MEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, July 15, 1866. Some months ago, a philanthropic German who de eldedly objected to the bad habit some physician had got into of pronouncing people dead when their animation is only suspended, exhibited a sort of catalepsy comn, in which he was triumphantly buried alive to the great delight and delectation of the public.
Only one little incident occurred to lessen the excitement created by the exhibition, and this was that the exhibitor invariably came up alive. "Burying alive" was so safe an amusement that it soon ceased to attract. In vain he announced himself in Hoboken, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and where not; when people saw there was no danger in it, they began to draw off. If he had fainted once, or come up a little pale, or had to be dragged out, he might have gained more admirers. But he invariably came up to time, making his appearance at the top of the wooden chimney that conducted from the surface of the ground to the lid of the coffin, with a punctuality that argued well for his sense of duration. He and his catalepsy comn have long since vanished from the realm of New York amusements. Another eataleptic competitor is now in the field, however. This gentleman is Mr. Im. Pfeiffer, of Copenhagen, and his invention is called a "Vitalmeter." A "private" exhibition is to be given to-morrow night at Room No. 24, Cooper Union, and an ante-private exhibition has already been given, at which Mr. Pfeiffer was buried with great success. Though engaged in such a mortuary business, Mr. Pfeiffer is a live news-

paper man. As he himself says, he has been re-

peatedly buried alive, and with the happiest results,

and he anticipates that ere long no corpse will be without its corresponding vitalmeter. Mayor A. Oakey Hall is a funny man-a very funny man. So tickled was he with the idea of the yacht Dauntless crossing the ocean in less t.an thirteen days, that he ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired in the park. There they were blazing away all the afternoon, stunning the ears of business men, and setting every one wondering what was the matter. An international affair, truly, and well worthy the waste of all that powder. The Sun newspaper, too, which lately threatened young Mr. Bennett because it believed him to be the justigator of stabs given the Sun in the columns of the Evening Telegram, has come out glaringly descriptive of his triumphs, and hails the achievements of the Dauntless as worthy to be compared with the submarine cable or the Union Pacific Railroad. The Telegram. by-the-by, is very much scandalized by the attaches of the Herald. These interesting young gentlemen yow that they are engaged to work for the latter paper only, and that they are compelled to work for both or to lose their situations. The Telegram is the Herald's pet child, and whatever is prepared for the latter paper by its reporters and is crowded from its columns, makes its way sooner or later into the columns of the former. Special correspondence, and reports of a special nature, for which separate contracts were made, are often written for the Herald and crowded out. Instead of finding their way into the waste-basket, they find their way into the Econing Telegram, and the indignant reporter is annoyed to discover that he is working for two papers and receiving a salary from only one. In short, the Telegram is a sort of wastepipe leading off from the Herald establishment. Whatever runs off from the big paper trickles into the little one, and sometimes the water in the wastepipe is very dirty indeed.

implies, a place of abode for witnesses, whose presence at the required time it is necessary to make certain. Those thus detained are treated little better than prisoners. Sometimes they are kept for weeks. sometimes to months, compelled to associate with the garbage of the city-people who, if they are not criminals themselves, have dwelt among criminals, and whose language and manners belong to the etiquette of the hulks. To decent men and womenand it occasionally happens that decent people are compelled to this companionship-such an ordeal is but little better than the experience of the chaingangs abroad, in which, as at the frightful bain at Brest, a criminal of culture and refinement, condemned to the trasaux forces for life, is coupled with some ruman Hercules who tortures him with despotism of an obscene tyrant. Only, in the case of the luckless man or women retained as a witness in our House of Detention, there is no criminality to justify such association. A gentleman has just been liberated from that semi-prison who declares that while there he was treated like a felon for doing his duty, that the meals are positively not fit to eat, and that there is not even enough of what is provided. Then, on the other hand, the keeper of the House of Detention might aver, with a good deal of truth, that most of the characters boarded and lodged there are very "rough" indeed. The women, in too many cases, are "no better than they should be," and the men are infinitely worse. The sexes, it is true, are separated from each other: but the promisenous manner in which the young and old of the same sex are forced to herd together, without other means of passing the time than gossip and the work which Satan finds for idle hands, produces some of the very worst results. Hence the House of Detention, as at pre-

The House of Detention for witnesses is one of the

humbuggiest isms of the city. It is, as its name

sent managed, is not a success. "Wash me in the steep-down gulfs of liquid flame!" exclaimed "Othello" after he had rumpled "Desdemona" with the pillow; and the most expeditious way of doing this would have been to put him in a tenement-house and immediately set fire to it. Oh. those tenement-houses! However low down I may get in the world, grant that I may be kept out of a New York tenement-house. I don't ask to die in a brown-stene front, surrounded by the regality of Fifth avenue or Murray Hill, but I do ask that my last breath may not be drawn in the "Barracks," or the "Colony," or "Babble Row," or "Cockroach Hall"-all tenement-houses of the first water. These localities are bad enough, but there is a worse locality still, and that is on the east side of Sixth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. What is it? you will ask. It is an immense tenementhouse, I answer, six stories high, and furnishing "homes" for nearly two hundred people. In fact, it is a human honeycombed hell, where "poverty, hunger and dirt," starvation, nakedness, and misery, are the devilish little bees stinging one another with perpetual torment. The cellars are crypts of rubbish, where rats hold court and every variety of filth is generated. The ground floor is a liquor saloon, where instalments of spontaneous combustion are laid in with every tumbler of benzine that is swallowed. The dark and narrow stairways are rather spirals leading up what looks like a murky wooden wall. The stairs are so rotten that they wear away piecemeal as the foot ascends. In every two rooms a family is crowded, and for most of these two rooms fourteen dollars a month are paid. The upper rooms are not provided with water. and the sinks in the lower rooms diffuse the smell of death when death comes loathsomely. Reaching the top floor, the exit to the roof is by a rickety ladder whose slender rungs would scarcely bear a hundred pounds' weight. A tenement-house like this is nothing but tinder-wood, and its inhabitants are unrecognized martyrs at the stake. It burns and shrinks up some fine night, and two hundred human souls are numbered with the dead and dying, while culpable building inspectors, like modern Neros, feast and fool their time away before the figmes.

