HELMBOLD'S MUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diesma Crenata.)

BUCKU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Th eir odor is strong, diffusive, and somewha & aromatic, 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.

HRLMBOLD'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 Chlorosis 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 action, by which the Watery or Calcareons Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHE Has oured 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 of both sexes, attended with the following 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 aix 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. MELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

Villeta-A Bloody Engage-

ment-The New Ameri-

can Minister.

The New York Tribune's correspondence from

Buenos Ayres (Dec. 17) is to the following

The most important event of the past month

has been the capture of the Paraguayan strong-nold of Villeta by the allies, news of which event was received here a few days ago. From the accounts that have come to hand this suc-cess has been dearly won. The possession of Villeta was not gained by a single battle, but by a series of sanguinary lights extending over a

by a series of sanguinary nguts extending over a period of six days. On the 5th of December the ailies passed over to the left bank of the Paraguay and commenced their advance upon Villeta; but eatly on the morning of the 6th they were attacked by a force of 6000 Paraguayans under the immediate command

of Lopes himself, and a mor icrous engagement ensued, in Which both sides suffered heavy

losses. On the most moderate calculation, the total killed amounted to 3000, and the losses in

Brazilian officers were very con-iderable. Caxias had one horse killed under him, and another wounded; General Machado was killed;

Argollo cangerously wounded, besides six colonels and about sixty officers placed hors

de combat. The Paraguayans were eventually repulsed. Lopez retiring within the fortifications with the main body of his forces. The next day there was another sharp fight with a portion of the Paraguayan army. On the 9th

Caxias ordered a general advance on the heights of Villeta, when another bloody battle

heights of Villeta, when another bloody battle took place, the Brazilians losing 600 men in killed; but the heights were at length carried at the point of the bayonet. On the 12th Caxias again pushed on to a place called Ivaby, an ugly pass a little beyond Villeta, where the Paraguayaus had made a stand. The Brazilian cavalry,

flushed with victory, charged in splendid style, look the pass, with the guns mounted, and thus completed the capture of Villeta, and freed the

road to Angostura. An official telegram from Marshal Caxias states that in this last fight 10

pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, among them many staff officers, were captured by the Allies. Other advices are to the effect that the

eneny's loss, on the whole, is 6000 men in killed and wounded, and that not a man of those who garrisoned Villeta escaped, except Lopez and his body-guard. But this must be taken with reserve. Lopez is believed to have retreated towards Luque, in the interior. It

was expected that the A lies would move upon the forcess of Angostura on the 13th of Decem-

ber. With the fall of that place the river will

be open to navigation, and with the assistance of the iron-clads there will be no difficulty in

occupying Asuncion. The news of the victories was received here with great popular rejoldings,

vantages for defense, and being strongly fortified, tidings of the result of the meditated

attack upon it are awaited with much anxiety.

Marsh I Caxias has addressed a despatch to
the Brazillan Muister of Foreign Affairs rela-

tive to the correspondence which ex-Minister Washburn caused to be published, treating of

letters quoted by the Paraguayan ministers,

Berges and (araveras, were written by him, and says that in his opinion such depositions as are

in the alleged conspiracy were either never

made, or that they were extorted from the de ponents by means of the most barbarons cruelty

and tortures. He adds that upon his arrival at

the theatre of war he saw that the Allies could not possibly obtain advantages in the conflict to

which they were pledged, unless by means of arms, and that although in any other country

he would not have besitated to promote a reac

was all along convinced it would be useless to make such an attempt in Paraguay.

