HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GR. VEL. AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of tigestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy scion, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Berrorof Disease,
Wakefolness, For weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:

Indisportion to Exertion.
Loss of Power.
Difficulty of Breathing.
Difficulty of Breathing.
Trembling.
Wakefulness,
Berrorof Blaesse,
Berrorof Blaesse,
Boimness of Vision.
Bot hands.
Bryness of the *kin,
Universal Lassitude.
These symptoms if allowed to go on iwhich this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
is one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those 'directl discincies.'

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause or their suffering, but none will contess. The records of the insane asylums and the metancholy deaths by consumption bear ample wincess to the trath of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM "OLD" SEXTRACT OF FUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most absential.

EFEEFEEFEE EEE

s unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complantion to the sex or in the decline or change of life by see symptoms above. No family should be supply it. In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU hee symptoms above. No tamily should be with

Take no Ba'sam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for impleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBOLD'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.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these 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 diuretic.

HILV BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUIS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD!

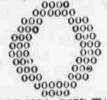
BLOOD!

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an inpure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, caid flead, Sait Rhoum, Padis and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs. Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Fruptions of the Skin.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sansaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully 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 BXTRACTS BUCHO and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thou
sands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsoliclied certificates and recommendatory letters many of
which are from the highest sources, including emment
Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor
has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles
rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be
propped up by certificates. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

propped 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 Truth alons for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-ract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in ail

tract Buchu is a Diuretie, and will act as such in all cases.

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

See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor Dewells' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic. Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Efficant McDowell, a selebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

Ree Medico Chiruraical Review, published by Braja—nin Trayers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of late standard works on Medicine.



MOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Address letters for information, in couldence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS: HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 564 BRUADWAY, New York;

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia. Boware of Counterteits. Ask 1°r Melmbold's! Take

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Peace Regarded as Accomplished at Prague.

PRUSSIANS EVACUATING BOHEMIA

The Prussian War Policy Indorsed by the Legislature.

Imperial !Honors to United States Officers in Russia.

Another Russo-American Toast by the Czar.

Napoleon's Necessity Concerning Mexico.

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

ENGLAND.

Peace of Europe Regarded as Secured. LONDON, August 23.—Advices received in this city from all parts of the Continent go to show that the war in that part of Europe is ended for the present.

RUSSIA. Imperial Honors to the American Repre-sentatives.

Sr. Petersburg, August 23. - Honors and St. Petersburg, August 23.—Honors and attentions of the most marked and kindest character continue to be shown to the representatives, naval and diplomatic, of the United States in this city. On Sunday they enjoyed a reception of unparalleled grandeur at the imperial values of Patarket. rial palace of Peterhoff.

Mr. Fox and other Americans were presented to the Grand Duke and Duchess N'colas and Maria. The entire party breakfasted and dined at the In the evening the Americans were entertained by the city merchanis. It was a grand and pleasing entertainment. The Merchants' Clerks'

Club gave a ball.

The city was illuminated.
On Monday there was a grand military review in the camp at Tzaraskolo, after which the American officers were the guests of the Emperor

The sailors of the United States squadron have enjoyed a public fete dinner at Cronstadt, where there are thousands of visitors to the ships. At the court dinner to the officers yesterday, the Emperor Alexander, departing from the ancient and time-honored custom of Russia rose and said:-"I give a toast: I propose prosperity to the United States, the good the members of the deputation, and a continued friendship between Russia and America." There is to be an imperial ball at the palace this

PRUSSIA.

The King's Policy Endorsed by the Lower House of the Legislature. Berlin, August 23.-The Legislative address to the King of Prussia in reply to the speech from the throne, embodying and expressing the moderate principles of the Liberal party, passed the lower House of the Chambers by a arge majority.
There were twenty-five negative votes, made

up by the members who are Poles and Catholics.

AUSTRIA. A General Peace Feeling, and Hopes of Future in Germany.

VIENNA, August 23 .- The feeling existing in Austria is in favor of a peace from the present war, and leaving to the Government diplomacy the future chances of re-establishing the power of the empire in Germany.

