THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weakness,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Dizziness,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

DIFFICULTY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN RAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Full Confirmation of the Previous Advices.

PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH

The English Reform Riots.

MUTTERINGS OF THE MASSES.

Probable Downfall of the Derby Cabinet.

CONGRATULATORY DESPATCH TO MR. FIELD FROM EGYPT.

The Hero's Health Drank in London on Monday Night.

LATEST NEWS BY THE STEAMERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Announcement of the Treaty of Peace in Berlin on Saturday.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 30, via Aspy Bay, July 31.—Peace was certain at Berlin on Saturday. Bismark and the King return this week. Prussia carries all her points.

BISMARK'S SUCCESS.

The Liberals support Bismark's foreign policy.

AUSTRIA'S VICTORY ON THE ADRIATIC.

Austria's naval victory is much overrated.

PROBABLE DOWNFALL OF DERBY.

The Hyde Park riots and the movement to form exclusive Reform League meetings have perilled the Derby Government.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

Great Reform Meeting in London on Monday.

LONDON, July 30.—A great reform meeting was held to-day in the city. Thirty thousand people were present.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read, which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police.

The procession was immense. Several bands of music were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly.

Congratulation from the President of the Suez Canal Company.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 30.—Mr. Field received at half-past 10 A. M. to-day, the following message from the President of the Suez Canal Company:—

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 30—1·30 P. M.—I congratulate you on your success and perseverance. FERDINAND DE LESSUPS.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

Mr. Field sent the following answer:—

Ferdinand de Lessups, Alexandria, Egypt:—Many thanks for your telegram. I hope soon to congratulate you from New York on the completion of the great work of uniting two continents for the benefit of the whole commercial world. The Atlantic Telegraph connects the Eastern and Western hemispheres for the same object. C. W. FIELD.

The *Great Eastern* is taking in cable from the steamer *Medway* preparatory to the grappling expedition to recover the old Atlantic cable, and will leave on Saturday.

Line Working to Its Heart's Content.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, via Aspy Bay, July 30.—Everthing is working beautifully. The Atlantic line has been opened to the public by orders of the Directors in London, and messages are now being sent from this place to England with great regularity.

During the first twelve hours that the line was open four thousand words were transmitted across the wires, with as much ease as on ordinary land route.

Mr. Field has received the following in answer to a message of his own:—

MR. GLASS TO MR. FIELD.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH, July 28.—Thanks for your message announcing this grand success. We drank your health last night.

The people are here by the thousands this morning, and there is a grand jubilee among all classes.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29, P. M.—The Atlantic cable continues working splendidly. Messages are continually passing through the line with the greatest regularity and accuracy.

Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Chant, of Harbor Grace, are the first persons who sent telegrams to England after the opening of the line for public traffic.

The steamer *Bloodhound* is now taking in the cable from the steamer *Medway* to join the expedition for repairing the Gulf cable.

Some Further Observations on the Tariff of Charges.

HEART'S CONTENT, via Aspy Bay, July 28.—Cyrus W. Field says that the cable received four thousand words in the first twelve hours after landing—all private messages.

The rates are twenty guineas for the first twenty words, including address, dates, and signatures, and all not exceeding one hundred letters; subsequent rates are twenty shillings for every five letters.

Six words have been sent every minute, all night, through the *Great Eastern* instruments.

Professor Thompson tells me that the rates will be doubled as soon as new instruments are put up.

CYRUS W. Field's health was drank in London, at 10 o'clock this morning, with all honors.

VERY LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER.

Hopes for Peace—Progress of the War.

PARIS, July 21, per steamship *China*, and telegraph from Halifax.—I am assured on very high and the most direct authority, that the Emperor's Government entertain the greatest confidence that the pending negotiations will result in peace.

The acceptance of the armistice by Prussia and Austria, although upon terms not publicly made known, follows upon negotiation in which the basis of adjustment has been fully discussed, and as Prussia desires no arms lee for military reasons, it is presumed she is well satisfied in advance that her conditions of peace will be supported by France, and will probably be agreed to by Austria.

