VOL. X .-- No. 122.

FIRST EDITION

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFER', NGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AF & WHOSE CASES

REQUIP E PROMPT TREATMENT

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health !

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce painitation of he heart ?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constinued? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to

Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject; Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company,

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dys-

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsiajor liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man, Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being mliancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face-none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

ORGANIO WEAKNESS.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urlnary Organs, whether ex

Isting in Male or Female, From whatever causes originating and no matter o

how long standing. If no treatment is a builtted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. 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 melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and

quite destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. and a sound of the coice occur, it is rarely articu "With woeful measures wan Despair Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Our fiesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prempt use of a reliable

HELMBOLD'S

BXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

No. 894 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE-\$1'25 per bottle, or alx bottles for \$6.50 de livered to any address. Sold by Druggists every

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, H. T. HELMBOLD,

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE. Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park. (A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DE-CEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMHOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with period success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mor titled, and he is free from the daily morning anathe. mas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bed dieg. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding schools and Asylums a great amount of annayance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from babit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours, COL. YOUNG,

June 16. 1868.

GREAT SAUT LAKE CITY. JANUARY 25, 1888

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD-Dear Sir: - Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising cures for secret diseaset," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present,

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising, T. R. B. STENHOUSE, Editor and Proprietor of

Daily and Weekly Telegraph

PARAGUAY.

The Difficulty Between the South American Republic and the United States-Wars and Rumors of Wars-Defense of Minister Washburn.

By an arrival at New York we have South American advices to the 24th ult. Opinion of Minister Webb on Wash-

burn's Conduct-An Exculpation. Legation of the United States, Boa Viagem, Oct. 22, 1868.—To the editor of the Angio-Brazvian Times, -Sir: -Now that the uncalled-for and inconsiderate abuse of Mr. Washburn, the United States Minister to Paraguay, has abated if not ceased, I desire to state one or two faces, calculated to vindicate the character of an

American official, who has faithfully discharged his duty under very trying circumstances.

In the first place, Mr. Washburn is the same individual who, in 1864, then United States Minister at Asuncion, protested against the Ill-treatment of the Brazilian Minister, senor Vianna da Lima, by President Lopez; and when he found that remonstrance was unavailing, threatened the tyrant to insist upon his passport and break up its Legation it Da Lima were not treated with the consideration his diplomatic character de-manded, and the necessary facilities afforded him to leave the country in a manner suited to the dignity of his position. For so doing, his conduct was greatly extelled by the Brazilian press and Brazilian officials, including his Im-

perial Majesty.
Secondly. The peculiar character of Mr.
Weshburn's official correspondence with the Paraguayan Foreign Office is to be attributed solely to the dangerous position in which he and his family were placed by Lopez, with a view probably to their destruction; and which is thus described in his report to me of what had occurred, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26:-

had occurred, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26:—

"You will find a ridiculously long correspondence in regard to the different persons domiciled in my Legation, which was first published by Lopez in his Seminaria, and has been republished hers. On the continuance of this correspondence i felt my life depended, and my great aim was to prolong it till the arrival of the Wasp, which I was certain you would send up. I wrote to gain time, all the while cherishing the hope that has would come before Lopez committed any violence against me; for had he at once proceeded to that, he would have gone to the last extremity. For one whole month it lit that i would have compromised by simply being shot; but I was afraid of his tortures, which he applies to all who do not make such deflarations as he desires. And then I did not like to give him a change to put forth any declarations as coming from me, when I shou d not be alive to deny them. Our correspondence caused when the Wasp arrived. To have terminated it sooner, by indignantly returning the first despatch containing imputations on my character, would have insured my destruction. Thank dod and you, the Wasp arrived, and we were saved."

