HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDES, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy setton, 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. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Dittically of Breathing,;
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Palm in the Back,
Finshing of the Body,
Errortions of the Face,
Palid Countenance.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those directed discusses.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

they are not frequently followed by those directions cases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause or their suffering, but none will coniess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness 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 BOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most electrical.



In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU s unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints scident to the sex or in the decline or change of ille.

The bee symptoms above. No family should be with-



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

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

WSM V MMM

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 ald

of a diurcite.

HILLS BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect

I all diseases for which it is recommended.

BRHEBBER



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

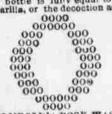
BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood 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, card Head. Sait Reneum. Pains and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs. Blotches, Pimpies on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pin: of water is equal to the Liabon Diet Dri. K., and one bottle is july equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCHU 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 30,090 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent 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.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.



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

Ing works:

See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Protessor Dispuss' valuable works on the Practice See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-

ladeiphia.

Bee 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 Chirurzical Review, published by BENJA MIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late standard works on Medicine.



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WELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 106 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Beware of Counterfeits, Ask for Holmbold's! Take

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TOUR

SECRETARY SEWARD HAS A CHOLERAIC ATTACK.

THE RECEPTION AT YORK.

ON TO WASHINGTON!

HARRISBURG. September 15. - Secretary Seward arrived here last night, with every symptom of a violent strack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed, and remained in the car all night at the depot. His physicians, however, reported him somewhat better this morning, and he left in the train at 9 A. M. for Washington.

YORK, September 15 .- Arriving at York about 10 o'clock, the party remained one hour. The welcome address was delivered by Judge Fisher to the President, whose reply was warmly greeted by the thousands present, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Secretary Welles were warmly greeted.

The Reception in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.] BALTIMORE, September 15.-The members of the Baltimore City Council last night refused to give President Johnson a public reception by the corporate authorities, which has caused some indignation upon the part of certain citizens. The honors being thus refused, Governor Swann took the matter up, and announces his intention to honor the President's arrival by the authority of the State. There is to be a grand parade, and an entertainment will be given at the Eutaw House, where an important speech is to be made by the President.

The President is expected to arrive at the Calvert Street Station at half-past eleven o'clock. An innumerable throng will welcome him. A large number of delegates to the National Good Fellows' Grand Council, which meets here on Monday, have already arrived. Every Southern State is expected to be fully represented. This is the first grand union of the National Council since the war commenced.

THE ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN

A Bridge Containing a Thousand People Gives Way.

Men, Women, and Children Precipitated a Distance of Thirty Feet.

Thirteen Killed, and Many Seriously Injured.

Part of the Presidential Party Remain to Aid in Rescuing the Sufferers.

JOHNSTOWN, September 14 .- A most distressing calastrophe occurred at Jonnstown this morning by which thirteen persons were killed, musty odd badly injured, and a larger number bruised and slightly hurt. In expectation of the special train containing the Presidential party, a large number of people, probably three thou-and in all, had gathered in and about the depot at this piace, to tender the usual salutations. Near the depot is an old canal, over which was a double crossing with a sor of

cover, flity feet square between.
Upon this structure or bridge some eight or nine hundred people had congregated, a large number of whom were women and children. The centre part whom were women and culturen. The centre part was densely packed, and must have contained at least four hundred people. The train had hardly stopped when the centre part gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating the entire party, in a headlong mass, some thirty feet. Hardly had the noise of the falling tumbers and the shrieks of the terrified peop e above ceased, when the groans of the dying and the screams of women and children came from the awiul wreck below.

came from the awiul wreck below.

All who had escaped injury proceeded at once to extricate the sufferers, who were piled one upon the other among a mass of broken timbers and from rods. Several of the Presidential party assisted in removing the dead and injured, among whom were Marshal O'Beirne, Mr. Murphy, Mr. adwallader, and myself. The President and General Grant were represently distressed and were year anytons that exceedingly distressed, and were very anxious that the special train should stop over an hour to afford as much and as possible, but the Conductor stated that arrangements made for meeting trains on the road preciuded the possibility of carrying into effect the President's humane wish, and after a few minutes the train started off. The party above alluded to, however, remained, and rendered a good deal of assistance for nearly two hours.

The poor victums—men, and children—

deal of assissance for nearly two hours.

