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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 95.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the.

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KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

ORGANAC WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

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M no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depend upon a prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, esta-

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Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilectic fits ensue.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOILER EX-PLOSION IN NEW YORK.

FIRST EDITION

Two Men Instantly Killed-A Third Fatally and Four Others Seriously Injured-Destructive Force of the Explosion-The Engine Bouse Shattered to Atoms-The Old Story: Supposed "Low Water in the Boller."

A terrific and fatal boller explosion occurred yesterday noon, at a quarter before 1 o'clock, at the head of the dock, plor 44 North river, result-ing in the death of two and seriously injuring three persons. From all the information rethree persons. From all the information re-ceived up to the hour of going to press, the facts are as follows:-A building at the head of the dock, divided into three divisions, occupied respectively as an engine-room, containing a stationary engine erected for loading and un-loading vensels, a blacksmith shop, and a car-penter shop, filling up almost the entire width of the dock, with a space of some four feet dividing the building and running through the centre.

centre. The number of hands employed in this build-ing varies from thirty to fifty. This being the dinner hour, but few were in or around the building at the time of the explosion.

At this time the engineer, Mr. Christy Gory, was sitting in front of his engine, whenithe boiler exploded, killing him instantly. Mr. Owen Kelly, a fireman on board the City of Haltimore, on a visit to Gory, was also killed. Thomas Loftus, the stevedore of the dock, received severe internal invites which the

received severe internal injuries, which the physician in attendance pronounced fatal. Thomas Kane, blacksmith, living at No. 111 West Thirtieth street, was badly bruised with folling timbers

falling timbers. William Kerr, residing at Hempstead, L. I., had several ribs broken, and was otherwise badly bruised

Alexander Drybrough, living at South Ber-gen, New Jersey, was scalded and badiy bruised. He was conveyed to his residence soon after the accident

He was conveyed to his residence soon after the accident. Samuel Hutchinson, residing at No. 140 Allen street, a ship carpenter, at work on the steamer Fulton, pier No. 45 North river, was seriously injured, and was blown some forty feet from where he was standing. The wounded, with the exception of Alex-ander Drybrough, were conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and the dead bodies to the Morgue. Nicholas Gory, a son of Christy Gory, was seen on the wharf at the time of the explosion, and has not been seen since; it is supposed he was blown into the river. A little boy was also seen fishing on the side of the dock, opposite the boller, but was missed for some time, but at length turned up on board of a rowboat lying at the next dock. He was precipated into the river irom the concus-sion caused by the explosion, and seizing some floating timbers, managed so scramble on board the boat. As the boling apparatus, worked by the en-

floating timbers, managed to scramble on board the boat. As the noisting apparatus, worked by the en-gine, was engaged in loading the steamship Uity of Baltimore, of the Inman Liverpool line, and efforts were in progress to complete the loading as soon as possible, a large force was engaged, some forty to fifty men in all, with stragglers and visitors, being on the dock just previous to the dinner hour (twelve o'clock, noon), the bulk of the men going to their din-ners and leaving but few persons on the dock. If the accident had occurred three-quarters of an heur scoper, there is no felling what would have been the loss of life and injuries received. The buildings, some seventy-five feet in width by fifty deep, were completely demo-lished, the timbers and boarding being scat-tered in every direction. The boller was torn to atoms; nothing was seen of it after the ex-plosion but a portion of the head. The engine was injured and torn, and the piston-rod snapped in two. The brick foundation of the buildings was rooted up, and the brick thrown some distance into the river. Not a vestige buildings was rooted up, and the brick thrown some distance into the river. Not a vestige now remains of the dock but a portion of a dilapidated engine and a few limbers and boards, the ground being covered with *debris*. The boller was three and a half feet in diame-The boiler was there and a har beet in dame ter by sixteen feet long. It is not as yet fully known what was the cause of the explosion. A few of the employes on the dock suppose it was caused by too little water in the boiler; this seems to be the general An officer of the Custom House of this city, who has an office on this dock, states that some five minutes previous to the explosion he is who has an office on this dock, states that some five minutes previous to the explosion he is certain he saw at least twelve persons on the dock; no bodies, however, have been found, so far, other than those named. Préparations are being made to drag the river in the immediate neighborhood of the dock, as many are of the opinion that more dead bodies will be found.— N. Y. Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