The opinion is gaining ground that at no time during the last three weeks has the action of France been intended to obstruct the army of Prussia or to withdraw from her the just fruits of her marvellous military success.

Prussian Condition for an Armistice.

BERLIN, July 18.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day in an article on the negotiations upon the Prussian demands, says:—

"In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the duchies, in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the Government appears to demand, as the principal object of the war, the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North, under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary.

"The Emperor Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria."

The article concludes as follows:—

"Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make."

The same paper, in speaking of the Prussian success over the Federals, says:—

"The age of old and effete Germany is past, and a new age begins under Prussia's vigorous leadership."

France and the Contending Powers

PARIS, July 18, evening.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in referring in its bulletin to the negotiations for peace, contradicts those journals which appear to believe that the French Cabinet, in proffering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of armed mediator in Germany. "France," continues the *Moniteur du Soir*, "intervened diplomatically with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two powers are being continued."

The Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

BERLIN, July 18.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—"Article III of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared) the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties, the Kings of Prussia and Italy, with all their forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without common consent."

The War in the Tyrol.

VIENNA, July 18.—The commander of Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports, that simultaneously with the engagements at Condino several detachments of the infantry regiment "Crown Prince of Saxony" made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments, stationed in the valley of the Chiese. The attack of the "Crown Prince" regiment being successful, the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Garibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

Frankfort.

DARMSTADT, July 17—The Prussians have arrested at Frankfort Senators Bernus and Speltz, and the editors of the *Post Deitung* and *Handels Zeitung*.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mill on the Franchise of Women.

At the sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 17, Mr. J. S. Mill moved an "address for a return of the number of freeholders, householders, and others in England and Wales who, fulfilling the condition of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualification for the electoral franchise, are excluded from the franchise by reason of their "sex." He said:—

Sir, I rise to make the motion of which I have given notice. After the petition which I had the honor of presenting a few weeks ago, the House would naturally expect that its attention would be called, however briefly, to the claim preferred in that document. The petition and the circumstances attendant on its preparation have, to say the least, greatly weakened the chief practical argument which we have been accustomed to hear against any proposal to admit women to the electoral franchise—namely, that few if any women desire it. Originating, as that petition did, entirely with ladies, without the instigation, and, to the best of my belief, without the participation of any person of the male sex in any stage of the operations, except the final one of its presentation to Parliament, the amount of response which became manifest, the number of signatures obtained in a very short space of time, not to mention the quality of many of those signatures, may not have been surprising to the ladies who promoted the petition, but was certainly quite unexpected by me. I recognize in it the accustomed sign that the time has arrived when a proposal of a public nature is ripe for being taken into serious consideration, namely, when a word spoken on the subject is found to have been the expression of a silent wish pervading a great number of minds, and a signal given in the hope of rallying a few supporters is unexpectedly answered by many. It is not necessary to offer any justification for the particular motion which I am about to make. When the complaint is made that certain citizens of this nation, fulfilling all the conditions and giving all the guarantees which the Constitution and the law require from those who are admitted to a voice in determining who shall be their rulers, are excluded from that privilege for what appears to them, and for what appears to me, the entirely irrelevant consideration of their sex, the least we can do is to ascertain what number of persons are affected by the grievance, and how great an addition would be made to the constituency if this disability were removed. I should not have attempted more than this in the present session even if the reform discussion had not been brought to an abrupt close. Even if the late Government had succeeded in the honorable attempt to effect an amicable compromise of the Reform question, any understanding or any wish which might have existed as to the finality, for a certain period, of that compromise, could not have affected such a proposal as this, the adoption of which would not be, in any sense of the term, a lowering of the franchise, and is not intended to disturb in any degree the distribution of political power among the different classes of society. Indeed, honorable gentlemen seem to think, and I suppose they are the best judges, that this concession, assuming it to be made, if it had any effect on party politics at all, would be favorable to their side; and the right honorable member for Dublin University, in his humorous manner, advised me on that ground to withdraw this article from my political programme; but I cannot, either in jest or in earnest, adopt his suggestion, for I am bound to consider the permanent benefit of the community before the temporary interest of a party; and I entertain the firmest conviction that whatever holds out an inducement to one-half of the community to exercise their minds on the great social and political questions which are discussed in Parliament, and whatever causes the great influence they already possess to be exerted under the guidance of greater knowledge, and under a sense of responsibility, cannot be ultimately advantageous to the Conservative or any other cause, except so far as that cause is a good one. And I rejoice in the knowledge that in the estimation of many honorable gentlemen of the party opposite, the proposal made in the petition is, like many of the most valuable reforms as truly conservative as I am sure it is truly liberal. I listened with pleasure and gratitude to the right honorable gentleman who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, when in his speech on the second reading of the Reform bill he said he saw no reason why women of independent means should not possess the electoral franchise in a country where they can preside in manorial courts and fill parish offices, to which let me add, and the throne. (Hear, hear.) The motion was agreed to.

