HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDE S. RIDNEYS. GR.VEL. AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbenus into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi lons and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HHH HHH



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—
ndispo from to Exertion,
Leyer Jaemory,
William Street,
Weitherves,
Hericrof Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hothamis.
Bryness of the Skin,
Universal Lawitude.
These symptoms if allowed to go on which this Medione invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUTY, EPILETTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequency followed by those directed disasses.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? weakness, attended with the following symptoms:
isposition to Exertion,
for demory,

Difficulty of Breathing,

Many are aware of the cause of their saffering, but none will coniess. The records of the iusane saylams and the metancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, lequires the sid of integeine to streegthen and invigorate the system, which HELM sold's EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all computants incident to the sex, or in the decline or change or like any for the sex. No family should be without it.

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

IMPROVED BOSE 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 of these organs, whether EXISTING N MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a clure is. of a clure ic.

HI L. BOLD'S EXTR CT BUCHUIS THE GREAT
DITERIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Biood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, cald Head Salt Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs. Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin. XION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pipt of water is equal to the Libb in Diet Drick, and one bottle is fally equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH. An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCKU and SARSAPARILLA, in such dis-cases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsi-THACTS BUCKU and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with headr ds of thou sands of living witnesses, and upwards of 20,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the bighest sources, locuding emment Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their sublication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact mat his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propoed up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Trath alone for its Capital.



My Extract Sarsaparlia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-ract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in al Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
is varue—and are the most active of either that can be
made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparinon of their properties with those set forth in the follow-

log works:

See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Professor Dewers' valuable works on the Practice
of Physic. see remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Phrsic, Phi-



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THIRD EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of the Election of City Commissioner.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Opinion of Allison, P. J.

MAJ. DAVID P. WEAVER AWARDED THE OFFICE.

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

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce. - The City Commis sioner Contested Election Case-Decision in Facor of David P. Weaver .- The Court this morning decided the celebrated City Commissioner contested election case of Weaver vs. Given, decreeing that David P. Weaver was duly elected to the office of City Commissioner on the second Tuesday of October last.

It would have been well, we think, if they had further decided that Mr. Given should bear all the innumerable expenses which have been incurred in contesting successfully his fraudulent attempt to torce himself into an official position to which he was not elected by the people. The opinion of the Court, delivered by the President Judge, is as follows:-

In the Matter of the Contested Election and Return of John Given to the Office of City Commissioner,-Allison, P. J.

This case, as it stands before the Court upon the testimony which has been taken by the respondent, John Given, and the rebutting testimony of the petitioner, is ripe for final judgment, it, upon the consideration of that testimony, we should be of the opinion that it is net our duty to send the case back to the Examiner to take further proofs, under the specifications contained in the answer, which charge that in the several election divisions therein mentioned directory provisions of the election laws have been to a great extent disregarded and omitted, and which contain also charges of gross misconduct and official misbehavior on the part of the officers of the said election divisions.

The respondent asked to be allowed to prove the truth of the allegations therein contained, in support of his claim, to have excluded from the general return the entire vote of the election divisions enumerated in the answer, in which gress frauds and irregularities are asserted to have been committed.

For the reasons assigned in the opinion of the Court upon the motion to quash the answer, we have held the hand of the respondent, in so far as to prevent his taking testimony in support of these allegations, until he should first have trands in the vote cast or returned for David P Weaver at the election in October last, which in his answer, he asserts to be more than suffi cient to overbalance Weaver's majority, after claimed to have deducted from the aggregate

return for Weaver. We then said, it the respondent can success fully attack any considerable number of votes cast for David P. Weaver, so as to approach his majority, based on a calculation which excluded the army vote from the count, and which, as the case then stood, gave to Weaver an apparent majority of 607, we will then be prepared to open the door for an examination into charges of official misconduct on the part of the officers of the election. The question which we are now required first to consider is, the one thus reserved. What does the evidence as now presented demand at our hands ?-a decision on the proofs as they have been submitted? or ought we to advance to the investigation of charges of official misconduct to which we have referred To the opinion which we expressed on the motion to quash we still adhere, that the bold and flagrant fraud connected with the army vote, which was established beyond successful contradiction or reasonable question, required us to nold that nothing short of proof of traud equally specific and direct ought to be weighed by tae Court as a set-off to a deliberately planned system of wholesale forgery, which, before the Beturn Judges, overthrew the real majority of Weaver, as it appeared upon the face of the returns of the home vote, and gave the election