There are those who are fond of announcing, as a fact known only to themselves and a few others, that Mr. Raymond's death has materially diminished the circulation of the daily Times. Mr. Raymond's loss is felt, of course-felt upon the newspaper no less than in the society of which he was so brilliant and influential a meraber. But, in a world like this, no man is indispensable, be his position what it may; and the time having arrived for Mr. Raymond to be withdrawn from these scenes, his decease will of course, in time, channel a way for the right man. It is understood that George William Curtis was offered the position, and that he refused it. Although he has had an abundance of newspaper experience, Mr. Curtis is a too purely literary man to be fitted for the editorship of a newspaper like the Times. His intellect is cast in too refined a mould, and

publications has, of course, engensered habits of thought and action that are not precisely those of the live journalist. He is, besides, of too poetic and sympathetic a nature to steer, with satisfaction to himself, through the thousand and one roughnesses which beset the responsible editor of a big daily. requires a coarser and more robust intellect, and more "cheek." It is very rarely that you meet with the artistic and the practical man-of-business temperament united in the same nature. Mr. Curtis possesses the first of these, but not the last, and knowing probably both his weakness and his strength, has done well in remaining in the position which he has graced so long.

RAILROADS IN THE FAR WEST.

The following letter was received by Jay Cooke & Co. from W. Milnor Roberts, a prominent civil engineer, and one of the comm'ssion sent out by Jay Cooke & Co. to examine a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company eastward from Puget Sound. In passing over the Union Pacific Railroad, he makes the following flattering report:-

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1869 .- Messrs, Jay Cook SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1893.—Messix, Jay Cooke
& Co.—Gentlemen:—We arrived here yesterday
morning by stage, twenty-eight miles from the ratiroad station "Deseret," changed the day we left
Omaha to "Wintah," after a prominent range of
snow mountains, in sight of which we were nearly
all day of the 16th. The view of these snow-cladsummits, standing at an elevation of eleven or usand feet above the sea, is both beautiful

The railroad from Omalia to Chevenne, 516 miles. is equal, in all respects, to the best of our first-class Eastern roads, and superior to most of them on account of its easy grades. On this whole distance the road is remarkably smooth, so that it is easier to write as the cars are going than on any railroad I know of. Nearly the whole of it is ballasted with fine gravelly material. It is all prairie land, and all the way in the valley of the Platte river or its branches. At "North Platte," 291 miles from Omaha, the line takes the valley of the South Platte, and runs on the north side of it to "Julesburg," 377 miles from Caraba. The north side of it to "Julesburg," 377 miles from Caraba. The north side of it to "Julesburg," 379 from Caraba. miles from Omaha. Thence it follows the "lodge-pole" fork of the South Platte to "Pine Bluffs," 473 miles from Omaha. It then passes across an easy "divide" over to the waters of "Crow creek," another tributary of the South Platte, and descends to Che-yenke, 516 miles from Omaha. Omaha, the starting point is 760 feet above the Sea: Cheyenne is point, is 760 feet above the sea: Cheyenne is 5921 feet above the sea; so that the total rise is 4961 feet in 516 miles, or an average of 9 6-10 feet per mile; the maximum rise for short distances being 35 feet per mile, excepting that in getting out from Omaha there is at present a grade of 62 feet per mile, which, however, on the completion of the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, now in progress, will be reduced to about 40 feet per mile, and which, occurring at an important city is not of funch present. Practically the rail ty, is not of imuch incident. Practically, the rail-ad from Omaha to Cheyenne is a straight line for 516 miles, with ruling grades below 30 feet per mile, and averaging about 10 feet per mile. This entire distance is a grass country, but most of the way it may be cultivated, and produce spring wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, etc. At present it is virgin soil, ranged over by antelopes, occasional Indians and emigrants, and latterly by the railroad, and now dotted with railroad villages about every fifteen miles, these villages as yet depending wholly on the railroad employes and the travel by rall, no local trade existing along the route till we reach heyenne, where the stage road runs to "Denver,

ompany of ex-Secretary Seward and his family. At heyenne he was welcomed by a crowd and a band of music; and here he bade our party farewell, in-tending to proceed to Denver, and afterwards to the

Cheyenne bears somewhat the same relation to the passage of the Black Hills range of the Rocky Moun-tains that Altoona bears to the Allegheny range on the Pennsylvania Central Road; only, however, in this, that at Chevenne the grade increases, and con tinues gradually increasing to the pass of the mountain at the summit at Sherman; the highest point attained by the railroad anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean-Sherman being 8235 feet above the sea.

But here the resemblance ceases. The ascent of the Black Hills, from Chevenne to Sherman, a distance of 88 miles, is entirely different from that on the Allegheny slope. In the 88 miles, the rise is 2314 feet, or an average of 70 feet per mile, and the maximum at any point 85 feet per mile. But in attaining this easy ascent there is no heavy crest, no deep nlis, the deepest cuts only about 20 feet, and no tun-nels, and on the very top, at Sherman, it so happens that there is a slight depression, requiring an embankment about four feet high,

I watched this portion of the Mne critically all the way, although it was by moonlight, in company with Dr. Claxton, looking from the hind platform of the hinder car, and I was particularly struck with the fact that there is little more work on these 33 miles than on the route approaching Cheyenne from the East, and no appearance of a mountain ascent. Such is this remarkable pass.

