment of the semi-annual interest been equal to the entire amount due on the outstanding securities.—N. Y. Herald.

#### The Direct Issue.

From the N. Y. Tribune. What order General Sickles has disobeyed, what authority he has usurped, the people have not yet been informed. The President, in removing him, has simply exercised arbitrary power without justification or excuse. General Sickles has been removed solely because he enforces the laws of Congress according to the letter and in the spirit the people dictate-because the President will not have them enforced. It is war upon the laws that Mr. Johnson has begun-plain war, under the color of executive authority to remove and appoint. General Canby, who is to succeed Sickles, is yet to be tried, and we need not doubt that the President will try him. In May, 1865, he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Guif, retaining it till superseded by Sheridan, but while in that position assumed to responsibility may which position assumed no responsibility upon which his course in the Carolinas may be justly pre-dicted. This much needs to be said—the suc-cessors of Sheridan and Sickles, the men ap-pointed by Andrew Johnson, cannot escape a certain suspicion. Generals Cariby and Han-cock must be content with a suspension of cock must be content with a suspension of judgment, and are entitled to that considera-tion by their honorable record as soldiers. They will stand or fall as they are foes or friends of

whil stand or fail as they are loss or friends of the law.

The Tribune has been severely criticized be-cause it has criticized General Grant. We do not regret anything we have said of the Gene-ral of the army; we found him silent in the President's Cabinet, and the official instru-ment by which Sheridan was removed. We dement by which sheridah was removed, we de-manded to know why he accepted such an ex-traordinary position before we chose to sustain him therein. We are now rejoiced to say that if his letter to the President, if the news we print to-day, do not prove that General Grant is a thorough Republican, they unquestionably do prove that he is not in symmethy with Andrew to prove that he is not in sympathy with Andrew Johnson. Mr. Johnson has overruled his arguments, and reversed his orders, and has even gone so far as to direct Sheridan to go at once to the Pisins, though Grant had summoned him to Washington. Nay, he has gone further; Grant instructed General Thomas to maintain ill orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the President instructs Hancock to annul whatever he sees fit. This is a direct issue, and no man who honestly honors Grant for his services in the field, who honestly desires to know him as a friend of reconstruction, will fail to rejoice that it is made. There is a gulf between the people and the President, and those whom the people trust must stand upon their side of it. No bridge is possible, No man, however great his popularity, can reconcile belief in the laws of Congress with voluntary obedience to the President's policy; and the sooner the "open rupture," which General Grant's friends product occurs—the sooner he speaks as a solpredict, occurs—the sooner he speaks as a solmid-the better it will be for himself and the country.

Singular Position of General Grant, From the N. Y. Herald.

The political position assumed by General Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake. The reply of the President has completely overturned him-outflanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis. He clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. Grant has given us one political essay; but he has given us already too much. His only hope of retrieving himself is to make public his private letter to the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Since Grant has thrown himself into the radical hands, there will be no difficulty in the nomina-tion of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. It is now necessary for the country to follow up Mr. Chase's blunders, sink the country financially as well as politically, and commence a radica

## Matters at Washington-The President and General Grant,

From the N. Y. Times. The desire to know the exact terms of the

correspondence between General Grant and the President is in part gratified. So much of the correspondence as relates to the removal of Sheridan is published, the letter penned by General Grant in relation to the suspension of Mr. Stanton being still withheld for reasons which cannot be too soon set aside.

To those who have assalled the fidelity of To those who have assailed the identy of General Grant to the principles of the Republican party, his letter must bring intense mortification. It rebuts so conclusively the aspersions which the Tribune has cast upon his name, and shows so completely the clearness and depth of his convictions, that its appearance in print does him timely and essential ance in print does him timely and essential service. With the bluntness of a soldier, he urges the retention of Sheridan in his command, as well in compilance with "the expressed wish of the country" as because the civil duties of the department have been performed "faithfully and intelligently" under his direction. He comprehends the simple fact which Mr. Johnson, with all his constitutional and approximately improve that which is constitutional and the simple fact which Mr. Johnson, with all his constitutions are startly improved that which is tionalism, persistently ignores—that "this is a republic where the will of the people," not the theorizing or the dogmatism of a President, "is theorizing or the dogmatism of a President, "is the law of the land." He endorses Sheridan un-reservedly. He alleges truly that his removal "will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress." and that it will embolden the unreconstructed element in the South "to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses," under a belief that "they have the Executive with them." He sums up the whole case when he declares that "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all nareasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be

But neither "military reasons," though urged But neither "military reasons," though urged by the General of the armies of the United Slates, nor "pecuniary reasons," backed by a struggling industry and a crippled commerce, nor "patriotic reasons" based upon a recognition of the supremacy of the popular will, produced the slightest effect upon Mr. Johnson's mind. He had resolved to remove Saeridan, and remove him he would, happen what may, we suppose this mulish obstinacy—this fixed indifference to all opinions but his own—constitutes the firmness which certain journalists profess to have discovered in the action of the President.

