HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific renedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRIVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of disestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy me ion, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:

ndisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power,
Icitof alencory. Difficient ty or Breathing,
Weaknesses, Trembling.
Botterof Disease, Wakenbluess,
Dimness of Vision.
Bot Hands. Flushing of the Body,
Bryness of the Skin, Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude Paird Countenance.
These symptoms if allowed to go on which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEFTIC FICS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those directed discussions. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

mses," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but hone will coniess. The records of the insane asylams and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the sruth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of meacine to streegthen and invigorate the system, which HELM SOLD'S LXTRAUT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skenting.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHD is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints isoldent to the sex or in the decline or change or the set it.

Take ne Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

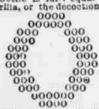
Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING 'N MALE OR FEWALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid
of a dure ic.
Hilm BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.
REFERER



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!





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

ig works;— See Dispensatory of the United States, See Prefessor Dewers' valuable works on the Practice See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philade phia.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadephia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephrain McDowell. a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and pub ished in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico Chiruncical Review, published by Benjamir Thavins, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of late standard works on Medicine.

DDDDDDDDD
DDD DDD



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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS: HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROAD WAY, New York; HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia. Beware of Counteriolis, Ask 10 r Helimbold's! Take

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Disastrous Defeat of Hamill-Reports of Foul Play-Another Match Mentioned, Etc. Etc.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (July 5th) correspondence of Lon-

The second great sculler match between Henry Kelley, of Putney, and James Hamill, of Pittsburg, United States of America, came off on the Tyne this morning. As stated yesterday, the two matches were for £500 a side, or £250 a side each race. Inat of yesterday was a straight away race of five mines. The race of this morning was two miles and a half out and the same d stance home, the staring place being the high Level Bridge, to pull round two eing the High Level Bridge, to pul round two oats at the head of the Queen's Meadows and return. The weather was not so propitious as vester-day, as it was raming, and the river was slightly "lumpy" There was a decidedly larger number of speciators, however, and more popular enthusias n; but Kelley having beaten Chambers, the Tyne-side champion, some time ago, is not very popular with the multitude. There was little or no betting; what there was would be fully twenty to one in favor of

TAKING THE BOATS. The time for the men to get into their boats was half-past eight, and at that hour there erec's steamer swung out into the stream. But it was a few minutes after when Kelley and Hamill put off from the Mannion House

sion House.
Hamill is a strong, powerful man, of twenty-eight Hamill is a strong, powerful man, of twenty-eight years of age, and in more physical development the Enghshman is much inferior to him. Indeed, the fact was marked, and was as striking as the difference in the appearance of Tom sayers and theman. But Kelley is one of the most elegant scullers in the world. He works up, while rowing, a i his force, while Hamill wastes his by his style of pulling—short paddling strokes, and a motion of the arms like a man using the dumb bells. Besides, Kelley has evidently more stamina. He could breathe the course through, which Hamill could not, as he had that morning to constantly slacken his pace to get his wind, which he seemed to inspire through a quill he held in his mouth, and then make a spirt on again.

THE START. The men got well away at seventeen minutes to nine o'cl'ck; Kelley led. But for the first quarter of a mie the race was a good one. Hamil' kept well up to his man, and at one time was half a boat's length abead. But at the end of that distance he was evidently "pumped." Kelley took his water before they reached the Shot Fower. At the Radburg Ferry landing he was three clear boats' lengths abead.

THE RUN VICTORY, AND TIME. At the end of a mile Kelley was six boats' lengths, and it is but fair to state that he pulled at all his speed. At the Queen's Meadows Hamill, by a series of spurts, crept up again: but on reaching Sir Wilham Armstrong's works he collapsed, and Kelley had the race in his own hands.

Two miles away from home Kelley was six hundred tards are a speed.

are yards ahead.

At that time Hamill was pulling forty three strokes a minute, Kelley thir'y-'wo

At the turn Kelley was two minutes in advance of the American, who was then steering very wild and as soon as he got half way round the turn and saw how far the English boarman was ahead of him, the how far the English boarman was ahead of him, the strength seemed to go out of him, and he virtually gave up the race. He paddled a little further down the return course and then made in towards the shore and landed at the Queen's Meadows, and was taken to the Countess of Coveniry Inn, Kelley having beat him at the point where he sto ped by fully a quarter of a mile. Kelley, however, pulled the race out, and landed at the Mansion riouse.

