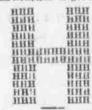
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FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of diseases, and action the absorbents into healthy setten, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all miniatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Intermediate the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exercion,
Loss of Jover,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Power,
Dimension of Power,
Trembling,
Trembling,
Wakerulness,
Pain in the Back,
Finshing of the Hody,
Liversai Larsitude
These symptoms is allowed to go on which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

in ene of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not trequently followed by those directed diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will contess. The records of the insane asylums and the meiaucholy deaths by consumption bear ample winess 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 HELM "OLD" XXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skentical.



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The see symptoms above. No family should be without it.



Take no Baisam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense.
If the or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Por all affections and diseases f these organs whether EXISTING A MALE OR FEWALE.

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

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DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BIOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

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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, caid Head Sait Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, l'impies on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Erraptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pine of water is equal to the Lisben Diet Brock, and one bottle is raily equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAP'RHILLA. In such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hindry ds of their sands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters many owhich 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. 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 Trath sions for its Capital.

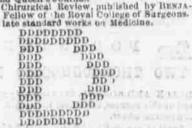
My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-ract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
is vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be
made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the followlow works:

ing works:—
See Dispensatory of the United "tates,
See Professor Dewres" valuable works on the Practice See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philade phia. lade phia.

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 TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.



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EUROPE.

LETTER FROM MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

Miss Faucit's Reading of the Tragedy of "Ulysses".- Mr. Fechter Engages Mr. D. D. Home to Appear as "Mamiet" at the Lyceum - Managers Closing Their Doors Against the Asptraut-Amusius Conditions Made by the Manager of the Princiss-A Remantic History-"Dinorah" at Her Majesty's-Taglioni and the Prince her Fiance-Mr. Flotow's New Opera of ' Zilda Cendrillon," and Its Ballet Clad in Rock Crystal-Peril of Batty the Lios-famer-Shakespeare in Paris in Three Different

Garbs-Ristort. London, June 16 .- In spite of the heat, a large audience assembled a lew evenings ago, at St. James' Hall, to listen the music written by M. Gonnod to M. Ponsard's tragedy of Ulysses, performed for the first time in London, and to hear Miss Faucit's masterly reading of the text. The audies ce seemed to find the choruses heavy, and audier ce seemed to find the choruses heavy, and classically removed from its comprehension, and made no attempt to conceal very marked demonstrations of restlessiess. But Miss Faucit's rich, meto dious, and exquitibly modulated voice fixed the wonsering attention of the most listless, and enraptured her hearers. Miss Faucit retired from the profession come twelve or fourteen, cars ago, when she married Mr. Martin, whose poetic translation of "King Rene's Daughter" is familiar to the thearer-going public. But every year sirs. Martin plays a brief round of engagements in London and the provinces, and devotes the proceeds to the maintenance of some poor relatives. It does not detract from her generosity to state that her geneine passion for her art renders her exertions genuine passion for her art renders her exertions doubly a labor of love. She has a delightful residence near the beautiful Kensington Gardens, and her kome is the centre of a circle of distinguished literary and artistic friends.

Air. Fechter, the manager of the Lyceum, who

himself made such a great impression in the character of "Hamlet," has, with an absence of professional jealousy which has set the whole thes rical world marveing, engaged Mr D D Home (tue well-known spiritualist) to appear in that very character towards the close of June, and has promised him every advantage which can contribute to his success. The public has, for some time, been on the qui rive to see Mr. Home's "Hamiet," but there appeared to be insuperable difficulties in the way of his obtaining an opening in any London theatre.

The manager of the Princess was applied to, but Mr. Charles Kean is the "Hamlet" of that dramatic temple, and brooks no rivary. An amusing story was circulated to the effect that Mr. Vining, the manager, gravely stated he would engage Mr. Home, on condition that the Davenport Brothers enacted the two grave-diagers, and Mr. Home 'urnished a genuine ghost for "damlet's" departed

The doors of the Haymarket were closed; for The doors of the Haymarket were closed; for there Mr. Sothern, who invented a series of jugging tricks, by means of which he successfully pretended to be a medium for two years, rules the day, or rather, the hight. Mr. Webster of the Adelphi was solicited, but made a pointe excuse; ditto Mr. Wigan of the Olympic. Miss derbert of the St. James took the matter into consideration, but was still healtafning, when the very last man whom professional people thought could have been induced to open the magic portax to a possible rival stepped forward excepted him the right hand. rival, stepped forward excended him the right hand, and bade him welcome as a confrere. We find it a little difficult to recover from the surprise of this intelligence, incredible as it seems. Mr. Feehter's un telligence, incredible as it seems. Mr. Feether's un-expected generosity has won public approbation, which will add tustre to his own laurels. Feeple who look upon Mr. Home as a bhonomenon, want to see his histrionic powers tested in a c. aracter so singularly suitable, and people who do not be-

lieve in his spiritual power are equally currous.