The poor victims—men, women, and childrea—
were dragged out from the ruins, several of whom
had been crushed to death by falling timbers, but
more by being fallen upon by others. Most of the
killed and wounded were of the laboring class. Mr.
Metzger, one of the killed, was proprietor of the
hotel, and was quite wealthy; and M ss Letita Cannon was the belie of the town, and graduated at the
head of her class on Tussday last, the scene was head of her class on Tuesday last. The scene was one of indescribable horror. The groans of the wounded, and the screams and tears of mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters was the saddest sight I ever saw. I believe I succeeded in setting the names of all the killed and seriously injured, which I transmit as follows: - The following are the names of those killed, and of those pronounced past re-

covery :-LIST OF KILLED OR PATALLY WOUNDED. John Parvet, killed outright; Mrs. Weich, crushed to death; Margaret Davis, killed instantl; Frauk Debert, dying; Henry Metzgar, killed instantly; Airs. Kerk, dying; Nathaniel Duncan, killed; Lizae Stobert, crushed to death; Samuel Mansell, dying; Lettie Cannon, kuled; Mrs. Martha Montire, can-not recover; John Marsh and little girl unknown, crushed to geath.

THE BADLY WOUNDED. John Weekiands; John Jelly, spine injured; John Cairnes face crushed; John Johnson, badly hurt; Mary Trowbert badly hurt; Mary Richards, John Cairnes face crushed; John Johnson, badly hurt; Mary Trowbert badly hurt; Mary Rienards, badly hurt; Mobert Riebards, both legs broken; John White, badly injured; Michael McNamy, thigh broken; Miss Blenshaw, legy broken; Henry Waters, skull iractured; Reverend Mr. Agnew, badly hurt; Josiah Folsom, leg broken; Maria Jones, face crushed; Mrs. Carson, leg broken and spine injured; Dennis Watson, leg broken; Mrs. Myers, badly bruised about face and body; Elizabeth Grabam, hurt; John Fisher, spine injured; John Fredericks, ladly hurt; Dr. Sheridan, badly hurt; Samuel Young, leg broken; William Baker, face crushed; James Bayley, badly hurt; Lewis Baumer, hip hurt; Christian Kolb, face; Adam Kettening, leg broken; Lizzie Harris both legs broken; Mrs. Fram, injured internally; Mrs. Lewis, injured internally; Mrs. Parsy, injured internally; Cyrus Little, badly hurt; Mrs. Fend, badly injured; Mary Quin, leg broken; Mr. Ormer, hurt in shoolder; Mr. Hunt, badly bruised; Barbara Greis, severely hurt; Mr. Dont, ribs fractured; Tim Hunt, badly bruised; Daniel Cartwight, contunions; Christian Trobert, hurt in head and side; J. B. McWright, nose cut off; Daniel Gillis, burt in head and leg; Thomas Lemer, face crushed; Patrick Mavin, leg broke and spine injured; William Mitchell, injured in back; William Young, both legs broken, and hurt internally; Mrs.

Wonderley, hurt badly in back; Wm. Rose, everely in jured; Mis. Dieboir, hurt badly; Richard Morgan, backy crushed; Davie Reose, leg crushed; Mrs. We sh. head and back; hurt; Henry Shar flesh wound; George B. Lucas les broken; Richard Jones at dwife, badly hurt; Daniel McPaike, leg as d arm broken; f. J. Petriken, chest badly hurt; Edward Raiph, knee d slocated; Mary Morris, leg broken; George Kittering, thish broken; Mrs. Alexander Ryer, of Chambatt, injured in arm, side, and hip; Rev. Mr. Jenkins, badly hurt; Danie Jones, in lace and face; Miss Parry, badly hurt; Lvein Swank, badly hurt; Thos Butler, badly hurt; Lvein Swank, badly hurt; J. W. Myers, badly hurt; Mr. Goze, badly hurt; Mr. Horn, badly hurt; J. W. Myers, badly hurt; J. Williams, badly hurt; J. White, badly hurt; Margaret Daly contuston on thigh; Peter Stower, thish broken; Mrs. Probert, rish fractured; William Harmer and son, and John Harmer, Mary Shepperd, and about one hundred others, slightly hurt, bruised and scratched; Wes ey streen badly cut in the head; Mrs. Moses, badly hurt in breast; John Cox, badly hurt in head; Danie! Becker, leg broken; Robert Pritchard, leg torn off; D. Cannon, leg broken; Mary McDonald, ribs broken; Mrs. McDonald, badly hurt in head Physicians have arrived irom various points, and many more have been leiegraphed for at Altoona and Pictsburg.

