HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their eder is strong, diffusive, and somewhat arematic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with

a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bedwetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chloresis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT Has cured every case of DIABETES in which

it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions symptoms:-Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or six for \$6.50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steelengraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. New Year's at the National Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1969. New Year's is one of the few holidays scrupulonely observed at the national capital. Probably no city in the Union exceeds Washington in this respect, except it be New York. We have a combination of circumstances, however, in which New York is lacking, and which enables as to eclipse the great commercial metropolis in our celebration of New Year's day. The Prest dent's reception, together with those of the Cabinet officers, Senators and members, and distinguished citizens, are features peculiar to Washington.

The Reception at the White House. There are really three distinct receptions at the Presidential massion; that is, different classes are received at different hours. Tais is the only exception to the democratic level which obtains everywhere el-c. First of all come the members of the Cabinet, the foreign ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. The weather was un propitious, and as a consequence private car ringes and backs of every description were brought into requisition. New Year's is the only day in the year when the gates leading to the Executive mansion are guarded by soldiers and closed against the masses, but this is only for a few hours. The various rooms and parlors of the Executive mansion were tasterully decorated with rare and fragrant flowers, while the Marine Band, famous among all other bands. was stationed on the left of the large ante-room. and during the reception discoursed appropriate

Arrival of the Foreign Ministers and Cabinet Officers.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the magnificent equipages of the foreign ministers and the less pretentious turnouts of the Cabinet officers began to arrive, approaching the Executive mansion by the eastern gate, and leaving by the western. Entrance to the White House was by the main door, and the exit by one of the large windows on the north front, at which a temporary platform was erected leading to the payement.

There was less ceremony this year than heretofore, but still there was enough to please the fancy of our foreign trienes. The foreign dinisters assembled in the red parlor according to custom, where they awaited the arrival of Secretary Seward to be presented to the President. Somehow or other a number of the Cabinet officers got mixed up with the foreigners in the red parlor, and when Mr. Seward made his appearance he saw some of his own official asso. ciates trying to make themselves agreeable as best they could with the diplomats. The bril. limit costumes of the latter is a novel sight for democratic merican eyes. From the minister action, by which the Watery or Calcareous extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the lowest Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements | secretary of legation, every one is attired in court dress. An American would feel strangely preemfortable in those curiously cut coats. embroideted all over with gold and richly decorated with orders and other insignia of rank, and the inevitable dress sword hanging at their sides. But these men are accustomed to it, and it sits upon them as easily and as gracefully as their official honors, .

Presentation of the Guests.

The President and the ladies of the Executive mansion-Mrs. Senator Patterson and Mrs. Colonel Stover-were in the blue parior promotly at 11 o'clock waiting the arrival of the visitors. On the left of the President was the Hon. Daniel S. Gooding, Marshal of the District, who presented the visitors to the President. The ladies occupied a position near the centre of the room, with General Michler, Commissioner of both sexes, attended with the following of Public Buildings, upon their left, who performed the ceremony of presenting them. First of all, the President received the members of the Cabinet and their families-Secretary Seward and Miss Carpenter, of Auburn, N. Y .: Secretary Browning and daughter; Postmaster-General Randall and lady; Secretary Welles and lady; Secretary McCulloch and lady; Attorney-General Evarts and lady; Secretary Echofield and lady; and Assistant Secretary F.

> W. Seward. They were followed by the Diplomatic Corps in full court costume and side arms, who were presented to the President by Secretary Seward, as follows: Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, and lady; Francis Clare Ford and lady, W. P. Freeman and lady, Edmund D. V. Fane, and Henry Howard, E-q., all of the English legation; M. J. Berthemy, the French Minister; M. C. Vicomte St. Feriol and M. Baredetti, his secretaries; Mr. Rangabee, the Grecian Minister, and Mr. Leon Rangabee, his secretary; Baron Franckenstein, Charge d'Affairs, Austria; Senor Blest Gaus, Charge d'Af fairs, Chili, and Senor Mackenna, his secretary; Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, lady and daughter, and Count Lottum, his secretary; M. Waldemar de Bodisco and lady, of the Russian legation; Senor Goni, the Spanish Minister; Senor Potestad, Don Manuel de Azcarraga, and Don P. Diaz de Bivera, his secretaries; Baron N. W. de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister; M. Blaeque, the Turkish Minister, and lady, and M. Baltazzi, his secretary; Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland, and Mr. Ost, his secretary; Mr. Bille, Danish Minister, and M. Rasslof, Danish Secretary of War, now on a visit to this country.

