TO INVALIDS

The kidneys are wo in number, situated at the upper part of the lom surrounded by tat, and consisting et three parts, viz.:-The Anterior, the Interior and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or weins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and conver it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The wreters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Kervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many bave a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To oure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Lropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Fain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above discuses. They occur in persons disposed to sold stemach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

the gravel ensues from neglect-or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain. t becomes several and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is tormed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca: when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Belmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchn is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases or the biedder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings. rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing wafer, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Hheumstism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase et color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositious, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:-

Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for unwards twenty years with gravel, bradder, and kilney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your prepar tions extensively adver-

tised, I consulted my samily physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu I did this because I had used all kinds of advertises emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in tact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries. It occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with; his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I conciuded to try it. I commenced us use about eight months ago, at which time I was confine t to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greatervalue to you and

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO BEPORT THAT A CURE IS REFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR WE MONTHS, LHAVE NOT USED ANY NOW YOR THREE MONTHS, AND

FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. MCCORMICK

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he reiers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BI-SLER. ex-Governor. Penns. Hon. ThOMAS B. FLORE NUE. Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. K. NOX. Judge. Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. BI.ACK. Judge. Philadelphia. Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penns. Econ. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge. Philadelphia. Hon. R. I., GRIER, Judge. U. S. Court. Hen. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia. Hon. K. I., GRIER, Philadelphia. Hon. JOHN BIGLER ex-Governor, Penns. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasaington. And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

DEWARD OF COUNTERPRITS.

Instances of Heroism and Big Hearts-The Calmness of the Ladies-Noble Conduct of the Officers-Narrow Escape of Passengers-The Number of Lost an Unanswered Question-Number Estimated Unchanged-The Cause of the Catastrophe-Loss to Consignees-Insurance, Etc.

From the Memphia Argus of Saturday. The great disaster in the sinking of the steamer Platte Valley proves to be of fully the magnitude we described in yesterday's issue. As to the number of lives lost, that will never be known while time lasts. The passengers had not been all, or near all, registered, and as to

the steerage passengers, there cannot be any correct data. They went aboard as the immense freight was loaded, and no particular notice was taken of the number. The clerk had not taken any or their names. A party who was on the boat has turnished us a statement of the disaster, which is so clear and connected that we place it before our reasers:-

We would state that the steamer Platte Valley was running in the channel of the river at the time of striking the wreck of the gunboat, and that the pilot, who is an experienced one, was perfectly aware of the location of the wreck, but on coming into the bend the boat so flushed with him that she struck before he could prevent it. On striking, the Captain, seeing that she would sink, ordered the pilot to run the boat on the bar, which was done by the pilot. The boat sunk very rapidly, and settled in about twenty seet of water. On striking, the Captern ran down into the cabins, and instructed the passengers to ascend to the upper deck as soon as possible, which was done; and as far as we could learn, there were but two cabin passengers lost. The passengers, at the time of striking, were apparently panic-stricken, but owing to the coolness of the Captain, Colonel Henry, Colonel Taylor, Captain Weaver, and others, were quieted. Some lew male passengers in their tright jumped overboard, out were picked up below. The pilot-house took fire at the time, and added to the tomult. In breaking the sky-light to see if the cabin was in danger of fire, a lady was discovered floating on a table, holding on to her colored servant. She was pulled out by the mate and pilot, who were on watch when the boat sunk, and, we are glad to say, saved. The number of deck passengers we could not state, as but few were registered. As soon as the boat settled, the boat's vawi and a skid from shore were used to transport the women and children ashove. There was not a man left in the boats until the women and children had gone. The tug, which was down the river with the pilots of the Louisville, Olive Branch, and Platte Valley, who had been down sounding the channel, came up and rendered valuable assistance. The Captain with his entire crew, were two hours on the boat after the passengers had all left, and did not leave until everything was iene that could be done, and remained on shore looking for passengers, and seeing what could be done, till morning. The money that was in the sate belonging to passengers was saved, but the boat's money that was in the drawer was lost, as the water was over the desk before the clerk left the office, and he had not time to get it. As regards some of the crew leaving the boat in the landing boat, it is not so, as before

