BUCHU.

Exome Dispensatory of the United States.

(Dicema Crenata.)

BUCBU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogone to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with 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 Rheumatiem, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HRLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

he 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 Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chloresis or Retention, Irregufarity, Ulcerated or Schirzons 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 Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Bas cared 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 ef 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

Le Diuretie 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 EIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Featel & Co. GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 858.—Mr. H. T. Heimboid—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 the; best remedy extant for any and sti diseases of the extant for any and atl 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. FEARING 1

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See Journal of Pharmacy, Dispensatory United States, etc; Frof. Deweck' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the fate celebrated Dr. Physick, Palladeiphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and McMber of the Royal College of Burgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal: Medico-Chrurolcal Recomm. published Journal; Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Berjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Etandard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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 gennine unless done up in steelengraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Revolution Gaining Strength - Assassination of General Arango-Interesting News from Hayti.

Correspondence from Neuvitas, Cuba (Feb. 2),

In my last, of the 23d nit., I spoke of the efforts of the Peace Commissioners to arrive at a settlement. Things were progressing favorably; one of the insurgent generals, Augusto Arango, had several interviews with Mesers, Tamayo and Corea. On the 22d Arango came to this city and was closeted with the colonel commassing, the commander of the marines, and the Governor of the town. It was well known that Arango had great influence, and represented the flower of the insurgents of this dis frict, and he represented that he had great hones of succeding in his mission of peace. He after words went to the insurgent encampment, be tween Baga and San Miguel, and had interviews with various of the chiefs in councils and with a member of the Central Committee. He wrote on the 24th that the prospects were fair for such amicable arrangement as would be pleasing to the trierds of the country. He subsequently left for Principe with despatches for Governor Mena, including one from Dulce, urging any settlement that could be honorably made to all parties. Arrived at the outskirts of the city he presented his papers to the commander of the guard, and was taken into the city by an officer and an escort of six men. After entering the town his escort fell on him with their swords and brutally assassinated him. His body was thrown into a cart and carried through the town. The fact becoming known to the insurgents has terribly exasperated them. Those Cubane who were left in the cities and towns have gone to join their countrymen in the field, burning to avenge the death of Arango, This information reached here on the 28th, and immediately the Spaniards started the report that Arango had been killed by orders of Quesada and by his own countrymen.

This chief was looked upon as the bravest man in the country; noble and chivalrous, the best swordsman on the island, a splendid shot, and a man of great endurance. In 1851, when quite a lad, he was out with Joaquin Aguero, and in a skirmish he was severely wounded. The Spani h soldiers came across him on the field and supposed him to be dying. An efficer told one of the soldiers to finish him, and obeying orders, the man placed his musket near hi head and fired, leaving him for dead. The wound was terrible, but not tatal. during the night, crawled through the woods, bushes, and fields to a small farmhouse, the inmates of which took care of him. His brother, Dr. Augustin Arango, now practising in New York, performed the operation of tre-panning and saved his life, to be taken away in

the same cause seventeen years after.

The Spaniards, until recently, held San Miguel with some 150 men, but the insurgents, having twice captured the train, moving thither with provisions, the troops abandoned it at midnight of the 30th in a very hurried manner, leaving a large quantity of ammunition, over 25,000 Peabody custr.dges, and all their stores. The town was occupied next morning by the insurgents, and they now hold possession down to the vil

lage of Baja on the bay.
On the evening of the 31st arrived the Spanish man of war Francisco de Asis, bringing some forty sappers and miners, a few artillerymen, and two mounts a howetzers. By same steamer arrived Brigadier Lesca, appointed to relieve Mena at Puerto Principe-when he can get Her Britannic Majesty's ship Royalist there. arrived yesterday from Jamaica, to look after the interests or British subjects in this quarter. By parties c ming in through the lines of the insurgents i is reported that General Valmebad been taken prisoner between Bayamo and Manzanillo, with his escort and part of his staff. Matters are in no better condition here then they have been for the past two months Indeed, I think for the Government they are much worse every way, and that the insurrection in this quarter is daily gaining strength, and I sincerely believe that the troop here consider "discretion the better part of valor," and for that reason do not go out. Moreover, I am convinced that if this column of over 1500 men do go out they will be de stroved be ore they reach Principe. Some de sertions of Spanish soldiers have taken place.