A GIFT FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON, The person who has charge of the sufferers has just received \$500 from President Johnson, with the request that it should be used in behalf of the most needy of the sufferers and their families.—N. Y.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The President and the Union Party-The President's Declarations.

The President's Declarations.

Horace Genelet Esq.—Dear Sir:—in a card published a few days since you state certain facts which lead you to the conclusion that i resident facts which lead you to the conclusion that i resident follows, at the tin e referred to, did not want harmony with confirmation of the party which had elected him, and seek airther lease of power through the lavor and support of its impacable enemies."

I do not think the facts you mention warrant the inference you draw from them, as the Fresident may have had other reasons for declining to act upon your suggestions than the one you assign. But of this the public can judge, My object in this note is to state certain facts within my personal knowledge, which led me then and which lead me still to believe that, throughout the winter, the President did not wish to break with the Union party, and that he had no thought of purpose of "seeking a further lease of power" through the favor and support of its enemies or otherwise.

I conversed freely, though not frequently, with the President upon the action of the Union party in Congress during the winter. While I never presumed to urge upon him finding any views of my own. I never also do express my sense of the importance of relying upon the beral members of the party for such action as the rood of the country might require and I reposately to the Union was the only one that was practicable, a prest obstacle to its adoption was found in the tear that he was going over to the Democratic party. In which, as a political organization, the country had lost confidence.

He never failed in response to say that all such appre-

as a political organization, the country had lost confidence.

He never falled in response to say that all such appropersions were utterly amounted—that he had no such purpose or thought, and that he reiled with confidence on the judgment and good sense of the party which exceed him, to whose principies and no ley as declared at Baltimore, he should rigidly athere, its said the action of the Democratic party, as an organization, ouring the war, had democratized it and deprived it of public confidence. He believed that a graduat process of disintegration was going on in othe parties, which would bring together all patriotic Democrats who had steed by the Government through the war and the liberial kepublicans who waged the war for the Union, and who were for Union now that the war is over. He always disclaimed any intention of joing over to the Democrats of our sing he patronage of the Government for their beaufit—saving always that he should light out his differences with Congress within the lines of the Union prity.

ferences with Congress within the imes of the Union party.

It is but just to say that he uniformiv disclaimed any wish for a le election, saying he should deem himself fortunate to get successfully through his present term, and that his only anxiety was to accure the speedy and effectual restoration of the Union to peace and prosperity. He always labe special stress, moreover on the importance to the Union party of bringing the Southern states back by a liberal and triendly policy. Why," satil be, more than once, "why cannot our riends in Congress see that the couthern States will be our friends if we show them that we are theirs? Now that shavery is abolished," he haded, there is no longer any cause for sectional division of parties; we can get rid of that and under a wise and judicious policy, has the Southern states at least will yote and

can get rid of that and under a wise and judicious policy. has f the Southern states at least will vote and act with the Union party. Why should we by hostile action drive them back into their old alliance with the Democratic party of the North?"

This was the uniform tenor of the President's language in conversation with me throughout the winter, and it satisfied me as I endeavored to satisfy my friends, that he neither desired nor intended to break with the party which elected him so long as it should adhere to the Union principles upon which that election was carried. And even after the call for the Philadelphia National Convention had been lessed the President urged that it could not fall to exert a wholesome moral influence upon the Union party, by showing that men from both sections could again unite on common ground, and work together for common objects.

Yours, etc. H. J. RAYMOND.

TRAGEDY IN MORGAN CO., MO.

A Horrible Murder-The Perpetrator Lynched.

From the Morgan County Banner, September 8. As we stated in our last week's issue, this com-munity was startled by the report that Elijah Sio-cum, living on the Osage river, in this county, had en crueily murdered at his home on Wednesday

Our renders will remember an account we gave some months since of rather a mixed mairiage in Buffalo lownship—Tucker having entered the Rebei service, nothing was heard of him for several years—
then a ramor of his death—hen the disconsolate
widow marrying a wealthy and respected citizen
named slocum—in the course of time a cri-sis—
another crisis in the appearance of Tucker, not dead
but very much alive—a settlement of the affair, by
which Mr. Tucker got the wife, baby, a certain
amount of bacon and other eatables. We stated
these facis in full at the time.

