IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA- | s few years, how often the pallid five, the lack-justre eye, and emaclated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It seen becomes evident to the observer that some depressmg influence is checking the development of the body. If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress and the ball-room, with the body balf clothed, the

mind eagerly intent on pleasure When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolute y forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and ody reeking with excessive dansing, produce their gitimate effect, and the unfortunate temale, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of she beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to weman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health-is looked for in vain. Con-

A'as! increase of appet'te has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole econemy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most paintal to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so argely affect the lite health, and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently affect, more or less directly the welfare of the entire numan family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

#### Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES. AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

Attended with the rollowing symptoms:-Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Dimculty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves. Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Diyness of the Skin. Paulid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequenty Black Spots flying before the Eves, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Largestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medicine invariably removes-soon follow Loss of Power, ratuity and Epileptic Firs, in one of which the patient

During the Superin endence of Dr Wilson, at the Bleemingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those directul diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asyiums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitu'e-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

'With word measures wan Despair Lew su en sounds his gile beguied." While we regret the existence of the above discuses and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gut of chem stry for the removal of the consequences-HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

#### EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IV. It is an anchor of ope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non Retention or Incontinense of Ur.ne Irritation, Infla n-mation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys,

Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Disgases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings. BELMBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUJHU,

In affections occular to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dis inntion, improdencies, or in the Decline or Change of Late. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH Will radi ally exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urmary Organs arising from habits of distriction at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, c inplets, y superseding those uncleases and dangerous remedies, Copalha and Mercury in caring those un-picasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES. DEF HELMBOLO'S PLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or emale rom whatever cause originating, and no mate of how long standing. I be peasant in tasts and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above cisease it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness and that of posterity. Cur flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIAAP, PLEASE NOTICE! We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Bucha, Cabebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great circ, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prebared in vscuo by H. T. HELABOLD Druggist and Chêmist of Sixteen years' experience in the lity of Philadelphia [Dr. Kerska is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

deiphia. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir: In regard to the openion asked me as to my opinion about Buchs I Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Siz:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchs I would say that I have used and soid the article in various for ms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or production of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. Tou are aware, as well as myse f that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kinneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

repu atten 1: has acquired, in my judgment, is warraned by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Bickin—the powdered leaves the simple decocion tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought I think, to give me the right to indge of Ha-merits and without projudice or particulty I give cours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it, and seen cared with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectually yours, etc.

GEORGE H. K.E. VAER M. D..

No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg Pa.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED. One bottle equivalent in strength to one gation of the Syrup or Decoction. It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, ex

pelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION! These articles being of such strength, the dose is execedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Santary Institution

throughout the land. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL

WAREHOUSE,

No. 504 BROADWAY, New York; AND HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.

No 104 S TENTH Street, below Ches jut, Phi adelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## THIRD EDITION

# EUROPE.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" AT NEW YORK.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

War Between Austria, Italy, and Prussia Inevitable.

#### THE PEACE NECOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Failure of the Conference Scheme.

#### A DECLARATION OF WAR HOURLY EXPECTED.

Extraordinary Demands of Austria.

#### FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

More Failures Reported.

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

NEW YORK, June 16,-The steamship City of Paris

has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. It is fully confirmed that the proposed conference has been abandoned, owing to the demands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France, and Russia as tantamount to a refusal. All negotiations have been broken off by neutrals, and it remains for the armed powers to negociate am ng themselves or commence war. The hopes of peace have almost

The latest London Times says that daily, almost hourly, the chances of peace fade away. It believes that the first events will occur in the Else Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be the attempt to possess itse f of Silesia.

The Daily News says, appearances indicate that a declaration of war, or a manifesto equivalent to it, will proceed from Prussia. The Prussian Government had issued a circular note to the neutral powers, charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties, by referring the Holstein question to the

Prussia has also sent a protest to Austria declaring that the measures announced by Austria in the Diet violates the treaty of Gastetu, causes a suspension of the Duchies, and restores the two powers to the positious accorded by the Treaty of Vien na An Austrian circular declares that Austria will observe the trastem Convention until the defi-nite settlement of the question of the Duchies is effect d. Her only object in referring the matter to he Diet was to effect such a settlement.

tie's amendment in favor of postponement was withdrawn and the bill was ultimately referred to the committee without a division. An impression was about that the measure would be withdrawn, but the Government gave no indica-