> Next came the Judges of the Supreme Court and their families, in the following order:-Chief Justice Chase, Associate Justices Grier, Clifford and lady, Davis and lady, Miller and lady, and Field. These were followed by Judge George P. Fisher and A. Wyile, of the District Supreme Court, and Judge Casey, of the Court

The Senators and the members of the House of Representatives followed. Few of these are in the city. Among those who were present were Senators Dixon and lady, Patterson of Tennessee, Morton and McCreery; Representatives Cary, McCormick and lady, of Missouri, Eldridge, Beck, Boyden, Chanter of New York, Grover, Johnson of California, Boyer, Trimble,

Poland, Smith of Vermont, Spaulding, and i Cavanaugh. The meeting between Governor Morton and the President was quite cordial, and attracted universal attention from the bystanders. Morton was the only radical Senator who made his appearance at the White House to-day. This scene, however, was fairly eclipsed when General Butler made his appearance, and pushed his way, amid general surprise, into the presence of the Executive. The President shook him as warmly by the hand as if he had not been the prosecu ing attorney in the impeachment trial. Butler is an ardent partisan, but he does not believe in carrying politics into social life.

The Officers of the Army and Navy. Upon the beels of the Senators and members came the officers of the army and navy now la this city. They presented a very creditable appearance, and, with their gay uniforms mixed with those of the foreign ministers, offered a pleasant and a striking contrast to the somble attire of the Cabuet officers and the judges of the courts. None of the great captains, such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and G. H. Thomas, were present; nor of the paval beroes, like Farragu', Porter, Davis, and Dupont. But still there was a goodly repre sentation of men whose names are not altogether. unknown to the country. Among them were Generals Parker, Deut, and Comstock, of General Grant's staff; Generals Heintzelman, Ekin, Miller, Ramsey, Vincent, Howard, and Surgeon-General Barnes. Of the officers of the navy and marine corps there were present Admiral Dahlgren, Radford, Smith, and Poore, and Commoderes Jenkins and M. Smith.

The Toilettes of the Ladles,

The toilettes of many of the ladies were at once rich and beautiful, and for the benefit of your lady readers I shall turn "Jenkins," and describe a few of them. Mrs. Senator Patterson, the daughter of the President, wore a rich black Lyons velvet, with full train, trimmed with narrow folds of satin and small bugles; a bertha of rich black lace, and sash of the same material as the dress; jewelry of jet and gold, and white gloves; hair crimped and dressed with

Her sister, Mrs. Colonel Stover, who stood beside her, was attired in a heavy black silk. trimmed with black bugle; sash of the same n aterial as the dress, jewelry of Efrascan gold, and white gloves; hair crimped and dressed with a single white camelia. Each of the ladies neld a beautiful bouquet of fragrant flowers.

Miss Carpenter, a young and handsome woman, on the arm of Secretary Seward (Seward al ways has a hand-ome woman), wore a wine-colored poult de sole, with short plack velvet pa'etor, and white idusion bonnet.

Mrs. Postmaster General Randall was attired in a lilac gros grain silk with full train, black lace point, and bonnet of purple illusion with crystal trimmings.

Miss Browning, daughter of the Secretary, wore a short black silk, with narrow flounces, black velvet pulctot, green satin sash, and white illusion bonnet. Mrs. Attorney-General Evarts wore a rich

black Lyons velvet, with head-dress of point lace, and coral jewelry. Mrs. Secretary McCulloch wore a heavy lus-

treless silk, with panier skirt and paletot of the same material as the dress. Mrs. Secretary Schofield was dressed in full

It is almost impossible to describe the tollettes of the wives and daughters of the foreign ministers, but it was easy to distinguish them from those of the American ladies. Their dresses were of far richer material, the trimmings more elaborate and costly, and the styles decidedly

