TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GENERAL MCDOWELL will soon visit Arizona to examine the Indian affairs.

One hundred and eighty clerks in the Quartermaster-General's office have been discharged.

The cholera at Palermo still continues, though in a milder form.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans for the past twenty-four hours, numbered 37.

A DEBT has been taken between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria, in regard to the estate of Maximilian.

The report that the Spanish Government had recalled the fleet from the Pacific is positively denied.

A. A. COOPER'S cigar factory at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insured for $10,000.

HON. THOMAS N. STILLWELL, Minister to Venezuela, is in Washington to receive his instructions.

The Light House Board gives notice that the highest station at Tybee Island has been re-established, and lights will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of October 1.

GENERAL THOMAS arrived at Nashville on Wednesday night, and yesterday had a conference with the city and State authorities. His course will be decided upon to-day.

It is pretty generally believed in Washington that the President will grant Fitz John Porter's application to have his case reopened, and refuse that of General Sickles for a court of inquiry.

FRAZER, TURNBULL & Co. have settled with the Government, and the parties, with their counsel, left for home yesterday. The terms of settlement are kept private for the present.

JUDGES Walker, Warner and Harris, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, have written letters favoring reconstruction under the military acts, on the ground of necessity.

COMPLETE returns from all the counties in California show a total vote of 79,633 for Haight to 49,856, and Gorham 49,252, and Fay 2,605. Haight's vote over that of Gorham is 5,011.

A MEETING of merchants of San Francisco has been called to make arrangements to put regular steamers on the Colorado river, to run as high as Colleville, six hundred miles above the mouth.

Owners for the purchase of wheat for the Spanish markets are now being sent to the United States. By a royal order wheat will be admitted into Spain until December 31st.

GOV. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, delivered his message to the Legislature on the 9th inst. It is mostly occupied with the discussion of the Indian troubles. The public indebtedness of the territory is $88,553 in currency.

THE Montgomery (Alabama) *Sentinel*, of the 22d, says that an attempt was made on the night previous, at Union Springs, Bullock county, to assassinate John C. Keller, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee.

THE officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Richmond (Va.) district have been directed to turn over to the civil authorities all negro paupers over to the same, who have been residing here since January 1, 1864.

A FIRE at Copperopolis, Cal., on Wednesday night destroyed all the principal buildings on the north side of Union street, including printing, express, and saloon offices. One man is reported to have been burned to death in a hotel.

CLARENCE KING, with a United States Geological exploring party to survey the interior of the country along the line of the Pacific railroad, are now examining the Humboldt mountains, in Nevada, accompanied by an escort for protection against the Indians.

THE steamer John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco for Sitka, on Wednesday, with two companies of troops, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. The agent of the San Francisco company, which succeeds to the property of the Russian Fur Company, was also a passenger.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has approved of the recommendation of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of Philadelphia for the appointment of John Kline, Jesse Johnson, James H. Ennis, Stephen D. Franklin and James T. Bingham, as additional Inspectors of Revenue.

SECRETARY WELLES has instructed Commodore Selfridge to resist with force any attempt which may be made to arrest him, and not to leave the navy yard without a guard or marines to protect him against arrest by the officers of the Court.

An abortive attempt has been made in Florence to renew the disturbances which occurred on the news of Garibaldi's arrest. The Government called out the National Guard and checked the outbreaks. Several men have been arrested for participation in the recent disorders. The city is now quiet and Italy is tranquil.

A severe trial of the Rodman gun was made at Shoeburyness yesterday. The gun was loaded with 100 pounds of American service powder and its projectile passed entirely through an inch inch plated target at a distance of 1,760 yards. The target has been used for a long time for experiments, and has stood some of the severest tests.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

A WEEDY ORGANIZATION.—The soldiers who performed active and patriotic service in the Union armies during the late rebellion, belonging to Camden companies and regiments, formed an association a year or eighteen months ago, for the purpose of mutual improvement. The organization, at the present time, numbers a large membership. They have performed in a political manner so valiant service for the cause of the Union as they did in the battle-fields in armed fye. The soldiers are now preparing for another campaign, a contest in which a vital principle is involved, the triumph of which must and renewed hatre to the victorious soldiery by their arms. The political contest soon to be inaugurated in New Jersey is to be fought upon a broader and more patriotic principle, one involving to a considerable extent the right of universal manhood suffrage. For this conflict this new organization is again preparing with renewed zeal and energy. They did efficient service last year and will again in the present. But, aside from their political predilections, they are likely to make arrangements to advance their own individual improvement. Efforts are being made to procure a library of valuable books and place them in a room, which will be accessible to all members, which will be opened at an early date, during the evening, and when not otherwise not engaged, winter nights, and when other duties do not intervene. This is an organization worthy of encouragement.

