# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

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 calcarcous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HHH HHH



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:—
Indesposition to Exertion,
Loss of Momory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimess of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Itypess of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUIFY, EFILE-TIC FITS, ETU.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not irequently followed by those "directed diseases."
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will coniess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample wirness 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 BOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

EEEEEEEEEE EEEEEEEEEE

in affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all compaints sucident to the sex or in the decline or charge or like EF bee symptoms above. No tamily should be without it.

Take no Balsam. Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
Cures these discases in all their stages, at little expense, if the 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 ald of a diure le HI L.5 BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIVETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BIOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

RELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SAKSAPARILLA,

For parilying the Blood and removing all caronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the
Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy
for the cure of Scrofula, tead Head. Sait Raeum, Pains
and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat
and Logs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Emptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla
added to a plut of water is equal to the Lisbin Diet
Driak, and one bottle is fully equal to a gailon of the
Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S BOSE WASH. An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such dis-eases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsi TRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thouses and so living witnesses, and upwards of 30 000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters many of which are from the highest sources, lociuding 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 Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in sacuo—and are the most active of either that can be
made. A ready and conclusive test will be a compari
son of their properties with those set forth in the follow-Dispensatory of the United States, Professor Dewers' valuable works on the Practice

of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia. ladelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIR McDowell. a celebrated Physician and Momber 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 Thavers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late standard works on Medicine.



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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia. Beware of Counterfelts, Ask for Helmbold's! Take meCother l

Prospects of National Independence.

## LIBERALS BESIEGING THE CITY OF TAMPICO.

The Desire for Annexation to the United States.

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

NEW YORK, July 7 .- The Herald's Mexican correspondence says that the Mexicans are becoming more and more united in the cause o independence. The Imperial forces have lately met with a number of defeats, some of which are

The city of Tampico is closely besieged by the Liberals. Desertions from the Imperial to the Liberal army are frequent. The idea of annexation to the United States is

widely fostered in the Liberal ranks. The fever has considerably abated in Vera

A letter from General Almonte, Maximilian's Minister at Paris, states that the drafts for salaries of the Legations are not paid by the financial committee.

Maximilian's Great Difficulties, Financial and Military-Feeting in Favor of Annexation to the United States-Marshal Bazaine in the Saddle-The Mexican Press on Santa Anna-How the French Can Reimburse Themselves-The Circle of Three, Napoleon, Max. and Santa Anna-Important from Tampico-Tne Liberals Closely Besteging the City-Capture of a Fort and a Raid Within the Walls.

Within the Walls.

Mexico City, June 22.—The inneral of Major Van de Groden, formerly of the 68th New York Volunteers, was quite an event in this usually undemonstrative city. Being a Hanoverian by birth, and of noble family, the Germans or Mexico, without distinction of nationality, met to pay honers to the memory of the deceased; and the American Consul, together with a few other Americans who had never deserted their flag, also attended as a mark of esteem for an officer who had bravely defended the honor of his adooted country. The arrangements were under the control of Prince Saim Saim. S n Saim, of Prussia, late Brigadier-General in Federal army, and or a committee appointed by the German Club

The Pru-sian Minister attended, and at the grave delivered a couching and eloquent eulogy upon the deceased, which was replied to in a few remarks by the American Consul. The Austrian band led the procession, in which was represented every part of the German people. Thousands of Mexicans lined toe streets from the Hospital to the cometery, their feelings having been enlisted by the announcement that a Federal officer was to be interred. This trivial incident showed plainly the sentiment of the Mexican people towards their breth ren of the Northern States. Prince Sam Salm to whom the deceased had acted as aid-de-camp for near three years, was unable to restrain his enve tions, and tears coursed down a check that bianened not in the din of battle.

The Region of the Northwest to be Immediately the Scene of Lively Campaigning-Marshal Bazaine to take the Field.

VERA CRUZ, June 24 -Notwithstanding wretched condition of the loads at this season of the year, we still occasionally receive a communication, or a friend, direct from the inter.or and the scene of he shadows of the great importal dignitaries. Thus we find that Marshal Bazame, after having

attended carefully to a number of important reorganization and procautionary matters—among the latter I include his orders for fortifications to be erected at once at highly defensible points between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz-mounted his war horse and set out for San Luis Potosl, to take command of the Imperial troops in person, and per-sonally to see carried out the several points— strategic con.binations—of a prearranged military The Marshal was preceded by several members of

The Marshal was preceded by several members of his staft, who went ahead of him to San Laus Potosi to look up the necessaries needed in establishing the new quarters general. The French here say that this movement made by the Marshal himself is the signal of operations to be immediately commenced, which will develope into a grad and superiority active campaign. But their assertions can by no means be well regarded as gospel truths. It is demeans be well regarded as gospel troths. It is decidedly more easy and less annoying to talk about a great campaign being carried out at this season of the year than to execute it. The truth of the matter is that the Marshal became alarmed. He saw the daily increasing activity of the Liberals and their, at

least apparently, increasing strength in the field, and he went to San Luis Potosi to be near his officers and the scene of danger, and, if possible, by his presence in the field, prevent any contretemps.

