

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

LADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

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 a prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S PLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

KNWEKLED and DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SANSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

FRASSED BOILER

PARTICULARS OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

Two Men Instantly Killed--A Third Fatally and Four Others Seriously Injured--Destructive Force of the Explosion--The Engine House Shattered to Atoms--The Old Story: Supposed "Low Water in the Boiler."

A terrific and fatal boiler explosion occurred yesterday noon, at a quarter before 1 o'clock, at the head of the dock, pier 44 North River, resulting in the death and seriously injuring three persons. From all the information received up to the hour of going to press, the facts are as follows: The building, the head of the dock, divided into three divisions, occupied respectively as an engine-room, containing a stationary engine erected for loading and unloading of boats, and a boiler, and a painter shop, filling up almost the entire width of the dock, with a space of some four feet between the building and running through the center.

The number of hands employed in this building varies from thirty to fifty. This being the dinner hour, a few were in the building at the time of the explosion.

At this time the engineer, Mr. Christy Gory, was in the boiler, and a fireman on board the City of Baltimore, on a visit to Gory, was also killed.

Thomas Loftus, the stvedore of the dock, received severe internal injuries, which the doctor says will probably result in death. Thomas Kane, blacksmith, living at No. 111 West Thirtieth street, was badly bruised with falling timbers.

Alexander Brynbrogh, living at South Bergen, New Jersey, was scalded and badly bruised. He was conveyed to his residence soon after the accident.

Samuel Hutchinson, residing at No. 140 Allen street, a ship carpenter, at work on the steamer Fulton, pier No. 45 North river, was seriously injured, and was blown some forty feet from where he was standing.

The wounded, with the exception of Alexander Brynbrogh, were conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and the dead bodies to the Morgue.

Nicholas Gory, a son of Christy Gory, was seen on the wharf at the time of the explosion, and had not been seen since; it is supposed he was blown into the river.

A little boy was also seen fishing on the side of the dock opposite the boiler, and was blown for some time, but at length turned up on board of a rowboat lying at the next dock. He was precipitated into the river from the concussion caused by the explosion, and seized some floating timbers, managed to scramble on board the boat.

At the hoisting apparatus, worked by the engine, was engaged in loading the steamship City of Baltimore, of the Inman Liverpool line, and efforts were in progress to complete the loading of the ship.

At the time of the explosion, the engine was engaged, some forty to fifty men in all, with struggles and visitors, being on the dock just previous to the dinner hour (two o'clock in the noon), the bulk of the men going to their dinners and leaving but few persons on the dock.

If the accident had occurred three-quarters of an hour sooner, there is no telling what would have been the loss of life and injuries received.

Within thirty or forty feet of the boiler, the timbers and boarding were scattered in every direction. The boiler was torn to atoms, nothing was seen of it after the explosion but a portion of the head. The engine was injured and torn, and the piston-rod and connecting rods were scattered in every direction. The boiler was blown some distance into the river. Not a vestige now remains of the dock, and the engine and dilapidated engine and a few timbers and boards, the ground being covered with debris. The boiler was blown a half foot in diameter.

It is not as yet fully known what was the cause of the explosion. It was caused by too little water in the boiler; this seems to be the general opinion.

The officer of the Custom House of this city, who has an office on this dock, states that some five minutes previous to the explosion he is certain he saw at least two persons on the dock, but he does not believe he saw any others. He says that he has seen some of the men who were on the dock at the time of the explosion, and that more dead bodies will be found.

N. Y. Herald.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Continued Indifference to the Necessities of the Widow of the Martyred President--Some Facts Concerning Mrs. Lincoln.

When, in the summer of 1860, Abraham Lincoln was informed that he was chosen standard-bearer of the Republican party, and that he was to be the President, he remarked:--"There is a little woman in Springfield who will be glad to hear this." This lady, we are told, was the first before the American public asking for the means to maintain a position befitting the widow of the greatest President the country has known since the days of Washington. Mrs. Lincoln is, certainly, an ill-used woman. She has never been appreciated. As a wife and mother she has been reproached, and more so than realized the then exceptional position which Cesar coveted for his wife.

