HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDE 4, KIDNEYS, GB, VEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of diseases, and continuous terms of the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion.
Loss of Jeemory,
Weak Nerves,
Borror of Disease,
Dimess of Vision,
Hot hands.
Bryness of the "kin,
Universal Lassitude Palist Countenance.
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon to Jow—
FATUTY, PPILITTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not trequently followed by those directly in the cases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

eases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will contess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affacted by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to streagthen and invigorate the system, which HELM BOLD'S EXTRACT OF Bt CHU invariably does. A misi will convince the most skeptical.

EEEEEEEEEE KEEEEEEEEE ere Eleke Eleke

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints is eldent to the sex or in the decline or change or it e the best symptoms above. No tamity should be with-cut it.

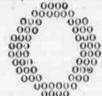
Take no Balsam, Mercary or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,
Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases; f those organs, whether
EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid
of a clure ic.
HILM-BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
OURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect
in ail diseases for which it is recommended.
ERREBBERS



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH. An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA in such dis-cases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsi-ble and reliable character will accompany the medicines Also explicit directions for use and hundred and the Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands or living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters many of which are from the bighest sources, including emment Physicians, Clerkymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact teat his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be proposed up by certificates. propped up by certificates.

The science of Med'eme, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure majestic having Fact for its basis. Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.



My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diurctic, and will act as such in all Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
we cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
we cacuo—and are the most active of either that can be
musde. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

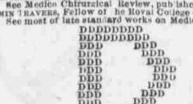
See Professor Deward' valuable works on the Practice

See Professor Dawries' valuable works on the Practice See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-iade phia.

tade phia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirursical Review, published by BRSJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late standard works on Medicine.



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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No. 164 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia. Beware of Counterteits, Ask for Heimbold's! Take

EF 4 - 2 18

motother!

CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.

COMPLETION OF THE STRUCTURE.

ITS EVENTFUL HISTORY.

THE GRAND INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

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

After a series of tribulations almost unparalleled in the history of bridges, the Chesnut street bridge is completed at last. Although there remain to be added a tew finishing touches, the substantial portion of the work is at an end. During the present week a large force of workmen have been engaged in pushing forward the western approach, the paying of which was completed this morning. The eastern approach is yet to be paved, but to do this will require but one week more. There will then be no impediment to travel scross it whatever as the sidewalks railings and cornices will be all that remains to be added. In less than two months, it is expected, this portion of the work will also be completed; and then the Schuylkill will have the honor of being spanned by one of the most beautiful and substantial structures

of the kind on the continent. The work has been repeatedly interrupted by litigation. Injunctions restraining the contractors from attempting to fulfil the terms of their contracts with the city were first demanded or the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by the Port Wardens, and citizens of the State who were interested in property situated to the north of Chesnut street. In each of these cases the decision of the court was finally adverse to the petitioners, and then the work was allowed to progress until the scene of litigation was transferred to the courts of the United States. During the past year Nathaniel G Gilman, a citizen of another State, who was the owner of a wharf north of the projected bridge, attempted to procure from the United States Circuit Court an injunction restraining the contractors from completing their work. The decision of Judge Grier was likewise in favor of the perse cuted highway over the river, whereupon Mr. Gilman carried the case up to the Supreme Court at Washington. The legal objections against the bridge were here urged in all their force by a brilliant array of counsel. It was contended that neither the state of Pennsylvania nor the city of Philadelphia could authorize the obstruction or a navigable stream by a bridge without a draw, and too low for masted vessels to pass beneath it. But F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., the City Solicitor, who argued the case in behalf of the bridge, maintained that the State had a jurisdiction over navigable streams situated wholly within its borders concurrent with that of Congress; and that when the latter body permitted its powers in the case to lie dormant, or without assertion by express statute, the reserved power of the State was plenary. The accision of the Court ustaining this view of the case was rendered last anuary, although not without bench; and the question having thus been definitely and finally settled by the highest judicial authority in the country, the work was rapidly pushed forward to comp letion.

In consequence of the delays attending this protracted litigation, it has required nearly five years to build the structure. The contractors for the stone work were Messrs. Clark, McGrau & Kennedy, who commenced operations in the fall of 1861. They began with the eastern abutment, which was first built up to high water mark, the laborers being able to work only during the ebbing of the tide. No great difficulty attended this portion, as there was a firm basis of solid rock to serve as the foundation of the greater part of it.

It was at this point that the tribulation in the Courts commenced, but as soon as the Port Wardens had been silenced for the time, the work was resumed.