Already we have heard that some not so very considerable petit contretemps have occurred. Indeed, judging from the reports which have been received have the different states of the vice during the rest. here from different parts of Mexico during the past few weeks, the French appear to be in reality—" sub rosa"—acting more on the detensive than the offensive They do not want to go thrashed out of Mexico, and the movement made by General Bazaine is en-tered upon to cover the misfortunes which have al-ready transpired, to revive the spirits of his troops. and to do something "to let the French forces up" with prace, if not eclat, "out" of the empire, per

announcement of Napoleon.

The French announce that this new campaign is we admit this to be unqualifiedly a fact. The truth is that the Imperialists must do something at once or the Maximilian establishment will suddenly come to a, for it unforquate end. The Mexican people are coming a little sincerely enthusiastic. This entaubecoming a little sincerely enthusiastic. This entausiasm, if not campened at once, will lead to a general uprising, and the fact that Juarez is getting both money and arms now will favor such an undertaking. It lays with Marshal Bazaine to at least try and stave off such a public manifestation by scattering the Liberal columns and commands and being able to announce new victories obtained. As a class the Mexicans are cautions. They will all rise "and fight" for "heeral Mexico" if they can plainly see that their cause will be immediately successful. If fight" for "hberal Mexico" if they can the that their cause will be immediately successful. If they cannot so see their way, then they will willingly remain "dormant," and let their cause remain lingly remain "dormant,"

Another view which can be taken of this Mexican matter, and with sound propriety. Is that if the Liberals defeat one Imperial party here and another there, they may become enthusiastic and patriotic enough to not wait until it is proven to them conclusively that they will succeed, but make a general rising at once, and thereby put the invaders of their country strongly upon the defensive, and at last see there march out of it under the van of military chartisement.

chastisment.

That the Mexican people are preparing to rise, no one who knows anything of the accret Liberal proceedings can for a moment doubt. The Emperor does not doubt that he stands on a quicksand. Indeed, many of his late acts prove conclusively that, no matter how obsequious, as it were, he is to the people he lears the "hidden hand" of Liberal power. The undercurrent is gradually gaining force against him. He gnows, too, that it may at any moment developinto a mighty stream strong enough to sween him and his fragile throne, and all the "eticks" that support it now, grandnesses and vanities of the Court, and aspirations of the doughty theograps and

phleamatic aristocrats, into one common and irre-parable ruin.

The arms and cannon lately found concealed in different parts of the country are comets of warning to his Imperial hisjesty. The 'pronouncings' which have recently occurred in communities at least an-nounced, if not actually looked upon as loyal, speak oudly in favor of the change which is, sooner or

loudy in favor of the change which is, sooner or later, to come.

It is said that his Majesty hopes to live on in the halls of the Montexumas after the French are gone, supported by the bayonets or a national army. Such an idea is preposterons. That is, it is preposterous unless the Emperor Maximilian can find some means by which to "fill" the Imperial Treasury. If he can get an abundance of money he can raise a very large army. Two thirds of the people of Mexico will fight for any side, for any purpose, and for any interest, provided they are well paid for it; and if Maximilian can get money, and can raise a great army, and if with this he will keep the principal ports open, and the main roads safely passable for men and material, the merchants of the country will support him. The principal mercantile houses being conducted by foreigners, these do not care what government is here, provided they can go business and make money, and do a little, if not a great deal, of smuggling through the Custom Houses.

But where is the Emperor to get money? Will the Experiment?

money, and do a little, if not a great deal, of smuggling through the Custom Houses.

But where is the Emperor to get money? Will the French give it to him? Will any foreign Government give it to him? The people think not. The soldiers now enlisted in the Imperial army think not. The want of their pay is a ready makin; the soldiers dissatisfied. Aiready some Mexican Imperial commands have deserted to the Liberal side. Not long ago, at night, in a "watering place village," known as Medellen, situated at a distance of about cichien miles from Vera Cruz a Mexican officer waked into the midst of the people who were gathered to witness the amusements of a nauve character, and the soldiers who were lying around loose, tooking at the brunet'es cancing, and said:—"All these who love me, follow me." Immediately all the Mexican Imperial soldiers passed with him—being deperters, as they were—to the Laberal side, Such scenes will now occur repeatedly, unless Maxi-Such scenes will now occur repeatedly, unless Maximilian is well supplied with money.