geiful, filled with admiration for her husband's minence and the qualities which had deserved it and seeking, as her highest gratification, to do it honor. From these gentiemen, most mo-customed to judge of the innate refinement which, being expressed, indicates the true lady. Men accustomed to the pollsh of a Court bowed to Mrs. Lincoln's true womanly character and for Mrs. Lincoln's true womanly character and of disappointed office-seekers, who found and the appointed office-seekers, who found and the her manner or behavior. She was of course not a Eugenie, might have been alightly "Western," but she never fell short of the expression of good common sense. The party which her husband server do s faith-fully, and for which, almost as much as for the optimer, he sacrificed his life, has cortainly trade. They held possession of the Government at the time of her great trial and controlled the ported by selfer, light to self her of herself and the American people in endeavor-ming to dispose of blosse goods is sheer nonsense. Minip is the life, bas contained the propriations. All this talk about disgrates the time of her great trial and controlled the provide the life is be life to the public, then appropriations. All this talk about disgrates the threat the documents to the public, then be possession which would compromise many dottes if she life will be found able to protect her possession which would compromise many dottes if and the agentive position, and there is the time of her great is the threat we have to be the provide end menews which would compromise many dottes if she life and will be found able to protect her possession which would compromise to protect here into a defensive position, and there is the time of her great is used to be protect here into a set and the trans here to be a public to the public is equally certain. They have been here into a defensive position, and there here into a defensive position able to protect here into a set and the and the to be there in the set and the and the and

OUR NATIONAL BONDS.

Are the Five-Twenties Payable in Gold: -Correspondence with the Secretary. To the Editor of the New York Times :-

To the Editor of the New York Tunex.— In reference to the question whether the Five-twenty bonds are payable in gold or in cur-rency, the representations of the Secre-tary of the Treasury on this point have been referred to by General Butler and by others of the disputants. I have, on this sub-ject, an important piece of testimony, which has not hitherto been published, but which I am permitted to make public. I was in Europe in the summer and autumn of 1865, as an agent of the Treasury Denartment. On the 29d of

ham ber mitter to been published, but which i am permitted to make published, but which i in the summer and autumn of 1885, as an agent of the Treasury Department. On the 22d of August I addressed the following letter to the secretary of the Treasury, from Frankfort:--Dear Sir.-I arrived here on the 20th from London, by way of Bransels. While in London I was told that a good deal of distrant is relit in that market less the Five-twenty bonds will not be paid in gold; and one of the largest American bankers desired me to call your attention to the fact, and to ask If you cannot, with propriety, make some statement of the Govers-ment's purpose to pay in gold, which shall reasoure the public. He mentipaned to me the name of a very leading English banker, with whom he had just had an interview, who said he would gladly hovest in A nerican scourities if he could assure his customers confidently on that point. I told him I had alwavs understood from Mr. Chase that only the Treasury notes are payable in currency; while all bonds, wen though not so expressed in the statemes for you would be all that is needed to quiet appretennion. I quite understand that you cannot control or answer for the future action of the Government; but as the present head of the Treasury, it seems to me that you are the proper exponent of his views and purposes in all that relates to the finances, suid that you might, in answer to a proper inquiry, give such assurances as would quiet this distratis. Of courre, any well-grounded fare on this point would be fatal to our credit in En-rope. I find the estimates of the amount of our b and held in Europe to be lower than the egiven me in june, and then communicated to you. Instead of 300 or 60 millions then spoken of, I think estimates would now range from 180 to 80 millions. Thowever hear the opinon freely expressed, both by London and Frankfort bankers, that Europe wit continue to and Frankfort bankers, that Europe wit continue to and Frankfort bankers, that Europe wit continue to and Frankfort