General McMahon, the newly-accredited

United States Minister to Paraguay, after spending a short time in this city, left for Asunc on,

in company with the American Admiral, on the

23d uit. It is rumored that he is expected to return here this week, which leads to the sup-

position that he has not been successful in his mission. Masterman and Bliss are reported

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Sensation in Actual Life-A Myste-

rious Crime Committed Seventeen

The following account of a mysterious mur-

der, committed seventeen years ago, and the recent discovery of the murderer, is given by the London Daily News It would furnish a wonderful theme for elaboration as a sensa-

tional novel of the period:—
"The lapse of seventeen years and a half has

not erased from the recollection of the inhabi tants of the city of Norwich the frightful sensa-tion which they experienced in the year of the Great Exhibition. On Saturday, the 21st of June, 1851, a young man named Johnson was

June, 1851, a young man named Johnson was out waiking in a lane about a mile from Norwich, accompanied by his dog. The dog was ranging a neighboring plantation, and found there a piece of carrion, which he brought out on the road, and with which he immediately ran home. On Johnson's arrival at home he was horrified to see that the piece of flesh the

animal had found was a human hand. He at once gave notice to the police, and the planta-tion was thoroughly searched, and several other

pieces of flesh were found. On the next day,

Sunday, a foot was found in the plantation, and some of the vertebra were discovered hidden in

a sawpit. A black striped walstcoat, some cotton waste, such as is used in cleaning machinery, but smeared with blood, and a roller such

as is used by the Norwich weavers, were also

found, "On succeeding days other parts were dis

covered—now in a field on one side of the town, then in an entirely opposite direction; and at length; the whole district was searched, the rivers were dragged, and small pleess of numan

flesh, evidently carved in slices from a body

flesh, evidently carved in slices from a body, were found almost everywhere. Eight days after the first discovery portions of the viscera were found in a sewer, cut up luto pieces three inchesiong; the pelvis had been previously discovered, a leg bone picked up, and a black velyet bonnet, which had evidently been the property of a person in respectable circumstances, found in the Yare. On one occasion parts of the body were found in spots which had previously been carefully searched—and it was evident that they had been placed there since the first discovery. Some of the pieces had been soaked in water; traces of deodorizing liquid were found in others, and, though no part of the body could be restored

tion among the people against the enemy

the correspondence implicating him

SOUTH AMERICA.

cases, they received numerous applications and inquiries from persons whose friends were missing, but they entirely failed either to identify the body or to discover a trace of the murderer. At one period of the investigations a young man, who had been heard to make a mysterious observation on the murder, was arrested as an accessory; but the evidence against him amounted to nothing, and he was discharged, though the police kept a watchful eye upon him till they, in common with the public, forgot the matter. The people were not long in forgetting it. The War in Paraguay-Fall of

iong in forgetting it.

"The authorities, however, believing that murder will out," kept the evidences of the crime in spirits of wine, that they might be forthcoming whenever they might be wanted. It was believed that a murder had been compilied, and that a young woman was the vicmilited, and that a young woman was the vic-tio; but only one thing was held to be satis-inctorly proved, and that was that the mur-dered female was not an inhabitant of Norwich

at the time of her decease.

"Seventeen years and a half passed by, and not a ray of light had been thrown upon the mystery up to Saturday last. On that day a telegram from London informed the Norwich magistrates that a respectable inhabitant of their city had made a voluntary confession that their city had made a voluntary confession that he had murdered his wife on the 15th of June, 1851, by cutting her throat; that the body was cut up, and some portions preserved in spirits; and that they would know all about it at Norwich. This precisely tallies with the facts of the half-forgotten mystery. The date is six days before the first discovery of the hand by Mr. Johnson's dog, and accords singularly with the guess which the medical men made during the succeeding week as to the time which had elapsed since the body was allyeand which had elapsed since the body was alive and

which had elapsed since the body was slive and healthy.

"It is at once admitted by those who were concerned in the investigation that nobody suspected Sheward. A quiet, inoffensive, and respectable citizen, he was going about among them, actually disposing of the mangled pieces of his wife's body, while they were discussing what the frightful mystery could mean. How it came about that the disappearance of Mrs. Sheward was never marked, or that, being it came about that the disappearance of Mrs. Sheward was never marked, or that, being marked, it was satisfactorily accounted for to her friends and neighbors, does not yet appear. At the time he seems to have given it out that she was gone on a journey, and to have been believed at once. But how did he account for her non-return? Did he give it out that she had died on her journey, or that she had made one of those sensational disappearances of which we often heat? He seems at any rate to have lived free from all suspicion, and as he spoke of this victim as his first wife, it is to be presumed that he even married again, and carpresumed that he even married again, and car-ried his frightful secret all through the festivi-ties of a bridal,