It is possible—indeed, it is almost improbable—

that the French will continue to supply him with funds until they leave Mexico per agreement with the United States, and because in paying to support Maximian's Mexicans they are paying to support own safety. They keep such Mexicans out of the Liberal ranks, and use them against the Liberals at the same time. The French know that they would be in a "de lightful fix" if they got whipped severely just before they had to leave Mexico in carrying out their agreement with the United States, and without being after the fight back to theme leave without being able to fight back, to them a lost prestige without violating a solemn agreement with another nation. It will thus be seen that Marshal Bazaine is striv

ing to carry the French forces here through with eclat until the hoar when he muss withdraw, hoping to leave Mexican soil without loss of prestige. He does not like to have the people rise and "cork him up in a bottle" He does not like to leave Mexico with a tarnished military reputation.

The French further say that the movements of Marshal Bazaine will lead to the pacification of the whole territory. I do not believe they will do any such thing, and I take the liberty of doubting whether they believe so themselves. We have had too meny similar announcements to place any faith in such assertions now. The strategic combinations in such assertions now. The strategic combinations of Generals Mejia and Jeaningros were to bring about immediate obedience and tranquility in the particular States where they operated. And yet we have just received information that Meja has met with a serious reverse, and that Jeanningros was at last accounts non est inventus. Guanajuto has been so thorougaly "pacified" by the operations entered into since the commencement

of the intervention, that now it is a sure thing to be robbed or murdered while travelling in that de lectable locality. Sinaloa and Sonora are so beautifully "pacified" that the Liberal Mexicans have just been engaged in hanging and shooting thirty-seven French soldiers and some Mexican Imperial citizens

who were found existing there.

Querciaro, a good portion of Vera Cruz and, indeed, all the other Santes, are so happy, that the partisan rangers of the Liberals and the ladrones make the territory a scene of encounters and infernal contrivances execute; superseding anything—as far he bloodthirsty, the cruel, and the startling is con cerned-to be met with in the wild imaginings of the 'doctors' or airy literature in the United States There is no need of entering into a long review to show how "pacific" we are here just now. Those who regularly read the news from Mexico, no doubt have a lair idea of the "mild" manner in which we are

Important Intercepted Despatch-No More Money to Pay Maximilian's Legations-Distressing Situation of General Almonte in Paris-The End of the Imperial Farce Approaching

We are enabled to vouch positively for the au-thenticity of the following despatch, which, in Spanish, and over the known signature of General A monte, was written from Paris, under cate of 31st May last, to Maximilian's Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico:-

LEGATION OF MEXICO IN FRANCE, PARIS, May 31. Learnes of Mexico in France, Paris, May 31.—
Your Excellency:—I have to day learned that the Financial Committee of Mexico in this capital will not pay the salaries of the Legations, whose respective drafts arrive, by the English packet just at band. This has been confirmed by the secretary of said committee, who terminantly said to Mr. Gallotti. Consul in this capital, that absolutely none of the said drafts we get be paid.

this capital, that absolutely none of the said draits would be paid.

I leave to the consideration of your Excellency the painful position in which this places the employes of this Legation and all others. For this reason I hasten to communicate the same to your Excellency, in order that you will be pleased to inform his Majesty the Emperor of this disagreeable occurrence, and in view of the distressing situation in which his servants abroad will be placed that he will be pleased to resolve what he may deen most convenent.

deem most convenient.

I release to your Excellency the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

ALMONTE,
The Minister of Mexico in Paris, General of Division
To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Yexico.—N. F. Horald.

Maximilian's Financial Distress - He Will Receive Five Hundred Thousand Francs a Month from France for His Most Urgent Expenses-The Austrian and Belgian Troops to be Paid by France.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Letters from Vera Cruz dated the 21st uttime, were received to day in this city, and, emanating from trustworthy sources, conthe intelligence that General Baza ne made an agreement with Maximinan by which the initer would receive from the French chest 500,000 francs every month for his most urgent expenses, besides having his Austrian and Belgian troops

paid by the French Government. The Confederate Colony at Cordova. From the Mexican Times, June 16

The colony at Cordova has suffered a serious in-terruption at the hands of Libera's or robbers, it is not known which; but his Excellency, Marshai Bezaine has given such orders as will, it is be leved, secure the settlement in future against similar attacks. We are glad to learn that the colonists themselves have also formed an organization for self-defense, and while from the limited number will not be as perfect as could be wished, yet, with the assistance of the meditary, it is thought that it will to effective for the future

We are glad to learn from those of our country-men who have lately had business to transact with his Excellency Sr. Bomera. Minister of Fomento, in relation to immigration, that there is as much ache Government, that the policy of encouraging im moration is earnestly adhered to, and that many and very desirable lands have recently been obtained for that purpose. Mesers. Robert Laurence Hardeman, and fact ausland have been employed to make ex-tensive survers, and already there are several effi-cient parties in the field engaged in this operation.