Of course, it was to be expected, coming as she did from the West, that she would have a House with her Western training and education, that something of display, brusqueness, and a certain amount of Eastern style, should exhibit itself in her conduct and deportment; but her great common sense, quickness of conception, and sound judgment, have never been done full justice to. There is a large number of many individuals, applicants for position or solicitors for contracts, found in the straightened circumstances of the President's household, who are not only not appreciated, but are actually a hindrance to the accomplishment of favorite projects of the country, but in reality their personal aggrandizement.

These men, of course, became her enemies, and forgot it that their antagonism was against a woman, they have followed up their evil feelings with an intensity which has caused her to appear before the American people in a light very different from that which her virtues and other good qualities deserve. Mrs. Lincoln is a homely woman--that is, considered in the sense which belongs to the word in its old country--one fond of the domestic circle, and of the amusements and recreations that belong to it. She is also a woman of ambition, and her husband's position elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, she felt it her duty to assume a position becoming his elevation, and to charge that she should discharge it with dignity. It was not until she had been in the White House for some time, that she discovered that she was not appreciated. It is not until she had been in the White House for some time, that she discovered that she was not appreciated.

Under the European systems he states that almost nothing is lost through the operation of the system. He considers this attributable to the manner of their appointment. After a careful examination of the system, he concludes that it is not a good behavior. They are promoted by a system of seniority resembling that practiced in military and naval affairs. He considers that a system resembling these should be adopted here, and thinks that by this means such a class of officials could be secured as to have the annual swindled.

Upon the question of the debt, Mr. Wells stated that he considered the condition of the public debt to be very hopeful. The expenses of the Government have been very large during the past year--considerably in excess of the estimates. But, notwithstanding this drawback, in addition to funding a great amount of short paper, he thinks that the Government is in a position to vote to the reduction of the debt.

OUR NATIONAL BONDS.

Are the Five-Twenties Payable in Gold?--An Answer to the Secretary.

To the Editor of the New York Times:--

In reference to the question whether the Five-Twenties bonds are payable in gold or in currency, the representations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the President, have been referred to by General Butler and by others of the disputants. I have, on this subject, written some statements, which have not hitherto been published, but which are permitted to make public. I was in Europe in the summer and autumn of 1865, as an agent of the Treasury Department, and on the 22d of August I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Frankfurt:--

Dear Sir:--I arrived here on the 25th from London, by way of Bremen, and have had the opportunity of a good deal of conversation with the bankers of the largest American banks, and have called your attention to the fact, and to ask if you cannot, in order to avoid the necessity of a new issue, make some statement in your report to the President, which shall reassure the public. He mentioned to me the name of a very reliable banker, who would gladly invest in the Five-Twenties bonds, and who would be confident on that point. I told him I had always understood from Mr. Chase that only the Treasury notes were to be paid in gold, and that the Five-Twenties would be paid in currency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly yours,

Agent Treasury Department U. S.

To this letter I received, while in Paris, a copy of which I sent immediately to London, where it was privately circulated among bankers, and I have no doubt but that it has done much to settle the minds of those who were in doubt on this point. I found the subject no longer discussed when I went to London a few weeks afterwards.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1867.--My Dear Sir:--The debt of the United States is made up of bonds, interest-bearing notes of different descriptions, and currency.

The bonds are the funded debt, principal and interest, and are payable in gold or in currency, at the option of the holder, and are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into currency.

There was no expressed pledge on the part of the Government that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in gold, because the Government was not bound to pay in gold, but in currency, and the bonds issued by the Government are considered to be payable in either gold or in currency.

The bonds that fell due the 1st of January, 1865, were paid in gold, and the Texas indemnity bonds have been paid in gold, and the bonds issued by the Government in the past, and which would exhibit their full faith with their creditors.

These are little debts that before the first issue of the 5-20 bonds were paid in gold, and have been resumed; but if this should not be the case, there is nothing in the past history of the Government to justify the expectation that the currency will be offered to the holders in payment thereof. I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE McCULLOCH, Secretary.

Hon. George Walker, etc., etc., London.

I have never entertained a doubt that the obligation of the Government to pay its debts in gold is all its bonds in coin is manifest on a fair construction of the statutes authorizing the loan--applying to these statutes these principles of interpretation which are applicable to all statutes. But beyond the statutes there are the contemporary declarations of the Government, and the contemporary representations of the Government, which are all in favor of the payment of the bonds in gold, and the people of the United States are entitled to be satisfied as much as by any other part of the contract.