The next port on of the task was a more difficult one. This was the construction of a stone pier in the centre of the stream. The first operation was the dredging of the bottom of the river, until the solid rock underlying it was made bare. On this a large wooden crib was sunk and the stonework then completed to high-water mark. The abutment on the western side of the river was then commenced, a

There being no underlying rocks at this point it was found necessary to begin by driving down an immense number of piles, on which was placed a bed of concrete, four feet in thickness. On the top of this secure foundation the cut stonework was raised, and by June, 1864, the structure was ready for the iron-work.

This is of the most substantial and durable charac ter. Each of the main spans, which are one hundred and eighty-five feet in length, is composed of six separate arches, and each of these in turn coneasts of fifteen segments, thirteen feet in length and four feet in depth, the total weight being about six hundred and eighty-four tons. To render the roadway level, each segment is surmounted by an iron spandret, which about doubles the weight. The basis off the roadway is supported by ninety heavy iron beams, and consists of three hundred and fifty-two plates, of a total weight of more than two hundred fons. On these iron pintes are placed two inches and a balf of cement and four mehes of gravel, the surface being covered with small blocks of granite. The total weight of the iron-work is something over seventeen hundred and fifty tons; but everything is so admirably proportioned and so neatly fitted together, that the whole structure has a remarkably

light and graceful appearance. The original contract for the iron work was awarded to Mesers. Wilcox & Whiting, of Kaighn's Point, Camden, and by them the mouldings and castings were commenced. But at an early stage in the work the performance of the contract was assumed by Henry Simons. Esq., of this city, and by him completed. The first of the iron segments was raised to its position on the 19th of October, 1865, and about the first of the present month the body of the structure was completed by the proper disposition of the last of the trou plates which form

the road way. The contractors for the masonry and approaches have already received from the city, as part payment for their work, the sum of \$288,197-93; and there is yet due them the further sum of \$67,193 02, which amount has been retained until the last stone is in its place. For the main structure the contractors have received \$80,510, and there is yet due them a

reserved percentage of \$25.591 73. This makes for the masonry a total of \$855,390 95. and for the iron-work \$106,101.78, giving a grand total of \$461,492.68 as the entire amount expended upon the bridge and its approaches, up to the pre-

This afternoon the bridge will be formally opened.

should be satisfied of the manner in which their work had been performed, have invited the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, the Presidents of Councils, and the Committees on Surveys of these bodies, together with the representatives of the press and others of the select and elect, to participate in a carriage-drive across the bridge. The party will afterwards return to the La Pierre House, where they will par ticipate in a grand dinner. It is expected that

By the first of July the passenger cars will be run ning across it, and then the Chesnut Street Bridge, so long a thing of the future, will have become a

Major-General Geary will be present, and altogether

the affair promises to be a brilliant one, and fully

thing of the present and the past. CANADA.

Important Proceedings in the Provinciai Parliament-The Fenian Invasion Before the House of Assembly-Indeanity Claimed from the United States-Fearless Speech of Mr. Chambers in Opposition to the Move-He Predicts the Total Absorption of Counds by the United States in Case of War-Boisterous Interruption by the Government Party-breat Excitement in the House -The Measure Adopted.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 22 -A scene of a most unexpected nature occurred in the House of Assembly to hight. Mr. trait moved for the indemnifica-ion of the Government for the expenses incurred

by them during the recent Fenian troubles, Several members of the Government and Government party spoke in advocacy of the measure.

This called Mr. W. F. Chambers, of Brockville, one of the most independent members of the Canadian Legi-lature, to his feet. He commenced by amouncing that he was bound to no party and carred for members and carred for the commenced by an order to the commenced by a contract of the commenced by a con mg that he was bound to no party, and cared for no policy, except so far as it had right and justice on its side. He could not agree with the speakers who had preceded him that it was expedient or wise to raise a force of permanent vo unteers that would be able to resist the power of the United states (His cand disorder.) I hear not to speak the truth. The thing is impossible, and it it has come to that pars that members of the House are to be hissed down when they give expression to an independent sentment then it is time at least to protest again-t it. (Cries of "Order." "Go on," "Lee him go on," and contusion) I tell you a band of one thousand Femians is one thing, and thirty to thrty-five milions of American peop e is another, and that to attempt the defense of this country against them is an absordity and would be a december of the people of absurdity, and would be a deception of the people of Canada, which I as one of their representatives, will resist to the lass effort or my ability.