The Citizens' Reception. The general crowd, which was admitted after 12 o'clock, was not as large as usual. This was probably owing to two causes, the disagreeable weather and the unpopularity of the President. Receptions by the Members of the

After leaving the Executive mansion, your correspondent visited the residences of the members of the Cabinet, who received their friends from 12 to 3 o'clock. First of all, let us stop at the mansion of Secretary Seward, on East Lafayette Square. Here there was a constant stream of visitors, consisting for the most part of foreign ministers and their attaches, and the most distinguished personages in Washington, resident or visitors, in civil and m litary life. Mr. Secretary Seward, unbending himself from the stiff formalities of official station, is on such occasions the gayest of the gay. He seems to forget the Alabama claims and the less intricate questions of diplomacy, and to study only how to entertain his guests. No man could be more successful than he is in this respect, and everybody leaves pleased and gratified. Wisdom, wit, and humor are not the only attractions at Mr. Seward's on New Year's Day. A bountiful repast, with a choice selection of the best wines and liquors, is spread out for all comers.

Secretary McCalloch's reception was less brilliant than that of Mr. Seward. Here the thirsty visitor is treated to "claret punch," exceedingly sour, and made from claret that would hardly pass the ordeal of analyzation by the World's "Special Commissioner." But the Secretary is always wreathed in smiles, and his lady, a hearty Western woman, receives you with less affectation than is customary with most women occupying her station.

The Secretary of War. General Schofield, with his lady, a plain, unostentatious woman, received their visitors with a stiffness and a formality reminding you strongly of the discipline of the army. Here there was nothing to eat and nothing to drink. The air of the place seemed to suggest that as soon as you had greeted the Secretary and his lady, the best thing to do was to seek your carriage without delay,

The residence of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Welles, was thrown open to visitors. But the lack of hospitality here, as well as at the residence of the Secretary of War, suggested a great reduction in the estimates of the "appropriations" for the two departments. Mr. Welles manner seemed to say, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, but I expect to go out of office on the 4th of March, and I propose to husband my means."

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Browning, the Albany General, Mr. Evarts, and the Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, received and

entertained their friends in good style. They | SECOND EDITION seemed determined to enjoy themselves, and to make their friends happy, even if they did go out of the Cabinet on the 4th of March. Messra-Browning and Randall were cordial in their greetings, and never failed to remind their guests that there was "something to take" in the dining-room. But Attorney-General Evarts China and Great Britain-The exceeded them all in the magnificence of his hospitality, and fully equalled Mr. Seward in the general good feeling which his presence and remarks infused among his guests. Perhaps he has brought to the capital some of the style and polish of New York. Instead of standing like a statue, kid-gloved, mechanically shaking hands be presided over the hospitalities of his table, dricking a glass of sherry with one, and a glass of Madeira with another, at the same time relating some anecdote which both instructed and amused.

Speaker, Colfax's, Reception. The residence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives on West Lafayette Square was, next to the President's, the scene of the largest number of victors. Colfax is always in his element when receiving the congratulations and praises of the people. General Grant left Washington to avoid the crushing crowd which would unquestionably have besieged his residence. Mr. Colfax came to Washington to exremence the (to him) exquisite pleasure of meeting that crowd. He received to-day with his lady, who was assisted by his mother and sister. Mrs. Colfax is a remarkably plain

woman, far from handsome, with decided country manners, and apparently beyond that age when women cease to be "young ladies." She was dressed in white corded silk, fashionably made. The Speaker had a smile for everybody, and seemed to take particular pleasure in presenting his visitors to his wife. There was a fine collation here, with temperance beverages. Other Receptions.

Nearly all the Senators and members in th city received their friends, the ladies of the family invariably doing the honors. The entire day was spent by the callers in driving or walking through the muddy streets, from place to place, and in the evening it is hardly necessary to say that many returned home less steady than when they went out. On the whole, however, the day was well celebrated, as it generally is in Washington. Josephus.

TRAG DDY.

A Mysterious Murder in Kentucky.

