HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCBU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and some-

what arematic, their taste bitterish and analo-

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

HRLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

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

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, Het Hands, Flushing of the

Body, Dryness of the Skin, Ernption on the

Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassi-

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and

cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dis-

sipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life,

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfelts.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-

H. T. HELMBOLD.

engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my

And by Druggists everywhere.

Chemical Warehouse, and signed

tude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

Impurities of the Blood, etc.

gous to mint.

Affections, and Dropsy.

wetting in children.

# FIRST EDITION

### EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 16.

The Eastern Conference-Comments on the Conduct of Greece, Spain, and Cuba.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Anda-Inslan at New York, we have European advices to the 16th inst.

SPAIN.

Present Condition of the Country.

From the London Times, Jan. 14.

In most revolutions a similar conflict has occurred. In the hour of insurrection the aid of the people is esgerly invoked by the leaders of the rebellion, and these leaders invariably discover a little later that it is necessary to repudiate their allies. Either cajolery or coercion is accordingly employed for the purpose, and the power of the sword is transferred from those who fought the battle to those who claim the direction of victory. In Spain it is quite true that the people did not contribute their blood after such a fashion. The revolution of September was not a popular movement, but a military revolt. It is, however, equally true that the people were armed out of uspicion of the army, and with some hope of keeping the successful generals in From the London Times, Jan, 14. out of suspicion of the army, and with some hope of keeping the successful generals in check. The result, therefore, was still a conflict between those who assumed to preside over the course of events and those who feared that such course would be directed in opposition to their own views. The republicant party—or rather the democrats, for at that time republicanism had not been covertly advocated—had declined originally to take part in the provisional government, and the principles, therefore, of the sect were not directly represented at headquarters. This, as republicanism advanced, was thought to be a grievance, and one of the demands preferred at the time of the rising in Cadiz was for an official recognition of the "element" so excluded. The republicans, increasing as they were in numbers and pretensions, apprehended that their exclusion from power might impair their chances of success at the coming and leave that

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary ergans, 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 from power might impair their chances of suc-cess at the coming elections, and leave their rivals with dangerous opportunities of political of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended manipulation. They protested, therefore, and in the end, though obviously without concert, they rose in arms. The Government naturally in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous objected to the maintenance of an army re garded as a counterpoise to their own. They demanded the surrender of the weapons re-tained by the volunteers, and succeeded, as far as they went, in obtaining them, but they are apparently either aghast at the bloodshed incurred or afraid to con inue the experiment,

and the last state of Spain isso far worse than the first.

It is said that the most dreadful tempest only disturbs the waters of the ocean to the depth of disturbs the waters of the ocean to the depth of a few feet, and the same remark, we suspect, may be made as to the effect of these political storms on the population of Spain. No doubt, in proportion as the suspense is prolonged and conflicts recur, the people will be drawn in greater and greater numbers into the revolutionary vortex, but at present the active class is probably not a large one, I tis at this point, indeed, that the chief difficulty of the revolution will be experienced. The future government of Spain, whatever it may be, must, unless it is to rest upon force, be acceptable to the great body of the nation, and yet it seems impossible to imagine how such a government should be formed. A federal republic on the model of the Swiss or American constitution, though congenial to Spanlards 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, Bed-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 constitution, though congenial to Spaniards generally, would be utterly abominable to the state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, generally, would be uterly abominable to the very classes who have now risen in arms. A communistic republic, such as these insurgents desire, would be revolting to all the rest of their countrymen. A king acceptable to the military chiefs ought to be maintained by military power on the throne, but such institutions would be no improvement on those against which the revolution was directed, while the elements of rebuilling in Spain will henceforth. This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements elements of rebellion in Spain will henceforth be more formidable than before. Such are the present prospects of the Spainlards. If any are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-Spanish statesman can bring light out of the

SPAIN AND CUBA.

darkness, he will be a true benefactor to his

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes, January 12:— There has been for some time a rumor in circulation, which, although again and again semi-officially contradicted, is, for all that, all the more stubbornly believed, that the Provisional Government has received unfavorable intelligence from the island of Cuba. On his first landing at Havana, in the early part of last week, General Dulce, it was said, wrote the following telegraphic despatch:—"Duice is in better neath. The situation continues the same. Send reinforcements, which are urgently wanted here, and let them be as numerous as

possible."