Noise and interruption here ensued from all parts of the house, amid which Mr. Chambers' voice became invalid.

when he could again be heard he said:—Is it be

when he could awar be heard he said:—Is it because the representative of a foreign journal (meaning the New York Herala) is in the House that I am obliged to submit to sneers and interruptions? But I tell you I shall be heard, and my voice shall utter words to the true interests not only of my constituency, but of the people of the whole of Canada. This country is indefensible, I repeat, against the power of the United States, and therefore any money spent for the purpose of contending with our great reput licen neighbor in time of war would be useless extrawagance, against which I now fearless y project. extravagance, against which I no v fearless y profest

extravagance, against which I now learness, y proceed. (Hisses and noise.)

I see the gentlemen on the other side and the members of the Government sneering and interrupting; but I will go on. (Cries of "Yes, yes." Go on, go on," and unnatural laughter.) If other gentlemen want to deceive the Canadian people and fear to speak their mind, I tell you again that I am not, and for that pulpese will assert my rights on this floor, no matter if I am compelled to continue the attempt rill morning. (This was said in a loud voice amid "Pooa, pooh," Order, order, "etc.)

I believe in mathinly obscharging my whole duty, the expense of raising a military force. I believe in mathibility elseharging my whole duty, and to so to the expense of raising a military torce to defend this country against the United States would not only be unwise, but destructive to the in-terests of Canada—let such a thing be attempted, such a disposition be chown towards the American people. Let the Canadiau people have the sightes idea of such a policy, and the expenditure necessary to carry it out, and they will, with me, vehements protest against it (Great noise and shouts of "Hear!" "Hear!") They will protest against it I say, and venemently, it you set them know; but you cannot do that by drowning the voice of one of their representatives in the House. (Noise.) Do you retuse to hear the truth? Are you afraid of it? (Cries of "No! No! No!" "Hear, hear," etc.) I will tell it to you if you allow me. It was far more likely that thirty millions or thirty-five millions of active, enterprising people will absorb three millions than these millions. than that three militons will absorb them. the that the minions will absorb them. (Boisterous colfusion.) That is the way you listen to me. You cry "go on, go on," for the ex press purpose of preventing me from doing so. Enough on that point. The undentable logic of facts and figures are before you, and I tell you that they are irresistable and should be known in Canada. Discussion is trub. Listen to the light way and a second control of the light way and a second control of the light way. truth Listen to it (This was said amid renewed interruption, in which Mr. Chambers' voice was again lost for some time.) Now, gentlemen, there is another matter that is of importance, and that I tear not to speak of and criticize, if others do. I ary in the recent opposition to the Fenian raid tary in the recent opposition to the Fennan raids. There was blundering and mismanagement on the part of some of the military commanders, and can you deny it? (Interruptions: There was this, if not something still more reprehensible in the conduct; of our military leaders; yet there is not a single member from Upper Canada—none but myseli—to rise in his place and proc aim this. (Hisses and shouts.) I say this is the case, and that it should be learlessly inquired into, and that we should do our duty to the country. into, and that we should do our duty to the country above all considerations of Government myor on the head of men or motion. There is truth from a

man who, as Heaven is his judge, speaks only in the cause of truth, justice, the interests of his consulta-ents, and the broades interests of Canada Mr. Chambers concluded, amid but terous shouts of "Sit down," "Order," "Go on," and forced

D'Arcy McGee rose to reply, as well as other D'arcy actier ross to reply, as well as other members of the Government party, and though he Gee dispussed his usual oratorical ability, his remarks were almost exclusively a personal attack on Mr. Chambers, and no reply to his address. Mr. Gait's motion was finally adopted, and business of a routine character soon a ter came up, which energed the attention of the House rili it addonned.

JAMES STEPHENS.

Startling Reports from Ireland About the "Central Organizer" - What is Stephens' Real Character?

The annexed letter, from one of the leading mer of the Feman organization in Ireland, was received by a gentleman in this city, by the last mail. From its tenor it would seem that C. O. I. R. Stephens is to greater canger of being repudiated by the men in Ireland in whose name he pretends to speak, than he is of failing to achieve his mission in America

DUBLIN, June 7, 1866 - Dear Sir :- I perceive, from re

the raising of "more money:"—

Dublin, June 7, 1858.—Dear Sir:—I perceive, from recent accounts from America, that James Stephens, our liend Centre, had reached New York and had an audence with Jehn O'Mahony. A so that James stephens, our liend Centre, had reached New York and had an audence with Jehn O'Mahony. A so that James stephens, as well as a mass meeting at Jones' Weods, and another is Brooklyn. I admire the upright spirit of President Roberts in not participating in the acts of Stephens, this his character should be better known to our brothers in America. The trath is always unwelcome more especially when it unfolds anything not agreeable; but this time (unfortunately for our cause) General Sweeney spoke correctly when he denounced James Stephens as a "British any." and the following facus will corraborate the General's statement, besides other tacts which for good reasons, cannot now be made public relative to the banishment of Stephens from all control of the erganization in frecand