Among Americans the question often arises,
"Why was Mr. Home called Hume in his youth in
America, and why was his name changed to Home
after he visited Great Britain?" The explanation is as simple as it is singular, and, we may add, ro-mantic. When Mr Home was affianced to a young Russian lady of noble family, it was necessary that he should produce the certificates of his birth and baptism. He went to Scotland, his birthplace, a d himself examined the register. He found that the name of his father was registered at the time of his marriage as Home, and so were the names of the eldest children at their birth, though later the name was found written Hume The name Home is al-ways pronounced Hume in England; Earl Home is called earl Hume, by the same rule (a rule the meaning of which we were never able to fathom) that makes the English call Lord Derby Lord Darby. Ask an Englishman why he gives an e the sound of Ask an Englishman why he gives an e the sound of a French a in one case, and why in another he pro-nounces the a as an e, when, for instance, he calls Pail Mall, i ell Mell; and he has no answer, except that it is the custom, "the thing." Derby is not Derby, it is Darby, and Pall Mall is not Pall Mall—

it is Pell Mell!
When Mr. Home, perc. went to America, with his your g family, his tame soon came to be spelled at it was pronounced—Hume, and his son, Mr. D. D. Home, was not aware of the error until he visited England. Nor did he know, until then, that his father was the natural brother of Lord Home, and that his grandfather, previous to his legal marriage, had fallen in love with a young Scotch girl, and de-ceived her by having a ceremony performed which she believed rendered her his lawful wife. After the birth of her son (the father, he it remembered

of Mr D. D. Home), she learned the trath, and died from the shock within twenty-four hours.

Meyerbeer's pastoral opera of Dinorah has been very successful at her Majesty's Incatre. The mir linearian. Mao'lle lima de Murska, assumed the witless "Dinorah," a most arduous part, but Mad'ile Murska has always granted by a stronger of the Marka has always granted. de Murska has always created her strongest effects in "mad seenes" Her girlish simplicity and bird-like beauty of vocalization, when imitating the notes supposed to be played by "Forentine," won rapturons applause. But her most touching point was in the third act, where "Dinorah" recovers her reason, and hears the reasonts singing a hymn. The inunand hears the peasants singing a hymn. The inun-dation scene, of course, produced a sensation; real fire and real water on the stage having been the

making of plays, why not of operas?

A most singular reason is given for the postponement of the projected marriage between Taxlioni, the renowned danseuse, and the Prince Windischgratz. The Prince could not get the permission of the legal authorities to change his title of Prince to that of Baron. The Minister of Justice decided that the children who might be born of the marriage would unjustly lose their rights, and therefore rejected the petition of the Prince. But why must a Prince become a Baron to render himself fit to marry

a danseuse?

M. Flotow's new opera is a success at the Opera
Comique in Paris. He has converted toe Oriental
tale of Zada into a comic opera. The music of Zilda
resembles that of Martha—the melodies are light a danseuse!

and sparsing.

La Bicke au Bois, which drew such crowds to wonder over the scarcely draged nature of beautiful womanhood, has been surpassed by a novel produc-tion at the Theatre on Charcest, entitled Cendrillon. It is said that this fairy piece the exceeds in richness, originality, and coldness of execution, everything previously produced on the French stage. The magnificent ballet consists of sixty dansenses modestly dressed in rock crystal!! Or course the Americans who throng Paris will rush to see Cendrillon, as they did to beho d LaBiche au Bois; and weekalls many of them will dritton, as they did to beno of LaBethe at Bos; and probably many of them will say, as a propriety-loving friend of ours did on the latter:—"Naturally I could not miss seeing anything so wonderfully beautiful—it didn't harm me—yet I couldn't conscientiously recommend any one else to go; the whole affair, you see, is so undressed, I was shocked!" For which reason every one who heard the speech made a point of going—to be shocked!

made a point of going—to be shocked!

The "Cirque de l'imperatrice" very recentive came near being the scene of a tragedy. Batty, the came near being the scene of a tragedy. Batty, the hon-tamer, was attacked by a honess, who flew at him, bit his face, and tore the covering from his shoulder. For a moment he fed prostrate at the bottom of the cage, but quickly rose, and, by his fixed eye and menacing books, compelled all the animals to crouch before him. The specialors were horrified; ladies shricked and fainted; and there was a general rusning out of the building. The performance was suspended, though Batty met with no serious injury.

no serious injury.

