# HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat 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. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

#### HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHO

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.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchn is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterns, 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 Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

## HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which

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.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co. GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Heimbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly theibest remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL, 2

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See Journal of Pharmacy, Dispensatory United States, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Re-marks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

# SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHALADELPHIA

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 steel engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of me Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

# WASHINGTON

A Fiery Debate in the House-Scannell, the Recusant Witness, the Cause-The Spicy and Pathetic Blended.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondence published this morning contains the following:—

Unquestionably the spiciest bit of debate that has occurred in Congress for a long time turned up in the House this morning. Mr. Brooks started the fun by offering a resolution for the discharge of the contumacious witness Scanell witness cost. premising by saving that nell, without cost, premising by saying that the witness had got to be a quasi member of the House, whose expulsion was desirable. Brooks then solemnly declared that the witness was a

poor New York boy, unable to pay the costs in-sisted upon by the inexorable Judge Lawrence, of Obio. Heappealed to his fellow member, chair-man of the Investigating Committee, not to in-terpose an objection to the prisoner's discharge. BulJudge Lawrence would not be appealed to in that way, unless the prisoner should make ButJudge Lawrence would not be appealed to in that way, unless the prisoner should make affidavit as to his inability to pay the fine demanded by the insuited dignity of the House of Representatives. Judge Lawrence slyly remarked that he saw no evidence to prove that the noble son of New York was in a particularly destitute or starving condition. He had heard that the honerable Scannell had been a member of the New York Common Council, and wickedly intimated that if the illustrious constituent of Sophomore Brooks had not consequently grown rich he ought to illustrious constituent of Sophomore Brooks had not consequently grown rich he ought to have done so, as it was well known that members of the New York Common Council were not celebrated for their poverty. Brooks fired up at this "sneer" at the integrity of the immaculate municipal legislators of New York. At least he feigned great indigation; said he would not sit quiet and hear a constituent of his slandered by Judge Lawrence or "any other man;" that the right of habeas corpus and personal liberty was violated by Scannell's detention in a Congressional prison, and that the House was demeaning itself by persecuting a poor, artiess, innocent youth, who had com-

detention in a Congressional prison, and that the House was demeaning itself by persecuting a poor, artiess, innocent youth, who had committed no crime, but merely had striven to avoid betraying a confidence reposed in him, "Would the House persist in this tyrannical course?" asked Brooks, in a highly pathetic tone, "Would it allow a poor, hard-working man to be longer incarcerated?" Brooks about this time had his handkerchief to his eyes, white members on both sides were splitting with laughter. Brooks was going heavily into the pathetics, when he was suddenly checked by a question from Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who wanted to know if the prisoner, who had money enough to carry a company of voters to Philadelphia last election, could not possibly raise a little to pay the trifling bill of costs? Brooks played the highly indignant again and lectured Judge Kelley for presuming to traduce the character of one of his constituents. He was interrupted again, however, by Dickey, of Pennsylvania, asking if poor laboring men in New York generally wear diamond breastpins, an inquiry which fairly brought down the house. Members roared and the galleries screamed with laughter. Brooks, however, was not to be put down in that way, and therefore turned his guns upon Dickey. How did his honorable friend from Lancaster know that the prisoner's breastpin contained a genuine diamond—might it not be only paste? His honorable friend ought to be more careful how he made reckless statements. He would not suffer the rights of his constituent to be sneered down or ridiculed in that way, and once more Brooks launched into high pathetics, keeping the diamond

in that way, and once more Brooks launched into high pathetics, keeping the diamond breastpin in sight. Might not the noble prisoner at the bar of the House be one of those true sons of toll in New York who had saved some rich man's son from death and destruction, and been rewarded by the wealthy parient with a diamond breastpin? Might he not have borrowed the breastpin from some

not have borrowed the breastpin from friend in New York? (Roars of laughter.) friend in New York? (Roars of laughter.) The prisoner came here, of course, in his best olothes, to appear as well as he could before the assembled wisdom of Congress. Judge Kelley struck in with another ugly inquiry about this time. Could not the prisoner, said the Judge, in his deepest Forrestian tone, raise enough money to pay the costs by mortgaging his famous trotting horse Hero? More laughter at the expense of Brooks, who retorted by saying something quite inaudible about mortgaging Kelley himself, and something very audibly concerning Philadelphia being the birthplace of bogus voters and voting. Kelley sprang to his feet again to make altother inquiry, but Brooks refused to hear it, declaring that he