stated. The crew remained on the boat.
In addition to the above, we have learned many incidents which may be of interest. It is stated that the boat went down in four minutes after striking the wreck. The bottom of the boat is supposed to have been torn almost literally off. The water rushed in so tearfully fast that few of those below could go above, even if they had thought of doing so. Colonet Henry, Colonel Clay Taylor, and the officers of the boat are spoken of in the highest terms. Many acts of daring and herotsm were performed which deserve to be mentioned, yet others might be

overlooked equally as meritorious. Colonet Gus. Henry, we are pleased to menton, recovered his baggage vesterday. There was but one man who saved his trunk at the time of the disaster. When he was pulled up on the harricane deck by the captain, he dragged a huge leather trunk after him, and it saved. He went down the river on the Olive Branch. That man will take care of himself and get through the world.

It is stated that a lady, by her noble efforts, saved a tipey husband and their four children by her own exertions. The husband was too tight to know what was going on. first led or dragged him up the stairs to the hurricane deck, and then carried up her cuildren and all were saved. A horse belonging to the man broke loose and swam to the shore, and likewise was saved. Such a wife as that is more than any man deserves who touches the

One of the crew jumped into the water and rescued two white men who were in a drowning condition. But for the exertious of the Captain and others, a great many would have jumped off after the danger was over-so panic-stricken do men become under unusual circumstances of danger. The ladies acted with nuch more coolness after the first moment of tismay than the men.

The lady mentioned above was found floating around in the cabin on a door, and was pulled up through the skylight by Mr. John Sullivan, first mate, and James Hall, the pilot A gentleman from Arkansas, named Martin floated two miles down the river on a door, and

was picked up by a flatboat. A deck sweener also floated down about the same distance, and finding he would soon become stiff from cold, abandoned the float and swam to a snag, which he sheld sto, and from which he was ultimately taken by the flatboat,

Few only of the cabin passengers are known to have been lost. One old gentleman and lady bound for the mouth of Red river are missing. and most probably lost. Two of the deck-hands were smothered up or instened by the failing o a lot of corn, when the boat careened, and thus perished. The others, we understand, escaped. The cabin floor was torn asunder as the boat sank, and a horse, a number of bogs, and many articles of freight, were forced up through the opening. An effort was made to let the horse out, but it failed.

The money of the passengers in the

amounted to \$12,000 or \$15,000. One man had \$5000 in gold. Mr. A. C. Isaacs, the clerk, rushed to the sale after the water began to enter the cabin, and secured the money in his hand-kerchief. He was unable to get the boat's money, and barely had time to jump out at the window, and be lifted above as the water filled the office and cabins. One of the passengers on receiving his money burst into tears of joy. The books of the boat were lost. The two families bound for Texas have not been heard from. They are, almost without a doubt, lost. The tug of Briggs & Peterson rendered invaluable service in carrying the passengers ashore. The officers and crew all remained until the last passenger was safely removed. They then went ashore and had places provided for the passengers in the neighboring houses; but for themselves, remained on the bank looking for passengers or their interests all the night.

The Platte Valley was built about nine years ago, and had lately been repaired at an expense of \$15,000. She was owned by Captain Blake and Captain Benjamin Johnson, of St. Lonis. The present trip was very promising. The cargo aboard is estimated to have been worth \$500,000. The officers never had a better prospect, and expected to clear \$5000 by the The value of the vessel was about \$35,000; in-

sured for \$15,000. The old wreck lies in the channel, which is very swift, about seventy-five yards from the shore. Just there the river makes an abrupt

SINKING OF THE PLATTE VALLEY. | bend. It seems that the pilot miscalculated the force of the current, or the distance of the wreek, and in attempting to make the turn was wreck, and in attempting to make the turn was carried fiterally across the wreck. That old gunboat is more destructive of lite onder water than she ever was when affoat. These additional facts and incidents we have thrown to-gether as a part of the history of this, the greatest and most distressing calamity which has occurred upon the Western waters in many

The fact that no register can ever be had of those on board, and consequently the number lost cannot be ascertained, casts an additional shadow and mystery over the carastrophe. think it would be well if the law required the consignees of boats to keep a list of their passengers on shore, that in such accidents the names of the victims might be ascertained for the certain information of their friends.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The New Municipal Contest-New Tricks of the Rebels-The Politicians in a Stew. Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] BALTIMORE, January 22.