Lancaster, Ky. (Dec. 27), correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal. Our town was the scene of a brutal murder on Christmas night. Between ten and eleven o'clock a large number of both young men and boys were celebrating Christmas by shooting crackers and firing anvils. A young man who signed his name as G. Wieman was engaged with others in loading and shooting an anvil when some one nuknown came up and shot him through the heart with a pistol firing two or three times. Histopurades seeing him fall. or three times. Histomrades seeing him fall, thought it a farce, and paid but little at ention to it at first. Tuey soon saw their error, however, and found that a murder had been comever, and found that a murder had been committed when it was too late to identify the assaes in. He was seen to walk off apparently unconcerned, mingling with the rest, and was lost in the crowded street. The victim was a young man about twenty live years of age-a stranger, having been here but a lew weeks. Little or nothing is known of him more than he came here, sought and obtained work as a carpenter, working industriously when not drinking. It working industriously when not drinking. It is not known of his having had any difficulty with any one; hence the mystery. The Coroner was sent for immediately, and summoned jury, who examined the decease, when the djourned over until next morning at 9 o'clock. from which time they sat until 2 o'clock, ex-amining a great number of witnesses, but with out any cine as to who the murderer was Nothing is known of the friends of the deceased, save that he has an uncle in Michigan This may be the means of their hearing of his

NAPOLEON.

Will He Abdicate?

Paris (Dec. 19) correspondence says: — It may have been noticed in America, as here. that the London papers are showing much zeal for the preservation of peace between France and Germany; also that the Prussian papers have become acrimonious in their leaders or France. These conflicting tendencies might have been anticipated by British diplomacy, as the surest way to make two nations inverse enemies is to endeavor to reconcile them inop-portunely, and too much zeal in a good cau-e is equivalent to passive neutality. For the present, equivalent to passive neutality. For the present, however, war and discord are out of the question. Since the editor of the Prys has outifully communicated a possibility that the Emperor will, after the duties of the next Legislative Assembly, abdicate in favor of his sou, retaining only till his death the title of regent, this possibility has increased into a certainty and the anticipated coup d'etat is considered one of the grandest conceived by Napoleon III. It is only thus that the promised libertles can be carried through, thus only can France become constitutional. But the question is, Will it? Will the Napoleonic dynasty continue old tra-ditions or transported new ones? While these ditions or inaugurate new ones? While these doubts arise respecting the advent of a new sovereign, the same doubtful inquiry is made into the future of Spain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Allison, P. J.-H. Honor this morning decided that Windmill Island was not rural or farming land, but was used for trading purposes, had the benefit of light and watching under the City Government, and was therefore properly taxed as city properly at full rates. property at full rates.
In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fisher,

which was a question of the right of trustees to vote in the management of a certain ceme-tery, the Court gave judgment in favor of the Commonwealth and against the right of the

In the course of the day Judge Peirce came into Court, and the contested election cases came up upon an application for the appointment of receiver and examiner.

Mr. Rawie asked that these persons should be appointed by the Court, and Mr. Biddle, on behalf of the District-Attorney, asked the Court to suspend action for a few days in order to give him opportunity to consult his client and to be heard, if he should so desire, on the question of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sestion of the Quarter Sestion of the power of the Quarter Sestion of the Quarter Sestion of the Court of Quarter Sestion of the Quar tion of the power in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which has jurisdiction of the District-Attorney's case, to appoint an examiner, which

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

-Portersville, Ala., thinks it sounds better to be called the "Liverpool of the South." -Now it is proposed to make Alaska a penal

—A Lancaster publisher has got up a die tionary of "Pennsylvania Dutch." -Boucleault is said to have written a new version of East Lynne for the Paris stage.

TELEGRAPH.

Basis of the New Treaty-Destructive Fire in Bangor. Maine-Death of Fx-Senator Bates, of Delaware.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ENGLAND.

The Chinese Embassy-Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon Agree on the Basis for British Negotiations. By Atlantic Oable.

QUEEN'S HOVEL, Jan. 1. - Mr. Burlingame and Lord Ciarendon, the new British Foreign Minister, bad an interview to-day, when they agreed upon the principles for the future British policy to be alopted towards Chica.

Lord Clarendon, in reviewing his former conversations, fully acknowledged the propriety and justice of the several points which Mr. Burlingame had advanced in reference to the policy which he deemed desirable tast Eagland should pursue.