In fact, it was not necessary that even this summit should be passed by the railroad, for the Laramie Fork, as well as the main North Fork of the Platte, cuts through the Black Hills, and could have been ollowed with regularly ascending grades, though on more circuitous and more costly routes. Where the ine now crosses the Laramie west of the Black Hills, t is 7123 feet above the sea, or 1112 feet lower than the Sherman summit; and at the crossing of the North Platte, west of the Black Hills, it is only 6477 feet above the sea, or 1658 feet below Sherman.

These features are not generally understood by our people in the East. On the entire distance, 500 miles from Omaha to Sherman, on the highest summit passed between the two oceans, the work is absoutely triffing, the curves of the easiest kind, and the grades are as above stated.

From the Sherman summit, descending the slopes somewhat undulating, the maximum descending grade being 86 feet per mile for about ten miles into the valley of the Laramie. The general range of the height of grade above the sea, from the Laramie, crossing 25 miles west of Sherman to Green river, is from 7000 to 6000 feet in a distance of 274 miles, between Laramie and Green river, with no very heavy work at any point. At Green river the grade is 6112 feet above the sea, and at the Aspen summit, 9236 miles further west, it is 7463 feet. Aspen is the second highest summit on the Union Pacific Road, and it is 772 feet lower than Sherman, at a point 939 miles from Omaha. At Deseret, or Wintah now, we left the cars to go over to Salt Lake City, 28 mil south of the railroad, by stage over a tolerably go road, which we passed in a little less than six hour between 1 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thurs

I will not take time to write a description of this curious city, or of the little incidents attending our journey and stay here since yesterday morning. I prefer to generalize a little in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as we have passed

It is a good, well-located and well-constructed railroad in most of the distance from Omaha to Wintah, 1024 miles. From Piedmont west for about 90 miles the track was hastily laid during the winter. and at a number of points treatie-work still supplies the place of the more permanent bridge structures which are in process of erection; but it will require only a short time and no large expenditure of money to make it as good as the best in the country. We made very good time over even the worst parts of it, with no extraordinary motion of the cars. I could take notes confortally on the cars are processed. take notes comfortably on the very roughest por-tions. I can have no doubt, therefore thaving been over all excepting 60 miles of the Union Pacific), that the whole 1684 miles will. In a very short time, be equal throughout to the best roads in the East.

Respecting the business to be done on these one housand and eighty-four miles, it is obvious that it ur miles, it is obvious that it nust be almost wholly through travel and transpor tation. There can be no local trade or travel exc ing what may come in from Denver, at Cheyen'se and from Salt Lake City, at Wintah, or that vicinity Franch railroads will be at once constructed to bot Denver and Salt Lake City. At all other points the only business must be such as arises from the working of the road, nothing more.

After some years the country between Omaha and Cheyenne will be settled and cultivated, and thu and cultivated, and thu beyond Cheyenne the na h that very little settlement reate local business: are of the ground present age a large portion of sage desert and alkali plains agh trade and travel I am not Concerning the three yet prepared to spea

on is, from the best data l that the snow difficulty of he Union Pacific line (108 niles) generall n greatly exaggerated it will not prove to be s nter was, however, a favor usual fell, and the railroad one; less sn winter, and that t he appliances for the appliances for guarding against the snow or for removing it from the cuts. There will be more or less trouble from the cuts. There will be more or less trouble from shows every winter, doubtless; but I feel constrained to come to the conclusion that, with first-class snow-ploughs and good management the difficulty from snow between Omaha and Promontory Point will be little if any greater than on some of the New England railroads. All our party are well, and perfectly harmonious.

Very truly yours,

W. Milnor Roberts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Last evening one of the Harbor police found an unknown woman drowned in the Schujikill at Girard avenue bridge. She is a feet 5 inches in height, black hair; had on a plaid grey poplin dreas; brown hat, trimmed with Scetch plaid; red and white bow around the neck; hymnbook in the pocket of her dress, with the inscription:—"Bertha Crowell to Mary Crowell." On her feft hand was a plain gold ring with the initials, "A. E. D. to B. C." A gold bracelet was also on her left wrist. The policeman's attention was attracted to the spot by the deceased woman's ahoes, hoop-skirt, and stockings on the bank of the river. The body was fully identified this morning as that of Miss Mary Crowell, agree eighteen years, who left her home on Wallace street, above Ninth, about two weeks ago, since which time she had been residing on Eighth street, below Walnut.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The Board of Officers of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves held a meeting at their headquarters, at Eighth and Vine streets, last evening. The committee reported favorably upon the regiment leaving the city for one week's encampment at Atlantic City. The date of departure is July 31st, and the proposition is to remain in camp for one week. There will be a grand military hop on August 2d, at the United States Hotel, given in honor of the Zouaves.

ATTACKED ON FAIRMOUNT BASIN.—Horace Burk-hardt, sixteen years of age, living at No. 2129 Brandy-wine street, last evening was attacked on the Fairmount basin by a fellow who inflicted five stabs about his body. "ne injured boy succeeded in escaping from his assaulter by rolling down the hill. He then proceeded to a neighboring drug store, where he had his wounds dressed. Fortunately, none of them were dangerous. He imagines that he was mistaken for another party. was mistaken for another party.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.— This afternoon at 3 o'clock the new building of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, north of Chesnut, will open for private inspection by those to whom invitations have been sent for that purpose. Some fifteen hundred of these were distributed, each admitting ladies in company with the holders, and consequently a brilliant assemblage may be anticipated. His Honor Mayor Fox will be present, and preside over whatever proceedings take place.

CARD,-We have been requested to publish the following acknowledgment:

The undersigned thankfully acknowledges the receipt,
"for the use and amusement of the boys at the Orphans'
Hemestead at Gettysburg," of the base-ball caps, bats,
and balls, presented by members of the Athletic Base
Ball Club of Philadelphia. J. FRANCIS BOURNS,
Philada., July 15, 1829. General Secretary, etc.