TENNESSEE.

Alleged Robbery of School Moneys. Nashville, Feo. 6 .- The school fund pecula tion of Tennessee, managed through the National Bank of Memphis, has been the cause of some affliction during the past week. It is currently rumored here—whether with or without reason I cannot say—that Andrew Johnson has been instrumental in bringing about this investigation. If this be true, he has managed to make some friends recently among the radical members of the Legislature. And it he can move them to a vigorous prosecution of rascality, I suggest for his consideration a still deeper subject in connection with the school

About the 29th of May, 1865, Brevet Major-General Upton, of the United States Army, brought to Nashville, and delivered to W. G. Browniow, Governor, the arctives of the S are of Tennessee, captured at Augusta, Georgia, and an amount of com which was said by the Nash-ville pa; ers to be \$800,000. All parties agreed in stating the same amount. The Dispatch, an independent paper, published in this city at the time, was so precise as to give an account, with species details, of the manner in which the coin of the State Bank, which had a short time before its capture amounted to \$800,000, was whittled down to \$600,000. The editor of the Press and Times, who was completely in Brownlow's confidence, and was present when the treasure was delivered, gave the amount as \$600,000, and was so exact as to state the character of the packages in which it cams. There were fifty six boxes, two small cashs, and a bag. The bag was a small one, and contained just \$1700 in gold. I was myself in Nashville when this treasure arrived, and conversed freely with prominent men of Brownlow's party, who saw the coin and talked with the Governor about it. All stated the amount as \$600,000. It was not stated as an estimate, but a count.

And I should like to know who ever heard of coin being estimated? No one ever dreamed that less than the sum of \$800,000 in colu was received, till Brownlow's message of October. 1865, to the Legislature was published. message his Excellency coolly said that, after "a careful examination of the assets captured in Georgia, made by a committee of competent men," he found in coin only \$446,719.70. - Cor. Missouri Repub ican.

OBITUARY.

Major-General James R. Barnes.

A telegram from Springdeld, Mass., announces the death of Major-General James H. Barnes in that city, yesterday morning. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at West Point in 1829, and was one of the five starred names in a class of distinguished ability, incuding Generals Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, of the Renel army. General Barnes served in the army for several years, when he resigned and engaged in business as a civil engineer. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, by request of the Governor of Massachusetts, he accepted command of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with great distinction in the Army of the Potomac. After the 1st. To