Such letters as the foregoing letter of Mr. McCulloch are important, therefore, as showing what the Secretary of the Treasury has said in relation to the obligation of the Government to pay its debts in gold, and as showing that the Government is not bound to pay its debts in currency.

Hon. D. A. Wells on Our Revenue Laws.

At a recent meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade, on the 14th inst., Mr. D. A. Wells, of Toledo, Ohio, in a paper read before the board, made some interesting remarks upon what he has seen of the collection of revenue in Europe, and in this country, and in relation to the revenue returns have been such as to justify a feeling of encouragement, a reform is necessary in the manner of appointing revenue officers.

Under the European systems he states that almost nothing is lost through the operation of the system. He considers this attributable to the manner of their appointment. After a careful examination of the system, he concludes that it is not a good behavior. They are promoted by a system of seniority resembling that practiced in military and naval affairs. He considers that a system resembling these should be adopted here, and thinks that by this means such a class of officials could be secured as to have the annual swindled.

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SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Parades of Colored Troops Prohibited.

An Important Order from the Police Commission.

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

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.--Further investigation into the difficulty of the colored troops' parade on Thursday night, whereby young Ellemeyer was killed, has shown that the negroes had just been beaten with bricks and stones, and a pistol fired at them by some disorderly white

rowd as they were marching, which provoked the rear platoon of a company to fire into the crowd, which, however, was provoked, was a great outrage. Some ten or fifteen of the colored troops have been arrested and held to bail for a further investigation.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following order, which prohibits all future parades of colored troops, day or night, and all other parades, except those of the militia, public demonstrations and processions or parades of every kind, except Governor Swann's regular militia. The order, in fact, requires too much, as it must prove unconstitutional, and will probably be abortive in consequence thereof.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, October 18, 1867.--For the protection of the lives of the citizens of Baltimore, and the preservation of the public peace from threatened disturbance, the Board of Police Commissioners, in the exercise of the powers conferred to them by law, have deemed it necessary and proper to issue the following order, which will be indelibly enforced:--

Ordered, All parades, processions, or assemblies of armed men, except those of the militia, other than the regularly organized militia of the State, under their proper officers, properly and legally authorized, are hereby prohibited, whether by day or by night. All processions or parades of bodies of men through the public streets of Baltimore, except those of the militia aforesaid, are likewise forbidden, whether the persons engaged therein be armed or unarmed; all persons other than members of the militia organization aforesaid appearing armed in the streets at night, whether singly or together, will be arrested. The officers and men of the police force are hereby enjoined to arrest all persons who shall be found in the streets in contravention of this order. The Board invite the citizens of Baltimore to report to the Board any violation of this order, and to request the officers of the State militia to abstain from the present, from marching or parading their men through the streets at night for the purposes of drill or otherwise.

By order of the Board, J. J. JARRETT, President.

The excitement still continues, and will not end until the whole matter is thoroughly investigated.

MEXICO.

Probable Election of Juarez--Madame Miramon and Madame Escandon in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.--The steamer Louisiana, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news by telegraph from the Mexican capital up to the 14th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 15th. The announcement of Santa Anna's condemnation to eight years of banishment is confirmed.

The elections had resulted in the success of President Juarez in the States of Mexico and Guanajuato and all the principal States of the interior.

The widow of the late General Miramon is in Havana on her way to Europe, as it is likewise the case of Madame Escandon, the widow of Don Escandon, the wealthy capitalist. Both have recently suffered severe family afflictions--the former by the death of her gallant husband and son, and the latter by the sudden death of Senor Eugenio Barron, her brother.

Reported Earthquake.

The Syracuse Standard has intelligence of a very sensible shock of an earthquake which was experienced in the towns of Otisco and Pompey on Monday. The shock extended as far as heard from over an extent of about twelve miles, and was severe enough to shake the buildings very distinctly. The Rochester Herald reports that the shock was felt in a quake a report of the news of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