These matches had been made by the sporting men of New York, they choosing the best man in their country to compete with our champion oarsman.

Hamill and his backers candidly admit that they have been thoroughly "licked," and at the same time they neknowledge that a good course had been kept for their man, and every facility has been put in their way by the English oarsmen or having the two international matches fair y and honestly rowed

Kelley, on the day of the race, weighed 10 st. 7 lbs. He rowed in a new swiff, built of cedar wood, by Mr. R. Jewett, of Duns on. Her dimensions are:—Length, 32 it. 6 in.; width amidships, 113 in depth in centre, 5½ in.; depth at sem 3½ in; dep h aft, 2½ in; and weight, 3½ lbs. Hamili weighed 11 st. 2½ lbs, on the day of the race. His skiff was a new one, built by Harry Clasper, measuring 30 ft. 2 in. long, and 12 in wide; her depth being 4½ in forward, 3½ in. a t, and 8½ in. amidships; her weight being 33; rounds. being 884 pounds. Lieutenent-Colonel Hawks acted as referee in this

race; Mr Charles Bush was referee for Kelley, and Harry Clasper for Bamilt.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE, July 6 —Knowing that the contents of the English papers, which will reach you by this mail, will cause the iriends of Mr. Hamill, and the general public of America. great Humil, and the general public of America, great concern and disappointment, I hasten to place you in possession of some important facts which have, up to this time, been only discussed to a few.

I copy you a new hurried notes of the proceedings of the lyne Aquatic Society, convened for the purpose of investigating a rumor which, within the last few hours has gained currence among some of their body, reating to the scuiling match between Mr Hamill, the champion

couler of the United States of America, and Mr. Kelley champion of England Mr. Oloman was called to the chair, when he said that the first question to be asked was, now was it that Hamill, in rowing over the course when train-ing (not putting forth his utmost exertions), could row the distance in six minutes less time than se did
the first day of the race, when it was known there
never was a man who took more care of himse f
during his training, and was more fit to go through
the ordeal on the morning of the race? He was in
tiptop condition. Yet before he got over his first
three miles he was completely pumped out, so much
so that he contemplated giving up the race.
It would be simply absurd to think that he flunked
after coming three thousand miles to row. Had he
been a novice at the game this might have accounted the distance in six minutes less time than ac did

been a novice at the game this might have accounted for it. Then, again, he was under the training of our oldest veteran, Harry Clasper. A more knowing and upright man, regarding boating does not breathe. He knows exactly what every man, of any importance, can do. Then why, after acting as the friend of siamil, and superintending his training, won discovery man, other whys what he must be exactly loss in the wou d he allow him to throw his money away, over and above what he must noe-sarily lose in the stakes? Why would he not get Hamilt to nedge? There was room enough for that. No, it was not his faut. He so confidently expected him to win, that both his money and that of his friends went the same way. Fore is the reason, and a more vile malicious, and thievash piece of scoundrelism has, never come before the eyes of any sporting public An honest, confiding man comes three thousand miles to row for the honor of his country, and that country, too, an ofisheot from England cousins, brothers, we may say. But i will leave Mr Bra d to explain to you the devilish act by which this assassin. I may call him fout I only what they had him in America, where Judge Lynch would speedily deal with him), managed to prevent our American friend from having a fair chance of gaining one frend from having a fair chance of gaining one of our proudest English laurels—the champion-hip of the World. Mr. J. H. Rutherford and the editor of the Chrowicle may say what they like about his cpen-harded style of rowing, but that had nothing to do with it, as you will presently hear.

Mr. Braid here made a statement to the effect that it had been broadly stated to the tent that the does be that it had been broadly stated to the tent that the does be that it had been broadly stated to the state it. Hamil's

Mr Braid here made a statement to the effect that it had been broadly stated to h m that it Hamill's skiff was examined it would be found that by a skiffnight of abolical contrivance the pressure upon the seat disp'sced an underwater wooden obstruction, which offered direct contrary influence to the boat's motion, and added materially to the resistance to be overcome by the champion and fully accounted for the swaving teedency of the boat witnessed during the race. The arrangement was sach, as he had heard it described to be, as to exclude the water, while it rendinsted itself when the pressure ceased to be applied. The obstruction thus presented to the saiff's passage fully accounted for the change in Hamill's speed. The scoundrel's name is not known; he is still at liberty, but the wird can swear to his denuity. As he is not fortheoming, the information was kept private for the present, but the 'defectives' have got their instructions, and are now up the water making inquiries. We might say that both the Mayor and Chief Constable were anxious with them-

selves that justice might be done. I advise that all bels should be withheld for the present, as there is no doubt the refere- will decide for a fresh race. I am sure Kelley will act the part of an honorable men and neet his opponent again.