After all this, the Tuckers seemed to live quite
unbappily, and Mrs. Tucker was compelled to leave
her home; she went to live with Mr. Slocum, her
tormer second love, and who, it seems, treated her
very well. Tucker threatened Slocum's lite, and it service, nothing was heard of him for several years-

very well. Tucker threatened Blocum's life, and it s somewhat singular that he (Slocum), fearing fucker, and guarding against danger, should not

have a firearm in h s house

The testimony of Mrs. Tucker is that on the morning in question, a little after daybreak. Slocum, who had gone to milk his cows, came running and said, "they are coming; they have shot at me." That he fold her to take the butcher knife and a club and run up stairs and guard the foir window; that while there she heard considerable confusion below, and Tucker ascended half way up the ladder, intending to kill her; but by her entreaties she prevailed on him to desist. When she came down Slocum was him to desist. When she came down Slocum wa hing on the floor dead. Nothing else was disturbed

and his pockets were not searched.
She immediately gave the alarm, but the country bling thinly inhabited, it was quite a considerable time before the neighbors collected. They then tracked fucker, by a peculiar mark of his shoe sole, most to his house.

Cons able Shockley at once went to Tucker to street him and found him coolly at work a short distance from the house. He genied his guilt, but the statements he made as to his whereabouts the with before were flatly contradictory. Tuczer was en taken to Slocum's, where, in the presence of then taken to Slocum's, where, in the presence of the twicim of his insatiable revenge, his wife gave the testimony above stated.

The day being now far advanced, Constable Shockley took Tucker to his (Shockley's) resi-

Shockley took Tucker to his (Shockley's) residence, preparatory to bringing him to this place to hand him over to the sheriff, and for greater security, he employed Mr. George Moon to assist him to guard him. Some time near midnight he heard a noise on the outside of his house, and upon going out to ascertain the same, was halted by some one unknown to him, and asked if Ewing Tucker was, in the house. Shockley now saw some fifteen or twenty men, all blackened and disguised. He attempted to reason with the growd out was call or twenty men, all blackened and disguised. He attempted to reason with the crowd, but was out short by being to d to shut up, or his brains would be ventilated with a bullet. At this he started to run round the house where the door was oven, but the mob had forced the iront door open and were taking Tucker off.

When the mob had got a short distance from the house he heard several shots fired, and the next morning found Tucker dead, ceing shot in almost the identical spot where his victim was the morning before.

ing before.
Thus ended the career of a bad man, and it is only Thus ended the career of a bad man, and it is only to be deplored that the civil law was not allowed to take its course, and that mob law prevailed. Bad as the man was, he had a right to a trial by a jury, and a legal conviction. No clue has as yet been obtained to any of the perpetrators of this act, but Constable Shockley is making every effort in his rower.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Question as to the Payment of Personal Taxes, and the Right to Vote There-

This morning Mr. William L. Hirst submitted for the accision of the Court the following proposi-

tions:-The 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitu tion of Pennsylvania provides that "any white free-man, of the requisite age and residence, who shall have within two years paid a State or county tax," the within two years paid a State or county tax, etc., "shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

Q. Are the provisions of the late act of Assembly, annuling the legal effect of tax receipts of aldermen for taxes heretology paid, and requiring the payment of both State and county tax in conflict with the above article of the Constitution?

AS TO PRINTING TICKETS. Question 1 Shall the City Officers be printed with he "county" ticket? Question 2. Must the Ward "Officers" be printed on the outside?

on the outside?

Judge Lud ow was understood to say in regard to
the tax matter, that he had no doubt that the payment of taxes, either State or County within two
years, entitled a man, otherwise legally qualified, to his vote. The other questions are for the present held under advisement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. - Habeas corpus cases were before the Court to

Habeas corpus cases were before the Court today.
On application of the District Atterney the matter
was continued until next Saturday, in order to procure an important witness,
R. G. Fry was heard on habeas corpus, on a charge
of larceny, as bailee. It was charged that the defondant went to a certain jeweller, J. Brunswick or
our city, saying that he was engaged in the War
Department. He said that some of his superior
officers wi-ned to purchase some jewerty, and that
he would probably be of service by seding them to
these officers.

hese officers.