Be it observed that the correspondence from Be it observed that the arrival of steamer after steamer laden with thousands of the "best troops in the world," assuring us that by the 4th or the 5th there would be no less than 7000 coming in, as it were to escort the beloved "Don Domingo," as they call the popular General Dulce, on his taking possession of the

With 7000 fresh troops added to the ordinary garrison the new commander-in chief does not deem himself sufficiently strong, and urgently, not to say anxiously, asks formore. Well might the Government endeavor to withhold the un-welcome news from the public here; but the attempt was unavailing, as it was necessary not only to send out more forces, but even to appeal to the patriotism both of soldiers and officens, so to interest the whole community in the expedition. We learn now that the Ministhe expedition. We learn now that the Minister of War has thrown out some hints to the various corps of the army to the effect that spontaneous offers of service in Cuba would be exceptible and that the learning to the effect that acceptable, and that the intimation has met with so ready a response that the supply will greatly exceed the demand.

All the superior officers and officers of the infantry regiment Cadiz presented themselves to General Prim yesterday to testify their own and their soldiers 'ardent desire to be among the first to sall for Cuba. Prim praised and thanked these gallant gentlemen for their pa-triotic zeal, and added that none but to see who wished it should be sent across the sea unteres from the various cavalry regiments have already been sent to depots where they are to be ready to embark on the 15th. Between the 20th and 26th a force of one thousand men will leave Cadiz, and the Steam Navigation Company Lopez engages to convey dition to these draughts from the regular army we are told that four thousand "Volunteers of Feeedom" at Barcelona have engaged to go over to Cuba as champions of the national

Upon coming to the end of all possible plans and conjectures, thinking Spaniards feel inclined to embrace the conclusion that, do what they may, they must make up their mind to lose their West Indian colonies. What the Government has hitnerto done is simply looked upon as a step in the wrong direction. They have only sent soldiers to kill and officials to rob the Cubans. All the sympathy of the month of the cubans. rob the Cubans. All the sympathy of the most advanced Liberals here has only been for the blacks. Unless the whites are anxious to out their own throats, what inteest can they nave in maintaining a connection which offers no prospect of tangible good, but, on the contrary, threatens them with the danger of incurable

The forces which the Government contemplates sending to the Antilles consist of four infantry regiments and four batteries of steel gues, altogether 5000 men. General Lersundi upon quitting the command had already 10,000 regular soldiers and four volunteer battalions. regular soldiers and four volunteer battalions, together with other troops recruited in the Island. Yet the Government papers still declare all this to be insufficient.

GREECE.

Her Conduct Towards the Paris Conference.

The London News of the 15th says:—
"The powers represented at the Paris Conference might contemplate results such as these

can sustain?

The London Standard of the 15th says:—
The great powers have met, not to arbitrate between Greece and Turkey, but to concert such an arrangement as will refleve Greece from the chastisement she has provoked while giving a nominal satisfaction to Turkey. They have assembled, not to maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, but to device some means of further diminishing its independence and endangering its inte-grity. They all want time. No one of them cares, if only the question can be put off for a few months or years, to what hopeless anarchy they condemn European Turkey. Each is afraid of decision because doubtful of the other, and so this Conference has been called as if the and so this conference has been called a little question at issue between Greece and Turkey involved any point affecting the Treaty of Paris, and will, no doubt, meeting under such false pretenses, separate without having accomplished anything more than to disquist and fetter Turkey and give confidence to

The Surrender of Petropaulaki. Syra (Dec. 30) Cor. London Morning Post.