At Jones' Wood, and elsewhere, Stephens endeavored to clear up all about his escape from one prison, but did he explain, to the satisfaction of our brothers in America, how it was that, were it not for his getting hisself out of prison when he did all the other prisoners were to have been liberated likewise, and that they never would have been breught to trial but for his selfish treacher? He endeavored to show that he got himself arrested to prove how he could get out of prison. Again knowing all this, why did he keep Kirkham, Brophy, and Dudy in his house, to be arrosted with him? And if he could leave prison a his pleasure why did he leave them behind him, in the next cell to where he was confined and convicted (all but one, who got our on ball out the pien of Ill health, and who sill awaits trial size die?)? Again, does he say one word about the number of our best mer who were conviced on his account or the numdred of man who are in juil throughout the country under the suspension of the habess corpus act?

It was looked on as most dishonorable to plead guilty at any of the trials during the special commission; and not one person pleaded suilty but Stephens' own brother-in-two George Hopper; and, though as guilty as O'Leary, or Luby, or O'Donovan (Rossa), he got on y two years' confinement, while the others got twenty years and O'Donovan Rossa or life.

Would Stephens be so goed as to explain why his father in law, John Hopper; and his brother in-law cabrother of the goresaid George Hopper), were not artisted, though it was well known that they were prominent Fenlans? They are still at large, though men eas cu pable are in prison under the suspension of the labeas corpus. The contractors, desiring that the proper authorities

ess on pable are in prison under the suspension of the labeas corpus.

Will stephens, also, be se good as to explain what brought him on more than one eccasion, to limbting Castle, where (I have it on most reliable authority) he has been?

Our organization, in truth, is dispirited and broken up here, and I have lost all hopes of its being ever out in working order again in consequence of the facts which have come to hight regarding the malfeasance of Stephens, which, probably all will let you know of at another time, but enough remains to be said, that every bobest man should banish and brand Stephens as a traitor to the cause, and I am happy to hear that one man—General Sweeney—can see through the character of our de unct Head 'entre, for he is the death of the of our de unct Head 'enre, for he is the death of the cause here, and is dead to its advancement, as far as himself is concerned,

I enclose my name but not for publication, and remain yours iraternally.

ONE WHO HAR SUFFERED IMPRISONMENT.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Report of the Commissioners Sent to Examine the Graves of Pennsylvania's

Colonel W. H. Blair, of Bellefonte, Centre county, and Captain J. M. Linn of Lowisburg, Union county who, as we have already stated, were sent by Governor Curtin to inspect the condition of the graves of Pennsylvania soldiers buried in the National Cemetery at Antietam, have made a report, from which we condense the following forces.

The enclosure is not a perfect square, although the four walls are nearly the same length (700 feet), encosing an area of nearly hair a million square feet. The stones for the wall are quarried about a quarter of a mile from the Cemetery. They are taken out is large blocks, some of them eight feet in length. When dressed they present a smooth and beautiful surface. The gravite for the coping, or cap-stones of the wall, is obtained from a quarry near Keedysville, and is brought to the ground ready dressed, in beautiful blocks, varying from five to ten feet in length. These cap-stones are two feet in breadth, eight inches in thickness, and beveiled one inch on the upper side.

the upper side.
The wall facing to the north and east is finished. Owing to the grading, this is by far the highest and most expensive wall. In many places, on the out-side, it is ten feet high. On the inside the wall is a unnorm height or four feet. The wall will be sur-

mounted by an iron railing at the main entrance

The plots allotted to the several States have not
yet been had off. It is proposed to allow each State
to erect whatever headstones or monuments over
their dead they may choose It is hoped that in this
way a rivalry between the States will be promoted,
and that they will be will seen other in headstrance. and that they will vie with each other in beautilying the resting places allotted to their latien heroes.

In prosecuting the wors the Board of Plustees has been governed entirely by the lunds appropriated

by the States. An effort has ocen made to keep the expenses within the appropriations, and the strictess economy, consistent with the dignity and importance of the work, has been practised. It is a national monument, intended to mark the scene of one of the nation's greatest triumphs, and to personate the name and memories of her heroes as petuate the names and memories of her heroes, as well as a cemetery to hold their sacred ashes. Its walls and gates should, therefore, be strong, massive, and enduring.