ment of General Martindale, in 1862, he was placed in command of a brigade in the 5th Army Corps, and in 1863 the Schate confirmed his nomination as a brigadier-general, with commission to date from November 29, 1862. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded a division, and bore an important part in that memorable contest. Subsequently he was made brevet major general of volunteers. Throughout the war the deceased served with distinout the war the deceased served with distinguished valor and ability. After the Rebeilion had been suppressed he resigned his commission and retired to private life. He was recen'ly a special commissioner of the Union Pacide Ratiroad for the Government, and was at one time superintendent of the Western Massachusetts Railroad; The death of General Barnes will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, and particularly by the brave men who served under him during the Rebellion. He was a most estimable gentleman, a true patriet, and a high toned, amiable man.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. Man Attempts to Burn His Wife and Child-Excessively Brutal Conduct. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12 .- A most brutal tragedy has recently transpired in the town of Sut on. About two weeks are several persons whose homes are near the south village of Sut-ton were alarmed by loud suricks and cross for assistance, which emanated from the dwelling of a man named Melvin Mitchell. They at once proceeded to the place, where they found Mcs. Mitchell almost burned to death. The clothing she was wearing was almost consumed, and her lower limbs, one of her arms, and other portions of her body were shockingly eaten by the flames. A physician was immediately sent for and everything possible done for the sufferer by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who feared she could not survive until the next morning. She lingered, however, and was alive this morning, all hough her recovery is extremely doubt-Sutton people had their suspicions aroused as to the manner in which the accident occurred. Mrs. Mitchell said it was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. It was known at the same time that Mitchell was a hard character, and that he had often been very cruel to his family. The physician, Dr. James R. Smiley, entreated the sufferer to explain all the circumstances of the case. For a time all his efforts in that direction were unavailing. At last she said one day that she wanted to tell, but was afraid her hosband would kill her. Finally, when assured that she would be protected from her husband, she gave her testimony be fore a justice of the peace as fully as her teeble condition would permit. She said that on the evening of the accident she was sitting in our corner of the kitchen near an open fire, when sud enly her husband threw a bottle of kerosene oil into the flames. The bottle instantly broke, and its contents flew in all directions, considerable of it going upon Mrs. Mitcheli's clothing. At the same time it took are, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Unassisted by her ha-band, she endeavored to extinguish the fire, but without success. then ran into an adjoining room, her burning clothing dropping from her at every step. Her husband pretended to assist her, but while he d d, whether intentionally or not, only aggravated his wife's sufferings, for he opened a door and also took a stick and poked about her clothing. At last, when the flames reached the poor woman's face, and threatened to choke her, he displayed some feeling, and, getting some water, put out the fire, and then called the neighbors. Mrs. Mitchell also gave further particulars of her husband's cruelty to herself and children. One evening, about a week before the sad event above related occurred, Mitchell took his youngest child, a babe about three mouths old, and under the plea of endeavoring to stop it from crying, he held it between two rocks in the fireplace, used instead of audirous, and over the flames, until one side of its face was horribly burned from its chin to i's scalp. He afterwards struck the child a severe blow on was black and bine, and then gagged it with a handkerchief. All this was done in the presence of the mother, who dared not utter a word, lest he should kill both the child and herself, mediately after Mrs. Mitchell had made known the above, her brother, James Rowe of Wilmot, caused the arrest of Mitchell on a complaint charging him with attempting to take the life of his wife. All the justices of the peace in Sutton said they were so prejudiced against Micheli that they were disqualified for holding a court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken by deputy-sheriff John D Wadleigh to Bradford, and arraigned before N. C. Lear. Esq. Mirchell pleaded not guilty, but the testimony seainst him was so strong that he was over for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court. In default of bail he was yesterday morning

when committing the above diapolical deeds, SPAIN.

Assassination of the Governor of Burgos,

committed to jail in Concord. Before he left

Sutton the women there were so incensed

against him that they threatened to take his

case into their own hands. Mitchell is about thirty years of age, and has long sustained a bad reputation. He is sometimes intemperate

but there is no evidence that he was in liquor

Under the date of Jan. 27, the correspondent of the London Times writes from Madrid: -Ou the morning of Jan. 25, towards noon, the Civil Governor, accompanied by his highest subaltern functionary, the Secretario del Gobierno, or Provincial Secretary, and by one of the chief officers of the police, proceeded to the Cathedral. He found groups of people on the square before the Minster, called the Plaza del Arzobispo, but does not seem to have met with any hindrance or molestation. At the door the church he was received by three Canons and the Dean, who, upon hearing his errand, offered to show him the way to the Archive. As soon as the Governor had crossed the threshold of the church the doors were closed, and a picket of Civil Guards, gendarmes, stationed themselves before it. One of the officers of this force writes to his superior that the voice of the Archbishop was heard to cry for help, and that one of the bells from the steeple sounded the alarm ('acabo a grrebalo). The mob. apparently at that signal, went round the building, and forced a way both into the church and the cloister. The cries of the multiitude were "Muera el Gobernador! Unitad Catolica de Burgos!" As the Governor was issuing from the door of the church which led into the cloister, he asked what the people wanted; but these closed upon him, and on the very steps of the threshold pierced him with their daggers (le acribularon a punciazos). He fell, he was seen to rise, but was soon again overpowered and prostrated. The murderers then tore his cothes from him, straggled for the possession of those bloody tatters as trophies, and cut even the lumbs to pieces, "like famished wolves." They then threw a red scarf round the mangled body, dragged it down the steps, and through the cloister, to the square be ore the Cathedral, where they were failen upon by the public ferce which dispersed them. Tue letter public force which dispersed them. The letter from which I quote states "inst the whole population had a share in the crime." The town was immediately declared in a state of siege. Four of the Canons, the Dean, and other pricets, with between sixty and seventy of the pepulace, were arrested. The Archbishop, Don Anas asio Rodrigo Justo, was a property of the pepulace. bishop, Don Anas asio Rodrigo Justo, was submitted to an interrogatory. The Cathedral was closed, and will not be reopened for public worship till it be reconsecrated. I have bee told that the Provincial Secretary, who, as wrote yesterday, had "miraculously escaped," had been sayed by some of the Canons. I hear nothing further respecting the police inspector who was reported wounded.