We are soon to be again involved in a flerce political contest for the Mayoralty of Baltimore and members of the City Council. Our conservative State Legislature has just passed a law ordering a new election for Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to take place on the 6th February ensuing. The period for holding this election is only two weeks off. It is a short time in which to do so much. There is no doubt whatever that the conservative candidates, whoever they may be, for Mayor and Councilmen will be elected.

The Union party in Baltimore and Maryland killed itself dead more than a year ago by schism and division. Two factions sprang up in it, each wanting the control, and the result has been its extinction. Governor Swann, who had great influence, went in with the conservatives, who, being joined by the Democrats and dis-affected Unionists, controlled the majority, as against what is termed extreme radiculism. Union men might at one time have united, or held together as a party, but each faction grew obstinate, the house divided against itself, and we now realize the bitter Democrats, those in sympathy with both, together with many who truits. South. were and still are purely loyal, joined together, and thus the sceptre has departed from Judah. There is no need of complaining, such is the fact, irrevocably fixed. What is known as conservatism must have its day. There are, however, significant indications that the seeds of dissension and corruption are already sown in party, tending to its destruction. Every Rebel sympathizer is its friend and supporter, all of whom expect not only to be restored to full citizenship, but to have the offices and con-trol of affairs as they had during the 19th of

April, 1861. The polnicians and wire-workers are now busily engaged preparing the programme for the ensuing municipal election. A clean ciean sweep, of course, is to be made of all who are now in authority under the city Government. Not a solitary radical will be left to tell the tale of his misfortunes. We have, under the Enfranchisement act, probably thirty-five thousand voters in Baltimore. Of these the ruling party (radicals) were able to poll only about 5500 for Mayor Chapman. When all vote, as they can and will, on the 6th of February, it s easy to divine who, or which party, is destined

to triumph. The Democrats will not be likely to make nominations. It is altogether probable David Harvey, Esq., conservative, will be again put tor Mayor. He is really a good man, and entirely sound as to loyalty; was an old Whig, and belonged to the Union party before it split. Two or more candidates may be in the field, of the same sentiments. Serious consternation prevails to day amongst the corporation office nolders. It is believed Mayor Chapman and members of the Council now in office will contest their right to hold on, regardless of any new election, in the courts, alleging its unconstitutionality.

One thing is certain, the power and reign of the straight-out Union party in Maryland are gone for the time being, unless Congress comes to the rescue, giving our State a provisional Government. William Gatchell, Esq., who served some fifteen months in Fort Warren Government. during the war, is spoken of as a conservative candidate for the Mayoralty. It is supposed Colonel George P. Kane may be called back from his exile, and put at the head of the police.

We are in what may be termed a pretty stew. But the fates have so decreed, and who can help h? A good deal of fault lies at the doors of these now to suffer. Had they been wise and d screet, all this trouble might have been obviated. The North has nothing politically to expect from Maryland. She is joined to her ols. If, in the course of buman events, it becomes necessary, she may be taken by the neck, as she was once before, and forced to obedience. We are now thrown off, politically, mercially, and, to some extent, socially, from all sympathy and affiliation except with the impoverished, broken-down South. Perhaps it may be in our power to exist on chivalry. Let the worst come to the worst, and then the "tug of war.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

erer from the Pope to the Archbishop of Quebec-Educational Rights of the Protestant Minority-Railroad Receipts

MONTREAL, January 22 .- The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has received a letter from the Pope, dated 22d December, thanking him for having superintenced the publication of a French edition of the New Testament, with notes, which his Holmess thinks will be an antidote to the previous errors circulated in other editions of the Scriptures.

The Government organs here say that Mr. Galt's mission to England with the Ministerial selegation had nothing to do with the protection of the educational rights of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, as had been prestated, and that he went merely as a financier in connection with this. It is noted that the scheme agreed upon by the Conference, as published in a London newspaper, omits the guarantees on the subject of education embodied in the Quebec scheme.

This educational question is looked on in Lower Canada as the most important feature of the Confederation project, and anything indi-cating the mode in which it is to be disposed of is discussed with much interest. The Mineree, which speaks the views of the Government, announces that if the Confederation Bill submitted to the Imperial Parliament under any important alterations, the Canadian Legis lature will be convoked in April or May to consider the changes which may be made

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1866 were \$6.639,260—an increase of \$53,067 over 1865. Those of the Great Western were \$3,364,402—an increase of \$3648. Those of the Northern, \$512,872—an increase of \$19,095. The receipts of all the Canadian railways from which there are returns, including the above, were\$10,968,963-an increase of \$175,585. Number of miles in operation, 2104. From two railways, which have together a length of about 120 miles, there are no returns.