ties of a bridal,

"How it was that nobody ever put together the two facts of Mrs. Sheward's disappearance and the finding of a female body, and how the authorities arrived at the misleading certainty that nobody living in Norwich had been slain, remains to be seen. A respectable women certainly disappeared just at the time that the remains of one were found; it was understood that her husband said she was gone on a long journey, and he was believed. She never came back, and no inquiry was made, but whatever back, and no inquiry was made, but whatever tale her husband told was again taken on trust; and it now turns out that the husband was the and that the hideous relies in their hands were and that the hideous relies in their hands were all that remained of one who had been their neighbor and friend."

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

The Confessious of Arnold and Atzerodt The recent publication in the American of the The recent publication in the American of the confessions of Azerodt and Arnold has at tracted great attention, and have been copied in all the leading papers of the country. We stated at the time of their publication that copies of these confessions had been in the hands of the Government from the time of their being made, and that the trial of John H. Surratt being abandoned, we now felt at liberty to publish them for the general information of the public, the originals, in the handwriting of the prisoners, being our possession. We also thought that, in view of the announced intention of Surratt to publish an autobiography, in which he will deubtless attempt to clear himself of all participation in the assassination, and it is generally believed that the war draws to an end; but there are not a few who fear that these sanguine anticipations of its speedy termination are doomed to be disappointed. Angostura being a place of great natural adself of all participation in the assassination, that the testimony of Atzeroit, made volunta-rily a few hours before his execution, was spethe alleged conspiracy against Lopez and the acts of violence said to have been committed by the Paraguayan Government in connection with that affair. The Marshal denies that the cially important.

The Baltimore Sun, which has been the spe-cial champion of Surratt, the Surratt family, and all connected directly or indirectly with confession of Arnold, but falled to publish that of Alzerodt. The confession of Alzerodi imolicated Surratt not only in the assassination but in all the plots of the assassins, which was coubtless the cause of the Sun passing it over with merely an allusion of its being confused and uncertain on this point. As to their pub lication at this time, the Sun adds, "With wha motive no one need care to inquire," whilst the Philadelphia Press imputes their publication to desire to create sympathy for the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and encourage President Johnson in his evident intention to pardon them. The Press even goes further than this, and very foolishly contends that the confessions are forgeries, gotten up for the purpose, and that "they are designed to draw off atten-tion from the real crime and its perpetrators, and substitute a clouded comprehension of

what actually took place."

As to the confessions themselves, we have known their existence and been aware of their known their existence and been aware of their contents from the day they were taken, and have several times applied for permission to publish them. This, however, could not be obtained until a few days since, when we immediately laid them before the public.

The confession of Atzerodt, which the Sun declined to publish, the New York Times says must explode like a bombshell in Sarratt's little project of exculpating himself. Made voluntarily in his cell the night before his execution, this confession may be regarded as your

cution, this confession may be regarded as void of interested motives in what it tells against surrett—testimony quite different from that of the latter gentleman's 'forthcoming blogra-phy," which, as we are told, is to be irresistible by 1 s "evident candor."

Arnold's testimony (he is now at the Dry Tortugas, being acquitted of direct participa-tion in the murder of President Lincoln) is less damaging. It only goes to show that Surratt was John W. Booth's confident and "pai;"—

"He was always pressed withbusiness with a man, unknown to us then, by the name of John Surrate; most of his (Booth's) time was spent with him. We were left entirely in the dark. * * * We thus lived for nearly two months, seeing him perhaps three or four times during the week, and, when seen, always but for a chort time having still pressing business always on hand, viz: to see John Surrate," This confession was made voluntarily four

days after the assassination.

Atzerod's confession is more pointed. "I had not seen John Surratt." he says, "for about eight days before the murder. Booth told me a few days before the murder. few days before the murder that he was in Washington." Afterwards, on the same subject.