Brooks refused to hear it, declaring that he wanted no more "horse talk" from the Philadelphia gentleman. John Covode suggested that enough time had been spent in "this here comedy," and said that some of the members of his delegation were willing to subscribe the amount of the costs in order to get rid of the New York elephant. Mullins of Tennessee seemed "billing" to "git his pint in," but was choked off by Brooks calling the previous question on a modified resolution providing that the prisoner be discharged on making an affidavit of his inability to pay making an affidavit of his inability to pay costs. During this comic performance on the floor the illustrious Scannell, who was so pathetically pictured by Brooks as a captive pining away in a Congressional dungeon, was enjoying his fame in one of the galleries up stairs. A fine, big-chested specimen of a New York boy he is, too, apparently muscular enough to break through the doors of a dozen dangeons more formidable than that used by Ordway, the good natured Sergent-st. Arms of

dangeons more formidable than that used by Ordway, the good-natured Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, a bright, smart-looking personage, too, who was unjustly described by some of the correspondents here as looking like a regular Bowery boy. He resents the comparison, and complains that the newspapers have been pitching into him for the last ten years very unfairly. He says he lives in the Eighteenth ward, and knows every voter there by his first or last name. Upon being asked by your correspondent whother Judge Kelley's charge about bringing voters to Philadelphia was true, and whother he had been indicted in that city therefor, he answered that he had heard of his indictment, but had been to that city lately, and nobody molested him. About the horse here he said, "Perhaps it might have been left to him since his departure from New York, but he coulon't say." Your correspondent's interview with the prisoner

but he couldn't say." Your cor-respondent's interview with the prisoner terminated by the latter extending an invitation to go with him to the minstrels to-night,

an invitation not accepted owing to pressing engagements. Scannell will probably find means to pay up to morrow, should be still be kept in Brooks' bastile, which, by the way, consists of comfortable quarters at the National Hotel. The entire bill of costs is not more than seventy-five dollars aftecather.

seventy-five dollars altogether. Personal Difficulties Among Members. There is a rumor afloat to-night about a threatened difficulty between a candidate for Speaker of the next House and two brother members. The cause of the difficulty is said to Speaker of the next House and two broiner members: The cause of the difficulty is said to be remarks made by the aspirant for the Speakership, at a private danner party not many days age, not complimentary to the two other members. The consequence is said to have been the despatching of a belicose letter by one of the Congressmen aggrieved, asking the party who is supposed to have made the offensive speech for an exact statement of what was said. On receiving this letter the member addressed went ever to the aggreeaved member and inquired what he meant. "You understand your meaning exactly." I think you must understand use, sir, I want no apology but simply a copy of your remarks." The interview is said to have terminated by the aggrisved party saying. "Mr. —, in conjunction with many other Democratic members, i had made up my mindthat of two evils I should choose the lesser, and that inasmuch as we could not elect a Democrat Speaker we would vote for you. But now, sir, I will see you in — first." The other aggrisved member, whols a Repselican, is said to be in a great rage, professing that he will have salisfaction for the affront put myon him. The secret of the whole difficulty seems to be the unscruptions efforts of a newspaper man to kill off one of the candidates for the Speaker ship. The newspaper man to kill off one of the candidates for the Speaker ship. The newspaper man to kill off one of the candidates for the Speaker ship. The newspaper man to kill off one of the candidates for the Speaker ship. The newspaper man to the side of the party and that more than one-eighth of the more than one-eighth of the more than one-eighth of the we public domain has thus been given are acceded in the more than one-eighth of the public domain has thus dense given are acceded in the more than one-eighth of the public domain has thus one given are acceded in the more than one-eighth of the public domain has thus dense given are acceded in the more than one-eighth of the we public domain has thus dense grant are acceded bers. The cause of the difficulty is said to

the other candidate for the Speakership, has misrepresented what really occurred in order to draw off many of the Democratic and South-ern Republican votes in behalf of his own favorite. It is not believed that any violent results will grow out of the affair. Outrages on Americans - An Insult to our Government.

A gentleman who arrived in New York on the h inst. gives the following news from His Opinion of Universal Suffrage.

His Opinion of Universal Suffrage.

Sidney Andrews, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, sent the following important telegram on Tuesday, which appears at the head of the Washington news, in that paper, on Wednesday, double leaded:—

"General Grant in conversation this morning took square ground in favor of the principle of impartial suffrage. He seemed to nave some doubt about the power of Congress to regulate suffrage by law, but said that there could be no sound objection to submitting a constitutional amendment to the people. He spoke of the one passed by the House on Saturday as embodying the right idea, but expressed no opinion on the language therein coosen. He said explicitly that the principle of impartial suffrage is right in itself, and added that as we have through the Reconstruction acts imposed negro suffrage on the Southern States, it is only fair that the Northern States should give the ballot to their own colored citizens. He thought the question at issue had better be disposed of as soon as possible, so as to take a disturbing element out of our affairs, and indicated a hope that the amendment would be passed by Congress before the end of the present session." a single diplomatic note to issue from the State that the amendment would be passed by Con-gress before the end of the present session." These are most important and significant

words. Urged by duty and their sense of jus-tice, the Senate and the Legislature will act the more promptly under the inspiration of this glowing language. We had anticipated it from the President etect; his character for common sense and practical sagacity authorized us to do se; his policy of Peace additionally sane-tioned our expectations; it was plainly stated some weeks ago that such were his decided views; but this plain and direct reiteration is enmulative, unanswerable, and conclusive.
We renewedly take courage that General
Grant is so sagacious, so honest, and so truly a
friend of democratic equal rights.
"Let us have Peace" on the suffrage question.
— Wilm ington Commercial.

GENERAL GRANT.

The President Elect and his Administra-

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 4. Six weeks sgo the politicians in Washington who fancied that they were the persons to be consulted by General Grant in regard to Cabiconsulted by General Grant in regard to Cabinet appointments were fretting because their advice had not been asked, and because General Grant appeared to have friends in New York city with whom he made himself at home. There was a little amusement and not a little irritation because, when General Grant arrived in Washington, soon after the November election, he caused some bushels of letters addressed to him to be burned without reading. That circumstance, upon the whole, did not look as if the General would be on the most amicable terms with the party hacks and acknowledge infinite obligations to the professional politicians. Now, General Grant is going to New York again, and though his inauguration will take place within a mouth, he has not opened his mouth about his Cabinet, further than to take place within a mouth, he has not opened his mouth about his Cabinet, further than to say that he would presently not ask advice, but advise the gentlemen he proposes to call to the heads of departments. It is believed, and there is terror in the thought, that he has deliberately taken his pocket slate and ciphered out the Cabinet for himself. How does he know whether his Cabinet will please the party? Well, perhaps he don't care very much whether the party is pleased. At any rate the wilest of the persons assembled at Washingtan, and by couriesy called statesmen, shake their heads and say they know nothing about Grant. He was a military necessity, and that's all; or, in the last words of "Hamlet," "the rest is stience."

It will be remembered that the House of Representatives some time ago hurriedly repealed the Tenure-of-Office bill, and it must have been noticed that the Senate has not done anything of the sort; and it is tolerably apparent that it will not be done. Clearly, in the first place, the Senate would unwillingly, in any case, resign the peculiar power which it has exercised during the war with Andrew Johnson; and cer-tainly it appears there is a disposition, while Grant withholds his confidence from the Senators, to hold the Senate in a position to subordinate him. More than that, there is a bill before the Senate, and likely to be passed, forbidding a person in the military and naval service holding civil office. The real intentand mean-ing of the bill is to prevent Grant from making general Secretary of War and an admiral secretary of the Navy. This is the more sig-difficant because it is no secret that it is Grant's

## RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

disposition to do just that,

A General Scramble for Plunder. The Washington correspondence of the

A. Evening Post says:—
The force of precedent has never been more strikingly shown than in the case of grants of land and subsidies in bonds to ratiroads. I we remember aright, the earliest steps taken by the Government towards encouraging ploneer settlement of the great Western Territo-ries met with no feeble opposition; and slow progress was made in securing the passage of a progress was made in securing the passage of a law granting homesteads to pioneer settlers. About 1841 or 1842 a law was passed granting homesteads to Oregon pioneers, and was a great concession on the part of Congress, and encouraged many pio-neers in their emigration westward. And twenty years ago public sentiment had pro-gressed so far that an immense quantity of the public lands were granted to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad—about 2,800,000 acres; sone fourteenth of the area of the State. The results were beneficial to the nation, and to day Illiwere benencial to the nation, and to day illinois is one of the most thrilty States in the Union. Following close upon this donation there were granted and conceded to Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wiseonsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and California, 69,000,000 acres of land. The grants made for the benefit of the rail-

road enterprises b	y States	may	pe	tabulated
CARRETT	Pro	portion		
Alabama Arkansas California Florida Iowa Illinois Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Kapsas	ale	area. 1-8 1-7 1-40 1-17 1-5 1-14 1-17 1-7 1-6 1-15 1-11 1-7		A0764, 3,730,000 4,804,000 3,720,000 2,380,000 2,595,000 1,578,000 5,328,000 7,783,000 2,002,002,000 3,745,000 3,745,000
Wisconstn		1-16		5,378,000
Total	rporatio	ns		57,587,000
Total				184,812,000

Wisconsin..... Michigan.. 189,216,000

1:100 000

Canal grants:-

Indiana.

MEXICO.

A gentleman who arrived in New York on the 4th inst. gives the following news from Mexico:

I have just arrived from Mexico. During a residence of fourteen years in that country I have witnessed many shameless and brutai outrages upon American citizens, and when these were brought to the notice of the American Government no attention was paid to them by those whose business it was to ask for redress or give protection. While such men as Kosta, of Smyrna notoriety, would command the attention of our naval commanders, as well as our Secretary of State, native-born Americans have had to suffer death, imprisonment, and every other indignity that the semi-barbarous Mexicans could inflict without causing a single diplomatic note to issue from the State

Separtment, or a remonstrance from any quarter except by some newspaper.

I have seen the American flag torn from its flagstaff in Guaymas and dragged insultingly through the streets by a howling mob of half-naked Mexicans, while at anchor near the town where this shameless has all was necessarily and constraints. where this snameless losuit was perpetrated lay the St. Mary, Uni'ed States man-of-war, without offering to shield our flag. Neither did without chering to shield our flag. Neither did our Government over demand any apology or redress for this insult. During the late civit war General Butler hing one of our own people for doing what these half-civilized Mexicaus did to our flag, with this difference—Mulford only pulled the flag down, while the Mexicaus not only tore the flag from the flagstaff, but dragged it through the streets.

dragged it through the streets.
On the 4th day of January of this year the writer of this bappened to be in the Mexican port of San Bias, on the Pacific. There was an American schooner there from San Francisco which had discharged her cargo and was ready to sail. Without any previous notice on armed file of half-naked solclers were placed on board of his versal with orders to revent her sailing. of his vessel, with orders to prevent her sailing. The captain in vain produced his papers to prove that all was right, but all arguments and reasoning were left aside, and he was told that they had the power and caose to exceed it.

told that they had the power and coose to exercise it.

At this juncture the American man-of-war Mobongo, Captain Stephen B Luce, came into the port, dropped her anchor, and her captain at once proceeded to investigate the case of this schooner. His clear head comprehended the whole matter. He said but few words; these few, however, were directly to the point. The schooner was forthwith released, the captain's manifest delivered in a gracious manner, with a host of apologies to him as well as to Captain Luce. Captain Luce des patched this affair in less than one hour, and as he left informed the Mexican officials as he left informed the Mexican officials that he should be back that way in about ten that he should be back that way in about ten days; that his business was to look after the interests of American citizens. This is the first instance among the many that I have been witness to in Mexico that promot redress has been demanded by our naval officers, and as promptly complied with by the sneaking curs who perpetrated the insuit, and who generally resort to diplomacy and juggiery to avoid making amends for the outrages they commit. This action of a naval commander upon the Mexican coast is worth recording, as it is the first instance of our navy being of any value to first instance of our navy being of any value to us in the protection of American interests in Mexico,

#### TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

Annexing the Islands of the Atlantic. Annexing the Islands of the Atlantic. The islands of the sea that hang on the verge of the American continent, like ripe fruit, are almost ready to drop into the lap of the American eagle. But old scarecrows, like the raven of the Tribunc, are horrified at the idea that anything that Secretary Seward favors should succeed, and take to croaking about "too much territory," and all that sort of humbur, so familiar to windy reformers and number one demagogues. Here is St. Domingo, according to the account furnished by the Tribune's Washington correspondent, knocking at Uncle Sam's door, and asking to be admitted. There, too, stands pugnacious young Cuba imploring succor to throw off the yoke of Spain, that she may gather herself under the protecting wing of the gather herself under the protecting wing of the American eagle. There, too, is bankrupt old Spaln, ready to get rid of her refractory stepchild, if Uncle Sam will only say the word. But Uncle Sam, lik an old goose, is frightened out of his wits by the clamor of the ravens of the Tribune, that it would be a foolish speculation—that we have "log much territory." This ther herself under the protecting wing of th tion—that we have "too much territory." This invariably has been the cry of old women and old noodles, whenever mention has been made of adding another star to our standard—another State to our continent. As well might an in-dividual fear too much health or religion—too much virtue. The more strands there are in a rope the stronger it becomes, and what is true of cables is equally true of States and nations. Our institutions are capable of infinite extension, like an India-rubber telescope, and with every extension they become more liberalized and less clannish, sectional, and bigoted. The fears now expressed against more territory caused the "Elders of Ephesus" to shudder over the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida California, and New Mexico. When Mr. Jefferson mentioned the purchase of the two former States a certain class of croakers, in New England, particularly, were horrified, and for years a consecution of the family of consecutions. and, particularly, were normed, and for years opposed their introduction in the family of States with as much virulence as they would have fought against the introduction of the smallpox or the potato blight. How thankful we should be that these defusive alarms were not listened to by those who then guided our destinies! How sensible people twenty years from now will look back and wonder that such booms reformers as Greeley could be tolerated! bogns reformers as Greeley could be tolerated But it was ever thus.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

## COAL.

The Production in Pennsylvania.

The Miners' Journal publishes a report of the coal trade of the United States for the year 1868 from which we learn that the whole supply of anthracite sent to market during the year was 13,405,016 tons, against 12,211 215 tons in 1867—an increase of 1,193,801 tons. The following figures show the sources of this supply, and the rein of each over the previous year. and the gain of each over the previous year:

Wyoming and Lacks, region. 4 990 813
Schuylkili 4,414,356
Lehigh 2,507 582 663,401 79,586 445,136 6,568 Lehigh..... 492 265

Sent to market......14,405,016 Of the 79,536 tons increase from Schuylkill, 26,723 tons was an increase on the Mahanoy and Lehigh road, leaving the increase via the Schuyikili Valley only 53 813 tons. The following shows the course of trade and the supply from different regions:—

Schuylkill. ...3 270,516 ... 2 697 489 3 055,140 3,258,658 2,128 867 2,062 446 2,507,582

It has fallen 1,576,457 tonspehind in a period of It has falled 1,076,407 tons behind in a period of nine years. The supply of anthracite and bituminous coal in 1868 was 2,443,394 tons, against 2,360,638 tons in 1867, an increase of 142,711 tons—making the total increase of all kinds 1,336,512 tons, against 269,989 tons increase in 1867. The whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1868 was 28 647,810 tons. This United States in 1868 was 28 047,810 tons. This is a little over one fourth the production in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1867, which was 104,500,480 tons, an increase of 40,000,000 tons in thirteen years. Of the supply of 15,608,916 tons of antbracite, nearly, if not quite, 6,000,000 tons were consumed on the lines short of tidewater, and sent into the interior; and of the balance, 9,605,610 tons, not less than 7,600,000 tons were sent to the markets east of and in the vicinity of New York, leaving only 2,005,016 tens for the consumption of Philadelphia and all the markets south of Philadelphia.

—A Boston paper announces the death of "the venerable Berry Woman of Newbury, Mrs. Betsy Rogers," at the age of ninety-six years. She walked five miles last summer into Newburyport, with a peck of berries on each arm. It is estimated that she brought to market during her lifetime three thousand bushels of berries. She leaves a snug little sum and five generations of descendants, including nearly fifty persons.

## SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Luckawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Accident-Card from Tennessee Congressmen -European Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee School Fraud. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. Representatives Arnell, Mullins, and Nunn, of Tennessee, in a card, denounce as a wilful and mallelous falsehood the publications which connect them in any way with the school fund fraud in that State.

The Accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rattroad.

SCHANTON, Feb. 6 .- The injuries of Galusha A Grow by the accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad yesterday at Pemberton, ferty miles from this city, were not of a serious character. He was en route to his home in Susquehanna county from Harrisburg. where he had just attended a meeting of the State Central Committee, of which he is chairman. The rear car of the train was thrown down an embankment ten feet in height, and made a complete revolution. The stove broke from its fastenings, and set the car on fire. Mr. Grow was warming his feet at the stove, and had a narrow escape from being fatally burned. None of the passengers in the car were seriously injured, Mr. Grow having suffered the most of any, his clothing being nearly burned from his person. He reached this city yesterday at noon, and left for Glenwood by the express in the afternoon.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 6-A. M —Consols for money, 931; for account, 931@932; United States 5-20s, 761. The Stock market is quiet and steady. Eric buoyant; Illinois Central, 933. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6-A. M .- Cotton buoyant; The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 4d. Common Rosin, 6s, 3d, London, Feb. 6—A. M.—Turpentine, 34s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—\*tocks firm but unsettled, 4016, 135%. Exchange, 109%, 5-20s, 1862, 1131; do, 1964, 110; do, 1865, 1111; new, 100; 1867, 1031; 10-405, 1865, 1111; new, 100; 1867, 1031; 10-405, 1865, 11161; see, 1867, 1031; 10-405, 1865, 1

30 c. Flour quiet, and without dec wheat dull, and without deci-ded change Corn stendy; sales of 22 000 bushels mixed Western at 80,260. Oats firmer: sales of 25 000 bush-els at 760,780. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Meys \$3,60,82.50 Lard dull; steam rendered, 20%(9.20%).

w82'56 Lard dull; steam rendered, 20%@20%c. Whisky quiet.
BALTIK 'ME, Feb. 8.—Cotton'firm. middling uplands 30 cents. Flour quiet and inactive. Wheat dull; sales of prime Pennsylvania at \$1 80@1'88 Corn dull; prime white at 87@38c.; yellow [at 80@57; recapts small. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at \$1.50@1'80.; Pork firm at \$33. Bacon sective: rib sides 17%@18c.; clear do., 15%@19c.; shoulders, 10%@16c. Hami, 20c. Lard quiet at 21c. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1-Judge Stroud,-In the case of Behrens vs. Raseh, an action of eject-ment, before reported, the jury, after having been out two days and nights, this moraing returned a verdict for the defendant. DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—
Taylor, Richards & Co. vs. W. C. Vinyard & Co.
An action to recover on a book account. The
defense alleged that plaintiffs had agreed to be
content with fifty per cent. of their ciaim. Verdict for defendants.

Peter Peiffer and wife vs. John Gilifilien. An

action to try the right to an alley way.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judge Peirce.— Sarah Ann Weimuth vs. William N. Davis. An action to recover for the board of a child.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Two Courts were held to day, one by Judge Allison and one by Judge Brewster, but there was nothing of interest before either.

## Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the bankingoffice of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3
and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, furnished by Smith,
Randolph & Co., Philadelphia, for the week
ending January 21, 1869:—Mr. and Mrs. George
Henry Warren and family, Troy, New York;
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, William Kumbel Wilson, Brooklyn, New York; William A.
Cromwell, Brooklyn, New York; William A.
Cromwell, Brooklyn, New York; Gustavus
Wolff, Baden-Baden; Commander R. B. Lowry
and family, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Milton Courtright,
Erie, Pa.; T. H. Bartlett, Rome; Mr. and Mrs.
G. W. Fellows, New York; Mrs. Gideon J.
Tucker, P. F. C. Tucker; New York; G. R. Friday, New York; Bvt. Major H. E. Smith, Bvt.
Msjor R. L. Burnett, U. S. Army; Edward T.
Williams, M. D., Boston; John Ferguson and
family, New York and Stamford; George A.
Brown, Boston; Miss C. M. Gibson, New York. List of Americans registered at the banking-

Foreign Gossip.

-It is the fashion of some Paris papers to speak of the toilets of the monds and demimonde in the same breath. Two members of the aristocracy have written to the Gaulois to demand that their wives' names may not be mentioned. In case the editor transgresses he will be liable to a fine, according to the law Guilloutet.

—Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway, has published, at Stockholm, a pamphlet of sixty pages with the title, "Ideas and Reflections on Modern Tactics." The principal conclusion of the royal author is that the armies which have become so large since the French Revolution must be reduced. He would have them weaker in numbers, but improved in quality and organization.

-In Vienna the Government forbids parodying of public characters at masked balts, At one of the entertalnments recently given in that city two visitors appeared dressed up as Count Bismark and Baron Beust, and walked about arm-in-arm. This tentative proposal of an allisace between the two nations so lately at war was received with marked dissatisfaction by the crowd; and finally the two diplomats were seized by the police. Austria has not yet forgotten Koniggratz,

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Esturday, Feb. 6, 1889. Money continues in fair demand, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning and prices. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government securities were in steady demand for investment. 108% was bid for 10-40s; 112% for 6s of 1881; 113% for 62 5-20s; 109% for 64 5-20s; and 109 for July 65 5-20s. City ioans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101. Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania Railroad sold \$58\omega58\dagger{4}\$, a slight advance; Reading at 47\dagger{4}\omega47\dagger{4}\$, no change; Lenigh Valley at 56, a slight arvance; Catawissa preferred at 34, no change; and Northern Central at 48\dagger{4}\omega4\dagger{4}\$, an advance of \dagger{4}\$.

an advance of t. an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

City Passenger Railway shares wers dull.

Hestonville sold at 12\$\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 26\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 239 was bid for North America; 159\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Parl delphia; 123\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Comparation 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mechanics' 57 for Comparation; 31\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mechanics' 57 for Comparation 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mechanics' 57 for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mechanics' 57 for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mechanics' 57 for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Sample 131\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Sample 132\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Samp

mercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Town-ship; 584 for Girard; 75 for Western; 734 for C.ty; for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central

National. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schaylkiii Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 31f for Lehigh Navigation; 65 for Moiris Canal preferred; and 12f for Sus

PRILADELPHIA STOOK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 is. Third street

FIRST 1	SOARD.
\$500 5-20s '64. cp	20 sh Steb & Ind. R.
\$16.0 Pa Cp &s Jao. 92%	01 t atk 5%
\$4700 City 65, New. 18 101	45 sh Leh V R 56
10000 do	9 do t6
\$ '000 do Old_ 9754	41 do b5wn 88
\$1000 Rend B.68 '70 17	100 sh N Central 48
\$510 N Pa 7s.acrip 81%	100 do b5_ 48?
\$62 0 do 81	100 ah N Y & M b60. 44
\$1000 Pa op.58 96	loo sh Futton Coal Fi
\$2500 Paus. 2 series. ls., 105%	100 an Bead,560, 473
200 sh Hestonville 12 4	100 do
240 sh Penna E 58	100 do #30, 47%
1:0 dod .slownaf 15 /8	
12 do 68/s	100 dob30 473 100 dob31, 473
co dola_ 68	100
100 sh Cata Pf	5 do 473
The state of the s	100 do 47%
-Narr & Launer, Sto	ock Exchange Brokers.

No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows: -10.00 A. M. 135 10.25 135 10·25 A. M. 1354 11·10 ... 1354 11 13 ... 1354 11 35 ... 1354 11 37 ... 1354 1354 1354

1354 1354 1354 135 12 00 M. 135 12 05 P. M. Messre, William Painter & Co., pankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 112 @1124; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 113 @113; do. 1864, 109 @110; do., 1865, 111 @1114; do. July, 1865, 108 @109 \( \); do. July, 1867, 109 @109 \( \); do. 1868, 109 \( \)@108 \( \); 5s, 10-40s, 108 \( \)@108 \( \); Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-28.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -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, 112: 2112; do. 1862, 113;2113; do. 1864, 109;2 110; do., 1865, 110; 2111; do. 1865, new, 108;2 109; do., 1867, new, 109 2109; do., 1868, 109; (2019); do., 5s, 10-40s, 108;2108; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101;2102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354; Silver, 1304@132.

1304@132.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1132@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1104; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 111@111; July, 1865, 109@1094; do., 1867, 1094@1094; do., 1868, 1094@1094; do., 1084@109. Union Pacide bonds, 1014@1014. Gold, 1354.

## the New York Money Market.

From the Tribune. "Money was easier at 7 per cent on call, with an abundant supply to brokers on miscellaneous securities at that 'ate: occur ional loans are made on Governments at 5 per cent, but 'be bulk of the business is done at legal rates. Commercial paper is in demand for first names at 7,20 per cent, set 'sterling Exchange was dull and weak, with but few purchases for shipmen'. The non-arrival of the Dale steamer will prevent the despatch of any mail to merrow, and has checked the demand. We quote.—London, 60 days, 1094/6010%; London, sight. 110/4010/4; Paris, loog. 5/15/605/15/2; Swiss. 5/17/605/16/4; Hawburg. 36/6038/4; Amsterdam, 416/41/4; Frankfort, 41/60/41/4; Bremen, 79/6/79/4; Burlin, 71/6/72."

From the Times.

From the Times.

"The rates for money to the brokers are 7@8 per cent, the lower figure being freely accepted on neavy balances left with the leading houses on good collateral, in addition to their own responsibility. Demand loans, on rallway collateral, to brokers indiscriminately, are 7 per cent. and on gold, from 5 to 6 per cent. The market had an easier appearance than yesterday, it is said that the gold brokers who are long of gold are lending it out on easier terms, ard it is also believed that some large negotiations were made yesterday to carry over certain of the railway stocks on foreign advances for a sime designated, perhaps 3@65 days. The domestic exchanges are now very decidedly in favor of New York at Chicago, and but a ratially against mat New Orleans, so that upon the whole the course of currency is at present in favor of this city.

"The public fonds advanced to 109½ per cent. for the new 5 20s of 1857, and to 113; for the old of 1852, and the other gold-bearing stocks were made firm in proportior, including the 5 per cents 10 40s at 108½ per cent. The market was active, and a feature or the demand was that registered 5-20s of 1857 and 1854. January and July inverest, were wanted for investment, at the same figures as the coupon bonds of the same description."

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Feb. 6 .- The Flour market is firm, but the volume of business continues light. About 700 barrels sold for home consump tion, in lots, at \$5@5 50 for superfine; \$6@6-25 for extras: \$7@7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$8.50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10 50@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of red at \$1:60a1 75, and white at \$2:10@2 29, Rye is steady at \$1:55 = bushel for Western. Corn is duil, and only 2000 bushels new yellow sold at \$5@85 cents. Oats are quiet. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72.675 cents.

Nothing doing in Bariey or Mait.

Nothing doing in Bariey or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. Sales of good and prime at \$9.25@759;

Timothy is worth \$3.75@4, the latter rate for prime Ohio; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers on arrival at \$2 6262 265.

Bark is in good demand, and with light receipts and stocks holders are firm in their views.

Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

Whisky is dull at \$70.0\$1 per gallon, tax

-Mrs. Mary P. Harris, of Manchester, N. H., has given \$1000 to found a scholarship in Dartmouth College, to be called the Harris Scholarship. She is the widow of a som of the

late Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dumbarton. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... PEBRUART 6.

TATE OF THE SMOMETER AT THE STANDARY OF THE ST

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 5-12 M. — The barque Eleanor, from Liverpool, and orig J. Baker. from Matenass, bave come in and proceeded up this forencen. An eyster schooner, name not yet ascertained, is sahors off this place, and measures are below adopted to proceed to her anistance.

Weather cloudy.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hance, at New York yesterday, Harque Jenny, Henrici, hence, at Bremerhayes with