To this letter I received, while in Paris, towards the end of September, the following reply, a copy of which I sent immediately to London, where it was privately circulated among bankers, and I have no doubt set at rest the anziety which had previously existed; at all events, I found the subject no longer disussed when I went to London a few afterwards. SECRETARY MC'CULLOCH'S REPLY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sopi, 8, 1855 -- My Dear Sir-Your favor of the 22d uitimo is at hand. The debt of the United States is made up of bonds, interest-bearing notes of different descriptions, and discussion and the states is a state of the The defit of the United States is made up of bolds, interest-bearing notes of different descriptions, and circulating notes. The bonds are the funded debt, principal and inter-cet being payable in coin. The interest-bearing notes are opmort time, and are payable in lawful money, the larger portion being also convertible at maturity, at the will of the holder, into \$5.20 bonds. There was no expressed piedge on the part of the Government that the 5-30 bonds should be paid in coin, because no such piedge was needed; all bonds issued by the Government are considered to be pay-able in coin, all that have matured have been so paid. The bonds that fell due the ist of January, 1563, were paid in coin, and the Texas Indomnity bonds have been, and are now being paid, in the same currency, when presented by logal men who received them through loyal channels. The action of the Govern-ment in the past, and at the present time, is a sufficient guarantee of what its course will be in future. There is no cause for anxiely on this point. The Govern-ment will keep faith with its creations. These is little deubt that before the first fisue of the scen resimed, but if this should not be the cave, there is nothing in the past history of the Govern-ment to instify the apprehension that a deprecined turrency will be offered to the holders in payment thereof. I am, very rany yours. He MeCULLOCH, Secretary.

At this time nearly all of the short paper is when this sum is funded, and the revenue sys-tem reformed, the taxes can be materially de-cressed, and a larger surplus will be obtained. This surplus can be taken into the market and used for the purchase of Five-twentice at the market rates. When it is generally known considers it certain both that the bonds will rise in value, and that the greenbacks also will rise in value, and that the greenbacks also will speedy return to a speede basis will be market official to substitute for the Six Per Cent, fords a foreign loan, at a much reduced rate of interest. Money is quite plenty in Kurope at generating to under states bonds abroad.

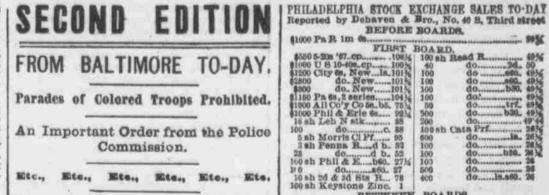
VIRGINIA.

Gen. Schofield's View of Reconstruction. RICHMOND, Oct. 17.-General Schofield has re-turned from Washington. He says that there will be no changes made in the Cabinet for some time, if at all. The President has no preturned from Washington. He says that there will be no changes made in the Cabinet for some time, if at all. The President has no pre-sent intentions in that direction, nor will there be any alteration in the manner of Southern reconstruction. The General is anxious that the Convention should be called, and regrets that so many of the white people are disposed to oppose it. He says they will be mistaken if they think their Northern friends will sustain them in such a course. If they vote down a convention, or vote against it, the people of the North can very justly say:-"Wby, these people are unwilling even to give Congress and the Republicans a chance to show what they will do They will not even let them make an effort to reconstruct their governments. Why did they not letthem hold their convention, and then, if the Consti-tution did not suit, they will not help them selves, and why should we help them?" "They mistake the real significance of these Northern elections," said the General. "The people of Ohio are not voting against suffrage in the South. They are only declaring by their votes that Congress has no right to impose it on them. They were never in rebeillon-never lost any of them." This was about what the General said, and he added further, with a smile, "If they want to defeat the Convention, the best way for them to do it is not to vote at all. But even this would not defeat it, for the Republicans, black and white, are many thousands in the majority in the State, and therefore the Con-vention is a fixed fact. It is also certain that the Constitution that will be framed by it will be adonted by the people and approved by Con-gress, and Virginia, before the 4th of March, will be in the Union, "rejoicing with her younger sister, Tennessee."-N. Y. Times. **Radical Meeting in Richmond-Speeches of Cungressman Washburne, Mr. Ord-**

Radical Meeting in Richmond-Speeches of Congressman Washburne, Mr. Ord-

way, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Information from Richmond to-night, states that a meeting of all members of the Republican party opposed to the Hunnicutt ticket was called to-night at the City Hall, in that city. It was evident in the start that the meeting had been packed by the pitter redicals, who succeeded entirely in defeat.



