ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much conadence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to

dyspepsia or liver complaint? Did you ever think that those bold, deflant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face-none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease-idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE, - CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET, CENTRAL PARK. (A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Sol

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD :-Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:—
Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Bucha presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Bucha with the children under our charge may save many a superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others were he alike benefited.

you on benefited, i am respectfully yours, COLONEL YOUNG, General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866. GREAT SALT LARR CITY, UTAH, January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD :-Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our erms for advertising was duly received, but from a rejudice I had formed against advertising "cures secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During ital conversation in a drug store the other ng, my mind was changed on the character of Buchu. It was then highly commended for r diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed e find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and
Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

ELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established ards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELM-D, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York. No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. e, \$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for 16-50, delivered dress. Sold by all Druggists everywhere, be are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved er, with fac-simile of my Chemical Waree, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD,

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Frightful Tragedy in London-English Comments on American Topics-Changes and Difficulties in the French Ministry-Peace or War ?

A steamship has just arrived at the port of New York from Europe. From the files which she brings we clip the following items of news, which will be read with interest :--

The War on the Indians.

From the London Times, June 28.

The savages who thus provoke, and who may for a time dely, one of the most powerful nations of the earth on its own territories, are certainly not above 300,000 in number. Of these, too, also as in New Zealand, not above one-half are usually hostile. We take these figures from the last report of the Indian Department; but it is not to be supposed that anything like 150,000 Indians are in arms against the Union. It would much surprise us to learn that a tenth part of that number was actually in the field. We never hear of any bands exceeding a few hundreds, but their craft, their agility, their endurance, and their knowledge of the country enable them to multiply their attacks, and to keep a comparatively large force on the alert in pursuing or overtaking The savages who thus provoke, and who may for large force on the alert in pursuing or overtaking them. Sooner or later the work will probably be accomplished, but when, or at what cost, it is impos-

It would be unjust to quit the subject without again remarking on the patience and forbearance which the United States Government has shown towards these aboriginal tribes. Whether this policy was not sometimes carried to excess may be doubted; but it is quite certain that the department charged with the care of Indian affairs was always a smaller. with the care of Indian affairs was always anonling liberally with money and allowed to indulge its characteristic partiality without check or hindrance. It is now asserted that many remittances destined for Indian hands were intercepted on the way, nor do we wish to maintain that Indian wars have we wish to maintain that Indian wars have been always unprovoked or gratuitous; but it may be concluded without fear of error that the policy to which the government has now been driven was unavoidable in the end. No terms of peace were practicable with these unmitigated and, for the most part, irreclaimable savages. Rither they must disappear or the great American nation must be checked in its growth. There was no other alternative, nor can we anticipate that the system now in view will have any other result than to break the fall or mitigate the sufferings of a race doomed to extinction. The Indians will never live, or at least will never thrive, on the "reservations" assigned to them. Such a confinement will clash with their instinctive propensities; and though the American Government will do all that can be done, the result—a result not to be evaded—will be failure on the part of the State, and gradual decay on the part of its pensioners. part of its pensioners.

Horrible Tragedy in London.

From the London Herald, June 27. A terrible domestic tragedy has just transpired within the limits of the city of London. By the first post yesterday morning a letter reached the hands of the police at the Smithfield Station, informing them that their services would be required to collect that morning at a certain house in forming them that their services would be required at 10 o'clock that morning at a certain house in Hoster lane. Two police officers at once went to the spot, and, having forced an entrance into the dwelling, found the whole of the immates dead, consisting of a man, his wife, and six children. All were in bed—the man by himself in a back room, and the woman and the children in the front room on the same floor. A medical man was called in, and it soon became evident that death in every instance had resulted from the use of prussic acid.