Paris has been suddenly inundated by Shakesperian Paris has been suddenly inundated by Suakesperian representations. In the same week the Parismus were indulged with Shakespeare in tragety, Shakespeare in melo-drama, and Shakespeare in counic opera! The great Italian tragedian, Rossi, one of the handsomest and most powerful of modern actors, represented "Hamlet" at the libeatre Italian. Take them as a race, we cannot help thinking that Italians tear away the histonic palm. We have witnessed performances in Italy, by actors whose names were not known out of their own cognity, so michige so not known out of their own country, so nie-like, so thrilling, so delicate, yet so vigorous, that the glory

of the greatest favorities on the English and French stage would have been paied by their side. But to return to Shakespeare. Rossi's d lineation or "Ham-

let" is pressed by the critics, but it must have been somewhat difficult to judge an Esglish tragedy, per-formed in Italiar, before a French public! Share pears welled forth in veritable me'or rama during he same week, at the Theatre do a Porte Saint Martin, where M Victar Sejour's most orivinal and singularly comical, though at times locable, translation of Fichard II was produced M. a lade's dying scene, as "Richard," is said to be sub-ime.

Then we have Shakespeare wearing the motley at the libestre Lyrique, in come opera! the Me Wives of Windsor has been rendered by M. Nico.

Wives of Windsor has open rendered by M. Nicolai, as 'Les Joyenses Commeres.' We have love duets, and drinking songs, and the part of "Faisteff 'filled by the barrione Ismael. Imagine the Merry Wives of Windsor done in music!

Macame Ristori has been giving a series of performances at Brusse's. It is said that she will before long appear in America. As Rachel's only rival, she has reason to anticipate marked success where she has reason to anticipate marked success where Rachel's triumphs were so great. Then she is a very ceautiful woman, which Rachel was not; and bears an irrepreachable reputation, which Rachel did not; and, possibly, she may gain some additional charm in a republic because she is titled. Her husbaud is the Marches ed Grillo (Grasshopper). Rustori's hving impersons ion of the terrible "Medea"—her statue-que poses—her succept transports of rare—the awim beauty of her countenance in violent emotion—the thrilling, piers my tones of her voice, once seen, once heard, are not to be forgotten. But the seen, once heard, are not to be forgotten. But the Italian Queen of Trajedy is no long r in her premiere too, nor her seconde) jeunesse—she is the mother of grown-up children; we delieve she is a grandmother! Query—Is the artistic taste of Americans sufficiently cultivated for them to fall into raptures, spell-bound by a grandmamma's genius?

The annual commemoration of founders and bene inc ors to the University of Oxford took piace on the lö h of June. It is a sign of the times that when the students cheered the various names proposed, Braht and Garibaldi were received with evident marks or disapprobation, while the mention of Prussia was the signal for determined hostility, the same being awarded to Italy. Austria, on the other hand, was greeted with cheers.

The Money Chests of the Armies.

The Money Chests of the Armies.

Paris (June 14) Correspondence of London Times.

A French financier and political economist has examined the financial position of the three powers about to engage in war, and setting aside the advantage which each may derive from the galantry of its army and the skill of its generals beseeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources. He begins with Frussis, whose finances previous to Court Bismark's administration were in excellent order. Her lunded debt was only about £44 000,000, and her annual expectatures £24,000,000—only the third of that of France. Count Bismark, however, called five hundred thousand men to arms, and all the savings of former Ministers have been expended. Confidence increover is destroyed, so that Frussian paper money is at a discount and the Frussian Bank has found it necessary to raise its discounts to 35 per cent.

Turning to Austria, he sava the financial nigure is Turning to Austria, he says, the financial picture is

per cent.

Turning to Austria, he says, the financial picture is very dark. Austria has not ceased to increase the deficiency in her budget during the asi eighteen years and to contract oan upon loan. Consequently her debt is increasing, and her credit is illimnishing in an equal proportion. The Austrian debt is estimated at £240 000 000. The Austrian debt is estimated at £240 000,000. The Austrian Minister of Finance has increased at the taxes so as to arrive at a revenue of £40,000,000. The interest of the debt absorbs so much of the revenue that it will be impossible to maintain the present standing aims with the balance. Her bask-rupicy is becoming simm n nt but the loss will tall chiefly on Franklort. Amsterdam antwerp and Brussels, from which Austria has derived her sapples of money.

Leaving the Government of Francis Joseph he arrives at that of Victor Emanuel. The Italian debt in 1850, siter the amperation of Juscany, and the Marches amounted to £100 000 000. It has since been doubled. The Italian Rente was quoted at \$1 in \$4 in \$4 in \$1 in \$1

The Italian Navy.