# The argument with which he seeks to justify bis course, though sometimes plausible, never rises above the level of special pleading. Acknowledging Sheridan's "high and honorable distinction in the field," he nevertheless insists that that officer "has rendered himself exceedingly observables by the mean rise which ingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution." Here again the self-will and marvellous arrowness of the President stand out in bold relief

Here again the self-will and marvellous arrogance of the President stand out in bold relief. Congress, which enected the law, has authoritatively approved Sheridan's interpretation of its provisions, and specifically indorsed the measures which the President arraigned. Yet Mr. Johnson asserts the supremacy of his version over the version propounded by the authors of the law, and then condemns Sheridan for obeying the law rather than the President's perverted application of its provisions.

#### Johnson-Grant-Sheridan.

From the N. Y. World. We have printed the correspondence between General Grant and the President. In General Grant's letter there is a fervor of remonstrance, more in the vein of a sensation writer for a newspaper than of the habitually cool and reserved General of the Army. "I avail myself served General of the Army. "I avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed," etc. etc. The logic of this singular protest is in an inverse ratio to its warnith. When an expositulation so fervid is supported by reasons so feeble—nay, so futile—as those offered by General Grant, we cannot forbear to conjecture that the ostensible reasons dressed up for the public differ from the real reasons which lie behind this great parade of carnestness. That this exhibition of urgency was meant rather for the public than for President Johnson, is inferred from the circumstance that General Grant chose to put himself on record in a written protest, instead of making such oral repreten protest, instead of making such oral representations as the President intended to invite. Probably General Grant did not expect to shake the determination of the President, and had no other object in inditing the letter than to set himself right with General Sheridan and the

himself right with General Sheridan and the country.

President Johnson's reply has a firm dignity and commanding force of logic which crumple the letter to which he is replying into very small dimensions. If the timeliness of the President's action were always equal to the cogency of his leasoning, he would be an admirable Chief Magistrate. It required no great acumen, however, to dispose of such arguments as General Grant's, and if nothing better could be offered against Sheridan's removal, the President has a very triumphant justification. But we are far from thinking that General Grant put forward the best reasons at his command, and although the President has so greatly the advantage of him in the argument, the practical wisdom, or we should rather say the practical wisdom, or we should rather say the tact, of the two officers may, perhaps, be weighed in different scales.

#### OBITUARY.

## Most Rev. Peter Flavian Turgeon, D. D.,

Archbishop of Quebec.

A telegram from Quebec, dated yesterday, announced the death, on Sunday last, in that city, of the Most Rev. Peter Flavian Turgeon, D. D., Archbishop of the Diocese of Quebec. The deceased was a most distinguished and venerable prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. Among the poor of his flock he made himself very popular by the kindness and charity which marked his efforts to ameliorate their condition.

As a gentleman of great learning, and as a Christian of unquestionable piety, his loss to the Catholic clergy and laity of Canada is a

Velpeau, the Eminent Freuch Surgeon. A cable despatch announces the death of Alfred Armand Louis Marie Velpeau, the distinguished French surgeon. He was born at Breche, department of Indre-et-Loire, May 18, 1795, and was brought up to assist his father, who was a farrier. Having taught himself, almost without assistance, reading, writing, and some of the rudiments of medicine, and acquired a considerable reputation among the peasantry by several fortunate cures, he was enabled, by a benevolent neighbor, to study in the Hospital of Tours. By strict economy and the distribu-tion of certain prizes, he obtained money enough to support himself in the humblest way at Paris, where he was graduated in 1823. In 1830 he became surgeon to the Hopital de la Piete, in 1832 came sargeon to the Hopkin de la Fiele, in 1832 a member of the Academy of Medicine, in 1835 Professor of Chemical Surgery, and in 1842 suc-cessor of Larrey in the Institute. In August, 1859, he was made Commander of the Legion of His clinical lectures of the Charity Hospital are among the most memorable of his claims to distinction, and three volumes of his Lecons Orates have been published by his pupils.