"Booth told me that Eurratt was in the Herndon House. On the night of the murder, the 14th of April we were not altogether at the Herndon House. Boo't fold me Surratt was to help at the box; that he ex pected others in the box. B oth went from the Hern-don House down Ninth street. The words of Booth were:—'I saw Burratt a lew moments ago.' All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that hight, and were not together."

We have no doubt that Surratt will make all this quite clear in his "forthcoming biography." Meanwhile, however, it will give him a chance to exercise his ingenuity, in order that he may contribute to what Commissioner Ould calls "the truth of history."—Baltimore American and Genette of yesterday.

HESTER VAUGHAN.

Governor Geary's Recent Statement Re-

lative to Her Case. The New York World of this moining says:—
It turns out at last that Governor Geary's reply to the New York Hester Vaughan meeting was an apocrypha to conceal Philadelphian brotherly indifference. His statement was not true that any interest had been shown in her case by Philadelphia men, women, or children, who yet swarmed like bees about the brutal black ravisher confined in the same city. Two women, and two only, visited Hester Vaughan before the New York meeting, and one of these was Susan A. Smith, M. D., to whom, as she herself alleges, no confession of guilt was ever made by Hester, though we were told, when the Governor tried to shield Philadelphia with his apocryphal statements, that confession had been made to Dr. Smith and Governor Gesry's private secretary. Hester Vaughan denies to Dr. Susan A. Smith that she ever confessed guilt to anybody, and asserts her innocence now as she always has done. It appears that Governor Geary himself is now to be hanged. The New York World of this morning says: decoorizing liquid were found in others, and, though no part of the body could be restored sufficiently to allow of an inquest being held, many of the scattered parts thus brought together again fitted sufficiently to show that they had formed portions of one organization. It was said by the doctors that the body was that of a female from sixteen to twenty-six; that she had been dead a fortnight, and that she was in good health when death seized her. It was concluded by the police and by the public that a murder had been committed; that the murderer had taken this strange method of disposing of the body bit by bit, and that he was actually at his work still disposing of it in out of the-way places after the discovery had been made, and while the search was diligently going on. going on.
"The authorities were convinced that a mur-der had been committed, and, as usual in such

NEW ZEALAND.

Terrible Atrocities of the Savages—The Massacre of Settlers. Massacre of Settlers.

The New Zealand papers give detailed accounts of the dreadful massacre of settlers, including men, women, and enlidren, and a number of friendly natives, in a night attack on the settlement of Matawhero, Poverty Bay, by a party of the Hau Haus, who recently made their escape from the Chatham Islands.

On the 10th of November they suddenly attacked the settlement at Matawhero, near Turanganui, in Poverty Bay, the place where Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand. At 3 o'clock in the morning the Hau Haus

Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand. At a o'clock in the morning the Hau Haus attacked Major Figgs' house. The Major, hearing a noise outside, went to the door to see who was there. The reply was a volley, which, however, only wounded the Major. He called out to awaken his family, and told them to the form for their lives as the housewas attacked by however, only wounded the Major. He called out to awaken his family, and told them to run for their lives, as the house was attacked by Hau Haus. One little boy, Charlie, managed, by crawling underneath the verandah boards, to escape out into the flax in the immediate neighborkood of the house, from whence he saw the whole proceedings. Major Biggs was held down on the ground while they smashed his head in with their muskets, Mrs. Biggs being held near and forced to see the brutality. She, a baby, and the nurse were subsequently murdered. The boy Charlie managed to escape to a house a short distance off, where Mrs. Bloomfield, the widow of a captain in the army, with her four children, was living, and, giving the alarm, the inmates immediately ran for their lives to the redoubt at Turanganul. Other residents were not so for tunate. Mr. Wilson's house was attacked, and he, his wife, and four children were murdered. House after house was thus visited by these savages and detroyed, the inmates being put to death in many instances with frightful tortures. A Mrs. Mann was dragged by the hair of her head outside her house and then burnt to death. Some few of the settlers managed to escape to Turanganul, from whence they went in two small coarting craft, which happened to pass the bay at the time, to Napier and Auckland.

The following is a list of the murdered, so far as known:—

time, to Napier and Auckland.

The following is a list of the murdered, so far as known:—

Major Biggs, wife, child, and servant, 4; Captain Wilson, four children, and a man servant, 6; Messrs, Dodd and Peppard and two men servants, 4; Mr. Padbury, 1; Mr. Cadle; 1; Mr. Mann, wife, and child, 3; Lieutenant Walsh, wi e, and child, 3; Mr. McCulloch, wife, child, and niece, 4; two of Mr. Goldsmith's children, 2; Mr. Rathbone, 1; Mr. R. Newnham, wife, child, and man servant, 4; friendly natives, about 20,

about 20, Every house in the settlement was destroyed, crops, stock, and everything gone; in fact, one of the most prosperous little settlements on the East coast has thus been blotted out of the map. Those who have escaped have done so in a state of perfect destitution. One poor woman, the wife of Captain Wilson, after being stabled seven or eight time with a bayonet, and left lying senseless, and it was supposed dead, managed, when the flends had left her house, to crawl into a neighboring swamp and hide horozawl into a neighboring swamp and hide horozawl. orawl into a neighboring swamp and hide her-self. She was, with the exception of her night dress, completely without ciothing, and so she remained for seven or eight days. One of her little children, a noble little fellow only eight years old, who had managed to escape from the house, found her thus on the escape from the house, found her thus on the evening of the massacre, and kept her alive on eggs which he hunted about for. At length, after making several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in reaching Turanganui, a distance of seven miles, across a country that he had never before travelled. Here he found Captain Westrupp and a small guard, besides some of the settlers who had escaped to the redoubt, and assistance was immediately sent out to the poor lady, who was sent down to Napier, and is now so far recovered as to be out of danger.

INCIDENTS OF THE MASSACRE.

INCIDENTS OF THE MASSACRE. Goldsmith, a stockman on Captain Read's station, heard firing at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the direction of Mr. Maun's house, ar d saddling a horse, at once galloped off to the spot. Coming suddenly upon the house he beheld a most dreadful spectacle. The Hau Hau demons were dragging Mrs. Mann out of the door by the hair of the head, and striking her, and upon getting her outside they were proceeding to set fire to her clothes, when some of them catching sight of Goldsmith, made a spring at the bridle of his horse. Goldsmith, however, being an excellent rider, put spurs to his horse and rode right over some of the wretches.

settlers by this bloody foray will probably be A careful search was rewarded by the discovery of the bodies of the native scouting par-ties, all fearfully and brutally misused. Poor Karaitiana had been tomahawked, and his heert and liver torn out and probably caten; he was split open as a butcher opens a sheep. All the bodies were stripped naked.

The losses sustained by station-holders and

SOMETHING NEW.

A Boston Molasses Ship.

A few weeks since we stated that the Atlantic Works, of East Boston, were building an Iron brig designed to carry molasses in bulk, and have now to report that she will be launched from the Glendon Rolling Mills Wharf, on Saturday forenoon at high water. She is 130 feet long on the keel, 140 on deck, has 27 feet breadth of beam, Il feet depth of hold, and will register about 356 tons. Her dead rise at half floor is 8 inches, and she has sufficient swell and sheer to impart an air of lightness to and sheer to impart an air of lightness to her general outline. All her accommodations are on deck, and consist of a trunk cabin, a house for the crew, galley, and some small storerooms, leaving the hold entirely clear for cargo. Her ribs are of angle iron, 3 by 3 inches and three-eighths of an inch thick, with reverse bars of 214 by 214 and 5 leths of an inch thick, and are 21 inches apart. The floors are 15 inches deep, the stem and sternpost are solid, and the plating varies from 9-16ths to three-eighths of an inch in thickness, closely riveted with Pem-