At tast it looks as if the Cretau movement had received its deathblow. The fact has, of course, been so often asserted before on high official authority that even this may be another exaggeration. But what seems to be reliable news has been received from the island this morning that no fewer than 1200 mixed volunteers and native insurgents—oblefly the former—have been starved into surrender, and may be expected here; in a few hours on board a Turkish line-of-battle ship, "to the order" of Hobart Pasha as to where they are to be landed. The terms of the capitulation are as follows:— At last it looks as if the Cretan movemen 1. All the volunteers, without distinction of

nationality or occupation, are accepted, and their lives and effects are completely guaran-2. The arms shall be laid down by all the

volunteers, and a register of them shall be made on both sides, and they shall be restored to their owners after their debarkation. We shall fix the port whence the volunteers shall be shipped off.
4. Until their embarkation all the volunteers shall be fed and lodged by the imperial govern-

ment,
6. The Cretan insurgents who are among the b. The Cretan insurgents who are almost the volunteers shall also be received, and their lives shall be similarly guaranteed, nor shall they be punished by the imperial government. The above conditions are guaranteed.

MEHEMED ALI, Military Commander.

MEHEMED ALI, Military Commander.
They were, in fact, starved into submission, the stoppage of the Enosis and Crete having left them absolutely without supplies, and so put not merely fighting but further passive resistance out of the question. So far as results, therefore, go, Hobart Pasha has done as much harm as if he had sunk both vessels outright. harm as if he had sunk both vessels outright Young Petropaulaki and a few desperate followers still hold out on the hills, but his father is among those who have capitulated. The whole, as will be seen, have had excellent terms—in fact, all the "honors of war"—granted to them, and are to be at once shipped off to some Greek port. The Enosis is still here, and the Momarch has guaranteed her detention until the charge of piracy against her is tried. The evidence is to be taken to-morrow on board the French gunboat Forban, as neutral ground, and will then be sent to Athens for the final trial. Of course no Greek tribunal in existence will condemn her, but the end will be served in starving out the revolt in the mean-time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Arrangement Between Minister Johnson and Clarendon.

On the accession of the Liberal Government to office, says the Telegraph of January 15, the negotiations respecting the settlement of the differences with the United States, which had been carried on by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, were continued by Lord Clarendon. As everybody knows, at a previous stage of the proceedings difficulties were caused by what seemed a manifestation of nostility on the part of the American people to the proposed arrangement, the terms of which were somewhat harshiy criticized. Meanwhile the Washington Government showed a genuine anxiety to arrive at a friendly settlement, and hence our own Government could not but take those difficulties into consideration. The Eng-lish Cabinet wished to come to an understanding which would conciliate America without committing this country to any course incon-sistent with its traditional policy or its rights under the public law. In that spirit the nego-tlations have been continued; new arrange-ments have been made, which will, we hope, prove to be more satisfactory in form; and yesterdsy a new Convention, upon which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson have finally agreed, was duly signed at the Foreign

Augustus Dickens,

Augustus Dickens,
The following is the text of Charles Dickens'
note to the London News, a summary of which
was received by the cable:—
Sir.—I am required to discharge a painful
duty, imposed upon me by your insertion in
your paper of Saturday of a paragraph from
the New York Times respecting the death, at
Chicago, of 'Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens. widow
of the brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated
English novelist.' The widow of my late brother in that paragraph referred to was never at Chicago; she is a lady now living, and resi-dent in London; she is a frequent guest at my house, and I am one of the trustees under her marriage settlement. My temporary absence in Ireland has delayed for some days my trouoling you with the request that you will have odness to publish this correction I am, &c., CHARLES DI CHARLES DICKENS.

BELFAST, January 14.

## DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.

The Row in the Spanish Embassy-The Secretary of Legation and Secretary of State Seward Interested in Spanish Jobs-An Effort to Force Minister Hale

to Resign-A Lively Letter. John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, has addressed the following private letter to a member of the New Hampshire delegation in Congress. It gives, if true is its statements, an inside history of the difficulty between himself and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Horatio J. Perry, about which there has been so much scandal in European diplomatic circles. Minister Hale makes some important revelations relative to Secretary Seward's connection with what he terms "Spanish jobs," in which it ap-pears that both Perry and Seward are interested, and at the same time gives the cause of

his own difficulty with Seward, which led the latter to ask him to resign:— LEGATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MA-

Mr. Keener, United States Minister to Spain, left that country finally on the 20th of July, 1864, and from that time to September, 1835, Mr. Ferry was Charge d'Affaires and sole representative of the United States Government in Madrid, when Mr. Hale entered upon the duties of Minister to Spain.

Some time in 1864—the precise date of the publication does not appear, but it was unquestionably after Mr. Koener left Madrid—Mr. Perry pupilished a pamphlet in the Spanish language of 135 pages, in which he represented himself as agent in Madrid of a company possessing a capital of 40 000,000 reals, equal to \$2 000,000, for the purpose; of laying submarine telegraphic cables. Whether this publication was made before or after July 20, 1864, is of no substantial interest; it is only material as showing whether Perry was Secretary of Legation or acting as Charge d'Affaires at the time. In either case his conduct was equally illegal and prohibited, only such a proceeding would appear more scandalous if he were Charge than if he were only Secretary.

Mr. Koener left Madrid temporarily on June 12, 1863, and was absent until September 28, 1863, Mr. Perry acting as Charge d'Affaires,

sand taking advantage of Mr. Koener's absence, being himself sole representative of the Government of the United States in Madrid, addressed a memorial to the Spanish Minister of Ultramar in aid of the several submarine communications which the memorial alleges have before been presentative of the United States in Madrid, addressed a memorial to the Spanish Minister of International Majesty and the consideration of her Catholic Majesty is an object to the United States, is most digustingly landstory of the Queen of Spain and her busband.

As Mr. Koener returned to Spain in September following, nothing further seems to have been done by Perry about this memorial, and the Spanish Government appears to have taken no action upon it. Indeed, the principal business of Mr. Perry from this time seems to have been looking after these Spanish contracts, and his great unwillinguess to bave been looking after these Spanish Government. Finding the transfer of the Government. Finding the transfer of the Government is predicted in a tim box in their bank for safe keeping, and aubsequently the box and contents being lost or stolen has just been decided. The jury, under the billed from the religious to canals, I. on the 23d day of Jane, 187, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, advising him how Perry was conducting himself in this matter, and Seward wrote to him absolutely and peremptorily either to resign his post as Secretary or to withdraw from all connection. matter, and seward wrote to his nost as secretary or to withdraw from all connection with the Spanish contracts. I never knew was answer Perry made to this communication, but I do know that he neither resigned nor with drew, and very soon the name of Seward appears among the names of those interested in me one or more of these jobs of Perry's under

the Spanish Government.

Perry bereafter appears more open in his rerry interester appears more open in his illegal connection with these Spanish contracts, signs himself, in his communications to the Spanish Government, attorney for the Submarine Telegraphic Company, and becomes utterly defiant of all authority or control of the Minister of Legation and is absent just when and where he pleases. He was absent last year more than seventy days at one time, and this year haves absent from some time, and this

more than seventy days at one time, and this year he was absent from some time in the latter part of April until the 23th of May.

When on the morning of that day, being the morning on which the news of the result of the result of the impeachment trial reached Madrid, he, after a month's absence, walked into the Legation, and the first thing he said was to sak me if "I knew who was President of the United States." But I will not enlarge on this theme. If I were to undertake to relate to you all the outrages and indignities that this to you all the outrages and indignities that this Perry has been guilty of towards me since I have been in Spain, I should have to write you

a history of my whole life here.

While I was absent in Paris about a year ago, on leave of absence from my Government, Perry behaved most scandalously, usurping the place of Minister; indeed, his conduct was so outrageous on this occasion that it was the subject of much comment in Madrid, and Baron Canitz, the Minister of Prussia, asked the Sub-Secretary of State to make some representation of Perry's conduct to the Government of the United States, and thus I received from the minister of a foreign power some redress for Perry's treatment which I should have had

from my own Government.