Thirdly, Mr. Washburn is no more responsible

Thirdly. Mr. Washburn is no more responsible for the publication of that correspondence than I am for the United States Squadron's lying idle in this harbor, when all the available men-ofwar belonging to other nationalities have long since been occupying the waters of Paraguay, and doing all in their power to protect the lives of their citizens. There is just as much justice in censuring Mr. Washburn for publishing his correspondence with Lopez, as there is in visit-ing upon my Government, our people, or myself, the just indignation expressed by the public that our squadron—all of which, except the flagship, is peculiarly adapted to river service—should be the only passive one on the coast, in an emergency which demands prompt action, of only in vindication of our national honor but in the discharge of our duty to the civilized world; which, equally with the United States has been insulted by the gross outrage perpetrated on our Legation in Paraguay,
Fourthly. Mr Washburn may have been im-

prudent in giving expression to his feeling in regard to the dilatoriness of the Marquis of Caxias in concluding the war against Lopez: but it must not be forgotten that he was the victim of that dilatoriness, and that it nearly cost him his life. The Brazilian army has ex-hibited extraordinary dash and abundant daring whenever it has had an opportunity to exhibit its soldierly qualities; and he who vin-dicates its character ments the thanks, instead of the cordemnation, of the Brazilian public,

Fifthly. Mr. Washburn is censured and cailed

hard names because he seemingly abandoned members of his Legation to the tender mercies of the Wild Beast of Paraguay. This condemnation has its origin in a manly and generous feeling, which I fully understand and apprebut it is based on erroneous information. It the Wase had been lying at the wharf of Asuncion, doubtless, from my knowledge of Mr. Washburn's character, he would have placed his wife and child on board, and ordered the steamer to leave, while he returned to brave the tyrant in his den, and shave the fate of the members of his Legation. But such was not the state of affairs. Mr. Washburn says:—"I demanded and received my passports, and abandoned my residence, and with my wife, child, and servants, and the two members of my Legation, started for the steamer—not the Wasp, but a Paraguayan steamer, which was to take us to the Wasp. When approaching the steamer, Bliss and Masterman were arrested at my side and forcibly carried away. What was I to do? Follow them and leave my wife and child in the streets of Asuncion? We had no home to return to. Should I have placed my family on board the Paraguayan steamer and left them to the tender mercies of Lopez's minions? My diplomatic furctions having been brought to a close by my own act, Lopez would not have permitted me to resume them, and the seizure of the memb rs of my Legation, as much entitled to protection as I was, demonstrates what kind of protection was in store for ail of us, and of how little value it was to my legation as well as to my family.
I will only repeat the language of the Buenos
Ayres Standard: -''ll Mr. Washburn has erred,

he has erred on the right side; and his Government and his country will fully indorse his conduct against all the calumnies and slanders now heaped upon him by evidence not worth the paper upon which it is written." Very respectfully, your obedient servant

Journalistic Comments,

The Standard, the leading English paper at Buenos Ayres, comments as follows on Mr. Washburn's conduct:—
Mr. Washburn in his letter to the Hon. Mr. Start, H. B. M., Minister Pienipotentia v., gives a really lamentable deteription of the condition of the English and other foreigners in Paragnay. His conduct has met with the sever-est censure from the press in this city, and even impartial foreigners view with regret his humane but indiscreet conduct in admitting parties within the precincts of the Legition when it was not his intention to remain in the country until the termination of the war. The whole correspondence exchanged between Mr. Washburn and the Paragnayan Government will be paragnayan Government will be correspondence exchanged between Mr. Wash-burn and the Paraguayan Government will be published in English in a few days. The notes are usually long, but in every letter of the American Minister is traceable a sincere de-site on the part of Mr. Washburn to protec-and desist the unfortunate foreigners who sought his protection. It would seem incum-bent on the part of the European powers to take some decisive step for the protection of these foreigners in Paragusy. The majority of the English, French, and Italian subjects are represented as in prison.

represented as in prison. From the Same. It seems to be fashionable nowadays to abuse foreign ministers. Mr. Gould passed fire yes-terday morning in one of the city journals, for foreign ministers. Mr. Gould passed fire yesterday morning in one of the city journals, for matters which have been fathered on him, but which we assert he knows nothing about, Eyen are now—what shall I say, Mr. Secretary?—I

in Congress, we have heard Senators announce the fact that foreign legations were quite unnecessary in this republic. Possibly the Deputes will improve on this and vote them a nuisance, but politics must give way when the noblest questions of humanity are at issue. Mr. Washburn has acted his part, and instead of abuse and censure, he merits the highest praise and encomiums for his disinterested conduct under such trying circumstances.