-Sir Charles Murray, the British Minister at Copenhagen, has received from the Danish Gov-ernment four letters written by Lord Bacon to King Christian IV in 1620-21, and has transmitted them to Lord Stanley.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER CUBA AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Japuary 23 .- The steamer Cuba with European dates to the 13th and 14th, has

by the Canada Club of London.

arrived. The delegates from the North American colonies had been entertained at a grand dinner

The ship-joiners preparing the steamer Great Eastern for the traffic between New York and Brest had struck for higher wages. James F. Wilkinson, late Manager of the London Joint Stock Discount Company, and well known to the banking world, has been found guilty of robbing his Company of two checks, and sentenced to five years' penal

servitude. The German steamer City of Boston has com-

pleted ten voyages between New York and Liverpool, running 70,000 statute miles, a per-formance never before equalled. The Admiralty are preparing estimates to build one first class armor-plated ship, seven second class, four of them to be turret ships,

coast defense ship, foorteen smaller vessels, and wenty gunboats. The new Japanese embassy had arrived at Paris. They were to remain a week, and would then would go to St. Petersburg via Berlin, and thence to America.

A spirit of intolerance was showing itself in Rome. The services of the Scotch Presbyte-rians had been interdicted, and it was also hinted that those held by the American Pro-testants would also be suppressed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Night Struggle in the House.

Washington, January 23.—The House remained in session until 8 o'clock this morning; the scene up to that time being but a repetition of those occurring in the earlier part of the night. There were some forty votes taken by yeas and mays-not one-third of the number that were taken during the celebrated filibustering scene in the House on the Kansas and Nebraska bill. At length the offer of a compromise came from the Republican ranks, Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) suggesting that, by common consent, the House would meet at 11 o'clock this morning, and that the hour between that and noon should be at the disposal of the Democratic members wao wished to debate the bill. There was no promise on the part of the Democrats that they would then submit to have the vote taken, but that condition is almost understood. The House, therefore, at 8 o'clock this morning, took a recess till II A. M.

Passage of Mr. Boutwell's Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 23.-The House took a recess at 8 o'clock this morning, and met again at 11 o'clock.

At half-past 12 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Boutwelt's bill. The vote resulted as follows:-Yeas, 109; mays, 42. So the bill

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives. Washington, January 23 .- The House reassembled at 11 o'clock, and continued the legislative ses-

sion of Tuesday
Mr. Finck (Ohio) took the floor and led off in the debate against Mr. Bout well's buil to impose the test oath on attorneys and counsellors practising in Federal courts. He said that the scene in the House during the last night and the morning must have de-monstrated that it is a ways wise for a majority to be beral to a minority on all legisla ive subjects. the gen leman who and charge of this bill had been liberal enough to allow the Democratic side of the House reasonable time for discussion, those scenes would not have been witnessed.

This bill was one of a series of measures intended to invade the just jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, to subvert it and its just powers to the will of the legislative department of the Government. It was intended to evade the decision of the Supreme Court respecting the test each as applied to attorneys, a bill to do indirectly that which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, uld not be done openly.
Referring to Mr. Boutwell's remarks, that he

wished to preserve the Supreme Court from the contamination of traitors, Mr. Finck said that three-lour ha of the emment lawyers of the country would vastly prefer being associated with Alex in-der H. Siephons than with the General from Massa-churetts, Benjamin F. Putler, The pentleman (Mr. Boutwell) ought to remember that not over a year ago, the Jacotsonant General of

that, not over a year ago, the Lieutenant-General of the United States Army entertained Mr. Stephens as an invited guest at a public reception, and that men on the other side of the Chamber, Mr Boutwell amonest the number, had taken him by the hand. Was Gereral Grant, and were these gentlemen, con-taminated by the presence of Mr. Stephens? He gave it as his deliberate indoment that the

principles that the dominant party in Congress held were not in conformity with the principles of the Constitution and of the Government, and hence the efforts of that party to change the Constitution and invade the jurisdiction of the Judiciary and of the Executive.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Municipal Officials-Conflict of Authority-Stormy Times Expected, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BALTIMORE, January 23 .- The Baltimore City Council have passed resolutions calling on Congress to protect the Union men of the State from the unconstitutional usurpations of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers. Also, resolutions advising the Mayor and the City Council to hold on to their offices, regardless of the new municipal election, and appropriating twenty thousand dollars, to be at Mayor Chapman's disposal, to fee lawyers and defray other expenses of carrying the whole matter through all Courts up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Exciting times are anticipated.

