HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDE 4, KIDN-18 GR Vell, AND DROPSICAL SWRELINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy selien, by which the matter of calcarcous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HIH Hith

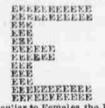


HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:—
ladsportion to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembliftig,
Waketviness,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands.
Diversal Lassitude.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

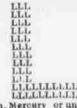
cine invariably removes) soon forlow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say
they are not frequently followed by those diretal disenses." INSANITY AND CONSTRUCTIONS

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

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM GOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.



In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT Buent is unequalled by any other reasedy, and for all complaints undent to the sex or in the decline or change of the EF see symptoms above. No tamily should be without it.



Take no Baisam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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



For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING A MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a direction. of a diarcic.

Of a diarcic.

He Lo BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUIS THE GREAT
He Lo BOLD'S EXTRACT to have the desired effect
for all diseases for which it is recommended.

BBB

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HIGHLY CONC ANTRACED COMPOUND
FLUID EXT ACT SAKSAPARILLA.
For purifying the P acod and removing all chronic constitutional diseas a rising from an impure state of the Blood and the anty redathe and effectual known remedy for the cure o Scrotula, send Head. Sait Racum, Pains and Swell age of the Bones Ulcerations of the Thront and Leta, Blotches, limples on the Face, Tetter, Eryspells, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pile of water is equal to the Lisben Diet Drink, and one botte is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



OGOOD
OGOOD
HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUChe 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 handreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 20,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Ciergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact mat his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Faut for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alons for its Capital.



My Extract Sarsapardia is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
medo-and are the most active of either that can be
medo. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set torth in the follow

ing works:

See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Protessor Dewnes' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-lade; phis. Indephia.
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 Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN RAVERS, Fellow of he Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late stanlard works on Medicine.



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Beware of Counteriella, Ask 107 Heimbold's! Take

THE FENIANS.

second Invasion of Canada - What the Canadians Expect from the United States-Military Movements Towards [the Border-Preparations of the Cana-

dians to Repel an Invasion. OTTAWA, C. W., August 17.—By orders in council, promulgated to-day, arms and ammunition will be admitted into the provinces free of

duty for the space of one month from date.

Drills are constantly practised now by the military companies, and the word of command and martial tramp of organized bodies of men resound nightly through the forest capital. Every preparation possible is being made by the authorities to repel the anticipated Fenian onslaught upon Canada. Troops are moving towards the Irontier from nearly all important points, and some batteries of artellery are reported to be on their way hither from England. The Canadians count largely upon the friendly interference of the American Government if the new prospective trouble becomes serious.

A gentleman who has passed through Malone in his way to Canada, reports a body of Fenians assembling near that point, Report placed this force at nive thousand men.

Business in Montreat is affected untavorably by the tidings from the border. Ammunition and military stores are being accumulated by the authorities at convenient

It is expected that if the Fenians deliver the impending plow at all it will be done while the Canadians are engaged in reaping their harvest, and when it will, therefore, be more inconverient for them than at any other season to offer resistance and assist the British regulars.

Preparations in Buffalo for the Great Fenian Picuic on Tuesday next-The Festivities to take place at Clinton Forest-Anxiety of the Canadians, Etc.

BUFFALO, August 11 .- There has been considerable excitement, both on this and the Canadian side of the water, for some days past, growing out of the proposed Fenian picnic, which has been extensively advertised to take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant. The place originally designated as the rendezvous for these testivities was Grand Island, distant about four miles below Fort Erie, but the programme has been recently changed, and Clinton forest, which is a tayorite place of resort for picuic parties, has been chosen instead. The latter place is a mile below Fort Erie, and is on the American side.