Taxanto (June 14) Corresp ndence of Paris S. ct. This town, seen from a distance, seated at the bottom of an admirac e guld appears, with its embrowned wal s, its arge square convents. Its enormous towers and its incient ramparts, something like a city of Palestine. In aspect is that of a large, handsome fortress over ooking

bixteen ships-of war are at anchor within a few cables distance from the shore, and in the mid tof the fleet may be seen the Admira's ship, Re d'Radia, with Admira' Persaro en board I will not give you a list of the mari Fersare en board I will not give you a list of the maritime forces of Italy; the general total is one handred vessels, four-cen armor-plated, four-teen screw, fitteen padde, ten sailing, and the rest consisting of transports and gamboats; here is sless a ram, a sort of monitor. The fleet represents a force of 1322 guns and 28,08° men, and is the great hope of the nation Italy which has 1506 eagues of coast, produces excellent seamen, so much so that Austria, after having tried to make sailors of her Croats and Bohemians has been obliged to overcome her repugnance, and to put Higrians and Balmatians on board her ships Will these latter who are Italians at heart remain time long against their brothers armed against Austria? No one can sav.

Wonders are expected from the Italian fleet. The character of the Admiral was commands in chief, inspires the greatest confidence; he is known the resolute ent rprising and brave to rashness. It is well known tha in Persano decides on burning the port of Po a which at the present moment sheiters the Ausinterest prising and brave to rashness. It is well known that it Persono decides on burning the port of Po a which at the present moment sheiters the Austran fleet he will destroy both ships and harbor even if he is burned kinself. If the Italian fleet issues victorious rome the war—and it has every hope or doing so—it will have accomplished an important task; it will have made of the Adriatic an Italian lake. At the petty hava officers i see in the streets of Taranto have a very determined sir and sie. Indeed, ready for anything. They are awaiting with an impactence they do no conceal the teegraphic desparch which shall permit them to leave the gulf and put out to sea. They are builting with he desire to mee, the Austrian fleet and it they do not exterminate it they will do everything that is possible to arrive at that result.

I must say that I have not feund at Taranto the same enthusiasm as in the other Italian towns; the reaction appears to have a certain force here. The priests seem to be the basis of the poon ation; in the streets ecclesiasies are met with in crowds, without taking into account monks of all orders. The town, which has nearly forty thousand inhabitants, has given to the Garibaldian aimy only two volunteers. Compare that with Elmini, which out of six thousand, unrished one hundred and fifty. Besides, the case is so exceptional that the two volunteers of Taranto have become celebrated, and are jeered irom one end of Italy to the other.

NAPOLEON'S HINT AT RECTIFICATION.

From the Cologne Gozette, June 15

From the Cologne Gozette, June 15
In the event of either Prussia or Austria appropriation, sew territory, France would then annox, by means of universal suffrage, contignous German provinces. This is a warning which ought somewhat to diminish the wardike passions of the German powers, and make the wardike passions of the German powers, and make the mul ary party of Vienna and Berlin redict become precipi ating the country in a endless troubles. The elter should make the smaller States reflect, for while wishing all sorts of good things to Austria and Prussia, the Emperor Napo een intimates that he desires a little sites of Prussia and he could have no setter precent for this than that of the minor States being at iv enough to join austria in a war against Prussia Prussia will nai rally come down upon those States, and, once occupied she will not read vrolux her grasp. The letter of the French Emperor will only serve as a warning to all Germbin patriots, and must weaken the fatal tendency towards war.

A Theatrical Scandal in Brooklyn.

An event of considerable interest to the tneatrical rolession, but which appears to have been lost sign or in this city, took place vesterday morning. The facts of the case are simply these:—Jane Mocker sucs her husband, William II. Mocker, an actor at sucs for husband, whitam it, thorser, an actor at the Park Ibeatre, for a divorce on the ground of adultery, committed on the 20th of October, 1865, with a woman whose name is unkn wn, at the Divos House, No 168 Bleecker street. New York; o with an actress during the year 1865, at Corry const lyania. Meeker has two daugnters. Anne and Mary, both of who a have been for some time eneaged at the Park Therire. During the latter p rt of 1855 Meeker was traveling with a theatrical company in Pennsylvanus, and shortly a ter he came to New Tyrk, in the early part of the present year, his danghter went up to her lather's trunk, and in it founds number of botel hills, dated in Pennsylvania, and made out to 'Macker and lady,' Mrs. Mocker having lived in Brooklyn all the time. The aggrisved wife at once commenced proceeding for dworce in the Caty Cours, before Juage Reynolds, and in the mand course the matter. and, is the usual course, the matter was tried (June 20) before a rejerce to take proof of the facts in the come aint, upon the testimony taken. The referee reported in favor of a secree of divorce being granted. The material alteration in this compaint, of which the above are the chief, having been proved ves erday morning the report—on motion of counsel for Mrs Mecker, Mr. John P. Troy—was confirmed, jndgment ordered accordingly, and the final decree of divorce granted.—N. Y. Tricane,

SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

Trial of the Baron Von Glaha Divorce Suit-Evidence of the Father of Mrs. Von Glahn-The Baron's Cruelty-Domestic Troubles and Grievances Revealed.