Spain increases her army to 85,000 men.
The London Times says Stiesia would almost seem to be the prize of the conqueror in the coming campaign. Here Pru sia must defend herse i, for there is no one to help her. The only aid must come from huss a, and the Czar is now quife indispose i to take up arms on her behali. If Prussia seizes Holstein it is therefore, not unlikely that Austria will at one

cross the frontier. AUSTRIA. An imperial decree suspends the laws for the pro-tection of personal liberty in Veneza and other southern parts of Europe. Authority to do likewise, and establish military courts, is given to the Genera

mmanding the Army of the North. The Austrian a my is now 800,000 strong, of whom 600,000 will comprise the army of operations—350,000 against Prussia and 250,000 against Italy...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times says that the critical relations on the continent have saved the British Ministry.
Peto, Betts & Co, were to resume business in

Bombay advices to May 18 state that serious disasters were anticopated from the state of the cot-ton market, and a lew great firms were expected to suffer very severely. Haif a million bales have been shipped since the last of January, and the ship pers would have to sustain a loss of from ad @5d. In the London Money Market there is some ex-

The Prussan army consists of 452 battations of infantry, 320 squadrons of cavalry, 1986 field pieces, etc., the largest that Prussa ever set atoot. The Italiau volunteers number 95,000.

The typhus lever is said to have broken out in the Ita an army at the frontier Troops are being forwarded daily, and headquarters are swarming with troops.

The Empe. or of Austria was expected at Prague, should the war break eur.

Advices from Berlin state that Bismark would

accompany the King as soon as he proceeds to head

quarters.

The Royal body-guard left Potsdam on the 5th.

The Italian Government is said to be engaging
London steamers to carry troops.

The Austrian commander has convoked the estates
of Holstein for the 11th of June, by order of the

Emperor.

The Saxon Chamber of D puties had voted the credit required by the Government, and approved the projected armaments.

THE LATEST. LONDON, June 6.—Consols for money, 85 (286) United States Five-twenties, 64 (264); Illinois Cen-

trai 75@754.
The firm of Afra & Wostermann's has suspended; the liabilities are neavy and widespread. The Directors do not doubt that all will be paid in full, and only an inconsiderable portion of the paid-up capital lost. The event caused considerable commercial, de-

pression, although not unexpected

The crusts on the Continent continues, and war was
apparently inevitable.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The steamer Bromen has arrived. The sales of corton to-day were 4000 bales, at a decline of jd. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 18jd. The sales to speculators were 1000

Breadstuffs inactive. Breadstuffs inactive.
Provisions inactive and downward.
The Paris Bourse is very flat; Rentes, 62.
Arrived, from Philadelphia, ships Elvira Owen, at
Antwerp, and Magician at Flushing.
BERLIN, June 6.—Prince Frede ick Charles will
leave for the headquariers of the Prussian army in
Silesia to-morrow evening. His staff leaves for the
same point to day. same point to day

Florance, June 6.—Great agitation prevails in Venice, owing to the forced loan and refusal municipality to co-operate in collecting it.

Large numbers had described the city in consequence of the new conscription.

The authori'es have made arrangements to carry away the funds and valuables of the Basilica of

St Marks. Panis, June 6.-The Moniteur du Soir states that PARIS, June 6.—The Monitour du Soir states that reservation of Austra to her acceptance of the Conference prevented any thorough examination of the Austro Italian difference and adds that Engawd and Russia considered that under these circumstances the deliberations of the Conference would have no real utility
The Government of the Emperor could not but
share this opinion and reinquish for the present
the hope it en'erta' nedfrom the immediate assembling

of the plenipotentia les
Paris, June 8 8-30 P. M — The Bourse is firm;
Rentes closed at 62 .75c.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of three cays amount to 35 000 bales. The market opened buoyant, with an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, but closed heavy, with the improvement more than lost. The sales to specu ators and exporters amount to 5000 bales.

STATE OF IRADE.—The Manchester markets are one of but should

quet, but steady.

Liverpool. Breadstupps Market. — Breadsteffs are firmer except mixed Corn, which is quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, spence & co., report Flour firm and holders demand an advance. Wheat stea y. firm and holders demand an advance. Wheat stea v. Corn has a dewaward engency, and prices 2d. lower; sales at 29s 3d @29s 6d for mixed
Liverpool I rovisions Market.—Provisions are dul. Beef dul; prices easier. Pork inactive but seady. Bacon firmer. Butter quiet but steady. Lard rominal. Tallow quiet but steady. Lard rominal. Tallow quiet but steady. Rice, no sales Lins ed Oil quiet. Bacon dull. Spirits of Turpentine flat and nominal.