The supposition is that the picnic will be a most extensive affair, and the probable at-tendance is variously estimated at between five and ten thou-and persons. A sham battle-a counterpart of the famous battle of Limestone Ridge-will, it is said, be participated in by veteran soldiers of the organization. General O'Neil and staff and the Ridgeway officers, who were captured by the United States steamer Michigan, will take part in the proceedings, together with other prominent members of the

Fenian Brotherhood. Extensive preparations have been made for the affair by the committee of arrangements, which has occasioned much apprehension in the minds of the Kanucks, who, it appears, entertain strong lears on the subject of another raid into Canada. Whether their fears are to be realized or not remains to be seen; but it is con-tidently asserted here among Fenian circles, that there exists more than usual activity in the organization, which is conducted with the

utmost secresy.
I visited Fort Eric to-day, where a feeling of uneasiness appears to exist upon the subject. The 10th Royals, from Toronto, and a bat-tery are expected to arrive at that point to-

Newspaper Accounts.

. August 16. The 10th Royals assembled in the drill-shed last evening for battalion drill. No. 10 Company also appeared with the battalion, and presenfed a very soldierly appearance. When the parade had been gone through Lieutenaut-Colonel Brunel formed the men into square and addressed them, saying that on Monday morning he received the tollowing order:-

VOLUNTEER MILITIA ORDER. MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE, TORONTO, August 13 -The 10 h Royals will be ready, equipped in all respects, to move into camp on Friday next (the place will be acreafter named), the men to take no personal effects beyond knapsacks. Each man to have sixly rounds of ball ammunition in his pouch, also fifty rounds per man to be taken with the battalion as reserve. By order,

ROBERT B. DENISON, Brigade Major.

To Lieuterant-Colonel Brunel, Commanding 10th The Lieutenant-Colonel remarked: -"You will see by the amount of ammunition you are to take in your pouches, and by the fifty rounds per man that are to be taken as a reserve, that we are not going for mere purposes of drill, but that it is expected by those who send us that we may have an opportunity of meeting an enemy and we therefore go prepared to repel those who would desecrate our soil. Now Royals, make Toronto, make Canada proudfof us," (Tremen

dous cheers, and cries of ("We will! We will!") THE BRITISH PLEET ON THE LAKES. From the Toronto Leader, August 20, Some persons are very industrious in circulating stories about the detenseless condition of the lakes, which have no sort of truth in them. When we remember that at the time of the last Fenian raid there was not a zunboat on the lakes, is a matter for congratulation as well as surprise that we now see seven boats of this char-acter upon these waters. They are as follows:— Britomart, Lieutenant Allington, forty men and two large Armstrong guns; Cherub, Lieutenant Huntley, do.; Heron, —, do.; Rescue, Lieutenant Fairlie, torty men, and two Armstrongs, smaller size: Michigan, Lieutenant Heron, do.: St. Andrew. Lieutenant Smith, forty men and tour field pieces; Royal. Lieutenant Boyce, do.

In addition to the present armament or the Rescue and Michigan, they will soon have two more guns, one of which was landed in this city yesterday by the Heron.
The Britomart, Cherub, Rescue, and Michigan

will be engaged between Fort Erie and apper lakes, constantly on the move, and ready for immediate service.
The Heron, St Andrew, and Royal, with

another boat, which is expected to arrive next week, will be used on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.
This is a respectable fleet, and will do good a dastard enemy attempt to

invade the country. Mass Meeting in Troy, N. Y .- President Roberts in Favor of Universal Human

Liberty. TROY, N. Y., August 17,-An immense Fenian demonstration took place here to night. Colonel Roberts, President of the organization, addressed a densely packed and most enthusiastic audience at the Opera House. His speech was a masterplece of eloquent thought and feeling, and full of the true creed of liberty. General Murphy. D. O'Sullivan, and Professor Bierman

also spoke
The Administration's interpretation of Neutrality law was severely criticized, and Johnson and Seward bissed. Every sentiment of the speaker in layor of universal human liberty was loudly cheered. The platform was occupied by prominent Irish American and German citizens. A brass band is now serenad-ing Colonel Roberts at his hotel. Cannon are firing, and the utmost enthusiasm is mamfested.