—A South Carolina inventor has patented a cotton press, which is so arranged that the same power removes the packed bale from the press and prepares another bale for packing.

General Grant Receives Official Notification of His Election-His Longest Speech-He Pledges Retrenchment and Economy-Why He will not Announce His Cabinet.

Caleb Cushing's Mission to Central America-Its Success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. General Grant Officially Notified of His

The joint committee appointed to wait upon General Grant and notify him of his election as President of the United States, discharged the duty assigned to them this morning at 11 o'clock, at the army beadquarters.

Governor Morton's Address.

Governor Morton, Chairman of the Committee, addressed Grant, announcing that they had been appointed as a committee on the part of Congress to present him with his commission as President. He said the result of the election had been extremely gratifying, and the people firmly believed that he would bring to the dis charge of the duties of his high office the same energy, integrity, and patriotism that had characterized him in his former sphere of useful-

General Grant's Response.

General Grant, in reply, said:-In accepting the high office conferred upon him by his countrymen, he desired to assure them that he would call around him men who could carry out the principles which the country desired to be successful, which were economy, retrenchment, and the faithful collection of the revenue; and if those persons did not perform their duties, he would not hesitate to supply their places with those who would perform their duties successfully. He would remove his own appointees as soon as those of his predecessor. He had not announced his Cabinet up to the present time, but had intended to do so after his official notification; but after a careful consideration he had come to the conclusion not to make public the names of those he should invite, not even to the parties selected, until be should transmit their names to the Senate, bethere may not be a man in the country, if named for the position in the Cabinet but who would be assailed by a great pressure brought to bear by the triends of various parties. If not satisfied with his first appointment, he would not hesitate to make a second one.

Representative Prayn's Pledge. Mr. Pruyn said that, although differing trom General Grant and the party he represented, he would give his administration a cordial and hearty support.

FROM NEW YORK. Return of Caleb Cushing from Panama-His Mission a Success. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- Caleb Cushing arrived by the steamer Henry Chauncey from Panama to-day. His mission to Carthagens was not a failure. On the contrary, the Panama Chronicle says it is a complete success, and the great work will soon be commenced. A letter from Carthagens, dated February 1, te the Panama Star. says:-"Cushing carries back with him the treaty in reference to opening the Interoceanic Canal. All that is now needed to carry out the grand project is to obtain an appropriation from both houses of Congress."

The English and French have been endeavoring to secure the same treaty, and are now

headed off. A zoological garden has been organized by the Chilian government, with a capital stock

divided into three thousand shares. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Destruction by the Storm. San Francisco, Feb. 10 .- A heavy rain storm

for the last two days throughout the State causes ra lroad and telegraph communications in all directions to be interrupted.

Portions of the SaniJose Railroad were washed away, and the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad were covered with water from the Sacramento river, which overflowed its banks. The bridges on the California Southern Road were swept away by the floods.

There was also a severe snow storm in the mountains, and in some places the snow drifted from twelve to fifeen feet deep. Snow slides are reported along the Central Pacific Railroad near Emigrant Gap and Ce-eo, destroying a northon of the snow sheds. Thus far the trains have been detained only a few hours.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 13-A. M -Consols for money, 98; and for account, 93; United States 5 20; bave advanced to 78. American stocks steady. Eric Rullroad, 25; Ill nois Central, 94‡.
Frankporr, Feb. 13 - A. M. - United States bonds firmer and higner. The present quota-

Livenpoor, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull. Middling upirnde, 124@124d.: middling Orleans, 124@124d. The sales for to-day are estimated, at 8000 bales. Bread-tuffs quiet.