London Markets—Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Tea easier. Rice firm. Tallow dull a 42s

London Soner Markett.—Consols 851@851; Five-Twenties 64; Illinois Centra, 7s1@752; Erie Railroad, 404@41;

### MEXICO.

The News of Santa Anna's Movements Received at the Capital-Great Excitement Among Liberals and Imperialists -Maximilian Badly Scared-French War Vessels Despatched from Vera Cruz to Intercept Santa Anna-The Idterview Between Mr. Seward and the General at St. Thomas-The Secretary tails Upon Santa Anna to Saye the Republic of Mexico-Deplorable Condition of the Country-Fue Drowning Max Catching at Straws-He Raises Un Sticks to Break his own "Crowa"-Impermiss Report of the Last Fight at Mazatian - Haximilian's Budget for 1866, Etc. SANTA ANNA'S VISIT TO NEW YORK -GREAT EXCITE-

MENT IN THE CAPITAL. CITY OF MEXICO, June 3,—Great excitement has been created among all classes in this city by the news received lat Vera Ciuz, from St. Thomas, of the un-xpected departure of General Santa Auna for New York. All parties seem to agree in the inference that this move is preparatory to his again taking a prominent part in the affairs of accident the imperialists, especially those hoding office under the present regime, show decided symptoms of uncasiness; they ear that the prestile of Santa Anna's name and past history may prove so strong a renforcement to the Liberal cause that Maximi in and he recognizes as a long term of the liberal cause that Maximi in and he recognizes as a long term of the liberal cause that Maximi in a long her cause that the present that the present that the present the liberal cause that Maximi in a long her cause that Maximi in the liberal cause that Maximi in the a reinforcement to be before a date that Maximilian and his meicenaries will meit away before it.

The Liberais, on the o her hand, are overjoyed, and the confidence in the approaching re-establishment of the republic which has sprung up among them since the coming evacuation of the Freach was announced, has increased tenfold. They regard the cownish of the empty as inevitable, and may the gowniali of the empire as mevitable, and may chafe a the time which must yet clapse prior to the departure of the invaders—the most caracta appear to look upon the evacuation of the French as tautamount to a removal of the one insuperable costacle to the triumph of the republican cause and the oust-ing of Max and surie; for they look upon the Aus-trians and Belgians as "hired assassins," atterly un-able to stand alone against Mexican bayone's Maximilian's project of a grand imperial Mexican na-tional guard, designed to replace the Frenca troops is reated by the Liberals with ridicule and contempt Upon Maximusan and his advisers the news Santa Anna's departure from St. Phomes seems to have created a decidedly unpleasant effect. That great alaim was caused by this move is evident from the fact that shortly after the news was re-ceived at the capital, a telegraphic despatch was received by the commandant of the French squadron

at Vera Cruz ordering certain vessels to proceed to sea at once, and cruse about for the purpose of intercepting the Georgia, and effecting, if possible, the capture of Santa Anna and his party. The ex-President was, however, too quick for them. THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF SANTA ANNA'S VISIT TO

THE UNITED STATES. It is generally believed here that Santa Anna's sudden departure from his splenaid estate at St. Thomas for New York is traceable to certain loud thats thrown out by Secretary Seward during his visit to Sama Anna at St. Thomas. Parties reputed 'posted' assert that during the interview between the two statesmen Mr Seward expressed the option to Santa Anna that the republican cause in Mexico

to Sapta Anna that the republican cause in Mexico was going to ruin for lack of a man of distinction and ability to take the head of affairs, and that he to d the General plainly that he (Santa Anna) was the only man capable of controlling and harmonizing the various Leberal elements and of insuring the the success of the liberal cause.

Whereupon Santa Anna, it is believed, took the hint and proceeded to New York, making the voyage, prince like, in his own vessel. It is likewise stated that Santa Anna received assurances from the Secretary of State before seaving St. Thomas that he would receive at least induced aid from the United States Government in his attempt to restore he would receive at least indirect aid from the United States Government in his attempt to restore the republic in Rexico and drive out Maximilian and his hirelings. It remains to be seen what Santa Anna will actually do, and how far the United States Government will modify the application of the principles of neutrality with a view to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the encouragement of the Liberal cause in Mexico.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Council of Ministers has met every day for the past fortbight, and was presided over by the Emperor. Rumors of a general change of ministry gain credence. M. Salizar Illarregui, at present of the Interior Bureau, is to succeed M. Somero as Ministry of the Interior. M. Salizar Illarregui turns over the portfolio of the Interior to M. Marin.