(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) BALTIMORE, Oct. 19 .- Further investigation into the difficulty of the colored troops' parade on Thursday night, whereby young Ellemeyer was killed, has shown that the negroes had just been beaten with brickbats and stones, and a pistol fired at them by some disorderly white rowdies as they were marching, which provoked the rear platoon of a company to fire into the crowd, which, however much provoked, was a great outrage. Some ten or fifteen of the colored troops have been arrested and held to ball for a further investigation.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following order, which prohibits all future parades of colored troops, day or night, and in fact disbands them. It also prevents other public demonstrations and processions or parades of every kind, except GovernorSwann's regular militia. The order, in fact, requires too much, as it must prove unconstitutional, and will probably be abortive in consequence thereof.

thereof. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMIS-STONERS FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, October 18, 1867.—For the protection of the lives of the citizens of Baltimore, and the preservation of the public peace from threatened disturbance, the Board of Police Commissioners, in the exer-cise of the powers confided to them by law, have deemed it necessary and proper to issue the following order, which will be inflexibly enforced.— Ordered, All parades, processions, or assem-

enforced.--Ordered, All parades, processions, or assem-biages of armed men within the city of Balti-more, other than the regularly organized militia of the State, under their proper officers, properly and legally authorized, are hereby prohibited, whether the same be had by day or by night. All processions or pa-rades of bodies of men through the pub-lic streets at night, except of the militia as atoresaid, are likewise forbidden, whether the persons engaged therein be armed or unarmed; all persons other than members of the militia all persons other than members of the militia organization aforesaid appearing armed in the streets at night, whether singly or together, will be arrested. The officers and men of the police force are hereby enjoined to arrest all persons who shall be found in the streets in contravention of this order. The Board invite the co-operation of all public officers and good . cluzens in the maintenance of public order, and respectfully request the officers of the State militia to abstain for the present from march-ing or parading their men through the streets at night for the purposes of drill or otherwise. By order of the Board. (Signed), LEFEVRE JARRETT, President. (Signed), LEFEVRE JARRETT, President.

The excitement still continues, and will not end until the whole matter is thoroughly in-

MEXICO.

vestigated.

Probable Election of Juarez-Madame Miramon and Madame Escandon in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The steamer Louisians, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news by telegraph from the Mexican capital up to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 14th.

DOUBLE SHEET .-. THREE CENTS.

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BETWEEN BOARDS.	1

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 68 of 1881, 1101@111; old 5-208, 111;@112; new 5-208, 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do., July, 1064@1064; do., 1867, 1064@1064; 10-408, 100@ 1004; 7-308, June, 1044@1044; do., July, 1044@ 1044; Gold, 1434@1444;.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19 .- The Flour Market was very dull to-day, and some holders are offering brands of spring and winter Wheat at fully 50c. w bbl. lower than yesterday. The home consumers operated with extreme caution, only purchasing to supply present necessities. Sales of 400 barrels at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine, \$8.50@ 9.50 for extras, \$10.75@11.50 for Northwestern

9:50 for extras, \$10.75@11:50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11:50@12:25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and \$13@14:50 for fancy, accord-ing to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.75 to \$9:25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat has failen off, and prices are weak at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels Red at \$2:40@2:65, the latter rate for choice; and California at \$3:15@3:25. Rye is steady at \$1.70@174 for prime. Corn-The market is quiet, and prices drooping. Sales of 6000 bushels at \$1:50@152 for yellow, closing at the former figure; \$1:45 for Western mixed, and \$1:45 for Western yellow. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@78 cents. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. The demand for Bark is good, and No, 1 is held at \$55 per ton; Whisky-Nothing doing.

The Latest Financial News.