MM. Jeanselme and Pavillon. He was also the author of numerous professional works of a valuable and instructive character.

## THE INDIA N WAR.

Official Report of the Battle on Republican River - Kansas Volunteers Engaged-Treachery Among the Indians-The Battle Occurs After the Runner of the Peace Commissioners had Visited LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 26 .- The

lowing official report of a late battle on the Re-publican river has been received at Department

headquarters:—
Captain Armes, of the 10th Cavalry, in command, with one company of his regiment and two companies of the 18th Kansas Volunteers, while scouting on Republican river, was attacked at noon on the 21st by an overwhelming force of savages, estimated at not less than eight hundred to one thousand strong. The fighting continued until the evening of the 22d inst. our troops, about one hundred and fitty in number, covering a wide space of country, were, after a stubborn resistance, forced to retreat, leaving three killed on the field. The wounded, fifteen in number, were brought in. The command lost forty horses. Captain Armes reports a large number of Indians killed and wounded. Lieu-

tenant Price, of the 18th Kansas, estimates the loss at one hundred and fifty.

Major Moore, in command of the Kansas volunteers, with the remainder of his battalion, and Major Elliott, of the 7th Cavalry, with two hundred men of that regiment, moved on Saturday morning to reinforce Captain Armes. General Hancock returned to the city from

the front to-night. positively stated that the runners sent out by the Peace Commission had reached and communicated with the Indians engaged in the late battle previous to its occurrence.

## The Princess Charlotte.

From the Independance Belge, August 12. The Queen and the Princess Charlotte, seated in a pony-chaise, and followed by an attendant on horseback, iyesterday drove for upward of an hour about the vicinity of the Park of Jervreeren. The weather was most pleasant. The Princess looked well, and acknowledged with great affability the marks of respect shown her. The Queen and her companion returned to the castle, by the Brussels road, towards five o'clock. A large gathering was awaiting their return, and when the carriage appeared the crowd promptly made way for it. All the spectators stood bare-headed as the august ladles passed by calm and smiling, and seemingly highly delighted at the numerous evidences of

CHARTS .- During last year sixty-eight new Admiralty charts were engraved and published. Upwards of one thousand and fifty original plates were added to and corrected, and one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred charts printed.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER

The European Markets To-Day.

The Raft Nonparell on Exhibition at the Crystal Palace,

A Misunderstanding Between Austria and Italy.

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

#### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 27-Noon.-Consols for money, 944; U. S. 5-20s, 731; Eric Railroad, 454; Hftnois Central, 771; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 27-Noon.-Cotton heavy at 104d, for uplands and 104d, for Orleans middlings. The sales to-day will not exceed 6000

Breadstuffs-Corn has declined to 35s, 6d. Other articles unchanged. ANTWERP, August 27 .- Petroleum is quoted at

#### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the Ville de Paris from Havre -The Raft Nonpariel at the Paris Exposition-Prussia and Denmark About to Settle their Difficulties, Etc.

New York, August 27 .- The steamer Ville de Paris has arrived from Havre, via Brest. The life-saving raft Nonpariel is attracting

much attention at the Crystal Palace, where it The Epoque believes that the dispute between

Prussia and Denmark, in reference to North Schleswig, would soon be settled. There was a probability of an interview between the King of Prussia and Napoleon, on the return of the latter from Salzburg.

A telegram had been received from M. Dano. French Minister in Mexico, saying that he would soon start for France.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Austria and Italy concerning the return of the Venetian archives and works of art removed to Austria when Venice was evacuated, and also as to the boundary line.

Cereals are now admitted into Portugal at greatly reduced rates. A revolutionary movement is anticipated in

# Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### The Cuba Cable.

PUNTA ROSA, Fla,, August 25, via Lake City, August 26 .- The shore end of the cable was towed ashore to-day by the steamers Lenapee and Emily, and if the weather is fair will be laid by the latter steamer to-morrow, seven miles out to the steamer Narva. The water is too shallow for the Narva to come nearer.