The Ice in the East River.

New York, January 23 .- It is estimated that netwen 4000 and 5000 persons crossed the East River to and from Brooklyn on the ice this morning. Several ladies also ventured, and were successful. No accidents occurred, A tug was conveniently located for use in case of an emergency. The river was not frozen over, but the crossing was effected on large cakes of floating ice, which only lasted about an hour, when the fun was suddenly spoiled. This feat has not been performed before for fifteen years. The piers and housetops on both sides were crowded with people to witness the unusual

Sailing of the Persia.

New York, January 23 .- The steamer Persia. for Liverpool, takes out to-day \$76,100 in specie. The other steamers sailing to-day take no gold.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, January 23.

The Impeachment Question. Impeachment, it is now thought, hangs on the testimony of General Grant, which has not yet been

The Sales of Gold.

It is understood in Treasury circles to-day that the position of the department with reference to the sale of gold will not be changed by the bill just passed; but that for the present the sales will be confined, as for some time past, to the daily receipts from customs when the same shall be regarded necessary.

There is indeed no virtual change made in Mr. There is, indeed, no virtual change made in Mr. McCul och's former power, only that public notice is to be given of all contemplated sales. It is thought probable that the Finance Committee of the Senate may amend the bill by making it more specific in

The Whisky Tax. There is no probability that there will be a reduc-tion of the whisky fax. The Commissioner of the Revenue is opposed to it, and it is stated that the secretary of the Freesury agrees with him.

THE NEW SENATORS. The Hon. Timothy O. Howe.

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, who was yester-day elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for the term ending in 1873, was born to Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, February 7, 1816, and is therefore fifty-one years of age. He received a classical education at the Redfield Seminary, and after graduating studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practised his profession in Redfield, and soon became known as one of the abiest lawyers of the State. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, having previously taken a leading part in the politics of the time. Near the close of 1045 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, practising in the leading Courts. He was elected a Circuit Judge in 1850, and held the office until 1855, when he resigned. In 1861 the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, in which he has since served with distinction. He has been a member of the Committee on Finance, Commerce, Pensions, and Claims, and Chairman of the Committees on Enrolled Bills and the Library.

At the opening of this session Mr. Howe was elected Chairman of the Committee on Claims and member of the Committees on Enrolled Bills and the Library. He is one of the most radical of Republicans. He voted against the bill to admit Nebraska, because it did not require the people of that State to frame their Constitution so as to give the ballot to colored men, and voted in favor of the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President. In a speech made on the latter bill he said that if had been President, Jeff. Davis would have been tried and hanged long ago. He was in layor of amending the bill to regulate the tenura of office, so as to prevent the President from removing Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, and against an educational test in the District of Columbia Suffrage bill. Mr. Howe is an effective, though not a frequent speaker, and energetic and industrious in the committees and the general business of the Senate.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghaysen. This gentleman, who was appointed a Senator

to Congress by Governor Ward, of New Jersey for the purpose of alling the place vacated by the death of the late Mr. Wright, was yesterday elected to the same position by the Legislature

Frederick T. Frelinghoys's, the Senator elect, is a native of the State of New Jersey, and is descended from one of the oldest and most dis-tinguished families of the State. One of his an-cestors, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the Continental Congress and the captain of a volunteer company of artillery during the War for Independence, and it has been c. simed that be killed the Hessian Colonel Rhalle at was elector Congress in 1793, and served until 1796, when be resigned on account of domestic afflictions. His son Theodore was also elected a Senator in 1829, and bore the reputation of being an able

The subject of the present sketch is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Jersey bar. He was originally a member of the Whig party, but upon the formation of the present Republican party united himself with that organization. Although he has never before obtained any great prominence as a politician, he is well and avorably known to the people of New Jersey, being the Attorney-General of the State at th time of his appointment, and having neld various other State offices in the gift of the people

Mr. Frelinghuysen is a gentleman of fin strainments; is a fluent and able speaker, and from his large experience in the legal profession will be quite an acquisition to the Senate of the United States. Although he took his sea some weeks ago, he has not yet adoressed the subjects which now engage the country; but it is to be presumed he will do so before long.