—Mr. John Nichols, of Danvers, eighty-three years of age, has just gathered his seventy-third annual hay crop.—*Salem Observer.*

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Georgia.

Despatches at General Howard's headquarters state that Colonel A. J. Ripley, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, who had settled on a plantation near Savannah, has fallen a victim to the chaotic condition of things. His supposed murderers stole from the Colonel some mules not long since, were pursued, captured, and taken to the city by the Colonel, and turned over to the civil authorities, who immediately released them upon some legal quibble, without even the semblance of a trial, the culprits at the time swearing they would not only steal his mules, but be the means of his death. They have fulfilled their threat. The Colonel was brutally murdered on the night of the 20th, ult., and as yet the civil authorities have taken no action to investigate or punish the assassins. The despatch closes with an application for restoring martial law.

Virginia.

A company of the Regulars at Fortress Monroe were on Monday transferred across the bay to Accomac county, to quell the growing spirit of disaffection. The militia organization of the above-named county, provided for by the late Richmond Legislature, has been fully equipped, and is commanded entirely by late prominent Rebel officers. By direction of the Sheriff they have been visiting the houses of negroes, searching for arms, and, in addition to taking these, and from returned soldiers, who have purchased them by consent of the Government, acts of petty pilfering are complained of. No Bureau officer being stationed here, there is no ready means of redress. The negroes were about taking measures for their own protection. General Miles' interference has been opportune. The militia muster for inspection every four weeks. At the next muster trouble is anticipated. By a contribution of fifty cents per man, the colored population within the past two days raised a fund of $800, which they propose to spend in procuring legality, if possible, their rights.

Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular relating to the Pension Act of the late Congress, which increases the rates paid. Arrangements are now perfected for carrying into effect the new law.

Express and Railroad Matters in Virginia.

The difficulties between the express and railroad companies in Virginia having been decided in the State courts adversely to the interests of the Adams Express, they have carried the matter into the United States Court, and yesterday ex Speaker Baldwin, of the Virginia Legislature, delivered a four hours' argument for the National Express and Alexandria Railroad Companies, and to-day General H. H. Wells argues three hours for the Adams Express, before Judge Underwood, of Alexandria. On the ending of the war the Adams Express Company advanced $500,000 to the railroad corporations of Virginia, a reciprocity being effected in that they would carry the freight of no express at any better terms than the Adams Company had. Joe Johnston's Express is unable to cope with the Adams in their generous arrangements, and the railroad company, now having established themselves, though unable to cancel their debts, have, through political motives, sought to break up this contract, and are praying for an injunction. The case is an interesting one, and will demonstrate how far railroads, as common carriers, can make special stipulations. A decision will be rendered the last of the week.

Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The Democratic Soldiers' Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10·30 this morning, and was called to order by General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, upon whose motion General Jacob B. Switzer, of Allegheny county, was chosen temporary chairman, and Captains Jeremiah Sullivan, of the 115th Regiment; Arthur C. Greenbank, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant John Hart, 6th Regiment; Adjutant Becker, of Berks county, and Major Israel Ottman, temporary secretaries. Credentials were presented from every Representative District in the State, and the names of the delegates were directed to be published.

A committee, consisting of thirteen, was on motion appointed by the Chairman, to select officers for the permanent organization, after which the Convention took a recess for half an hour, to enable the committee to prepare their report.

Les Miserables.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—The local editors of this State held a Convention here to-day. Nearly every section of the State was represented. A Press Club was formed and arrangements made for an annual gathering.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Mr. Shellabarger was to-day renominated for Congress, by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District of this State.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

An Opinion from "Old Joe Brown, of Georgia."

ATLANTA, July 25.—Dear Sir:—I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded as more conservative and better Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the South, and therefore best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the Government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate; but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed. As ever, your friend,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

—General Sherman leaves Cleveland to-day for his headquarters at St. Louis, from which place, on the 5th of August, he will start on a tour of inspection to the Rocky Mountains. The object of this journey, which will require some three months to complete, is to personally locate stations of rendezvous for troops engaged protecting trains of emigrants and stages crossing the plains.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 1, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices continue steady.

Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. New 5-20s sold at 106¼; 108¼ was bid for old do.; 98⅛ for 10-40s; 104¼ for 7·30s; and 109⅞ for 6s of 1881.

City loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 97¾@98, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 94½, no change.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Reading sold at 55 69-100@55¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼@38½, a slight decline. 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Union sold at 42½, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21½; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 18¾ for Hestonville, and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 65½ for City; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 57¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¼; 11 A. M., 148¼; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 149.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 7-30s June	104¼	200 sh Read. ..lots	55·69
$2500 do.....lots.	104¼	100 sh do....	830.. 55⅛
$1000 do..Aug...	104¼	100 sh do....	⅝wn 55⅛
$5000 US 5-20s 65coup	106⅛	100 sh do....	⅝int 55⅛
$5000 City 6s, new lots..	98	16 sh Pa R..lots....	55½
$3000 do.....lots.	97¾	10 sh do....	⅝wn 55½
$200 C & A 6s 89..	94	200 sh Cat pt its..b30	38¼
$500 H & B Tp 2dm	80	200 sh do ...lots.	38¼
$1000 War & Fra 7s..	80	10 sh Union Pas.R..	42½
2 sh Lehigh Zinc..	40		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	148¼	149½
American Silver, ⅝ and ¼	140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13½	13½
" " July, 1864	12½	13
" " August, 1864	12½	12¾
" " October, 1864	11½	11½
" " Dec., 1864	10½	10½
" " May, 1865	8½	8½
" " August, 1865	6½	7
" " Sept., 1865	6½	6¾
" " October, 1865	5½	6

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of July, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$326 227 26
Silver deposits and purchases	7 302 23
Total deposits	$333 529·49

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	18,555	$371 100·00
Fine bars	6	3,142·84
Total	18,561	$374 242·34
SILVER.		
Dollars	13 950	$13,950 00
Half dollars	50	25 00
Quarter dollars	50	12 50
Dimes	50	5·00
Half dimes	50	2 50
Three-cent pieces	50	1 50
Fine bars	4	170·50
Total	14 204	$14,167·00
COPPER.		
Cents	1 032,500	10,325 00
Two-cent pieces	140 000	2 800 00
Three-cent pieces	452 000	13,560·00
Five-cent pieces	1 944 000	$97 200·00
Total	3 568,500	123,885 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	18 561	$374 242 34
Silver do	14 204	14,167 00
Copper do	3,568,500	123,885 00
Total No. of pieces	3,601 265	$512,294·34

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 1—In Flour there is no new feature to present, but prices remain without essential change. There is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment, and not much demand for home consumption. Small sales of superfine at $6·87½@7 50, extras at $7 50@8 50, new wheat do. at $10·50@11, Northwestern extra family at $9·50@11, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·50@11, and fancy brands at $12@14, as in quality. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 15,0 bushels new Delaware red at $2 50@2 55 for fair, and $2 60 for choice. Prices of White are nominal; 800 bushels common quality sold at $2 62. In Rye out little doing. We quote Western at 97c., and Pennsylvania at $1. In Corn there is no change to notice; small sales of yellow at 93@94c., and Western mixed at 90@91c. Oats are quiet, with small sales of new Delaware at 55c., and Western at 50c. Nothing going in Barley or Malt.

There is a firm feeling in the market for Provisions, but not much doing. Small sales of new Mess Pork at $32 75@33. Bacon is selling at 21@26c for plain and fancy canvased. Hams are 17½@17½c. for shoulders; Pickled Hams sell at 19@20c.

Whisky is inactive; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2·24, and Ohio at $2 29.

THE NEW INSIGNIA OF RANK FOR GENERAL GRANT.—The exalted rank of General having been recently bestowed upon General Grant, and General Sherman promoted to the vacant Lieutenant-Generalship, there is considerable curiosity evinced to know what insignia of rank will be adopted by the former, as in accordance with the Army Regulations the Lieutenant-General is entitled to a trio of stars on each shoulder, while no uniform is specified for General. At a recent informal meeting of General Grant's staff and several prominent officers of the regular army, the subject of the General's insignia was discussed, when all present concurred in the opinion that a metallic shield, substituted for the largest star in the shoulder strap, would be an appropriate and handsome device to indicate the rank of the chief commanding officer of the armies of the United States. General Grant expressed himself pleased with the design, which will probably be adopted.—*Washington Republican.*

—The National Sangerbund, which has been holding its festival at Louisville during the last week, arranged to close the interesting occasion with a grand concert on Sunday, in the Echo Hall of Mammoth Cave. Great interest was manifested at the announcement of this plan, and thousands of citizens were preparing to accompany the Society, to hear the novel and wonderful acoustic and musical effects which must be produced by the grand choral and orchestral strains resounding through the Cyclopean apartments of that substantial subterranean structure.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Concluded from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

CHAPTER V.

WASTE OF BREAD—HOW TO BE CHARITABLE WITH IT—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING NIGGARDLY AND ECONOMIZING—SKILLED SERVANTS CANNOT BE HAD—A MISTRESS MUST TEACH THEM—HOW TO WASH SMALL THINGS IN A BOWL

During my stay with Bertha I observed that she daily exercised the same careful supervision over every department of the cook's domain. The waste of bread, almost unavoidable in a large establishment like hers, was a source of trouble to her. Pieces that were left at table, outsides and dry crusts, the servants could not be induced to make into puddings, or to dispose of them in any way. Even beggars threw them aside; but still the waste was bread, and, as Bertha said, ought to feed somebody. "If we only had chickens," she remarked one day.

"You can give the crusts away to some one who keeps them."

"If I give them away they will not be valued. No, I must sell them," she replied.

"You would not be so mean, Bertha," my color mounting to my face with indignation.

"Yes, I shall, and induce Betty Rudge, the old miser, to buy them. She keeps a number of fowls, and sells her eggs dearly enough. The waste here amounts to a large basketful in a week; besides, there are other scraps, of which no use is made, and I have always found that things which are of no value to oneself, if given away, are not cared for, but if a price be asked, if ever so small, the article is then coveted, and assumes an importance in the eyes of the buyer. So Betty must give me sixpence a week for the waste, and this afternoon we will hear what Betty has to say about it."

"But why trouble yourself about sixpence or even a shilling a week?—you do not need it."

"What you say is quite true, but I was bred up to have a wholesome regard for the maxim, 'Waste not,' and strangely enough, if I have ever done so, a time has come when I have needed what I have thrown away; therefore I have a kind of superstitious feeling about waste."

I pondered over all this, and for the first time in my life owned to a little contemptuous feeling for Bertha, which, however, I did not betray. In the afternoon we strolled to Betty's cottage, and, without entering into all the conversation, I may as well say here that Betty agreed to give eggs in exchange for waste bread—eggs to the fair value of sixpence a week.