From the Chicago Times, June 27. The divorce case of Matilda Von Glahn against her

The diverce case of Matilda Von Glahn against her husband, Baron kridebrand August Von Glahn, which was commenced on Monday in the Superior Court, before Judge Janeson, was continued yesterday Mrs. Von Grahn claims a divorce on the ground of cruelty on the part of her husband.

It appears that Matilda, the wite, was the only daughter of Mr. J. S. Busse, who formerly lived in his business he emigrated to the United States, and at last, about ten years ago, settled in Chicago. On North Clark street he set up a grocery store, and Matilda was employed to wait on customers. She was intelligent and handsome, and the business of the store increased so that the father was again comic tably well off.

was intelligent and handsome, and the business of the store increased so that the father was again comic tably well off.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Von Glahn became acquainted with the lamily, and taking a fancy to the nandsome young lady, who was now in her twenty-third year, he made proposals of marriage, which were accepted, and the nuptial ceremony was shortly afterwards celebrated. Von Glaha ropres atted himself as a nobleman of high standing, and claimed that he had an estate worth \$132,009. About three months after the marriage, Mrs. Von Glahn accides tally found a package of letters addressed to her husband, from a woman in New York city, who represented herself as his mistress. The letter demanded a sum of money, and spoke of the necessity that he sticuld support a child, the illegitimate off spring of their conduct. This letter led to domestic quarries, which went so far as that Mr. Von Glahn in 1805, bear her so as to produce a miscarriage, and quarrels, which went so far as that Mr. Von Glain in 1805, bear her so as to preduce a miscarriage, and within a few weeks Von Glain has threatened to take away from his wite a little could, the only remaining evidence of their love, and remove it and himself to termany.

The defense claims that Mrs Von Glahn, her father and others, concocted a conspiracy to obtain money from her husband, and that is the motive for a king the divorce. Mrs. Von Glahn is a young woman of about 26 years, and not uncomely in appearance, but she has a gareyorn expression, which

woman of about 26 years, and not uncomely in appearance; but she has a careworn expression, which would indicate that ife is not wholly strewn with roses. Her husband is at least twice her age, is small in stature, and rather stolid in appearance. Yesterday morning the testimony of J. H. Busse, her father, was taken for the plaintiff. He testified to scellar, on two different occasions, his daughter with her face covered with blood, the result of Glahn's abuse. He had heard Glahn threaten several times to take away the child, which was oorn on the 21st of July, 1865, and take it to dermany. He came from Frussia to the United States in 1806, and established a store on North Clark street. He gave he coment to the marriage of his daughter with hs coment to the marriage of his daughter with Glahn because she said see loved him, and not because the suitor said he was the possessor of \$182.000.

his daughter was engaged to be married to a young man when she became acquainted with You Gran and broke off the engagement after the offer of You clash because she believed he could sup-port ner better than the young man. The first that he knew of any difficulty between the husband and he knew of any dimensity between the introduct and and wife was a few months after the marriage, when he found his daughter crying, and upon inquiring the reason, was informed that she had found some letters that Mr. Von Glahn had hid away, and they were the cause of her troubles. He never snew Mrs. Von Glahn's marriage she continued for some time to carry on the greens hydrogens. In North Clark street, but the the grocery business in North Clark stree; but the proceeds of the sales went into the pockets of her

proceeds of the sales went into the pockets of her mothe.

On the 18th of December, 1865, he went to his daughter's house. No. 100 No. th Clark street, and as he entered he found his caughter and her husband engaged in a cuarrel. You Glahn struck her several times on the head and breast. Busse inquired of G ahn the cause of such treatment; You Glahn made no answer, but jumped from the window into the street, shouting, "My money! my money!" He accounted for this curious behavior by stainer his opinion that You G gain was a little out of his head. On the 17th of January, 1866, he saw his daughter again bleeding from the effects of You to ahn's crucity. He never with his own eyes saw You G ahn strike his wife. Another of their quarres arose from Mis. You Glahn's ascertaining that her husband had been visiting a house of illiame on South Wells street.

iame on South Wells street.