BAVARIA.

Cession of Territory to Prussia. MUNICH, August 23 .- The districts which Bararia agrees to cede to Prussia are those of Oberpayern, Gresfeld, Hiltese, and Thannow in Lower They contain about forty thousand inhabitants.

BOHEMIA.

The Prussians Marching Away—A Strong Force in Prague. PRAGUE, August 24-A. M .- The Prussian

troops are rapidly retiring from Bohemia.
Six thousand remain at Prague as a garrison until the treaty of peace about being signed is carried into effect.

ITALY.

The Austrian Evacuation of Venice. FLORENCE, August 23 .- The Austrians continue to remove the national relics and objects of art from Venice. Twenty-five hundred Italian prisoners have been released by the Austrians.

General Garibaldi's Commission. NAPLES, August 23 .- The report that Garibaldi was about resigning, or that his resignation had been tendered to the King, is denied by those whose position would place them in

possession of such a fact. FRANCE.

The Empress of Mexico Gone to Her Husband's Home. Paris, August 23.—The Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, has terminated her visit to the Court of the Tuileries and gone to Maximilian's home at

Miramar. Napoleon's "Necessity" Towards the United States.

Paris, August 24-P. M .- It is reasserted that the Emperor Napoleon has firmly rejected the demands of the Empress of Mexico for assistance to quell the insurgents. Among the reasons given by Napoleon for his refusal of aid was "the necessity of keeping faith with the United States" concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

SWITZERLAND.

Frontier Defensive Works Discontinued. BERNS, August 23.—All the defensive measures and works adopted or undertaken by the Government of Switzerland during the late war in!Germany have been discontinued.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence THE LONDON MORRY MARKET. LONDON. August 24-P. M.—The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 387 for money. Ameri-can securities are firm. United States Five-twenties, 70; Eric shares, 462; Illinois Central, 784.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET ■ Liverpool, August 24-P. M -11 e cotton market in unchanged. The sales to-day were 8000 bases Middling Uplands at 18³d.

THE LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Angust 24-P M.—The breadstuffs market is du!! but prices are without change of note. Western mixed corn. 26s. 94. LIVERI OOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL. August 24-P. M. - The provisions market 's without particular change, except lard, which is advancing.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" AT NEW YORK

MEXICAN PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

England and Canadian Confederation.

PROCRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

New York, August 25 .- The steamer City of Paris brings European dates to the 16th inst. The liquidator of Masterman's Bank hopes to pay a dividend of five shillings in the pound in September.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between the Government and the British Provinces on the subject of confederation, and a guarantee of £3,000,000 for the Inter-Colonial Railroad.

The cholera had slightly decreased in London. The Empress of Mexico requires money, and not continued occupation, from France, and it is stated that, if refused, the Empress will announce the abdication of Maximilian.

It is stated that Italy is about to increase the mobilization of the National Guard. Count Sarisshe, the Austrian Minister of

linance, bas resigned. Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices have been mainly antici-The commercial advices have been mainly anticipated by the cable despatches.

At Liverpool, on the 16th Flour was held firm Wheat partially advanced 1@2d.; red is quoted at 10s. 6d @1ls. Corn is steady, selling at 26. £26s. 3d., and shipments are being made to America Lard mactive. Tallow steady American Linseed cakes quoted at £97s. 6d. Rosin lower. Spirits Iurpentine flat at 37s. for American Petroleum firm and advancing.

advancing. In London W: eat was he'd for an advance. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea, R:ce, and rallow firm.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Recent Appointment of Assessor Un-popular—The Political Fever, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, August 25 .- The President's appointment of the late Postmaster Purnell to the Assessorship of Internal Revenue, before getting cold out of the Post Office, and being rejected by the Senate, gives dissatisfaction here, even

amongst conservatives. The tide of politics is running intensely high. Unconditional Unionists are forming Leagues throughout the city, and are determined the newly registered voters shall not exercise the right of franchise except by permission of the judges of election, regardless of their being previously registered.