By Tuesday morning the Narva will be ready to lay the deep sea cable to Key West, should a favorable answer be received from the London contractors as to the completion of the line. THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Letter from Gen. Sheridan to James Robb Late New Orleans papers publish the following

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT. New Oblians, July 31, 1867.—To James Roob, New York city—Dear Sir:—Mr. J. C. Oglesby and Mr. J. D. Smith, members of the Levee Board, appointed by me under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto, and sgain approved and in-dorsed and additionally made legal by the act of Congress of July 19, 1867, go North to-day to negotiate the bonds appropriated by the Legislature of Louisiana, and which were approved

and became a law March 26, 1867.
It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the State of Louisiana has but a small outstanding indebtedness, that the future prosperity of the State is beyond question, and that there is the greatest security to capitalists in the redemption of the bonds and the faithful payment of the coupons. It is also scarcely necessary for me to speak to you of the high character of the men composing the Levee Board, their large wealth, and devotion to the interests and prosperity of the State, and their unblemished character and great business ability. If, therefore, you can assist the Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. H. Oglesby, in negotiating these bonds, you will confer on the people of Louisiana an additional obligation to the many they already owe you in the cause of progress and improvement. I am, sir, yours, very respectfully. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

ANCIENT AND RARE COINS .- We were shown vesterday by Messrs. E. J. Farmer & Co., bankers, a number of rare coins of antiquity, which, to the numismatologist, must be of great interest. The oldest of these are an issue of the Republic of Athens and one of the City

of Tyre, the former having on the obverse the head of Minerva, with the figure of an owl on the reverse, and the latter the head of Pericles on the obverse, and the figure of an eagle on the reverse. The date of these cannot be exactly determined, but both must have been struck at least four or five hundred years B. The next most ancient is one of the reign of Philip of Macedon, B. C. 359-336. Next in order of time is one of the reign of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323. The fifth in order is one bearing the head of Ptolemy I, who reigned King of Egypt B. C. 306-585. Next one of the reign of Augustus Casar, Emperor of Rome. B. C. 31, A. D. 14; one of the reign of Tiberius, Emperor of Rome, A. D. 14-37; and one of the reign of Nero, A. D. 54-68. All of these coins, with the exception of that of the reign of Tiberius, are silver, ranging in size from one dime to the twenty-five cent piece. Their value at the period of their circulation we are not able to state, but it was probably more considerable than their size as compared with present coins would indicate. The character of the coinage would appear to have been in most cases very good, though the inscriptions and figures have been of course to a great extent obliterated by time. The collection is probably the rarest that ever came to this city. and as there can be no reasonable doubt of the genuineness of the coins, they are really a prize to any one interested in such matters. Cleveland Leader, Thursday.

Registration Completed in the State— White and Black Jury. Monroomeny, August 26.—Registration in this State is completed, but full returns are still lacking from several counties. The returns thus far received give—whites, 67,686; blacks, 84,524; total, 152,210.

A jury was empanelled in this city to-day, under the recent order of General Pope, composed of half blacks and half whites.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY ince our last repert the following petitions have be

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—
Since our last report the following petitions have been filed:—
I arne M. Hicks, Harrisburg, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 12. Order of reference to Register Wiesting.
John Green. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 13. Order of reference to Register Corson.
William Austin, Philadelphia, Petition of Walden, Keen & Co. that William Austin be declared bankrupt filed August 15.
Simon Biraues, William M. Lipper, and Aaron Strauss, trading as Straus, Lipper, & Co., Philadelphia, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Fisher.
Richard D. Schoener, St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Hobart.
Herman Y. Lindeman, Exetor, Berks county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Malixberger.
Samuel G. Rissiter, Norristown. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 15. Order of reference to Register Malixberger.
William Watson, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 16. Order of reference to Register Modichael.
Thomas Senior, Charlestows, Chester county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 17th. Order of reference to Register Hobart.
John Beck, North Manheim, Schuylkill county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19th, Order of reference to Register Hobart.
Frederick Beck, North Manheim, Schuylkill county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19. Order of reference to Register Hobart.
Daniel E. Kauffman, Lykens, Dauphib county, Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19. Order of reference to Register Hobart.
William Lloyd and George O. Standbridge, trading as Stanbridge & Co., Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 19. Order of reference to Register Hobart.
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William Lloy

Register Chase. George U, Warner. Petition of Watson & Warner that George U. Warner be declared bankrupt filed

George U. Warner. Petition of Watson & Warner that George U. Warner be declared bankrupt filed August 19,
William R. Smith Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 20. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

John Birkbeck. Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 20. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Robert Arnold, Palmyra, Wayne county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 22. Order of reference to Register Doster.

Hamilton Adams, Ashland, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Jonathan Faust, Ashland, Schuylkill county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

William Leids, Carlisle. Petition of Jacob Singer and Henry G. Imboff that William Leids be declared bankrupt filed August 23.