Mr. Brunswick delivered to him four gold rings Mir. Brunswick delivered to him four gold rings and a gold watch at wholesale price. The understanding was, that it the articles suited the officers he would send the money within ten days; it they did not suit the officers he would within two days return them by express. But at the expiration of the time neither the articles nor money were returned. It was also alleged that detendant sold some of the articles on the same day he procured them, and also pawned the watch in this city.

The Court held the matter under advisement.

The case of Keen and McCormick, charged with homicide, was heard on habeas corpus. It was alleged that on last friday afternoon the defendants went to the house of Mr. Hartman and asked young Hartman of his lather was in The son said that he was not. Old Mr. Hartman overhaaring the fecuversation feame out. Keen asked young Hartman why he had hed to him, and struck

oung Hartman why to had fied to mm and struck him in the face Young Hartman and Keen en-paged in a scuille, and the tather and McCormick w-re fighting at some distance from them.

he son ran up and struck McCormick, who then ran, followed by McCormick. The two Harimans louowed. Both defendants turned on young Hariman. The inther came up, and they carned on him, Curran was in front of him, and McCormick -tep-sed up from beaund, and struck him on the casek. Mr. Har man immediately fell in the gutter. He was taken into the house insensible and died on the following fluority. Thursday. owing Thursday.

The Court held the defendants in \$4000 bail each.

An application was made for the discharge of Patrick No en from an impresonment of ninety days, the defendant having been committed by A derman Bettler upon a charse of being a professional thief, he was found in a crowd in company with well-known professionals. Several detectives stated that they believed him to be the "colice-renowned Patsy Nolen" that they had heard of in New York. The Court refused the application.

In the case of William Scott, convicted during the

that case of what Scott, convicted during the week of a charge of its se pretense, the Court said that the case should be tried over during this term; because upon re-examising the presecutor, the court said that the evidence was not rightly understood, or the statement made to-day differed with that made during the trial.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. A father desired to have his son discharged from

Mr. Hallman, sworn, testified as follows:—Q. Is kiwood ita lana your son? A Yes, sir. Q Where was he born? A. ite was born in the cit-of Philadelphia, Q. When? A In the year 184? Q Is this your family record? A. Yes, sir. Q Were these entries made at the time of his birth? A.

ics. sir.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you give your consent to us enlistment? A. I didn't know anything about it. his enustment? A. I Gidn't know anything about it.
Q. Did he do it without your consent? A Yes, sir.
Q. What is his occupation? A. Black*mith. Q.
Was he an apprentice? A. Yes sir. Q. Did his
master give his consent? A. Don't know anything

about it.

Cross-examined—Q. Bid you say he was an apprentice? A Yes, sir; ne was learning a trade. Q. Was he tound? A he was not bound, but was only working at his business. Q. Where? A. At Conshohocken; he went and made the arrangement himself. Q. How long did he work in this place? A. About three months. Q. Did or did you not know that he was desirous of enlisting? A. Not at he moment.

e moment. The Judge—That would settle the question Mr. Gilpin—He is not an apprentice; he has hired in m-cit out and gone away from his father's house. The father is entitled to his custody under the act of Congress. It is a question of personal liberty. The question is, shall the father have the custody of he child, or shall the Government? The Judge said he would not decide the case

Captain Marston, who has the boy in charge, said that he expected to be reheved from duty, and would have to turn him over to his successor. The ase will be brought up next Saturday

The next case called up was one of burglary.
A man named McGowan is charged with the the proprietor of the house (a lager beer saloon) testified as follows:—Q. What do you know about this ro bery of your house? A. The man came into my house and waked through the bar-com, and

my house and waked through the bar-com, and inted up the back window. He thought it was strange, so he watched him.

Q. When was this? A. About two weeks last Monday. Q. In the da time or night? A. I went to bed about 12 o'clock. Q. Was your house all closed up then? A. Yes, sir. Q. How was your house broken into? A. Through the carriage-shop hext door; they broke into the par-room, and broke up everything that was in there.