STOLE A CARPET-BAG.—Last evening, John Smith went into a drinking-saloon, at Sixth and Lombard streets, with a carpet-bag, containing some wearing apparel. Isaac Tysen (colored) took advantage of the temporary absence of Smith and ran off with the carpet-bag. Isaac was captured and subsequently held by Alderman Carpenter for trial.

BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBED.-The boarding-house of Mr. Henry Kerner, No. 2008 Coates street, was robbed yesterday morning by a boarder of a silver watch, with the initials "C. P." on the case, a coat, a pair of pants, and a vest, which had been taken from the trunk of a fellow boarder. The supposed thief left the house very mysteriously.

FELL FROM A WINDOW,-Edward Morrow, forty years of age, living at Thirty second and Ludlow streets, fell out of a third-story window this morn-ing, and was injured so badly that his life is des-paired of. He is lying at the hospital, where he was taken. It is supposed that he was asleep at the

FOUND ADRIFT.—A large skiff, painted white outside, lead color inside, with a red water-line, with a portion of the stern disabled, was picked up last night by the Harbor police in the Delaware. An owner is wanted at the police station at Front and Noble streets,

INTO CAMP.—To-morrow the Grey Reserves Regiment of this city go to Cape May, to encamp there for eight days. Colonel James N. Latta will command them. On Monday evening next a grand hop will be given in their honor. They go in their full

A SAFE FOUND BROKEN OPEN .- A small iron safe was found in Latimer street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, this morning. It had been broken open, and is supposed to have been rifled of its contents. It is at the Fifth District Station awaiting an owner.

A SHOE THIEF.—William Griffin (colored) was arrested last night for the largeny of two pairs of shoes from the Baltimore steamer lying at Chesnut street wharf. He was taken before Recorder Givin, who held him in \$600 bail for trial.

-Sam Cary positively refused to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship, which was tendered him as a compromise. He wanted the Governorship or nothing. He got nothing.

—Bart Smith, of Hamilton county, indignantly withdrew his name as a candidate for Attorney-General from the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, as soon as General Rosecrans was nominated for Governor. Smith threatens to bolt the nomina

-The New York Democrat praises the house carpenters for inserting the word "white" in their constitution, thus excluding negroes from their trale organization. The Democrat's party should amend the first chapter of Genesis thus:-"So God created

white man in his own image."

—The committee appointed by the late New York
State Temperance, Convention met in the Crescent
House, Saratoga, Monday last, and announced their
intention of demanding from the next Legislature a law which will enable the majority of the legal voters of any town, city, village, or ward to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors therein.

-The friends of Senator Cameron and his son-inlaw, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, assert that their recent visit to Washington was not for the purpose of per-suading President Grant to offer the Attorney-Generaiship to Mr. McVeigh; and that during the brief in-terview with President Grant, the only matter dis-cussed was the probability of the President's visit to Long Branch, and the best route to go from there to the West (of course the Pennsylvania Railroad was recommended), and the future of the Pennsylvania fail elections. No alinsion, they assert, was made to Mr. B. H. Brewster, or to any of the President's

Cabinet.—N. Y. Sun.

—The Norfolk (Va.) Journal says of the late election:—"The enemy is routed; but the articles espeace are not signed. Prudence! caution! silence! If we would gather the fruits of this victory, we must evince the wisdom of serpents and the harmlessness of doves. Shout your pasans until your throats grow sore—but nothing more! At 'the convenient season' we can rectify mistakes, correct abuses, and appor-tion to every man his due. We are not yet in the While our leaders are settling the terms of peace and receiving the enemy's surrender, it be-comes the rank and file to stand by their guns, and in silence await the word of command. An imprudent word now may cost years of trouble.

HORESTO.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)
HUNTER.—On the 14th instant, of inflammation of the
rain, ANNA C. BENSON, infant daughter of James R. brain, ANNA C. BENSON, infant daughter of James K. and Antoineste Hunter.
Interment from the residence of her parents, No. 1912
Oxford street, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN

the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street

TMMENSE SUCCESS.

4000 SOLD THIS SEASON. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The most valuable invention of the age,

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR,

(paterted June 16, and September 15, 1868), will freeze water into solid ice. Its temperature can be regulated to cither above or below the freezing point. "The Daw's Refrigerator" will produce a colder degree of temperature and use less ice than any refrigerator ever made. In any one or all of the combined qualities use challenge the world to produce its equal. It differs from all others in construction, circulation of air, and manner of applying the ice. The current of pure, cold, dry air is maintained without the introduction of external air. It is ever pure, and therefore requires no artificial appliances such as are used in refrigerators devoid of the necessary cold atmosphere. No one thing partakes of the odor of the other. Fruit, poultry, and game have been completely preserved in it, without freezing, for sixty days and upwards. Its temperature is colder by fifteen to twenty degrees than any other (an enormous difference), the air is ukolity dry, the monature boing frozen. It is in daily working order, and the public are insided to see if the the freezing included) all that is promised for it.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Proprietors. SOLE DEPOT AT

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 7lihstul5t8p

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Capture of a Gang of Counterfeiters-Another Cuban Filibustering Expedition Fitting Out-United States Attorney Pierrepont to Thwart it.

SENATOR GRIMES EASTERN TOUR

FROM NEW YORK.

Capture of Counterfeiters New York, July 15.—Mr. Merritt, of Elmira, while raveiling between Cheyenne and Omaha last week, ell in with a counterfeiter, who attempted to pass a travelling between Chevenne and Omaha last week, fell in with a counterfeiter, who attempted to pass a bogus \$50 bill on him. Merritt subsequently obtained the confidence of the counterfeiter, and the result was his capture near Madison, Wisconsin, of two notoriously dangerous counterfeiters, the seizute of a large quantity of bogus notes, plates, dies, presses, etc. The counterfeiters were sent to Woshingion, and the detectives are after the rest of the gangs. These arrests and seizures are said to be the most important made for several years.