The Latest Financial News. [Bpecial to Thre Evinence Transmission's Independent News Agency.] New Yong, Oct. 19.-U. S. do 1861, 1115; U. S. 8-206 1662, 1115(@112; do, 1864, 1895(@1063; do, 1865, 1085); (01058; 10400, 1005(@1003; 7 3-08, 1086 and December, 1045(@1043; do, Jannary and July, 1045(@1005; Gold, 1445; Pacific Mail, 1463(@149, Atlantic Mail, 1165(@118; Canton Company, 443; Cumberland, 28/08; Quick-silver, 21; Mariposa, 8; New York Central, 1115; Erie, 705; Hudson River, 1255(@126; Reading, 985(@1064; Ceveland and Toledo, 1685(@104; Fort Wayne, 985(@ 885; Westers Union Telegraph, 345;

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-NENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-TUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

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- 44

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHY and IMPROVED ROSE WASH oure disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in dist, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Fharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Continued Indifference to the Necessities of the Widow of the Martyred President-Some Facts Concerning Mrs. Lincoln.

When, in the summer of 1860, Abraham Liucoln was informed that he was chosen standard bearer of the Republican party in their contest bearer of the Republican party in their contest for the Presidency, he remarked:--"There is a little woman in Springfield who will be glad to hear this." That "little woman" now comes before the American public asking for the means to maintain a position belitting the widow of the greatest Fresident the country has known since the days of Washington. Mrs. Lincoln is, certainly, an ill-used woman. She has never been appreciated. As a wife and mother she is beyond repreach, and has more than realized the then exceptional position which Cæsar coveted for his wifs. Of course, it was to be expected, coming as she did to the unexpected dignity of the White House with her Western training and educa-tion, that something of display, brusqueness, not alone of manner, but in dress, would ex-hibit itself in her conduct and deportment; but her great common sense, quickness of concep-

her great common sense, quickness of concep-tion, and sound judgmont, have never been done full justice to. There is no doubt that done full justice to. There is no donot that many individuals, applicants for position or solicitors for contracts, found in the straight-forward, rather busy little body, as they ex-pressed it, helpmate of the President, a stum-bling block in the accomplishment of favorite schemes having for their object ostensibly the benefit of the country, but in reality their per-sonal aggrandizement. sonal aggrandizement.

sonal aggrandizement. These men, of course, became her enemies, and forget ul that their antagoaism was against a woman, they have followed up their evil feel-ing with an intensity which has caused her to appear before the American people in a light very different from that which her virtue and other good qualities deserve. Mrs. Lincoln is a homely woman—that is, considered in the sense which belongs to the word in the old country— one fond of the domestic circle, and of the one fond of the domestic circle, and of the amusements and recreations that belong to it. She is also a woman of ambition, and her husamusements and recreations that belong to it. She is also a woman of simblition, and her hus-band having been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, she felt it her duty to assume a position becoming his elevation, and creditable to his reflected dignity. It was ne-charge that she did so extravagantly is simply absurd; if true, it is but American; but that it is not true is amply testified to by her modiate, Mrs. Elizabeth Rickly, an artist in matters of this kind, who states that Mrs. Lincoln's taste in dreas was exceptional, and often the subject of remark amongst her (Mrs. Elekly's) oustom-ers. It must again be recollected that Mrs. Lincoln came from the West, and if her toilette was offensive to our refined Eastern judgment, the custom of the country must pied as her is the circumstance that never previously had any member of the White House been called upon to maintain such state. The circum-stances attending her residence there were peculiar. Washington, during her husband's occupancy of the Fresidential char, was the objective point of the world's observation; all eyes were directed towards it, and the diplo-mats of all nations frequented the Presidential levees and receptions. That under these cir-cumstances Mrs. Lincoln would what to dress is a manner befitting her high station is but matured. Mrs. Lincoln we but a woman, and her highest praise is that she was

thereof. I am, very traly yours, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary. Hon. George Walker, etc., etc., London, I have never entertained a doubt that the ob-