Order of a Conscription. By order of the Government, measures have been taken in reference to a partial conscription, according to the law of the 21st of November, which instiscription, the basis of the mi itary organiza-The following is the circular which this Prefectura

has published:

Maxico, June 6—The Ministry of Gobernacion, under date of yesterday; has addressed to this Prefectura the following communication:

His Majesty the superor has decided that in accordance with articles 2 and 12 of the law of the lat of November, 165 the partial conscription on the terms therein prescribed shall be proceeded with—this conscription is designed to call into service a certain number of men. necessary to the reorganization of several companies. The following is the hasis determined on:

In Sunday, the 15th of July of the present year, a dr ft for 200 men will take place in the capital of the district of the Valley of Mexico and in the capitals of the districts of Puebla and Queretaro.

The City of Mexico will furnish 1449 men, Puebla 1543, and Queretaro, 345.

3. The said towns will be exempted from the general conscription, which will soon take place throughout the Emoire ite drait will take place in accordance with the provinces of the law of he first of November 1865. I have the accordance communical ethis to your Excellency, in order to at the necessary orders may be transmitted to the respective authorities, according to the decision of his Majesty, and to request that you will send me a copy of these orders for the information and action, it necessary, of the Ministry under my charge.

The Minister of Gobernation.

Signed) SALAZ R IL RREGUL (L'Esta ette.)

our Relations to the Mexican Republic.

LETTER PROM THE HGN ROBERT DALE OWEN. The Washington Chronicle contains a letter from the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, reviewing at length the Mexican question. Mr. Owen proposes to consider "what things we may justly and safely do to aid in recuing a neighboring people who have been overborne by foreign aggression in their efforts to establish among the relief the principles of constituis a smong them severes on in their close to establish among themselves the principles of constitutional liberty; and what things it is most prudent, for the present, to refrain from doing." He is delighted with the despatch andressed on February 12, 1866, by Mr. Seward to the French Minister, and calls it "a brilliant example of the steel hand under the velvet glove—worthy of his reputation in its best days and of the great country for a bits be sported." The positions taken by Mr Seward are thus sum-marized by Mr. Owen:—

1 The Re; ub ican Government of Mexico is recogni mzed by the United States as the Government of the

people's choice.

2. The Empire was imposed on Mexico by force, against the will of the people
3. The United States deny the right of any foreign power forcibly to impose a monarchy on any esta-blished republic.

4 The United States will never recognize the so-called Emperor of Mexico.

5. The French troops are to be immediately with-drawn in good laids, and wi hout any attempt before their withdrawai to consolidate Imperial institutions

6. We make no stipulation or condition contingent on such withdrawal, except that we will abide by the principle of non-intervention
7. In agreeing to abide by the principle of nonintervention, we are to be understood as stipulating only this—that when the Freuch withdraw we will

only the that when the French windraw we will ourselves respect the self-established sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

All these propositions Mr. Owen cordially approves, and he thinks that if our Secretary of State has errea, it has been "on the side of extreme forbearance." "An error on that side, in future, he thinks may lead to a rious, even latal consequences." He refers to the speech made in the French Legislation. refers to the speech made in the French Legislative Body on the Mexican question by Baron David, one of the most prominent members of the Imperia: The Baron assumed these positions:-I. That our assertion of the Monroe doctrine is no law to foreign powers

2. That we have no right to exclude from Mexico monarchical form of government there set up by France.
3. That France will not allow her work in Mexico

to be arbitrarily overthrown.
4. That the United States do not really intend to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Their declarations on the subject are mere idle words; forms of speech peculiar to American diplomacy; intended by their temerity to ticke the national ear As this speech of Baron David remained without

any remarks or disclaimer on the part of the Government, Mr Owen thinks they may be accepted as a semi-official statement. He looks upon it as an unmistakable proof of the bad lasth of the French namistakable proof of the bad faith of the French should not withdraw their whole contingent during the current year. He argues that the Mexicons fuely deserve our aid, and that it is our right and our interest to grant it. He pleads in particular, in behalf of the Mexican loss, and interes that the aid extended by we may lead to a medification of our boundary. by us may lead to a modification of our boundary on the Pacific, which "is an object a most of national necessity," for "we need Lower California, the mouth of the Coorado, and, east of the Guit, a mail triangle, running back to Arizona; or possibly if it can be had) a line from Guaymas, on the east ern shore of the Guli, eastwardly to the Rio Grande. In conclusion, Mr. Owen thus endorses the substance of the propositions submitted by him:—
A confiduation b. France of aggressive warrance in Mexico is, in spirit, incompatible with the

assumed by us, and virtually accepted by the French Government. The maintenance of the French troops in Mexico, beyond the present year, wou'd be evidence of uiterior views looking to the consolidation of Impe-rial power in a neighboring Republic, which conolication we have officially announced that we

Inasmuch as the hostile occupation, by France, of Mexico, after the present year, would evince bad taith, we are not bound, by comity or in an other way, in case we see fit to extend material aid to Mexico, to have reference to any such contingency We have the right to avert its occurrence.