But, as I said before, I am not going to give you a history of my daily life. I will, however, give you the account of one transaction which I wish you to read through carefully, and when you have read it and seen the duplicity of Sew-ard and the Secretary of this Legation, then re-member that it only discloses a fair specimen

ard and the Secretary of this Legation, then remember that it only discloses a fair specimen of what I have had constantly to endure from these two men.

This history is found fully and distinctly stated in my letter dated November 18, 1867, to Mr. Seward, a copy of which I herewith enclose. The simple truth of the matter is that Perry continued to act as Secretary of Legation without making or attempting to make any disturbance or difficulty, all the time I was at Paris until about the time of my return, or until the 7th or 8th of November. He acknowledged all my communications which were addressed to him as Secretary without any objection, remonstrance, or intimation that he was dissatisfied with the position of Secretary, or had any idea of assuming or pretending to be anything else.

My communications addressed to the Spanish Minister of State, of the date of Ostober 21, which Mr. Perry says in his letter of November 7, 1867, met with such strenuous opposition from the Spanish Government, he acknowleged the receipt of in the usual manner, and in a letter which he wrote to me on the on the 30th

the receipt of in the usual manner, and in a letter which he wrote to me on the on the 30th of October he writes that he had received it, recorded it, and sent it to the Minister of State, and says not one word about there being any objection made about receiving it. I enclose to you a copy of Perry's letter to me.

in which he makes no mention of any difficulty in which he makes no mention of any difficulty of the kind. The solemn truth is that Perry's statement which he sent home to Seward about the difficulties in the legation growing out of my absence are wholly, totally, and maliciously false, or, as the Minister of State, Mr. Arazola, indignantly pronounced them, "false, a hundred times false." Mr. Perry has not only been involved and ingeneralized but he has a characteristics. insolent and insubordinate, but he has ob-truded his insulting letters to me into all the current official records of the legation, copying in these books in order to give them

publicity and notoriety.

After Perry's conduct during my absence in Parls, as before stated, I sent to Seward my statement as appears in my letter to him, dated November 18, 1867, a copy of which letter acceptance the letter acceptance to the letter acceptance the letter acceptance in the lette companies this letter.

Seward did not answer this communication, and without uttering, as far as I know, a word of blame or excuse to Perry, he sent me a brief and brutal notice that my resignation "promptly transmitted would be accepted."

Soon after this I received letters from various friends in the United States informing me that the name of Seward appears among the members, and, I believe, officeholders, of one of Perry's companies here, and this is the only explanation that I can give of his strange conduct. In November, 1867, Seward wrote to me, substantially, that Perry was so strong in the Senate that if there was to be an issue between him and me before the Senate Perry would be victorious. But I will not weary you much longer with this tale of wrong and indignites.

longer with this tale of wrong and indignites.

Certainly, it he had been a secret agent of the
Confederate Government, specially instructed
to annoy, harass, and perplex me in every
possible way, he could not have done it more
effectually than he has; and since the name of
Seward has appeared among the list of his confederates in Sanaish contracts he has been federates in Spanish contracts he has been more insolent and deflant than before, and if more insolent and deflant than before, and if possible more negligent and inattentive to the duties of the office, though this ne could hardly be without abandoning them altogether.

The truth is, Perry is a Spaniard and nothing else; a Spanish woman has married him and controls him. As he once stated to me, he is a Unitarian of the Dr. Channing school, but ne has joined the Roman Catholic Courch, and neither his wife nor children speak the English laneuage. All his interests, associations, and

neither his wife nor children speak the English language. All his interests, associations, and business connections are Spanish, and he never intends returning to America.