Committed Suicide. John Williams, who applied last evening at the Central Police Station for longings, committed suicide by cutting his throat some time during the night. It is not known whence he came.

Another Cuban Expedition Fitting Out.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph New York, July 15.—District Attorney Pierrepont received a special despatch this A. M. from Washington, in which it is stated that the War Department has received positive information that another Cuban expedition is being rapidly fitted out in this city, and that a vessel at present lying in one of the Breatley dear here bearinged by the the Brooklyn docks has been chartered by the in-

The despatch is accompanied by a special commission from the President to Mr. Pierrepont, under the eighth section of the neutrality act, empowering him to act in the matter as he deems best, and placing the whole of the naval and military forces of the city under his orders. Judge Pierrepont is taking active measures to discover the rendezvous of the insurgents, and has communicated with the commander of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Mar-shal Barlow has also received a special despatch containing instructions in the matter.

FROM THE WEST.

News from Senator Grimes—His Health Bad—He Seeks its Recovery in Europe—Chicago's Ritualistic Troubles.

Chicago, July 15.—A private letter received in town yesterday, dated Paris, June 13, says the health of Senator Grimes is not so much improved as his friends hoped. He was about to start on a tour, hoping the change of air would restore him.

A short time since the vestrymen of Trinity Church, in this city, invited the Right Rev. Dr. Cammings, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to preach. On Sunday before last he preached an anti-ritualistic On Sunday before last he preached an anti-ritualistic sermon, in which he is said to have charged the present troubles in the Episcopal Church to the inreduction of Cathedral worship. This remark was considered a reflection on the Bishop of this dio-cese, and he called upon Mr. Wright, the junior warden of Trinity Church, and advised him not to allow Dr. Cummings to occupy the pulpit

The Weather at the Sea-shore. CAPE MAY, July 15-9 A. M.—Wind southeast. Foggy. Thermometer 69. Long Branch. Southeast. Cloudy. Atlantic City. East. Clear. Thermometer 72.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- Cotton quiet; 500 bales sole at \$41,66341/c. Flour declining, but is without decided change; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat easier, and prices favor buyers; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.4861.49; red Western at \$1.50; white Western, \$1.65; and red Southern, \$1.55, Corn firmer and active; sales of 75,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.50. 92@95)c. Oats heavy; sales of 48,000 bushols West ern at 803c@81. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$32-25. Lard dull, and quotations are nominal. Whisky firm at \$1.05.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & B	ro., No.	. 40 S. Third st	re
BETWEEN	BOAT	EDS.	
\$1000 W. Jersey 6s	200 sh	Niagara Oil	
Monday 90%		biodat2	
\$1300 Leh Con Ln. bb 80		Read R. 85.47	
\$1000 Pa 68,3 se.c&p.10634		uo2d.47	
\$2000 C & A m 68,89, 93%		doc.47	
\$1000 Leh gold 1 96	100	doc.47	
200 sh McClintock O 36	100	do2d.47	3
35 sh Gr & Coats St 38%			

SECOND BOARD. \$2200 City 6s, New 1s. cash . . 100 % \$3000 Bel & D 3m 6s 80 10 sh Del Div 1 sh West Bk.... 100 sh Sch N Pf..b5. 1000 C & A 68, 89... 85)4 100 sh Read R, 830.47 3-16 2000 Read 68, 44-80 88 4 1 sh Penna R.... 57 50 sh Leh V.c&p.o. 56

THEATRICAL INFELICITIES.

How Mr. Tayleure Attempted to Macerate Mr. Dominick Murray. To the Editor of the New York World.—Sir:—

There are two sides to every story; and as Mr. Tayleure has by this time fully ventilated his version of this "wretched piece d'absurdite," I trust, in fairof this "wretched piece d absurdite," I trust, in fairness, you will permit me to promulgate mine.

The real facts of the case are simply these:—On Tuesday last, while standing alone in the vestibule of Nible's Theatre, I was accosted by Mr. Tayleure, who requested me to step aside into a corner—foolishly I did so. He then demanded of me an apology for having written him what he terms an insulting letter from England. I replied that whatever my letter might have been, it was fully justified for having written him what he terms an insulting letter from England. I replied that whatever my letter might have been, it was fully justified by his cruel treatment of my wife, and very quietly, but very emphatically, declined to apologize. Whereupon, no witnesses being present, he suddenly seized me round the neck and tried not only to butt my face with his head, but also attempted to gouge me; in shert, he meant to indict upon me a serious injury. I contrived, however (by this time some twenty people being assembled), to escape from his grasp unharmed, excepting a (by this time some twenty people being assembled), to escape from his grasp unharmed, excepting a slightly braised eye, and asked him to stand out of the corner and fight fair—a proceeding he neither understood nor appreciated, as he adjourned to Jefferson Marketm Police Court (inquire of the clerk thereof), and sought to obtain a warrant against me for having arsulted him. You may conceive, therefore, my surprise and arcusement upon reading yesterday, for the first time, his grandiloquent card, in which he very naively admits having assaulted me, a clear proof that his ethics upon the subject of assaults are about as consistent as those he recently applied to theatrical management.

theatrical management.

In conclusion, I solemnly deny ever having sought, threatened, or menaced Mr. Tayleure, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Tayleure complains of my letter written to him at a distance of three thousand miles (why not publish the letter?); but when I assert and can fully every that he has male lengthy. prove that he has maliciously attempted to damage the private and professional reputation of an unof-fending lady, my wife, who, trusting to his honor and integrity as a gentleman, had journeyed the sai and integrity as a gentleman, had journeyed the said three thousand miles to fulfil an engagement defiberately proposed and entered into by him, I think I may with safety trust my own and my wife's cause to the verdict of the public, and ask whether any husband possessing one spark of feeling would, under such circumstances and in the face of such a wrong, have written more temperately than I did? If so, I will own I was in error and ought to have held my peace. But I am convinced no such man exists. I must apologize for having troubled your readers by reverting to this for having troubled your readers by reverting to this utterly contemptible business, and I should never have done so were it not that I should be sorry to think that any of my friends or the public, misled b the wildly exaggerated and wholly perverted reports that have been so freely circulated, might for a moment imagine I had all at once been transformed moment imagine i may an acceptant into a blackguard. Yours, etc.,

Dominick Murray.