Republican Meeting at Easton.

Easton, August 25 .- The Republicans opened the campaign here last night by a large and enthusiastic meeting. Colonel W. H. Thomp son presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. William D. Kelley, Major Calhoun, and William J. Kirkpatrick, Esq. The hall was densely thronged, and much enthusiasm mani-

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

They Resolve to Become a Permanent National Organization—The Objects of the Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 24.—To-day has been the great day in the Spiritualists' Convention. Among other business transacted the following resolves were reported as a platform on the constitution. After protracted debate by many of the leading people of the body, they were adopted:-

Resolved, That this Convention and its successors be and hereby are declared to be a permanent na-tional organization of Spiritualists, and that the officers of this Convention hold their respective offices until the next annual convention and their

Resolved, That the objects of this Convention shall be the spreading of the truths, facts, and phi-losophy of spiritualism, by sending out and support-ing lecturers, fostering schools and oblidren's lyceums, and circulating spiritual literature among

the people.

Resolved, That the National Organization of Spiritualists will, until otherwise ordered, hold annual National Conventions, composed of delegates from local organizations, at suca times and places as the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Freasurer Chicagon and Spiritualists of the August Spiritual Spiritualists of the August Spiritualists. of this and subsequent conventions shall designate and such officers are hereby declared an Executive

Committee for that purpose. Then follow several resolutions relating to number and methods of electing delegates, and the resolves go on as follows:-

Resolved, That in adopting these articles this Convention has no power or wish to prescribe a creed, or in any way letter the belief or limit the freedom of any individual mind, but that we desire our ob-ject to be deserving of truth and its practical appli-cation to the affairs and interests of human life, and that we recognize everything that tends to the en-tracchisement, development, and true welfare of human beings as embraced within the range of the spiritual philosophy and the purposes of this Na-

tional organization.

Resolved, That any person not a delegate may, by invitation of the Convention, its Business Committee, or President, take part in its deliberations or issussions, but shall not thereby be entitled to vote These resolves were unanimously adopted, with considerable enthusiasm. Among other matters brought before the Convention was a communication from the Louisiana treedmen, seeking for an increase of educational facilities colored population of the South, Dr. Randelph appeared as a delegate from Louisiana. The forenoon session was remarkably

In the afternoon there was a very warm and protracted discussion on the resolution as in-troduced by Mr. Dvott, of Philadelphia, con-demning as ineffectual and deceptive the operations of dark circle mediums, and calling upon the spiritual papers to expose their fraud. After a thorough ventiation of the subject, which the friends of the resolve claimed accomplished their purpose, the measure was indefinitely postponed. In the evening there were addresses by P. B. Randolph, of Louisiana, and Miss Lizzie Doten. Randolph rehearsed substantially his speech in the Cooper Institute.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 25.

The Internal Revenue Laws. A revised edition of the Internal Revenue Laws is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for use in a few days. Seizure of Distilleries by Internal Revenue Officers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received information of the seizure of the premises of nanety distilleries in Philadelphia for distilling whisky without a license. The Executive Power to Remove from Office.

Attorney-General Stanbery is preparing a decision in reference to the legality of the President's removing persons from public offices and appointing others in their stead, without the advice and consent of the Senate. It will be ready in a short time.

Delegates to the Loyal Southern Con-The Union residents of Washington held an informal meeting last evening to arrange for sending a delegation to the Convention of Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia. Judge Edmunds, late of the Land Office, and Judge Advocate-General Holt are spoken of as dele-

Surveys by the Land Office. The General Land Office has just received returns of surveys and confirmations, embracing the Mexican claim designated as the Rinale Rancho, containing 17,760 acres confirmed to M. A. M. De Richardson. The tract is situate on the San Puebla bay, California.