Q. You keep a lager peer saloon, do you not? A.

Q. You keep a lager beer saloon, do you not? A. , sir. Q. How many windows in your bar-roo One. Q is this window in your bar-room? to, sir; it is in the other room, connected with the hat-room. Q. Did you see him go into the other room? A. Yes, sir; I asked him what right he had to go there, and he answered I don't know. Q. Was the window tastened? A. It was. There were no shutters on the window. Q. The window was down and he lifted it up—that is, you saw him? A. I saw him lift the window up.

officer Morrow swora—Q. Did you make the correst? A. Yes, sir, in connection with another officer Q. What did he say about it when you arrested him. A. He asked me what I wanted with him—I we had a warrant; I said we wanted him to come along; he went along, after we had to him—if we had a varrant; I said we wanted him to come along; he went along, after we had to dhim we would tell him when we would get him to the Station House. Q. Did you search him; that is did you find anything on him? A. Yes, sir. Q. Tell what you know about the arrest. A. On the morning of the robbery we watched these men for some time; it was about 2 o'clock, at Rioge avenue and Buttonwood streets; they were loading on the corner and prowling around, and they started down School alley, that runs off Buttonwood street. Q. How many of them were there? A. Three of them; this man was one of them (meaning the prisoner at the bar.)

Cross-examined—Q. What evening was this—Monday night? A. Tuesday morning, and about 2 o'clock. We arrested him i huraday evening at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets.

Cross-examined—Q. After you had found this

Cross-examined—Q. After you had found this house was broken into, did you make a soarch for this man? A. Yee, sir.

The other officer sworn.—Q. Did you see this man in reabout 2 o'clock in the morning? A. We were watching him, and saw him with two or three others, they went around the stream in any analysis.

watening him, and saw him with two or three others, they went around the streets in an unusual manner; saw them so through School alley; ean't think what made them go through there; there is nothing in it except a factory and a school-house; we followed them, but lost sight of them after they had gone through School alley.

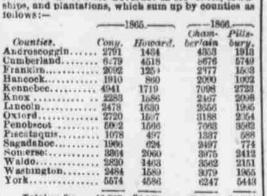
Jacob Himes, sworn.—Q Do you know that man in the dock? A. No, sir. Q What do iyou know about this. A. I pive on the other side of the street, and some one asked me what was the matter. I to dhim there was a young man up for roobsery. Don't him there was a young man up for robbers. Don't know anything about the man who broke into the

The defendant was held in \$2000 ball.

-A French paper says that M. Mernut it busily at work on a new Jeanne d'Arc.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Kennebec Journal of yesterday contains the returns of the vote for Governor in 318 cities, town-



Total so far. . . . 46,787 28 979 61,215 35,922 Comparing the vote of this year with that of 1864,

the Bangor Waig says:—
"The total vote is hurdly increased at all over that the total vote is mirely increased at all over that of 1864, as the footings show, and yet we gain more than ten thousand upon our majority of that year. This shows solid, substantial, enduring gains, and that, too, in a contest where it was claimed that we that, too, in a contest where it was claimed that we would lose very materially from Republican desections, caused by the President's desertion of his party, and his unscrupulous use of patronage to break it down. It shows that he people have minds of their own, and are not at all affected by the desertion of any man or men, however his, or influential heretofore. They lead their own party. Whosever deserts must look out that the engine does not run over him."

The Journal per mently says:—

The Journal per inently says:—
"The vectors is thorough and complete. We pass over the record to the loyal States which are to make up their decision at the basios-box, as a new encouragement for them to go forward to the work."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, September 15, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled. Government bonds were tirmer—111½ was bid for old 5-20s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 98½ tor 10-40s; and 105½@10s for June and February 7:30s. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; new City 6s at 99½, and old do. at 95½. Railroad shares were the most active on the line. Pannsylvania Railroad sold at 55½. in. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55%, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening. cading at 57 16:57 an advance of 1; Norrison at 60; no change; Lehigh Valley at 65;

advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Northern Central at 46, a cline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 125 was bid for Camden and Amory; 37\frac{1}{2} for Little Schuyikill; 57\frac{1}{2} for Minenill; 55] for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira com-mon; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ Catawissa pre-terred; and 32; for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Endroad snares were dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which continues n demand; about 1000 shares sold at 174, a de-tine of \$\frac{x}{2}\$; Second and Third sold at 88, no change; 634 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh;

211 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia: 30 for Given and Coates; and 27; for Girard College, In Canal shares there was very little movement. Sosquebanna Canal sold at 14, an advance of §; 28; was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common; 36} for preferred do.; 120 for

orris Canal preferred; and 56 for Delaware vision. Bank shares continue in good demand for intiment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 95 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and lechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43 for Consolidation: 57 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union. Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 1444; 11 A. M., 1444; 12 M., 1444; 1 P. M., 1444.