In each case death must have been almost instantaneous, and there is reason to suppose that the In each case death must have been almost instantaneous, and there is reason to suppose that the mother and children perished some hours before the man. There is no doubt that the man himself wrote the letter to the police, and that he was the prime agent in the dreadful tragedy, though it is suggested that the wife may have participated in the crime, either actively or by consent. The name of the family is Duggin, and the man had been for some time in the employ of a manufacturing firm in the same street. Duggin is said to have been about thirty, and his family ranged from babyhood up to twelve or thirteen years of age. It is asserted that he was seen walking out with his children late on Sunday evening, and that a light was noticed in one of the windows of the house at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The letter written to the police spoke of another one, sent to Duggin's brother in Bristol,

which it was said would give full particulars of the affair. It is thus possible that so much of mystery as surrounds the dreadful transaction may be dissi-Troubles in the French Ministry-Napoleon Will Not Accept Schnelder's Resignation. Among the many hundreds of thousands who viewed as extremely significant the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was no less a person than M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatic. He addressed to his Majesty the follow-

PARIS, June 21 .- Sire: - In order to serve your Majesty I have never taken into account my personal convenience nor my personal interests. But the Emperor will understand, I hope, that I attach more value to the sentiments of dignity, and that I consider it a duty not to allow the moral authority which is so necessary to the President of the Legisla-

tive Body to suffer in my hands.

The nomination at this moment of the Baron Jerome David as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor seems to me to have this result; it has, moreover, in the present circumstances, a significance which obliges me to pray the Emperor to accept m resignation of the high functions which he has

deigned to confer upon me.

I am, with the most profound respect, the very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty, SCHNEIDER.
To this the Emperor has given the following CAMP OF CHALORS, June 24, 1869.—My Dear M.

Schneider:-I cannot accept the resignation you offer me in your letter of the 21st, which I received At the moment when I gave you a fresh proof of my confidence and my estimation of the eminent services which you have rendered to the country and my government, it never entered my mind to de anything affecting your dignity, or weakening the moral authority which is so necessary to you as President of the Legislat ve Body. The promotion to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of Baron Jerome David has not, in point of fact, the character which you attribute to it. It is the just recompense of a career honorally filled, and the realization of a promise given last year, and of which, I believe, you were aware. Neither can I admit that this nomination has, in public opinion, the significance which you appear to attach to it.

The policy of my government is manifested with sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake about it.

sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake about it.

After, as before the elections, it will continue the
work which it has undertaken, viz., the reconciling strong authority with institutions sincerely liberal.

I count upon your devotedness to aid me in the accomplishment of that task.

Believe, my dear M. Schneider, in my sincere friendship.

iendship.

Naroleon.

M. Schneider has withdrawn his resignation. Opening of the Corps Legislatif. The newly elected legislative body assembled for ae first time in Paris on the 26th ult. M. Rouher, Minister of State, read the following statement:

The present extraordinary session was necessary
in order to hasten the verification of the elections, and thus put an end to all uncertainty respecting the validity of the electoral proceedings. According to the Government's intentions, the present session has no other object. The recomposition of the legislative body by the process of universal suffrage is a natural opportunity for the nation to manifest its thoughts, its wants, and its aspirations. But the examination of the political results of the manifesta-tion on the part of the people should not be precipi-tate. At the ordinary session the Government will submit to the high consideration of the public bodies the resolutions and projects which seem to it the most calculated to realize the wishes of the country.

in the Corps Legislatif, which meets on Monday, and that the 9,500,000 votes recorded against official can-didates have rendered impossible coups de theatre and unforeseen resolutions.

The Liberte:-This speech does not appear to us to have the warlike significance ascribed to it by the

to have the warlike significance ascribed to it by the public.

The Moniteur:—We hear people about us asking "Does it mean peace or war?" Well, it means neither peace nor war. A soldier speaking to soldiers, nothing more. If it means anything else we had rather not inquire.

The Fays:—So long as Prussia shall continue, in defance of her soleum engagements, to prosecute the absorption of Germany, we shall be justified in cherishing the memory of former wars, until another war wipes out their memory.

The Patric:—Independent of the intrinsic character of the speech, we must bear in mind several reasons which induce us not to interpret it in a warlike sense. Those reasons may be reduced thus:—First, that public opinion is very far at present from inclining to war; second, that on the eve of the meeting of the Chamber it is impossible to believe that the Government nourishes projects and plans relative to which it would not previously be consuited; finally, with the regime of discussion which the Government has accepted, without the arrierences, the words emanating from the throne what. the Government has accepted, without the arriere-pensee, the words emanating from the throne, what-ever their importance in our eyes, could not fall to be one of the elements of that discussion.