She has seven circular tanks secured on an iron platform and braced from the sides, and these are all connected with one another in such a manner that they can be either united such a manner that they can be either united or disconnected at pleasure. Their combined capacity is 90,000 galions. On the top of each there is a turret to allow for expansion, and also over each their is a hatchway, so that they can be examined around, above and below, at at all times. She has a powerful steam pump by which to discharge, and it is estimated that in six hours her cargo can be pumped out. At the place where she will discharge in Boston there is a tank to receive her cargo. The saving in casks, cooperage, and leakage will be very great, and in the course of a few voy-ages will make up the difference in the expense of such a vessel compared with one of

Besides the tanks, she has considerable space in the wings and in the ends to stow any out ward cargo that may be required to ballast her and even if the experiment of carrying molasses should fail, still the tanks can be taken out without difficulty, and she will even then be none the less a serviceable vessel. But we do not believe the experiment will fail, but on the contrary will be entirely successful, and that after she has made a few voyages others will be

She is brig rigged, is a good-looking vessel and we have no doubt will prove a swift sailer. Capiain Havener, who is well acquainted with the Cuba trade, commands ber, and she is owned by Messrs Nash, Spaniding & Co. She has been rightly named the Novelty, for she is the only vessel of the kind in the country.-Hoston Travel.er.

Sandwich Islands—A "Power" Behind the Throne.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes as follows:—
"There are thousands of men in Boston who

are not aware that there is in existence here a Hawaiian club. It was formed four years ago a Hawaiian club. It was formed four years ago and numbers forty-six members, all of whom are residents of the 'Hub,' and have resided at the Sandwich Islands. Its President resided there twenty years. The main object of this club seems to be to keep Secretary Seward and certain members of Congress posted in regard to the commercial and political affairs of the islands. The club is really a 'power behind the throne' in all matters in Congress pertaining to the proposed annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, or of reciprocity with this Government. It has thrice the power of a femsile lobbylst in making its voice potent. If reciprocal relations of a liberal nature can be established between the two countries, the club say that annexation is sure to follow. Every man of any prominence at the islands is in continual correspondence with the club, is in continual correspondence with the club, and Charles Summer draws on it frequently for certain information."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The State Legislature-The Democratic Senators Still Hold Out-Gold Discoveries in the West,

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

No Quorum in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 23 .- The Senate was called to order, and after prayer, Mr. Graham moved to adjourn until Monday morning at 11 o'clock There not being a quorum present, the Democrats all having absented themselves for the purpose of preventing a quorum, and thus deferring the bill extending the term of Receiver of Taxes Peltz. It is understood that no business will be transacted on Monday, the motion of Mr. Graham being made and cur ried only to conform to the requirements of the rule of the Senate on that point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Discovery of a Valuable Gold Mine-Railroad Consolidation. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 23 .- A valuable gold mine has been discovered at Pocatillo, Utah. Several working tests made of the ore yleided rates varying from \$3000 to \$12,000 to the tou. It is pronounced one of the most valuable mines in hat section.

Jay Gould, W. B. Shattuck, A. J. Day, and other railroad officials, are in the city on business connected with the consolidation of routes from St. Louis to New York via Clucinnati. Trains will soon be so run as to make the time between here and New York 44 hours.

FROM MAINE.

Terrible Accident in Falmouth. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23 .- A terrible accident occurred in the neighboring town of Falmouth yesterday. A man named Swett was cutting trees, when the axe glanced and buried itself in the body of a lad named Marston, killing him almost instantly. They were alone, and Swett was so horror struck that he went into coavulsions. He was found writhing in the suow in that condition, and the dead body of the lad near by, the liver protruding from the wound. It is feared that Swett will also die from the effects of the shock.

Pigeon-Shooting Matches.

Boston, Jan. 23 .- John Taylor, of Jersey City: Mills Johnson, of New Jersey, and Edward Tucker, of Providence, shot a sweepstakes match of pigeons for \$400 yesterday afternoon, at Riverside Park, 35 birds each, which was won by Tucker, who killed 26 birds, Taylor 25, and Johnson 24. After this a match of 17 birds was shot by Ira Paine, of New York, and Robert Nye, of Boston, which was won by Nye, who killed 14 birds, his opponent killing 13. A large company was present.

