HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

'(Diosma Crenata.)

BOCBU LBAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogens 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

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 Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis 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-

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 ef Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Finshing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitade 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 CABE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmboid—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 produced a few bottles and used them. 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, Featel & Co.

See Journal of Pharmacy, Dispensatory United Blates, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Puysick, Philadeiphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephratim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal Collège 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. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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 steelengraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warchense, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

Washburne, Stewart, Schoffeld, Borie, Cox, Hoar, and Creswell.

A Sketch of all the Members

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Elihu B. Washburne, the Secretary of State,

was born in Livermore, Oxford county (now Androscoegin), Maine, September 23, 1816. Two of his prothers, Cadwaltader C. and Israel, Jr., have sat in Congress, the latter being chiefed from Maine, and the former from Wiselected from Maine, and the former from Wisconsin. Elibiu served an apprenticeship as printer in the office of the Kennebec Jonraal, studied law at Harvard University, and removing to Galeta. Il inois, has since pursued the legal profession at that place. He was elected as a Whig to Congress in the year 1853 from the First Congressional District of Himors, and has been re elected to every subsequent Congress. Acting with the Republican party from its organization, and voting always for freedom, from his vote against the Kansas-Neoraska bill to his vote for the constitutional amendment extending suffrage without distinction of color. In the Thirty eighth Congress he became the "Father os the House," by reason of having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He had ac ed as chairman of the Committee an Commerce in each Congress, from the Turry fifth to the Fortieth Congress inclusive, and in the latter also as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and as chairman of the Special Committee on Immi giation. At the death of Thaddens Stevens he became chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. At the Senatorial election in Illinois in 1864-5, he ran against Governor Yates for the Unit o States Senate, and came very near being elected. His record is that of an energetic, unimpeachable, earnest, honest man, whose most distinguished service, perhaps, to his country is that of having been the first to predict the genius of Grant, and the most efficient and powerful to secure his promotion.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Alexander T. Stewart, the Secretary of the Freasury, was born near the city of Belfast, in Ireland, about the year 1803. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestry being of the Scottish stock who emigrated many years ago to the North of Ireland, and thence sent so many sturdy at d successful representatives to the New World. Before Mr. Stewart was eight years old both his parents died, and he was left without any near relatives except his maternal grandfather, a man of great piety by whom a bome was provided for the otherwise friendless youth, and the op-portunity afforded him of receiving a liberal education. It was the earnest wish of his grandtather that he should become a minister of the Gospel, and, with this purpose in view he was at once put upon a course of academic study to prepare him for the University. He always stood high in his classes, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, before he had reached his twentieth year. While he was at college his grandfather diel, and a Quaker friend was appointed his guardian, through whom he ob ained letters of introduction from promit ent members of the Society of Friends in Ireland to leading merchants of that Society in New York. He landed in New York in 1823, being then scarcely twenty years of age, and for a brief period after his arrival here was engaged in teaching. His etters of introduction gave him access to the best sec ety, in which his pleasing address and fine attainments soon made him a favorite. He determined to devote himself to a calling that would be likely to insure better returns han the underpaid occupation to which he first pave his attention, and in connection with an experienced business man be entered upon mercantile pursuits. Where he was merely a partner contributing a part of the capital, he soon found himself alone, charged with the responsibility of the whole business. He at once went back to Ireland, converted the fortune he had inherited into money, and in-vested the whole sum in goods, principally Belfast laces, with which he returned to New York

and opened his store.