It will be gratifying for the Americans to know that Hamili has made many friends by the many aminb e qualities he possesses. A testimonial as a mark of esteem is being raised on his behalf, and when the late outrage is made public the sympathy will materially enhance its value. You will require no suggestion to reciprocate the movement among his friends and admirers in New York and the his friends and admirers in New York and the States It is hinted that a night race might we'll serve the

purpose of the Britisher rather than daylight

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

How the Resolution Was Passed.

The New York papers this morning contain various accounts from the special correspondents at Washington in regard to the passage of the resolution admitting the Tennes ee delegation. As it is the most important political movement of the day, we give them in full.

The Tribune says:-

The Trebune says:—

The House, to-day, passed the loint resolution admitting tennessee. The news of the ratification of the constitutional Amendment by the Legis ature of fennessee having become generally known a large number of people flocked to the Capitol to day, anticipating a lively time on the admission of the state to representation in congress. The galleries of the House were accordingly well filled, for the first time since the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the P. esident's voto. The rain, too having cooled the atmosphere, the Capitol was more agreeable to visitors.

Immediately siter the reading of the journal, Mr. Bingham who had in charge the matter of admitting the size, commenced operations. The Sevens party were opposed to admitting Tennessee, principally be trues they were not sure about the validity of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by Tennessee, there he ing some doubt as to a quorum oeing present in her Legislature. Ar Stevens and his party also wished universal manhood suffrage, which the Constitutional amendment does not give.

These are the reasons why the Stevens party acted as they did during yesterday's proceedings. To-day, however, it was evident that matters had been fully discussed pro and con by members after yesterday's adjournment, and a better feeling existed towards the admitsion of the erring State.

The Democrais, who yesterday voted with the Bingham party, set out to-day with a little filibustering, by demanding yeas and navs on technicalities. In Stevens party, too, held out on voing for the reading of the bill torthe hind time previous to its being put upon its passage. The yeas were 88, and nays 47.

This was a test voit for the stevens party. They saw that all hope or them was gone, and they yielded, not, however, without protesting against the action of the majority.

majority.

Mr. Bingham, being entitled to the floor, gave way to Mr. Boutwell who consumed half an hour in making an eloquent plea in behaf of unive sal manhood surrage and against admitting the Representatives of a State into Congress who disfranchises two thirds of her

State into Congress who distranchises two thirds of her male population.

Bir vingham being in unusually good humor at his success after Mr Boutweil had unlabed again yielded the floor to Mr. Highy o California He occupied only five minutes, taking the same ground as Mr. Boutweil.

Mr. Bingham followed in a detense of his course. He spake for about thirty minutes being interrupted several times by questions from Messrs Stevens Finch Le Blond and Boyer. These interruptions made the gentleman from Onio a little angry, and being of an irritable disposition, when he had finished speaking he demanded the previous question, thus cut ing off all debate. Several of the Democratic members, who reas whadn't anything to say on the subject before the House, but wished to have only a little fun and excitement, appealed to Mr Bingham to allow them to debate the question, which the honorable gentleman persistently reused, at the same time calling loudly for the previous question.

So the main question was ordered, and the joint reso

So the main question was ordered, and the joint reso lution admitting representatives from the state of Tennessee to seats in the Congress of the United States was passed by the House by a vote of 125 yeas to 12 mays. When the result was announced by the Speaker there was great app ause by members on the floor, and the people in the galleries.

A full House consists of 183 members. On the passage of the bill there were 187 voting, 46 members biking absent.

Mr. Stevens voted in the affirmative. When his name was called and he answered "Aye" there was loud applause by members on both addes of the Bouse me had been opposing the matter so stubboraly that all present were sure he would vote in the negative. Bout well, of Massachusetts; Kelley, of Tennsylvania; and General Faine of Wisconsin, the man who the other day so trightened Mr. Baymond, held out to the last voting "Lo".

only so frightened air. Maymond, held out to the last, voting "1.0"

During the call of the roll, several of the Democratic side of the House seemed to be demora ized, and did not under stand (xnc y what to do. Their leader, Mr. Rogers, from New Jersey, had evidently lost all control over his flock. They were like a ship at sea, cast adrift.

