TN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA TION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lackinstre eye, and emactated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their bareful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing indisence is checking the development of the body! In Females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it is fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole seenemy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much en'eebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS.

Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.

Attended with the following symptoms:-

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling. Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symp-

toma, Ho) Hands, Flushing of the Body, Bryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequedtly Black

Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temperary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention,

Great Mobility,

Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solltude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves, no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurrled transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this medicine invariable removes—soon follow

LOSS OF POWER.

FATUITY, AND

EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of Epilepsy.

Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most meiancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures, wan despair, Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled,"

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry, for the removal of the consequences,

HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no Tonic Like it!

It is the anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient and this is the testimony of all who have used or pre-

Bold by all the Druggists.

Price, \$1'25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$0'50, de-Il vered to any address,

Principal Depot.

Counterfelts.

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other, Beware of

# THE LATEST NEWS.

Execution of a Murderer.

The Storms in the West Indies.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

To-Day's European Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Peter Chrisman at St. Louis-Bungling of the Executioner. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Peter Chrisman was executed at half-past 11 o'clock this morning in the county jail-yard, in presence of fifty-odd spec-tators, for the murder of Edward Ross and son, near St. Louis. He died rather hardly, owing to the noose slipping after he had dropped, but in forty minutes life was extinct. Previous to the execution and before leaving his cell, Chrisin forty minutes life was extluct. Previous to the execution and before leaving his cell, Chrisman began to change countenance and grow pale, losing somewhat the stolid indifference manifested since his arrest. He said he did not know what made him kill Mr. Ross; that they had a little fuss that evening, and he felt mad; that after killing Mr. Ross he went out into the yard and walked around there a little while, and then went back and killed the little boy. He did not know what made him kill the boy. When asked if he feared the boy would inform on him, he said he expected that was the reason. He said he did not look for any money; that the confused state of the furniture and other articles in the room was just the same as it was in the evening; that he took the clothing because he wanted some clothes to wear, and the horses and wagon because Mr. Ross owed him forty dollars, and he thought the team would about pay him. He was not afraid of being caught, and did not drive fast. The place where he was arrested is only twelve miles from the city. When asked why he did not go further, so the officers would not catch him, he said he thought that was far enough. When asked if he expected to get off without being hung, he said he did not know.

The jailor stated that upon entering the cell he has frequently found the prisoner prostrated upon the bed, with his face down, in an attitude of extreme dejection; and the jailor seemed to think that there was a sort of pride about him which led him to conceal his emotions before strangers by assuming the meaningless smile and inexpressive manner before spoken of.

On reaching the scaffold, supported by a priest Chrisman was ellent and the said of the said of the prisoner prostrated that and inexpressive manner before spoken of.

ingless smile and inexpressive manner before spoken of.

On reaching the scaffold, supported by a priest, Chrisman was silent and hardly spoke a word. He was very pale, and during the reading of the death-warrent trembled slightly. His confessor spoke to him constantly, and asked him if he had anything to say. He replied in the negative, and two minutes after the Marshal gave the signal, and the body of Chrisman was suspended by the neck.

The deed for which he was executed was one of the most diabolical murders recorded, and the execution was richly deserved.

WEST INDIES. Thirty Lives Lost at St. Thomas-The United States Consulate Office in Rules

—A Trading Steamer Wrecked — The
Earthquake at Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 6 .- The advices from Santiago are dated last night. The steamship Cacique was expected from St. Thomas. It is known that thirty persons lost their lives by the earth-quake shock at that Island. The house of the United States Consul was destroyed, and is in ruins. The steamship Hecken was totally lost during the convulsion, and her engineer drowned. At Saba the sulphurous or volcanic Simptions which prevailed during the continuance of the earthquake shocks ceased soon after their subsidence. A very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the lith of November, but we have had no reports here of its effects.

HONDURAS.

Grand Immigration Scheme-Railroad from Trujille to Comayagua.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A company is being formed in the Republic of Hondaras to promote immigration. They propose to establish three large colonies—at Sarraguera, Olancho, and Olanchito. All of these districts are salubrious and productive. The cash capital of the company is ten millions of dollars. They propose, moreover, to construct a railroad from Trujillo to Comayagua, via the Yoro mines; also to dredge and canalize the river Goascoran. They propose to engage chieffy in the cultivation of and canalize the river Goascoran. They pro-pose to engage chiefly in the cultivation of grain, olives, and grapes, and to raise sheep and propagate the silkworm. The Government and planters are favorable to the scheme, which, it is expected, will be inaugurated in and planters at which, it is exp March next.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention. The School Question - The Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—I learn from Richmond, Va., that very little business of import ance was transacted to-day in the Constitu-tional Convention. Standing Committees on Privileges and Elections were appointed. A committee af thirteen was appointed to report to the Convention the best practical mode of procedure in the formation of a Constitution, including the number and duties of standing committees necessary for the proper perform committees necessary for the proper performance of the business of the Convention. The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Education, to be appointed:—

Resolved. That the Committee on Education, when appointed be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of establishing such a system of public schools, as shall secure to the youth of Virginia, of all classes, the advantage of a primary edu-

A resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to ascertain if there be any members of the Convention who are disfranchised by the recent acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, and that they report their names, if any, to this Convention as soon as practicable, was adopted.

A resolution that the privileges of the floor of this house be extended to Major-General Schofield and staff, and that he be requested to honor the Convention with his presence as often as he may find it convenient, was adopted,

and a copy was sent to headquarters.
A resolution was offered by Mr. Platte that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to recommend to the Convention some plan of action by which its influence may be exercised by obtaining the immediate removal of the present tax on cotion. He was very anxious to get it through, as he said he was personally interested in the matter. A conservative member moved to amend by adding the words "whisky and brandy" at the end of the resolution, but afterwards withdrew it. The resolution was laid on the table. The Convention has adjourned

until Monday. Murder in Chesterfield County-A Man Thrown Down the Shaft of a Conipit, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- I am informed from Richmond that a white man was murdered last night at Bright Hope Coalpits, in Chesterfield county, Va., by being thrown down a shaft one thousand feet deep. The murderer escaped.

THE CHOLERA. Arrival of the Ship Lord Brougham from Hamburg with the Disease on Board— Seventy-five Deaths During the Voy-

That monster whose approach is so universally dreaded, and whose appearance is generally the precursor of a harvest of death—the

cholera—does not, as many suppose, confine his wanderings and ravages to warm weather, but eagerly accepts any and every passing invita-tion to stalk into the midst of the crowds that render easy his approach, and does not leave them before giving some substantial tokens of his presence. is presence. The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, ar-

The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, arrived at quarantine yesterday morning, after a passage of forty-eight days, with some twenty of the passengers sick with genuine Asiatic choiera. The Deputy Health Officer of the port, Dr. Reed, boarded the vessel, and, after a thorough examination, ordered her to be anchored in the lower bay, and the sick passengers to be transferred to the hospital ship Illinois. The ship Lord Brougham left Hamburg with a crew of eighteen and a nassenger list showing three hundred and eighty-three passengers, all in the steerage. When but two days at sea symptoms of the cholera became manifest among the passengers, and from that time until within eight days of the arrival of the vessel at this port, the disease raged with terrible effect, carrying off no less than seventy-rive persons, in some cases entire families, and prostrating a score or more, who still lie in a precarious condition. The captain of the vessel, Mr. Jorgensen, reports that the weather during the voyage, and especially during the early part, was remarkably fine and warm; and this, no doubt, accelerated the spread of the disease. The ship sailed without a physician, so that when the infection became known the efforts made to check its progress were crude and ineffective, and the mortality increased from day to day until the weather became colder.

The health officers of the port state that this

weather became colder.

The health officers of the port state that this The health officers of the port state that this is the worst case that has come under their notice, or, in fact, the worst that has ever occurred. The steamer England, in the summer of 1866, when the cholera excitement was so great, had on board a crew of one hundred and twenty-two and nine hundred and twelve passengers, and yet, in warm weather and among so many, there were but forty-eight deaths previous to the arrival of the vessel at Hallfax, although a great many died while the vessel remained at that port. On the Virginia, in the same season, with a passenger list of one thousand and forty-three and a crew of one hundred and ten, there were but thirty-eight deaths.

All this tends to show that the disease which prevailed on board of the Lord Brougham must have been fearfully malignant, and this supposition is supported by the fact that many of those who were attacked lived only a couple of hours after the first symptoms were manifested. Had a competent physician been attached to the vessel, there can be no doubt that the mortality would have been much less, although, perhaps, the breaking out of the disease could not be avoided. The ship is clean and roomy: the passengers were by no means crowded, and the origin of the disease must, therefore, have been among the passengers themselves, or must have been conveyed in their clothing and bag-

have been conveyed in their clothing and baggage.

Those who are at present suffering, it is supposed will recover, and no further mortality may be looked for. We give a list of these who died during the voyage, from which it will be seen that the mortality principally was among children and persons beyond the middle period of life. It will also be seen that several families have been carried off. Husbands, wives and children in two or three cases, mothers and their children and fathers and their children in others. The entire affair suggests that there is a fearful lack of care and disregard for proper precautionary measures somewhere, proper precaulionary measures somewhere, and the matter being thus forcibly brought to public notice, should be fully investigated,— N. Y. Herald.

Whereabouts of ex-Confederate Generals We learn, from a letter to the Houston Telegraph, that Major-General J. G. Walker, of Walker's old division, is at Versailles, Woodford county, Ky. He writes, in a private letter: "I have brought out from England a full set of steam agricultural implements, and design, during the coming season, cultivating a farm of some few hundred acres with them." General M. Jeff, Thompson, now in New Orleans, will return North, and continue to solicit capitalists to take stock in a company in New Orleans. to take stock in a company in New Orleans, which was organized last spring, for the pur-pose of lightening vessels over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river by means of camels. General Hindman is President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Missouri. General Marmaduke is engaged in the commission and forwarding business in St. Louis. General Forforwarding business in St. Louis. General Forrest is at his home in Memphis. General Magruder is at present in Baltimore, General
Longstreet has been in New York. General
Wigfall is in London, engaged in active paying
pursuits. So is Mr. Benjamin, who is practising
law. General E. Kirby Smith is at the head of
an institution of learning in Kentucky, which
is under the control of the Episcopalians.
General Buckner is the President of the
Commercial Insurance Company in New
Orleans. General Bragg is at the head of the
City Water Works of New Orleans. General
Fagen is practising his profession (law) in City Water Works of New Orleans. General Fagan is practising his profession (iaw) in Little Rock. General Hawthorn is in the Brazillian army, with the rank of Colonel. General Joe Johnston has resigned his position as President of a Railroad Company, and is at present travelling in the North and East. General Beauregard is still President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, headquarters in New Orleans. General Dick Taylor is making money with his canal contract in New Orleans. Generals Wirt and Dan. Adams are also engaged in business in New Orleans. So are about fifteen other Major and Brigadier Confederate Generals, including Maury, Wheeler, etc. General Shelby is in or near St. Louis.

Munificent Bequest of \$200,000 to Water-

bury, Conn. From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 30.

Mr. Silas Bronson, who died at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York on Monday last, was a native of what is now Middlebury in this State. We are informed on undoubted authority that We are informed on undoubted authority that he leaves an estate estimated at more than a million of dollars, and that by his will he gives to the city of Waterbury \$200,000 for a public library. To each of twenty-five nephews and nieces he bequeaths \$15,000. As there are no residuary legatees, the remainder of his property will go to his heirs at law, who are his brothers and sisters or their representatives. There were six brothers and sisters, three of whom, we believe, are living. One of the latter is the wife of Jonathan Blake, of Winchester. Another sister lives in Simsbury. This will give Waterbury the most munificently endowed library in the State. That thriving city is library in the State. That thriving city is greatly to be congratulated, and it will hold the memory of Mr. Bronson in eternal honor.

A Woman Shot in Rutland, Vt.

A Woman Shot in Rutland, vt.
On Tuesday afternoon last, as a girl named Annie Dougherty was standing on the railroad track near her father's house in Rutland, Vt., she was approached by a young desperado, named Witliam Long, aged seventeen, who addressed her in insuiting language; where-upon she called him a liar, and dared him to repeat his remarks, saying that if he did she would slap him. The language was repeated, whereupon she stepped up to him and administered a blow on the side of his face, when he deliberately drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of the girl, passing through her intestines, and lodging just under taking effect in the abdomen of the girl, passing through her intestines, and lodging just under the skin of her back near the spine. The girl was alive on Wednesday evening, but very little hope is entertained by the doctors of her recovery. Young Long, who says he lives in Mount Holly, fled to the woods, but was caught by an officer and posse of citizens, and now lies in Rutland jail, awaiting the result of the girl's injuries.

A Ton of Silver Bricks. From the Denver News,

Prom the Desver News,
Our city was cheered this morning by the sight of more than a ton of buillou bricks from the reduction works of Mr. Cuilom, on Bear creek, a branch of Snake river, about a mile and a half from Montesuma, in Summit county. We spoke not long since of the forwardness of Mr. Cuilom's works. Since then he made a run of one hearth, with the above result. In twelve hours 1475 pounds of ore were smelted down, giving \$25 pounds of metal—lead and silver. This has not yet been assayed, but is supposed to contain from \$500 to \$600 to the toa in silver. The bars were deposited in the branch mint in this city. They number eighty-three, and the total weight is about 2300 pounds. The ore reduced was from the Comstock lode,

# FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Proposed Changes in Phila delphia Offices.

Arrival of General Sherman. The Officers of the Senate.

Mr. Forney's Position

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING THISGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. It has transpired that, at the Senatorial caucus yesterday, relative to the Sergeant-at-Arms, several Senators expressed the opinion that a change in the Secretary of the Senate was necessary, but no new candidate was pro-

posed in connection with the office.

The opposition to Mr. Forney found vent in this way, but it is not known yet whether any steps will be taken to execute the wishes of Senators in this regard. The objection to Mr. Forney seems to be on account of his connection with newspapers, which some Senators think incompatible with the duties which the Secretary owes to the Senate, and they maintain that the office should be held by a person free from such associations, Of course this objection is a mere nominal one. The real intention is to try and get Forney out, but as yet his opponents have not agreed upon

any plan of operation. Philadelphia Federal Officers. Another candidate for Assessor of the Second District has turned up in Charles Humphries. formerly Assistant Assessor under Sweeney, Humphries is a radical Republican, and it is thought he can be nominated and confirmed, with O'Neill's consent, in consideration of Sam Randall having a Democrat confirmed as Collector of the First District, in place of Abel, the present incumbent, who it seems does not give satisfaction to his Democratic friends, and they are demanding his removal. Collector Alexander Cummings, of the Fourth District, is also here, and it is hinted that some of his opponents are trying to have him re-

Arrival of General Sherman. General Sherman arrived this morning from Cleveland via New York. He is in fine health. He called first on General Grant, and had a long interview, after which he went to the White House, but the President being engaged, did not see him, when the General left his cord.

The West India Disaster. No additional particulars have yet been received at the Navy Department concerning the Monongahela and De Soto disaster.

## IMPEACHMENT

It Is Decisively Defeated.

SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The House of Representatives has just defeated the last hopes of the impeaching faction by the decisive vote of 107 nays to 56 yeas. It may be regarded as a definite and final settlement of the question.

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec.7.—Stocks very dull. Chlcago and Rock Island, 1874; Reading, 26/2; Canton Company, 45; Eric Rairoad, 71/4; Cleveland and Toledo, 102/5; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 82/2; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 27/4; Michigan Central, 110/4; Michigan Southerr, 80/2; New York Central, 110/4; Michigan Southerr, 80/2; New York Central, 110/4; Michigan Southerr, 80/2; New York Central, 110/4; Michigan Southerr, 80/2; Unberland preferred, 128; Missouri es, 26/2; Budson River, 128/2; U.S. Five-twenties, 1822, 107/4; do, 1894, 164/4; do, 1885, 166/4; Ten-forties, 101/2; Seven-thities, 104/2; Gold, 187. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange nominal. The shipment of specie to-day for Europe was \$75,000.

The Agricultural Report.

The Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Stokes, makes several suggestions in his report. Congress, he thinks, should vise some plan for facilitating the early con struction of a ship canal for the transportation of Western products from the lakes to the ocean, or for the bullding of a double track railway, open to all, forwarding on equal terms, and supported by an equitable system of toils.'

He urgently advises the resoluting of the cotton tax, inasmuch as it is "disastrous and disheartening in the extreme." The cattle plague or rinderpest having disappeared in Europe, he advocates the repeal or modification of the law prohibiting the importation of cattle. Congress should, he asserts, increase the compensation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, nasmuch as the present salary is entirely inade quate. He deprecates the introduction of coolies for cotton production. "Such labor," he asserts, "is unskilled, and far inferior to negro labor, and will add to the complications produced by the jealousies and prejudices of races widely differing in character, taste, and traditional

The wool-growing interest, he tells us, involving a capital of hundreds of millions, and un-derlying the prospecity of American agriculture n a degree scarcely appreciated by farmers themselves, has been saved from threatened an-nihilation by the action of Congress in placing a duty upon the foreign article equivalent to the internal taxation endured by the wool growers. From January 1 to May 6, 1867, 42.123 plants, shrubs, etc., were distributed from the Experimental and Propagating Departments of the Agricultural Department, and reached every State and Territory in the Union.

Shocking Kerosene Accident-A Lady Burned to Death, and her Infant Seriously Injured.

On Thursday morning the wife of William H. Miller, residing in Chesant street, near Lexington avenue, Eastern District, while trimming her kcrosene lamps, accidentally let one of them fall upon a hot stove, when the fluid immediately took fire, and enveloped her in a sheet of flame. In that condition Mrs. Miller took her infant from its cradie, and then ran took her infant from its cradie, and then ran to the street. Arriving there, her agony betook her infant from its cradie, and then ran into the street. Arriving there, her agony became so great that she dropped her babe, and ran a short distance, screaming for help. Two gentlemen immediately ran to her rescue, and wrapping an overcoat and a horse-blanket around her, succeeded in extinguishing her burning clothing. They then removed her to her residence, and aummoned surgical aid, when it was found that her injuries must prove fatal. The unfortunate lady lived in great agony until yesterdey morning, when death relieved her. The babe is so severely burned that its recovery is considered doubtful.—

N. T. Times. CHARLES DICKENS.

Close of the Readings in Boston-Mr. Dickens to Arrive in New York To-Day.

Bissers to Arrive in New York To-Day.

Bissers, Dec. 6—This evening Mr. Dickens gave the last of the series of readings announced for this city. It comprised Little Dombey and the Pickwick Trial. Nearly all readers of fiction know well the spirit of touching tenderness that pervades those chapters of "Dombey & Son" which recount the life and death of Little Paul.

No piece could more test a reader in the finer requirements of his art in the less striking transitions from vein to vein, where nothing is extravagant and where there is no possible opportunity to take refuge in the broad and easy appeals to appliance. In no piece has Dickens been more successful. His voice, flexible and sensitive in the highest degree, presents the general astrative, the speech of Little Paul and Firoence, with the most natural feeling, and rups by such an easy flow into the quaintness of Toots that it is impossible to analyze how the change has come over us or to say where we began to feel the disposition to induige such laughter as the character provokes. It is a rarer ability to be able to read this piece up to its proper standard than to write it. It was received with a deep attention that was full of sympathy with its spirit.

Dombey was followed by the Pickwick Trial, the only repedition in the course. No piece could better bear repetition, certainly, than the one in which we meet such staunch favorites as Weller and Winkle, or look upon the be wildered gravity of Justice Stareleigh.

Thus closed the Boston readings. Mr. Dickens will leave for New York to-morrow, in order to be comfortably bestowed and well rested for his appearance on Monday night.—N. Y. Herald.

The United States Army.

The United States Army.

The army register for this year is just out. It bears date August 1, 1867. The regular army at that time consisted of 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 5 major-generals, 88, colonels, 103 lieutenant-colonels, 291 majors, 2528 other commissioned officers of various grades, and 51,665 enlisted men; making the entire atrength of the regular army 54,641. The major generals, according to rank, are Halleck, Mease, Sheridan, Thomas, and Hancock; the ten brigadier-generals, according to rank, are McDowell, dan, Thomas, and Hancock; the ten brigadiergenerals, according to rank, are McDowell,
Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schodeld, Howard, Terry,
Ord, Canby, and Rousseau. Besides these
there are brigadier-generals as follows:—Rawlins, chief of staff; Thomas, Adjutant-General;
Melgs, Quartermaster-General; Ekin, Commissary-General; Barnes, Surgeon-General; Brice,
Paymaster-General; Humphreys, Chief Engineer; and Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel R.
B. Marcy is the ranking Inspector-General, and
Colonel A. J. Meyer, Chief Signal Officer, There Colonel A. J. Meyer, Chief Signal Officer. There are twenty officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, twenty-nine in the Subsistence Department, and two hundred and twenty-two in the Medical Department, besides hospital stewards. The army is organized with ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five

-Robert M. Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas sons of Senator Douglas, have been in the city for several days past, being on a visit to their relatives in this State. The first Mrs. Douglas was the daughter of Mr. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, in this State. Robert Martin Douglas is nineteen years of age and Stephen A. is seventeen.—Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

—The Athens (Ga.) Watchman tells of a most extraordinary yield of corn—two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from one acre. It was raised in Richland District, South Carolina, by Dr. Parker.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Baturday, Dec. 7, 1867. -Jay Cooke & Co. have issued, for the convenience and information of the people, a circular describing the various issues of Government

securities which are now in the market. It is concise, yet full, and as it is of general interest,

securities which are now in the market. It is concise, yet full, and as it is of general interest, we give it in full:—

6s g' 81, dated in 1861, and payable 20 years from January 1 and July 1 of that year; hence their name. They are due A. D. 1881. Interest on them is 6 per cent. in gold, payable January 1 and July 1.

Old 5-29s. called old because they were the first of these popular bonds issued, and designated 5-20s from the time they have to run. They bear date May 1, 1862. Redeemable after May 1, 1867; payable May 1, 1882. Interest at 6 per cent, in gold, payable May 1, 1882. Interest at 6 per cent, in gold, payable May and November 1. The Cannon Bonds of this issue sell higher than the other 5-20st because, having been the first to be piaced upon the foreign market and targely sold abroad, they are always in demand for remittance and investment there.

5-20s of 186s, issued November 1, 186t, redeemable after November 1, 1865, payable Movember 1, 1861 Interest 6 per cent. In gold, payable May and November 1, 1865, redeemable after November 1, 1870, payable May and November 1. The Coupon Bonds of this issue beginning to be sought after in the English market, they bear a higher premium generally than the bonds of 1864.

5-20s of 1865, July Jasue.—These Bonds are issued in exchange for 7:30s converted, and bear date July 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable Jany 1, 1885, Interest 6 p

Interest of per cent. in gold, payable July 1, 1885. Interest of per cent. in gold, payable January 1 and July 1.

5-208 of 1867, issued also in exchange for 7-308 converted, dated July 1, 1867, redeemable after July 1, 1872, and payable July 1, 1887, interest 6 per cent. in gold payable January 1 and July 1.

10-40 Ronds, bearing this name from the number of years for which they are issued; being redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from March 1, 1884. Interest at 5 per cent. in gold, payable on the \$600 and \$1000 Compon Bonds, and on all the Registered, March 1 and September I: and on the \$1001 and \$500 Coupons, yearly on March 1.

July 7-50 Notes, dated June 15, 1865, payable three years from date or convertible at the option of the holder \$100 to \$20 year Bonds, having the same features as the old 5-20, only commencing to run June 13, 1868. The interest on these Treasury notes is at the rate of 78-10 per cent. per annum in currency, being 1 cent a day on each \$30 and payable June 15 and December 15.

July 7-3-10 Notes.—Same as the June issue, excepting that the Government reserves the right to pay the interest at any time at 6 per cent. in gold, instead of 73-10 in currency, convertible three years from their date, viz., July 18, 1868, into 5-20e. Interest payable July 15 and January 15.

U.S. Paccic Railroad Thirty Year Bonds.—These are issued by the Government to the Companies chartered by Congress to construct railroads to the Pacific and on the completion of twenty miles of track at the rate of sixteen thousand dollars to the mile, interest at 6 per cent. In currency, and gayable January and July 1 and 18. Tiley are redeemable thirty years from the dates of their issue, and are all Registered.

All the Gold-bearing Bonds are issued either Coupon

Registered.

All the Gold-bearing Bonds are issued either Coupon or Registered.

or Registered.
All the Coupon Bonds are issued in denominationa
if \$40, \$100, \$100, and \$1000; Registered the same, with 7 the 7 3-10 Notes are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500. \$1000, \$5000. all with Coupons attached.
Any Coupon Bonds will be exchanged by the Government for Registered of the same issue.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-

ing, and prices were unsettled and drooping Government loans were a fraction lower. 101 was bid for 10-40; 112 for 6s of 1881; 1043 for June 7:30s; 107 for '62 5-20s; 1043 for '64 5-20s; 1064 for '65 5-20s; and 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99@991, and old do. at 95, interest off. Railroad shares continue the most active on the Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 475, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49½@40¾, a stight decline; Camden and Amboy at 125¾, decline of 4; Catawissa preferred at 23, no change, and Lehigh Valley at 51, no change. 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; and 27¾ for Philadelphia and Eric. City Passenger Railroad shares were finally City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly eld. Second and Third sold at 75; and Green and Coates at 30, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesuut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia;

104 for Heatonville; and 264 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30, no change; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 150 for PhMadelphia; 524 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60

Canal shares were dull and lower. Lehigh Navigation sold at 304@30g, a decline of §. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22f for preferred do.: 87 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 50 for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10‡ A. M., 137‡; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 138‡; 1 P. M., 136‡—a decline of ‡ on the closing price last evening.

The Cincinnati Gasette of Wednesday says:—
"The money market is again working into a very stringent condition. There is a heavy drain of currency to the country to move the bog crop, and the demand for loans from the pork packing interests, as well as other branches of business, seems to be increasing. Remittances from the country are mostly in exchange, so that the supply of currency is not increased by them, white checking is heavy, and balances are running down. Rates of interest do not seem to be much of an object with borrowers; the getting of money is the principal thing, and the price they have to pay for it of secendary importance. Those who are fortunate enough to have had a good bank account in the past are accommodated to a limited extent at 105512 The cent, but money is worth and readily brings in the open market 155318 There is a demand for money on call at 10 The cent, but there is not much loaned in that way. Exchange is in better supply, the receipts of merchants for collections being largely in this shape, and rates declined 1-10600c. discount, buying, and part selling. Depositors were generally allowed 50c. discount, but few dealers cared to buy in any considerable amounts at hetter than 1-10 discount.

The N. Y. Tribuene this morning says. -The Cincinnati Gasette of Wednesday says:-

-The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call is 5007 per cent. and in good supply. Commercial paper sells slowly, and at high rates when not first-class. Banks are disposed to great protectes, especially those which during the summer never received less than 7 per cent. for their loans, many of which have falled to be paid at all."

—A New Orleans letter makes the following allumous to the trade of that city. allusions to the trade of that city:-

allusions to the trade of that city:—

"The continued stringency of money, and the inability to negotiate from Memphis on time, have enabled a few men to do a very handsome ousiness this season so far. With ready money shipments are controlled by an advance or three-fourths the net cost. This is a very handsome operation, as the commission is about \$2.40 to \$2.60 per bale. There has been a margin of \$7.50 to \$10 per bale between here and there.