A due regard to the interests of humanity and re publicanism, no less than to our declared intentious quires that the attempt to subvert constitutiona terty n Mexico be brought to an end promptly and

in good faith. No permanent benefit is to be obtained by tem porizing. Internationa amity is best preserved by demanding only the right and never suffering too wrong. Weak concessions at variance with our setord policy, are unstable foundations for future seace. Such concessions, expedients of the moment, unwerthy of us, may please an Emperor, out they are calculated to excite the contempt, not to gain the respect of friendship of a generous and spirited nation like the French.

# NOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

suicide of a Young Woman—A Remark able History of Alleged Wrongs, Etc. A most remarkable case of suicide—the principal character in which is a young and beautiful woman occurred ye-terday morning in Second avenue, which, if the statements made to our reporter are strictly true will rank as one of the most celebrated cases on record at the Coroner's office. The victum of the act of seir-destruction is Eleanor A Jones, a well-educated young woman, of respectable parentage, who shot herself in the breast in front of the owelling house No. 447 second avenue, where Dr. August von Frech, a German physician, well known in the Eighteenth Ward, resided

It is stated by those who are well conversant with the circumstances surrounding this case, that for pearly two years past Miss Jones, or Miss, Frech, as she styled herse if, had been using with Dr. Frech. She claimed to have been lawfully united in the bonds of matrimony. They boarded at the residence of Mrs. Mina Zoiss, No 266 East Ieuth street, and during their sojourn with the Zeiss family they were supposed to be husband and wite. The result the matriage, illegal or other size, was one child.

were supposed to be husband and wite. The result of the marriage—illegal or otherwise—was one child, who died when about six weeks o d.

Matters went along screenbly for some time, until about the middle of June Dr von Frech, it is reported appeared to have grown tired of his wife or mistress, and then informed her that he had previously married, and had not obtained a divorce from his first wife. He further stated that this woman—the lawful wife—was about to institute a suit against him for a divorce, and he requested his Jones to proceed to Bosion, her native city, and remain there for two or three weeks, until matters had been there for two or three weeks, until mutters had been adjusted between him and his first wite, when she could return and live with him as they had been doing for so long. This announcement took Eleanor by surprise, but id not sem to shaw her love for the doctor, nor her confidence in his truth and

Jones proceeded, subsequently, to Boston. a iss Jones proceeded, subsequently, to Boston, where she remained for nearly two weeks. Not bearing from the dector, and anxious to know the result of the suit which she believed to have been instituted, she returned to this city on the 23d ultimo, and found that Dr von Frech had removed from their former boarding-house. On inon ry, she was astonished to find that during her absence from the city he had united himself in marriage to another woman, and was then living with her at No. 253 Second avenue—she called at the latter place. 408 Second avenue she called at the latter place, but was refused admittance. The same evening she called at the Eighteenth Precinct station House, and had an interview with Sergeant Banfie d, whom

she asked if he desired to airest a thick.

On tening avawered in the affirmance, she stated that the regretted that her husband was the thick with the bedesired to have taken into cast dr. On being asked for an explanation, she unbosom... the being seked for an explanation, see unbosom. The story of her supposed wrongs to the sergeaut, making the statement of her connection with Dr. von Frech and his freatment of her, as given above, and wound up by charging the doctor with having stolen a gold watch, valued at \$40. from Mis. Mica Zeiss, with whom they boarded at the time.

Sergeant Banfield sent Officer Young, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with the woman to the home.

Eighteenth Freezict, with the woman to the home where Dr. von Frech was boarding. On gaining admission to the room occupied by the doctor, and teing confronted with him, the woman advanced to the mantelpiece and suddenly enatching up a loaded pistol, which was king on the mantel, pointed it at the doctor's head, and before the officer could interfere she pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the

doctor the cap exploded without discharging the weapen; but the doctor ran from the room and took refuse in the upper part of the house. The omeer, after disarming the woman, arrested the doctor, and to have marched off to the Station House in East

Twenty-second street.

Arrived there. Miss Jones alias Mrs. Freeh, reiterated the charge of larceny, and also intimated that she was prepared to prefer the more -erous charge of bigamy against him. At the request of the doctor, he had a private interview with the woman in the Station House, but what passed between them is known to no human being but the doctor, the lips of the only other witness being fast closed with death's freemovable seal. At the close of the interview, the woman stated to the sergeant that all she had previously stated was totally fulse. that all she had no complaint to make against the

and that she had no complaint to make against the prisoner.