General Fenian Congress. The tollowing call has been issued for "Congress" at Troy on the 4th proximo:-HEADQUARTERS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NO. 706 BEOADWAY, NEW YORE, August 13.-16

the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brother-hi od-Brothers:—In accordance with Article II, Section 10, of the Constitution of the Fenian Bro-therhood, it is hereby ordered that the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood assemble as a General Congress, in joint session, in the city of Troy, State of New York, at noon, on Tuesday, September 4 1866, for the transaction of

hurness

Had not the Constitution made this call imperative, I should have hesulated ere I called you together at this particular juncture; but I trust that maiters of such moment to the junce of our organization and importance to the cause of Ireland's friedom will claim your account of the cause of th cause of Ireland's freedom with claim your serious attention, as to compensate you for your loss of time in attending a Congress. And, indeed, it is fortunate that the Constitution leaves no option with the President in this mater, for the present seems a most appropriate time for the representatives of the Brotherhood to investigate the past workings of the organization, and take such measures as in their judement may be deemed ne essary to insure success in our future operations for Irish independence.

1 remain, Brothers, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,

President Fenian Brotherhood.

The following are the sections of the Consti-

The following are the sections of the Constitution pertaining to the Congress:-

ARTICLE XI.
Section 10. The General Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday of September, at such piace as the President of the Senate may deem fit. Section 2. The Representatives shall be delegates section 2. The Representatives shall be delegated chosen every year by the Brotherhood in good standing, of the several states and districts. Delegates shall be apportioned among the several States and districts, which may be included within the Union and other portions of America, according to their respective humber of Circles, each Circle being entified to one delegate for every hundred members mere or less, but not less than ten and one addi-t onal a degate for a tractional part of one hundred members exceeding litty of such Circle.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Blockade of Mexican Ports Illegal-It is to be Resisted-"Prince" Maximilian Only a Belligerent-Proclamation by the President-Max's Maritime Decree Nullified.

Washington, August 17 - Midnight - The President has just promulgated the following important proclamation, which was considered in Cabinet meeting this afternoon and unanimously adopted. It causes the greatest excito-ment, and the President is besieged with anxious inquirers who desire to knowlits full import:— By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation. Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Messico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and

Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts

the republic of Mexico; and
Whereas, It has become known that one of the
belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the Umted States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:-

"The ports of Matamoras, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein remarked.

'Article 2. 3 erchandise proceeding from the said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be introduction.

irrepressibly conficated.
"Our Minister of the Tressury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.
"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And whereas, The decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in viola lation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the atoresaid United States of Mexico: Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President

of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the city of Washington, or the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President : WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE FREEDMEN.

A Woman Whipped by Order of a County Judge in Georgia. WASHINGTON, August 17 .- A gentleman living

at Lawson, Georgia, in a private letter to a triend in this city, says:

'You wish to know what is the effect of the removal of the troops from here. Well, I will mention one instance which came under my own notice, to enlighten you. A Mrs. Adams (colored) had a quarrel with a white woman, because the latter made scandalous charges against her. The white made scandalous charges against her. The white woman had Mrs. Adams arrested, and she was taken before Judge Z King, of Cinch county, who sentenced her to receive sixty-five habes, which a intence was carried into effect by the Sheriff. I sent word to General Wilson of the affair, and although the inter officer sent a subordinate to investigate the case, no punishment has yet been meted out to the case, no punishment has yet been meted out to these violaters of the Civil Righ's bill. This is not the only case of a like character that has come under my notice since the removal of the troops. long as the latter were here (they were colored no magistrate dared disregard the law, because the officers were known to administer justice when

The Civil Rights Bill in Missouri. St. Louis, August 17.—A case under the Civil Rights bill recently occurred in Jefferson City, where a negro named Fowler has caused the arrest of eight or ten whites for brutally beating hin; and then ordering him to leave the county They have no defense so far as known. The

