THE DAMES FRIENCE TRAFELANT THAT ADDITING, RITERT OAT, AUGUST CO., 1965.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

VOL. VI .-- No. 50.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDES, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbaus into heaithy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unmatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inf. mation, and is good for men, women, and children. HHR HBH

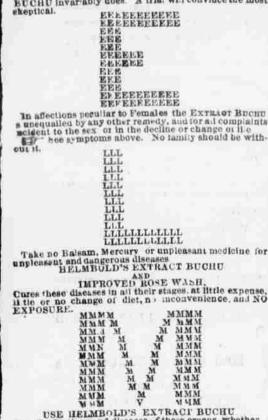


×

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:--Indisposition to Exertion, Lo not den.ory. Weak Nerves, Borrcrof Lisease, Dimees of Vision, Fot hands. Trembling. Both hands. These syn ptoms if allowed to go on imatch its Medi-cine invariably removes) soon follow-These syn ptoms if allowed to go on imatch its Medi-cine invariably removes) soon follow-FATUHTY, EPILEFTIC FITS, ETC., in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not requently followed by those 'direction's directions's the by they are not requently followed by those 'direction's directions's those 'direction's direction's the conset.

they are not requestly ionowed by inset when the ences." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but more will coniess. The records of the insane asylams and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigo-rate the system, which HELM toLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A triat will convince the most elsentical.



WMM V M4M USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For all affections and discases f these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEWALE. From whatevar cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Discases of these organs require the aid of a dure ic. L' BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT

THIRD EDITION THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

PROGRESS THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

BUBLINGTON, August 29 .- The Presidential party left Philadelphia at half-past 7 o'clock, arriving at the Camden Station at 8 o'clock. They were repeatedly cheered on the way to the cars, and on the eve of departure the excursionists were all pleased with the public demonstration, and unantmous in acknowledging the generous and munificent manner in which they were entertained at the Continental, and the unremitting attentions of the committee of citizens.

Major-General Meade and Major Emory have oined the excursionists. Also, Major-General Butterfield, who came to Philadelphia as the representative of the citizens' committee of New York.

The train reached Burlington at 9 o'clock. A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was seated, and greeted him with repeated cheers, when he appeared on the platform, and bowed his thanks. A number pressed forward to shake hands with him.

Arrival at Trenton.

TRENTON, August 29.-The train stopped at Burlington a few minutes, when, complying with the wishes of the crowd, the President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut appeared on the platform of the rear car. There was a hearty shaking of hands, and the train was soon again on the road, followed by the cheers of the assemblage.

Arriving at Bordentown at 9'25, the party was greeted with cheers by many persons assembled m anticipation of the arrival.

A gentleman from the crowd said:-"Mr. President-We extend to you a cordial welcome, and honor you as a man particularly engaged in restoring the Union of our fathers. May God bless you in your efforts, and may you jsucceed in your undertaking."

Three cheers were then given for the President, General Grant, Admiral Farragat, and Major-General Meade.

New York Sarcasm.

NEW YORK, August 29 .- Among the transparencies displayed on Broadway, is one with the following inscription :--

"Show me the man who makes war on the Government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States, I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God, I would have them hung."—Andrem John-son March 1861 son, March, 1861.

The President Does Not Visit New Haven.

Austria and the Zollverein remains provisionally in force. Further arrangements are reserved until a later period.

The Liege Journal says a correspondent in Paris writes us that the Emperor, desirous of putting a stop to the propagation of projects attributed to him by some journals, has ordered the French Ambassador at London to declare spontaneously and officially to the British Government that he never intended; to take an inch of Belgian territory.

LONDON, August 19,-No cable news has been received here for the past two days. PARIS, August 19.-Napoleon has received an

enthusiastic reception from the people at Long Champ yesterday. The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 69f, 10c.

The commercial news has been anticipated by the cable.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Webster, at Liverpool; from Savannah, ship Favorite, at Gravesend; off Liverpool, the ship Emily. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.-Flour firm and 6d. higher. Wheat steady at 108.6d @lis. for winter red and Southern. Corn advanced 6d., closing easier, mixed 268 9d. Beef steady. Pork quiet and onsier, Bacon firmer. Lard quiet at 568. 6d @578. 6d. Ialiow steady at 438 @458 for American. Ashes quiet at 298 for Pots, and 41s for Pearls. Sugar firm and quiet. Coffee steady. Ricc firmer. Lin-seed firm. LONDON MARKETS. - Breadstuffsfirm. The weather

"LONDON MARKETS.-Breadstuits firm. The weather is neiavorable for the crops. Wheat is, higher. Sugar finmer. Coffee is @ls 6d, higher, Iron quiet, at 15 15s, for bars and raits, and 51s 6d, for Scotch pig. Linseed firmer; stock scarce. Linseed cakes quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine easier, at 41s. Petroleum steady, at 2s, for refined Lin-seca Oil, 40s. Rice firm. Tea dull. Tallow duil.

Arrival of a Steamship.

NEW YORK, August 29 .- The steamer Pennsylrania, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her ad. vices are anticipated.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

BOSTON, August 29 .- The royal mail steamer Cuba sailed to-day with 53 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Hahfax, and \$333,000 in specie.

From Eastport.

EASTFORT, Me., August 29 .- The United States steamer , hode Island, Rear-Admiral Palmer, left here this morning for Halifax.

From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 29.-Tweive deaths from

cholera were reported yesterday.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A Young Man Surrenders Himself, and Confesses to the Commission of a Homicide-A Very Peculiar Case.