Niblo's Theatre, July 12. Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort has writ en the following letter to the editor of the Reforme:—
"My Dear Colleague:—I am informed at one and
the same time that I am to be prosecuted for causing the introduction of the Lanterne into France, and that several lawyers are willing to take up my defense. I am much obliged, but I shall not defend myself. A man was employed to write against me in the Fairis. He now represents himself as my agent, and has got £80 worth of Landernes, which he ms sold in Paris. He is an agent of Government but the whole affair is so transparent—so clearly contrived to keep me out of the Chamber—that I will not notice it save by the silence of disdain. This way of getting rid of a deputy of whom they are afraid is so honorable, delicate, and brave, that I wonder the Government has not employed it against all opposition members. It has plenty of police.

"Heaver Reculerors." "HENRI ROCHEFORT."

The President's Long Branch Visit-

Dedication of the Boston Pea-

body Institute-The Vir-

ginia Senatorship-

The Yerger Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press,
Washington, July 15.—The following general or-

der has been issued to-day from the head-quarters of

First. By direction of the President, the following ransfers, to fill vacancies in the infantry arm, are

As Second Lieutenants: -J. Stummer, late of Infantry to 3d; S. H. Begardus, 4th to 4th; N. Burtonk, 39th to 5th; D. G. Risley, 42d to 6th; C. E. Campbell, 42d to 4th; A. R. Egbert, 21st to 8th; J. C. Comer, 21st to 12th; W.

tonk, 39th to 5th; D. G. Risley, 42d to 6th; C. E. Campbell, 42d to 4th; A. R. Egbert, 21st to 5th; J. G. King, 31st to 12th; J. C. Comer, 21st to 12th; W. H. Sloan, 11th to 12th; C. H. Leonard, 31st to 13th; W. A. Newton, 39th to 13th; W. H. Bower, 45th to 13th; P. Fitzpatrick, 43d to 13th; T. W. Lord, 43d to 13th; P. Fitzpatrick, 43d to 13th; T. W. Lord, 43d to 20th; J. A. Yeckley, 44th to 20th; John Bannister, 43d to 20th; E. Trennock, 19th to 20th; T. H. E. Ebsteen, 18th to 21st; J. E. Marlin, 31st to 22d; Charles Hoy, 36th to 23d; J. W. Fairfield, 17th to 23d; P. T. Brodrick, 25th to 23d; T. Taylor, 2d to 25th. Second. By direction of the President the following named Second Lieutenant of Infantry, now awaiting assignments, are hereby transferred to

awaiting assignments, are hereby transferred to

awailing assignments, are hereby transferred to the cavalry and artillery arms:—

To the Cavalry—Frank W. Robinson, late of 19th Infantry, to 20th Cavalry; Wm. P. Hull, of 19th Inf., to 5th Cav.; P. P. Barnard, of 4th Inf., to 5th Cav.; C. C. De Rudio, of 2d Inf., to 7th Cav.; W. L. Ledgerwood, of 18th Inf., to 8th Cav.; Thomas B. Reed, of 29th Inf., to 9th Cav.; D. G. Swain, of 34th Inf., to 10th Cav.

Inf., to 10th Cav.

To the Artillery—John Pope, Jr., late of 26th Inf.,

To the Artillery—John Pope, Jr., iate of 26th Inf., to the 1st Art.; J. A. A. Robinson, of 17th Inf., to 1st Art.; Nathaniel Wolf, of 34th Inf., to 2d Art.; A. W. Greely, of 24th Inf., to 2d Art.; A. G. Abbott, of 28th Inf., to 3d Art.; Charles Helner, of 2d Inf., to 3d Art.; G. D. Jennings, of 21st Inf., to 3d Art.; H. R. Anderson, of 6th Inf., to 4th Art.; George M. Harris, of 10th Inf., to 4th Art.; George E. Sage, 19th Inf., to 5th Artillery.

Artillery.
Third. The officers herein-named will report with-

out delay, by letter, to the colonels of their regi-ments, and those not now on duty will join their posts. Those who are assigned to temporary duty

will be ordered to their companies by the commanders of the departments in which they are serving, when they can be relieved without prejudice to the service. Those on signal duty will be at once relieved, and will join their companies without delay.

Personal.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington this morning.

Visiting the President's Mansion.

Commissioner Delano will return on Monday

Off for Long Branch.

The Long Branch Party.

The Virginia Senatorship.

The attempt to make Doctor Sharpe, Grant's brother-in-law, Senator from Virginia, is not likely

Commissioner Delano,

The Decision

be announced this week. Yer ger's counsel are con-

FROM NEW YORK.

tween Blake and Goodman has been received here. It took place near Port Jervis, N. Y., was stubbornly

contested throughout the twenty-three rounds, last ing one hour and forty minutes, and ended in Good-man winning. The stakes were \$250 a side.

A Vessel Scuttled on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Two of the crew of the schooner Garryowen, grounded near Cleveland on the 1st of July, are making affidavits before H. W. Hemans, British Consul, that the vessel was scuttled by the captain. As the vessel and cargo were insured, the nucler writers have been put on their marrial and the results of the investigation before

guard pending the result of the investigation before the consul.