Weston's Progress. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 23 .- Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here last night at 11:30, making good time. He came from Little River last night, which is 52 miles from here. He will go to Alfred to day.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The Ville de Paris, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie \$650,000. The City of Antwerp takes \$155,000. Total shipments, \$805,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 23—A. M.—Consols, 934 for money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 753. Stocks steady; Eric 264; Illinois Central, 93. Liverpool, Jan. 23—A. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower; middling uplands, 114@114d.; middling Orleans, 114@114d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Flour, 26@26s. 6d.; Turpeutine, 30s.; other articles unchanged. Loxdon, Jan. 23-A. M .- Common Rosin,

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 23-P. M -Closing prices:-consols, 03# for money and account: U. S. 5-20 quiet at 75g. Stocks quiet; Erie, 234; Illinois entral, 93. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23-P. M .- Cotton quiet:

middling uplands, 111@111d.; middling Oricaus, 111@11Id.; the sales have been 12,000 bales. No. 1142 1450; the sates have occurred in the sates teady, and prices unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader, The argument list was before the Court this morning.
Supreme Court IN BANC-Chief Justice SUPREME COURT IN BANC-Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Agnew and Shars-wood.—Wilson's appeal from the decree of Orphans' Court of Chester County. Argued.

Joseph Hermstad's appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Chester county, in the matter of exceptions to the account of Mahlon Fow assignee of wald Joseph Hermstad's appeals. fox, assignee of said Joseph Hermstad. Argued. Nisi Parus-Justice Williams.—Gao, Dawes vs. the Protection Insurance Company. Before

vs. the Protection Insurance Company. Before reported. Still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce— Orphans' Court business and argument list.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC— Judges Hare, Stroud, and Greenbank. Argument list.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lilly & Co., in which the latter were convicted of false. Co., in which the latter were convicted of filse pretense, Judge Peirce rendered a decision granting a new trial. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The Court is engaged in listening to applications for new trials.

THE TWITCHELL TRIAL.

The New York "World" Comments on the Murder of Mrs. Hill. The New York World of this morning makes

The New York World of this morning makes the following editorial remarks regarding the trisis of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell:—
Philadelphia proposes to hang Mr. Twitchell for murdering his mother-in-law; but it acquits Mrs. Twitchell for allowing her mother to be murdered, appaiently because she was very much affected by the transaction. The evidence brought against husband and wife was one and the same in kind and in degree.

Really, it might be a relief to the conscience of the average American juror—which conscience, when it exists, must now be often very sorely strained—if we could but introduce into our courts the French custom of permitting juries to return a verdict of "guilty with extenuating circumstances," It is true that under favor of this custom French juries do very astorishing things. One man convicted of murdering his mother was found "guilty with extenuating circumstances," the said extenuextenuating circumstances, 'the said extenu-sting circumstances consisting apparently in the fact that he murdered his motuer ofth a bine cotton umbrella. Another gentle soul, a peasant, who burnedgup both his parents in a nayloft, was passed upon in the same terms, because he had duifni and affectionate enough not to knock their brains out or strangle them before he roasted them. But, at least the Franch invise are not forced. enough not to knock their brains out or strangle them before he roasted them. But, at least, the French juries are not forcest to perjure themselves by declaring guilt which is proved to be innocence. Had the French system prevailed here, we might have had General Cole found guilty with the "extennating circumstance" that the person whom he murdered was his particular friend, and therefore presumably fit to be murdered. But we should have escaped the scandal of his baid acquittal. It may be objected that in the Twitchell case some juror might very possibly have been found to make it an "extendating circumstance" in favor of Twitchell that his victim was his mother-in-law. But his wife, at least, would not have been allowed to go scot free on the same testimony which convicted him. She would probably have been found "guilty" with the "extendating circumstance," said once to have been pleaded in a French court by a parricide, that she is "a poor orphan." Seriously, how much further are we to go in making our justice as much of a farce as our politics already are of a tragedy?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Satorday, Jan. 23 1869.