London, Ftb. 13-A. M.-Linseed cakes, £12

15s. Sp-sm oil, 97s. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 13-P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93; U. S. 520s, quiet and steady at 771. Railways steady; Eric, 25; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great West-PARIS. Feb. 15-A. M .- The Bourse is firm

PARIS, Feb. 15—A. M.—The Bourse is drm. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—P. M.—Cotton heavy. Uplands on the spot and affont, 12;@124d.: Orleans, 12;@124d. The sales to day have only been 7000 bales. Common Rosin, 6s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 114d.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afform.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Death of Miss Stinecke-Suspicion of Foul Play-An Untrue Report-Excifement Amoug Tobacconists,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 13 .- It is now ascertained hat Dr. Paul schoeppe, of Carlisle, Pa., who is suspected of foul play, in causing the death of Miss Stinecke, his patient, and who claims she willed him her entire estate, presented a check at the Bank of Carlisle for \$50, purporting to have been drawn by Miss Stinecke the day before her death, and got the money, and also presented another check of the same date, purporting to be drawn by the same person, for \$189 at the National Bank of Baltimore, which was refused on suspicion of forgery.

It is now alleged that both checks are forgerice, as also the name to the will making him the sole heir. It is likewise known that he is possessed of her gold watch and chain. The post moriem examination of the deceased by Professor Aiken is not wholly satisfactory, but the Professor says there are sufficient suspicions to warrant Schoeppe being taken into custody. He is still in Cartisle unarrested.

The reported loss of the schooner E. J. Palmer, from Baltimore for New York, with all on board, proves untrue.

Great excitement was caused amongst tobacco dealers here yesterday by a large seizure of contraband tobacco from North Carolina. All the large houses are being searched by Government

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SE SIONS-Allison, J. P. -A hearing upon habeas corpus was nad this morning in the case of Jacob Fogle, chargest with cruelty to a horse in cutting its tongue of; and after hearing the testimony of the wit-nesses his Honor remanded the relator for trial Desertion cases were heard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Judge Cad-weinder.-Hebry Gifford, of Paris, and William and John Sellers, of Philadelphia, vs. Samuel Rue et al. This was a bill in equity, setting forth that Gifford originally invented an improvement in a feed-water apparatus for s'oam boilers, and on the 24th of April, 1800, obtained a patent for the sale of it in the United States. On July 7, 1860, he sold the patent to the plain-On July 7, 1860, he sold the patent to the plaintiffs, Schiers, who thereupon had exclusive right to it; and they complain that the defendants have wrong uity obtained a patent for a similar lojector, which is simply an infringement upon their patent, and are manufacturing and selling the same; for which reason they prayed the Court to grant an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from proceeding in the manufacture and sale of the sold articles. The defendants answered and maintained that the patent under which they claimed was genuine, and the article they sold was an invention entirely distinct from that of the plaintiffs, Argued by George Harding, E-q., for plaintiffs, and Charles Bon-

Harding, E-q. for plaintiffs, and Charles Bon-sall, Esq. for defendants.

COUNT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.
—The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning, but nothing whatever of interest was before the Court.

PARAGUAY.

Details of the Recent Battles-Estimated Losses on Both Sides.