A Rebel Jubilee over the Philadelphia Convention. A citizen of the neighborhood of Culpeper, Va., arrived here to-day, and states that, on the receipt of the news of the action of the Phila-

delphia Convention, Confederate flags were displayed from many of the dwellings in the place. The Customs Receipts. The receipts from customs at the four princi, pal ports of the United States, from the 13th to the 18th of August, were as follows:-Boston, \$418,544.21; New York, \$2,454,721.69; Philadelphia, \$149,621.26; Baltimore, \$81,385.66; total

receipts at these four ports during the week, \$3,104,272.82. The Political Prospects in Pennsylvania. Letters from prominent Pennsylvaniaus to parties here state that the enthusiasm of the people over the course of Congress is intense, and that a careful canvass makes the State sure for General Geary, the radical candidate for Governor, by a very large majority. A gain of

three Congressmen is almost certain. Records of Dependants on the Freed-men's Bureau.

The records of the Freedmen's Bureau show that the aggregate number of sick refugees and freedmen that are now inmates of the hospitals and asylums in the several districts of the Bureau to be as follows:-Virginia, 569; District of Columbia, 226; South Carolina, 221; North Carolina, 215; Alabama, 287; Georgia, 274; Mississippi, 100; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 418; Arkansas, 128; Kentucky, 87. Total number.

Rumored Removal of Judge Holt.

It is rumored that Judge Advocate-General Holt has been relieved from his position in the War Department. General Fullerton is named as his successor. Fullerton had several law books in his trunk during his Southern tour, and has been studying Blackstone & Co. diligently. No one ever dreamed of his aspiring to General Holt's place, but it seems he has not been studying for naught.

Payment of Bounties to Colored Soldiers

Stopped. The Secretary of War has issued an order to the Paymaster-General, directing him to stop all payment of bounties to colored soldiers, and to turn over all claims appertaining to the bounties to the Second Auditor for settlement Under the act of Congress, approved June 26, 1866, the Secretary of War was directed to pro vide for the payment of these bountles. It is only two weeks ago since Paymaster-General Brice commenced paying the bounties to the colored soldiers.

A Rare Instance of Economy. Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, has established a precedent in economy which is worthy of notice. Having been authorized to use an appropriation of \$54,000 to treat with

certain retractory Indians, he, in company with special commission, last August visited these tribes, remaining with them over two months, and after entertaining the representatives of seventy-five thousand Indians, and expending \$3000 in presents, and ratifying a treaty, anly expended \$10,000 for this object. This is the first instance of this character on record at the Indian Bureau.

Indian Depredations Between Forts Laramie and Reno-A General War Predicted.

LEAVENWORTH, August 24 .- The Indians are ild with rage between Forts Laramie and hostile tribes. They swear they will be exterminated sooner than give up the Powder River district. Mrs. Carrington, the wife of the colonel commanding, is reported among the killed and captured. French Pete, an old Indian trader, and four men were killed fifty miles above here. The Smith and Leighton herd were stampeded and run off, and seventy-five cattle belonging to another train were also driven off. All emi-grants have suffered from the Indians. The most experienced and best mountaineers predict a fearful and bloody war. Colonel Bridger reports that, by means of the Indian Commissioners and the peace treaties, the Indians were never so well prepared for war as at present. From the Upper Missouri reports are received that the Blackfeet and Crows have commenced The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

A Baronetcy in Court.—A curious suit, known as the Slade Baronetcy case, is soon to be tried in England. Lady Slade, at the time of her marriage with the late Sir Frederick Slade, Q. C. supposed herself to be a widow, her former husband having deserted her, and a report was cir-culated that he was dead. After the birth of Sir Frederick's first son the first husband was heard of, but there was no absolute certainty whether he was alive or dead. Accordingly, pefore the second child was born, in order tha there might be no doubt about his legitimacy the parents were married again. The same ceremony was repeated before the birth of each child in succession, and as there are seven of them, each claims the title and estates. Witnesses are summoned from various parts of the

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Saturday, August 25, 1866. The Stock Market was only this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were in demand at an aqvance; old 5-20s sold at 1102@1112, an advance or \$1 10-40s at 102, and advance of \$; and 7 30s at 106@106], an advance of }; 111; was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99‡.