After the estimate of the entire cost had been made, the amount was leved on each State in proportion to the number of its dead buried on the field,

and the appropriations asked for Thus far the work has been prosecuted with \$10,000. About \$26,000 have tens far been appropriated, only \$12,0.0 of

which have as yet been expended.
As soon as the walfand grading are completed the work of removing the dead will be begun. There exists a record of all that could be identified—at the time of burial. Perhaps one-half of the graves are marked with the name, company, and regiment of the dead soldier; a still larger number with the regi-ment sione; and nearly all with the State to which the reg ment belonged

The ocation of the Cemetery is the best that could possibly have been selected. It overlooks the battle-field, and many of the most important points, around which the battle raged most flercely, are in in I view. In the upper part of the enclosure is a large rock, on which General Lee stood for some time and watched the progress of the battle. There has been a difference of opinion among the gentlemen having control of the Cemetery, whether this rock should be allowed to remain. It has been decided not to disturb it. Whatever is calculated to perpetuate the historic associations of the place should be preserved. Although this rock has been pressed by traitor footsteps, there will be tew pilgrims to the spot, now made sacred by the askies of the nation's soldiers, who will not stand upon it and recall the scene which General Lee grand upon that bright Sentement the progress of the battle. There has been a differwhich General Lee gazed upon that bright Septem

ber morning.
It is proposed to dedicate the Cemetery on the 17th of September next, tout day being the nuniversary of the great battle. It will, no doubt, be a most interesting occasion. The Trustees will have a meeting on the 1st of August, after which the bubic will be duy advised or the arrangements made to the solumn and imposing ceremonies.

A writer of a ske ch of Major General Meade, in the United Service Magazine, to indicate the import-ance of the battle of Gettysbury says the Rollin's "Outlines" of a lew centuries hence will dispose of our great contest somewhat after the fashion:— "Buchanan was succeeded by Lincoln, a wise and

"Buchanan was succeeded by Lincoln, a wise and pairiotic ruler. During his Presidency the Southern Statesr voited. After several indecisive actions Lee, the insurgent leader, was defeated at Gettysburg by Meade, who commanded the principal force of the republic; the Southern territory was overlum by numerous armies; its ports were effectually blockaded; the slaves were declared free, and many of them en isted in the national armies; and finally Richmond, the capital of the revolted States, was esplured by Grant, the Commander-in-chief of the United by Grant, the Commander-in-chief of the United States armies, and the insurgents were compelled to lay down their arms. Lincoln was re-elected President, but was afterwards assassinated by an obscure actor "

The Cholera in Elizabeth, N. J.

EVERAL PATAL CASES—HOW THE DISEASE WAS CARRIED INTO THE CITY—THE INPECTED DIS-TRICT GUARDED BY POLICE—MEETING OF THE HEALTH BOARD, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday last considerable excitement pre-On Wednesday has considerable excitement pre-vailed in the city of Eirzabeth, N. J., in consequence of the abnouncement that Asiatic choices had broken out there. Few reliable facts could be cleaned from the doctors in relation to the matter. They admitted that a number of persons had died

very suddenly of Asiatic cholera, but denied that the disease had assumed a virulent character.

Dr P. Grier, Martor of the city, was informed of the fact early on Wednesday last, and on ofoceeding to the First ward of the city discovered that no less than seven persons were in apparently the last stage of the disease. It was in the lowest part of the city, and the dwellings are more shantles, inhabited prin-cipally by Irish and German families. It is reported that the disease was carried into the city by a man that the disease was carried into the city by a man who about two weeks since was allowed to depart or usade his escape from a ship at Quarantine. After remaining in Elizabeth for a few days, he was seized with all the symptoms of cholera, and the Health officer and Chief or Police have come to the conclu-sion that wherever this person visited a water closet there he left the seeds of the disease. The intected district is now surrounded by the police and no one is allowed to pass in or out, ex-cept stewards, nurses, and doctors. Every precau-ton is being taken to prevent the further spread of the dreaded injection.

of the dreaded infection.

The following persons are already reported to have died of the disease:—ur and Mrs. J. Bradley, and a German name: Rhodes. The others are all isported to have been females.

The Health Wardens held a meeting on Wedness. day last, and additional measures were adopted to revent a further spread of the disease. Those at present sick are well cared for and attended by skillin physicians.—N. Y. Herata.