Mr. Frederick Manglesdorf swore that he had lived with Mr. Von Glahn and had observed at various times his treament of his wife. One day Von Giahn told his wife to go into the lumber yard to order some lumber, saying it would cost three dollars to get a carpenter to do it. near the time of her confinement. She told him she could not go. He had seen Mrs. Von Glahn in tears at various times. At this time Von Glahn lived at the rear of his house, in an old shanty with

Mrs. Augusta Manglesdorf, being sworn, said she had attended Mrs. Von Glahu at the time of her confin ment as burse. At that time Mr. Von Glain came in on one occasion and told her to go home, as he did not want her there. Mrs. Von Glain commenced to cry and asked her not to go away, and, as there was no one in the house except a servant-gir, she remained that and the following day. During her stay in the nouse she trequently found Mis. Von Glahn in tears White there she spoke to Mr. Von Glahn about sefting some tarms for a soup for Mrs. Von Glahn, but Mr. Von Glahn said there was some mutton and carrots in the house and it sile could not cat them sile was not very hungry. Mrs. Von Glahn was very weak at this time.

Mrs. Yon Glahn was very weak at the time.

Mrs. Wins Hopp being sworn, said she lived with
Mrs. Von Glahn during the period of her confinement; that on the day preceding her confinement,
to ing the pains of labor approaching, she asked
her hust and to go for a doctor. He retured to go,
and fold her if she did not make less noise he would
have her taken to the police station. At 10 o'clock
his Hupp a ked Mrs. Von Glahn to direct nor fo
the doctor's house, and she would go. Mr Von
Glahn then went for the doctor, but soon came back,
saying that he was not at home. Mrs. Von Glahn
inen asked him to go for a midwife, and he said he then asked him to go for a midwife, and he said he would not go; but, after a while, he went and came back with a miswife. The midwife ordered him to go for a doctor, and he at last went and refurned

Mith one.

Mr. Von Glahn next morning asked her to go and

Mr. Von Glahn next morning asked her to go and get her mother. There was no tea or coffee in the house, and Mrs. Von Glahn asked her husband to ge some. He said if she aid not keep still he would pack up his things and leave. She asked for a trace of moseure nesting to put over the halv's piece of mosquito-netting to put over the baby's face; but he would not get any, and they put a pocket handkerchief over its face. Mrs Von Giahn acked for a nurse, but he could not let her have any. One night the cothes dropped off from Mrs. Von tropin's bed, and she caught cold, and felt very bad; she asked him to send for a doctor, but he would not do it; he said she only wanted to he there and boss him around. The ould furniture in the house then was these wooden chairs and one hade in the kitchen. Mr. Von trialin never pro-

The coctor at one time ordered ten pounds of meat to be purchased for a soup, and Von Glahn po ten cente with a neck beet. During her stay with rs. Von Glahn, her husband got a chicken, and when it was cooked Mr Von Glahn took out the content of the stay to some for her and his wife, and then he ate the rest, and "licked the pan" with his tongue. Mr. Von 6 ann asked her (witness) to let him sleep with her. He came into her room and patted her face at the same time. She told him to no away or she would lett his wife, and he went away. Heasked her th same question again; but she rejused in the words;— "Cet out, you rascal." The next day she gave Mrs. Von Glahn notice that she could not stay with her asy onger.
In the cross examination witness said she had not

seen Mrs Van Gishn spit in her husband's tace just be ore he threatened to put her in North Market Jail Mrs. Von Glahn was never cross, but always spoke pointely to her husband. Mr. Von Glain had furnished her a pass-book, but he never allowed her to purchase anything without first getting his orders. If she got anything without his orders, he always sent it back again, and when she went a vay from home she had to ask him what he wanted them to en white he was gone. es while he was gone.

Mr. Busse, brother of the plaintiff, testified to having seen Mr. Von Glahn abuse his sis,er at several times, and that he had interfered to protect

has sister.

- everal other witnesses testified to a similar course
of action on the part of You Glahn, when the court adjourned.

The Semaine Masicale baying questioned the vote of the Academic des Beaux Arts in favor of Gound over Felicien David, the France Musi-cale defends him. The Semanne maintains that David had the right of preference on the ground of priority of age. The France replies that "it he, Felicien David, is bappy in being fifty-dve, M. Gouned is no infant at forty-eight; neither is the Institute an flotel dee Invalides,'

THIRD EDITION | 1862 sold at 104 per cent, and the 6s of 1881 at 111 per cent 'he five per cents 10-40s brought 97; per cent.; the 7 30s, 103; per cent."

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY

Official Despatches from Rear-Admiral Godon.

WASHINGTON, June 30,-The following is contained in the official despatches received from acting Rear-Admiral Godon:-

The allied army crossed into Paraguay on the 18th of April, avoiding the pass of La Patria, and landing some four miles below it, in a region of country rendered almost impassable by marshes and jungles.

This movement was halled as a great success, as their loss was trifling. On the 2d of May, however, the Paraguayans lell upon the right wing of the enemy and almost annihilated the Uraguay contingent, leaving few besides General Flores to represent one of the allied powers on the field. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all disorganized in point of morale, which cannot be said of the Brazilian troops.