His business increased so rapidly that in a few years he had a massed a colossal fortune, and for every year of the nearly half a century that this city has been his home rumor credits him with the acquisition of a million of dillars. His busines is very large, and includes those of relation, jubber, importer, and manufacturer, and it is done upon actual capital, the whole machinery being directed and controlled by the mind that created it. He arst did business in Broadway, near Warren street, but be after-wards purchased the old Washington Hall, on the site of the "down town" store, and elected in its place the building at Chan bers street and Broadway, which he still occupies, and which was the pioneer of the marble structures in that part of the great

In 1847, when the Irish people were suffering from tamine, Mr. Stewart chartered an American ship and filling it with American provisions, set tit to Beliast as an American gift to Ireland. But the gift had another meaning. He had carefully a certained the amount of the fortune he brought with him, with the interest added to it, and considering this a debt to the country of his nativity, he resolved to pay it so favorable an opportunity. In 1862 he contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Stewart was one of the American representatives at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Previous to the Re-bellion he was generally understood to be of Democratic proclivities, but during that straggle he was a strenuous supporter of the authority of the Federal Government. He was one of the earliest supporters of General Grant for the Presidency was on the electors ticket in New York in the last campaign, and since the war has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. General John M. Schofield, the Secretary

of War, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. At the age of twelve years he noved with his father's family to Illinois, and from that State he was entered as a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1849. graduated in 1853, and was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenaut of Artillery, 1, 1853. He became a second lieutenant in the First Artillery, August 51, 1853, and a first lieutenant in the same regiment August 31, 1855. He served in racrison at Fort Moulteie, South Carolina, in 1853; in Florida in 185-55; at the Military Academy in 1855-56, acting as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from November 19, 1855, to September 30, 1856, and as Principal Assistant Professor from September 30, 1856, to August 28, 1860. In 1860-61 he was on leave of absence, during which time he became Professor of Physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. He was appointed a captain in the 1tth Infantry, May 14, 1861, but declined the He served in garrison at Fort Moultrie, South Itth infactry, May 14, 1861, but declined the position, and on the same day was appointed a

captain in the 1st Attillers.

He commenced his career during the Rebellion as mustering officer for the State of Missouri, acting as such from April 20 to May 20, 1861, having been, on the 26th of April, appropriate the state of Maril, appropriate a Maril appropriate the state of Maril, appropriate a Maril appropriate and appropriate the state of Maril, appropriate a Maril appropriate and appro pointed a Major in the 1st Reg.ment of a iscou-

sin volunteers. He then went upon the staff of General Lyon, and in that capacity was engaged in the actions of Dug Springs and Curran Post Office, August 3, 4, 1861, and in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and after Lyon's death in the action of Frederick'own, October 21, 1861. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunters November 21, 1861, and a Brigadier-General of the Missouri Militia from November 26, 1861, to November, 1861. He then commanded the "Army of the Frontier" and the district of South west Missouri from October 12, 1862, to April, 1863.

He was a pointed a Major-General of Volunteers

He was a; pointed a Major General of Volunteers Nevenber 29, 1862; served in command of the 3d Division of the 14th Army Coros (Army of of the Camberland), from April 20 to May 13, 1863; of Department of the Missouri (being exofficio Major General commanding the Missouri officio Major General commanding the Missouri State Militis), from May 13, 1863, to January, 1864; and held a command in the Department and Army of the Onio, from February 9, 1864, to January 29, 1865. In the invasion of Georgia, he was in command of the Army of the Onio, from May 2 to September 7, 1864, being engaged in the demonstrations on Buzzard's Roost, May 8-10, 1864; in the battle of Resaca, May 14,-15, 1864; in the battle of Dallas, May 25-28, 1864; in the movement against Lost Mountain, with numerous severe engagements, from May 28 to June 18, 1864; in the action of Kulp's Farm, June 22, 1864; in the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27 to July 2. 1864; in the passage of the Chattaboochie river, July 8, 1864; in the operations in front of Atlanta, July 19-22, 1864; in the battle of Atlanta, Joly 22, 1864; and in the siege of Atlanta, from July 22 to sep ember 2, 1864. He was in coamsnd of the ferces opposed to the Rebel army under General Hood, on his advance from Florence, Alabama into Tennessee, from November 14 to December 1, 1864, being

ber 26 to November 29, and in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

He was appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army November 30, 1864, and subsequently served in command of the 23d Army Corps in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864, and in the pursuit of the Rebei army of General Hood during the latter part of the same mouth. He then-par-ticipated in the movement, via Cincinnati and Washington, to the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C., from January 15 to February 8, 1865, and acted as commander of the department of North Carolina from February 9 to May, 1865, being engaged in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, and of Wilmington, February 22, 1865; in the battle near Kingston March 8-10; in the occupation of the latter place, March 14, 1865; in the march to Golds poro', where he united with General Sherman's army, March 22, 1865; and in the surrender of the Bebel army under General J. F. Johnston, at Durham Station. N. C.. April 26, 1835, he being detailed to execute the military conven-

tion of capitulation. He then continued in the command of the Department of North Carolina, from April to June 21, 1865, and was on special duty in Europe from June 22, 1865, to August 16, 1866. On his return he was placed in command of the Department of the Potomac, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., which command he retained from August 16, 1866, to March 13, 1867. During this period he made a tour of the Southern S ates, reporting the result of his investigations to the War Department. When the five military districts were created, under the Reconstruction act, he was appointed to the command of the First District, comprising the State of Virginia, which position he retained (March 13,1867) until heassumed the duties of the War Office on June 1, 1868, having been nominated Secretary of War on April 23, during the progress of the Impeachment trial, and confirmed as such by the Senate on May 29 tollowing.

He was regularly mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866, having been, on March 13, 1865, appointed a Brevet Major-General in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin,

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Adolph E. Borie, the Sceretary of the Navy, was born in this city in the mouth of November, 1809 His father was a Frenchman by birth. this city, and was ex ensively engaged here in mercantile pursuits, and died about the year 1835. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, in this city, which institution he entered at the age of fifteen. and at twenty-four he went to Paris, where he complated his education. Atter travelling in Europe he returned to Pailadelphia, entering into business with his father as a member of firm of J. J. Borte & Son, under which style the firm was continued until 1838 about three years after his father's death. Then he became associated with the late General Boblen, who was killed during the war, under the style of Borie & Bohlen. In 1841 the style of the arm was changed to Borie & Trott, and subsequently to that of McKean, Borie & Co., of No. 153 Dock street, as general importers, eggaged in the Mexican, West and East Indies, and Canton trade. In 1847 he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, but relinquished the position in 1860, to take a trip to Europe for the sake of his health. In his posiness relations, by a display of tact, judgment, and business capacity, he has succeeded in amassing a large fortune. Politically he was an old-line Whig, contenting himself with determined opposition to the Democratic party, and especially devoted to the principles of protection to American industry, a quiet and substantial following of Henry Clay. After the election of Gov. Seymour in 1862, a number of the citizens of Philadelphia felt that it was necessary to take some steps to organize against the threatened advance of secession into the North. From this determination arose the first Union League of the country, known as the great Union League of this city. Mr. Borie was one of its founders, and is now its Vice Presi-With this exception he has never taken dent. part in politics, never even attending political meetings, except those held in the League. During the war he was among the most prominent of our citizens in support of the war, and gave largely to the enlistment of soldiers in the defense of the Union. Since the war he was introduced to General Grant by General Meade, The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. There is no citizen who has given more effective and unostentations support to the Union cause; no man has been more thoroughly identified with progressive principles than Mr. Borie; no citizen in the State stands higher, and his appointment cannot fail to give general sat s'action, despite the protests of McClure and the other professional politicians.

Mr. Borie is a gentleman of thorough education and of most polished manners. His urbanity is well known to every Philadelphian. Of his capacity and fitness for the position to which he has been confirmed there cannot be the most remote doubt. His years, however, though they have not brought with them the weskness and infirmities of age, have nurtured in him a complacent desire for those home comforts against which any official position must necessarily militate. This desire his ample fortune has enabled him to gratify: and blessed and contented as he now is in his private sphere, he feels very loth to exchange it for the Grave doubts are entertained by many of those who know him intimately, in relation to his acceptance of the portfolio. He appears to be still undecided in his own mind; and white he listens undecided in his own mind; and white he listeds patiently to the arguments of his Philadelphia titlends who admire him to accept, he weighs these same arguments in his own mental balances. He will probably signify his intention in a day or two. If, then, he does take the preferred position, he will have been actuated to it more by a personal respect and admiration for General Grant, who offered it, than from any wish within himself to figure in politics at the nation's capital,

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Jacob Dobson Cox, the Secretary of the Interior, was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 27th of October, 1828. His parents were both ha ives of the United States, his lather being a mas er builder in New York, who had taken the contract for the carpenter work on the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, and thus happened to be residing in that city when his son was born. The next year he returned to New York, where the childhood and youth of the future Secretary of the Interior were spent. In 1846 he removed to Ohio, and in 1851, then a young man of 23, he was graduated at Oberlin College, the great headquarters of Ohio Abolitionists, studied law, and, very soon after his graduation, began its practice in the village of Warren. Meantime he married the daughter of the Pre-sident of Oberlin. In 1859, then an ardent Republican of the most advanced radical type, he was elected to the Ohio Senate, from the Trambull and Maboning District. Here he at once took high rark as a compact and forcible de bater; and long before the adjournment of the Legislature he and James A. Garbeid were recognized on ah hands as the leaders of the

body.
At the outbreak of the war Cox was in the last months of his term as State Senator. His warm personal friend, Governor Denni on, ap pointed him Brigadier-General of Ohio Volun teers about the same time that he made George B. McCleilan Major-Jeneral. Cox was at once set to work, under McClellan's orders, inspecting the State Arsenal, making estimates for arming and equipping the Chio troops, receiving the gathering volunteers at Camp Jackson. Presently he was sent down to take command of the newly-formed and soon to be noted Camp Den nition. Thence, after the re-culistment of his three months troops for three years, he was ordered to West Virginia, to make the advance up the Kanawha valley which McClellan then designed to be the leading movement of that first successful campaign of the war.

Lack of space forbids our entering into his long and honorable career in the army, on the termination of which, in 1865, he was elected Governor of Ohio for two years, but declined a

Among all the prominent public men of Ohio there is no one his sup rior in classical scholar-ship, in familiarity with modern literature, and in acquaintance with the latest results of philosophical thinkers on political economy and

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP,

John A. J. Creswell, the Postmaster-General, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1828; was graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848; was admitted to the par of Maryland in 1850. Not until 1860 did he raise his head above the surface in political affairs, and even then his language and course were of the accepted local school. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and in the latter year he served for a time as an Assistant

Adjutant General of the State.
In 1862 be was elected to Congress from the Cecil district, and took his seat beside the great Baltimore orator, at the beginning of the Thirty-seventh Congress. Here he remained for some little time in the usual obscurity of a new member. A bill for the employment of negroes as soldiers first drew him out. Davis had been preparing the way for him by assuring his triends that Creswell would yet make his mark. When he rose, therefore, he soon secured the attention of those about him, an unusual thing for a new member in the House, rising in the midst of a debate, to read a written spe-ch.

He was most warmly congratulated as he took his seat, and the effort was on all hands pronounced one of the most successful ever made in that hall by a new member. From that day he rapidly rose to a commanding position national politics. The Governor Hicks soon made a vacancy in the Senate, and to the horror of the slow-going Marylanders this "new man" was put up for United States Senator.

At the outset, Creswell seemed to have no show. But the other candidates were dextrously killed off or got out of the way, and the Legislature fairly cornered into his election. In the Senate he soon took high rank; and won it without incurring the hestility apt to be exwithout the direction to be start of the word with the without to get on too fast. In 1864 Mr. Creswell was a delegate to the Convention in Baitimore which renominated Mr. Lincoln. 1866 he was a conspicuous delegate to the southern Loyalists' Convention in Parladelph a. In politics Mr. Creswell is still a radical Republican, although during last spring he was or posed by a small party, of whom Judge Bond, of Baltimore, was the leader, who might be of Baltimore, was the leader, who might be called the Wendell Phillips Radicals of Maryland. These sent a rival delegation to Chicago, which was not recognized, and they had only a trilling strength at the polls. Mr. Cres well is a lawyer to large practice: a skilful politician, and eloquent orator, and a man of literary tastes, and of far higher scholarship than is common among politiciaus.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, the Attorney General, a son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massa chusetts, so well remembered in connection with his expulsion from Charleston, S. C., on the 5th of December, 1844. He was born at Concord, Mass., in 1816. He entered Harvard College in 1831, graduating with distinction in 1835, and after reading law with his father at Concord, he spent two years at the Cambridge law Echool. Immediately after leaving college, however, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, Pa., and for two or three years he lived in that and other Western cities. He was admitted to the bar about the year 1840, and practised with great success in Middlesex and the neighboring counties. After a few years he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pieas, but he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive and lucrative business. In April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has since held that office. Upon the re-ignation of Chief Justice Bigelow, in 1867, he was generally believed to be the proper person to succeed to that position, both on account of his being the senior member of the bench, and because o his eminent ability as a lawyer. The failure of Governor Bullock to appoint him gave much dissatisfaction in Massachusetts. As a lawyer, he has few superiors in the country, and the Massachusetts reports are replete with evi-dences of his skill and learning, both in his arguments before and his opin one after he was elevated to the bench. He was for about ten

manifested a deep interest in politics, he was especially active before his elevation to the THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

years a member of the corporation of Harvard

College, but resigned that position last year, and was immediately afterwards elected an overseer

of the College. Judge Hoar was always a strong anti-slavery man, and white he has at all times

Hon. Columbus Delano, the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, who succeeds the Hon. E. A. Rollins of New Hampshire, was bo'n in Shoreman, Vermout, in the year 1809. When a lad of about eight years, he moved with his parents to the town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which clace he subsequently studied law and was admitted to the our. He soon displayed eminent talents in the profession he had selected. In a few years after his admission, he was second to none of his brother lawyers, both as a criminal prosecutor sud as an advocate. As a popular speaker he likewise attained quite a fame, and was known for his versatility of faient, combined with great industry and steadiness of purpose. In 1844, being then thirty-five years of age, he was elected a Representative from his adopted State to the Twenty-ninth Congress.

He served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. At the expiration of his term he returned to Oh o, and in the succeeding year was a can-didate for the Governership of that State. He lacked only two votes of securing the nomina-tion. He still busted himself in political life, and in 1860 was elected delegate to the Chicago

and in 1860 was elected delegate to the Chicago Convention. In 1861 he received the appoint ment of Commissary-General of the Ohio, and conducted the affairs of that office with great, and acknowledged competency and success, until he was relieved by the assumption by the General Government of the care and subsistence of all State troops. Again, in the following year (1862) he was a candidate for office—this time for Hotted States Senator—but angularing lac for United States Senator-but, singularly ecough, his fature to secure the nomination for by only two votes was for the second time repeated. In 1863, however, the keen edge of disappointment—if any worried him—was blunted by his election to the lower house of the Legislature of his State. In that body he at once took a leading part, and soon became an acknowledged leader of his party. As a Re-publican of the most radical stamp, he urged forward and shaped much of the legislation which makes part of the official regords of the State of Ohlo during that momentous period of our national history. In 1864 he was a member of the Baltimore Convention. Acting as chairof the Baltimore Convention. Acting as chairman of the Obio delegation, he constantly, z-alou-ly, and eloquently supported the renomination of President Lincoln, and, to his great present regret, also advanced the claims of Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket. He took, also, an active part in the ensuing campaign. To the Thirty-ninth Congress he was also elected, in which he served the constitution of the time. as chairman of the Committee on Claims. ran again for election to the Fortieth Congress, and though the certificate was obtained and presented to Congress by his Democratic oppo-nent, General George W. Morgan, he success-fully combased it and obtained his seat. He relinquished the active duties of his profession come years ago, and since then has been engaged in agricultural and banking pursuits. None more worthy or competent could have been selected to dil the position to which he has been called by our newly inaugurated

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 6, 1860,

The Money market continues firm. Call loans role at 6.27 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8.22 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this mornwas bid for 10 40s; 1164 for 6s of 1881; 119‡ for '62 5-20s; 1147 for '64 5-20s; 1164 for 6s of 1881; 119‡ for '62 5-20s; 1147 for '64 5-20s; 1164 for 65 5-20s; 1161 for July, '65, 5-20; and 113 for 67 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97‡.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 56, a slight advance; Penna, R. R. at 57, no change; Northern Central at 484, a decline of 4; Philadelphia and Erie at 25, no change, and Reading at 454, a slight decline. 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 69 for Norristown; 43 for Little Schuvikul; 10 for Catawissa common; and 331 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 162 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 114 for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. In Canal shares there was nothing doing, 181 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navivation: 27 for Morris Canal; 64

for Morris Canal preferred; and 124 tor Susquehanna Canal. -Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, gold quotations as follows:-130 |10.47 A. M. 19.00 A. M. 130 11 07 130 11 40

1317 12 00 M. 1307 16.45 1314 PHILADELPHIA STOCK BICHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | First Board | Fi

-Messra. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern--Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 119½@119½; 5-20s, 1864, 114½@115; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 116½@117; July, 1865, 112½@113½; do., 1867, 113@113½; do. 1868, 113@113½; 10-40s, 105½@106. Gold, 130½, Union Pacide bonds, 101½@102½. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., cankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 1164@1161; U. S. 5-20a,
1862, 1194@1191; do., 1864, 1144@1141; do., 1865,
1164@1161; do. July, 1865, 1124@113 a do. July,
1467, 1124@1134; do. 1868, 1124@1134; 5s, 16-40s,

1867, 1124@1134; do. 1868, 1124@(1134; 59, 18-408, 1654@1053. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1314@132.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116] @1164; do. 1862, 1194@1194; do. 1864, 1144; @115; do., 1865, 1164@1164; do. 1865, new, 1124@1194; 112; do., 1867. new, 112; 60112; do. 1868, 112; 6113; do., 58, 10-408, 105; 6105; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101; 6102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 130; 6130; Silver, 1256, 196; 125@1264.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 6-The Flour market is quiet, but there is rather more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 800 barreis, including superfine at \$5.25@5.75, extras at \$6@6 50, Pennsylvania, and Ohio extra family at \$7 for common up to \$9.50 for good, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$7@ 7.37%, and fancy at \$10@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is weak and we advance our quotations 10c. a bush. There is a good demand for desirable qualities of Wheat, and 5500 bushels good and prime red sold at \$1.70@ 180 Rye sel a at \$1.55 a bush, for Western, Corn 180 Bye sel s at \$1.55 \(\tilde{a} \) bush, for Western, Corn is in steady request at former rates; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95.697c., the latter rate for orims, and 3500 busiels Western mixed at 94.695. Oats are in good request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 73.675a; 5000 bushels do on private terms, and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand and bolders are firm in their views; sales of 250 bushels new at \$9.25@0.62½, and 500 bushels old at \$9.75@10; Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50; Figure 4 taken by the crushers at \$2.65. Whicky is dull and nominal,

Mar kets by Telegraph. *Baltimore, March 5.—Cotton firmland quiet at 20c Flour quiet and unchanged. The Grain market is unchanged from yesterday. Mess Pork quiet at \$33, Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

-The volunteers in Great Britain number 150 000 men, and the Government contributes

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

What Chicago Thinks of the Cabinet-Johnson to Go to Baltimore-Crime in St. Louis - Market Reports.

FROM CHICAGO.

How They Received the News-Satisfaction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

CHICAGO, March 6 .- Grant's Cabinet is the topic of universal conversation in this city. Its composition when first made public excited great surprise, but the appointments as a whole

especially so. Everybody supposed Washburne was booked for the French mission. Many Republicans expressed their disappointment at Wilson, of

are quite favorably received. That of Stewart

Iowa, being left out in the cold. There is a general inquiry as to who Adolph Borie is, he having never been heard of before, and no one is wise enough to answer the ques-

Mr. Washburne's appointment as Secretary of State is construed here to mean plain dealing with England in regard to the Alabama claims and neutrality obligations

FROM MISSOURI.

An Editor Killed-A Defaulter Arrested -Heavy Penalty. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, March 6 .- Ernest Schienberg, editor of the Fort Schritte, published in Jefferson City, and enrolling clerk of the lower house of the Missouri Legi-lature, was killed night before last at Hennaun, on the Pacific Rallroad. O. Potts, formerly agent of the American Express Company, and al-o for the Southern Minnesota Railroad, at Rushford, Minnesota, who absconded sometime ago with about \$3000 express money, and about the same amount from the Railroad Company, was captured in Crawford county, Wisconsin, this wesk, and taken to La Crosse and Lodged in jail to await

The trial of P. S. Lanham, manager of the late Paschal House Association, has been in progress for the past three days for selling lottery tickets. It was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined in \$1000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Ex-President's Intended Visit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 6 .- Ex President Johnson visits Baltimore next Thursday, when the City Fathers will feast him with a grand ovation Large numbers of persons are still returning from the inauguration.

A heavy snow storm prevailed this morning, and it is very cold.

The appointment of Creswell to the Cabinet gives general satisfaction to all, and Governor Bowie sends a despatch heartily congratulating

War Against the Ku-Klux.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegrap MEMPHIS, March 6 .- The Ku Klux bill passed the Arkansas Senate on Thursday. It goes to the Governor, and will undoubtedly become

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 6-A. M -Coasols for money, 921; for account, 93. United States 5-20s firmer at 834. Railways quiet; Erle Railroad. 241; Ill nois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 314.

Liverpool, March 6-A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher: uplends on the spot, 121., and aftost, 120.; Orleans, 121d. The sales to day will reach 15.000 bales. California Wheat, 103.5d, QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—Arrived, steamer Cuba, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, March 6-P. M.-Consols for money, 921, 921; for account, 921. United States 5 20s, 831. Railways steady; Eric, 25: Hilbois Gentral, 1; Atlantic and creat Western, 32. Liveapool, March 6-P. M. - Cotton closed inactive; uplands, 12@1246, on the spot, and 1246, affoat; Oricans, 1246, 1235. The saics have reached 15,000 baies, Lard firmer but not higher. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Other articles uncharged.

LONDON, March 6. - Tallow, 46s. 9d.

LEGAL INTELLIGENUE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—
A jury was in attendance upon the Court this
morning and engaged in the stat of Alexander
S. Zalewski, upon a charge of lorgery. On the
part of the prosecution it was atteged that the
prisoner, intending to enter into
the business of peduler, applied to
an acquaintance for the loan of \$100,
which the gentleman spreed to advance if he
would give Mr. Albert Marchand as security.
A promissory note was drawn and the prisoner
took it away, soon returning with it signed by
himself and, apparently, Mr. Marchand, upon
which he received the money and went to the
country. When the signature was brought to
Mr. Marchand's he dented that it was his, and
this prosecution was instituted.

The defense alieged that the transaction was
fair and in good faith, and that the name of the
prosecutor was not signed by the prisoner, but
by the former's brother, who was his partner,
and believed he acted under authority. On
trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalder— COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Petroe.-

S. DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United states vs. W. W. Jacobs, an alleged bankrupt, charged with secreting his goods with lotent to defrand his creditors, before reported, the jury failed to sgree upon a verdict, and were discharged from the farther consideration of the case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludiow.—In the case of Redman Graham, who was tried in December last for the murder of his wife in Fuzwater street, and acquitted on the ground of insantly; labering under a fit of insantly at the time, au application this morning was made for his discharge; in support of which Dr. De Costa testified that he had examined him and believed him perfectly sane. The Court grauted the application, requiring the prisoner to enter security in \$2500 for his good behavior.

-It cost English railroads one and threequarter million dollars to pay for personal injuries done in one year.

-It has recently been decided in Paris that "the obligatory revelation of a medical secret does not exist in French legislation."