There have been, for several days past, a number of rumors current in our city, in regard to the alleged failure of several of our heaviest houses. After careful investigation we are unable to find any good source for such stories, except in the case of three or four firms. We mention them, however, as they have been a great extent, nothing more than an exhibition of the prevalent feeling of distrust occasioned by the unsuccessfulness in regard to the political future. There seems to be no real ground for anxiety for even the case of the latter houses, which have failed, the stock of goods in their possession seems quite enough to cover their indebtedness. This is the rule, although there are a few exceptions.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds continue dull. 10-40s bid for 109, a decline of 1; 111 was bid for 108; 1861 for 104; 5-20s for 102; 1862 for 101; 1863 for 100; 1864 for 99; 1865 for 98; 1866 for 97; 1867 for 96; 1868 for 95; 1869 for 94; 1870 for 93; 1871 for 92; 1872 for 91; 1873 for 90; 1874 for 89; 1875 for 88; 1876 for 87; 1877 for 86; 1878 for 85; 1879 for 84; 1880 for 83; 1881 for 82; 1882 for 81; 1883 for 80; 1884 for 79; 1885 for 78; 1886 for 77; 1887 for 76; 1888 for 75; 1889 for 74; 1890 for 73; 1891 for 72; 1892 for 71; 1893 for 70; 1894 for 69; 1895 for 68; 1896 for 67; 1897 for 66; 1898 for 65; 1899 for 64; 1900 for 63; 1901 for 62; 1902 for 61; 1903 for 60; 1904 for 59; 1905 for 58; 1906 for 57; 1907 for 56; 1908 for 55; 1909 for 54; 1910 for 53; 1911 for 52; 1912 for 51; 1913 for 50; 1914 for 49; 1915 for 48; 1916 for 47; 1917 for 46; 1918 for 45; 1919 for 44; 1920 for 43; 1921 for 42; 1922 for 41; 1923 for 40; 1924 for 39; 1925 for 38; 1926 for 37; 1927 for 36; 1928 for 35; 1929 for 34; 1930 for 33; 1931 for 32; 1932 for 31; 1933 for 30; 1934 for 29; 1935 for 28; 1936 for 27; 1937 for 26; 1938 for 25; 1939 for 24; 1940 for 23; 1941 for 22; 1942 for 21; 1943 for 20; 1944 for 19; 1945 for 18; 1946 for 17; 1947 for 16; 1948 for 15; 1949 for 14; 1950 for 13; 1951 for 12; 1952 for 11; 1953 for 10; 1954 for 9; 1955 for 8; 1956 for 7; 1957 for 6; 1958 for 5; 1959 for 4; 1960 for 3; 1961 for 2; 1962 for 1; 1963 for 0; 1964 for -1; 1965 for -2; 1966 for -3; 1967 for -4; 1968 for -5; 1969 for -6; 1970 for -7; 1971 for -8; 1972 for -9; 1973 for -10; 1974 for -11; 1975 for -12; 1976 for -13; 1977 for -14; 1978 for -15; 1979 for -16; 1980 for -17; 1981 for -18; 1982 for -19; 1983 for -20; 1984 for -21; 1985 for -22; 1986 for -23; 1987 for -24; 1988 for -25; 1989 for -26; 1990 for -27; 1991 for -28; 1992 for -29; 1993 for -30; 1994 for -31; 1995 for -32; 1996 for -33; 1997 for -34; 1998 for -35; 1999 for -36; 2000 for -37; 2001 for -38; 2002 for -39; 2003 for -40; 2004 for -41; 2005 for -42; 2006 for -43; 2007 for -44; 2008 for -45; 2009 for -46; 2010 for -47; 2011 for -48; 2012 for -49; 2013 for -50; 2014 for -51; 2015 for -52; 2016 for -53; 2017 for -54; 2018 for -55; 2019 for -56; 2020 for -57; 2021 for -58; 2022 for -59; 2023 for -60; 2024 for -61; 2025 for -62; 2026 for -63; 2027 for -64; 2028 for -65; 2029 for -66; 2030 for -67; 2031 for -68; 2032 for -69; 2033 for -70; 2034 for -71; 2035 for -72; 2036 for -73; 2037 for -74; 2038 for -75; 2039 for -76; 2040 for -77; 2041 for -78; 2042 for -79; 2043 for -80; 2044 for -81; 2045 for -82; 2046 for -83; 2047 for -84; 2048 for -85; 2049 for -86; 2050 for -87; 2051 for -88; 2052 for -89; 2053 for -90; 2054 for -91; 2055 