INCREASED FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—For some time past William B. Tatem, Internal Revenue Collector of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, has had his attention directed to parties suspected of attempting to defraud the government by illegal transactions. But a few days since a decoy was made upon a suspicious looking vessel lying near the Delaware river, and on examination it was found to be fitted up with all the requisite machinery, for carrying on the business of distilling, to a limited extent. The parties engaged were arrested, held to answer, and the extemporized manufactory seized. There was quite a large quantity of material on hand, which it was deemed advisable to destroy. While this was being prosecuted, the boat took fire and was nearly destroyed.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—A few influential and prominent citizens of Camden, feeling the great necessity for such an enterprise, are taking initiatory steps towards inaugurating a night school. With a view to purchase the manifold advantages to those girls and boys who are, by their being obliged to work during the day, deprived of the benefits of the public or other schools. A committee has been recently created by the Board of Education, and receive other encouragement from the public.

NEW MANUFACTORIES.—It is said that parties are negotiating for the sites on Cooper's creek for the purpose of erecting, at no distant day, several new manufacturing establishments. The stores of this county, in the very eligible locations for such manufactories, and in a few years will be lined with them.

SHOOT JUDGES.—Yesterday, a shoot loaded with wood went ashore on the sand bar in front of Atlantic City. The Captain was trying to get into the inlet, but made a miscalculation. It is thought it will prove a total loss.

THE PAPAL ARMY.—An Italian journal says that there are 36 officers in the Papal army—410 Italian, 186 French, 49 Swiss, 37 German, 3 English, 4 Irish, 2 Dutch, 2 Spanish and 7 Polish. There are 8 generals. The entire army amounts to 12,000 men.

EGYPT.

The Slave Trade on the Two Niles.

A correspondent from Alexandria sends the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: The Viceroy, by his answer to the anti-slavery deputation in Paris, has broken into a nice hornet's nest. It appears that Lord Stanley, consequent on the assertion that Europeans were the real slave-dealers in the Soudan, had at last seen that there was but little slavery in Egypt, and also on account of the Viceroy's allusion to the advantages which had resulted to his government in its endeavors to suppress slave traffic on the White Nile by the vessel of the British Consul, Petherick, from Khartoum, directed the' Consul-General here to make inquiries and to report on the subject. The result has been, I understand, to show that not only is slave-trading pursued on the White and Blue Niles for and on account of the Viceroy and his Government, but an active trade is going on at Cairo, where the number of slaves for sale, white and black, has been estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000. The sales are conducted in well-known localities by men licensed by the Government and acting under a sheikh appointed by the Government, with, there can scarcely be a doubt, the approval of the Viceroy. The Government now and then makes seizures of slaves entering the town, in default of the proper *Satisfactory*, but what does it do with them? It sends for the said sheikh and tells him to put out the seized slaves to Pashas and others, not in the name of slaves, but of servants entirely at their disposal. Of course, there is "a consideration." The prices in such cases vary, I am told, from 2,000 to 8,000 piasters, and the money goes into the treasury. The allusion to Petherick was this: The Government actually had no slave-trading. When he came to Cairo in July, 1864, he was requested to remain, and the Government was called upon to make whatever charges it had against him in writing. Moosa Pasha, the then Governor of the Soudan, and who had been Petherick's original accuser, had then just reached Cairo from Khartoum. Within two days of Petherick's arrival Moosa Pasha was despatched to return to Khartoum. The Government would make no statement whatever in writing, and after waiting six weeks Petherick was allowed to depart. A like charge was made against an Austrian subject. Some Jesuits were seized with slaves near Cairo. They alleged that they were bringing the slaves for the Austrian subject mentioned. It turned out that he had been in the habit of supplying these Jesuits with Manchester goods on the faith of land, to be paid on their return journey—a common custom here but the Jesuits relied on selling the slaves for paying him, and thought to save the "cinatch" by taking them the constructive property of the Austrian subject in question. While on this subject I may tell you of a report which prevailed the other day at Khartoum, that determined to ascertain this fact, disguised himself as a Mughraby Arab, and went to the fair at Tanta in search of slaves. He succeeded in seeing the entire stock, and subsequently called upon the Mudir, and insisted on their liberation. The Mudir said soge fine things on the occasion, and the Zabit of Tanta was dismissed for his negligence in not having prevented the channing discovery. The slaves were then liberated, however, clothed and presented a certain influential official with a good purse, and it is said, two white girls and seven or eight Habbashiehs.

They travestie justice in many portions of England, but nowhere more thoroughly than in Kent. It is difficult to obtain a fair jury in the quaint little old town of Sandwich, a place that once was the chief shipping port of England, but now far inland, and in whose chief streets the grass literally grows. It happens that there is a compact among the citizens liable to be selected as jurors to render as comical verdicts as possible. A sailor was tried for stealing a jacket, and the jury found him "not guilty, but recommended him to mercy." In the next case, that of an old woman accused of stealing coats, a similar verdict was rendered with the addition of a hope "that she would not do so any more. Neither of these are new, but will bear repetition. The best joke was the following: A Coroner's jury, inquiring into the death of a person who been trespassing on the railway, in spite of the solemnity of the occasion, returned a verdict of "served him right," and the Coroner intimating that he could not receive such a verdict, they retired again, and after a long deliberation, returned another of "manslaughter against the engine! Even this has a smack of American origin about it, but they are all recorded as having actually occurred.