PROM THE PACIFIC SIDE Latest advices from Alamos, Sonora, state that the people of Alamos are in a suffering condition, and that although the neighboring plantations are sadly impoverished, still they have to travel to them for subsistence of all kinds, Martinez (Liberal), when he entered Alamos, assued an order dec army traitors several persons who fied to Guaymas. He destroyed

several persons who fled to Guaymas. He destroyed their estates, and authorized all persons to kilt them, no matter where found. From the river Rosario, sinalos, to the United States frontier the whole country is in the power of the Liberals, except Mazatlan, Guaymas and Ures.

Sonora and Sinolos are now at the mercy of the Liberal commands of Corona, Martinez, Pesquera Galeia Morales, Otero, Augta Zuniga, and Aguirre No one can go out from the three last named places one league in salety. A short time since Otero with two hundred cava ry, moved to Kancho, a placesticated at two leagues from Gualmas, and carried off several individuals who were making themselves off several individuals who were making themselves obnoxious to the Liberal cause. Fistier, a French officer, hearing of this, moved to Rancho with two hindred infantry of the 62d, when Olero retired. The return of the Imperial Loxado Brisade to Topic is said to have cuabled the Liberals to come out

m ore freely.

IMPERIAL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LAST IN GAGEMENT WITH CORONA,

MAZATLAN, May 11.—To the Minister of War,
City of Mexico—Sir:—Since the Withdrawal of
General Lazodo's command nothing of particular General Lazodo's command nothing of particular impor ance has transpired except the organization of Captain Burand's French company, which has made soveral short excursions into the interior. In one of these it surprised a small detached force of the enemy, taking some horses and arms, and killing a number of their men. A terwards, on the 3d instant, a column moved from here to Falos Prietao, and thence to Urias at which latter place it halted. On the 5th it continued its march to E. Presidio, where the officer in command ascertained that Cororls had reconcentrated his forces, numbering about two thousand men. in the small roads of

about two thousand men. in the small roads of Barron, as far as Ua anso, a position which is con-sidered quite strong, owing to the topography of the

umw in the direction of the small roads, where the enemy was found in line of battle, fally prepared to fight. At 10 A. M. an engagement commenced with artillery, and was afterwards continued with small arms. It lested only three-quarters of an hour, but was nevertheless a bloody one. At the expiration of the time mentioned the enemy retreated precipitately. \* \* More than two hundred dead bodies were found on the field. We took in the engagement, two pieces of artillery, one hundred as d twenty mu-kets, and some manituons of war.

\* \* Corona, on the da the battle took piace, had by 6 P. M. retreated to Siqueros, mise leavues from the scene of the conflict in the morning. He had with him only between six and seven hundred men.

Antonio Grosso, Prefect.

RIPORTED IMPERIALIST VICTORIES. A column of French troops, two hundred strong, despatched from Durango to Fresnillo Zacateous, despatched from Durango to Fresci, lo Zacateous, is reported to have gained a considerable victory acar the latter place, taking two bleess of artillery and some arms and horses. Auza is said to have commanded the Liberais, whose strength was far inferior to that of the other side. Another framph over a Liberai di tachment is reported to mave occurred at Cohol and The Liberai chief, Ramon Sanchez Roman is reported killed, and Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena Jesus Sanchez Roman, and Prejedis Bannelos are reported wounded.

AFFAIRS AT TLACATALPAM. I scatalpam is in distress. Its cit zons are suffer-I scatalpam is in distress. Its cit zens are suffering considerably. No commerce is being carried on,
and everything in the provision line is enormously
high. At the beginning of May the Liberais made
a demonst arion in t at neighborhood against the
Imperiaists but did not gain any particular advantages by the movement. On the 9th uit, they made
another attack but were defeated. It was said that
their intention was to but its sever all bouses in the
city. On the 25th the Imperia ists sent out a reconnoutring party, eighty strong, who had a skirmish.
On the 28th there was another fight, but, taken altogether, the operations have not been extensive
el ough nor sufficiently fruitte in results to merit
further notice.

THE BUDGET The estimates put in for extenses from May 1 to December 21, 1866, are as follows:— 
 State
 \$157,572 98

 Foreign affairs and marine
 4 182,045 96

 Interior
 442 962 18

 Justic
 892 536 71

 Pub ic instruction
 273,561 35

 Commerce
 854,298 00

La Sociedad says that the total expenses of the Gov rument for the year ending December 31, 1833, will reach, if not exceed, \$30,000,0.0; \$15,000.000 teing the amount necessary to cover the expenses of the interior administration, and the rest for the

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED GENERAL. General Romulo del Valle died in Mexico a short me since, aged 74 , cars. He was born in the city of Morelos, served in many campaigns, and was always a staunch Liberal. His loss is deeply deplored by his countrymen.