for -92; 2056 for -93; 2057 for -94; 2058 for -95; 2059 for -96; 2060 for -97; 2061 for -98; 2062 for -99; 2063 for -100; 2064 for -101; 2065 for -102; 2066 for -103; 2067 for -104; 2068 for -105; 2069 for -106; 2070 for -107; 2071 for -108; 2072 for -109; 2073 for -110; 2074 for -111; 2075 for -112; 2076 for -113; 2077 for -114; 2078 for -115; 2079 for -116; 2080 for -117; 2081 for -118; 2082 for -119; 2083 for -120; 2084 for -121; 2085 for -122; 2086 for -123; 2087 for -124; 2088 for -125; 2089 for -126; 2090 for -127; 2091 for -128; 2092 for -129; 2093 for -130; 2094 for -131; 2095 for -132; 2096 for -133; 2097 for -134; 2098 for -135; 2099 for -136; 2100 for -137; 2101 for -138; 2102 for -139; 2103 for -140; 2104 for -141; 2105 for -142; 2106 for -143; 2107 for -144; 2108 for -145; 2109 for -146; 2110 for -147; 2111 for -148; 2112 for -149; 2113 for -150; 2114 for -151; 2115 for -152; 2116 for -153; 2117 for -154; 2118 for -155; 2119 for -156; 2120 for -157; 2121 for -158; 2122 for -159; 2123 for -160; 2124 for -161; 2125 for -162; 2126 for -163; 2127 for -164; 2128 for -165; 2129 for -166; 2130 for -167; 2131 for -168; 2132 for -169; 2133 for -170; 2134 for -171; 2135 for -172; 2136 for -173; 2137 for -174; 2138 for -175; 2139 for -176; 2140 for -177; 2141 for -178; 2142 for -179; 2143 for -180; 2144 for -181; 2145 for -182; 2146 for -183; 2147 for -184; 2148 for -185; 2149 for -186; 2150 for -187; 2151 for -188; 2152 for -189; 2153 for -190; 2154 for -191; 2155 for -192; 2156 for -193; 2157 for -194; 2158 for -195; 2159 for -196; 2160 for -197; 2161 for -198; 2162 for -199; 2163 for -200; 2164 for -201; 2165 for -202; 2166 for -203; 2167 for -204; 2168 for -205; 2169 for -206; 2170 for -207; 2171 for -208; 2172 for -209; 2173 for -210; 2174 for -211; 2175 for -212; 2176 for -213; 2177 for -214; 2178 for -215; 2179 for -216; 2180 for -217; 2181 for -218; 2182 for -219; 2183 for -220; 2184 for -221; 2185 for -222; 2186 for -223; 2187 for -224; 2188 for -225; 2189 for -226; 2190 for -227; 2191 for -228; 2192 for -229; 2193 for -230; 2194 for -231; 2195 for -232; 2196 for -233; 2197 for -234; 2198 for -235; 2199 for -236; 2200 for -237; 2201 for -238; 2202 for -239; 2203 for -240; 2204 for -241; 2205 for -242; 2206 for -243; 2207 for -244; 2208 for -245; 2209 for -246; 2210 for -247; 2211 for -248; 2212 for -249; 2213 for -250; 2214 for -251; 2215 for -252; 2216 for -253; 2217 for -254; 2218 for -255; 2219 for -256; 2220 for -257; 2221 for -258; 2222 for -259; 2223 for -260; 2224 for -261; 2225 for -262; 2226 for -263; 2227 for -264; 2228 for -265; 2229 for -266; 2230 for -267; 2231 for -268; 2232 for -269; 2233 for -270; 2234 for -271; 2235 for -272; 2236 for -273; 2237 for -274; 2238 for -275; 2239 for -276; 2240 for -277; 2241 for -278; 2242 for -279; 2243 for -280; 2244 for -281; 2245 for -282; 2246 for -283; 2247 for -284; 2248 for -285; 2249 for -286; 2250 for -287; 2251 for -288; 2252 for -289; 2253 for -290; 2254 for -291; 2255 for -292; 2256 for -293; 2257 for -294; 2258 for -295; 2259 for -296; 2260 for -297; 2261 for -298; 2262 for -299; 2263 for -300; 2264 for -301; 2265 for -302; 2266 for -303; 2267 for -304; 2268 for -305; 2269 for -306; 2270 for -307; 2271 for -308; 2272 for -309; 2273 for -310; 2274 for -311; 2275 for -312; 2276 for -313; 2277 for -314; 2278 for -315; 2279 for -316; 2280 for -317; 2281 for -318; 2282 for -319; 2283 for -320; 2284 for -321; 2285 for -322; 2286 for -323; 2