A BRILLIANT CAPTURE.—A branch railroad was built not very long since through a part of the Madras Presidency, noted for the cruelty of the inhabitants. True to their reputation these thieves planned together to go through the new road. But, as soon as the road was opened blocked the track in convenient place with tree trunks. The engineer was thrown off the track and killed, and stopped the train within two feet of the trunks. The Hindoos swarmed out of the carriages and began to make free with the movable property. While they were thus busying themselves the engineer revived, his engine and put on all possible speed. Some of the robbers jumped in and were killed; the rest were soon snug in jail.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—An English letter-writer at Berlin sketches the personal appearance of the king of Sweden, as follows: "The King of Sweden is a man of imposing presence. His stature even exceeds that of the William. His physiognomy resembles rather that of a Southern Frenchman than that of a native of Northern Europe. A long full black beard surrounds an oval face of handsome and expressive features and dark complexion. The eagle nose and vivacious eye impart to the countenance an expression fully corresponding to the character, which is said to revolve aspiring and ambitious schemes. His short hair is here and there streaked with gray."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT.—*A Midsummer Night's Dream* is still on the stage at this theatre, but will be withdrawn at the end of this week. Mr. Wallack's "farewell address" is announced as in rehearsal. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

THE CHESTNUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear for the last time in this city, this week, in the drama of *The Irish Lion*, from the play of M. Anne Bernard Fitzgerald. Mr. Florence as Bob Macshane, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and as Micky Free, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Mrs. Florence as Mary Macshane, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Florence's benefit takes place on the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening. There will be a matinee commencing at 2 o'clock.

THE ARCH.—Mr. E. Eddy will have a benefit this evening in the *Easy Policy of Paris* and the comedy of *Rothenburg and Fredersdorf*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Black Crook will be performed this evening with all the brilliant accessories of scenery, costume, transformations and fairies. It is announced that General Sheridan will visit the Academy during the evening. Mlle. Zelda will be with us to-morrow afternoon.

THE AMERICAN.—A Japanese entertainment will be given by the combination troupe this evening. There will be a matinee commencing at 2 o'clock.

THE PAPAL ARMY.—An Italian journal says that there are 36 officers in the Papal army—410 Italian, 186 French, 49 Swiss, 37 German, 3 English, 4 Irish, 2 Dutch, 2 Spanish and 7 Polish. There are 8 generals. The entire army amounts to 12,000 men.

THE BOWER.—Bellissima's Italian Opera Troupe, Rocky Mountains is drawing crowded houses at Assembly Building every evening. Every one should see the splendid pictures displayed and hear the lectures. Mr. Engelmann treats the subject with a master's hand and renders it exceedingly attractive and interesting.

MISS MCCLASKEY'S CONCERT.—We would again remind our readers of the musical entertainment provided at Musical Fund Hall this evening. Miss McClaskey—"El Mosca" is a novelty to concert goers and her singing of the "storm" is most impressive and

BUTTS.—The Signor gives a performance at Assembly Building this evening.

INSURANCE.

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NEW OFFICE,

639 N. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh sts.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

$350,000.

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Of property in the last 14 years, and paid MORE THAN $600,000 in losses by fire.

It has nearly doubled its capital in little period. It has never balanced. Every combination of indemnities to insure property is offered.

Like Aetna in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, Aetna on issues indemnified to join city organization for establishing authentic rates and rules.

We have our own tariff of premiums and are not under the control of any other company from the experience of others.

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TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN HEALTH PRESERVATIVES.

HOPE'S SALT LYSTERS BY REVENUE, Nos. 1 Pine, 2 Cedar, 3 Spruce, Fifth to Delaware.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry as to the action taken by the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, at our meeting of 26th, which was submitted to you, I beg to inform you that the following resolution was passed, viz.: "Resolved, that the Committee of Three be requested to have return, with directions to report upon it, took the matter into careful consideration, and, on the 26th inst., a subject was duly presented and presented a report thereon, of which the following is a copy:

"The letter and the following report are signed by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. John H. Grinnell.

"REPORT TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF NEW YORK.

"The Committee have accompanied to what they consider the Sanitary Report of Dr. Hopkins, and have also to report that they have carefully considered the subject, and have made a thorough examination of the Salt Lysters, and have found the Lysters to be of HIGH ORDER OF PREPARATION, and they have no hesitation in recommending the use of them to the public as an HIGH-OF-