There have been no arrivals of Austrian troops

The French continue to accumulate coal at Vera Considerable sickness is said to exist among people,

principally forer ners, at Cord va.

Here, where there are severs of all kinds, and the hospitals are full of parients, and the private houses not very generally exempt from these, the authori-ties recently wished to quarantine a verse direc-trom New York "to prevent the introduction of

### CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

History of the Disease During the Present Season-First Results of House-to-

House Visitation. Ihrreen cases of cholera have occurred in this city since the 1st of May—all provoked by local causes—five of which proved intal. Four of these were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Of the latter number one died—a woman at No. 188 E 12abeth street—while the remaining three were in partial collapse at a late hour last evening, with very slender hope of recovery. One of them, a gentleman who had been but a short time in the city, visiting a friend in Wayerley place, near Christopher street, came down town yesterday morning after breakfast, was sezed with the disease, and taken to his room at was serzed with the disease, and taken to his room at 10 o'clock in part al collapse. Another occurred in the same street and was reported to the Santary Superintendent at 6 o'clock last evening. The tourth was discovered by the house-to-house visitors in Cherry alley yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. RISTORY OF THE DISEASE DERING THE PRESENT

At the request of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, Dr Harris prepared the following sketch of the victims, the places in wrice the disease has occurred and their sanitary managument during the present season, as recorded in the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics. The record Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics. The record of special inquiry into the history of the fatal cases of ciarrheal disease in the city commenced on the 19th of April, and has extended to thirty-six localities and families, and to the history of thirty-four deaths. The course of the cholera poison has been as follows, as reported by Dr. Harris:

May 1, at 10 A. M., at corner of Ninety-third street and third syenue, Mrs. Jonkins died.

May 2 at 9 A. M., in No 115 Mulberry street, Mrs. Cooley was found sice with cholera. This case re-

Cooley was found sick with choiera. This case re-cived constant medical car... June 4, at 9 A. M., No. 303 Broome street, Mr. Frazier died. Mr. Frazier was in teetle health and susceptible to the poison of cholera. The diarrica stage received no care. June 7, at 2 a. M., at No. 308 Broome stree! Mrs.

I av s died. Mrs. Davis pro a ly was killed by direct injection from the soiled clothing. She was s, ecoil. kiled.
June 9 in morning, at No 288 W. Twentieth
street, Mrs. Bell was reported sick with choiers.
Mrs Bell was several hours in partial collapse, but the vival functions were sustained, and she re-

son reported in cholera. This was a marked case, produced by local causes, but piainly of the pestilential type of cholera. She recovered.

June 18, at 4 A. M., at No. 68 West Thirty-fifth street, Miss Kelly died. This woman was exposed in a region where cholera is destined to be epidemic in at the strength. if not searched.

June 13, at 8 P. M. at No 57 Cherry street, Patrick Shea died. Mr. Shea's death was caused so ely

by choicia.

June 14, at 3 P. M., at No. 33 Cherry street, a woman in partial collapse. This case was in the cintre of Gotham court, and out a stone's throw from the last.

June 15, 10 A. M , at No. 157 Waverley place. gent'eman in partial collapse. He went to his bus-ness down town on the morning of the 15 h

June 15 at 16 A. M. in Cherry alley, a woman in partial cellapse 4 his woman, like the second care above, was discovered by the house-to-house y sitors. June 15, at 10 A. M., at No. 138 Elizabeth street,

At the same time and place a sudden colla se followed a common bowel complaint in a portly Besides these cases, we might report to you the very strongly sus, ected character of some of the diarrhead disease, and deaths, which we have pre-terred not to consider as primarily de, endeut upon

the cholera poson.

Gentlemen, we must spe k of and treat cholera as a poison. It attacks the vital functions as a poison. It attacks the vital functions as a poison. It attacks the vital functions as a poison. It arreats the circulation, interrupts the respiratory processes, dams up all exceptions by the great emunctories of the liver and fidners, decomposes the blood, and kills as a virulent poison will.