William Webster. Plymouth, Montgomery county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Erra P. Cuyler, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Elm on H. Prior, Hokendangan, Lehigh county. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Charles Fuller, Chester county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 24. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Goodman Dolbin, Woodside, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition of F. G. Pendleton & Co. that Goodman Dolbin be declared bankrupt filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Goodman Dolbin, Woodside, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

John E Boyd and Oscar E. Boyd, trading as J. E. Boyd & Son, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

John E Boyd and Oscar E. Boyd, trading as J. E. Boyd & Son, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

John E Boyd and Osca

There are in all about one hundred and ten cases on UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT – Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine. United States District Attorneys.—The case of the United States District Attorney vs. 29.400 cigars, etc. Stahl & Brothers claimants, begun yesterday, and then reported, was resumed. Seeing that the case would probably occupy the whole of to-day, as it did yesterday, the Judge discharged until to-morrow all jurors not empanelled.

This is an information of the seizure of the claimants stock of tobacco and cigars at Reading, on March 30, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law. The evidence adduced yesterday in regard to this violation was that the claimants, by means of peculiarly made cigar boxes, the bottoms and ends of which could be taken out and replaced without tearing or defacing the stamp, had used the same boxes in packing and shipping various lots of cigars, using the same stamps, not affixing a fresh stamp to each lot, as required by law; and that they used atamps of the first issue, less expensive than those issued under the act of 1806, upon new cigars, under the pretense that the cigars were manufactured, packed and stamped before the operation of this act; and also, that by cutting and splicing stamps, and tearing off and repasting on the same stamps, they avoided the tax. Allegations were made also of false returns of the business, the evidence to support which was the return books themselves.

This morning other witnesses were examined by the United States, as to the peculiar make of the boxes, the marks upon the stamps by which it could be seen that they had been often used, and the age of the cigar upon which old stamps were placed; and their testimony went far to substantiate the allegations of the United States.

This morning other witnesses were examined by the United States.

This same ground was repeatedly gone over, but no new facts were elicited. On trial, Doiman and Becker for claimants.

THE MILLIONTH PART OF AN INCH .- Mr. Whitworth has offered to deposit in the South Kensington Museum, to be there perpetually preserved, three original true planes and a measuring machine or instrument demonstrating the millionth part of an inch; and proposes to make a sufficient endowment to provide for the delivery of lectures to explain such instruments. Their importance will be manifest (he says) when it is considered that the value of every machine, when made of the best material, depends on the truth of its surfaces and the accurate measurement of its parts.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ] Tuesday, August 27, 1867 The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 102) was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 107 for August 7-30s; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 1094 for '64 5-20s; and 1104 for '65 5-20s; and 108 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1014@1014.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1264, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534. no change; Minchill at 57‡, no change; Elmira preferred at 42, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 28‡@28‡, a slight decline, and Reading at 52:31, a slight advance. 35 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 28; for Catawissa preferred; and 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore. City Passenger Bailroad shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh;

18# for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28# for Spruce and Pine; 664 for West Philadelphia; 134 for Hestonville; 301 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 140 was bid for First Na-tional; 236 for North America; 57; for Commer-cial: 32 for Mechanics'; 105 for Bouthwark; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 282 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; and 154 for Susquehanna

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11'A. M., 141½; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141½, an advance of ½ on the closing price of last evening.

... The New York Herald this morning says:-"The money market shows even greater case than it did on Saturday, and the leading dealers in Govern-ment accurities are again enabled to borrow large amounts at three per cent, although the general rate

on Governments is four per cent., and os mixed colliaterals five. There is not much doing is the discount line, and the best grade of commercial paper passes at \$657 per cent. Produce paper, however, is not taken below the legal rate of interest. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on the 24th instant, shows a decrease of \$4,513,763 in le lai-tender notes, o \$5,502,360 in net upposits and or \$2.534,735 in loans. The specie, on the other hand, has increased \$107,773, and the circulation \$65.92. The increase in the specie is dicates the extent of the Treasury sales of gold during the week, the sguregate being in excess of the customs receipts. The lact that the loans and discounts have decreased to more than haif the extent of the deposits is a favorable feature in the return, so far as the resources of the banks are concerned, and it reflects a dull movement both in trade and on the Stock Exchange. The loss in legal-tender notes and deposits is parely attributable to the Western drain."

—The Chicago Republican of Saturday \$8,98:—

-The Chicago Republican of Saturday says:-"The demand for money continues good, and the market, on account of grain shippers and speculators here and the calls from the country, is fairly active. While there is no stringency, the market is working a little close, but not to the extent of interfering with any legitimate business. Parties who are in good standing meet with no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodations they want. The currency which has been so freely disburned in the interior will before long find its way back to business centres through the usual channels of trade. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent per annum, and firm."

The Clevianed Regula of Friday save:

-The Cleveland Herald of Friday says:-"The arringency in the local money market continues and no change or improvement can be noted in its condition. The banks have generally called in their balances, but they are immediately demanded in adding the movement of the grair crop, and other agricultural products toward the seaboard, which has now commenced, and no relief is expected until the money in its course once more reaches the banks, which can hardly be looked for before the expiration of three or four weeks. Exchange on the East is very close and rates are firm at par buying and one tenth premium selling."

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

1865, 115½; October, 1805, 114½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½ @111½; do. 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 199½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1865, new, 108½@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102½@103½; do. 7:30s, Aug., 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@107½; do., Juny, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 116½@117½; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 116½@114½. Silver, 134@135½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Ca. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1104; old 5-20s, 113@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 108@1084; do., 1867, 108@1084; 10-40s, 1024@1024; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; do., July,

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 27.-The Flour Market is quiet, but prices remain without change. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at 87-25@7-75 for superfine; \$8@8-50 for old stock extra; \$9.50@10.50 for new do. do.; \$11.50@12.50 for new Wheat extra family; \$11.75@ 12-25 for Northwestern extra family; and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$9 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn

Prime lots of Wheat are in steady demand by the millers at full prices; but the offerings are exceedingly light, hence the transactions on so smail a scale. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$2.35@2.45 for new Pennsylvania and Southern red; and \$2:36 for amber. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels new and old Pennsylvania at \$1:67 @1:70. Corn—The market is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at \$1:25; and Western mixed at \$1:22@1:23. Oals are but little inquired after. Sales of new at 70c, for very choice; and 60@65c, for good and prime.

1000 bushels Malt sold on secret terms.

Bark is held firmly at \$42 \$ \$ ten for New 1. Bark is held firmly at \$43 % ton for No. 1

#### Quercitron. Whisky-Nothing doing. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 27.—Cotton dull at 275,628c. Flour 10,620c lower: State, \$7,611:30; Ohio, \$8.60 (1):50; Western, \$7,611: Southern, \$7,630(1):75; California, \$13,614. Wheat dull, market lavors buyers. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork heavy; new mess, \$23.76(2):50. Whisky quiet.

quiet.

New York, August 27. -Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 1934; Reading, 1944; Canton Company, 474; Erie, 794; Cleveland and Toledo, 1234; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1267; Michigan Central, 167; Michigan Southern, 814; New York Central, 1955; Illinois Central, 1994; Cumberland preferred, 354; Virginia Sixea, 50; Missouri Sixea, 1934; Hudson River, 1244; U. S. Five-wentles, 1862, 1134; do. 1864, 1994; do. 1865, 1194; new issue, 11084; Ten-forties, 1922; Seven-thirties, 1975. Sterling, 9%. Gold, 1414.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 27 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Pernambuce, J. Mason & Co. Brig Scotland, Rose, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris. Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Newport, Rommel & Hunter. Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Richmond, Davis, Falce & Co. Schr Manaway, Hampton, Miliville, B. D. Wood&Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Margie, Turo, 5 days from New Haven, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Crozimbo, Bagiey, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain. Schr Crozimbo, Bagley, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain. Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Boston, with mose, to captain. Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 5 days from Boston, with mose, to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Provincetown. Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Boston,

MEMORANDA.
Ship Effort, Hussey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence vesterias. Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence yesterday.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, from London for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 18th inst.

Barque Ada, Murphy, hence for Bremen, was off Scility lith inst.

Barque Otteren, Torjusen, hence for Antwerp, was off Dungeness 18th inst.

Brig Cuban, Welsh, hence, at St. John, N. B., 28th instant. Instant.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th Inst.
Schr J. Johnson, McBride, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday,
Schr Hila F. Crowell, Stevens, hence, at Boston 25th

Schr Hils F. Crowell, Stevens, hence, at Boston 28th instant.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, hence, at Beverly 18th Inst.
Schr George Elibara, Stanley, hence, at Hachiasport 22d Inst.
Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 19th Inst.
Schrs P. L. Smith, Bunker; M. H. Westcott, Westcott, Soppie Ann, Baker; and H. Champlin, Pilgrim, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th Inst.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th lust.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Piymouth 22d Inst., and anchored below on account of head winds.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamship Revadal Smith, from Greytown.

Bteamship Sherman, Bampson, from New Orleans, Barque Baltimore, Moyer, from Rotterdam.