THE IMPEACEMENT.

Effect of the House Resolution on United States Stocks Abroad.

From the London Times City Article, January 11-Advices from Franktort montion that the Bourse in that city has been active since the beginning of the year, and that in consequence of buvers coming in from all parts, stocks for an investment have experienced a general advance. United States bonds were in great request until last Friday, when the vote for the impeachment of the President 'ranspired and confidence in the steadiness of American affairs received a rude shock.

Prices suddenly went down one per cent, and have since but siightly recovered. Since that date Austrian securities have been in better demand at an advance of about one per cent. Italian preference spares have improved four cent. South Gen man stocks, particularly the new Bavarian loan, cave considerably advanced; also in consequence of the diminution of the teeling for American funds.

The Kentucky Senatorship - Still no Election. Frankfort, Ky., January 22. - Still no election to-day; only one ballor. Powell, 41; Hard-

ing, 49: Bristow, 40. Bristow is at present United States District Attorney for Kentucky, appointed by Mr. Johnson. He is voted for by the radi-cals, who withdrew Speed and put him in nomination. Poweli's friends have been all the time orging a caucus to nominate a candidate, A portion of those who have been voting for Davis and Harding have steadily refused this. There will be no election unless a caucus be agreed to by them. Another effort to caucus will be made to-night. Not much prospect of its resulting in anything.

A Word for Admiral Persano -A letter from Florence in the London News says :- "A circumstance happened the other day at Genoa, which I heard an influential person here referring to as forming in itself a sufficient defense and apology for Admiral Persano, should occur to him to offer it to his judges. A ship in the harbor caught fire. There were three vessels of the royal navy at hand, and they were ordered to are into her for the purpose of ing her. Not one of them succeeded in hitting her with a single shot, and one of them manceuyred so badly that she ran herself against some portion of the masonry work of the harbor."

A French Winkle -Mr. Winkle shot a fellow member of the "Pickwick Club" instead of the ame he auncd at, and a similar mishap has happened in France. The other day a judge of the Tribonal of First Instance of Rheims, M. Luzier-Lamotne, was so awkward or so un-lucky as to wound three neople, including one of his brother judges, while aiming at a woodcock. In consequence of his judicial rank he was tried by the Imperial Court of Paris, the First President Devienne presiding, for the offense of "wounding by imprudence." He was found suilty, and was sentenced to a fine of one

THE COMING CONTEST IN THE MEBCANtille Library. The Mercantile Library of this city has 5700 stockholders, and as at the annual election in February a sharp contest is expected in regard to who shall constitute the management for the ensuing year, we give the manifes toes of both the opposition and the Board. The tollowing card, signed by some rixty of our most respectable citizens, is the first declaration

STOCKHOLDERS' TICKET. It is designed to organize a ticket in opposition to the present management, upon the following princi-

1. The erection of a new and commodious hall in a more central and suitable location, THOROUGHLY FIRM 2) The establishment of a system of Receipt and Dedivery of Rocks at the Residences of the "tockholders, diminal to that now used at the New York Mercantile Library thereby avoiding unneressary journees to the Labrary Hall, and dispensing with much of the throng of

visitors.

3. Better provisions for the safe-keeping of the Books.

4. Less frequent changes in the arrangement of the books, magazines, and newspapers, so that members may be able to find what they seek

5. A reduction of the enormous purchase of trashy and ephemeral books, and more libera sty in the purchase of valuable works.

6. The total exclusion of all immoral, indecent, and victous books from the Library.

7. A more accommodating disposition at the book desks in dealing with the stockholders.

All stockholders rayorable to these priociples are invited to meet at the Hall of the Board of Trade. No. 565 Chesnut street, on Thursday afternoon, January 24, at 3 o'clock.

Want of space will prevent us appending the signatures. To this the Board or Management

replies:-The measures annexed in a placard, headed "Stock-holders Ticket," are the measures of the present Board or Management, and are most of them set north in the annual report shortly to be printed.

1. No subject has engaged more of the attention and efforts or the Board than the erection of a new and areproof bui ding.

2 The President has visited the New York Mercan

2 The President has visited the New York Mercan-tile Library for the purpose of becomming acquainted with the details of the system of delivering books, which they have just adopted, and such a system is being rapidly matured here. 3. The present Board yields to none in the care of books. S. The present Board yields to have a take been books.

4. Fuch changes in the arrangement as have been thought desirable on account of the forthcoming catalogue and inadequate space, have been completed and it is easy to produce their discontinuance.

5 The purchases of the last year have shown a great preponderance o valuable over trashy and cohemeral works, and it is the strong feeling of the Board that such should continue.

fould continue.

6. That it has been the constant care of the present Board to condemn improper Books.
7. That the Board has required an accommodating disposition on the part of the emotoves; has dismissed one, and desires to know any cause of complain.

An opposition should not come before the public on the principles of the present management, claiming them as their own.

To this the Opposition briefly rejoin:-To this the Opposition orienty rejoin:

1. That it such are the principles of the Board. It has had seven years to carry them into effect, and utter y failed to take even initiatory steps in.

2. That while yielding to none—the care of books," it stated in the annual report that 4700 had been stolen.

3. That while proposing to hasten the erection of a new building, it has received but \$16 000 in two years, at welch rate the Library would have to wait at least twelve years more before the structure could be commenced.

menced.
4: That in a Board of Managers all interests should be represented, and not one monopolize two-thirds of the The fight is growing decidedly energetic, and

it is probable that, at the time of the election, thousands of votes will be polled. As it at present stands, the chance seems to be in favor of the opposition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Wednesday, January 23, 1867. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1073 was bid for old 5-20s: 1075 for 6s of 1881; 1041 for June and August 7:30-; and 992 for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100 @ 100 }, a slight advance;

and old at 961, no change. froad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51@51;, a slight de-cline; Camden and Amboy at 1266, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56], no change; Little Schuylkill at 30¢, no change; Philadelphia and Frie at 30%, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 474, an advance of 4; 56% was bid for Minehill; 61 for Lebigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common, 41 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, and 29 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was othing doing. 60 was bid for Penth and nothing doing. Eleventh; 10% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 148 for Hestonville; 264 for Girard College; and 25 for Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, Commercial sold at 56‡. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 152‡ for Philadelphia; 135‡ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties;

58 for Penn Town-hip; 564 for Girard; 31; for Manufacturers; 654 for City; 41 for Consoli-dation; and 574 for Commonwealth. ation; and 574 for Commonwealth.
(anal chares were dull. Lebish Navigation at 54%, no change. 32% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 564 for

Delaware Division; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 135\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Reading... 511-16 100 sh Reading... s10 51 100 sh do.s5int 511-16 100 sh ac... s20wn 51 200 sh do... tots. b5 51 1 100 sh do... b5.511-16 100 sh do.... b5.511-16

FIRST BOARD

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.;—American gold, 1344 (a) 135, Silver is and is, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16i; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August. 1864, 15i; do., October, 1864, 14i; do., December, 1864, 13i; do., May. 1865, 11i; do., August, 1865, 10i; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9j.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. **Sesuth Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 68, 1881, eoupon, 107#@107#; U.S. 5-20°, coupon, 1862, 107#@107#; do., 1864, 105#@105#; do., 1865, 105# @106; do., new, 1865, 104;@104; U. S. 10-40s, coupon. 99;@99; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 104;@1048; do., 2d series, 104;@104; 3d series, 104;@104; Compounds, December, 1864, 104;@104;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 28 - The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, but prices remain without quotable change; there was no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers purchased only a tew hundred barrels for immediate use, at \$8.68.75 Pharrel for superfine; \$9.616 for extras; \$11 50.618 for common and choice Northwestern extra fam. y; \$12 .614 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do: and \$14 50 .617 for fancy brands, according to quality Rye Flour is steady at \$7.25 P barrel. Nothing doing in Core Meal

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and there is no demand, except for prime lots, which are held at full prices; in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@8-10; Southern do. at \$3.10@8-20; and white at \$3.20@8-40. Rye ranges from \$1.35 to \$1.37 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at an advance sales of 10.000. Corn is in fair request at an advance; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at \$1. Ones are selling at 67,800

No transactions were reported in either Barley or Whisky-The "contraband" article sells at \$1 50