Freedmen's Schools in Texas. Unicaso, August 17 .- A private despatch from the Superintendent of Education under the

Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, says:-At present any extension of our school system is impracticable. The temper of the people is such that schools can only be e-fablished in those towns its which are military posts and the removal of the troops necessitates the cosing of the schools. I am proops necessitates the cosing of the schools. Take indeed of the opinion that were the troops withourswin from the State not a freedman's school could remain forty-eight hours. Every garrison post in Texas is now, or soon will be, provided with a secool for freedmen, and their future depends entirely upon the increase (r teduction of the military force. What there is to be done with respect to our control traces of what it must be if the lives of army I know not What it must be, if the lives o

the freed people are to be maintained, no longer admits of question.

The strongest statements in General Gregory's recently published report are within the truth, and our sky is hourly growing starker. Divine Providence has mercifully preserved our schools from serious violence thus far. but I am prepared to hear of savage outbreaks in our interior towns as cruel and murderous as the massacres at Mempais and New Orleans, involving both teachers and pupils.

Private advices announce the murder in Texas of G. Clark Abbott, of Portsmouth, N. H. and officer of the Freedmen's Bureau,

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Mother Cuts the Throats of Two Children While they are Asleep-Writes Touching Farewell Letters to the Two Surviving Children and her Husband, and then Cuts her Own Throat, Lying Down to Die on the Bed with Her

From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegroph. One of the most horribie and soul-sickening trave-One of the most horrible and soul-sackening travedues it has ever been our lot to chromole took place at the Oshtemo side cleek, in the township of Oshtemo, in this count; on Sunday night the Lin thatant. The family, which consisted of Mr. Alexancer Rickard, his wife, and four children, resired about 9 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard occupying the large family bedroom and the same bed on the ground floor, Ettle and Willea bed in the front half on the same floor, two other shidren family. on the same floor, two other children (sons, the oldest about fifteen years of age) a room on the second floor near the head of the stairs.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Rickard was aroused by Mrs. Rickard getting up. On being asked by Mrs. Rickard the reason, she said she was nervous and restless and could not sleep, and she would go into the parlor and finish some letters which she had been writing. Being in the habit of getting up to the parlor and rescond converting to the parior and mash some letters which shall hall been writing. Being in the haoit of getting up in the night and reading or writing an hour or two, Mr. Rickard thought nothing of it and went to sleep. Some time after he was again awakened by Mrs. Rickard coming into his room, and he asked her it she had not got her nerves settled so she could sleep. She said she would come to tied soon, and passed from the room out of doors, when Mr. Rickard again fell asleep. About 1 o'clock the clocst boy was awakened by a noise below—a gurenne sound in the hall, and calling to his mother bug sound in the hall, and calling to his mother assed her what was the mater. She replied, "Nothing." Some minutes after he heard a similar sound

issuing from the same place, and called to his mother, and getting no answer, and fearing something wrong, got up from his bed, and came to the head of the stairs, and called to his inter several times, and hearing no answer, he and his brother started down stairs together. The father, hearing their calls, came from his room to the door opening to the hall, and found it bolten on the side where he was, and after drawing the bolt entered the hall, and was met by the two poys from the chamber The three then passed together through the hall into the parlor, where, upon a table on the opposite side

or the room was a lamp dimly burning. On turning up the light they discovered the floor to be stained with blood, and taking the lamp and going to the hall they found upon the bed Ars. Rickare and the two children (E.t.e and Willie) with their throats cut from ear to ear, weitering in their own blood, Mrs. R. in the last agonies of death. The horrors ricken father and culldren started for the neighbors for assistance and waen they came to the house they found the bodies still warm, though his was entirely extinct. Upon an examination of the premises it was ascertained from footprints and other marks that Mrs. M., after passing out of the bearoom, went around to the window, there entered the parior, and crossing to the half deliberately cut the throats of her two sleeping children with a

she then passed back to the parlor, put the razor to her own throat, and cut it from ear to ear. With the blood flowing from the wound, she then, with her remaining strength, reaches the bed where the murdered children were, and threw herselt across the too of 1. The bed was dripping with blood, and the floor was slipper; with the same ensanguined current. Ine tracks of blood could be seen in the room above described, and all the footsteps of the woman could be traced either by the blood she had spiles for by other unmistakable signs. The following are two of the several letters left on the table by Mrs. Rickard:-

LETTER TO HER BOYS.