Now I will fell you frankly what I desire. I have been here three years, and during that time have been daily insuited by my Scoretary of Legation, who has kept the office for the purpose of making it subsidiary to his private interests in itiegal and improper speculations under the Spanish Government. In this he has latterly been aided and abetted by the Secretary of State, who has twice within a year tried to remove me from my post as Minister. tried to remove me from my post as Minister. Now, I confess that I am weak enough to want to triumph over these two men who have used me so basely for so long a time, and i should be much gratified if the New Hampshire delegation would recommend that I be con-tinued here under General Grant. I do not say how long; I do not care how long, so that it be after Seward and Perry are both out of office.

after Seward and rerry are both out of office.
Will you be kind enough to see my friend
E. B. Washburne, and ask him to interest himself in this matter?

I have written you a long letter, longer than
I had intended to write, but I really could not
seem to write less, Read my two letters, of
which I sent copies, carefully, and you will see the falsehood of Perry fully set forth. This is merely a chapter, and by no means the worst one, of my whole experience here. JOHN P. HALE.

This Afternoon's European Quotations. London, Jan. 30-P. M -Closing prices: consols, 934 for both money and account; Unite States 5-20s quiet at 754. Stocks quiet and steady Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 924; Atlantic and

Great Western, 46‡,
Liverroot, Jan. 30—P. M.—Closing prices;
Cotton buoyant; midding unlands, on the soot,
11¼d; afoat, 11¼@12d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.; the sales have been 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Pork, 97s. 6d. Lard, 78s. Bacon, 59s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 18s. 114d. HAYNE, Jan. 30. -Cotton unchanged.

evidence that the deposit was only granted by Glittings & Co. as a favor, taking no responsibility for its safe keeping, and that their bank neither received nor expected to receive any compensation therefor, and were therefore not responsible, rendered a verdict for the defen-dants, and the plaintiff consequently loses his whole deposit. Piper had always access to his box, and kept the key of it. There are several similar cases covered by this suit here and elsewhere, it should caution people how and where they deposit their valuables and money.

Steamship Collision.

New York Jan. 30.—The steamer Sautlago, of the Old Dominion Line, collided with the schooner Roe, bound for Norfolk, with a cargo of guano, off Chincoleague, on Friday night, The schooner's mainmast, boom, and gaff were broken, and the steamer's rails carried away. The schooner was towed into Norfolk.

Chicago, Jan. 30—The city press denounce the passage of the Rallroad Fare bill by the Illinois Legislature. Five Senators voted for it under protest. They favored the controlling of freights and passenger rates, but relieving the Illinois Central of seven per cent, yearly tax, If Governor Palmer vetoes the bill it will fail.

Bank Robbery. St. Louis, Jan. 30 .- The Kansas City Journal of Commerce says that the banking house of J. R. Hubbard & Co., of Paoli, Kansas, was robbed on Friday of \$16,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Saturday, Jan. 30, 1889. The Money market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues easy. Cail loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent, the former rate on Government bonds. First class mercantile paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent. per

The Stock market opened very dull this morning and prices generally were weak and un-settled. New City 6s sold at 1001, a slight de-Government loans were in steady demand for investment at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. De Haven &Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124 do., 1862, 1134@113}; do., 1864, 1994@ do., 1865,1104@1104; do. 1865, new, 1084@ 1081; do., 1867. new, 1081 @1082; do., 1868, 1081 @1094; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1081 @1084. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1364@1361; Silver, 131@1324.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan 30 — The Flour market continues duil, with no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase beyond present necessities. About 500 bushels were taken by the home consumers at \$5@5-25 for superfine; \$8.20 6-25 for extras; \$7@7-50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8:50@10-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour sells at \$7@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in

Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, which is limited to prime to a for the supply of the local millers. Sales of red at \$1.55@1.85; amber at \$1.90@2; and white at \$2 10@235. Rye is steady at \$1 60@162 Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of new yellow at 87@89c., and 6000 bushels new Western mixed at 90c. Oats are without change; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 72@75c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$45 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed commands \$9@9 25; Timo-thy \$3.75@4; and Fiaxseed \$2.60@2.65. Wnisky is offered at 98c.@l per gallon, tax

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 36 — Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 130; Reading, 97%; Canton Company, 60%; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 197%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 55; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123%; Michigan Central, 162%; Ininois Central 188%; Cumberland preferred, 138%; Virginia 68, 67%; 5-208, 1862, 11%; do, 1864, 109%; do, 1866, 10%; new no., 108%; 10 408 108%; Gold, 138%, Monay, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109%.