We walked silently on from the cottage. Presently Bertha said, "You don't understand me, Milly; well, so it must be. I shall find pensioners enough for my sixpence, though I could not for the waste bread."

"But Betty does not even give you the sixpence; you have only eggs in exchange."

"You little goose, I must have bought these eggs; therefore, if I have not a real silver sixpence I have its worth, and the sixpence is still mine to give." This argument was unanswerable. We continued our stroll without further reference to the subject beyond my asking Bertha why she did not keep fowls, her reply being that Robert seemed to dislike the noise they made, and yet could not be kept from watching them, which rendered him irritable; therefore they had been got rid of.

Presently we came to a pond, at the edge of which two children were lying, with their heads hanging over and their hands paddling in the water. Whether our appearance had frightened them, or some other cause led to the result, I could not tell, but the youngest toppled over, with its head deep in the weeds, and with its little feet sticking upwards against the somewhat steep bank. In one moment Bertha had flown to the rescue, the other child screaming with all its might, while she pulled the now almost insensible infant from the water. Fortunately, it was more frightened than really hurt; and after a few moments we ascertained from the elder child that they lived "down there," pointing to a lane, where, however, no house was visible, and that "mammy was gone out a washing," and that "father was dead." "But come with me to the house," said Bertha; "the child must have fresh clothes."

"But she haven't got any, and mammy tuk the key."

Here was a dilemma: the only house in sight was a respectable farm-house across the fields; the child's head and shoulders were covered with mud; the water had penetrated through all its garments, and it was wailing in the most piteous tone.

"There is no help left for it, Milly; we must go to the farm-house; I know the people there."

While saying this she had taken off her light cloth cloak, wrapped it around the babe (for it was only a wee toddling thing of perhaps sixteen months old), and, bearing it in her arms, we reached the comfortable homestead, the brother following us as fast as his little legs would carry him.

"Why, whose child have'ee got there, mem?" was the exclamation of the farmer's wife, when she saw us; and, taking the little frightened creature from Bertha's arms, a ray of intelligence shot through her face as she examined it, and saw the boy now just entering the door, calling "Mammy, mammy."

"Why, this be Sukey Stevens' child! Sukey, Sukey, come here!"

In obedience to this call, a slatternly woman made her appearance in great alarm at hearing the cry of her boy, who was clinging to her skirts. "Lard a mercy! what the matter?" she asked; then, seeing the babe in such a plight in the hands of Mrs. Tucker, she turned round and cuffed the ears of the boy, savagely asking, "What's thee been doing to thy sister?"

At this the boy roared, the child began to cry, and the *melee*, between the women's and children's voices, was likely to become unbearable, which Bertha suddenly stopped by saying to Sukey:—

"Your children should not be left in this manner; it is a mercy one of them is not at the present moment dead. Your carelessness amounts to crime."

"It's all very well for gentlefolks to talk, but what's poor people to do?"

The muddy-face babe looked quite ludicrous; its tears had run down its face, leaving two white channels, so that even Bertha could scarcely refrain from smiling.

"There, Sukey, go and wash the child an' its clothes, and wrap it up in a blanket till 'tis dry; it'll surely catch its death of cold," said Mrs. Tucker.

Sukey took the hint and vanished, the boy going after her. During her absence we learned that the father had died about two months since, and that Sukey, not having been a tidy, careful wife, found difficulty in procuring bread for herself and little ones; indeed, her chief dependence was upon the farm where she was now working. "But," added Mrs. Tucker, "Sukey told me that a neighbor who kept a school for little children had the care of her children."

Here Sukey came back. "Why did you leave your children so carelessly?" asked Bertha.

"Please, mem, old Mrs. Jones wouldn't take care of 'em 'cause I couldn't leave the pay aforehand; so I gave 'em some bread and butter, and told 'em to play about—the plagues that they be!"

"How much did Mrs. Jones want for taking care of the children?"

"Please, mem, she'd take care of 'em both for sixpence a week; but when I only take 'em now