Rantond shares were unsettled. Camden and Amboy sold at 129 2 2130, the latter rate an advance ot 1; Norristown at 60, no change; North Pennsylvania at 42, an advance of ‡; Minehill at 59‡, an advance of ‡; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58‡, an advance of }; Catawissa preferred at 36}, a decline of }; Reading at 57], a decline of §; and Lehigh Valley at 641, no change. 88 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 29 for Eim ra common; 42 for preferred do.; 33} for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares continue duli. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Canal shares were inactive and lower.

Oil shares continue very dult. Maple Shade sold t 24. and Caldwell at 4, a slight advance. Quotations of Gold-10; A. M., 147]; 11 A. M.

1471; 12 M , 147; 1 P. M., 1471. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call is 5:06 per cent., and stock houses "Money on call is 50% per cent., and stock houses make up their accounts with ease. In commercial paper, at the discount houses, the business is not arge, and rates are unchanged. The payments of Sub-Treasury on account of temporary loans have commenced, and checks upon the Sub-Treasury are offered at low interest. Being payable in National bank notes they are popular at bank, and we hear of cases where they have been declined as deposits to be drawn against to the damage of the receiving bank at the Clearing House. Aext week another attempt will be made to torce damage of the receiving bank at the Clearing House. Next week another attempt will be made to torce the city banks into making settlements at the Clearing House in these notes, and it is thought that a majority can be had in layor of the plan. This currency is now at a regular discount, in large sums, of per cent., and as high as f is reported upon the street, to the intense disgust of the expansionists, who are now so fond of paper money as to think a bank note superior to the issues of the Freazury, and who view with alarm the prospect of getting gold from Europe, or returning to specie payment by any method."

-The following are the instructions for the con-

version of the first series of Seven-thirties into the Five-twenties of 1865:— Five-twenties of 1865.—

"The interest on the bonds is charged from May 1, 1866, to the date of conversion, interest being allowed on the Seven-thirty notes to the same date. If the coupons, due August 15, 1866, have been detached, sufficient currency must accompany the notes to pay the accrued interest on the bonds, otherwise such accrued interest will be deducted from the principal of the notes. All notes payable to order must be indo sed by the payer in blank, or to the order of the party transmitting them for conversion, who must indorse such notes over the signature, as follows:—'Pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.' All notes indorsed by administrators, executors, or assignees, or per attorney must be accompanied by certificates of the power of the incorsers. About \$5,00,000 of the notes have been converted within the past month."

converted within the past month. -The Cincinnati Commercial of August 22

Exchange is still heavier. Some of the dealers confine their purchases at 50c. off to their customers, and not offer to take outsiders' checks at better than no not offer to take outsiders' checks at better than 1-10c. off. The offerings of paper for discount were a little more irregular in the experience of different bankers. In the aggregate they appear to have been less than usual, but the checking was correspondingly increased, and as great closeness in the working of the market is noticed as heretoiore. The offerings of Government securities at the high figures attained have been in excess of the demand, and dealers prefer to widen their margins on the New York rates." fork rates.

concement in another column it will be seen that the negetiation of the seven per cent thirty-year mortgage bonds of the North Missouri Railroad has been placed under the supervision of the wellknown and experienced Government financiers, Jashown and experienced Government financiers, Jay Cooke & Co. The original amount was six milhons, of which they have already sold five huncred thousand; and in consideration of their conviction of the sately of the investment, and the daily increasing popularity of the bonds, have advanced the price to eighty-five cents. Before accepting the agency, they sent out a clear-sighted and trustworthy attache, accompanied by other experienced individuals, to inspect the condition of the road and the liability of its directors, and the result road and the liability of its directors, and the result

road and the liability of its directors, and the result was so satisfactory that they feel sate in rocommending the judiciousness of the enterprise.