LETTER TO HER BOYS.

OSHTEMO, August 12.—My Dear Boys—My heard bleeds for you, for you will miss me; yet 1 know you will feel that I am far better off than were I to live. You have seen some of the hear; struggles that I have had to endure, yet you get too young to combrehend now; yet you will think of these years from now. I don't wish to cast any reflections on your mither; he as kind to him as possible while he lives. I would have been thankin to have been soared to take care of him, but I do not feel as though he needed me, but my wish is that he may have as good care as I would have given him; for through all I have loved him, but I know that my love is not wanted. Henry, you are the o'dest, consequently the most responsionity will rest on you, and to remember that Jefferson is not very tough; but what I wish to say is, that if your lather does not object, it is my wish that you go back to my folks, where you will have a different indicence cast around you; where you may be taught the love and fear of God; for, my dear boys, be leve me, if I had stayed there my lot, and yours too, would have been very different; but I cannot always tell what is for the best. Put your trust in God, give Him your whole heart, and He will take care of you. How much I would give to have the privilege of living with you and see your young minds expand; to see your every virtue extoled and every fauit reproved, and Of Jefferson, may you be as worthy as one whose name you bear. With high hopes and bright anticipations have I looked forward to see you as one of her own, and there you will get the good counsel that will fit you for a better world. She will give you good care for my sake. She will see that you are well educated so that you may till any station in life for your little sleader frame must not be crushed with hard labor. Perhaps your father will go with you, for he told me once that he wanted aunt Heleu to take care of him, and I would no very thankin if I only knew he would have as good care as she would give him. Henr

that they use good language and that their actions are right.

Henry, you must look after him and be a good brother to him; but look well to yourself, to take care of yourself, but take the advice of any one that you have reason to think feels an interest in you. Learn to be prudent and loving. I hope your Pa will approve and sanction my last request.

And now, my dear children, if there is anything else of mine that you wish to keep, take it; it is yours. May Goo be with you in all your doings. Look well to the affairs of the soul. Be wise before it is too late is the prayer of your heart broken mother. With faith I consign you to the hands of God.

YOUR MOTHER.

LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

Now Alexander, my poor, afflicted husband, what can I say to you? I do not wish to upraid you, but would give you a liftle counsel. When the last sad rites are paid to my remains and those of our little ones, sell what property you can, and pay all demands our family have incurred: then take Hears and Jefferson with you and go to Pennsylvania; p ace Henry with William and Addle, and Jefferson with Stephen and Margarot, for their future homes—for they will be better cared for their future homes—for they will be better cared for their future homes—for they will be better cared to their future homes—for they will be offixed so that it may go to give our boys an education. I hope you will do as you said about going, and have your sister Helen take care of you. If you do I am satisfied, for she will do all she can for you. I would off been thankful to have stayed with you but as that cannot be I trust, for your sake, and the love she bore me she will do all she can.

And now, Alexander, I want you to remember that all through our lives and trials I have loved you with a strength that is even now unaccountable to me. I would have scarrificed everything that was right to have had a home with you, to have "seen our children raised up to be men and women. But it has been otherwise willed, and may God have mercy on you. I hope you will go back to Pennsylvania, as I have requested. I hope and trust you will look to God for mure aid. This is the prayer of your broken-hearted wite; and thus I will leave you will give, perhaps, more credit to me than you have done while living. May the Lord be with you in all trials; within an hour all will be over.