-It has been noted as a remarkable fact that hough fever and ague are very common in North and South Carolina and Virginia, the Dismal Swamp is entirely free from it. -The fashionable season has really begun at Newport, as a company arrived there one day having with them only eight hundred parcels

-Telegraph poles in South Australia are made of mabegany, at a cost of about four dollars and a half a piece, because other wood will not stand the climate and b urial in the ground,

FROM WASHIGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHS TO THE EVERING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, June 23.

Confederate Notes.

There is in the possession of the Treasury a large box of Confederate notes representing a past value of \$100,000 in Confederate funds, which are under advisement as to their disposition. The probability is that they will be destroyed, as they are of no account whatever, except perhaps as relies.

Statistical Department of Agriculture. A change has occurred in the conduct of the Stailstical Division of the Department of Agriculture J. R. Dodge, heretofore occupying a responsible position in this department, having been last month appointed Stastitician in place of Lewis Ballman, resigned.

Freedmen's Affairs in South Carolina-The Steadman-Fullerton Beport.

General Howard received the following to day :-HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFLIGEES, FIREDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS SOUTH CAROLINA, URALLESTON, S. C. June 16, 1866.—Magor-General Howard—Geleral:—I see, by the report of Generals Steadman and Fulierton on South Carolina, that the Rev Mr French and Lieutenant J. L. Lott are Generals Steadman and Fullerton on South Carolina, that the Rev Mr French and Lieutenant J. L. Lott are tepres nied as being engage in planting, and that I disapproved of their course in the uniter. I have the honor to state that I have from the first disapproved of any officers on duty in the Bureau becomins planters, but In the case of the Rev. Mr. French and Lieutenant Lott, I thought I was understood b. Generals Steadman and Fullerton when I told them that they made mere yalon of money to enable Mrs Hanahan to put the people at wolk. A contract baving been made and approved by which the freedmen were to get a share of the gross proceeds of the crop, the landho der to furnish provisions and the necessary implements and animas to cultivate the plantation. The Rev. Mr French brought the matter to my notice, and asked my advice on the subject. I told him that I could see no just reason why an officer should not lend his money to any person, and more particularly in this case, where the freedmen were under contract, and the owner only awaiting money to buy lood for them; and I will furthermore state the trucker of the parties have had anything directly or indirectly to do with planting, nor with the freedmen on the plantation. It being entirely under the control of the owner, and some fifty miles distant from this city. Belleving this explanation due to the Rev. Mr. Frence and Lieu enant Lott, I am. General, your obedient servant.

Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner. Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commis-

CINCINNATI, June 28 .- A truck on the Cincinnati nd Zanesville road ran into a broken culvert yesterday, near Morrowtown. The engineer and fire man were killed.

During a heavy rain storm yesterday afternoon, man entered the American Express office, walked behing the money clerk's desk, and abstracted a package containing four thousand seven hundred dollars, with which he made his escape.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 23 .- The steamship Mississippi, from Southampton June 6, arrived here

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 28 -Cotton dull at 87 @40c. Flour dull; sales of 5.00 bots State, \$6 30.20 80; Ono, \$70.218 80; Wes era, \$5 30.20 50; Southern, \$10 30.20 17; Canada, \$8 60.213 75. Wheat and Corn declining. Sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1400 bbls, at \$81 75.231 57. Lard dull, Whisky dull.

The Alleged Chilian Privateer.

HISTORY OF THE "CHEROKEE" — A COMPLETE HIGORD OF HEE CALLERS AS A GUNBOAT—ACTIVITY OF THE CHILLARS—RUMORS OF THE PRE-PARATION OF OTHER CHUISERS, PTC., EIC. The Cherokee, alleged to be a Chilian privateer, which sailed from Boston on Friday, before a warrant issued by Judge Lowell, granted upon the sflidayit of the Vice-Consul of Spain, could be served on her, was captured on the 7th day of May, 1863 off charieston bar, S. C., by the United states steamers Canandai, ua and Flag, and sent to Boston, where she and her cargo of cotton were condemned. She was purchased by the Navy Department, and an armament of five guns placed on board, and was put in commission, sailing from the Charlestown Navy Yard on the 4th of May, 1884. bhe was a fast screw steamer, and in December of

the same year she captured the blockade-runner I mma Hewry, in latitude 34 degrees 15 minutes N., longitude 76 degrees 43 minutes W. She was ationgitude 76 degrees 43 minutes W. She was at-tached to the first division of Admiral D. D. Porter's quadron in the at ack upon the desenses of Wil-mington, where she took a conspicuous pare in that memorable engagement.
Subsequently she was sent southward, arriving at Havana on the 20th of March, 1865. After cruising in the Gulf and performing considerable service she was ordered North, and arrived at Boston on the 12th cay of June, when, the war being over, and the Nav Department having no further need of her services the was put out of commission. On the 1st of Augus she was sold at public auction, and purchased by par les there, since which time she has performed little

or no service.