No investment now in the market has so many qualifications to recommend it to the public favor as the chcapest first-class security. The compone are payable in New York semi-annually. Another recommendatory consideration is that these are seven per cent, bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 55 sh Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank. . . . 31; FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

| S1500 U S 6s, #2.coup110; | 8 sh Ca & A . lots .129; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 sh do130; | 30 s 85000 Pa 58..... 95) 274 sh Ches& Walnut 54 42 sh Morris Cl.... 84 22 sh Norrist'n R... 60 50 sh Clinton.... 50 sh do..... AFTER FIRST BOARD.

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

June, 1864. 14 July, 1864. 13 August, 1864. 13 October, 1864. 13 Dec., 1864. 11 May, 1865. 9 Dec., 1864...11 May, 1865...9 August, 1866...7

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, August 25 .- Cotton is firmer, with sales of middlings and upland at 34@35c. There is but little Quercitron Bark offering, and

it is firmly held at \$35 \$7 ton. Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and sells at \$6 50@7 \$7 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$5 to \$5.50. Flaxseed is selling at \$8.75.

The Flour Market was more active to-day, but prices remain as ast quoted. About 2500 bbls, were taken, chiefly by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at \$11.25@12.75, the latter rate for fancy, including 500 bbls. St. Louis extra family on terms kept secret; 100 bbls. old and new stock extras at \$9@11; 200 bbls. resh ground new wheat, extra family, at \$12@13.75; and 100 bbls. fancy at \$14@16. In Kye Flour and Corn Meal no change; 200 bbls. of the former sold at \$6.

There is less doing in Wheat, and prices have de-

Change; 200 bbls. of the former sold at \$6.

There is less doing in Wheat, and prices have declined fully \$6. \$\foatstyle{P}\$ bush. Sales of 2300 bush choice new Southern Wheat at \$2.80\tilde{Z}\$ \$2. In white no change. Sales of \$000 bush Western Rive at \$1.16, Corn is quiet, with sales of 1700 bush, ye low at \$2c. Oats remain without change. Sales of 2000 bush, new Southern at 58c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing. W blaky is scarce, and commands \$2.40 \$7 gall. for thio, 50 bbls. Pennsylvania sold at \$2.38.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI, the well

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "BOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

PREFACE.

The result of some years' experience in small matters, which go to make up great comforts, is offered in this little book. Some may sneer at these small economics, but it should be remembered that "there is nothing in this earth so small that it may not produce great things." And amidst every household tod of a wife, and every energy of a husband to obtain money for family never the state of the sta money for family needs, what can be better than to know how comfort can be had for the money expended? Chief among the chiefest of evils are wastefulness and unskilfulness in cooking, which cannot be too greatly deplored when there is no money but that arising from a limited income; and where there is ignorance of the art of reclaims. a limited income; and where there is ignorance of the art of making the most of everything, there seems to be no remedy. What comfort can there be in dining off stewed meat rendered tough, tasteless, and full of fibre; of eating potatoes soddened with water, or greens boiled to a mash and of a rusty color; of having before one stone-like artichokes, tasteless and rusty-looking carrots, which, if one partakes of, a fit of indigestion, with its train of horrors is sure looking carrots, which, if one partakes of, a lit of indigestion, with its train of horrors, is sure to follow. Boiled meats and fish—which are insipid—or fried fish, greasy-looking and white, cause far more trouble to produce than if they were cooked by a proper process. To help the mistress in giving instructions in these important trifles, and on which comfort so much depends, has been the author's aim.

In most homes there is a tendency to leave small matters to take care of themselves. With servants there is a perpetual waste of candles, soap, coals, and cinders. These articles are not very often interiered with by mistresses with incomes of £200 a year; but in all of these an unobserved waste brings a pinching in other requisites which are really necessary for com-

an unobserved waste brings a pinching in other requisites which are really necessary for comfort. Even the meiting away of a penny a day amounts to upwards of thirty shillings a year. At Christmas, many of the comforts may be obtained for this sum, or it would gladden a starving or sick fellow-creature.