Oh! Alexander, do not stay here, but take my nor hove where they can have say have say here, but take my nor hove where they can have say have say have say have say here. LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

Oh! Alexander, do not stav here, but take my noo boys where they can have faught them to reverence the sabbath and love and worship God. I have confidence enough in you to believe you will do all I have re-quested. Oh! how I wish I could talk lace to face Do not forget *hat even now, if I did not believe you No not forget that even now it is an about try and live. Some day you will think of me in the true light. Hooing and trusting all will be well with you and the children. I will bid you a long tare well. Your own Wilf E.

The New Orleans Massacre - Important Statement.

The following despatch has been received:-NEW ORLEANS, Angust 17—A member of the Legislature informed some of his friends yest-orday, that he was recently informed that President Johnson regretted that all the members of the Convention had not been dispersed by the riot. The fact will be sworn to if necessary. King, the publisher of the New Orleans Times, write- to his friends here that he was present when the President received General Sheridan's despatches, and that the President threw the General's despatches under the table. dent threw the General's despatches under the table. As soon as the Military Commission reports, several important arrests will be made. A great many murderers of Union men have been identified by competent men, and they will soon be in the kands

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 18. Convention Delegation to Wait on Pre-

sident Johnson. The National Convention Committee to wait upon the President are to have an interview at I o'clock P. M. Reverdy Johnson is to deliver an address to the President, and it is expected that the President will answer at considerable length. The Committee is to march to the White House, heading a procession, and with a band of music to give colat to the affair.

H. Rives Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, is

Congressional Appropriations. The following are the principa amounts approprinted by the last Congress for the services of the Government, as appears by the acts already pub-

appropriation acts:-	arry act the
Legislative, executive and judicial service	695 419 550
Civil and miscellaneous service	
Col coing revenue from gustom	4.200,000
Consular and diplomatic service	1.405.49
Indian service	18,904 68
Mintary service	41,237,000
Pensions	15 440.00
Rewards for capture of assassing	105,00
Various acts for deficiency	2 6 00,00
Total	\$122,005.30
This does not include the amounts n	

pay the bounties under the recent bounty law, for which no amount is given, and there are numerous other appropriations made to which no sums are affixed. The Treasury variously estimates the amount required under the bounty act at from \$60,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and the other objects, for which no specific amounts are given, at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Among the items on the Civil Appropriation bill is one directing the payment out of the commutation sund arising from the draft, which now amounts to about £12,000,000, the sum of £300 for each slave who either enlisted or was drafted into the military service, to be paid to the loyal owners of the slaves. As these same owners received the \$100 bounty when the slaves enlisted, they will be pretty well compensated to their loss. The benefits of the bill are confined to the slave States represented in Congress since 1864. The amount necessary to make the payment will be about \$19,000,000. The Bounty bill does not seem to meet with much favor at the Treasury and War Departments.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to make rules for the payment of bounties, has not yet concluded its work; but it is understood it will make swindling the soldiers and those entitled to the money by c'aim agents a very up-hill business. The Secretary of War deserves credit for his determination to make this intended huge swindle as small a one as possible. This Commission is now discussing the teasibility of a plan, recommended by the Paymaster General, for the sending of paymas ters into each Congressional district, there distribut ing to each claimant the specified bounty.

This proposition meets with warm opposition, as the inability of every soldier to correctly prepare his record of papers, and the necessary expense of bringing two witnesses from a distance to testify before the Paymaster, will lay the soldier liable to a class of swindlers so numerous during the days or substitutes. State agents are urging that the moneys necessary to be searched in many cases, special provision be made in cases where they file papers indorsed by the official seal of their State.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

Sixty-Four Deaths from Cholera Yester-

day-Election of Mayor. CINCINNATI, August 18 .- The City Council vesterday elected Charles F. Walstach Mayor of Cincinnati, in the place of L. A. Harris, re

Sixty-four deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Falling of a House-Eight Men Killed and Eighteen Wounded.

San Francisco, August 17 .- It is ascertained that eight men were killed by the falling of a house in Summer street this morning, and that eighteen were wounded.

Arrived, ship Cape Cear, Captain Kellar, from Liverpool.

The Presbyterian Seceding Convention-No New Church to be Formed.

St. Louis, August 17 .- Dr. Vandyke forvarded a letter to the Rebel Presbyterian Conrence here, which has been published. He ympathizes with their grievances, but counels moderation. It was resolved this morning not to form a new Church organization, but to appeal to the churches to correct the errors of the General Assembly, and hold another Conference. Stuart Robinson was to make a public speech to-might, but it has been indefinitely postponed.

The Official Report of the Convention.

Washington, August 18,-The committee appointed by the late Convention to wait upon the President for the purpose of presenting to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, held a meeting this morning, and postponed until one o'clock the time for so doing. It was originally intended that 10 A. M. should be the hour at which their reception would be had. The committee, followed by delegates to the late Convention, and after them citizens, will form in regular order at 12:30, and proceed to the Executive mansion.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO. August 17.- Manilla advices o bube 27 eport Currant Sugar 437), and superior 5 12 \$\psi\$ picul. Rice 2 75 per cavan. Coffee 15\(\omega\$ 15

THE INDIAN WAR.

Former Accounts Confirmed-The United States Troops Worsted-Preparations for Defense.

Leavenworth, Kansas, August 17.—The reports from Forts Sedgwick and Laramic confirm those received here of the burning of seven trains north of Fort Reno, and two between Laramic and Bridgers' Ferry. They state that fifteen Government mules were stolen by half-breeds, and that they are robbing continually. The officers report their commands in efficient. Indicate the configuration of the continual of the continual of the continual of the configuration of the continual of the co

officers report their commands inefficient, Indian

THIRD EDITION guides at Forts Laramie and Sedgwick report that a battle has been fought at Fort Reno, and from 35 to 40 soldiers killed.

There has been no mail from Fort Reno in three weeks. The Indians have fought the troops north of Reno, en route to the new posts on that road. The latest advices from Laramie confirm the report that the Indian war has commenced with untold fury. Another train has just been captured between Reno and Laramse, and the stock run off into the mountains. The 18th United States Infantry has been repulsed by the Indians north of Fort Reno. Whole trains of emigrants are fleeing from the mountain valleys to the States on account of Indian dangers. The commending officer of Ports.

dangers. The commanding officer at Fort Laramie writes that he hopes the hostilities will be delayed until troops can arrive.

He says the treaty was not signed by the Chiefs, and that he dare not waste his strongth at present. The Indians have stolen all the stock around Reno and Laramie, not Govern-ment, and considerable of that. There are not troops enough to check the outrages. The Governor has called out a portion of the militia for the defense of the frontier settlements. Fort Leavenworth has been selected for the head-quarters of the 10th United States Colored Cav-

alry, and Jefferson Barracks for the 38th United States Colored Infantry, Regulars, FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, & Saturday, August 18, 1866.

The excitement which characterized the Stock Market for a day or two fell off semewhat this mern ing though there was no decline in prices. It is generally believed that the buoyancy now set in will continue for some time, as the case in money is quite remarkable for this period of the year.

State 5s were selling at 95@95), no change. City 6s were in demand and again advancing, the new selling at 997, a sale which is considered low as compared with other first-class investments, as the interestis not allowed to the seller, but is counted in as part or the cost of the bond. The City Treasury was never in better condition than at present, and there is no reason why the bonds of the city should not sell above par.

There was less doing in Government bonds; June Seven-thirties being rather weak at 1663. The other issues were held at 106). [For:Five-twenties of 1864,

108+ was bid. The Coal stocks, as in New York, are beginning to attract attention, as they ought to have done long since, if we consider the high prices realized for coal, and the good standing of most of the companies on

and the good standing of most of the companies on the market. There were further sales of Swatara Falls at 2, and St. Nichoias at 3. The prospect of an early dividend by the St. Nicholas is strengthening the quotation, and numbers of capitalists are buying up the stock for the purpose of creating a scarcity.

Railroad stocks were in the main unchanged. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 334; Camden and Amboy at 128; and Reading at 574. Pennsylvania Railroad was held at 593. 57 was bid for Minehil; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 643 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira; 364 for Catawissa preferred; and 45 for Northern Central.

We quote the following bids for City Passenger Railway stocks:—183 for He-tonville; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Tenta and Eleventh; 40 for Fifth and Sixih; and 88 for second and Third.

Gold opened this morning at 160, and closed at

The course of American securities on the London Stock Exchange will be apparent from the following quotations and monthly intervals since the end of U. S. Five twenties. 61 6062 Erie. 45 6066 1 binois Central. 74 6076 July 1. U. S. Five-twenties. 603 60605 Erie. 54 4 6054 34 Tilinois Central. 80% 6081 5 Cet. 17 U. S. Five-twenties. 64 6044 5 U. S. Five-twenties 65 665 U. S. Five-twenties 65 @65% Frie. 56%@57 Illinois Central.... 77%@78

the London market for American securities, but prices have not been maintained, the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph inducing the betief that New York and London quotations must more nearly approximate, and as lately London prices have been considerably higher than those ruling in New York, it is clear that either we must experience further decime here. a further decline here or an advance must take place on the other side," —Three hundred of the leading railroads of the

United States, having \$132 miles of first-class road in operation, cost, with all their equipments, \$495,899,029, or an average of \$60,236 per mile. During the year 1865 the gross earnings of these three hundred railroads were \$159,194,587, or \$19,387 per mile—about thirty per cent on the cost of the roads. Not quite two-thirds of this sum, or \$102 497,917, was spent in running the roads during the year, so that \$56,-698,670 are lett for profits, being an average of \$6886 for each mile of road in operation. This is eleven and one-half per cent upon the argument invested an argument profit that oneth to be amount invested, an annual profit that ought to be investments. During the year thirteen American railloads paid ten per cent, dividend, two paid twelve per cent, one fifteen per cent, one thirty, and two thirty-five per cent.

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

| Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street | FTRST BOARD | S1000 U.S 5-20s65coup1083 | S5000 Leh Cs, 84 ... 894 | 160 an Reading ... 6 57-56 | 160 an R -Mesers, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

June, 1864... 10 July, 1864... 16 August, 1864... 12 October, 1864... 12 Dec., 1864... 10 Dec., 1864... May, 1865... August, 1865...

Philadelphia Trade Report-

SATURDAY, August 18.-Cotton is in better demand and prices are firmer. Sales of Middling Uplands as There is very little Queroitron Bark here. The lowest

There is very little Quercitron Eark here. The lowest sale of No. I was at \$34 % ton.

There is a good demand for the higher grades of Flour, and prices are 25 to 50 cents & barre! higher, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1200 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra 'amily', at \$11 to \$13 % barrel, the latter figure for many, including 500 barrels low grades on secret terms: tancy lots at \$1565 % tresh ground extras at \$16 090 11; old stock do. at \$8569; and superfine from \$675 up to \$8. There is but little Kye Flour or Corn Meai here; small sales of the former at \$5.76 % is prices of the latter are nominal.

There is a rair demand for Wheat, and 2000 bushels new Fennsylvania and Southern Red sold at \$2 3002 65 and a small lot of White at \$5. Corn is duil. Small as es of yellow at \$5 cents, and 2000 bushels western mixed at \$1602 cents. Cats are in fair demand, and 1600 bushels Southern sold at \$6 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

In Groceries and Provisions there is but little deing, and no change in prices.

Whisky is very scarce, and there was no Pennsy is vanis offered. Small sales of Ohio at \$77. 1% bbis in bond sold at 35 cents.