ligation of the Government to pay the principal of all its bonds in coin is manifest on a fair con-struction of the statutes authorizing the loanstruction of the statutes authorizing the loan-applying to these statutes these principles of interpretation which are applicable to all statute law. But beyond the statutes there are the contemporary declarations of the Govern-ment, upon which the contract with the takers of the bonds was based. If there was an ambi-guity in the bond itself, it is a principle of law that the contemporary representations of the party making it may be admitted in evidence to explain that ambiguity in any manner not inconsistent with its language. The bond itself being silent as to the currency in which it was to be paid. the Government officers or agents to be paid, the Government officers or agents negotiating its sale had a right to say that it was payable in gold, and the people of the United States are bound by that declaration as much as by any other part of the contract. Such letters as the foregoing letter of Mr. McCulloch are important, therefore, as showing what the contract was which was antered into

what the contract was which was entered into with the Government creditors. They do not enlarge, but fix the statute obligation, and it is an obligation which an honest people will be slow to reputiate. Congress might-ought to set this question at rest by adopting a joint resolution, declaring that all the bonds of the United States are obligations of which both principal and interest are payable in coln. We should then see which pay pay is bold should then see whether any party is bold enough to make repudiation an issue before the country. I am, your obedient servant, GEORGE WALKER, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 17, 1867.

Hon. D. A. Wells on Our Revenue Laws.

At a recent meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade, Hon, D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, happening to be present, made some interesting remarks upon what he made some interesting remarks up in Europe, has seen of the collection of revenue in Europe. He thinks that in this country, although the he thinks that in this country, although the revenue returns have been such as to Justify a feeling of encouragement, a reform is neces-sary in the manner of appointing revenue offi-cors.

oers. Under the European systems he states that almost nothing is lost through the incapacity or dishonesty of officials. He considers this attributable to the manner of their appointof dishopsay of olicinas in a point-ment. After a careful examination they re-ceive their appointment for life, or during good behavior. They are premoted by a system of seniority resembling that practised in military and naval affairs. Mr. Wells considers that a system resembling these should be adopted here, and thinks that by this means such a class of officials could be secured as to save the immensesums out of which the Government is annually swindled. Upon the question of the debt, Mr. Wells stated that he considered the condition of the public debt to be very hopeful. The expenses of the Government have been very large during the past year -considerably in excess of the

of the Government at the second of the second of the estimates. But, notwithstanding this draw-back, in sedition to funding a great amount of short paper, the Treasury had a considerable surplus to devote to the reduction of the debt,

Mr. Ordway was then introduced, and said that, although he had no vote in Congress, he could give the assurance that that body would take no step backward. He believed that it had the power, under the Constitution, to con-fer the right of suffrage on any man it chose in any State, and the result of the vote in Ohio and Pennsylvaula would be nullified by its action at the next session. He assured them, if they were interfered with in casting their votes, that the power of the Government would be used to right them. If any man attempted to intimidate or prevent them from voting as they thought proper, all that was necessary was to report the fact to the proper officer, and mea-sures would be taken to vindicate them. Mr. Ordway was then introduced, and said

sures would be taken to vindicate them. General McClurg and Judge Mercer were called for, but they did not respond. Ten or a dozen radical meetings have been held in different portions of the city. Speeches were made by the leading orators, white and colored, of the radical party. There are but two tickets. All efforts at combination have been defeated, and the fight is between the Hanni-cut radical ticket and the conservative John-son ticket. The excitement is increasing daily. The conservatives are working quictly and inson licket. The exclument is increasing daily. The conservatives are working quiety and in-dustrieusly. The failure to effect a combination will insure the success of the radical ticket. The Congressional Committee were called on this afternoon by an ald of Governor Plerpont, and invited to dine with his (Plerpont's) family, in the absence of the Governor they were com-

In the absence of the Governor they were compelled to decline.-N. Y. Herald.

Confederate Money a Valid Considera-tion-Highly Important Decision.