It is against waste of every kind that one should war. A hospitable heart and economy are twins. We should be careful, that we might be liberal. Waste in small matters, and profusion in large, is burning the caudle at both ends

sion in large, is burning the caudle at both ends, not to be compensated for by stinginess in any

household department. There is also great waste in using unnecessary ingredients in cooking, which may not be unnecessary to persons with large incomes, who give entertainments, and who, if suffering from indigestion, can afford the time to be ill, and money to pay the doctor. To these may be safely left the eggs, the cream and butter, which enter a large large transfer. enter so largely into what is termed first-class cooking. A custard is much more enjoyable—and the flavor is equally good—when made with milk, and the exact number of eags to thicken the milk, than it is when made with an exact of eags added to great added to g bilious attack need swallow but half a custard made in this extravaant fashion.

Again, rice puddings are richer tasted and entirely wholesome, when made without eggs, and with milk only-no water. But if the precau-tion be not observed of first washing the rice three or four times in boiling water, then not all

the richest ingredients can destroy the offensive

musty taste which the grain has acquired. Well-flavored arrowroot puddings, made with

boiling milk only, are excellent, and these can be made in a moment. When water only is used

for them, an addition of a glass of sherry makes excellent jelly for the sick who cannot take The French cooking of roast meat, poultry, and game, which most English people say they so much admire, owes much of its excellence to the process of larding, and to its being slowly cooked by a proper degree of heat. The direccooked by a proper degree of heat. The directions for larding, as given by a French cook, are, to cut up shreds of bacon and tie it on to the articles to be cooked, or to introduce these shreds with a larding-needle underneath the skin. Now, the same savor and moistness can be given to English cooking by economizing and using the bacon fat which drips from the bacon when cooking it for the morning meal. It is no extravagance, but a real commeal. It is no extravagance, but a real com-fort for persons of moderate means to enjoy a small quantity of becon for breakfast if the metress is watchful to take the bacon fat into her own possession, and to see that the bacon be cooked in the same manner as described in Chapter III; otherwise bacon, butter, or lard

must supply the need when called for. In the Appendix will be found many useful hints, which will assist an unskilled mistress. It may be as well to remark that servants will invariably set their faces against any appearance of economy. If a mistress will once try the recipes and directions given for cooking, superintending the whole process herself, even to the minutest particular, she will then find it so easy to obtain well-cooked food without any uncertainty in the matter, that, however skilled her servant may be, she will herself hold the power of mastership in her own hands, and be able to create comfort for her household. and a reward for berself in the well-being of

her family. How such a mistake could have arisen -that it is beneath a woman's dignity to superintend the cookery of her kitchen—it is hard to tell. Surely she need be none the less accomplished in all the refinements and acquirements which are visibly attractive, because she is invisibly invaluable in her domestic experience. should be an adept in all domestic work, not always with her hands-"unless a scant fortune wills it,"-but with hand and heart, and judgment and skill to guide the rough worker placed by the accident of birth beneath her care. Her husband and children cannot be fed and cared for by song and music, by drawing or dancing; but, after a wholesome, well-cooked meal, all these certainly add to their enjoyment, and frequently to their happiners.

Those who suffer from indigestion are always cross—they cannot help it—it is the natural effect of a cause; and one ill-cooked meal will give the malady for a week, which nothing but frequent exercise in the day in pure air can cure. And when one badlyacooked meal presses upon another, a man cannot be amiable; purse-strings are closed, and his heart has become stone.

When a woman knows the simple principles of cooking well-just as she could learn to sketch and to play correctly—she is independent of the sudden desertion of her servants, and can manage to place a respectable dinner on the table with but slight assistance, or she can

Isaac Disraeli, in his chapter on Ancient

Cookery and Cooks, remarks:-"No people are such igorgers of animal food as our own. The art of preparing vegetables, pulse, and roots, is scarcely known in this coun-iry. This cheaper and healthful food should be known pianist and vocalist, has commenced a course of piano and singing by his entirely new system, at No. 704 S. Washington square. Enowing his shillty, we do not doubt his success. introduced among those who neglect them, from not knowing how to dress them. The peasant, for want of skill, treads under foot the