The great heavy battle which is daily expected will decide the fate of Humaita, and even of Ascencion, the capital of Paraguay, but not the duration of the war, for the allies by the secret treaty are pledged not to treat with Lopez, and he will not willingly give himself into the bands of his enemies so long as can mainta in himself at the head of an army.

The Flag Presentation.

HARRISBURG, June 30 .- The Committee of Arrangements for the flag reception ceremonies on the Fourth of July, at Philadelphia, have provided accommodations at the La Pierre House for the President and Cabinet, Generals Grant, Meade, and Hancock, and Governor Curtin. The headquarters of the Governor's Staff will be at the Girard House.

The Gold Market. New York, June 30, 12:30 P. M.-Gold, 15J.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton dull at 37@39c Flour quiet; sales of 9000 barrels—Stare, \$6.35@10.00; Ohio, \$8.60@13.75; Western, \$6.36@9.65; Southern, \$10.10@17.00; Canada, \$8.75@13.85; Wheat unchanged; sales triflug. Corn lc. lower; sales of 50.000 bushels at 88@87c. Beef steady. Pork beavy; sales of 1200 barrels at \$31.75. Lard and Whisky dull.

New York, June 30 — Chicago and Rock Island, 94g; illinois Central, 120g; Michigan Southern 78g; New York Central, 97g; Hudson Rive, 112; Erre, 91g; Western Union, 50g; Carolinas, 86; Tennessee 6s, 90; Treasuries, 103g; 10 40°, 97g; 5-20s, 104g; Gold, 104g; Carolinas, 86; Tennessee 6s, 90; Treasuries, 103g; 10 40°, 97g; 5-20s, 104g; Gold, 1

Passage of Sentence of Death on the Murderer of the Roosa Family. From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 28th.

On yesterday afternoon the unhappy convict was brought from his ceil by the Sheriff into the courtroom to receive his sentence. The court-room was crowded by an anxious people to hear the tate of him who had committed in their midst one of the most diabolical murders on record. The prisoner sat on his seat perfectly collected, and defiantly gazing and smiling around the court-room, as though he were invited to a marriage-feast. He did not seen to receive to at in a few minuses his day not reem to realize that in a few minuses his day and date of death as an expiation for a whelesale murder would be pronounced, or if he did realize the fact, it seemed that he was daring the flats of ustice in the dread ceremony about to be performed As the clock to led the hour of one, Samuel Coovert was directed by the Court to stand up. The Jadge

"Samuel Coovert, have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced

toovert replied, laughinely, that he had nothing much to say, except that he was innocent of the murder of the Roosa family, of which he had been The Judge then reviewed briefly the dreadful crime for the commission of which he stood con-victed, and then sentenced him to be taken from

theree to the fail of the county and kept in cose confinement until Friday, the 24th day of August, 1866, when he should be taken to the place of exocution, and between the hours of 9 o'clock in the marning and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead Coovert received the sentence without changing

a muscle, and upon taking his seat looked round upon the audience and attendants of the court and sniled. In a few minutes he was removed to the jan, where he will remain until brought out for exe

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad preferred, which is still the most active on the Hat: about 2500 shares sold at from 341@341, the latter rate an advance of 24 on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkıll sold at 3916040. an advance of \$\dagger\$; Camden and Amboy at 1344@ 134 ; Pennsylvania Raitroad at 551, an advance of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 31, an advance of 4. 544 was bid for Reading; 564 for Norristown; 56% toe Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 623 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira pre erred; and 43 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull,

Ti rteenth and Fifteenth sold at 211@211, no change; 884 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for With and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 18; for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue. covernment bonds are firmly held at a further

d ance. 5-70s sold at 1044, and 7:30s at 1035. a slight advance; 1114 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 971 for 10:40s. City loans are less active; the new issue sold at 90%, a decline of f.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for somerine past, continue in good demand for Investment, at full prices. Girard sold at 534; 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Philadelphia; 127 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanic-': 95 for Kensington: 525 for Penn Township: 654 for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 60

for Union and 631 for Corn Exchange. In Canal shares there is very little move-ment. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27. 341 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation pre-terred; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13; for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull and neglected, and we hear of no sales. Quotations in Gold—10°30 A. M., 1534; 11 A.M., 1634; 12 M., 1634; 1 P. M., 153.