Lion-Highly Important Decision.
Lion-Highly Important Decision.
The case of Dran vs. Harvey, administrator of W.
H youell, has been finally settled by the United states District Court of Georgia. We copy the following summary from the Rome Courter: —
Youel, in 18%, purchased of Dean his plantation, in Youel, in 18%, purchased of Dean his plantation, in Youel, and the possession, but since the war entered into a rent contract for the place with Harvey, the administrator of Youell. Afterwards Dean field the sale and to enjoin Harvey from turing alim out of possession, upon the ground that the consideration of the purchase was Contederate money, and the sale, therefore, void. The Superior Court of this county first granted the injunction, but afterwards dissolved it on motion of Harvey & Scott, the administrator's counsel. In the unities Dean moved to Alabama, leaving the solve or the substitute distates District Court, of the process is a side in the solve. In the United States District Court, for the process the state and the substitute distates District Court, for the process of the prove of the purchase of the prove the distates distance in the Superior Court, the administrator's counsel. In the meantime Dean moved to Alabama, leaving the stenant in possession, and dismission they will as before, in the United States District Court, for the prove the former for the provement of t

An Aged Woman Killed at Troy. An Aged Woman Killed at Troy. THOY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A German woman named Schilling, aged sixty years, was run over by a train of ears on the Union Railroad track passing through this city this forencon. It appears that the woman was passing down the track, and meeting one train in front of her was at once struck down by another one coming from the rear. She was terribly man-gled, and died within a few moments after being picked up. The inquest does not desig-nate that any fault attaches to the Union Rail-road corporation of the city.

opening trade of the new line of steamships holds out strong encouragement for undertaking the enterprise.

The announcement of Santa Anna's nation to eight years of banishment is confirmed.

The elections had resulted in the success of President Juarez in the States of Mexico and Guadalajara and all the principal States of the interlor

The widow of the late General Miramon is here, on her way to Europe, as is likewise Madame Escandon, the wife of Don Antonio Escandon, the wealthy capitalist. Both have recently suffered severe family afflictions—the former by the death of her gallant husband and a son, and the latter by the sudden death of Senor Eustagino Barron, her brother.

Reported Earthquake.

The Syracuse Standard has intelligence of a very scassible shock of an earthquake which was experienced in the towns of Otisco and Pompey on Monday. The shock extended, as far as heard from, over an extent of about twelve miles, and was severe enough to shake the buildings very distinctly. The Rochester Union asks:---''Was not the supposed earth-quake a report of the news of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania?"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Baturday, Oct. 19, 1887.

There have been, for several days past, a number of rumors current in our city in regard to the alleged failure of several of our heaviest houses. After careful investigation we are unable to find any good source for such stories, except in the case of three or four firms. We except in the case of three or four firms. We apprchend that the tales circulated are, to a great extent, nothing more than an exhibition of the prevalent feeling of distrust occasioned by the uncasiness felt in regard to the political future. There seems to be no real ground for anxiety, for even in the case of those houses which have failed, the stock of goods in their possession seems quite enough to cover their indebtedness. This is the rule, although there

are a few exceptions. The Stock market was inactive this morning, The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Govern-ment bonds continue dull. 10-40s sold at 100%, a decline of §; 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104% for June and July 7:30s; 111% for '62 5:20s; 108% for '64 5:20s; 108% for '65 5:20s; and 106% for July, '65 5:20s. City leans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101%, and old do, at 98. Railroad shares were the most address the

issue sold at 1014, and old do, at 98. Bailroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 494@50, closing at the former rate, a decline of 47 Penneylvania Rail-road at 52, no change; Catawissa preferred at 26@264, a decline of 14; and Philadelphia and Eric at 27@274, a decline of 14; 1244 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 52 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do. City Passanger Railroad shares were un-

City Passanger Railroad shares were up-hanged. Second and Third sold at 78. 64 was 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh: 18% for Thirteenth and Flifteenth: 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12% for Hestonville.

12] for Hestonville. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 244 was bid for North America; 1324 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 95 for Western; 110 for Trades-men's; 70 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 143; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M. 1435.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW Yonk, Oct. 19.—Flour is dull: Southern, \$10'65 G14'55; extra State, \$9'856011'10'50 Wheat dull and heavy; spring, \$2'15@2'28 Corn-mixed dull as \$1'29@ 1'40. Oais 82@65c, and firm. Barley, \$1'40@1'55. Ry6, \$1'55@1'55. Whisky, \$3@37c, in bond. Pork lower, at \$21'90. Bacon, winter delivery—Camberland, 115c; short-ribbed, 12%c. Tailow dull at 12@12%c. Zard in quiet at 18%@14%c. Cotton dall at 180.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

Steamably Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Bessell, & Co. Barque Sea Eagle, Wilson, Demerara, T. Watison & Sons. Schr C. McCarthy, Barclay, St. Jago de Cuba, S. & W Weish. Schr M. G. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, J. G. & G. S Repplier.