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

1000 sh Cata pt....iots 29; 100 sh Cata pt....b60 29; 1000 sh do.....b5 39 100 sh Hest'v R..b30 17; 400 sh do....... 29; 100 sh do....... 17; 100 sh do....... 29; FIRST BOARD. \$1000 City 6s n, k = 0 99 \$4000 do...lots 99 100 sh Dazel...... 100 sh Hestonville R 17

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



Philadelphia Trade Reports

SATURDAY, September 15 .- The Flour Market is as firm as ever, with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, and a good demand from the home consumers. About 1500 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, were taken in small lots at \$11.50@13 D bbl., and City Mills at \$13@18 50, including some superfine at \$7.50@9; extras at \$9@11, the latter rate for fresh ground new Wheat; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$12@18 50; and fancy brands at \$14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5.75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are

in a small way at \$5.75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and the article is in fair demand at yesterday's figures. Sales of 800 bush, fair and choice red at \$2.75@285; 1000 bush, common and prime white at \$2.85@2.95 have is quiet, with small sales at 90c.@81 for Western, and \$1@1.05 for Pennsylvania. In Corn Lut lettle doing, Sales of 3000 bush, yellow at 92c affoat, \$4c, in store; Western mixed at \$0@91c. Oats are scarce. Small sales of new Southern at \$0.001c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$6.50@7.50

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$6.50@7.50 g. 64 bs. 'imothy is in steady demand, with sales at \$3.50@4.25. There is conside able Flaxseed coming forward, and it is in good request. Sales were made at \$3.85.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania, \$2.87 and Opto at \$2.83cm.240. nea at \$2 37, and Ohio at \$2 33@2 40.

—The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Wherneliffe and Abinger, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and Rev. F. W. Tremlett, Messrs. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, George Moffatt, Edward Akroyd, Colonel C. P. Lesite, members of Paritament; Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle, Coldment; Lieutenant-Colonel Motley and others stream Guards; Samuel Motley, and others, are subscribers to a fund now raising in England for the benefit of the late Confederate com-mander-in-chief. The fund is called "The Gene-ral Lee Endowment."

-Consul Edmund Bauer, of Trieste, has received an autograph letter, dated the 20th of June, in English, from the King of Siam. It is in an envelope of black satin, sealed with the royal seal, and refers to the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Siam and Austria. The King of Siam is a good English scholar, and is a regular subscriber to two or three of the New York papers.

-The Mayor of Nancy is an intelligent indi-vidual. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress Eugenie, with her son, the Mayor asked the Prince Imperial:—"What is your age, my Prince?" "I am ten," answered the Prince.
"So young, and already the son of the Emperor of the French!" exclaimed the Mayor, with great

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

EY MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED FOUNDS A YEAR," "COMPORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

ENGLISH PREFACE.

Matrimony to a young girl often presents the fairest prospects of eartaly happinese: "It is the desired haven where she would be." As a wife, she imagines herself free to do as she pleases, without control, and she fancies that marriage emancipates her from all wearisome nome duties. A month of wedged life dispets these illusions. Similar employments are hers to take up, but to them is added a great responsibility; and if a practical observant education fitting her for

wifewood has not been attained, "all her life is passed in shallows and in miseries." When such a girl becomes a mother her helplessness is painful to witness. She makes her babe the one object of her life, to the utter ex-clusion of her husband's comfort, and fancies all kinds of atlments in herselt and her intant. the doctor is in continual demand, and, instead of a joy in her home, she becomes a perpetual weariness. It her mother be living near, daily visits are implored; this intercourse leads to interference in household matters, and thus dis-content is produced between husband and wite. To a young mother requiring help, this book may be of some assistance in giving information on the management of infants, though its recipes for children's complaints are not intended to

supersede medical advice.