Buenos Ayres, South America, correspondence to the 18th of December last, gives us the following information:-The United States fleet has reached Villets, the only strongbold left by which Lopez commands the river Paraguar. The flagsaip Wasp left the other steamers below, and went up to General MacMahon

interview with Lopez, and it was granted, and our only information up to this hour is that the interview lasted a whole day, and no result was

made known. Lopez has been so busy with various pressing matters of a different kind that it is a wonder that he gives any time at all to diplomatic talk. No one doubts but that if those two young men are, still living, and it is believed that they are they will be given up promptly by Lopez. This, with the proper concession for having insulted the flag, is the occasion of the visit of the United States equadron to Paraguay at this

On December 5 there were about 8000 men passed over the river Paraguay above Villeta. They had some by land around the fort to be able to attack it on the flank and rear. On the pext may 5000 more passed across, and they pushed on at once towards the fort. They were met at a bridge where 4000 Paraguayans, with 4 fron guns, held them at bay for several hours. At length the Paraguayans retired to a road near by, where they had 18 guns concealed, and the Ailles, crossing treely the bridge, were a sailed by a most destructive fire. This was a vigorous ought battle, where most of the leading allied officers were killed or wounded. The day closed with no decided gain to either party. It was one of a series of encounters, and both sides prepared for further action.

The Ailies received more men, drew up their fleet, and proceeded. December 7, towards the fort again, and taking this eighteen-gun redoubt in the way, carried it heroically. Its defender, Gon-alex, died at his post,

On the 9th Marquis Caxias proceeded again, and put all the troops in motion for Villeta, At a pass called Paso Toro the Paraguayans again made a stand, and with six guns kept the whole army at bay. The Allies report a loss of 600 before they forced their passage at this point. This was another link in the chain.

Again, December 11, another move was made, and General Caballoro, with 4000 Paraguayans, held the pass for three hours, until the General himsel fell mortally wounded, 500 of his men were prisoners, and the rest were in retreat. This freed the way to Vilicta; and while this last action was in process, Locez was packing up, and left during the day, with all that was convenient to take, for Luque, where he makes another stand. At last accounts the Allies were preparing to attack Angostura, the only remaining fort on the river.

It is impossible to tell what these battles may have cost in human life, but correspondents rom the army put down the Allied losses at not less than 7000 men. They tell also of heavy Paraguayan losses, but the exact numbers cannot be told yet. Instances of the most heroic bravery, never excelled anywhere, have occurred on both sides.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } The Money Market continues quiet. Call oaus rule at 6@7 per cent., prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. New City 6s sold at 101,

Railroad shares were firmer. Reading sold at 471@471, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57 a 67f. an advance of f: Vall-y at 56, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1281@124, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 254, no change; 69 was bid for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 9 for Catawissa common; and 334 for Catawissa

preferred. In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bld for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 114 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held. 158 was bid for Philadelphia: 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 57 for Penn Townshio; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western, and 31 for Manufac-

Canal chares were duli. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30; a decline of 1. 9; was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19; for preferred do.; and 12; for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADRIPHIA STOCK HICHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 66 S. Third street



Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-10.12 A. M. 135# 11.32 A. M. 134 11.69 "

11-00 " 135 | 11-25 " 135 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 13

Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 130@1304; Silver, 130@1314.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 114@1114; U. S. 5-20, 1892, 1144@114; do., 1865, 1111@1111; do., 1965, 113@1131; do. July, 1865, 1091@1101; 5a, 16-40s, 1694@1691; Compound interest Notes, nast due, 119-25. U. S. Pacific Ra'lroad Currency Bonds, 1011@1014. Gold, '344@1344.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@1144; 5-20s of 1862, 1144@1144; 5-20s, 1864, 1114@1141; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1134@1101; do., 1867, 1101@1101; do., 1867, 1101@1101; do., 1865, 1104@1101; 10-40s, 1093@110. Union Pacific bonds, 1012@102. Gold, 195.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.-The Flour market is steady, and prices are well sustained, About 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5.25 for superfine; \$5 75@6 25 for extras: \$7@7 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8@10 for Pennsylvania and Obio do. do : and \$10.50@12.50 for fancy brands. according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$70 7.25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn

There is more firmness in the Wheat market. but not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1.70@1.90 for fair and choice; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at \$1 72. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at \$158. Corn is in good demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of new yellow at 88@90c. Oats are in good demand and firmer. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 75@76c. No change to notice in Review or Malt. Bark is firm at \$50 per ton for No. 1 Quer-

Seeds—Cloverseed is in active request, and 200 bushels sold at \$9.25@9 6234. Timothy ranges from \$3.75 to \$4. Fiaxseeu is taken by the crushers at \$2.62@2.65.
Whisky is quoted at \$7c.@\$1 per gallon, tex

paid. The market is flooded with the contra-band sriicle, which is offered at a less price than the Government tax.