Sad Accident. NEW YORK, July 15.—Yesterday afternoon Miss Russell attempted to rescue a baby that had fallen

in the water at Little Neck Bay, Long Island Sound, and both were drowned. An old lady, Mrs. Russell, the mother, also jumped overboard, but was rescued,

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Last Day of the Great Sengerfest.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—With to-day closes the grand Sengerfest in the amusements at Scheutzen Park. Quite a number of the members of the different singing societies are still here, but many left for their

warious homes this morning. Not a few visited Washington this forenoon, and will return this evening, joining their comrades homeward. No serious accident has occurred during the visit of the great crowd, and nothing of an unpleasant character. From the commencement on Saturday evening last until now, the Sengerfest has been a continued country food, and mousted entertainment.

Personni.

Among the passengers on the Berlin yesterday af-

ternoon, from this port for Southampton, were Henry Howard and family, of the British Legation at Wash-ington; Mr. Rainals, British Consul at this port; and Rev. Dr. Rankin, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-3 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—3 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:—
N. Y. Central R. ... 213½ Toledo and Wabash., 76½
Ph. and Rea. R. ... 94½ Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 107½ Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 87½
Che. and Pitt. R. ... 168½ Adams Express. ... 50½
Chi. and N. W. com. 81½ Wells, Fargo. ... 21½
Chi. and R. I. R. ... 117½ Tennessee 6s, New... 56
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.162½
Pacfile M. S. ... 86½
West, Union Tel. ... 87½
Market strong.

found of social and musical entertainment.

and now lies in a critical situation.

More Pugilism. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Information of the fight be-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Long Branch.

notil his return.

fident of a favorable decision

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the International Young Men's Caristian Association. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PORTLAND, Me., July 15 .- The International Young PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—The International Young Men's Christian Association Convention is largely attended to-day, some four hundred organizations being represented. The report of the Executive Committe was made this morning. Among other facts it was stated by the agent that he had travelled secon miles during the past year, and had visited 659 associations. Thirteen associations hold property valued at \$1,700,000. Conversions, \$,354: membership, 90,000. The chief object of the convention is to devise measures for more efficient labor in the future.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

future. Reforms in Harvard University.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, July 15.—Among his reforms at Harvard University President Eliot has permitted women to attend the University courses of instruction. It is probable that the whole academical course will be probable that the who thrown open to them.

Penbody Institute Dedicated. The Peabody Institute Bedicated.

The Peabody Institute, established mainly by the bounty, and named in honor of George Peabody, was dedicated yesterday in the town of Peabody. The dedicatory address was made by Rev. J. W. Fletcher. In briefly responding Mr. Peabody said he would now add \$45,000 to his original bequest to the Institute, making the total of his gift \$100,000.

First. By direction of the President, the following transfers, to fill vacancies in the infantry arm, are hereby announced:—

As Captains—Wm. L. Heldt, late of 2d Infantry, to the 3d Infantry; J. F. Kent, latefof 3d Infantry, to the 3d Infantry; J. S. Poianal, late of 5d Infantry, to the 6th Infantry; E. C. Woodruff, late of 7th Infantry, to the 12th Infantry; W. G. Rankin, late of 31st Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; A. W. Brown, late of 24th Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; G. H. Higbee, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; G. H. Higbee, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 13th Infantry; J. L. Smyth, late of 24th Infantry, to the 23d Infantry.

As First Lieutenants—R. G. Heiner, late of the 29th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry; James Kernington, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 5th Infantry; W. H. Male, late of the 36th Infantry, to the 5th Infantry; to the 10th Infantry; J. Wagner, late of the 29th Infantry, to the 12th; J. P. Story, Jr., late of 34th Infantry, to the 12th; J. P. Story, Jr., late of 3th Infantry, to the 12th; J. R. Mulliken, late of the 3dth Infantry, to the 12th; T. H. Dioble, late of the 3dth Infantry, to the 12th; T. H. Dioble, late of the 3dth Infantry, to the 13th; William Waterbury, late of the 15th Infantry, to the 13th; G. M. Bascom, late of the 17th Infantry, to the 13th; T. E. Lawson, late of the 17th Infantry, to the 13th; T. Dioble, late of the 17th Infantry, to the 13th; T. Dunn, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 20th; W. T. Dodge, late of the 7th Infantry, to the 20th; W. T. Dodge, late of the 7th Infantry, to the 20th; W. T. Dodge, late of the 7th Infantry, to the 20th; W. T. Dodge, late of the 11th Infantry, to the 22th; P. W. Godd, late of the 5th, to the 22d; R. P. Strong, late of the 7th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 11th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 11th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 11th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 11th, to the 25th; G. M. Fleming, late of the 25th, to the 25th, vice Grimes, relieved at his own reque The Weather in the Mountains. CRESSON SPRINGS, July 15.—Weather clear. Ther-memeter at 2 P. M., 80.

THOMAS AND SHERIDAN.

General Halleck Tells Why General Thomas was not Relieved at Nashville-Sheridan's Last Ride.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazeite. Cincinnati, July S.—As a general thing one would expect to learn of the secret acts of the War Department during the Rebellion in Washington rather than California. But the occasion of General Halleck's departure from the Pacific coast for the East has accidentally brought to light the facts connected with the order relieving General George H. Thomas, when he was at the head of his army, and before the enemy at Nashville.

enemy at Nashville.

Among a number of friends who had called in San

Among a number of friends who had called in San Francisco to say good-bye to General Halleck, he was asked concerning his part in that transaction, when he gave the following history of it:—

President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and himself all had the greatest faith in General Thomas. They were anxious to have him move, but trusted his judgment implicitly, as he was on the ground. One morning, a few days before the battle of Nashville, the President received a request from General Grant, that General Thomas should be immediately removed.