to Given by a majority of 322. We said to the respondent that a forgery, gross and extensive in its character, so defiant in its assault upon the expressed will of the people, and so successful in its intended purpose, when detected and exposed by the clearest evidence, which was wholly uncontradicted, ought nct to be allowed to be turned aside or overcome, except by the establishment of other irands—plain, palpable, and direct—affecting a sufficient number of votes to change the result, which would be reached if the case rested where the exclusion of the military vote placed it. Our language was—"If this cannot be done, we are of the opinion that evidence should not in a case like this one, be allowed to be gone into, with the view of establishing certain allegations, from which we are to be asked to

An examination of the evidence taken before the Examiner, with the exception of that portion of it which attacks a small number of votes clearly proved to be fraudulent, satisfies us that it falls far short of the prescribe standard. To a very large extent, it is made up of the testimony of searchers, who were sent to make inquiry for the persons whose names were found on the lists of voters, as they were re-

urned by the officers of the election. This kind of evidence was first allowed to be ntroduced in a contest of this character, in Mann's case, where, after long and earnest dis-cussion, it was decided that it was an item of proof, that although it was liable to the objection of being hearsay testimony, yet from the necessities of the case it was proper to allow the results of such an examination and search to be submitted, along with other evidence in the cause, to the consideration of the Court, and to be judged of by the intrinsic evidence of its worth in each election contest as it should be presented.

But in the final opinion in Mann's case, Judge Thompson says: "We consider the evidence as to residence, as derived from the canvassers on both sides, and from the assessors, as too unre

liable to form the basis of a decision.' The whole number of votes cast for or re turned for the contestant, which are sought to be attacked by the evidence produced by the re-spondent, other than the testimony of the can-vassers, fall short, as we compute them, of seventy votes, leaving all that remains of the entire number, whose honesty or legality was in any way impeached, to rest upon the testimony of the searchers, which, as we have seen, was held by the Court, in the case in which the pre-cedent was established for the introduction of

dent to stand impeached, mainly by the testimony of the canvassers, is as follows:-In the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward In the Seven th D vision of the Fourth Ward.... 180 in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward.... 300 In the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward 194

Leen praved.......

tacked by Given. 811
Deduct from this Weaver's majorit, with the army vote cast out. 607
Which will give to Given, on this casis of calcu-sons whom the canvassers reported not found Weaver produced before the Examiner...... 226 dd to this the number whose residence was proved by witnesses called for that purpose... 55

ap, areat major ty, as exhibited by the report of the canvassers.

Leaves Weaver in a majority ot This is stating the question at issue between the contestant and the respondent, in the strongest possible in favor of the respondent, ipon the case as it now stands before the Court. It takes for granted that all the persons not found in the inquiry made for them, whose names are returned as having voted at the last election in the disputed election divisions, other than those who were produced by or accounted for by the contestant, were illegal voters, or that

the return as to them is false and trandulent. But we are very far from having arrived at any such conclusion; it is one thing to question, or impeach, or attack a vote or a return of votes, but it is a very different matter to prove that which successfully overthrows such vote or return.

In the above statement we set down proved against the confestant, every vote to which the evidence of the respondent is at tempted to be applied in support of the allega-tion that it is fraudulent, and having done this he is still in a clear minority of seventyeven votes.

In the calculation of the respondent, he does not take into the count of votes to be deincted from the searchers' report, the number of perons proved be ore the Examiner as residing in he several election divisions, by witnesses called o tesuty to the fact of residence, from their personal knowledge. This he calls hearsay evidence, and on this ground rejects it as not sufficient to establish the conclusion of fact.

But it is a misapplication of the term hearsay, to apply it to evidence of this description. Hearsay evidence, accurately defined, is the evidence of one, who relates not what he knows of his own knowledge, but what he has heard from others. The fact of residence in a particular place may be as well known to a witness called to prove such fact as it can be known to the person whose residence is in dispute. And the knowledge of the fact sought to be established may be, and generally is, wholly independent of what any one may have communicated to the witness. The votes proved by this kind of evidence must, therefore, be taken into the calculation as having been established by legal and competent testimons.

This calculation gives to the respondent every thing to which he has set up a claim, as having been proved in his favor by the evidence taken in support and in contradiction of the allega-tions of fraud contained in his answer, when in fact that evidence, except as it applies to the comparatively few cases of actual fraud, escabishes nothing upon which a judgment of the Court could be sately rested.

Take from the 799 votes attacked in the Sixth Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Fourta Ward, and the Fourth of the Twenty-fifth Ward all that are in any way affected by other evi dence, stated at more than their full number of votes, and it leaves over 700 votes, having nothing to support their standing in the cause as proof for the respondent, except the unsates factory and unreliable testimony of the vassers. This kind of evidence, in its best aspect insufficient of itself, in a majority of instance to prove the actual non-residence of a voter, i shown by the testimony of the contestant to be in this cause, entitled to but little credit; 226 o the persons who could not be found by the can vassers were brought before the Examiner to prove their residence in their respective elec-tion divisions, and the residences of fifty-five others were sworn to by witnesses, who claimed to have personal knowledge of the facts of which they testified. The evidence shows the canvass was conducted not in the most careful manner, as the following table will prove. Of the voters who could not be found by searchers it was shown that:-

searchers it was searchers. Fear's. The searchers it was searchers in the division $\frac{1}{2}$ lived in the division $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 11 22 10 21 5 20 8 19 12 18 9 17 24 A number of these persons testified that they

owned the properties in which they lived, and others that their names and business appeared on signs on their houses.

These facts show how little credit ought be attached to that which constitutes the chief support of the respondent's case, and upon which he asks to be altowed to advance beyond the bounds to which the former order of the Court restricted him. But we think that he has utterly failed to make out a case which requires us, or in which it would be right, to protract the hearing, by allowing time for testimony, which it before us, and added to that already taken, would not change or affect our opinion of what the final judgment of the Court should be.

In reaching this conclusion we desire to express ourselves, in the strongest manner pos-sible, as intending in no degree to shake or essen the force of what was said in the opinion of the Court in the Mann and Cassidy contest. as to the right and the propriety, in a proper case, of going into an examination of charges of gross misconduct of the officers conducting an And to repeat, and adopt it as the opinion of the Court at this time, "that such conduct is, and ought to be, a subject of consideration, as connected with the investigation of election trauds."

And we also reassirm the opinion then nounced, that where the entire proceedings connected with the conduct of an election are so tarnished by the fraudulent and negligent acts of the officers charged with the performance of the most solemn and responsible duties, so that the returns are not intelligible, or the lection, because of such traudulent conduct, is rendered unreliable in such a case, it may become obligatory on the Court to throw out from the general return the entire return of such election division. Nor do we intend to be understood as overlooking or questioning the principle upon which that case was decided, namely, to treat as fraudulent the names of unassessed voters which appear upon the lists kept as a record of the persons voting at an election when the proportion of unassessed names i largely in excess of what is usual and common; where the elections are fairly and honestly conducted; and where they are kept in entire disregard of the requirements which the law pre-

this character of evidence, to be too unreliable of it elf to form the basis of a decision.

The number of votes claimed by the responaprear in undue proportion on the lists of voters we will not besitute to adopt the course pursued in Mann's case, and reject all such votes unless by proof they are shown to be legal.

And this course upon both of these grounds would have been adopted, in this case, if the incoduction into it of the fraudulent army vote had not made the principles ruled in Mann's case inapplicable to the one now before us.

judgment, it would be unequal, and therefore unfair, as a rule of evidence, to permit a fraud like that which deprived the intestant of an office, to which he was clearly entitled by the regular and legitimate returns, which defrauded the people of their elect official to be balanced or weighed, much more to allow it to be overborne, by evidence of a greatly inferior grade. The mare inference or legal deduction from the premises mentioned, and upon which the respondent rests his case, cannot be set off against the proof of flagrant crime, the benefit of which has inured to the respondent, and by which the contestant has been unjustly kept from that which rightfully elongs to him.

For the reasons above stated, and upon the evidence before us, it becomes our bury to becide that David P, Weaver was buly ELECTED CITY COMMISSIONER ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER LAST.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

The Latest Official Gazette-Paris Modes for July-New Styles for Dresses and Dress Goods-The Novelties in Bonnets, Etc.

rom the Paris Le Follet. We are happy to announce a decided reac-tionary movement towards simplicity of attire. There can be no question that luxury in dress has, of late, been indulged in to an alarming excess. It is, therefore, gratifying to observe that the leaders of fashion now show a decided inclination to allow the judiciously elegant to replace the merely expensive. We no longer see toilets covered and sparkling with gold and silver, these theatrical ornaments having given place to ribbons, flowers, laces, etc. The materials most in vogue at the present moment are tenos, mohair, alpaca, and a great variety of lancy materials, such as sultane, which is a mix-ture of silk and wool. Foulards are, of course, ummensely in request. There is, perhaps, no labric so much worn. It is made in endiess varieties of quality and style, so as to suit the taste and means of every one. Moire antiques, poult de soie, thick tanetas, and such heavy materials, only suitable for colder weather, all have to give place to the foulard. Gase de Chambery, mousselin de soie, and other very thin and expensive materials, are reserved for indoor or evening wear. White toilets are made in all fabrics, and have one great advantage—by changing the color of the ornaments, or the style of their disposition, one can always give them a new appearance with very little expense

The skirts of all dresses, let the material be what they may, are cut on the bias. In case of their being muslins, or equally thin fabrics, the back breadth is not gored. The slope of the side breadth is, of course, put to the back, as it would be under any circumstances. Indoor dresses and toilettes de visite have very long trains, and are stoped round the bottom of the skirt, and excessively plain at the hops. Bodies also are not so very short-waisted as they were a little time since; in fact, the efforts made by a misguided few to introduce an eccentric style of dress have failed, and the short waists long, trailing gresses, clinging round the feet. are confined to those who do not hesitate to a ske any sacrifice of taste and appearance order to attract attention or look different from others.

A few weeks ago, ladies who could afford to wear nine or ten flounced muslin petticoats, discontinued their crinolines; of course this nade but very slight difference in the circum ference either at the bottom or top of the skirt as all these petticoats were so gored as to be quite plain on the hips. The weather is now so warm that so great a weight of skiris would be unbearable; therefore, at the present mo ment, under thin dresses, one thick petticost and two thin ones are worn over a small crinoline, under thick skirts two petticoats, the one next the cage being always white. There are two forms of crinoline worn—one round and rather short, for out-of-door dresses when looped up; the other rather larger, and with a train, for door cress or when the skirt is allowed to rest

on the ground. The petticoats now are so much shown that they are generally more ornamented than the dresses. For morning toilets, they are gene ally made either of the same material as too dress and paletot, or of cashmere, the color of he ornaments on the dress. For more dressy occasions the petticoats are made of white or colored silk. The white petticoats worn under min dresses are most elegant-little gauffered flounces edged with lace; perpendicular tucks, aiternating with embroidered insertion or Cluny medallions of embroidery or guinure, over colored ribbons; in short, every day introduces some new and elegant manner of trimming them. When the dress is looped over a petti coat for out-ot-door wear, the petticoat should not touch the ground, but be merely a short dis tance from it. In some case the underskirt is made full length, with a train, but then it is intended for a double skirt, and not merely a

The small black cashmere loose patelots, spot ed with beads, are not now so elegant or so ashionable as the small circulars of the same material, ornamented with beads, or edged

ither with a bead fringe or a lace flounce. Muslin and other thin dresses are generally accompanied by mantles of the same; these can be made either circular cloaks, only reaching just below the waist, or small paletots quite loose or demi-adjucte, according to the taste of the wearer. When made in these thin mate rials, the waistband should never be worn out-For fetes or toilettes de visite black lace casaques, nearly tight-fitting, are more elegantly worn than the black lace shawl that has been so long in favor. Black silk mantles are not much worn; they are intended more for spring

or autumn wear. There is not much alteration in the form of bonnets; the Galette, Lamballe, and Fanchon-ette being most in favor. The latter is a very smail "Fanchon," merely reaching to the chig non, not covering it; and slightly bent in front.
The Lamballe is perfectly round, but slightly bent down at each side to the shape of the head, and generally has a Marie Stuart front. The Galette is also perfectly round, but quite not in any way taking the form of the head. There is a very slight difference in the form

of ha's; they are worn in almost all shapes and styles. Flowers seem to be preferred to feathers for trimming them, especially if they are in-tended for seaside wear. For morning hats, flowers would, of course, be too dressy. these are worn small wings or straight feathers. White bodies are of course more in request than ever, and are made in a variety of rials-cambric, foulard, alpacs, llama, and unbleached linen. For evening wear, thinner materials, such as Indian muslin, plata or em-broidered. When made in these thin fabrics, they are generally arranged with Cluny or Valenciennes insertion over colored ribbon or velvet. We have seen some very pretty white muslin bodies, a corselet like the skirt is generally worn. They are made in a variety of torms, but undoubtedly the most elegant and recherche is the corselet Medici and pointed peplum all cut in one. This should be made in the color of the trimmings or patterns on the dress. The whole body must, of course, have the same colored trimmings.

THE POLITICAL WORLD. | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXCITEMENT OVER CABI-NET CRISIS ABATING.

NO MORE PESICNATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS THIS MONTH.

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

Contrary to all expectation, there is to-night

From the Herald of to-day,

absolutely nothing new to send you in regard to the condition of the Cabinet. No public ty is given to any determination in regard to the successor of Mr. Denisor, nor is it intimated that the Executive has any knowledge of the intention of other ministers to resign; yet common rumor seems to establish it that we are soon to have substantially, new Cabinet, and that the President will have a Cabinet more in harmony with himself than the present is supposed to be. It is currently reported that an intimation has been sent to Mr Stanton to the effect that his resignation would be accepted and there is strong ground for the statement that to morrow not only Stanton, but Speed as well, will send to their letters of withdrawal. I have this from a source that is entitled to credit. The same authority inclines me to say that Mr. Harlan will not resign at present unless compelled to do so, not with standing his acknowledged lack of sympathy with the policy of the Executive. The President seems inclined to improve the present crisis to entirally remodel his Cabinet. Stanton is the most obnoxious individual in it. His conduct in anticipating the wishes of the President in the matter of instructions to subordinate officers, his hostility to the President on the Paulding case, and his general policy of carrying his own personal prejudice into his official conduct, as well as his patent antagonism to the President on political questions, render it more desirable that he should withdraw than any other. The successor to Mr. Denison is yet unnamed, although popular opinion seems to settle upon Governor Randall as the man. There is no change in the surmises to-night as to the probable successors of other officers. General Grant will be assigned to the acting charge of the War Office in the event of Stanton's withdrawal, notwithstanding the friends of General Dix are pushing his name for the appointment as Secretary. Judge Browning will have the Interior Department. The Law Office seems to be undetermined. The feeble health of the President has doubtless had a tendency o delay the determination of these matters to day; but it is asserted by those in a position to know, that to-morrow will witness a general revolution in the Cabinet organization.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILADE LPHIA CONVEN TION.

Statements have been going freely to the press in regard to the intentions and plans of the President in the future, many of which are wholly unauthorized and most entirely wrong. am authorized to say that the President has no intention whatever of being present at the Phila-delphia Convention. He does openly and unde-niably sympathize with the Convention, and will exert all his influence to make it assuccess; but as the Convention is called to express the views of the people, and of the whole people, on the nuestions now agitating the nation, the Pres. dent does not deem it delicate or proper that he should be present, more particularly so as his own acts will be passed upon more rigidly than any other topics.

NO PROSPECT OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS There seems to be a general acceptance to-night of the belief that Congress will at least not djourn at present. Leading members, since the crisis in the Cabinet, are more than ever inclined to prolong the session. From the New York Daily News of to-day.

THE CABINET. The regular Friday Cabinet meeting was held today. Secretaries Harlan and Stanton, and Attorney General Speed duly attended, thus showing that they have not thus far tendered their resignations. Their withdrawal, however, s but a mere question of time, except in Stan ton's case, whose rad cal friends declare that he will have to be kicked out of the Cabinet.

MR. RAYMOND AND THE CAUCUS. The denial in the Times of the published accounts of Mr. Raymond's position in the Republican caucus on Wednesday night, amounts to nothing just so long as dozens of members who were present maintain that he made a speech in which he virtually abandoned his endorsement of the Philadelphia Conven-He is welcome to so much of the modification of the accounts as will represent him as sitting quietly in his seat and refusing to vote on the resolution declaring that no Republican senator or member would endorse the Philadel

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Heat in Baltimore-The Political World, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCHE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Baltimore, July 14.—All business here is exceedingly dull, and the weather is intensely hot -thermometer at 96 in the shade. The city is, however, healthy, and we have no cholera cases. The politicians are much excited at the Cabinet changes.

General Moseby is here, and is being lionized by sympathizers.

There is a rapidly growing desire to make General Grant our next President.

The Democrats are much elated at the prospect of the Philadelphia National Convention. They expect to absorb it to the interests of the Democracy.

Hundreds of our citizens are going to Cape May and other retreats.

Shipment of Specie. New York, July 14.-The steamers Gity of

London, Sazonia, Napoleon 111, Bremen, and Brittania sailed to-day for Europe, with \$1,292,000

Arrival of the "City of Cork.," NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer City of Cork has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton is dull at 35@87jc. for 250 bales. Flour dull and 10@15c. lower; sales of 4500 bols at \$f' 15@10 for State; \$8 50@18 40 for Ohio; and \$6 15@0 65 for Western. Southern Flour has a declining tendency; sales of 25) bbls. at \$9.80@16 50. Canadian Flour is lower; sales of 200 bbls. at \$8 80@18 50. Wheat dull; common is nominally lower. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 65,000 bush, at \$6@66jc. Oats heavy at 50@58c. Perk dull as \$11.87j.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

Saturday, July 14, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, owing to the extreme warm weather, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance, and new 5°20s sold at 1054; 6s of 1881 at 1093; and 7.30s at 104; 99 was bid for 10 40s; and 1062 for old 5-20s.

City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 963; and Municipal at 97.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 1500 shares of Reading sold at 54% @544, a slight advance: Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Catawissa preferred at 351. a slight decline; Minehill at 54%, no change, 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 624 for Lehigh Valley; 55% for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 314 tor Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 68 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19 for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 141 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensing ton; 54 for Girard; 651 for City; 64 for Corn

Exchange; and 60 for Union. Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57%; 274 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 354 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 56% for Delaware Division; and 67% tor

Wyoming Valley Canal. -The New York Herald this morning says:-"The market for foreign exchange opened with a show of firmness, and leading drawers asked 1003 for their bills on England at sixty days; but as the day advanced the demand declined, and at the close the advanced the cemand declined, and at the close the best bankers' bills at long da'te were quoted at 109, second hand, and they were difficult of sale even at that. Short sight bills, which opened at 1104@111, declined to 1104@1101. The supply of commercial bills is very limited, and these are saleable at 1074@1084 Francs at sixty days are quoted at 5 10c @ 5 124c, three days 5 63c @5 634c. Bills on Hamburg were quoted at 864@374; on Amsterdam, 404@414; on Frankfort, 424@45; on Bremen, 784@79; on Berlin (thalers), 74@75. The private advices from the Continent are so discouraging that some of the German bankers are un withing to draw at the current man bankers are un willing to draw at the current

-The New York Times this morning says:-The New York Times this morning says:—
The market for money is again reported very easy to the brokers at 5@6 per cent, and the demand for United states stocks active at full rates. The new 520s of 1895 sold at 105!, with 74 days' accumulated gold interest since the 1st of May, which at 150 for gold, renders this stock relatively cheaper than the 720 per cents at 104 and interest. The old 5.20s of 1802 are not quite so firm as yesterday, 1064@107. The long 6 per cents, or 1881 keep firm at 1094@1094, ex July dividend, and the 5 per cent, 10 40s are 99 per cent, including Septemper cent. 10 40s are 99 per cent., including Septem-ber gold coupons "

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

FIRST BOARD

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

otes:—
June, 1864. 12
July, 1864. 12
August, 1864. 11
October, 1864. 10
Dec., 1864. 9
May. 1865. 6
Sept., 1865. 5
October, 1895. 5 Compound Interest Notes:-PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 19 .- There is but little Cloverseed coming forward, and the demand is limited. We quote at \$7 \$7 bbl. Timothy is nominally held at 85 25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at \$3.40.

No. 1 Querestron Bark is steady at \$35 P ton, but here is nothing doing. The movement in the Flour Market continues to

The movement in the Flour Market continues to be of an unimportant character, and the celly sales in ported were a few nundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at \$8@8.75 P bbl. for superfine; \$9@16 for extra; \$10.60@12 for common and tancy Northwestern extra tamily; \$11.60@14.56 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14@17 for lancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour commands \$6.25 P bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is but little Wheat offering and the demand is limited; sales of 400 oushels new Delaware red at \$2.85; white is not wanted. Rive is dull, and prices are weak. We quote at \$1.10 P bushel. Corn is dull, and prices are unsettled; we quote yellow at \$7.@98c.; 1506 bushels Western mixed sold at \$1.00 are are inactive; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.263c.; and Western at 50.@52c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.28@2.24; and Ohio at \$2.28@2.29.

Since the passing of the Reform act of 1832, nine parliaments have been held in England. In one instance only, that of Lord Melbourne, has a parliament been dissolved by the minister under whose auspices it was elected. The first re-formed parliament was called January 23, 1833, by Earl Grey, and dissolved December 30, by Sir Robert Peel. Its successor was called February 9, 1835, by Sir Robert Peel, and dis-solved July 17, 1837, by Lord Melbourne. The next was called November 15, 1837, by Lord Melbourne, and by that minister dissolved 23, 1841. The succeeding parliament was called August 18, 1841, by Lord Melbourne, and dissolved July 23, 1847, by Lord John Russell. Assembling on November 18, 1847, under the leadership of Lord John Russell, this parliament was dissolved by Lord Derby, July 1, 1852. Lord Derby's first parliament was called on November 4, 1852, and dissolved March 21, 1857, by Lord Palmerston. This house, called by Lord Pal-Palmerston. This house, carried by Lord Palmerston, April 30, 1857, was dissolved April 23, 1859, by Lord Derby. The conservative leader's second pallament, called May 31, 1859, was dissolved July 6, 1865, by Lord Palmerston. The late premier did not live to meet his second parliament, and it is, therefore, difficult to say whether it would have acted as the majority of its predecessors, and turned out the minister whose pohcy it had been returned to support.

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty and Minnesota sixty such States as Rhode Island. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds in extent either Ireland, Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Switzerland, and Scotland together. Missouri is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, and Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Ivory Scarce.—There is to be a scarcity of ivory. The demand for Sheffield alone, it is said, now kills twenty thousand elephants a year; the supply is limited, and the animal does not multiple sort. multiply very fast,