The Cherokee is a very fast steamer, economical in the consumption of coal, and in very many respects is capable of being converted into a very formidable privateer. We have no definite means of a ting that she has actually gone out as a crusser, jet it is not at all unlikely, as it is a well known act that a very leading correctly in the United act that several parties, formerly in the United tates naval service, have been furnished by the talian Government with letters of marque with

which to prey upon Spanish commerce.
If the Cherokee has really e uded the vigitance of to Spanish authorities, as well as our own, and is estined to cruise under the Chihan flag, it will not e many days before we hear of her doings in the eighborhood of Cuba, or in the track of vessels etween that island and Spain. It is thought by ome that possibly she would proceed direct to the West coast of South America, to join the a hed flee

The allies are by no means certain that the Spanish fleet have entirely accardened their plans on the coast, but will in time return to perpetrate other indignities upon them, and in any event they will be prepared to meer them. Some, however, are of the opinion that Chili will seek a just revenge in privateering, and that other vessels will, in due time, appear on the ocean to prey upon the com-merce of Spain, and even disturb the peace of un-guarded towns on the coast of Cuba.

It would be a difficult matter for the Spanish naval force, limited as it is in the West Indies, to

naval force, limited as it is in the West Indies, to hunt down a privateer, which, with such facilities as are afforded among the keys, reefs, and shoals of the islands, as well as the Florida coast and reets, could baffle her pursuers and escape through the intricacies which nature has provided in that quarter of the globe. In addition to this, the Spa-mards sie not the most confidinglyavigators in the mards sie not the most confidingmanisators in the world, so that a cruser well handled would give dem serious annoyance, with but little chance

It is rumoved that the Chilians, balked in efforts to send out a vessel from this port, have been contemplating the firing out of two or three flue cruisers, now emp oyed in foreign trade. The only difficulty in this quarter has been the price. This, it is rumored, has been arranged, and it is possible that the long something exciting will transpire in a quarter little expected by the public. The Spanish Government are beginning to waks up to the im-jortance of this subject, and have despatched agents to watch certain steamers which are suspected.—New York World.

The income returns for the Third Congres lonal District in Massachusetts show a large fecrease from those of last year. One of the shoe manufacturers of Newburyport, who returned last year an income of \$18,000, now figures up a loss of an equal amount, with eighty thousand pair of shoes on hand. The largest uncome in the district is that of Mr. Mudge, of Swampacott, \$80,000, which is \$50,000 less than it was in 1865. Caleb Cushing returns \$20,000, and Congressman Alley \$25,000.

—Stewart, the merchant prince in New York, reports an income last year of \$4,788,000, upon which he is to pay a tax of over \$400,000. -A Pennsylvanian lately drove a pair horses one hundred miles in nine and one-half hours, and then refused \$10,000 for them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

Saturday, June 23, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of railroad shares, which were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 301@31, a slight advance; Reading at 54; @54 44-100; Norristown at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 25%; Minehill at 56‡; Little Schuylkill at 39, an advance of b: and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55@551, a slight advance; 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 624 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preterred; and 43 tor Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, 5-20s sold at 1021 and 7:30s at 1021. 1102 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 961 for 10-40s.

City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold

at 963.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 884 was bid for Second and Third: 39% for Fifth and Sixth: 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 384 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 184 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Canal shares continue dull, 262 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Sus-

quehanna Canal and 54 for Delaware Division. Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Central National sold at 119. 140 was bid for First National; 222 was [bid for North America; 1414 for Philadelphia; 1244 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53# for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 303 for Mechanics; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; and 63 for Corn Exchange.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Dalzell sold