As regards education, no rule can be offered for general adoption, from the fact that the circumstances of families vary; but there is one thing of serious importance which every mother should feel is of vital interest—to train her daughters in all useful occupations, not only to duin perfection in the lighter domestic duties, but to teach them, or permit them to be taught, the arts of Cooking, Baking, Washing, and Ironing. Not that it is necessary they should act as servants, but that they should know enough to each their domestics, or, if need be, to turn to those employments themselves.

The greatest curse to society and to the

aidens of England has been the diffusion of the silty, sinful dogma that woman loses caste by honestly earning her bread,

By being self-helpful she is not rendered less modest, andable, or affectionate, less loving or ess enduring; but, on the contrary, the sweet influence of labor accomplished gives a healthier tone of mind and a more cheerful purit.

These topics have all been attended to in this The authoress begs to express her grateful acknowledgments for the avorable reception with which her previous work, "How I Manage i my House on Two Hundred Pounds a Year," has

been received, many thousands having been sold. She indulges the hope that "How I Managed my Children from Iniancy to Marriage" may be found of service to all mothers and daughters, but more e-pecually to those of the middle class of hie, for whose use and beneut it has been written. LONDON, June, 1865.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

Trial with a First Baby-Infants' Food-How to Increase a Child's Sufferings when Cutting Its Teeth-The Treatment of Infants when Sick-

Nurse Adams. I was married in early life, scarcely eighteen, my husband being a collateral descendant of one of the oldest county families in England; on my mother's side, in the genealogical record which some of the family possessed, her descent could be traced back to the days of chivalry. I do not mention this in any pride of ancestry, but still it had a permanent influence on me. I suppose many of my ancestors had trouble, and certainly poverty; but no crime, as the world terms it, had branded their names or fair fame. The first time I heard of this I was but a wee child, sickly, puny, and pallid, giving con-stant trouble by my delicacy of constitution; but the story sank deep in my heart, and a new spirit seemed born within me—a spirit which would now infinitely rather see my children dead at my feet than hear that they had been guilty of debasing sin. God grant that this pride of heart be not punished yet before I die! Narrow, indeed, is the path in which a mother must walk-not making her child an idol to be worshipped, or a toy of caprice. Soberly, orderly, and in the love of her Maker must see journey, knowing that she holds in her hand and cherishes at her breast an immortal spirit. Through her the germ of future happiness or misery has budded; through her a blessing or a

curse has been cast upon the world; on earth she has created either a follower of Christ or a companion of fiends. Strange to say, the influence of the mother toon the child begins before its birth, therefore t behooves her to keep herself from vexaclous cares and perplexities, even as she would shun pestilence. To do this requires an almost superhuman effort, to be obtained only by prayer for help accompanied by an earnest will to accomplish. Another thing, too, which influences a child's future, is the self-indulgence which an expectant mother permits herself. Under the plea of delicacy of constitution and want of strength, exercise is avoided, and stimulants resorted to, and continued, till the could-spirit, sent from the hand of God, appears on the earth in human flesh, corrupt with the

After the fifth month, then, until the ninth, exerease of limb, not the abase of exercise, as as necessary to the future comfort of the mother as it sary to the utilitie comfort of the indistrict as its to the well-being of the child. "I am too weak, too ill to walk," are words which have put more guineas into doctors' purses, created more difficult births, bereaved more husbands their wives, and more children of their mothers, than any other omission or act result-ing from ignorance or idleness.

Before the birth of my first child I was irri-table, peevish, and self-indulgent; to work was a burden; all my baby-clothes were put out to make, for I did not know how to cut them out, or make them up. There was the first wrong step. My hasband's income was even less than two hundred a year; but then, what mattered? Delicacies we could dispense with; we had between us a wealth of affection for each other, and I had the magnificent sum of one hundred pounds presented to me as a marriage gift by my godinother. A thought of prudence and industry never entered my mind; the needle-work in my mother's family had always been put out, and why not in mine, a young bride's first home? So I let nine months gide away. I lay on the sofa all day under pretense of weakness-indeed, in the latter part of the time, to move from one room to the other was a journey hardly to be accomplished. I could eat and drink well enough, and often idly desired dainties, which the great love of my husband readily procured. I do not wish to infer that all un-gratified longings during this period are the result of idleness and an ill-governed mind. This is not always the case; but mine were so, and it is of myself and my experiences I am

now writing. The consequences of my continued lying late in bed, keeping late hours at night, and tan per-