After the finishing of the roll call several of the Democratic members changed their minds and had their votes recorded mostly volling aye, some under present. The resolution was immediately despatch d to the fenate for concurrence but that body was in no hurry to consider it, and left it quietly lying on the table for luture action.

The vote upon the admission of Tennessee is the subject of conversation to hight in the saloons, hotels, and

ject of conversation to hight in the saloons hotels and streets, and is received with much favor. The action of those who voted against it is condemned unanimously, as exhibiting an evidence of a breach of faith after she had ratified the Constitutions; amendment—the distinct and only objection raised against her.

The Herald says:-It was evident from the appearance of the Bouse this

It was evident from the appearance of the Bouse this morning that something of unusual interest and moment was expected to transpire. The gale ties were the onged with persons eager to take part, at least as speciators, in a pie e of legislation which can never be lorgotten. The atendance of members was a so unusually large, and they nersistently kept their seats totally regardless of the lobtyists who poured in their daily stream of cards and who still preserve a lingering hope that the expling hours of the session may be occupied in carrying through a few more measures of legalized extortion. As in, Bingham rose to call up his resolution in relation to the admission of Tennessee, the House was surprisingly on et and a tentive.

In the was but little discussion on the question, Mr. Bingham returns to speak. Mr. Bou were being invored with hirty minutes, expressed humself unable to vote for the present resolution. He considered that the oresent constitution of Tennessee was not a republican form or governmen, since i distranchised eighty thousand loyal values and sixty thousand loyal values. He proc aimed him eli an uncompromising advocate of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. The Legacralit members protested against the vote befus taken on the premble and resolution logether. They were perfectly willing to pass the last er but were debarred by their principles from endorsing the former. Leave to separate he resolution was, however, refused, and Mr. Bingham closed the debate with an eliquent appear for the measure as the first step towards reunion and reconcilation. The vote was then taken, and the resolution passed by 125 yeas to 12 nays. It created considerable laughter among his political opponen s, when Thad Stevens, who has actor onely opposed the measure, tooth and mail and who had as he thought marshaled all all forces in opposition to the admission of "ennessee, voted in the affirmative. On the announcement of the passage of the resolution by so triumphant a majority, there foliowed unrestrained

On the sdeption of the resolution admitting Tennessee Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution eabodying the principal features of the scheme of restoration reported by the Committee of Fifteen, and proposing that on the access ance of the terms by any of the Southern States they be at once entired to admission. Mr. Singham tacked an amendment upon it, the nature of which was lost in he excitement which prevailed at the moment, and then, in a direct vote, the whole subject was rejected.

The World says: -The World says:—
The joint resolution taken by itself to admit the Tennessee delegation into Congress was so chearly right as a naked proposition that it commanced the entire Democratic vote in the House to-day. There was objection to the preamble, and a seneral desire amount the Democrats and others for a separate vote on the resolution, but Seeaker of ax who has a decision always sured to the occasion, would not a low a division of the cuestion, out forced a vote on the proposition as an entirety. Even in this shape but twelve votes all radicals, were cast against it. Governor Boutwell spoke and voted against it, and dec ared that the Republicans were attempting a virtual surrender of one of their cardinal principles, that of negro suffrage. The resolution went to the Senate, but no action was taken on it there.

Another Gift from Mr. Peabody. Boston, July 21 .- The Commonwealth newspaper aurounces that George Peabody intends to beston \$50,000 each on Harvard, Amherst, and Williams Colleges and \$1,000,000 upon the city of Boston for

Steamers Signalled.

NEW YORK. July 21, 12 M .- The steemers Alemannia and City of Paris are signalled below. Their advices are to the 12th malant, via Queensiown.

Shipment of Specie. New York, July 21 .- The steamers America, Edenburgh, and Teutonia have sailed, with \$365,000

THE DIVIDE LATES IN THE STREET OF THE PORTER PROPERTY. SATURDAYS

EUROPE.

DAYS' LATER NEWS.

STEAMER "HERMANN" AT NEW YORK

TESTING THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Satisfactory Results.