Repplier. Schr L S. Levering, Corson, Boston, do. Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, Boston, Bords, Keller &

Notting. Schr G. Deering, Willetts, Portland, Schr L. Audenried, Crawiord, Boston, W. H. Johns &

Schr L. Audenried, Crawlord, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr Emma F. Hart, Hart, Boston, Rommel&Hunter, Schr A. E. Saford, Hanson, Norwich, do. Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Newport, dd. Schr Reading RE, N9, 12, Boston, arew Haven, Sin-nickson & Co. Schr E. R. Graham, 8mith, Cambridgeport, Hammett & Neill. Schr E. Collen, Avis, Salisbury, Blakiston, GrassfeCo, Schr M. C. Smith, Grace, Wareham, Dovey, Buikley & Co.

Bchr C, W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Suffolk Coal

CO. Schr Colon, Jasper, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co. St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatam & Co St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruon

Ber Millylie, Leboar, Millylie, Wiltall, Tutin & Co. By Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruod, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, vis Havana Bish inst., with cotion, sugar, etc., to Philhdol-phila and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, 5 days from Bangor, with lumber to B. B. Balley & Sons. Echr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Gardiner, with los to Knickarbocker Ice Co. Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Leschville, Schr E. Neal, Studams, from Boston. Schr B. Collen, Avis, from Boston. Schr M. P. Bmith, Grace, from Boston. Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Boston. Schr M. E. Collen, Avis, from Boston. Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston. Schr L. B. Levering, Corson, from Boston. Schr M. E. Schord, Hanson, from Boston. Schr L. B. Levering, Corson, from Boston. Schr G. Wibell, Miller, from Georgetown. Schr Colon, Jasper, from Portamouth. Schr Colon, Jasper, from Portamouth. Schr Colon, Jasper, ther, its hours from Baltimore, with mack to J. M. Ruoff. Mith mase, to J. D. Ruoff. MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA. Barque E. A. Barnard, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 12th Inst. Brig Matilda, Dix, from Portsmouth for Philadel-phia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th Inst. Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, at Portsmonth 18th Instant.

Instant. Sobr Althea, Smith, hence, at Solem 17th Inst. Bohr J. Batterthwaite, Loog, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th Inst. Schr J. Griffith, Cobb, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday. Schr G. W. Kienzis, Woodruff, hence, as Frovidence 17th Inst.

17th Lon. Schr Henrietta, hence, at Newich 17th Inst. Schr Henrietta, hence, at Newich 17th Inst. Schr H. H. Dalay, hence, at New London 17th Inst. Schr R. H. Dalay, hence, at New London 17th Inst. Schr R. H. Dalay, hence, at New London 17th Inst. Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson: Express, Brown; Boonight, Barry; F. B. Felton, Robinson: F. Kent-ing, Chemung; and E. G. Grammer, Grammer, hence, is, Chemung; and E. G. Grammer, Commer, hence, at Bonton 18th Inst. Schrs A. Garwood, for Philadelphia, cleared at Schrs A. Garwood, Godfrey; M. E. Banjes, Dins-Schrs A. Garwood, Godfrey; M. E. Banjes, Dins-Bonton 18th Inst. Bonton 18th Inst. Steamtog

loth inst. DOMESTIO PORTH. Nuw YORT OCt. IS.-Arrived, steamship Irene, "Urg unars, nom Siss. marque Agra, Lockhart, from Hamburg. Barque St. Bernard, Bahm, from Girgenil. Brig Scalema, Jordan, from St. Loola, Brig Louisa, Sammes, from St. Loola, Brig Lucis, Jassen, from Sk. Loola, Brig Lucis, Jassen, from Sk. Loola,

-A submarine telegraph from San Fran-cisco to Japan and China is suggested, and the