The President took the note over to Mr. Stanton, saying that it was a very had business, that he deeply regretted the step, and but for disregarding a direct request of the General-in-Chief he would not consent to it. Mr. Stanton was equally decided as to the impolicy of the step, General Halleck was called in and opposed the measure very earnestly. Finally Mr. Lincoln said he did not feel at liberty to interfere, but he would like to have the order show that he was not the first mover in the matter. General Halleck then drew an order covering the case though not placing the entire responsibility mon The President took the note over to Mr. Stanton, though not placing the entire responsibility upon

General Grant. Upon seeing this Mr. Stanton directed is to be changed, to read so as to show that it was done by the special request of the General-in-Chief, and neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Stanton were willing to go before the country on anything less than that, General Halleck felt that a great military mistake and outrage was being committed, and that, in some way, it should be prevented.

way, it should be prevented.

The conference over the matter was a long and earnest one. At length General Halleck asked Mr. Stanton if he would report him for disobedience of orders if he should delay the publication of this particular one for a few days. Mr. Stanton said he would not. General Halleck pocketed the order. A few days after, General Thomas had completed his preparations, moved upon the Rebels, and defeated them disastrously. As it is well known, the order, so much talked of since, was never issued.

It has been the received opinion that General Logan.

much talked of since, was never issued.

It has been the received opinion that General Logan was the officer designated by General Grant to supersede General Thomas. This it seems is a mistake. According to General Halleck, the request of General Grant also specified General Schofield as the successor, and the order as finally written did designate him for the place. The name of General Logan did not at any time come up in connection with the change, either on the part of Grant or of the authorities in Washington, nor was General Schofield aware of the request made by Grant. General Thomas' army of friends—larger now by many times than the great army he commanded—will read this with interest.

with interest. ANOTHER RIDE BY SHERIDAN.

A large number of the attendants at the Baltimore German Singing Festival are here to-day visiting the Executive Mansion and other places of in-Since General Sheridan rode down to Winchester, it is doubtful whether he has ridden faster than when he was driven in a special stage a few days since from Deseret, on the railroad, to Salt Lake City. With three members of his staff and Governor Camp-The President and his family leave the capital at 5 o'ck ck this afternoon for Long Branch. They will With three members of his staff and Governor Campbell of Wyoming, he had met the party of Mr. Wade and Senator Conkling, and both parties, each making a stage load, started for Salt Lake. The distance was twenty-eight miles, the day hot, the road half mountainous, half plain, all rough, and for the most part dusty. Wells, Fargo & Co. send out their stages under orders. The trips are to occupy exactly so much time. And no express train is more regular, perils of mountains and ditches, of course, excepted. Mr. Wade's party started first. The second stage was not quite ready. The orders as to time were to come with it. Meantime our driver was to push matters. He pushed them. The first three hundred yards was over a field now hard occupy the suite of rooms prepared for the occasion at Statson's, Appointment.

Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, has been appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, under the convention with Peru of December 4, 1868, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Ex-Secretary Borie, who The second stage was not quite ready. The orders as to time were to come with it. Meantime our driver was to push matters. He pushed them. The first three hundred yards was over a field now hard as stone, but once furrowed by the plow. The route, it may with propriety be said, lay directly across the waves. How that good stage rode them it is hard to relate, though it is impossible to forget. We had thus bounded over plain, had crossed mountain spurs, had swooped down to the plain again, and were half way to Sait Lake City, when Sheridan's stage came up—it would be more accurate to say, dropped down upon us. They had been delayed half the time we had been driving. They had not ridden slow. All the signs were against that. If there was any spot from the foretop of the leading horse, back over all the rest, over officers, Governor and alike, not covered with mud, it was not discernible. We met at a relay house, and fresh horses were attached. Then came the start. The time from Deseret to the city was to be three hours and a quarter. The usual time is five hours, and deemed short at that.

Off they dashed, those noted gentlemen, in mud. arrived here last evening for that purpose, will accompany the President in the steamer Tallapoosa, this evening, to Long Branch. It is understood that the President will be the guest of Mr. Borie while at to succeed. Sharpe took a deep interest in the Wells party, and thereby incurred the bitter hostility of the Walker men. Some of the Federal office-holders in Virginia are urging Sharpe for the Sentorship, because it is understood his election would please the President. The members elect of the Legislature now here say he has no chance. who has been absent for a week, will return on Monday. Several important vacancies which have occurred during his absence are all held in abeyance of Chief Justice Chase in the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Georgia case is expected to

that.

Off they dashed, those noted gentlemen, in mud, the General on top, where he could see the ground, hold his own, and watch the column, the other inside, where they sat, almost beyond recognition, awaiting a second coating. In five minutes they were moving in a whiriwind of dust, which for them was occasionally relieved by a dash of water, as they plunged through the brooks. Our party followed. We, too, were enveloped in cloud, and always when least expected there came to us, too, through least expected there came to us, too, through windows which must be open, the same splash windows which must be open, the same splash of mud and dash of water. It would be unfair to tell who oftenest bounced to the roof, or how hard our experience showed heads to be, or whose heads they were. Mr. Greeley has the copyright for all such descriptions. He would change it now, if he had been with us. Mormons stopped work in the fields to see, stopped teams in the road to look back, crowded to doors and windows, or rose up from seats under cool porches, to see what all this rush of Gentiles meant. And so Sheridan rode down to Salt Lake. It must be confessed that he came out ahead. We attributed it to fessed that he came out ahead. We attributed it to the fact that he sat on the box and directed the movements. The driver made his time, and reported at the stage office in three hours and a quarter.

Scrapings.

-Troy has co-operative laundries.
-There is an American school in Sitka.
-Illinois has a school fund of \$10,000,000.

 A new iron pleasure steam yacht is now plying on Lake Memphremagog.
 The Annapolis students have to study on Sunday the same as on other days.

—Willard's Hotel, at Washington, is to be enlarged

railway coaches and make aprons of them.

—A train is to be put on between St. Louis and New York to go through in thirty-nine hours.

In London fushionable are very much snubbed of late.



715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER! ochante and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. 1 No. 23 JOHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfml