## MINDS AND OF THE PARTY. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

висни.

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 BUCHU

a used by persons from the ages of 15 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, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

### EKLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Eas 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, 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 RIDNEYS AND

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—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 procurred 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 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, 3 From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

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; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDoweil, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Burgeons, 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, PHILADELPHIA,

And byDruggists everywhere.

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

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

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

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Prospects of George H. Stuart - Grant Incorrectly Reported.

The New York Times this morning prints the following from Washington:

Your correspondent has General Grant's authority for stating that the words put into his mouth by the relator of the McClure conversation yesterday are not correct in one or two material respects. He is not correctly reported when he is made to say "I am not the representative of a political party, though a party voted for me." General Grant's questioner was trying to convince him that because such a man as George H. Stuart had not been prominently identified with the political machinery of the Republican party, he was therefore not a proper person for a Cabinet appointment. To this General Grant replied:

The same objection applies to me. I have never been active in politics, but a party voted for me, and I do not see why the party should not sustain so loyal and patriolic a man as Mr. Stuart." It is proper to add that the assumption that Mr. Stuart is General Grant's selection from Pennsylvania, is the assumption of those who cross question him, and is not based upon anything General Grant has said. I learn on the authority of a gentleman who was present when this conversation occurred that, referring in conclusion to Mr. Stuart, McClure said:—"Well, General, I don't know Mr. Stuari; you'll have to introduce me to him." To which Grant replied, "Well, sir, you didn't know me three years ago."

These reports of conversations are becoming a nuisance. Nearly every person who is vain enough to relate one, does it for the purpose of achieving notoriety. Such people promptly put themselves in connection with representatives by making themselves the central figure of the scene, and looking at General Grant made this sensible and terse reply to a correspondent who asked him what happened at the interview:—"Nothing of importance to make public, and if it was important it ought not to be made public."

The N. Y. Tribune has a correspondent in our city, who speaks as follows of the Phitadelphians who may be tendered a Cabinet position:—

phians who may be tendered a Cabinet position:

Nor is Mr. Adolph Borie unwelcome to our good Republicans. I believe he has never had an office, but that is no reason why he should not. Your humble correspondent has never been in the Cabinet; but suppose (for the sake of an illustration) that Grant should give him a department, would his bitterest foe say that his previous modesty should be used to the detriment of the public service? Mr. Adolph E. Borie is a retired member of a celebrated Philadelphia firm. He amassed his fortune in the East India trade, and is now in the riper years of his life. I do not think he took much interest in politics before the war, but quietly voted the old Whig ticket, and occasionally attended a Whig meeting, and put his money down liberally for Henry Clay and protection to labor. When the war came he gave the cause of the Union conspicuous aid. He gave his money with unostentatious profusion. He was among the founders of the Union League, and, I think, a Vice President. In season and out of season, in dark days and bright days, Mr. Borie has been a zealous friend of the Union and of the Republican party. Of course he is a gentleman—but why should that be a debarring qualification?

There is still another gentleman whose name

man—but why should that be a debarring qualification?

There is still another gentleman whose name C. lonel McClure did not mention, but to whom General Grant is thought to have referred. That is Benjamin Harris Brewster. There is only one position in t. Cabinet that Mr. Brewster would probably be offered, or would accept, and that is the Attorney-Generalship. Unquestionably, no abler lawyer could be selected, and no Republican more sincere. Mr. Brewster is a man of singular ability. He has very little idea of politics, as politics are nowadays, and could push a who e regiment of men into office much easier than he could himself. His intellect is imaginative, brilliant, excursive; yet, with all his brilliancy as an orator, he is in the law as cold as Alaska and as exact as mathematics. His opinions, as a lawyer, are never affected by his feelings, and he has that rarest of gifts—an absolutely impartial intellect. He is one of those men who would pardon their innocent, enemies and partial intellect. He is one of those men who would pardon their funocent enemies and hang their guilty friends. It is thought that Mr. Brewster may be Mr. Evarts' successor as the representative of Pennsylvania. I do not think so, though assuredly the Republican party would be thoroughly pleased with his appointment. appointment,

party would be includedly pleased with his appointment.

Congressman O'Neill yesterday conversed with the President elect. The New York Tribume's correspondent says of the former.—

He went to correct the impression which Colonel McClure tried to create yesterday, that George H. Stuart was unknown to the people of Pennsylvania. O'Neill intimated to the General that for McClure to say so was arguing himself unknown. Mr. O'Neill spoke very highly of Mr. Stuart to General Grant, and said that no appointment could be made that would give more general satisfaction to the Republican party of his State. General Grant listened can party of his State. General Grant listened attentively, and expressed his approval of all Mr. O'Neill said, without committing himself, however, that Mr. Stuart was the coming man

from the Keystone State.

The New York World has the following:—
Mr. Frank Moore, of New York, had an interview with General Grant to-day, and al luded to the multiform rumors and positive belief of Pennsylvanians that George H. belief of Pennsylvanians that George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, had been selected. The President-elect said:—"Mr. Stuart is not the man. I have not made any offer of such position to him, nor have I thought of him in any such connection. Besides, if I had, it it is well known that Mr. Stuart's health is such that he cannot even attend to his own business, and could not, therefore, accept a Cabinet appointment." General Grant followed up this declaration with an eulogy as to Mr. Stuart's abilities and his services during the war. The Pennsylvanians are quite at a the war. The Pennsylvanians are quite at a loss over this new and Important piece of in-

# OBITUARY.

David T. Valentine.

The New York Tribune says:—
"Mr. David T. Valentine, of this city, died on
Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, after au
iliness of four weeks' duration. He had been suffering from nervous debility, and though it was not expected that he would ever recover, yet his death occurred sooner than was anticipated. He left a wife and five children to mourn his loss. At the time of his decrase he was in his sixty eighth year. Born in Westchester county, in the year 1801, he removed to New York when only sixteen years of age, and took a position as cierk in the grocery business. Remaining in this place for six years, he was then appointed to the Marine Court. Soon after this he acted as deputy to Geogral Morton, who was then Clerk of the Common Council. At the expiration of six years he superseded General Morton, and for 36 years filled that important

position.

About a year ago be was supplanted in the office he had so honorably heid. In the discussive of his duties, Mr. Valentine was urbane and courteous to all who approached him. That he should have remained so long as Clerk of the Common Council was the best proof of his popularity. No one ever said an ill word of him and he had s host of earnest friends He was a devoted Curisti n, having joined the Mulberry Street Baptist Church at the age of 16, and afterwards connecting himself with what is now Dr. Kendrick's church, on the corner of Second avenue and Tenth street, where he now Dr. Kendrick's church, on the corner of Second avenue and Tenth street, where he officiated as Deacon for many years. As an author, or rather historian, Mr. Valentine was best known to the public. In the year 1840, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate and a semily, he commenced the annual publication of a Manual of the Corporation of New York. These Manuals, twenty-five in number, as containing many of the antiquities of this city, are highly valuable and interesting. In 1858 he published a work,

FIRST EDITION

styled the 'History of New York,' which traced the progress of the metropolis from its carriest development, through the various stages of hamlet, village, and city. This book can among important blographical and statistical facts, commending itself to the notice of the student. Mr. Valentine had been married twice, his first wife being a Miss Carnes from New Jersey, and his second the daughter of the late Francis Spicer, of this city. He will be buried on Sanday next, the services taking place at Dr. Kendrick's church."

Regers' Colossal Statue to Lincoln.

Dr. Helland writes as follows in a private leits ffrom Rome:

What do you suppose I went first to see in Romer Not St. Peter's, nor the Coliseum, but Randolph Rogers' colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was unveiled to the public the morning after my arrival, and I was among the first to pay it attention and homage. It is, without any qualification, a grand success, and the city of Philadelphia, for which it has been modelled, will, after the Munich founders have translated it into bronze, possess in it the finest representation extant of the honored and lamented subject. The figure of Mr. Lincoln was not an elegant one, and the marvel of the statue is that, without the addition of a single fictitious grace, it presents Mr. Lincoln to the eye as a grang man. To efigure is seated in a chair, over which is thrown a cloak, and this cloan is the only "accessory." In one nand it holds an onen scroil, representing the emancipation proclamation, and in the other a pen. There is anothing else but plain Abraham Lincoln in his frock-coal and troneers. The face, deeply lined, earnest, solemn, sad, tells its own story of the struggle through which he had been brought to the crowning act of his life, and his sense of the importance of the act liself. Such was the effect of the statue upon one lady whom I noticed in the little gathering of Americans present, that she wept during all the time that she remained in the apariment, yet I was assured that she had never seen Mr. Lincoln in her life, and of course was touched by no personal associations. There is but one voice among all the Americans here in regard to this statue, and that is, that it fills their noblest ideal of the man it represents, and does the highest honor to the cunning hand and true genius that fash-loned it. Rogers' Colossal Statue to Lincoln.

## Assassination by Air-Guns.

From the Chicago Republican. The numerous instances of fluding men prone upon the most public streets of the Eastern cities, injured as by a bullet, although neither the victim nor any other person had heard the discharge of any firearm, so far as could be ascertained, has caused the suggestion to be made that airguns have been brought into venighting. According to the authorities. could be ascertained, has caused the suggestion to be made that air-guns have been brought into requisition. According to the authorities, this is a weapon "resembling a musket, for the purpose of discharging missiles by means of compressed air. It consists of lock, stock, barrel, and ramrod. The stock is made hollow, and provided with proper cocks for filling it with compressed air by means of a force pump. Each lock is nothing but a valve which lets into the barrel a portion of the air compressed in the stock, when the trigger is pulled. The gun is loaded with wadding and ball in the ordinary way, and the air suddenly introduced from the stock propels it with a velocity proportional to the square root of the degree of the compression of the air." By this weapon a person may be killed at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. Later improvements give it a propelling force simost equal to the old-fashioned musket. Its chief advantage to criminals is its noiseless discharge. The victim may be singled out in a crowd by a person standing concealed at an upper window, and, if the sim is accurate, perforated by a bullet, without any chances of detection, excepting those indicated by angles and diection. Tadeed, the body might fall in such a manner as to indicate conditions entirely different from those which are real. Whether or not this theory is correct it ditions entirely different from those which are real. Whether or not this theory is correct it is evident that the ingenuity of crime keeps pace with the ingenuity of the most approved detective methods.

A Sensation Spoiled.

The New York Times says:—We found some time ago, in the New Orleans Times, an heroic, pathetic, and tragic tale of a young, beautiful, and wealthy Cuoan damsel (Senorita Aldama), who, while waving the American flag from her father's bex in a Havana theatre, was shot dead by a bloodthirsty Spaniard, who in turn had his head instantly shot off by a brave American who happened to be standing near the senorita when the Spanish builtet pierced her Menorita when the Spanish bullet pierced her heart. It was one of the finest and most dramatic stories we have read for a long time; and as the name of the proud and patriotic Havana family to which the young lady belonged is known to great numbers of Americans, the publication of the case caused considerable feeling in this country. Our Havana correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to write us a note on the subject, and in behalf of the "truth of histery." where the Senorita will doubtless figure, we feel compelled to take her down from the heroic elevation. "Quasimodo" says that, on the night of the Havana riot, when the affair was alleged to have taken place, the says that, on the night of the Havaba riot, when the affair was alleged to have taken place, the Senorita was not in her father's box at the theare; that her father has no box at the theatre; that there are no boxes in the theatre where the riot occurred; that the Senorita was not in Havana the night of the riot; that no woman was shot at the aforesaid theatre, nor was any Spaniard shot by any American for shooting any woman. "Quasimodo" adds some other personal details which are not necessary to the apsetting of the romance over which we wept ew days ago.

# Americans in Paris.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Mesers James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia, for the week ending February 11, 1869:

H. H. Moore, San Francisco; Russell Forsyth, New York; Matt. Ellis, New York; Drake Whitney, Nisgara Falls; E. Bement. Staten Island; L. W. Carryl, New York; E. Ktemerschneider, Onio; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitcheil, Milwaukee, Wis; Rev. W. Chsuncey Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Knowiton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gilbert, Miss Addie Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New York; D. B. Strong, Penna; Mrs. G. J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, New York; G. Rossignoli, New York; E. M. Ferguson, Phitsburg; Geo. H. Howard and family, San Francisco; Frank H. Smith, Boston; Rinaldo M. Waters, New York; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. L. Moore, San Francisco; Cyrus W. Fleid, New York; R. S. Howland, New Bedford; Charles H. Bowker, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wnite, New York; R. J. Stearns, Chicaso; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, Wm. K. Wilson, Brooklyn; A. M. Balley, New York; R. J. Stearns, Chicaso; Mr. and Mrs. Baltimore; Mrs. Schliecker, Wasnington; Geo. C. Taylor, New York; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; Parke Godwin and family, William Porter, U. S. Consul, Tripoli; I. I. Town, Erre, Pa; and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco.

Captain R. B. Henderson, of the 46th Middlesex Rifie Volunteers in England, writes to the
London Telegraph that the builet which killed
Lord Nelson at Trafalgar "exists as an honored
treasure in the possession of her Majesty
Queen Victoria," to whom it was presented by
Captain Henderson's mother many years ago.
The captain adds:—"After tord Nelson had
died in the arms of Captain Hardy and Dr.
Beatty (afterwards Sir William Beatty), the
latter extracted the fatal bullet and gave it to
Captain Hardy, who had it set in precious
stones, and enclosed in a crystal case and an
outer shell of gold in the shape of a walnut.
Hardy, at his death, gave it back to my grandnucle, Sir William Beatty; and several years
sgo, when its existence became known, the
British Museum were anxious to purchase it,
but her Mejesty having expressed a desire to
have it, the relic was sent to her."

# Heavy Damages.

Heavy Damages.

A few days ago it was announced that a passenger who was injured at the Carr's Rock disaster on the Eric Railway nearly a year ago had reen awarded a verdict of \$35,000 damages a gainst the company in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn. This was regarded as an initial sait to be followed by others brought by the numerous sufferers on the occasion referred to. The second suit, that of Jacob B. Flayd vs. The Eric Railroad Company, has just been concluded at the Tioga Circuit, Justice John M. Parker presiding and the verdict is \$15,000 for plaintiff. The Edmira Gazette states that upon retiring four of the jary were in favor of giving \$20,000 damages, four \$15,000, three \$10,600, and the remaining one \$9500.—Rochester Union, Feb. 23,

## Affairs in Cuba.

A letter from Trinidad of the 12th states that the rebels near Camigavagua have good horsest and that the sugar mills of the former neighborhood continue in operation.

The Vos de Cuba names six ships which were principle reinforcements to Cuba to the extent of 6000 men. Some have already arrived.

More than 3000 Spaniards are reported to have attended a meeting in Matanzas in favor of the Government.

have stended a meeting in Matanzas in favor of the Government.

The leader of the Jaguey rebels is said to be a Mexican Colonel, alored by the master of a neighboring plantation.

The Government claims to have dispersed the rebels at Manicaragna, killing thirty. No prisoners are yet reported.

Embil, Mendive, Bollo, and some other well-known men of Havana remain in prison. Ponce de Leon, Jose Armas y Cespedes, Juan Clemente Zehea, are among the most distinguished of the extless. Miguel Aldowa is still at his plantation, and, it has been said, intends to sne the Government for damages done to his house during the late massacres.

The directors of the Soanish Bank of Havana have offered the Government \$15,000 to sustain a force of 500 volunteers for three months. Sixty-five tobacco merchants have off-red \$18,500 for the same term. Other Spaniards doing business in the city have given arms to the authorities.

the authorities.
The Ves de Cuba, a Spanish paper noted for its

The Ves de Cuba, a Spanish paper noted for its savage bostilly to the cause of the Cubaus, complains that the Government censor has been marking its spicles with the red pencil. Never, it says, were the rules governing the press more severe.

A latter from Cardenas says:—"Many families have gone to the country. The casino is infirm; the ly ceum cadaverous, the cafes solltary, the theatre abandoned, the streets deserted."

Will of the Late James T. Brady.

In the Surrogate's Court yesternay, before the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, the will of the late James T. Brady was proved. By the provisions of the will his sister Annie receives \$5000; his brother John receives a portrait of Washington, by Peale; to John'schild his blue-enameled diamond ring; to Eliza F. Jarvis, "my dear little Toot," the Isrge diamond stud; to Maria Louisa Jarvis, his sister, his black-enameled diamond ring, "which I now wear;" to his sister Susanna, one set of sleeve bottons; to his brother-in-law, Thaddeus H. Lane, a picture of fish, which ban is in the parlor; to William H. Ryan, a set of shirt studs and \$100. All other articles of jeweiry, pictures, books, and conservatory, are togo to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., whom he names as his executor. The rest of his property he leaves to his sisters Susannah, Delia, and Maria. Mr. Brady was a generons liver, and atthough in the enjoyment of a magnificent income, he succeeded in living up to it; consequently his estate is much less than was anticipated by his friends. The will was dated on the 26th day of July, 1861, and is attested by William H. Ryan and W. C. Traphegan, of Jersey City. It is drawn on an ordinary sheet of note paper, and is remarkable only for its brevity.

An Unexpected Deluge. Will of the Late James T. Brady.

An Unexpected Deluge.