That cholera is an injectious poison every one of your medical officers ought to believe. That this injection may be convoled and des royed by our medical officers ought to be one of the convolety and the sense, if means are well chosen and promptly ap-

your medical officers ought to believe. The this infection may be controlled and des royed by our agency, if means are well chosen and promotiy anopined, I believe so tuity that I would as soon see the terch applied to a thousand mansions in our city as to heatate to assume what we know. The rice water or alcuminous water of cholera patients have the property of creating, very soon after being you ded and exposed to the atmosphere. In every instance I rejoice to say, you, the Superintendent, and the President of the Board, have brompt y indorsed this view of the danger and the duty, and in every instance, I believe, every precaution has been used that science, experience, and exact knowledge could suggest. That there are other and widely dide ent diffused factors of an epidemic of cholera to be feared, we very well know, but with profound reverence we can learlessly assert that all such factors of cholers which human agency can control are actually control ed by the Board of Health and the inhabitants of the city. In dealing with these controllable poisons that makelup the epidemic causes of cholera there is greater demand for vigilance than in the management and control of nitro-glycerine or the most subtle chemicals. Instant cleaning and absolute disinfection

must be enforced wherever the germs of cholera seek a footbold, or we may re-mad the so emin larce that was witnessed in Paris last autium, when the French Government with he direm the public the information and the warn in that were required to save the 8000 lives which were secreficed to he epidemic in minety days. We'll did the chief medical officer of registration in England say, in a no e to me at that time, "They (the Parisans) do not see as we do that an accurate knowledge of facts, far from territying, reassures and braces up the nerves of our people." Let the inhabitants of New York know what exists, what is needed, what he sources of danger, and what are the best means of sanitary protection, and there will be no pestilence. This statement is due to ourselves when ignorant men and theorisis may brand us as a armists, or may exclaim that we fight against Providence. That the cholera poison is in this city we know, and that it has thus far struck down its victims in accordance with the principle that removable causes have localized it or excited it into intal layer occurred. Could we read a more important leason?

PIRST RESULTS OF HOUSE-TO HOUSE VISITATION.

Pinest results of house, to house visitation.

Dr. Harris presented the following report of the resu ts of house to-house visitation in the Fourth Wand, on the 14th inst., showing two cases of choleia and eighteen other cases of diarrhical disease, all of which were treated by physicians under the employ of the Board of Health.

In the bock bounded by Cherry, Roosevelt, Water, and Diver streets the visitors found 167 families, comprising 810 persons. The disease was dyscutery; one case at No. 29 Cherry street; the patient is a sailor, twenty-flur years of ace; the strick began at sea and had been three weeks in progress. At No. 304 water street, child five years of age sick with diarrhous, one day in progress. At No. 38 Cherry street, could two years of age sick with diarrhous, one week in progress. At No. 38 Cherry street, woman fifty-six years of age, three days sick with diarrhous of the diarrhous.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Pearl, Oak, and Roosevelt streets, are 468 families, comprising 2310 bersons. Two cases of cholera moreus were found; one, of a woman 19 years of age, who had been sick three days at No. 382 Pearl street; the o'her of a woman aged 46 years, who had been sick three days at No. 382 Pearl street; the o'her of a woman aged 46 years, who had been sick three days at No. 382 Pearl street; the o'her of a woman aged 46 years, who had been sick to the other of the street of the other of a woman aged 46 years, who had been sick to the other of the other of

bersons. Two cases of cholera moreus were found; one, of a woman 19 years of age, who had been sick three days at No 362 Pearl street; the other of a woman seed 40 years, who had been sick one day at No 36 Cherry street. Of diarrbosa there were four cases; one, of a man 21 years of age, sick two weeks at No 76 Oak street; second, a woman aged 40 years, 12 hours sick at No. 36 Cherry street; third, a man aged 35 years, had been sick 12 hours at No. 9 Oak street; fourth a child two years of age, 10 days sick at No. 22 Cherry street.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Roosevelt, Water streets and James slip live 152 families. A man aged 26 years had been eight hours sick of cholera morbus at No. 57 Cherry street.

In the block bounded by New Chambers, Cherry, and Roosevelt streets are 122 families. A woman aged 38 years had been three weeks sick of dysentery at No. 66 Cherry street. A man aged 47 years had been two weeks sick of dysentery, at No. 62 Cherry street.

A man aged 47 years had been two weeks sick of dysentery, at No. 64 Cherry street.