The War-Two Recent Engagements.

The War-Two Recent Engagements. From the Diario do Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21.

Our news from the seat of war, by the French packet Aunis, reaches to the 9th instant. Two engagements of some importance occurred lately. In both the allies, under our galiant Commander-in-Chief, Marquis de Caxias, were the attacking parties. The first encounters which took place on the 23d ultimo, was brought about by our forces advancing to take possession of the bridge on the stream Piciguires. When the attacking division, under the immediate command of our General. Baron de immediate command of our General, Baron de Triumpho, did arrive at the bridge, the Paraguayans made a vigorous resistance, which, of course, caused a fierce fight between the contending armies, which lasted several nours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, by our taking full possession of the bridge, as well of a very important position beyond it. Ou losses on this occasion, as well as the important ance of our achievement, are briefly announced by General Caxias, in his order of the day to the army, dated September 20, 1868, as follows:— "Our losses are 234 men put hors de comb at, being-officers killed, 12; wounded seriously, 18; slightly, 8; soldiers killed, 78; wounded seriously, 169; slightly, 9. These," continues the General-in-Chief, "have been the only sacrifices made by us to gain the important position which we occupy—a position exceedingly well adapted for defensive warfare, considering that it is a truly natural fortress, and that it was defended by 600 picked and well-disciplined men, who, according to the declaration of prisoners, belonged to the body-guard of Lopez." The loss of the Paraguayan troops is esti-

mated to have been between 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The second engagement occurred on the 1st The second engagement occurred on the 1st inst. Our army, under the brave General Viscount do Herval, was ordered to effect a reconnoissance of the positions occupied by the Paraguayan forces at Villeta, in order to form a plan for the success of following movements. The Viscount pushed forward, and engaged the enemy at several points, took a redoubt at the point of the bayonet, and drove the Paraguayans before him. The object of the reconnoitering expedition being successfully accomplished, our forces returned to their encampment.

our forces returned to their encampment.

Vilette, the new position of Lopez, is represented to be of considerable strength, owing to the dense woods, deep ravines, and the extensive marshes that surround it. It appears that the natural position of Viletta is in fact much atronger than it was at first generally anticles. pated. The Paraguayans are posted upon high hills, where they have mounted their artillery; and it may be that so long as their supplies hold out, they may yet have a chance to resist, for some time, the victorious armies that sur-

round them.
On the 12th inst., his Excellency Senhor Sarmiento, the new President of the Argentine Republic, took the solemn oath of office before Republic, took the solemn oath of office before Congress at Buenos Ayres, and entered upon the high duties of Chief Magistrate of that noble nation. The following two paragraphs of his inauguration, which relate to the present war with Lopez, and to the alliance of the Argentine Republic with the Empire of Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay will, we believe, afford much pleasure and interest to our readers:—
"I must also speak of the war wherein we are engaged, and the alliance in connection with the same nations have duties to perform in respect for their past history and their future prospects. A war abandoned in disgust of weariness in 1827 did not give the much desired peace for six months; and after breaking the links of union, there ensued a terrible

desired peace for six months; and after breaking the links of union, there ensued a terrible tyranny and a series of wars that have not yet ended with the fall of Humaita. (Cheers.) The present war seems drawing to a close, but we must not be too sanguine, for all judgment is at fault when events depend on the caprice and unbridled passions of a semi-barbarous tyrant. We must never for a moment lose confidence, but strenuously prosecute the war till ob-taining security for the future. (Renewed cheers.) To offer peace to an enemy that does not sue for it after so many disasters, would be to change our position from conqueror to con-quered. Such errors are always dearly explated. theers) I trust that under my government the Argentine Republic will show liself worthy of its glorious antecedents, and maintain its high position among the nations of the world. I think that the alliance with Brazil and Uruguay nowise compromises the principles of Government, and I consider it not only lawful and necessary but highly honorable. This alliance will be maintained and faithfully observed while the security and honor of the republic so require." (Cheers.)

EUROPE.

IMPORTANT ADVICES BY STEAMER.

An arrival at the port of New York yesterday brings us European advices to the 10th

Annual Banquet of the Lord Mayor of London-Addresses by Reverdy Johnson and Benjamin Disraeli.

On the 9th inst, the Lord Mayor of Lendon gave his annual banquet in the great metropolis. There was a large number of distinguished par-

ADDRESS BY MINISTER JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson, in reply to the toast of "The licalth of their Excellencies the Foreign Miaisters," said:—We rejoice at the wealth and prosperity of London, knowing that your insti-tutions are founded on those principles of freedom which are essential to the happiness and prosperity of man. (Cheers.) Without attempt-ing in the slightest degree to disparage the Governments of other countries, my colleagues I am sure, will not be offended with me for saying that, for our people, the Governments which we enjoy are the best calculated to promote our prosperity and increase our power. If these should prove defective in their operations we will cure the defect; we will refer to the people, the fountain of true power, and as they are becoming more intelligent train in former times, that appeal can never be made in vain. (Cheers.) Great as is the interest which the prosperity of London excites in other nations of the world, it is greater, if possible, because more direct, in the country which I have the board to reversely. the honor to represent. This can be accounted for on various grounds, to which, however, the present occasion does not permit me to refer, except in general terms. One of them is, that in our origin we were one—(cheers)—another is that when we became separated it was because the men of America believed, as the men of England at the present day acknowledge, that the principles of English freedom not only justified but demanded the separation. And though some may have thought that this step would be injurious to your country, the world rejoiced, and no portion of the world rejoices more than the people of the United States, to find that, so far from lejuring, that separation has served only to increase the power and prosperity of England During the late struggle through which we have passed, a struggle which has filled our land with monuments of the deal-we found that there existed with no the dead-we found that there existed with us. and that there existed here, differences of opinion as to the causes and the justification of that conflict. But these, thank God, no of that conflict. But these, thank God, no longer exist. We at home are one. And from the moment I landed on your shores I became satisfied that the public opinion of England in relation to the institutions of the United States was also one. I here somewhat criticised here and home for the manner in which I have met and returned the civilities with which I have been borored; but when the critics find that the civilities exhibited towards me, and the return which I have made to them, have not injuriously affected the negotiations which have been conducted between your noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs and myself, they will be satisfied that the one was as sincerely offered as I know that the other was sincerely reciprocated. (Loud cheers.) I speak within the hearing of my noble friend your Foreign Secretary, and I hope he will not consider me as overstepping the bounds of diplomatic propriety when I say that, however dissatisfied some at home or here which I have made to them, have not injurious! that, however dissatisfied some at nome or here may be, they will soon find that there is no ground for dissatisfaction. (Renewed cheering.)

almost pause for a reply—are now at an end. (Loud and protracted cheering.) What that end is, and how that end has been brought about, I forbear to say (a laugh)—except that it has been brought about without touching in the slightest degree the rights or the honor of either nation. (Loud cheers.) And if, in the future, diplomatic negotiations should be conducted in the same spirit with which the noble lord and myself have carried on our negotiations, I say, in presence of you all, and in the presence of the world, that in the future wars will be next to impossible.

SECOND EDITION

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENIMO TELD - RAPH.)

The Money Market is still reported easy. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent, where the security is undoubted. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent, per annum. The banks are discounting as freely as their means permit, and the offerings not being very larges the, mercantile community probably gets

Address by premier disraelt.

Mr. Disraeli, responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," thus expressed himself.—
I know very well that those who can throw their eyes over all the possible causes of international misconception may give a very long catalogue of causes of immediate danger; but those apprehensions are not shared by ner Majesty's Government. (Che-rs.) They do not believe that there is any cause for war, or that there is any pretext for war. They believe, on the contrary, that it is the conviction of all those sovereigns and ministers who influence the destiny of nations and the course of events that it is for the advantage of their countries and subjects that peace should be maintained, (Cheers,) I admit—because on occasions like the present it is unwise to conceal any cause of anxiety which we may feel—I ad-ADDRESS BY PREMIER DISRAELT. of anxiety which we may feel-I admit that in the relative position of France and Prossin-two of the most eminent among the civilized and leading countries of Europe there is apparently cause for anxiety in the great armaments which they now promote. But, as in private life we sometimes find that between two high-spirited individuals, without sufficient cause, there are yet some misconcep-tions which they themselves believe there is no sufficient foundation for, and under these cir-cumstances what occurs but that those who are their equals in rank, their friends, whose mo-tives cannot be misconceived, feel it their duty to interfere, and by promoting mu-tual explanations lead to a more salutary state of sentiment; so I think that in the present state of the affairs of Europe, my noble friend who has so successfully, according to the statement of the Minister of the United Statess, terminated those difficult and, in some Statess, terminated those difficult and, in some sense, long enduring misunderstandings with that country, can do no better than confer with the other great Powers of Europe, and stepping between the two great countries, who are animated, as I believe, by the aggressive feeling, but occupy the position they do from peculiar causes that could not be anticipated, and which seldom have occurred before—by the wise and generous mediation of the other equal powers of Europe, I have myself the conviction that as happy a termination will be brought to these misunderstandings as has been brought to the misconceptions between the United States and our own country. (Cheers.) And I hope, when this time next year I have the honor of acknowledging this toast—(loud cheers and laughter) ledging this toast—(loud cheers and laughter)— I may be permitted to remind you of these ob-servations, and that the Ambassadors of Prussia and France who may be present will rise and impart that peculiar interest to the proceedings which his Excellency the American Minister has given by his important speech on the present occasion.

CRIME.

A Singular Verdict by a Backwoods Jury.

The trial of John Way for the murder of Robert Fleming, on the night of the annual school meeting in Birchville, St. Clair county, Mich., in September last, was finished on the lith. The verdict was that John Way, who was tried separate from his son James, was guilty of murder in the second degree, and it is a verdict which, in view of the circumstances of the case, shocks all the better instincts of human

nature.

Mr. Way told his story in a remarkably clear, straightforward manner, and no effort of the prosecuting officer in cross-examining him could move him. He said he was with his son James at the school meeting, where he voted with those who favored raising a higher tax per scholar to support the school. This seemed to anger certain persons, and before he left the school house he saw indications of a mob spirit which roused his suspictors. Walking very fast towards home, just before reacuing his house came to his wagon, from which the wood-rack, used that same day in drawing wood to Lakeport, and had been drawn by evil-disposed and mischievous per-sons. As he saw this he stopped and called to James to aid in putting the rack on the wagon. This was late at night. While standing there with his right hand on the rack of the wagon, he heard footsteps rapidly approaching, and looking up saw Robert Fleming come up with a large uplifted club. Fleming was a large, athletic young man; Way is a frail-booking old man, quite grey, and apparently in poor way started to flee, when Fieming said, hiss-ing it through his teetu in anger:—"Hold on,

Way, you have but two seconds or minutes (Way was not certain which) to live." Way saw he could not escape the blow, and stooping down darted towards Fleming, thinking in this way to avert the full force of it. The club struck him on the back of the right shoulder. Fleming thereupon selzed Way by the back and jerked him violently forward to the ground and dragged him some distance, Way in the meantime being unconscious, and when he awoke to a full resitzation of his situation saw Fiem ing running away orgolog away, calling loudly to some persons at a distance, and was an-swered by a whistle. Way and his son think-ing this a preconcerted plan for an onslaught upon his house, started for Lakeport to get the egal authorities to come to his protection, not knowing that Fleming had received a death blow from an axe picked up by James Way, a boy of only sixteen years, and used in defense of his poor old father when he saw him thus roughly handled. And this is what is called "murder" by this jury! A motion will be made for a new trial.

MONSTROSITIES.

Double-headed Girls of New Orleans, We paid a visit on Friday to that most won-derful of nature's freaks, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the two girls in one. For convenience we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chatting with each other, and being apparently upon the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever or other serious disease affects both agualty. or other serious disease affects both equally.

Their bodies are separate from the small of
the back up, each having a perfectly formed
rust and head, two arms, etc., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are re markably intelligent, reading and writing with esse, while their manners are really refined ease, while their manners are really retined. In quite a lengthy conversation, they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born.

They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinarily bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano and the others contraits voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so present the dust. perfectly in a duet. Among their other accompitation is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderfel. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect case with the other

In speaking of them as one, they are called Millie-Christe, but in addressing them sepa-rately one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Chrisle; though Chrisie, in addressing her other balf, calls her "sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same—Chrisle perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative.

Before seeing these strauge girls we had faucied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright, cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually,—

-G. 80 says Bostonians are dessicated Englishmen stirred up with a Puritan spoon. -The widow and daughter of the late General Wadsworth have left Geneseo for Europe.

dress to Reverdy Johnson-Troubles in Ireland.

The "Erie" Stock in the Background-The New York Brokers Refuse to Deal in It.

FROM EUROPE.

Corporation Address to Minister John-

By Atlantic Cuble

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- The corporate authorities of Brighton have presented an address to the Minister of the United States. Mr. Johnson, in his response, gave a detailed history of his pegotiations with the British Foreign Office, Frem what Mr. Johnson let fall concerning the terms of the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, it appears that a majorite of the commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an Citizens of Sheffield propose a popular testi-

monial in honor of Mr. Roebuck, the defeated candidate for Parliament from that city.

Violent Election Riots in Ireland. DUBLIN, Nov. 21 .- Violent riots took place at Drogheda during the election. The troops were called out and fired upon the mob. As far as has been ascertained, one of the rioters was killed and several were wounded. Freedom of Debate in Prussia.

Berlin, Nov. 21 .- The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution in favor of entire freedom of debate, and the resolution has been approved by the Crown.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Erie" Stocks to be Discarded by the Brokers - The Eric Clique Drawing from Europe.

Special Despeich to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- At a meeting of the most extensive dealers in stocks, governments. and gold, this morning, resolutions were unauimously adopted to throw out all Eric Railway

stocks in transactions among brokers, until it was registered in some trust company or respectable banking house.

Many of the larger dealers in Wall street have, this morning, telegraphed their branch houses and others in Philadelphia, Bultimore, Washington, and Boston, to not order the purchase or sale of Erie until further notice. This movement, it is expected, will effectually break up all further issues of the stock. It is reported the Eric clique have now en rou'e from Europe 200,000 shares of this stock.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21. Doings of a Female Forger. A woman named Hannah Myers, about forty years of age, professing to hail from Philadelphia, has been arrested here for the forgery of a

a check for \$2430, signed Cox & Brown, which J. Boyd presented for payment at the Planters' Bank, and was arrested for forgery. It now turns out that the check was innocently obtained by Boyd, and the woman Myers confessed herself the guilty forger. Boyd was released and she limprisoned. The same woman, a year ago, attempted to swindle the Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, out of over \$8000.

There continues much Excitement in Stocks here, caused by the "corner" in Erie. Many are on the qui vive for

General Grant's arrival. Weather clear and cold; snow all

Markets by Telegraph.

Naw York, Nov. 21.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock island, 17%; Reading, 9% Canton Co., 17; hrie, 42%; Ceveland and Toledo, 100%; Cloveland and Port Wayne, 199%; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 89%; Michigan Central, 125; Hithous Contral, 25; Cumberland preferred, 89; Virgiois 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 85%; Hudson River, 125; 6-28s, 1882, 111; do, 1864, 1072; do, 1895, 108; do, new, 110; 40; 110; 10-48s, 165%; Gold, 134%; Money, 6 percent; Exchange, 179%.

\$100,000.

Desperate Attempt to Rob a Savings Bank in New York.

A bold a tempt was made this morning to rob the Third Avenue Central Park Savings Bank, at No. 771 Third avenue, The particulars are as follows:—On Monday last a gentlemanly appearing man, about twenty-six years of age, giving the name of Joseph Howeil, went to the bank and deposited \$50, saying that he wished to become a regular depositor. On the next day he returned to the bank with a \$500 Five-twenty United States bond, and said to the cashier, Anthony Eilis, that he wanted to leave it as a special deposit, as he was going to Boston that day and would not return until to-day.

About it o'clock tais morning he went to the

bank, accompanied by a confederate. The lat-ter, by stooping down, escaped the observation of the essnier. Howell then told Mr. Ellis that he wished to see his bond, as he wanted to put other papers with it. Mr. Ellis went to the safe and took it out. On returning to the front of the bank he engaged in conversation with Howell, who took from his pocket a handfull of foreign gold, which he said belonged to a little girl, and which he wanted to depsit in her name. At this time Mr. Ellis heard a slight noise near the safe, which he had left open, and on looking to learn the cause was told by Howell that it was a little boy who was with him. Eilis then ran back to therafe, when the thief rushed out, dropping a package containing \$800 in money, between and took it out. On returning to the front of sackage containing \$800 in money, between \$50,000 and \$60,000 worth of bonds, mortgages, and other valuable papers belonging to the trustees and depositors of the bank, and a tia box belonging to Alderman Farley, a special deposit, containing papers and property amounting to more than \$50,000 more. Both men they ran out of the bank. Howell taking men then ran out of the bank, Howell taking with him the \$500 bond, and both escaped. But for the slight noise occasioned by the opening of a counter door leading to the private office, which attracted the cashier's attention, it is probable the thieves would have succeeded in robbing the institution,—N. Y. Post of last

-Horace Mann died at Cambridge on Wed nesday evening, at the age of 24. -The New Haven \$80,000 Bishop offers

\$200,000 for the State House there. -Charles H. Morse, of Vineland, is the owner of nearly forty thousand autographs.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELE BAPK. Saturday, Nov. 21 1868.

The Money Market is still reported easy. Can loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent, where the security is undoubted. First class mereantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent, per annum. large the, mercantile community probably gets all the accommodation absolutely needed from

that source.
The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. 1142 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1052 for 10-40s; 111 for '62 5-20s; 1074 for '64 5-20s; 108 for '65 5-20s; 1104 for July '65 5-20s; and 110% for '67 5-20s. City loass were without change. The new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 491@491, no charge; Penn-yiyania Railroad at 531, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 254, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 16½ for Turteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Wainut: 66½ for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestenville; and 29 for Germantown.

tenville; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31\$, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 101 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 68 for City; 65 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 124 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Caual.

PHILADELPHIA STOUR EXUMANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

#400 City & New 101 | 10 sh Reading 12500 | do. New 101 | 10 sh Reading 12500 | do. New 101 | 10 sh Reading 12500 | do. New 101 | 10 sh Reading 12500 | do. New 101 | 10 sh Reading 12500 | do. New 101 | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

10.00 A. M. 1344 10-50 A. M. 1344 11-00 ...

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD —First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc.. of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly compieted, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July, information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov 141.—The Flour Market is less active, but prices are unchanged. Oaiy 500 barrels were reported for the supply of the local trade at \$5.50@6.50 for superfine; \$6.75@7 for extras; \$7.25.@8.25 for lowa, Wisconsin, and choice Minnesota do, do. spring wheat family; \$8.50@10.75 for Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohlo winter wheat do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8.75 barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady incolor.

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat a full prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2@2 10; Indiana and Southern amber at \$2 15@2 18; and 800 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 spring at \$100@175. Rve is unchanged; sales of Western at \$1 48@1 50. Corn is without improvement; sales of 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 20. Oats present no new feature; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 6800 71c., the latter rate for extra heavy; and 5000 bushels Southern at 48@55c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$42.50 \(\pi \) ton. Tanners' ranges from \$18 to \$21 for American and Spanish bark.

Whisky is selling at \$1.08@1.10 \(\pi \) gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 21. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, New York, J. F.Ohl.

N. G. barque Argonaut, Steengraf, Aniwerp, Peter
Wright & Sons.

Schr Berl Reed, Reed Portland, Waunemacher&Oo,
Schr Beading RR. No. 50, Unraun, New Haven, do,
Schr A. Truedeil, Stevens, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickbey & Weilington.

Schr Alice B., Parker, Boston L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Alice B., Parker, Boston, Audenried, Norton
& Co. & Co. Schr S H. Sharp, Webb, Beaton, George S, Repplier, Schr J. Burley, Williams, Washington, Scott, Walte. & Co. Schr J. Crockford, Briggs Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr. Schr Cherub, Layman, Atexandria, W. H. Johns & Bro. Behr R. Biew, Peterson, Providence, Schr Trausit, Endicott, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, Washington, Weld, Nagle

tain. Schr R. K. Vanghan, Risley Boston, Schr M. D. Granmer, Craumer, Boston, Schr Hattle Falge, Haiey, Boston,

Schr S. & E. Harrington, Mitchell, Cedar Point, Cap.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer. Gallagher. 24 hours from New York, with mose to Jobn P Onl.

Schr H. F. Chambers, Chambers, I day from Lewes, Del. with mose, to captain.

Schr H. F. Chambers, Chambers, I day from Lewes, Del. with mose, to captain.

Schr Gibert Green, Westoott, from I ynn.

Schr M. B., Samson, Samson, from Perismonth, Schr A. Troedell, Stevens, from Wareham,

Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Wareham,

Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Wareham,

Schr Albert Mason, Hiley, Item Boston,

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, from Boston,

Schr S. H., Sharp, Webb, from Boston,

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, from Boston,

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Sa'labury,

Schr John Crock ford, Briggs, from Providence,

Schr J. Klepzie, Steelman, from Sa'labury,

Schr Reading FR, No, 41, Bartiett, from Norwalk,

Schr Reading RR, No 50 Corson, from Norwich,

Schr Cherub, Layman, from Washington,

Steamer Tecony, Nicholis, 24 hours from New York,

with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co,

SAILED

Steamship Tonawanda, Capt. Jennings, sailed this morning for Savannah, with the following passengers:—F. Thompson, O. J. Wingate and child. T. R., tosch, Mrs. H. J. Mendas, P. H. Weuts, J. S. Onsterhoute and lady. Francis Lee, Wm. F. Harding and lady. Mrs. Mary E. Field. Mrs. L. Murray. Henry Deuty, Wm. Balley, James Keen, W. Howden, Wm. M., Leese, Wm. S. racher.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 12-6 P. M.—The following vescels for Philadelphia have passed is:—Barques Brazil, from London; Peddler, from R. stierdam; beig M. L. Milier, from Liverpool; and soft Enterprise, from Londonderry, N. S.

Sulp Germania, from Antwerp for orders; U. S., steamer Miami; and soft Kedrou, from Philadelphia for Norlok, are at the Breakwater, Barques Panity, for Liver, ool, and Cynthia Palmer, for Cork, both from Philadelphia, went to sea last evening.

JOSEPH LAFETKA.

MEMORANDA.

Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool Sth inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, as then yesterday.

Barque Sostrene Bjouness, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst.

Barque Sarah A. Stables Staples, from London for Philadelphia, was off Plymouth 8th inst.

Brig Henry Perkins, Saymour, for Philadelphia via Black River, salled from Kingston, Ja., 4tu lost, Schr Abigali Haley, from Boston for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Squan, went briadside on merning of 18th inst. She remained tight and would be got off. Crew saved.