Mr. Burlingame held that the objects of the present mission showed evident signs of progress, and by no means evinced a retrograde disposition on the part of the Chinese Government. He also deprecated the practice of Western powers in using an unfriendly pressure to introduce new systems and new ideas among a people whose knowledge of foreign nations was of recent origin and who were nurtured under a traditional system to which they were accustomed, and attacked because such repressive policy would tend to revolutionize progress, whereas the Chinese Government fully admitted the necessity of progress and desired to encourage it gradually without a sudden shock to the feelings, passions, or prejudices of the people.

Lord Ctarendon, in his reply, fully admitted that the Chiness were entitled to forbearance from foreign nations, and assured Mr. Burliugame that England did not desire or intend to apply any unfriendly pressure in order to induce China to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with the safety and feelings of the Chinese people.

The following articles were then agreed to between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame: -First. That it was necessary to observe existing treaty stipulations.

Second. That all negotiations should be conducted with the central government, and not with local authorities.

Third. That before the inauguration of war disputes should be referred to the home government.

Lord Clarendon has issued instructions to the British agents in China to act in accordance with the spirit and with the objects above explained, and moreover to caution British subjects to pay due respect not only to the la ws of China, but also to respect the usages and teelings of the Chinese people.

These points settled, the general principles of the American treaty were discussed.

Lord Clarendon considered them kindly, and agreed that they should form the subject for future negotiations.

Having established the basis for the British policy, Mr. Burlingame proceeds to Paris tomorrow, and returns to England on the reassem. bling of Parliement, to conclude details according to the principles agreed upon and to complete the object of his mission.

FROM MAINE.

Destructive Fire in Bauger-The Business Portion of the City Destroyed. Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. BANGOR, Me., Jan. 1-Evening .- A fire broke

out here this evening on Broad street, which soon developed into a configration, despite the efforts of the firemen, and at the present writing it is raging forloasly. It would seem that nothing could prevent its becoming the most destructive fire which ever visited Bangor. Broad street, being located on the west side of the Kenduskeaug stream, and parallel with the Penobscot, is mostly occupied with provision and grocery stores, wholesale and retail, vessels being able to load and unload from the wharves in their rear.

Already the stores of F. T. Farrington, and Fogg & Bridges' hardware and the grocery and provision stores occupied by G. C. Pickering, G. W. Ladd, Connor & Fuller, and Emery, Wing & Co., are destroyed. Charles Hayward & Co.'s establishment is almost gone. In all probability one side of Main street, on which are located the dry goods, millinery, jewelry, and fancy goods stores, will be in ruins by to morrow morning, and the fire threatens to sweep the whole of Broad street. Assistance has been sent from Old Town and Orono. Many of the surrounding towns have already sent all of their fire departments that could be spared.

The firemen are working hard, but a high wind prevails, and it is almost impossible to check the progress of the flames in any direction. The wind is westerly, drawing through Broad street. The weather is cloudy, with the appearance of a storm.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] The Extent of the Conflagration.

Bosron, Jan. 2 .- A fire broke out last evening in Bangor, Me., about 8 o'clock. Shortly afterwards telegraphic communication by both International and Western Union lines suddenly ceased, and no particulars of the extent of the fire could be ascertained. This morning a telegram from Harnden, a small village a few miles south of that place, announces the almost entire destruction of the business portion of the place, together with both telegraph offices. Further particulars are expected soon.

Destructive Fire at New Haven.

New Haven, Jan. 2 .- The repair shops of the New York and New Haven Railroad were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. Tho I loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The Snow Storm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2 .- The violent storm of rain which set in on Thursday afternoon continued until yesterday alternoon, which rendered New Year calls not as general as they would otherwise have been.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.- A furlous snow storm, with a gale, occurred in this vicinity yesterday. All the railroads are seriously ob-

Death of Ex-Senator Bates,

WILKINGTON, Del., Jan. 2 .- Hon. Martin W. Bates, ex-United States Sepator from Delaware, oled at Dover yesterday, at an alvanced age. He served in the Senate from 1857 to 1859, baving been elected to till the vacancy caused by the death of John M Clayton.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cuble.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 2—A. M.—Cousols 924 for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties steady at 743. American stocks firm. Eric, 264; Illinois Central, 954.
Liverpool, Jan. 2-A. M.—Nothing has been

done as yet in the mark th.