at 94-100, and Ocean at 6]. -The New York Times this morning says:-The New York Times this morning says;—
The offering of money to the brokers is quite tree and in large sums, at call, at 5@6 \$\text{P}\$ cent. The demand to carry forward the Gold Room speculation affords the pest employment, but this is not so marked as on Wednesday and Thursday. The stock brokers are not large borrowers. Most of the speculative railways, and especially Eric shares, are quite as much wanted on the street for delivery as money to carry them over. A small premium is being paid for the use of Eric shares, in consequence of the heavy short sales recently made at low prices." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street, FIRST BOARD. #85000 U S 5-20e65r \$5.102 | 100 sh Reading ... c 54 | \$6000 U S 7-30s June 102 | 100 sh do... b10. 54 | \$1000 City 6.n c & p 96 | 100 sh Cata pt ... 25 | 100 sh Ph & E ... b60 31 | 15 sh Cen Nat 3 b5 119 | 100 sh do... 30 | 10 sh do... 66 | 100 sh do... 30 | 10 sh do... 66 | 100 sh do... 30 | 500 sh New Creek ... | 100 sh do... 56 | 500 sh Dalzell ... lots 94 | 100 sh N Y & Mid. 4 | 2 sh Norist'n R... 55 | 36 sh Lt Sch... b5wn 39 | 10 sh cata pt ... 25 | 100 sh N Y & Mid. 4 | 2 sh Norist'n R... 55 | 36 sh Lt Sch... b5wn 39 | 100 sh N Y & Mid. 4 | 100 sh N Y & Mid.

Gold has advanced-opening at 1514, advanced

and sold at 152 at 11 o'clock; 1524 at 12 M.; and 153 at 1 P. M., an advance of 3 on the closing price last evening.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY. June 27 .- Supplies come torward slowly. and the stock is light, but there is scarcely any demand. A few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at \$8 25@9 37 bbl. for superflue: \$9@10 for extras; \$11@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$12@ 13.95 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Ryo Fiour is unchanged. 100 bbis Pennsylvania sold at \$6.75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and slock of Wheat continue small, and the market is abere of prime. We quote at \$2.46@ 1.0 for common and choic Pennsylvania red; white ranges from \$3.25@2.25. 500 bush. Rye so,d at \$1.35 for ennsylvania, and 1600 bush. Rye so,d at \$1.35 for ennsylvania, and 1600 bush. Rye so,d at \$1.35 for ennsylvania, and 1600 bush. Rye so,d at \$1.35 for ennsylvania at 76c.; 1700 bush. Bouthern at 75c.; and 600 bush. Western at 50c.; look bush. Bouthern at 75c.; and 600 bush. Western at 50c.; look bush. Bouthern at 75c.; and 600 bush. Western at 50c.; look bush. Bouthern at 75c.; look bush. Sheld at \$4.50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$3.30.

Whish vis dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 2.24@ 2.25. and Ohio at \$2.28 gt.2.29. 3.95 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$14@17 for

The Census of New Jersey.

The Hon. William McDonald, State Controller, turnishes an abstract of the population of New Jersey in 1865, as made up from the leturns of the assessors, from which we compile the following com-

Countres.	Pop. 1800	Pop. 1865	Inc.	
Bergen	91 618	11,344 24 686	3,018	
Burhugton	49 780	50,719	989	
Camden	34,457	38 464	4.007	E.
Cape May	7,180	7.625	495	87
Cumberland		26,288	3,628	
Essex,		124,441	25,564	
Gloucester		20 184	1,690	
Hudson	62,717	87.819 40.758	25,102 7,104	
Hunterdon		41.478	4 059	
Mercer		85,916	1 104	
Monmouth		42,868	2 622	
Morris		36 514	1.836	ki.
Ocean	11 176	14 202	3,086	
Passaic	29 013	34,856	5,843	
Balem	2 468	28,162	704	
Somerset		21 610	88	
Sussex		28,929 35,410	7.689	
Union		31,528	8,090	9
Warren	1 40 100	01,010	0,000	
Total	672,085	778,700	102,554 889	
Net increas	80		.101,685	

been again in every county but two; that Hudson county increased more than 33 per cent, while several of the other counties have gained more than 25 per cent,; and that the gain in the whole State has been nearly one-sixth

It will be seen by this comparison that there has

-Struensee was given at Berlin on the 10th of last month, with Meyerbeer's music. The success was complete. -Tamberlik, Merly, and Nantier Didice have

btained a new triumph in the Guillaume Tell at -The Abbe Liszt has been nominated by the King of Bayaria to the Grand Cross of Civil

Merit. -During a hunt in North Carolina 3266 squirreis were killed.

-A young Miss in Brooklyn went insane for having jilted her lover. -The New Bedtord Mercary calls the new style of bonnets suppositions. -The poet Buchanan Read's suppers are the

delight of social and literary Cincinnati. -The treasurer of the Waltham Watch Company reports an income in Boston of \$377,000,

-Mrs. Fillmore's diamonds are praised in Paris.