This remarkab's confession somewhat staggered the sergeant, but he had no other alternative but to discharge the doctor, reprimanding the woman for the trouble she had given the police. He also intimated that she had rendered herself liable to prosecution for a felonious assault committed on the doctor in attempting to shoot him, but as he declined to make any complaint he could not hold her, and they left the Station House tegether, with all their difficulties apparently reconciled. The watch which was supposed to have been stolen by some workmen in the house at the time, was subsequently returned in the house at the time, was subsequently returned to Mrs. Zeiss in a mysterious manner, by whom has

never been discovered.

The reconcilistion, if appears, did not last long, fer on the following day, the 24th ult., Miss Jones, who then gave her name as Mrs. Annie E. Frech appeared before Justice Mansfield, and making outh that she was the wife of Dr von Frech, preferred a compaint against him Justice Mansfield issued a warrant for his arrest, and by virtue of that does ment he was taken into cus ody, and subsequently brought before Justice Shandley; out, owing to some technical informality in the papers, the magis-

some technical informality in the papers, the magistrate discharged him

since that time, it is said, the young woman ha called at the doctor's residence several times, bu each time was refused admission, and could not succeed in seeing the doctor. This seemed to drive her to desperation, and yesterday morning she leit her home at Mrs. Margaret Kelley's, No. 429 Second avenue, and armed with a loaded single-barrelled pistol, went forth, as is supposed, on a mission of vengeance. She arrived at the doctor's residence, No. 447 Second avenue, between nine and ten o'clock, and rang the beil. When the door was opened she inquired for the doctor, but was told that he was out, and that she could not see him. She remonstrated with the person who answered her inquiries, when the door was quickly closed in

her inquiries, when the door was quickly closed in her face. She turned away in a irenzy, and when she reached the sidewalk, took the pistol from her pocket, and, placing the muzzle close to her breast, just above the abdomen, fired. She uttered one prereing scream, as though in mortal agony, and tell insensible to the sidewalk. Several persons who witnessed the suicide rushed to the spot, and, on examination, discovered that the builet had entered the body, and lodged there. Internal hamorrhage had already set in, and the woman was sinking fast. Round-man Leary and Officers Wilson and Win-

ship, of the Eight enth Precinct, were soon on the spot, and conveyed the dying woman to the Believue hospital, but she expired on the way. The remains were deposited in the dead-house to await a pos-meriem examination. It is evident that the young weman sought the doctor for the purpose of shooting weman sought the doctor for the purpose of shooting h m, but, necoming desperate, ferminated her own existence. While the tragedy was being enacted outside the house, the doctor, who had ordered himself to be denied to the woman, had secreted himself in one of the atterooms of the house, fearful of the vengeance of his former wife, or mistress. He was found there by the police soon after, and summoned to appear as a witness on the request.

The deceased was a young woman, about twenty-two years of age, very beautiful in appearance of medium build, and graceful. She had bright blue eyes and a wealth of go den hair. She is said to bave been well educated, of refined and polished manners, and was considered a fascinating and engaging lady. She was born in Boston, but was

gaging lady. She was born in Boston, but was reared and received her education in Virginia, and she was frequently taken for a true Southern woman. During the war she was arrested several times by ex-General Baker, of the War Department, on su-picton of being a Confederate spy, and having turnished information to the enemy, but sae was oon after released. She professed to having en oved the acquaintance of ex-governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Colonel Howe, and other prominent New Englanders. Her father and sister are still avins in Boston, and are said to be quite wealthy and occupy a good position in society. Dr. August von Frech is a German physician of

good standing in the profession. He is about orty years of age, of sandy complexion and has light eyes. He is said to be quite well off. He emphati cally denies that he was ever married to deceased, but admits that he cohabited with her. Coroner Gamble was notified, and proceeded to Bel'evue deadhouse vesterday afternoon to hold an

inquest in the case. Owing, ho vever to the absence of important witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning. In the meantime, John Beach, M. D., had made a post mortem examination of the deceased, and found a pistol wound a little to the left of the median line,

and penetrating through the sternum at the enci form cartriage. Its course was upwards and to the lett, fracturing the liver, tearing open the right auricle of the heart, and wounding the upper edge of the spicen. The bail was found between the vertebra and cordia ornice of the stomach. Death outled from fitternal hemorrhage.
On the person of the deceased was found a pecket-

ook containing several of Dr. von Frech's cards, None of the friends of the deceased have appeared to claim her remains, and it is supposed that she will be buried at the public expense.

# FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 7. Arrest of Counterfeiters.

W. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Divion of the Treasury Department, has arrested in Baltimore the parties concerned in getting up dangerous ten dollar counterfeit upon the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, New

The parties arrested were Charley Sands, one of the most accomplished counterteiters in the country, and William Snyder, alias William W Ison, who had in his possession when arnested a warrant from Sheriff Kelley, of New York, showing him to be a county officer of New York.

Upon them was found a considerable amount the counterfeit tens, all of which bore the ctter A, and most of them were numbered

The Weather-Sunstroke.

This has been the hottest day of the season in ashington. Samuel Wood, a driver for the National Express Company, fell dead at 9 A. M. tem sunstroke. The Steamship Western "Metropolis."

Bosros, July 7 .- The passengers of the steamhip Wes'ern Metropolis express their thanks to aptain Sanders and his officers, for their conduct while the steamer was disabled at sea, and peak well of her strength and capacity. The disablement occur red on Tuesday morning by the partial breaking of her port wheel, and shortly afterwards the starboard wheel gave

### headed for Boston. From California.

way. Repairs were made, but it was deemed

advisable to put about, and the steamer was

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- Chung Wow, the first Chinaman ever executed in San Francisco, was hung to-day for murder.

Information has been received from San Blas, via Acapulco, that the Liberals have taken the city of Santiago, and threaten San Blas and

Mining stocks generally lower. Savage, \$900; Belcher, \$181; Yellow Jacket, \$690; Chollar Potesi, \$190; Imperial, \$108; Legal tenders, 70c. | at 158].

## THE PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.

New Haven, Conn., July 7 .- The "Home" Insurance Company of this city announce that they hold policies in Portland, Maine, to the amount of \$102,000, mostly in merchandise, and estimate their loss at \$75,000 to \$80,000. In view of this tact the Directors have voted not to declare the usual semi-annual dividend.

Bangon, Me., July 7. - A public meeting was held here last evening to take measures for the aid of the Portland sufferers. The Mayor presided, and \$7500 were raised. It was voted tosend \$10,000 this morning.

Interesting Details and Incidents-Reports from Eye-Witnesses-Meetings to Provide Reliet in New York, Brooklyn, Boston. and Elsewhere.

The despatches from the ill-fated Foret City of New Engianu have told the stery of the awini calamity which has overtaken that pleasant town. Further despatches of yesterday give additional particulars, which we condense and present. Two hundred acres of territory, compactly built with dwellings and business houses, have been swept by the tornado of flame, and 10,000 or 12,000 men, women, and children were turned into the places which had of the been streets. The heaviest loser was Brown.

and children were turned into the places which had once been streets. The heaviest loser was Brown, the sugar refiner, whose loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, which includes not only his immense works, but houses in various parts of the city. Fortunately his fine residence was outside the burnt district.

The destruction of the new City Hail, the pride of the city and the State, is generally lamented. It caught in the dome, and this, ialling through the roof, set the interior on fire, and it was quickly burned to the ground. A few of the city records were saved, and a great many destroyed. The building cost originally about \$400,000, but it cannot now be replaced for twice that sum. The Methodist Church, on Chestnut street, near the City Hall, the most valuable in the city, was saved by the precautionary measures of fron shutters to the windows, which it is said many of the Society opposed when which it is said many of the Society opposed when the church was erected. It is worth about \$70,000. By the destruction of the Natural History Build-

By the destruction of the Natura: History Building that corporation will lose \$50,000, exclusive of the valuable collection, which it contained. The Custom House and Post Office, both in the same building, were badly damaged in the interior. Of the eight churches destroyed, that of the Roman Catholic Immaculate Conception Society on Congress street, together with the parsonage, was the most valuable and the loss will not tail short of \$100,000. Seven hotels were destroyed, including among others the partially finished structure known as the Marble Hotel, owned by the Hon. John M. Wood, once a member of Congress from Maine. The hotels destro, ed are the International. Freeman, Commercial, American, Sailors' Home, Kingsbury's, and the Marble.

han, Commercial, American, Saliors Home, Ringsbury's, and the Marble.

The two principal ones in the city, the Preble and the United States, escaped, although the latter was several times on fire. The banks of the city, seven in number, were all destroyed. The opening of the vaults shows that the papers and money of the National Traders and the First and Second National Banks escaped subarraged.

Banks escaped puharmed.

The City Gas Works were destroyed, so that the city now is in darkness when night comes down upon the wide-spread desolation. The burning of nearly all the supply stores readers it impossible also to obtain lamps and oil to supply the place of

the gas.
A letter from Portland says that the greatest apprehension among the business men is that their mistoriune will carry down many of the insurance companies, particularly the local ones who have the largest risks. If the insurance loses are promptly met, very many will resume business again The people are not disposed to be discouraged if it is a possibility to again establish in business. Mr. Brown will probably commence the work of rebuilding at once, and the proprietors of the Portland Press have already ordered new types and presses, and advertised for an office or proposals to build one.