"Money, ready money is needed to build a good business. Hereafter, all advances will be made upon produce ready for market. The disastrous results of two years' working by the old method of advances has about finished most of the factors, or so ham pered their funds that they are unable to take advantage of anything rood that may offer. Next year the South, from sheer inability, will buy nothing, and sheriffs will, under orders from courts, sell out the country. Good farms in the Missispip bottoms can be purchased at from \$5 to \$5, which once were valued at \$6 to \$75 per acre.

Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 68, 1881, 112½@1122; U. S. 6-208, 1862, 107@1074; do., 1864, 104½@1044; do., 1865, 105@1054; do. July, 1865, 107½@1072; do. July, 1867, 107½@1072; 55, 10-408, 101½@1014; U. S. 7-308, 2d series, 104½@105; 3d series, 104½@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1194; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1866, 1152; October, 1865, 1154.

—Measrs, Jay Cooke & Co., quote Govern

-Messrs. Jsy Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111@1124; old 5-20s, 107@1074; new 5-20s, 1864, 1044@1044; do., 1865, 105@1054; do., July, 1076@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1073; 10-40s, 1014@ 1014; 7-30s, June, 1044@1044; do., July, 1044@ 1044. Gold, 1364@137.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, Dec. 7.—The Flour Market is very dull, but prices are without change. There is no shipping demand, and the inquiry for home consumption is limited to the immediate wants of the trade. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine, \$8.50@9.25 for extras, \$9.75@10.75 for Northwestern extra family, \$10.75 @12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$12.75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour is selling at \$8.50@9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6.25@6.3714.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand for prime is fair at full prices. Sales of fair and prime red at \$2.40@2.50. Rye is steady, with sales at \$1.70@1.75 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet. Sales of old yellow at \$1.40@1.43, 1800 bushels new yellow at \$1.00. and 1600 bushels old Western mixed at \$1.30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65.67%. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and quiet. Small sales at \$7.25@8; prices of Timothy are nominal; Flaxseed sells at \$2.45@2.50.

Bark is held at \$56.75 ton for 1st No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—We quote commen in bond at 27. citron.
Whisky-We quote commen in bond at 27

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Mysilc, Stevenson, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Barque Case George, Arfman, Savannab, do.
Brig C. Ludwig, Callsen, Genes, L. Westergaard&Co.
Schr M. H., Stockham, Cordery, Charleston, B. C.
Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, Taunton, Audenried,
Norion & Co.
Schr O. L. Buark, Almon, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Halo, Disney, Gloncester, Knight & Sous,
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston, Captain,
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Buston, Blakiston, Grauff
& Co. Schr R. W. Tall, Roshins, Roston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr E. Ewing, McDevilt, Washington, D. C., Borda Keller & Nutling, Schr Franklin, Sharp, Millville, Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, Newport, Sinnick-son & Co. Schr L. & M. Reed, Sicelman, Washington, Captain, St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

SUI Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoti.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Quindaro, Stanwood, 14 days from Matanras, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Kate Stamler, Crawford, 4 days from Providence, is ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Durbe, from New York,
in ballast to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Pickwick, Putt, 6 days from Boston, in ballast
to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Wareham.

Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, from Taunton,
Schr C. E. Paige, Deughty, from Boston.

Schr J. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Jonn Cadwalader, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, from Middlesowa

Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, from New Haves.

Steamer Moultor, Jones, 24 hours from New

York, with make, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA-Steamship Argus, Whitney, hence for Boston, was a anchor in Vineyard Sound restorday, with ner machinery disabled.
Schra J. R. Emith, Williams, and W.Faxon, Brower,
hence, at Boston ath iost.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Wareham at instant. Elenkie, Woodruff, hence, at New Redford

DONESTID FORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamship Cella, Gleanell, from Loudon, steamship Monterey, Edwards, from New Orleans app Gleanellen. Tasnock, Glassew, app Gleanellen. Tasnock, Glassew, hip Lard Brougnam, Jergensen, from Hamburg, salp valparaise, Leach From Leghoru, salp valparaise, Leach From Leghoru, Barque La G. Biglow, O'Brien, from Liverpoot,