108%: 10-40s 108%. Gold, 138%. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange. 109%.

New York, Jan. 89 — Octton firm; 1000 bales sold at 29c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; 8060 barrels sold—state \$1.756.73 : Obio. \$1756.9; Western \$1760.760; Southern, \$8.86.612.75; California \$5.25.00.0.75. Wheat rull. Oct dull; 28.000 bushels sold at 91.68335c. Osts dull at 70%.628%c Whisky dull.

BALTIM 18. Ian. 38.—Cotton firm and demand mederate: middling nolands, 28c. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat firm and in fair demand; choice red at \$2.36.623. Corn firm; prime white at \$35.860; yellow at \$86.87c. Osts firm; Penns; Ivania at 75c. for prime Bye firm at \$1666150. Pork firm at \$2.3.800; shoulders, 18%.6155c. Hans. 29c. Lard firm at \$12.600.100.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Mich. S. and N.I. R. 94
Ole. and Pitt. R. 94/4
Chi. & N. W. R. com. 84%
Chi. & N. W. R. prf. 91/4
Chi. and R. I. R. 130
Chi. and R. I. R. 130
Chi. and R. I. R. 130
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. 122/4
Pacific Mail S. Co. 120

Market irregular.

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

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
FORTRESS MONROS, Jac. 30 - Passed out, ship Missouri, from Norfolk for Liverpool. Passed in, barque Traveller, for Baltimore.

(By Atlantic Cubic.)
LIVERPOOL Jan 30.-Arrived, steamship Colorado, QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamship Caba, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 39. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohi,
N. G. barque aberdeen, Winters, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley
& Co.
Brig Anna, Morrow, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Bchr Bessie Rowe, Prideaux, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

The Senate also declined to reconsider their vote to allow the rounds to be used for the reception on inauguration day.

ception on Inauguration day.

Bontwell's Suffrage Amendment Passes the House.

The House, by a vote of 62 to 126 rejected Shellatarger's amendment to the joint resolution proposing the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. The vote was then taken on Bingham's amendment and it was defeated, year, 26; nays, 158. The question then recurred on the adoption of the joint resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee by Bontwell, and adopted, yeas, 150; nays, 42.

## FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable,

Ex-Governor Eyre's Case.

LONDON, Jan. 30 -In the case of Phillips ve. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queen's Bench has decided that the Colonial law is as valid as Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for the defendant.

The Paris Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 20. - Despatches from Athens announce the arrival there of Count Walewski. An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris Conference is anticipated from the Greek Government.

The neutrality of the great powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured.

Supposed Wife Murder.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Albert D. Pyke, of this city; had a wife woo died in Fitchburg on Wednesday last, under circumstances which led to the cay last, under circumstances which led to the belief that she was poisoned. She left a daughter, sixteen years old, by a former husband, for whom, rumor has it, Pyke had conceived an attachment. This and other circumstances have excited a suspicion that Pyke had something to do with the death of his wife, and he was arrested on Thursday, taken to Fitchburg, and lodged in jail.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Washington, Jan. 30—The President laid before the Senate a rasolution of the Legislature of Wis-chain in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Referred to the Com-mittee on Commerce. mittee on Commerce,
Also, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Cincinnation relation to measures of finance. Referred to
the Committee on Finance
Also, a memorial, signed by citizens of Dacotan
Territory, protesting against the division of that
Territory, Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the Common Coucil of Georgetowa for the passage of the pending act to incorporate the Industrial Home of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howe presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin river. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Drake presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri in relation to the completion of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific stallroad.