The scenes in the city during the progress of the fire were such as eye-witnesses will not care to have repeated in their experience. All the vehicles ob-tainable were impressed into the work of transfer-ring furniture and effects from buildings burning or threatened, but, in many cases, they had no sooned been deposited in what was thought to be a place o alety, than they were again endangered, and perhaps quickly destroyed by the pursuing flames. The Portland Press publisher, after the destriction of his office, issued a small extra from the office of a printer who had not been as unfortunate as were all of his lellow craftsmen who published pasers, from which we extract the following, which shows the spirit with which the terrible catamity was met by the sufferers:—

"'If a sermon upon the instability of human affairs

by the sufferers:—

By It a sermon upon the instability of human affairs were the one thing desirable row, it would be easy to dwell in pathetic periods upon the sudden dissolution of the solid piles of brick and stone, which two days ago were humes shops and haunts of men but have now vanished like a dream. The Post Office is solitary in the midst of a forest or unhoused chimneys and a labyrinth of hea ed and crumbiling waits; its grante is blistered and shivered by the intense tiame which swept over it night before last. The dome of the 'ity Hall and the spires of our churches have passed away like evening cours. Where was once Exchange street, is now only a hear of ruins. A third of the territorial surface of the city lies desolate. A large part of the accumulated wealth, the savings of this and former industrious generations has been destroyed. Half of our population has been tuned into the street without warning—there is the last back and terrible without palliation or disguise; but it brice and stone are periabable and may blow away as lightly as a gossamer, there is versomething so id and enduring in the world—the patience and enterprise which built our beautiful city. In this disaster, never have the sterling qualities or our people shown if the more neble than now. It is hard to see the irui's of so many years of patient endeavor wasted for a few hours but the indomitable ourage which aces the fact, admits the ristortune in all its magnitude, and sets promptly to work to repair. It is admirable opyond praise. Commercial street has suffered comparatively little, and our West India and coastwise trade will be but little affected. The dry goods clothing, and boot and shoe interests are more seriously disturbed for the time, but in every quarter we hear only or rebuilding and resuming business after the least possible interval. Temporary rents for business purposes were in active denand yesterday, and building contracts were already in the market for bidders."

The first question, after making sure that th

The first question, after making sure that the flames had reached their limit, was the provision of lood and shelter for those who were burned out of their homes, and had neither roof nor food. Calls for relief having been sent to Boston and other places, the former city was promptly on hand with relief. Mayor Lincoln issued a call for provisions, to be left at the various police stations, and it was not lone after the call emanating from the Mayor's office had been published, that boxes, barrels, and baskets of provisions began to accumulate at the various police stations

baskets of provisions began to accumulate at the various police stations.

All during the afternoon these packages, neatly and compactly made up, flowed in, the contributors being individuals who had made up donations from their private larders, merchants who dealt in such of the necessaries of life as were called for, and others who purchased edibles in wholesafe quantities, or in parcels smaller, as their means admitted of.

Mr. J. B. Smith, the calerer, left for Portland at 3 o'clock by the direction of the Mayor, taking with him all necessary utensits for making coffee tea, etc. and several assistants. At 7 o'clock a great portion of the contributions had reached the Eastern depot, and were placed aboard the train for transportation to Portland. There were two long baseage cars filled with provisions, which comprised 100 barrels of bread in one lot besides other parcels of the same material; pies, cakes, and other kinds of pastry; corned beef, ham-, and other parcels of the same material; pies, cakes, and other kinds of pasiry; corned oeef, ham-, and other kinds of meat smoked and ready for eating, the latter bung nicely packed up in ice to insure its preservation. The entire quantity weighed several tons. Next is the rear of these cars were two others of like capacity, which were filled with fents, furnished by Colonel Mckim U. S. Quartermaster, which are to be used for the shelter of those unfortunates who have lost their all.—N. Y. Tribune.

Communication with Newtowndiand. ASPY BAY, C. B., July 6 .- A packet will leave for Newfoundland on Monday next, and will

continue to run on alternate days until a cable between Newfoundland and the mainland is established. . Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7—Cotton steady at 30238c. Flour is dull; 5500 parrels sold; State 36:50210-15; Obio 88 75212-75; Western 26:5029 10; Southern 210 20217; Canadam 89213 90. Wheat has declined 120 sales are unimportant Corn is 1c. hisher; sales of 50,000 busiels at 89/200c. Best quiet. Pork heavy; 1200 barrels Moss sold at 831 63;231 75. Lard dull. Whisky dull. At a con gold was quoted at 1582.