A Strange Manifesto from the Spanish Volunteers Some Suggestions to the New Captain-

A correspondent writes from Havana July 3:— Below you have the letter which circulated extensively on the eve of De Rodas arrival, and which was intended, doubtless, to let the Governor-General understand what the volunteers wished and expected of the chief officer of the Government. The document, on this account, created a great deal of excitement, and was regarded as a foreshadowing of what is to be. The world will say it is rather a heart-

A Manifesto to General Caballero de Rodas. My General:-Without compliment or ceremony for I know nothing of the manner of people high in for I know nothing of the manner of people high in position, that is to say, of the aristocracy which frequent palaces, I send you the following lines:—In the first place, and before anything else, I welcome you. Secondly, I would let you know of certain snares and entanglements which have already presented themselves, and may again be seen in this one of God's countries. It is the fact, my General, and this you should know, that in Yara, jurisdiction of Bayamo it is now nine months ago), the insurrection commenced with the cry, "Hurrah for Cuban Independence?" In a short time thereafter were added these other words: "Death to the Spaniards!" At the beginning there were engaged, so to speak, only four cats (a very small number). But the rebellion has gone on for nine months and still exists. I agree, my General, that when this rebellion commenced, we had not here enough troops to suppress it, and this was the reason why Bayamo was taken by the insurgents, and that their ranks were increased. Our troops, unfortunately, it is too well known, are long-suffering and valiant in disposition. And more the Spanish soldler nether backs out from danger, nor does he fear hunger, and consequently, if he does not do more than he has it was not his

danger, nor does he fear hunger, and consequently, if he does not do more than he has, it was not his fault, because he thinks of nothing but the honor of his country and the obedience due to his superiors. And now, my General, we are in the most unpro-pitious state for the newly-arrived volunteers, be-cause of the vomito and the other diseases which appertain to the hot season are decimating one-third of our forces. Besides, this is the rainy season, and our soldiers cannot operate advanta-geously in the Eastern and Central Departments. Where our military operations are paralyzed, vigor is added to the insurrection; and so the principal object of this missive, my General, is to advise you that it is necessary, on the instant and without re-flection of any kind, that you proceed to a complete extermination of all the rebels, for which end the remedy most efficacious is to shoot every one who may be taken with arms in hand, and that upon the spot. It is sad to ask for the effusion of blood, but the extremity to which matters have come makes it imperative.

There are other things to be taken into account my General, and these are the appointment of chiefs of operations; for all the good intentions and orders in the world will serve but little in the matter of ending the insurrection unless your subalterns shall ending the insurrection unless your subalterns shall sected your efforts. It can happen (and it is not an extraordinary thing either) that a chief of operations, in place of taking a route where he might meet the enemy, may march in a different direction, and thus let the enemy escape unintentionally. Likewise, without intending anything wrong, and in the absence of all evil motive, when 20 or 30 prisoners are taken, as it sometimes happens, instead of trying them immediately by a council of war, the officers send them to this city as prisoners. Sometimes also, salso conductas city as prisoners. Sometimes also, saive conductas are granted to persons who have been actually en-gaged in the rebellion. This is done, of course, in-necently at least, so far as the chief of operations is

My General, it has been necessary to be implacable, and to see that he who does these things shall pay the penalty. If an insurgent shall be taken arms in the penalty. If an insurgent shall be taken arms in hand, let him receive four balls, and be put out of the way. A chief of operations who does not discharge his duty as he should, both as a military man and good Spaniard, who disobeys your orders, he should be immediately tried, deposed, and, if proved guilty of connivance or complicity with the rebels, ought to have four balls fired into his body.

I this way, my General, I think you will be able to bring this country to a condition of peace, because if consideration is to be had in this fellow's case, for the reason that he is a son of this man or that, or the reason that he is a son of this man or that, or because this officer or that one is his champion in arms, the business will not go ahead. Nothing, my General, like hard blows and great firmness, and he that falls, may the Magdalene guide him! I am, my General, with the highest consideration, your most obedient servant, who wishes you good your most obedient servant, who wishes you good health, and a mind thoroughly enlightened for the government of this Antilia. VOLUNTEER.

The Cuban Press-Orders for Starvation. The journal El Sagua, in its issue of the 24th, publishes an official document which bears on its fac proof that the insurrection is gaining largely. The Governor, Figuerea, has fallen upon a powerful ex-pedient to prevent the good Cubans in that country from receiving anything to eat. Hear what he

says:—
'It being necessary to dictate dispositions whereby resources which may be of service to the insurgents shall be held back, etc., therefore it is ordered:—I. The railroad in this jurisdiction shall not transport any class of provisions intended for particular individuals without a written permit from the Governor and only can supplies be furnished by persons having establishments open in which such things are sold and which shall be within the populations of Calaba and which shall be within the populations of Calaba-gan, Santo Domingo, and Amaro. 2. None of those merchants referred to shall keep on hand more supplies than are indispensable for the imme-diate vicinity, and he shall sell under no pretext to any individual more than the following catables, and in these quantities:—I pound of free, I pound of lard I regulated the shall sell under no greaters. lard, I pound of tweineta, I pound of bread or cakes I pound of sugar, I pound of tasajo, ! pound of cod ish, etc., etc. Confiscation of the articles in case of violation of this order, and a fine of \$25 on the mer-chant, and his store to be closed. The Governor of Sancti Espirith has issued orders

of a nearly similar purport. A bribe in this latter jurisdiction is held out to the informer who detects a violation of the rules, and which is equal to the things denounced.

Comments on the Emperor's Speech at Chalons.

The Paris Debats says:—The Emperor may have spoken at Chalons as Commander-in-Chief of the French army. But when he goes back to the Tulleries he becomes once more the chief of the State whose citizens have elected their deputies a few days since, and who, without exception, included on their banners the motto, "Peace and retrenchment."

The Paris Temps takes this view:—For the first time the Executive fluid steel face to face with the great problem of conclitating the imperial and Napoleonic regime to the institutions of free countries. War would be a kind of derivative and military successes would give the Executive, the necessary prestige to accomplish a liberal evolution.

The Avenir National:—We will not for one moment attribute to these unfortunate words a meaning which the speaker probably did not mean them to have. On the morrow of a great demonstration of The world has its contrasts.

universal suffrage, on the eve of the meeting of the representatives of the people, for the discharge of a trust perfectly intelligible, though not very clearly specified, the country might misunderstand the antithesis established between the "noble passions" of the roldery and the vulgar passions of the vulgar. If yesterday's speech had a political meaning, it would be nothing short of a threat or a challenge.

The Gazette de France.—It is difficult to view this reminiscence of Solferino as a friendly demonstration for Austria. It might be interred that Putsdam and the Tulleries may have hit on a combination for a temporary alliance.

The Opinion Nationale:—The public is wrong in viewing this speech as warlike. The public did not bear in mind the fact that questions of peace and war must henceforth be decided, not at Chalons, but in the Corps Legislatif, which meets on Monday, and Quotations.

> The Proposed Northern Pacific Railroad Across the Continent-Surveying the Route-The German Festival in Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.

The Governmental Crisis in France-Demands of the Opposition-Rouher's Position-Napoleon on the Qui Vive.

By Atlantic Cable Paris, July 10 .- The governmental crisis in France increases in intensity. The members of the constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare as their ultimatum that nothing short of the retirement of M. Rouher will satisfy them. The Emperor desires his retirement, but hesitates to dismiss him on account of the Minister's devotion and ability in discharging the duties of his position. M. Rouher's failure to comply with the evident wish of the Emperor is severely criticized. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said:-"M. Rouher, your time has come—leave—decamp—clear out! "I know it," answered the Minister, "but my wife won't resign," which is literally true, as Madame objects to give up palace honors. The Emperor will wait, meantime, until this little domestic trouble is settled. The majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions of the left centre, which in the first instance demands a responsible ministry, and, secondly, the autonomy of the Assembly. The Emperor is, therefore, obliged to parley with the opposition, the majority of whom do not wish to defy him openly, and hence the legislative deadlock, which must be brought to an end in the course of next week.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 23½, and for account, 23½, U. S. Five-twenties, 81½. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales to—day will reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Sugar steady both on the spot and affoat. Linseed cakes, £10 2s; Linseed Oil, £32; refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.

This Afternoon's Constitutes.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, July 10-P. M.—Closing prices—Consols 93 for money, and 93½ for account. United States Five-twenties, 81½. Stocks dull. Erie, 18½; Illinois Control 934.

Central, 95%.
Liverproof, July 10—P. M.—Closing prices—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales have been 12,000 bales.
California Wheat, 10s. 7d.; red, 9s. 5d. Peas, 38s. rovisions firmer. HAVRE, July 10.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

rveying the Northern Pacific Railroad Route. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PUGET'S SOUND, Washington Territory, JulyThe party of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists who are engaged in the work of surveying the route of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, left Olympia this morning on a steamer for a cruise on Puget's Sound. They hope to finish the task of examining the western terminus of the railroad this week. All the party are well. Everything they have seen thus far greatly exceeds their expectations.

Shipment of Specie.

San Francisco, July 9 .- The steamship Golden City sailed to-day for Panama with \$219,000 in treasure, of which \$46,000 goes to New York, \$120,000 to England, \$30,000 to Callao, and \$20,000 to Panama. She also takes 150 passengers, and 380,000 pounds of wool. The small shipment of treasure to New York is accounted for by the daily remittances via the transcontinental railroad, by which, since its opening, \$1,650,000 have been sent East. The Branch Mint

will be closed to-morrow to allow a change of officers, and a general settling of accounts. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized an increase of the bullion fund in the mint by adding \$1,500,000, so as to obviate any difficulty from the close of the institution.

Personal. Mr. Bushnell, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and party, arrived here from the East yesterday.

Stocks. Flour, \$4.621/@5.50. Choice wheat, \$1.60@ 1.65. Legal-tenders, 75 cents.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, July 10.—Marshal Packard vesterday, on an order from the United States Court, seized the books of Auguste Contourle & Co., which will be examined by experts for evidence of frauds in relation to sugars. The Court has appointed three appraisers to appraise all the sugars.

Great Flood in Texas. A despatch from Houston, Texas, reports an imprecedented flood in Colorado valley. The Texas telegraph line has been down west of Lagrange for five days, and nothing can be hard from beyond. The water is all over the country: in some places twenty feet deep, and rising rapidly.

Lagrange is being evacuated, and Columbus is also being deserted. Most of the women and children have gone. A house was seen floating past Lagrage. The water is in the tops of the trees in the bottoms. The trestling approach ing the railroad bridge at Columbus has and the heavy rise has not yet reached there. Most of the fine crops in the valley are de-

FROM BALTIMORE.

Damages Awarded Against a Steamship Com-pany—The Coming Swagerfest. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, has decided against the steamer Louisiana for running into and sinking the steamer Susanna, awarding \$17,000 damages to Hopkins and other owners of the

Extensive preparations have been made for the grand festival of the Sængerbund, which com-mences here this evening and continues until next Thursday. It will be the largest of its kind ever held here, and superbly grand. Many delegations are already arriving from all parts of the country. The procession on Monday will be

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Political Recognition. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, July 10.—William Clifton, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee has directed the recognition of the Executive Committee of the State of Texas, chosen by the Houston Convention, which nominated General E. J. Davis for Governor. original of the paper of which the above is the substance is in the possession of Major W. B. Moore, of Texas, who recently visited Mr. Clifton with the especial view of securing the

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Stocks unsettled. Money activo at 7 per cent. Good. 1364; 5.208, 1862, coupon. 1213; do. 1864, do., 1185; do. 1865, do., 1195; do. do. new, 1175; do. 1867, 1175; do. 1868, lif 5; do. do., 1185; do. do., 1185; do. do., 1185; do. 1868, 1175; do. 1868; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 875; Canton Co., 6156; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 1255; Frie, 275; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 1655; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 1095; fill-nois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152; Western Union Telegraph, 375; Chicago and Rock Island, 1165; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152; Western Union Telegraph, 375; New York, July 10.—Cotton dull; 100 bales sold at 345; C. Flour easier, and declined 56,010c.; sales of 7500 barrels State at \$5.2066,90; Western at \$5.2066,725. Wheat dull, and declined 1629; Quotations are neminal. Corn easier; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 75695c, by canal and 93690c, by mixed Western at 75@95c, by canal and 93@96c, by railroad. Oats firmer, and advanced 1@2c,; sales of 21,000 bushels at 83@84c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$32. Lard quiet. Whisky firm

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- Cotton unchanged. Flour firm at previous quotations Business is restricted for want of stock. Wheat firmer and higher at \$1.50 (\$1.90 for new red. Corn firmer; white, \$1.93 (\$1.95 yellow, 95 (\$9.75). Oats firm at 70 (\$1.95). Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at \$1.01 (\$1.95).

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Quarter Sessions Judges Allison, Peirce, and Brewster. In the divorce case of Augier vs. Augier a rule for

a new trial was discharged.

Also, in the similar case of Carpenter vs. Carpenter, a motion for a new trial was refused.

THE RAILS ON BROAD STREET.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. The City and John Bosler, Superintendent of City Railroads; Southwark Passenger Railway Company vs. The same. In these cases the court this morning granted an injunction restraining the deformants from research. the defendants from removing the turnouts from the Southwark Passenger Railway on Broad street, be-tween Washington avenue and South street, particu-larly as no compensation had been tendered the plaintiffs, though they themselves had off-red to re-move them upon receiving it.

move them upon receiving it.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

This morning Colonel Mann, representing the contestants in these cases, came into Court and asked that an order should be made fixing a day certain for the closing of the testimony on the part of the respondents, and a day for the argument of the cases, saying that the respondents had begun their examination about the first Monday of May, and on various occasions had promised a speedy termination of it. He also hoped the Court would appoint an early day in September for the hearing of the argument, so that this matter, involving all the important offices in the city, should be set at rest.

On behalf of the respondents Mr. Sellers said that the diligence exercised by them would compare most favorably with that on the part of the respondents; the latter in 39 weeks had taken 935 pages of printed testimony, while the former in 31 weeks had taken estimony, while the former in 31 weeks had taken 1921 pages. He thought the testimony would be

considered such an order as Mr. Mann asked for would be arbitrary and hard.

Moreover, a number of the senior counsel in the case were out of the city for the summer, and he had no idea the Court would appoint for the wading through and consideration of two thousand pages of testimony, presenting the most complicated questions of facts and newest questions of law, a day so early as would find a majority of the respondents in cour The Judges said they would consider the matter and announce their decision on Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. So far, the anticipations indulged in of a return of the market to a condition of ease soon after the ist inst. have been completely at fault, and the result can scarcely be accounted for on any other the can scarcely be accounted for on any other theory than that some gigantic conspiracy exists in New York, with probably ramifications in most of the great cities, to control the money market in the interest of stock gambling. But whatever the cause, the power of absorption is wonderful and mysterious at the present time, and if the result of a "bear" movement, they wield a power which the sooner broken up the better for all the great interests of the country.

ountry.
Our local market is rather quiet to-day, and the temand is mainly on the part of the brokers, who demand is mainly on the part of the brokers, who are generally able to pay well for accommodations. The rates are firm on call loans, and without change since yesterday.

Gold opened at 135%. Sales on Third street at

noon at 135%.
In Government bonds there is little doing in this market, but prices are stronger.
The Stock market was moderately active to-day, but prices generally were rather lower. State loans were unchanged. City sixes were firm, and changed hands at 100% for the new certificates, with 94% bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was steady at 46%@46%, b. o. : Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger at 56%; Cam-den and Amboy Railroad sold at 131; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Northern Central Railroad at 50;

Ratiroad at 56; and Northern Central Ratiroad at 50; 87 was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 36 for North Pennsylvania.

Canal stocks were quiet. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 10 for the common stock; and 36½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Passenger Ratiway shares were quiet. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville. conville.

The only movement in Bank shares was in North

America, which sold at 223.

—We invite attention to the card of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, to be found in PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD. 46% 10 sh Reading RR. 200 sh Read R...ls.46'44 25 sh Manuf Bk... 30 200 sl 3 sh Cam & Am R.181 100 10 do... c.131 100 40... c.131 200 sl 4 do... c.131 200 sl 5 do... 66% 200 11 do... 56% 100 25 do receipts 56% 100 25 do... 58% 100 25 do... 58% 100 25 sh Leh Val R.1s. 56 100 6 sh Phil & E R. 30 100 22 sh N Cent... 18. 50 AFTER BOAR0.46:44 do....d. do..s00wn.

#1000 Leh V new bs. 55 kh Read.d bill... Cp. 93% 10 dos...d bill... 200 Ck A mt 68'89 93 9 sh Girard Bk... 55 kl do...d bill. 46% do...d b c. 46 do...d bill 46% \$300 Cityos, New. 100% 200 do. ... 46% 200 C & A mt 6ar89 93 5 do. ... do b. c. 46 100 ah Penna R. ... 56% 100 do. ... do bill 46% 100 ah Penna R. ... 56% 100 do. ... t04 44 101 do. ... 56% 100 do. ... 100 do. ... 124 44 100 do. ... 125 56 500 do. ... 124 44 100 do. ... 125 56 100 do. ... 124 46 56 45 do. ... 125 56 100 do. ... 124 46 56 40 do. ... 125 56 100 do. ... 124 65 56 4 do. ... 125 56 100 do. ... 124 65 56 4 do. ... 125 56 100 do. ... 125 125 65 100 do. ... 125 65 100

Notes, 19%. Gold, 185%@136%; Silver, 128%@139%.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.

From the Herald.

"The relaxation of the money market to-day was, as expected, the consequence of the determination of Secretary Boutwell to reduce his currency balance. The gravitation of the interest rate to legal figures was, of course, assisted by the fears of the money-lenders, who have begun to entertain lively apprehenshions for the result of the salutary investigation now in progress by the District Attorney. We have the authority of that gentleman for stating that certain parties, whose names are withheld for the present, have been indicted by the Grand Jury, but their arrest is not yet ordered. The prevailing rates on call were seven per cent. currency and seven per cent. gold, the latter being construed as legal and so generally recognized. In some rare instances, where it could be safely done, and where the borrowers were deemed to be entirely worthy of confidence, as high as a thirty-second and interest was paid. Much uneasiness was felt as to the parties implicated in the indictment for usury, but no names were definitely connected with the charge.

"The changed aspect of the general money market induced a better inquiry for commercial paper, but rates were hardly lower. Sales of prime mercanille notes were made at eleven to twelve per cent. discount, although holders were not offering much at higher figures than ten. The effect of the relaxation in rates on call has not been fully felt to-day, and lenders are cantious about dealing in paper, fearing some emergency which may enable them to

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'Foreign exchange was steady but inactive. The choicest sterling bills at sixty days are held at 110, the easier state of the money keeping the quotation firm. The range of sight bills was from 110%@10%.

"The circumstances of the Government purchases of bends yesterday suggested a medification of the manner of conducting them which will be to the pecuniary benefit of the Treasury. The prices yesterday were on an average higher than the market prices for the issues beught. The generosity of the Government in redecing its obligations should not be thus abused. Of the \$3,000,000, only \$1,500,000 were got at the market price. The balance had to be taken nearly a half per cent. higher. The reason of this is the large amount called for by the advertisement. It would be better to distribute the purchases over three days. The competition between sellers would then be greater and the Government the gainer. Under the plan of to-day the speculators, knowing that the market is not over abundantly supplied with bonds, put up the price in their proposals in the expectation that the Government would be under the necessity of buying from them in order to make up the total \$3,000,000. As to the money market, the effect would be the same. Wall street always discounts the future, and money would be just as easy if the currency for the bonds came out by instalment.

"The market for Government bonds reflected the

"The market for Government bonds reflected the stimulating influences of these purchases and the easier state of the money market. The advance was quite noticeable in the afternoon transactions when the prices paid by the Government became generally known. The '67s sold at 117%, which, considering they are recently ex-coupon, is equivalent to a quotation of 121% on the 30th of June last. The '82s were strong, but less buoyant than the domestic bonds, the London price coming at 81%(681%, a fractional yielding. The closing street market was steady at the following quotations:—United States 6s, 188; registered, 117%(6118); do. do., coupon, 1864, 118%(6118); do. do., coupon, 1864, 118%(6118); do. do., coupon, 1865, 119%(6119%); do. do., coupon, 1865, 119%(6119%); do. do., coupon, 1865, 117%(6117%); United States 5s, Ten-forties, coupon, 168%(6108%); currency bonds, 166%(106%). "The market for Government bonds reflected the

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 10 .- Bark is offered at \$47 \$2 ton

for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds-Cloverseed ranges from \$9 to 9:50 70 64 pounds. Timothy is scarce, and commands \$4.75@5 bushel. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2.60@2.70. There is no inquiry for Flour except from the sumers, who purchased 1500 barrels in lots at \$5@5.25 for superfine; \$5.44@5.75 for extras; \$6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; \$6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$70e7-50 for Ohio do. do.; and \$908 0:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye

Flour sells in a small way at \$6.12%@6.25 @ bbl. The Wheat market is steady, but the demand is chiefly for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1000 bushels new Delaware red at \$1.5500 1-57%, and 1000 bushels do. amber at \$1-60. Rye Flour sells at \$1-33@1-35 @ bushel for Western. Corn s very scarce, and prime yellow if here would command over \$1 @ bushel; 1000 bushels damaged Western mixed sold at 93c. Oats are stronger; 4000 oushels Western were taken at 76@80c. Whisky ranges from 95c, to \$1% gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORE, July 10.—Arrived, steamship Iows, from lasgow, Boston, July 10.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, from Liv-QUEENSTOWN, July 10. — Arrived, steamship City of Washidgton, from New York.

Also arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from New York PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 10. VIATE OF THEHMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Claymont, Robertson, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Chl.

Steamer C. H. Stont, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, Laguayra, John Dallett&Co.

Br. brig Golden Light, Ferguson, Shediac, C. C. VanHorn.

Norw, brig Scandia, Beckels, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co.

Norw. brig Scandia, Beckels, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Annie May, May, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr A. Dole, Halsey, Old Cambridge, do. Schr A. Bole, Halsey, Old Cambridge, do. Schr A. Boston, Shaw, Boston, do. Schr Hes. Boxx, Samers. Boston, do. Schr Maggle Vandersen, Smith, Danversp't, do. Schr Hens Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Lens Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Lens Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Lens Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Lens Hunter, Perry, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Aid. Smith, Boston, do. Schr Aid. Smith, Boston, do. Schr Aid. Smith, Edwards, Derby, Ct., do. Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, Derby, Ct., do. Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Salem. do. Schr M. Fowell, Fenton, Westerly, B. I., do. Schr M. Fowell, Fenton, Westerly, B. I., do. Schr M. Fowell, Fenton, Westerly, B. I., do. Schr Cogswell, Rich, Ipswech, Sinniekson & Co. Schr Emily Hillard, Kimball, Lanssville, do. 1 ug Thos. Jefferson Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Fairy Queen, Shearn, Havre-de-Grace, do.

Tug Fairy Queen, Shears, Harre-de-Grace, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mase to H. Winser & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steams r New York, Jones, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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Steamer K. C. Bliddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Lucy K. Coggswell, Sweet, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Kate Rich, Deughty, & days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. G. Ivwin, Atkins, Says from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sarah U. Smith, Banks, 11 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Samuel Gillman, Keily, 7 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr D. Davidson, Smith, 7 days from Boston, with linesed to Barclay & Barclay.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Linda, Flomming, from Cientu

MEMORANDA.

Ship East Lomond, Williams, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yeserday. Schr Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bos-Schr Restless, Barter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Sthinat.

Schr Hattis, from Bengor for Philadelphia, at Rockland, Me, ist inst., and salied again 5th.

Schrs W. W. Marcy. Champion: Wnt. Capes, Baker; Alice E., Alien: J. Marfield, May; F. S. McLalian, Farr; F. L. Porter, Small; S. Godfrey, Godfrey; Mary Frice, Forgerson: E. R. Graham, Smith; Lehman Elew, Buckaloo; S. H. Gibson, Bartlett: Oyrus Fossett, Bartlett; M. Steelman, Steelman; E. A. Hooper, Champion; D. Gifford, Jurell, H. Little, Godfrey, N. W. Magge, Ketchum; and J. M. Broomall, Douglace, hence, at Boston 5th inst.