London, Jan. 2—A. M.—Tallow, 47s. 9d. Sugar

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 2-P. M.-Consols, 923 for money and account. 5-20, quiet at 74g. Kallways firm. Erie flat at 25f. LONDON, Jan. 2-P. M .- Sugar on the spot is

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869, 'f
The Stock market opened very dull this
morning, but prices generally were rather
nrmer. Government s-carities were affraction
higher. 106 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of
1881, coupon off; 1114 for '62 5-20s; 1072 for '64
5-20-; 1084 for Jale '65 5-20s; 1074 for '67 5-20s,
coupon off; and 1071 for '68 5-20s, coupon off. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55@554, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Readupted 48 94-100@49\$, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 254, no change; 66 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minentil; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehign Valley; and 55\$ for

Catawiesa preterred. In City Passenger Railway shares there was rothing doing. 152 was not for Tairteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for spruce and Pine; and 10 for Hestonville, Bank stares were in demand for investment

at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal chares were stull 19 was bid for Schuylarl Navigation De erred; 28] for Lenigh Navigation: 121 for Susquebanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Vailey Canal.

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

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, quote this morning's

No. 30 S. Tarro stollows:—
gold quotations as follows:—
1344 10:57 A. M. 1344 11·15 ··· 1344 11·30 ··· 1345 11·20 ··· 10.37 ... 134

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, tenort the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 110% allig: U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1112@1118; do. 1864, 1078 221078; do., 1865, 108 21084; do. July, 1865, 1 64 21074; do. July, 108 @1084; do. July, 1865, 1 64@1074; do. July, 1867, 1074@1074; do. 1868, 1074@1074; 10-408, 106

@ 106 f. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 25. Gold. 135@135 f.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - U. S. 6s of 1881 21111; do. 1862, 1111 2:1112; do. 1864, 1071 2 108: do., 1865, 108 2:108; dc. 1365, new, 1061 2 1071; do., 1867, new, 107 2:1071; do., 1868, 1071 201072; do., 58, 10-40*, 1051 2:1061. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1341 21342; Silver, 1304@132.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8,6s of 1881, 1114@11111; 5-20s of 1862, 1114@11111; 5-20s, 1864, 1974@1084; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 108@1084; July, 1865, 107@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; do., 1868, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 106@1064. Gold. 1344.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.—Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$42 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels prime sold at \$8 25. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Fiaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.58@2 60. The Flour market continues very dull, and

only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5@5 75 for superfine. \$6@ 6 50 for extras, \$7:25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sens in a small way at \$7.50\(\omega\) \$\overline{\text{\$\omega}}\$ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime

The demand for wheat is commed to prime tots, the offerings of which are light. Sales of red at \$1.85@2, amber at \$2.05@210, and 1200 bushels choice Michigan white at \$2.62½. Rye is steady at \$1.60 % bush. Corn is stronger; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$5@900, new white at \$5@88., and old yellow at \$1.10. Oats are in moderate request, and 2000 bushels West

Whisky is held at \$1.02@1 05 # gal.. duty paid.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 2.—Stocks a rong. Onicago and Rock Island, 121½; Reading. 98. Caston C., 49½; Erie, 28; Cieveland and Toledo 10 ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 54½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118; Michigan Central, 169½; Illinois Omtral, 144½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Virginia 58, 57; Missoure 58, 37; Hudson River, 184; 5-208, 1882, 111½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108½; do. new, 187½; 10-4%; 166½. Gold, 138, Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109½.

Fraw York, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm at 26c. Fiour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, Corn firm at 94 @\$1'10. Oats firm at 75@78c. Bref quiet. Pork at \$28. Lard dull at 17½@17½c. Wasky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

JOSEPH LAFETRA

MEMORANDA.

Schr F. F. Randolph. Adams, for Philadelphia, salted from Providence list ult.

Schrs Mathaniel Wood. Tyler, from Ecston, and M. J. Elchards. Hawley, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

No har is given that the new and Can Eug Patapatt, Potomac, and James rivers have been moved for the winter, and Spar Eugys of the of ponding celor substituted in their places.