In the block bounded ov Cherry, Oliver, Water, and Roog evelt streets are 166 families. A child two years of age had been four days sick of cholera infantum at No. 93 O'lver street. A child aged four years had been one week sick of cholera infantum at No. 372 Water street. A child aged four years had been sick two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street. A child aged four years had been sick two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street. A child aged four years had been sick two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street. A child aged four years had been sick two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street. A child aged three years had been two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street. A child aged three years had been two days of cholera infantum at No. 388 Water street.

Water street A child aged three years had been two days sick of diarrhea from teething at No. 99 In the book bounded by Water, Front, James,

and Roosevelt streets are 100 families, and therein but one care was found. It was that of a woman aged fort years, sick one day of vomiting at No. 245 Water street

The totals are 1115 tamilles, estimated at 45 persons to a jamily, making 4907 persons.—New York

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

the Presbyterian Loyalty Troubles-PECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, June 16 .- Rev. J. A. Lefebyre, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Franklin street, ad. dressed his congregation last night a /a Bullock, and sunounced his intention of withdrawing from the Old School General Assembly and the congregation consequent upon Northern dogmas of loyalty issued by that body. His congregation goes through the formula of vot ng to sustain him next Wednesday about one-fourth of the congregation protested. The contagion, however, is likely to spread until most of

right to Church property is likely to be tested in our

the Old School congregations withdraw. The move-

ment causes much excitement. The question of the

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 .- The Cham'er of Cummerce has published the proceedings of a speecial meeting, recommending Congress to pass an act to relieve the steam line to Japan and China from the necessity of stopping at Honolulu, as five days would be lost in each passage, or ten days in the round trip. They also suggest the passage of a bill to a uthorize a line of mail steamers between the Sand

wich Islands and San Francisco. Nearly all the Russian telegraph fleet have gone North. Reports from crops in the field are highly encouraging Reports from San Joaquin county and other parts of the State indicate heavy crops, the late rains having done no damage. The steamer Moses Taylor sailed to day for san Juan del bus. Mining shares are unchanged.

### From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16 .- Tae Masonic Temple at the corner of Third and Walnut streets was damaged by fire yesterday, to the extent of \$15,000. The loss

s covered by insurance. Walter B. Watson, the murderer of Capt. Menter was tried at Newport, Ky., yesterday, and found

Mortimer Gibbony, one of the murderers of Abrahem Durns, was hung at Parkersburg, West Vir-

Death of the Mother of Senator Sumuer. Bosron, June 16 .- The mother of Senator Sumner. i Massachusetts, died yesterday, aged about eignty-

NEW YORK, June 16 .- The steamers Ville de Paris Etna, Alemannia, and Hibernia sailed for Europe this morning, taking \$2 087 000 in gold.

Arrival of the "Borussia." NEW YORK, June 16 -The steamer Borussia has arrived from Hamburg. Her advices are anticipated

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, The Stock Market opened very dull and usent ed this morning, Ra lroad shares continue the most

active on the list. Catawissa preterred sold at 251, a decline of 12 Pennsylvania Ratiroad at 541, no change; Norristown at 55 no change; and Phila delph a and Eric at 31}, a decline of f on the closing price last evening; 129] was bid for Camden and amboy; 54; for Reading: 56 for Minebill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; and 43 for Northern Central, Government bonds are firmty held 5-20; so d at

preferred do.; 56; for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 52 tor Delaware Division; and 691 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares continue in rood demand, but we hear of no sa'es. 223 was bid for North America 141 for Philadelphia; 123; for Farm re' and Mecha nics'; 58 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30) for Mechanics'; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Guard; 80 for Western; and 64 for City.

Gold has advanced 10 per cept, on the closing price last evening, owing to the late warlike news from Europe-opening at 1544; advanced and sold at 157; at 11 o'clock; 158; at 12 M.; and 158 at

TREASURY TRANSFER ORDERS-FRACTIONAL CURBENCY.—The following circular has just been

promulgated:-

TREASURY TRANSFER ORDERS—FRACTIONAL CURBENCY.—The Iollowing circular has just been promulgated:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TREASURES'S OFFICE June 10, 1860.—The circulars of March 15 and June 2, 1864 issued from this office, having bus in some respects mismoderstood by the depositories, and 19 agents of the substitute of the payment of transfer orders.—