An Unexpected Deluge.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says the people of Fort Gibson, not liking the canal reservoir which covered several hundred acres, cut the bank and let out the water. The stream was small and harmless at first; but as the opening widened, an angry flood be gan to pour through like a mighty crevasse, and fences, loridges, and stock were carried away be ore the wild rush of waters. One bridge, litifect long, was swept away, besides other smaller ones. Hundreds of rails were borne down upon the resistless current, and one German lost fifty head of sheep. The people were filled with consternation, and would gledly bave closed the brough many dammed the wild, research, for a moment, check its impetuosity. The damage is incalculable; and farms that were once fertile and prolific are now a swamp, and the miasma arising from the ground so long submerged is likely to produce tenfold more sickness than the reservoir ever did.

# McCLURE & CO.

A Card from the Senior Member of the To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

Quite an undue importance has been given to a very brief and entirely cordial interview I had with General Grant recently, and it has been exaggerated to do great injustice to all Some persons herald it as the beginning of a

rupture between General Grant and the party. Not a word was uttered by either of us in any other than the kindest manner, and there was not the remotest intimation of his possible allenation from the Repnolican party.
Other journals have censured me for obtrud-ing myself upon General Grant, and attempting a factious dictation as to his appointments. Such reflections are wholly unjust. I called upon him to present a letter from Hon. John M. Read, with which General Grant was evidently impressed, and it led to a brief conversation on the Cabinet. It was perfectly frank on both sides, and free from the studow of offense. Respectful suggestions were made, and as respectfully heard and considered, as to the political policy of the new administration, and the question of faction, either in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, was not

any particular man as one of the confidential advisors of the President. I was informed that Governor Geary had

written, or would write, a letter to General Grant on the subject of his Cabinet. I stated that fact to General Grant, to which he replied that he had not heard from Governor Geary. I did not feel at liberty to assure General Grant that such a letter would be received, as there was nothing but Governor Geary's promise to warrant the belief that he would recommend a particular gentleman for a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania.

A. K. McClure.
Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1869.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dempsey Homicide.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges
Ltdlow and Brewater.—This morning Joseph M.
Donabue, who was convicted of manalaughter in
taking the lite of James Dempsey, was brought up to
receive sentence. His coursel, Mesars. Gross, Page,
and Hirst, were present, and made a strong appeal to
the clemency of the Court. Judge Ludiow, in proneuteing judgment said that one aspect of the
case, unaccompanied by other circumstances
that tended to mitigate its gravity, preseried a most serious offense, but that the
abuse and calumny that the deceased neaped upon
the prisoner, were calculated to raise the fire of his
passions and deprive him of the power to calculate
offolly and weigh the propriety and consequences of
his act; and while the Court could not recognize
mere words as sufficient excure for taking life, yet
they would go no isriber in imposing punishment
than the law absolutely required. The sentence was
an imprisonment in the Rastern Peniteatlary for the
period of two years.

The McKieve Homicide.

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The McKieve Homicide.

The boy Joseph Hart, who was convicted of mensurable in taking the life of William McKeive, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday. November lish last, was in Court for sentence. His counsel, Myers, Whitesides, and Kheass, plead for meroy, mentioning the youthuriness of the prisoner and his good character.

Judge Brewster, lo passing santence, observed that upon the sutlect of homicide the philasthropists of the present day seemed to divide the perpetrators of it into two classes one consisting of three wan flee the jurisdiction, escape through want of witnesses, through the remissiones of the public sotherines at merimes, or through the ability and elequence of their learned counsel, and who are called heroes; and the other, made up of these who co not escape, but are executed, and who are styled martyre; and to a great measure, this very case was the result of that view. On the holy Sabbath, in the light of day and before the face of the law, three drunken boys attack and kill a respected citizen querily and hone try in pursuit of his own pleasure. The jury had compled with this verdict a recommendation to mercy, and though the sentence would not be severelyest it should not appear as a license for the commission of sanc deeds.

The prisoner was sentenced to the County Prison for two years and four months.

This concluded the business of the term.

COMA ON PLEAS — Judge Pierce — In the matter of exceptions to the report of the Park Commissioners, in regard to the damages allowed for the appropriation of the lee howe property on the least side of the Schuylkill before reported, the Court this morning daminated the exceptions, contrast the court has morning daminated the exceptions, contrast he court has morning daminated the exceptions, contrast he court has morning the second of the least side of the Schuylkill before reported.

# SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard-Report of the Committee on Frauds-Shocking Aceident Near Pittsburg -Five Persons Drowned.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Frauds in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- In the majority report of the committee investigating these alleged

tranes, the following conclusion is reached:-"After the most critical examination of the estimony the committee have been able to bake, they and no evidence whatever to sustain ue charge of fraud or collasion in either of the purchases at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. toght that has appeared in the course of this investigation, the purchases were fairly and honestly made, but not with that accurate care which should be used by Government officers; and, although the committee do not hesita e to say that no such large expenditure should be made upon the judgment of any bureau officer, yet that was a matter for which neither Zeller nor the parties of whom he purchased should be held accountable."

The minority report, signed by Mossrs, Kelley, Stevens and Ferry, presented with the

majority report last evening, ends as follows:-"The undersigned, believing that the future welfare of the service requires that official condemnation shall follow reckless disregard aliks of the proprieties of business and a proper construction of the regulations of the Navy Department, recommend that measures be taken to cause Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Zeller, together with George R. Johnson, the inspecting engineer, and John Roop, assistant engineer, to answer before a competent court which shall be authorized to inquire into the purchase of tools for not only the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but for the six other yards."

# IMPORTANT!

Another Nail in Curtin's Con-

Denials by Judges Williams and Agnew.

Following close upon the despatch from Governor Geary denying that he has written any letter to influence General Grant in the selection of his Cabinet, as alleged by Colonel McClure, we are authorized to state that neither Judge Williams nor Judge Agnew has written the letters fastened upon them by the same authority.

Both of them, and Judge Read as well, were applied to several days ago by influential friends of Governor Curtin to commit themselves in this manner to his support. At repeated interviews they were urged to take this action. Judge Read yielded to the pressure, and wrote a letter urging upon General Grant the appointment of Curtin to a Cabinet position.

But both the other judges declined to accede to the request from first to last, not deeming it consistent with their positions on the bench. In conversation Judge Williams said emphatically:-

"Such a thing as doing this never entered into my thoughts."

# FROM PITTSBURG.

Drowning of Five Persons in the River. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PITTSBURG, Feo. 27.

The skiff in which the five persons left Morgantown for Generava on Friday night, for the purpose of meeting the boat at that point, has been found floating in the river, bottom upwards. There are all sorts of rumors aflow. Foul play is suspected by many, but the most probable solution of the sad affair is that some accident was met with, which caused the upsetting of the skiff, the swift current and dangerous nature of the river between these two points making the escape of any of the party highly difficult. There is no doubt but all were drowned, as more than sufficient time has elapsed for the discovery of the parties, if any were saved.

Two of the unfortunates were named Harvey and Tower.

### A Child Burned to Death. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Feb. 27 .- YesterJay morning Mrs. Hart, residing in Tremont street, went out to do shopping, leaving her four little children, the oldest being a girl five years of age, in charge of the bouse. She was gone two hours, returning about 10 o'clock, andwhen she entered the kitchen it was only to find the oldest daughter, Susle, enveloped in a sheet of flame. Medical ald was summoned, but proved unavailing, as the little sufferer died in two hours.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 27-A. M -Consols 934 for both money and account. United States 5-20s firm at -824. American stocks firm. Eric Railroad, 244; Ill nois Central, 934; Great Western, 314.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27-A. M .- Cotton firmer, but not higher; midding uplands, 11/d.; midding Orleans, 12/d. The sales to day are estimated at 10.000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 27—A. M.—Refined Petrolegm,

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saterday, Feb. 27, 1869,

There was very little disposition to operate There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were sleady. Government securities were in fair demand at a further advance; 110½ was old for 10 40: 116 for 6s of 1881; 118½ for '62 5-20s; 114½ for '64 5-20s; 115½ for '65 5-20s; 112½ for July, '65, 5 20s; and 113½ for '67 5-20s. City ioans were unchanged; the new issue sola at 101; and old do. at 972.

at 97½.

haifroad shares were inactive. Lehigh Valley sold at 55½, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amooy; 43 for Little Schnylkill; 46½ for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; and

33½ for Catawissa preferred.

¡City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 42 was bid for Second and Third, 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Teuth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 38 for Green and Course.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 1593 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mecha-nics'; 57 for Penn Townshio; 58 for Glrard; 77 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 74 for City. in Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation pre'erred sold at 19, no change; 29 was bid for Benigh Navigation; 264 for Morris Canal; 602 for Morris Canal preferred.

and 124 for Susquhauna Canat. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

\$\\ \frac{1000}{4} \frac{100}{2} \cdots \cdo

126@1263.