PEACE NECOTIATIONS PRO-CRESSING FAVORABLY.

A French Squadron Ordered to Venice.

THE AUSTRIANS ABANDON PRAGUE

A Defeat of the Italians at Monte Suello.

MARSHAL BENEDEK RELIEVED.

The Latest Commercial and Financial News.

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

New Y ork, July 21 -The steamer Hermann has arrived from Bremen and Southampton, with dates to the 10th inst.

The Peruvian arrived out on the 8th inst. The Great Eastern was salely anchored and her coaling finished. The rest of the cable was expected to arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board was tested night and day, and improved daily since its immersion under water in the tauks, and is now considered electrically perfect. The shore end had been successfully landed, and the tests were perfect.

The steamer W. Curry was paving out the cable and the splicing of the main cable to the shore end commences on the 11th. All is going on well. The 1865 cable has been tested, and is as perfect as when laid.

The proportion of wounded in the late battles is 8 Austrians to 1 Prussian. The Paris Moniteur says the negotiations between

the belincerents are progressing invorably, and no doubt the armistice will be agreed to on conditions.

It is rumored that a French squadron has been ordered to Venice. The Foulon authorities have been ordered to prepare ten steamers, frigates, and

A Russian official journal cautions Prussia to remember that there are other strong and united powers in Europe interested in the balance of European power.
The Prussians have made made Pardubitz their beadquarters.

Prague has been abandoned, and it was expected hat the Prussians would seize it. The Ita'ians have been severely beaten by the Austrians at Borgoforce and Monte Suello, having been repulsed five times General Bewedek has been relieved from command.

La l'atria says the reply of the King of Prussia that ks Napoleon cordially, and says he would send metructions to the l'russian Minister without delay, Italy has laid down as the condition of her acceptance of the arm stice the immediate occupation by her larces of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral. The King concludes:—I have sent a despatch to Baron to ceiz, empowering him to settle the condi-tions of the armistice, which can only be concluded in concert with the king of Italy.

The Fatric surther states that the two principal

conditions of the armistice are, first, that special facilities should be a sured for provisioning the Prusian army, and secondly, the free occupation of the lines of railway in the northeast of Bohemia, radi-

hnes of railway in the northeast of Bonema, radi-ating from Pardubitz

La France believes itself able to state that the Derly Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to to accept the mediation of the Emperor.

The Nassau Chamber of Deputies had rejected the Government proposal for the mobilization of the Nassau contingent. The immediate dissolution or the Chamber was expected.

The question of fortifying Frankfort has been

The Hamburg contingent is to be mobilized on The magistrates of Schleswig have congratulated the King on the success of the Prussian arms.

Prince Amadeus has recovered from his wound, and resumed the command of his brigade.

Claidini crossed the river Po on the 8th into

Cialdini crossed the river Fe on the Stn into Venelia, at the head of his Army Corps fhe Italian losses in the attack upon Bergoforte were two killed and thirty wounded.

Three hundred Austrians crossed the Mincto on the 5th, levying contributions upon the population They withdrew across the Mincto, blewing up the header at Gotto. bridge at Gosto.

bridge at Gotto.

The Austrians who had fortified the heights of Solferino and San Martino had recrossed the Mindio.

The assertion that France had recommended Italy not to at ack Veneria is discredited at Berlin. All the forts or the Ebe are in the possession of the Prussians. Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn, followed by both of the Prussian armies. armes. No fighting had occurred in Bohemia, the Austrian retreat being unmolested.

The Austrian Army of the North is still 200,000

strong. Let Patrie save it is not impossible that the negotiations for the armistice may be concluded by the 9th or 10th. An understanding has been arrived at with Prussia, but the negotiations with Italy are still in PESTH, July 9, Evening.—An Imperial proclama-

tion calls upon volunteers to hasten to enroi them-se ves under the banner of the army, in order to protect the fatherland, which is threatened by the protect the natherland, which is threatened by the events of the war.

Florence, July 9.—The losses of the Italians in the batt e of Custozza is officially stated at 651 killed, 2509 wounded, and 4252 prisoners and missing.

The correspondent of the London Times, in his account of the battle of Sudowa, says:—The Prussians had engaged, about 250,000 mon, and the Austrians had engaged, about 250,000 mon, and the Austrians had engaged. transpearly as many. Nearly 1500 guns were in action, of which 750 were Prusians."

Speech of Lord Derby. Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords on Juy 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming the Ministry, he said that he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid outanglements with foreign disputes, and to as a in from all vexations and irritating interference or advice.

With respect to the war in Central Europe the Government would maistain a period neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself to offer its good offices for the restoration of

itself to offer its good offices for the restoration of After commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Feuians, he paid a

tribute to the lovalty of the Canadian volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a conjederation of all the British American colonies might soon be accomplished.

The Latest. VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto in which he says:—The heavy misfortune which had befailen his Army of the North moved to its inmost core his heart; but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion to his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, wavered not a single instant.

tant,

He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the
French, requesting his good offices for bringing
about an armis ice with Italy. Not merely had the
Emperor readily responded to his de hand, but
offered to mediate with Frussia for a suspension of
hostilities, and for opening the negotiations for

This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war; but he could not make a peace by which Austria's position

could not make a peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than this, he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

All the available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks filled by conscriptions and yo unterring, called to arms by the newly awaxened apprix of respective. Austria has been sowered. spirit of pairiotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated of bowed down.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—Cotton has improved to a trifling extent for all qualities. Saturday's decline having been recovered. The sales to exporters and speculators have been 4000 bales; Uplands are quoted at about 14½014;

Breadstuffs Market—Mixed Corn declined 6d; sales at 27s; Beef firm; Pork steady.

LONDON July 10.—Consols for money. 87½087¢; United states Five-twenties, 67;067§; Himoss Central, 76@76§; Eric Railroad, 39;039§.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The Manchester advices are favorable.

favorable.

Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard very dull. Tallow quiet.

Tallow quiet.

Ashes—small[sales, 28s. 6d @23s. 9d. for Pots,
Sugar dul. Coffee without sales. Rice quiet.
Linseed oil quiet. Common Rosin quiet and strady.
Spirits Turpentine quil. Petroleum inactive, refined, 1s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL, July 11, noon—Cotton opens very firm; probable sales 10,000 to 12,000 bales.

Nothing whatever is doing in Breadstuffs or Provisions. Produce quiet.

LONDON, July 11, noon—Consols for money, 871.

NEWS BY THE MAILS PER "AFRICA."

The mails of the steamer Africa arrived in this city this morning. We make the following extracts:-

In the Lendon law courts, on the 6th of July, Vice-Chancellor Wood gave judgment in the cast of "the United States of America vs. Frioleau.—Price eau vs. the United States and Andrew Johnson." The suit involves the important question whether the President of the United States can be made a party to a cross-bill for the purpose of obtaining from him discovery in respect of matters arising in a sut-instituted by the United States Government against persons residing in England. The first of these surts was instituted by the United States suing in their corporate capacity, for the purpose of establishing their right to certain bales of cotton through the Control of Cotton in the control of t shipped at Gaiveston, Texas, during the secession war, and consigned for sale in England for the bene fit of the de facto Confederate Government to the defendants, Prioleau and others. After some liftga-tion Messrs. Prioleau, etc., filed a cross bul against the United States of America and President Andrew Johnson, who is the President of the United States and the President Andrew Johnson, for the purpose of obtaining discovery in reference to the matters in question in the suit, alleging that the facts and circumstances as to which they required discovery, were "within the knowledge of the defendant, Andrew Johnson, who is the President of the United States, and the plaintiffs can only have tail. discovery 'y making him a detendant to this suit" In an elaborate judgment the Vice Chancellor said:—"It is enough to say that I by no means see any fature of justice by refusing to make the order until the President has answered. I can do no more than make an order staying proceedings until the answer of the United States to the cross-

Atter the stoppage of Harvy & Co's Bank at Longton, England, Mr. Harvey absconded.
A despatch from Madrid, of July 2, says:—
General Lersundi, the newly appointed CaptainGeneral of Cuba, took out with him instructions

rom the Madrid Cabinet for the rigorous repression of the slave trade.

The Battle of Sudows and Defeat of the Austrians. MARSHAL BENEDEK'S FULL REPORT.

Marsha Benedek addressed the following despatch the hisperor, published in Vienna, July 4:— HOHENMAUTH, July 4, 3 A. M.—After a brilliant struggle, lasting over five hours, in which the whole army, as well as the Saxon forces, were engaged, in a partly entrenched position before Koniggraiz with the centre at Lippa, the enemy succeeded in es a-blishing themselves unobserved in Chlum. The rain prevented the smoke of the powder from

dispersing, and a distinct view of the position watherefore, impossible.

The en my was thereby enabled to advance into our resiston near Chlum, whence they saidenly and unexpectedly poured a heavy fire in o our flans and rear. The latter wavered and feel back upon the troops adjoining them, and notwithstanding every exertion. I could not succeed in arresum, the every exertion, I could not succeed in arresung to etreat which at first commenced slowly but in-creased in haste as the enemy pressed forward, until at length the whole army had withd awn across the Eabe to Pardubitz

the losses have not yet bee doubtless very considerable. losses have not yet been estimated, but are

Kossuth's Proclamation to the Italo-Hungarian Legion.

Kossuth has issued the following address to the Hungarians in Italy, published in Florence, July 3:— To MY COMPATRIOTS RESIDENT IN ITALY:—The Italian Government has reso ved, in accordance with the established regulations of the Italian army, to cause the two battahons of infantre and the two squadrons of cavalry already composing the Hunga-rian auxiliars legion to be completed before authorain auxiliary legisla to be combined before authorizing the organization of iresh battalions or fresh equadrons. As several vacancies for officers exist in the above corps, they will be conferred, as is just, upon those already forming part of the legion, and their commander has received orders to send in his report for filling up the vacancies to the Minister of War, according to the regular routine of the service. Therefore, if on the one hand the ranks of the legion are open for the admission of all Hungarians who are fit and desirous to serve, not one, on the other hand, who has not already been in the legion can be admitted to the grade of officer until after the numerical completion of the battalions and squadconsaiready existing. This done, and the formation of fresh battalions and squadrons commenced, my countrymen who have already served as officers either in the Hungarian army, in that of Southern Italy, or of Austria, may obtain commissions within the limits of the regulations, although they have not

served in the legion previously
In the case, however, or the latter, it has been decided by the Ministry or War that all officers making such application will require, by a given time, to address themselves to a committee authorized to examine their claims, the grade they should lift, their filmess for multiply services and elected to fill, their fitness for military service, and also to de-care their respectability, as has already been done in the case of the lightary volunteers. The com-mander of the lepion cannot send in his report to the Ministry of War until after the decision of the committee, the ministry reserving to itself the right of taking whatever steps this committee may suggest. I request all those of my countrymen interested in what I have stated above, to look upon this public active as a reply to the letters they have written me

From St. Louis.—Pope Relieved—General Hancock His Successor.

St. Louis, July 16.—Denver papers of the 7th repeat the report that General Pope has been relieved of the command of the Western Department and assigned to that of the East, vice General Hooker, and add that General Hancock will probably succeed General Pope.

General Connor arrived at Denver on the 5th caroule to Salt Lake. The death of Major James Updegraff, United States army, is announced by the Denver papers.

the Denver papers.

Hon. A. A. Bradford will probably be the Union candidate for Congress from Colorado.

The river is beginning to go down pretty rapidly, but there is still a fair stage of water to Keokuk, and also in the Missouri.

-The London papers are again "running' Lord Brougham's shabby, old checked trowsers.

Mr. Scovel Defines His Position: CAMDEN, N. J., July 21, 1866.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:-Sir:-Will you oblige me by publishing the inclosed letter from this morning's Inquirer? As I have not gone over to the triends of the Rebellion, I don't desire your reporter to make

the world think I have. J. M. Scover. Yours,

The "Quarrel" in New Jersey-Vindication of Mr. Scovel's Legislative Conduct-What Wespons He will Employ-His Present Political Proclivities.

CAMDEN, N. J. July 20, 1866 — Editor Philadelphia Inquirer: — Your local columns recently brought against me the accusation that I have been recreant to the interests of my constituents, my state, and the national

These are brave words. I would not now make allusion to these attacks if I did not fear your readers might give undue importance to these reportorial atterances, and the time has come for me

portorial atterances, and the time has come for me to put upon record my denial of the charges which are frequently made. The quarrer into which I have unhappily been driven, in New Jersey, is a local one, chiefly personal in its nature.

Neither good sense nor good manuers require that this quarrel should be made the occasion for wilful, deliberate and premeditated lying as my exhence. I have been slient since the Legislature adjourned, because I have beheved it possible that a public opportunity would be given me in which I can meet my enemies face to face before the people.