The New York Times this morning says:-Aside from the demand for money to back up go d ertifiences, there was not much stir to the market for leans to brokers. The business in Government securities however, was very large and at a turther advance of jail per cent, in prices. The 5-20s of

-The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says:-The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says:—
"The Money Market to-day was reported to be more active than for a day or two past, but is still easy, and good mercantile and commercial paper is in active demand by bankers at 10 per cent. per annum. Interior paper is discounted on the streets at rates equal to 1@11 per. cent. per mooth. The market for Eastern exchange to day was quiet and steady. The supply is still greater than the demand, and the market is rather heavy, but we have no change to note in "rates. Round lots were sold among bankers at a discount of 75 cents per thousand; but counter rates are at any at [@1-10 discount buying, and par selling," On the dry goods trade in Chicago the same paper observes;—'Our leading jobbers report an active trade for the seatrade in Chicago the same paper coserves:—'Ourleading jobbers report an active trads for the season, with more inclination on the part of the
country dealers to increase the amount of their
bills. Domestic goods are firmer. Frints steady on
all favorite brands. Brown sheelings are firm at
our last questions. Bleached goods continue active.
Other domestics, though firm, present no change in
value.'

-The Boston Advertiser says:-

"We are glad to learn that a contract has been made by the Boston. Hartfore, and Eric Radroad Company with N. C. Mueson, McNen, of Litchfield, Co.n., and Messrs. D. N. & I. C. Stanton, to complete the read from Boston to Fishki l. The road is to be completed to Williamantife in twen y months, and to Fishkili within three years. The contractors are to be paid in the bonds authorized by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Is and, and Contractors, last windows.

-The Albany Journal says:-

"We learn that the Auditor of the Canal Department is now p acing funds in the Manhattan Bank, New York, to reimburse a portion of the canal stock debt of this State, due on the first of July next. The amount to be thus paid off is about \$1.000,000, and consists of the A bany Basin loan, the Oswero Canalloan, and one instalment of the Floating Debt loan."

THE WHRAT CROP IN CENTRAL NEW YORK .-We are informed by a gentleman who has made extensive inquiries concerning the condition of the wheat crop in the central portion of the State, that the prospects for a large yield are unusually good. The farmers all agree that their wheat looks well, and there is no disposition to indulge in the usual amount or croaking in such matters. Spring crops are generally somewhat backward, but the warm weather of the past few days will have a powerful effect in speedily bringing them forward. The prospec s for crops and fruit in this State may be set down as good.—Albany Argus, June 26. We are informed by a gentleman who has made ex-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street . BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD.

100 sh Sen. N 30.27 Messrs, Dellaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-Buyong Sel'eng

June, July. July, 1864. 12 August, 1864. 11/ October, 1864. 10/ Dec., 1864. 9/ May. 1865. 7 May. 1865.... Sept., 1865....

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 30 .- The Flour Market continues very quiet, and with continued light receipts and stocks, helders are firm in their views There is a oral absence of any demand for shipment and only 6@700 bbls. were taken by the home consumers, mostly Northwestern extra family at a 11@12-25, including small lots of supertine at 88-25609 P bbl ; extras at 80609 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra tamily at \$11 75@13-25, and fancy brands at \$13.50@17 according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported. We quote the

other at \$6.7566.69.

The stock of Wheat is almost exhausted, and the receipts are very wiffing. Buyers are holding off for the new crop, which will shortly make its appearance. We quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.4663.90, and white at \$3.22663.40, 900 bashels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.25. The receipts and stocks of torn are small, and the demand moderate, with sales of yellow at \$1 affect. Gats are quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania at 73675c; Southern at 79c; and Western at \$2.683c.

Cherolton Bark has declined. 42 bhds. No. I sold at Quartitron Bark has declined. 42 hhds. No. 1 sold at \$34 per ton. Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Peunsy:vania at \$2*226:225, and Ohio at \$2*28.

GRAND EXCURSIONS

PLEASURE TRAVEL,

FOR TOURISTS,

Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton.

OR BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS

For Singars Falls, Lake Ontario, the Thousand Is and S. Randis of the River St Lawrence Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Lake Champishs, Lake teorge, Lake Memphremagog, Saratogs Springs, Sharon Springs. Trenton Falls, Carskill Mountains, West Pehit, Gorham Portland, Boston, Newport, Delaw are Water Gap, etc. etc.
ROUND TRIF TICKETS SOLD AT REDUCED RATES.

Passengers have choice of seven different routes to Niagara Fails, with Through Tickets, via Lake Ontario and hiver St. Lawrence to Ogdenshurg, Monreal, and Quebec, by the American or Institut neol Steam rs, passing the Thousand Islands and Hapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Fails and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

This is the enly route by walch passingers can purchase through tickets for the round trip, returning to Philadelphia via New York.

These excersion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celeprated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of tare!

Tickets or sale at the linket Office of the Company, No 878 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel), where all information and circulars descriptive or the routes can be obtained.

CHARLES PARKER Ticket Agent.
J. W. GORE General Ticket Agent.
W. H. GATZMER, General Agent.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1866,