—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, 1151@1164; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1184@1184\*; do., 1864, 115@1154; do., 1865, 116 @1164; do., July, 1865, 1124@1134; do., 1865, 116 @1164; do., July, 1865, 1124@1134; do., July, 1867, 113 @1134; do., 1868, 113@1134; 5s, 16-40s, 1104@1104. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1304@131.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@1164; 5-20s of 1862, 1184@1184; 5-20s, 1864, 1142@1144; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1153@1164; July, 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1867, 1134@1184; Gold, 1314. Union Pacific bonds, 1014@102.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always, the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central. are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile figure at \$46,997, the New York and Erie at \$31 251, and the Pennsylvania road at \$48,545.

THE UNION PACIFIC is a much lenger Rallroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average of these roads-say \$12,285-and the result on eleven hundred miles of road \$46,491,500 in the year.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb 27 .- The Flour market continnes dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5 @5:25 for superfine; \$5.75@6:25 for extras; \$7@ 7 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8@975 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality; 2010 barrels Minnesots sold, to go out of the market, on private terms. Rye Figur sells at \$7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in

The Wheat market is firm, and for prime lots there is a good inquiry, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Eales of 1000 bushels red at \$1 90; 500 bushels amber at \$1 95; 500 bushels white at \$2 10; and 6000 bushels tailforbushels white at \$2 10; and 6000 bushels california on private terms. Rye is steady at \$1.5520 1.58 per bushel for Westers. Corn is in fair request at full prices. Sales of 7000 bushels yelow at 90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 740.75c; and Pennsylvania at 600, 70c. Nothing doing in Barley; 1500 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$2 15.02 20.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request and 50 bushels sold at \$9.25. and 50 bushels choice at \$9.75. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65.

Bark is firm at \$60 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97 @ 98c. per gallon, tax paid.

@ 98c. per gallon, tax paid.

—It is said that one of the principal causes of the depopulation of the oyster banks on the coasts of Europe and America is to be found in the increasing abundance of a bivalve shell-fish, the anomia. These cover the oyster banks in a continuous about in a continuous sheet, one overlapping the other, so as to deprive the oysters of the means of obtaining any nutriment from the water, and ultimately killing them. Some of these layers of anomias on certain cyster banks have attained a thickness of three or four inches.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ....... FEBRUARY 25. 

Bleamship Fanita, Proeman, New York, John P. Oht.
Brig Harry Stuart, Weeks, Matausas, J. E. Barley &
Co.
Br. brig Mary Grace, Morrison, St. John, P. R. C. C.
Van Horn.

Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Barque Abbie N. Frankin. Hobrook, 70 days from
Messina, who fruit, etc. to lasse leades & Co.
Norw. barque Vessa, Koloerup, 78 days from Liverpool, with moise, to John R. Penross.
Brig Lavoline E. Kelley, Mesde, il days from Elverpool, with moise, to John R. Penross.
Brig Arievels. Thompson. It days from St.
John, P. R., in baltast to D. S steison & Co.
Brig Altevels. Thompson. It days from Maianuss,
with moissons to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Cooper. Calibway, 4 days from Nanticoke
river. with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Four M. & E. Henderson, Prices 8 days from Sagua,
with sugar and moissess to S. & W. Weish.
Schr frwin, Digulos, 8 days from Boston, with mode.
to E. A. Sonder & Co.
Steamer J. S. Sariver, Riggans. 13 hours from Baltimore, with moise, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eschange.

Liewes, Del., Feb 25-5 P. M. Brig O. M. Tomkins, from — for Philadelphia, passed in today.

Sobra Cornelius, from New York for Virginia, and samuel Fish. from Rockport for Richmond, are deliained at the Breakwater by had winds.

Wind SE.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schrz Carrie Douglass, Balley; Yonug Teaser, Bowman; and West Dennis, Crowell, at Mayana 18t 1 Inst. 10r a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Careline Hall. Vickers, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 25th Inst.
Schr Ralph Scuder, Crosby, at Havana 26th Inst., for New York.
Schr Janes A. Parsons, Parsons, at Havana 18th Inst., from Philadelphia, Schrs J. H. French, Burge s. and E. Steilman, Adams, for Philadelphia, as M. Isansa 18th Inst.