Mr. Wilson pr. sented the petition of merchants of Boston in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Referred to Committee on Foreiga Bellations.

Mr. Summer presented the proceedings of the Re-

canada. Referred to Committee on Foreiga Relations.

Mr. Summer presented the proceedings of the Republican Executive Committee of Fredericksburg. Virginia, protesting against the removal of political disabilities proposed by the Rebei element in that State, and giving reasons for anot protest. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, recommending a pien for the settlement of the financial difficulties of the nation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pomercy presented several patitions in favor of woman suffrage which were laid on the table.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) presented the patition of chisans of California for the reoranization of the United States Court of that State. Referred to the Commistee on the Judiciary.

he Judiciary. Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege, and had

Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege, and had read by the Clerk a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York World of yesterday, asserting that the McGanahan case had been decided in favor of the claimants by six distinct judgments, and that some of the leading opponents of the claim in the Senate had received fees of \$10,000 each as attorneys for the new Idria Mining Company, the other claimants.

Mr. Stewart said, instead of having six judgments in his favor. McGanahan had had only one, and that

Mr Stewart said, instead of having six judgments in his favor. McGanahan had had only one, and that the Supreme Court had set even that salie as having been fraudulently obtained. The Statement about fees so far as it was meant to refer to him he pronounced utterly false. If he had been an attorney for the New Idria Company, or any other party adverse to McGanahan, he would be incapable of appearing in the Senate to discus the ments of the opponent, the New Idria Mining Company, was incapable of employing an attorney to advocate their claim in the Senate.

Mr Vickers presented a petition from etizance claim in the Senate.

Mr. Vickers presented a petition from citizens of
Was hisgion squirst increasing the powers of the
police of the District. Referred to the Committee on

police of the District. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report a plan for the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home on the Pacific coast.

The consideration of the Consitutional amendment was restrained to consider the Appropriation bills of which two, the Invalid Pension bill and the bill for the support of the Military Academy were named.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from the New, York Chamber of Commerce, pointing out a way for the permanent seith ment of the national finances. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) presented the memorial of merchants of Louisville and dealers in the Sixth district of Kentucky, for certain changes and amendments in the Internal Revence law. Same reference.

Mr. Schenck (19kl.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every adeputy collector or assistant a sessor of Internal Revenue, who has performed the duties of collector or assessor on account of the suspension of illness of such collector or assessor, shall receive the compensation of collector or assessor, shall receive the compensation for the amen period.

On motion of Mr. Beat vel. the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the Constitutional amendment was taken up.

Mr. Eddidge asked Mr. houtwell to windraw the previous question. In order that he might ap real to the gentlen an from Ohlo Mr. Shellabarger, to modify his amendment, Every sentiment and feeling of his (Eidricge's) nature was against expost/acto laws and against the conviction of any person for crime by actof Congress. He therefore appealed to the gentlen and feeling of his (Eidricge's) nature was against expost/acto laws and against the conviction of any person for crime by actof Congress. He therefore appealed to the gentlement of modify his amendment, so as to make it apply to future effences.

Cries of "Question."

Atter some remarks by Messrs, Schenck and Bingham in reference to the amendment, so as to make it apply to future effences.

Mr. Boutwell said:—We are safe if we stand on the resolution as renorted by the committee, and in my independ we are unsafe if we accent amendments which we curselves are unsafe if we accent amendments which we curselves are unsafe if we accent amendments. The previous question.

The previous question was acconded.

agree in opinion. He insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The question was nest laken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas. 63; usys. 126.

The question was then taken on Mr. Bugham's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 185.

The Remocrate all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes is the negative.

The question recorring on the original proposition. Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Boniwall whether he would not consent to have a vote taken on his (Mr. Brooks') amendment to give the franchise te women, and to chitdren over twelve years of age.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not think that Mr. Brooks was serious in that inquiry.

The yeas and nays were then taken on ordering the joint resolution to be epgrossed and read the third time, and it was so ordered—yeas, 144; nays, 45.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN

the rewest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.

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