Markets by Telegraph.

Rew York, Feb. 18—Stocks steady. (401d, 155%; Sterling Exchange, 109%; 5-20a 1862, 114%; do, 1864, 1 1.5; do, 1865, 1125; mew, 101%; 1867, 1103; 10-0a, 105%; Viginia 6a, 67%; Missouri 6a, 87%; Canton Co. 6 "Comberland preferred 38; New York Central, 1645; Raading 90%; Hudson River, 165%; Michigan Central, 199%; Michigan Southern, 5, 94; Hillinois Central, 140; Cheviand and Pittsburg, 91%; Cieveland and Toledo, 167; Chicago and Rock Island, 181; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117%;

Chicago and Rock Island, 181; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 117/3;

Baltimak, Feb. 18.—Cotton dull and nominal at 203/c. Floor more active and unchanged. Wheat firm: prime red at \$22 082 35; fair to good at \$17500 1 85; Penneyivania at \$1.85 Corn firm: prime white, 330 98; yellow, 52c. Oath firm at 70,075c, Rye firm at \$1.55. Pork quiet at \$93.50,034. Bacon and Lard archanged.

SAN FAANCISCO Feb. 11.—Flour dull at \$1756576. Wheat quiet, saies of good shipping at \$176. Legal-saiders, 74%.

-Of the twenty-three Governors of Maine since its separation from Massachusette in 1820, eleven are still living-Edward Kent, Hugh J. Anderson, William G. Crosby, Anson P. Morrill, Haunibal Hamlin, Joseph H. Williams, Lot M. Morrill, Israel Washburn, Abner Coburn, Samuel Cony, and Joshus L. Chamberlain, the present incumbent.

-Intemperance is the great national vice of Sweden. It has become so alarming that the Legislature is called upon to interfere. Even the victims, it is said, join in theory. The King of tweden sympathizes with the temperance men, but hesitates to act. The agitators call for a statute rigidly prohibiting the manufacture of liquor.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SAN PRANCISCO. Feb 11—Arrived, ship Commodere, from New Castle. Cleared ship White Star, for Liverpool, with 48,000 sacks of wheat; ship Colestia, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat, balled, solp Duke of Edmourgh, for Cork; ship Derby, for Mazatian; and ship Caboo Colima, for Rio Janeiro,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 13. TAME OF THE HOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-TAME OF THE BURNING TELE-TAM

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanta, Freeman, New York, John P. Obl.
Barque coatene. Bjoaness, Eistuore for orders, L.
Westergaard & Co.
Barque E. A. Cochran, Swazey, Cardenas, E. A. Smoter & Co. oer & Co
Brig Alice Lee, Foster, Barbados, Workman & Go.
Schr Ocean Waye, Walter, Washington, Wasnemacher & Co.
Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, Washington, do.
Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, Washington, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwaros, Treiand, Sagua is Grande,
Madelra & Cabsda.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catoavine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with chica have stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Capes, saw two nerm, brigs and five loaded schooners (three or them 3-masted) beind in.

Sour Claro, Gobegan, 10 says from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Steamer Henry L. vaw. Her. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange,
LEWES, Del., Feb 11-6 F M. -Barques Meridian.
LEWES, Del., Feb 11-6 F M. -Barques Meridian.
for Bermen: Foresinger, for Lendon; brig S. F.
Smith, for Matanasa: sobre J. M. Fianasas, for Go.;
and C. W. May, for Havena all from Fhiladelphia,
went to sea to day. Wind west

IOSEPH LAPETRA.

Barque Margaretha, Wittenberg, bence, at Con-Barque Margaretta,
haven 19th Dit.
Brig Herman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzan sth inst.
Brig Lenn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cientuegon
zoth ulf.
Schr Wave Greet, Davie, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Havanz 6th inst.