There is no material change to report in the Money market. Call losus are quoted at 6-8 per cent., the former rate on Government col-First class mercantile paper ranges nom 8@10 per cent. per aunum. The stock market was dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were in steady demand. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 1004, no change, and old do. at 7, no change.

97, no change.

Railroad shares were in active request. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57½, an advance of ½; Reading at 47 81 100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 56½@57, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 49, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Ambov: 43 for Little Schuylkill; 67 fer Norristown; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 30½for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie. delphia and Eric.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. In Caual shares there was nothing doing. 104 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 208 or preferred do.; 314 for Lehigh Navigation; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal.

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

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. This ### The Price of the P 8D. 80 Penns R. 87 4 do 860, 6734 do 87 4 do 57 5 do 57 5 do 67 5 do 83 8 7 5 do 86 WB, 1734 do 86 WB, 1734

119 do......la. 57

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 113@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1091@1006; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110@1104; July, 1865, 1081@1081; do., 1867, 1081@1081; do., 1867, 1081@1081; do., 1868, 1084@1091; 10-40s, 1071@1081.
Union Pacific bonds, 1002@1014. Gold, 1353.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of every

—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, 112; 2112; do. 1862, 112; 2113; do., 1864, 106; 2109; do., 1865, 109; 2110s; do., 1865, new, 108; 2109; do., 1867, new, 108; 2108; do., 1868, 108; 2109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107; 2108. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135; 2136; Silver, 130@132. am Painter & Co., bankers

—Mesers, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to—day at 12 o'clock:—United States 68, 1881, 111@111½; U. S. 5.208, 1862, 112½@113½; do., 1864, 109½@110½; do., 1865, 109½@110½; do. July, 1865, 108½@109½; do. July, 1867, 108½@109½; do. 1868, 103½@109; 16-408, 107½@107½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119°25. Gold, 135½@135½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23 .- The Flour market is quife active, but at very irregular prices. 100 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra family and 580 barrels Western superfine sold on secret terms. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5@5 25 for superfine; \$6@6.50 for extras; \$7@7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour com-mands \$7.50@7.75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and no demand except for prime lots. Sales of 1200 bushels red at \$1.70@1.90, and amber at \$1.90.00. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.60.00 in 1.62. Corn is without material change. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at \$90.092c, and some damp at \$7.669c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72.075c.

500 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$2.20, cash. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. Onercitron at \$45 per ton. 50 bushels Cloverseed sold at \$9.25. Whisky is offered at \$80.@\$1.01 for Western in

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

fron and wood-bound packages,

(By Atlantic Cubic.)
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamship Eria, from New York, to-day.
Also arrived, steamship China, at midnight, from New York.
Basst. Jan. 23.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Europe from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 25.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cadette, Christian, 10st days from Liverpool, with midse, to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by tux America.

Steamer Henry L. Caw. Her. 13 hours from Battlemore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.
LEWES, Del., Jan. 21-6 P. M.—Sriga Clara P. Gibbs, for Matauzas; John Given, for Halitax; and schr T. Sinnickson, for Clenfuggs, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this atternoon. JOSEPH LAFETIA.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Boson Cardenas 18th yearday,
Brig G. W. Chase, Bacon sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Carman, from Matanzas Bov. 20, for Philadelphia, before reported missing, put into 8t. John, P. R., 7th inst., in distress. She remained 10th inst., and would have to discharge for repairs. mained loth last, and would have to discarge herealist.

Brig B P. Brown, Heed. sailed from Cardenas 13th last, for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Walter Scott, Sypher. sailed from Cardenas 13th last, for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Wave. Faulkuer, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia at New York yesterday,

Schr Gen. Sheridan, Philips. from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Philadelphia, at New York PORTS,

DOMESTIC PORTS,

New York, Jan. 22.—A rived, ateamship Tripoif,
Le Messurier, from Liverpool via Boston.

Steamship Geo. Washington. Gager, in N. Orleans.

Barque Letisis. Castellano, from Trieste,
Brig Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, from Aricle!, Cas. I.;

Brig Hastet, Rasmussen, from Rio Janeiro.