They have always been my friends—the politicians never. And while I shall seek no opportunity to yindicate myself or my legislative conduct. I will gladly embrace any opportunity which may come

giadly embrace any opportunity which may come without my seeking it.

I am not sure it will not come I will then use against my foce all the weapons which are known to civilized (politica!) warfare, but not calumny, nor any efforts in the public prints or e sewhere to blast and blackey private renu aton.

and blacken private reputation.

It was a noble sentiment of Cæsar's that he would "rather die than be subject to lear," and I write this that my friends and my toes may who that my temper is sweet towards all the word, including my late bre hren of the Broad Street League, at which "man sion gay" that memorable quorum of just e even were guilty of the "deep damnation of my taking off" I was never more hopeful in spirit, though my struggle, as usual, is avainst power, not with it. Where a man consequent

is conscious of the reciliude of his intentions, he can afford to wait for time to make all things even. I still hate the spirit which kindled and kept alive a dead Rebellion. I as cordially detest that spirit which would fire sectional have again over "ashes which thinly cover fires". There can never be another Rebellson in this countrn. That mad or that party or men who would consolre to make such a result possible, are and will be forever

"Like a party in a parlor."
All slient and all damned." But I would remind some of the kind and genial faces I used to meet in Broad street (waose owners drink black tea with "Adolph," unawed by the "quorum of eleven" —I would remind them that there is torce and wisdom in the language of that great statesman who says:—"Where ien ty and cruelty play for power, the gentler gamester is the appear without."

I am very truly yours, JAMES M. SCOVEL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Saturday, July 21, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of

William F. Emlen, Esq., one of its oldest and most respected members. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 1044, a decline of 4; 98 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 103; for 7:30s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 97. Railroad shares are less active Ponnsylvania sold at 55%, a slight decline; Reading at 541@55. the former rate a decline of 4; and Catawissa

for Philadelphia and Bultimore; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 213 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 181 for

preferred at 361, an advance of 1; 37 was bid for

North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 551

Hestonville; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 42 for In Canal shares there is very little movement. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal pre. ferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 67 for

Wyoming Vulley Canal. Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 1421 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Com mercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Me chanics'; 54% for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers and Mechanics'; 654 for City; 64 for Corn Ex

change; and 60 for Union. Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 149; 11 A. M., 1493; 12 M., 1494; 1 P. M., 1494. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

AFTER FIRST BOARD. \$1000 U.S 7 30s July 1684 \$1000 Phil. & E 6s... 90 \$1000 City 6s, old gas 944 \$2006 Sch Nav 6s 82. 803 \$2000 U S 5-20s 65... 105 200 sh Hestonvine R 184 \$3000 U S 10-40s.... 99 10 sh Ches& Walnut 55 Adifurned on the announcement of the death of William F Emlen, a member of the Board. -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

142 otes:—
June, 1864... 18
July, 1864... 12
August, 1864... 12
October, 1864... 11
Dec., 1864... 11
Dec., 1864... 10
May. 1865... 74
August, 1865... 75 August, 1865... Sept. 1865... October 1865...

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 21 .- The Flour Market continues excessively duli, there be ng no demand for shipment, and a lim ted inquire only for home consumption. Sales of superfine at \$7-75@8 % barrel; extras at 88@9; Northwestern extra family at \$196511; Penusylvania and Onio do. do. at \$1160:2: and fancy brands at \$136915 according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Mest nothing doing. We quote the former at \$666-25 and the latter

at \$4.25.

There is more Wheat offering, but there is not much demand. notwithstanding the decline noted vesterday, bales of 3000 bushels new Delaware red at \$3.50. Prices of white sie monimal. Rye is scarce and dul. Small sales at \$1 for western and \$1.42 for Penraylvadia. In Corn not much doing such prices have again declined, Sales of 1700 bushels yellow at \$3 cents, and some mixed Western at \$1.600 cents. Out: are dull We quote Pennas lvania and Delaware at \$600 cents, and Western at \$0.000 cents. Out are dull we quote Pennas lvania such Delaware at \$600 cents, and Western at \$0.000 cents. Out are dull we guote Pennas lvania such Delaware at \$600 cents. And Western at \$0.000 cents. Out are dull we guote Pennas lvania such Delaware at \$600 cents. Out of the price of \$1.000 cents. Out of \$1.000

-There are sugar weddings held at the enp of the honeymoon now.