Prims of the substitute of the payment of transfer orders.—Prins slep paid in the end of the payment of transfer orders in the payment of transfer orders in the conditions stated below: third, partly in United States notes or the national banks, or bulk; record, who is in drait on the conditions stated below: third, partly in United States notes or the national banks, or bulk; record, who is more of the conditions stated below: third, partly in United States notes or the national banks and notes shall be by the depository put up securely in pack-ges and sealed with the seal of the institution, so that such packages may remain finate, with the amount to drait contained distinctly marked thereon, which sackages ball be addressed it reasurer or fulled States. Deposl or, to whom the stransfer order shall have been directed to be made, and delivered to the Adam Express Company or its agent, taking receipt there'or Such packages shall contain none other than Hisled States, notes or the notes of national banks. When a depository prefers to make payment of the pace where the delivery is to be made, the agent of the place where the delivery is to be made, for the substitution of the pace where the delivery is to be made, for a grant of the pace where the delivery is to be made, for the amount delived to be paid in the manner giving a conditional bank depository or the manner giving a conditional collected, such drasts are not to be put in any package or envelope but must be delivered open directly to the Express Company, so as to be receipted for such and of pository or the United States other than a national bank depository or the business of the manner of the transfer ord connections with the Adams Express Company. Retarns will be mode for the value of remittances as soon as the notes can be counted at the Freasnry, either by check on New 1 ork, Boston, or Philadelphia, or in new notes sent by express free of charge as the party remitting may elect. Packages addressed to the Ireasury Department, or any bureau thereof, and forwarded by express the expense of transmitting which is properly chargeable to be Department in addition to being secure y put up and sealed with the seal of the institution or party forwarding the same, should have distinctly stated upon the outside the amount contained therein and the description of securities, and should also be endorsed from Treasury account. Money or other valuables should not be enclosed in transcripts of account or in any report sent to this office, but should be put up in a package by itse f and transmitted separately, accompanied by full directions as to its disposal. This office should be notified by mail on the same day that any remittance is made to it, either by express or mail.

Treasurer United States. Treasurer United

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

FIRST BOARD

54000 U S 5-20s.62...1024 69 sh-Ridge av..... 14

81000 U S 10-40s c up 962 100 sh Ca.a Dt...s60 25

82000 Uity 6-.n c & D 97 4 sh Penna R..... 65

81200 do mune&p 97 2 sh Norristown... 55

85000 N Pa 6s...lots 90 100 sh Ph & E....s10 dl;

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Thurd street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

1864... 1864... 1864... 1865... 1865... August, October, Dec., August,

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 16 .- The exciting tenor of the foreign.

news, and the advance in the premium on cold, bas tended to unsettle confidence as well as prices, and there is very little doing in any department. Flour is held with increased firmness, and there is a steady home consumptive inquity at very fair prices.

Sales of superfine at \$8008.50; extras at \$90010; 400 bbls Northwestern extra family at 8116012; 200 bbls Penn-

sylvania and Ohio do. do at \$12@14-70, and at higher rates for lancy brands, according to quality. Bye F.our is quiet, with small sales at \$65. Corn Meal is nom! nath held at \$425.

The market is comparative y bare of prime Wheat, an this description is wanted. In the absence of sales we quote common and choice. Pennsylvania at \$2.56.

33. White is held at \$2.20.60.335. Rye has again advanced; sales of 560 bushels. Pennsylvania at \$2.50. Coin is in fair demand, and prices have advanced, with sa as on \$500 bushels at 97c. to \$1 allest, in store, and from the cars, and part on private terms. Oats are selling at \$3.650 tor Pennsylvania \$1.00 to De aware, and \$3.660 tor Western. Prices of Barlay and Barlay Mait are nominal.

Clovereed is held at \$7.67.50; Timothy at \$6.655.50; and F axseed at \$3.20 with small sales of the later. Whisky is quief, with small sales or Pennsylvania at \$2.2462.225, and Ohio at \$2.256.220. rates for lancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Felegraph.

New York, June 16 — Stocks unsettied. Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Illinois Central. 122; Michigan Southern, 78; New York Central. 99; Reading, 109; Canton Company, 60; Missouri Sixes, 79; Eric. 59; Western Union Felegraph Company, 57; United States - ixes, 1867, 180; Compons, 1862, 102; do. 1864 162; do 1865 1023; Teasuries, 96; Treasuries, 102; Gold, 158; Government bonds are firmty hold 5-20; so d at 102; and 10-40s at 96; 110; was bid for 6s of 1981 and 102; for 7 30s. City toans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 97.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Ridge avenue sold at 14 83 was hid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 22 for thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38; for Spruce and Pine; 59 tor Chesnur and Wainut; 18; for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

In Canai shares there is very little movement. 26 was bid for Schuy kill Navigation common; 32 for 7023; slock in part, disc. Receipts, 1239 bales; experts, 7023; slock in part, disc. Gold, 145.