At a late hour on the night of October 15 a psrty of four young men, all partially under the influence of liquor, entered the lager beer saloon No. 272 Hudson street, kept by John Ramey. They had been in the premises but a short time before an altercation arose between one of the party and the proprietor, when the disputants clinched, and a general melec ensued. During from an umbrelia, the ferule entering his eye and piercing the brain, causing almost instant neath. The Coroner's jury in their verdict charged Gustavus Buckley with the act, and vieorous search was made for him, with no suc-cess, however. The pursuit gradualty grew weak, as the traces of the supposed murderer died away, and the matter became almost for gotten, even by the police. Yesterday Inspector Carpenter learned that the man who had committed the act was in this city, and anxious to surrender himself to the authorities, as the matter preved upon his mind. Agreeably to this information, Inspector Carpenter, accompanied by Captain Ward, of the Twenty second Ward, and Detective Bennett, proceeded to the residence of his informant, and awaited the arrival of the unknown. At the proper time the man came to his triend's house, was informed that the officers were then present, and he at once surrendered himself into their hands. The prisoner's name is Wil liam A. Hutchinson, 27 years of age, and a na-tive of this city. He is very respectably connected, and appeared quite prostrated by the event that had overshadowed his life. He stated o the Inspector last evening, that after he and the deceased had quarrelled, and exchanged blows, he walked towards a murror to see if his lace was cut, at the same moment carrying an umbrella in his hand Ramey evidently thought that Hutchinson was about to renew the assault, and seized a lager-beer glass, and was about to throw it a he latter. the latter. Hutchinson instinctively threw up both hands to protect his face, and the umbrella in his hands struck the unfortuate man in the eye, as already stated. He disclaimed all premeditated intention, and deplored the occurrence as a purely accidental one. He said that when he ran out of the saloon he had no idea that Ramey had received any serious injury, and only learned of his death through morning journals, and he left the city at the arnest solicitation of his friends. He seemed greatly relieved at finding the sus pense of his anomalous position ended, and resigned himself to the care of the officer with-Hutchinson will out any seeming reluctance. be retained in custody at police headquarters until to-morrow, when he will be taken before the District Attorney, who will, no doubt, con-sent to his being admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury .- New York Times.

FENIANISM. Report of the Moffat Mansion Executive Commit-

tee-Where the Money Went to-Fat Offices. After much delay, and many refusals on the

part of publishers, the Committee appointed by the Manhattan Circles to examine the Moilat Mansion accounts, after the Campo Bello affair. have at length succeeded in publishing their report. This is put forth in pamphlet form, and although it purports to be the report of the Committee, bears no indication of being autoorized by the gentlemen composing it. The fol-lowing names are appended to the report:--John Raflerty (Chairman), John J. Duff, Thoma Egan, Dr. D. M. Brosman, D. A. Sutton, John Js McGovan, Patrick O'Conner, Patrick Dailey,

D. C. Department of Manhattan. Numerous witnesses were examined regarding the expenditure of funds, among them Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killisn, and others. The tollowing are the names of some of the gentle men who drew good salaries for little labor, with the amount of their receipts appended, with the amount of their receipts appended, together with their high sounding titles:-John O'Mahony, Head Centre, \$2000; B. Doran Kil hao, Financial Secretary, \$1500; William Griffin, Treasurer, \$1500; G. H. Cnatterton, Chief Clerk, \$1500; P. J. Downing, Secretary Civil Affairs, \$150; General B. E. Mullen, Secretary Military Affairs, \$1500; M. J. Hefferman, Corresponding Secretary, \$1200; W. F. Mechan, Assistant Trea-surer, \$1200; M. J. Russell, Boo ckeeper, \$1200; P. A. Collins, Bond Agent, \$1200; Colonel Mul-caley, Adjutant-General, \$1200; Colonel Mul-ray, Chief of Artillery, \$1200; Mr. Kavanagh, Private Secretary H. C., \$1200; John H. Rogers, Bond Clerk, \$1200; James McInnerney, Bond Clerk, \$1200.

Clerk, \$1200. The above list, it will be seen, embraces the

names of all the prominent Fenians of the O'Mahony wing of the Bretherhood. Then follows a list of forty more salaried officers, embracing the Central Council, engineers, orga-nizers, military, civil, and bond clerks, firemen, messengers, and jantors, at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1200. The Central Council had a good thing at \$5 per day and expenses. Then we find in the "secret service expenses," the names of O'Mahony, P. J. Downing, Killian, General Halpine, Rev. T—, and Rev. C—, with sums appended thereto varying in amounts from \$50 to \$25,000. A "Privateer" cost \$30,000, and the support of some Irish refugees for three months, \$10,000 more. The following little additional list shows where a portion of the servant-girl contributions went to:-

Organizing, proper and special \$13,930.56 Printing and Stationery..... 5,020 60 489.00 186.50 2 210 65

Total amount of expenses of Moffat Man-

in Paris, \$36,728 cash; item—sent to John Mitchell in bonds, \$30,000." As to the disposition of the hundreds of thousands of dollars received by the Moffat Maasion officials, the above explanation is all that is vouchsafed, which, it will be seen, is as clear as mud. The Commit-tee call especial attention to a letter of OMatee call especial attention to a letter of O'Ma-hony's, in which he has misgivings regarding Mr. Stephens. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, which is addressed to James Gibbons, Esq., and dated March 25, 1864: "Stephens and I met in the friendliest manner. He accepts our acts of Congress. I impressed upon him the ruinous effect of allowing any appearance of misunderstanding between us to be manifested in the organization. He seems fully alive to thus; still I feel he would supersede me f possible. He wants a money-feeder for the L. B. here, not a directing mind; a drudge to do the work, and never think. He makes light, or would make light of our Fenlan organization here-except in so far as it may seem a fund to draw from for the I. R. B. at home. To its

ring. On searching the coach, the officers found a bottle of water, a sponce, and a sledge-hammer-necessary adjuncts to a prize-sight. Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested William Sparks, William Ford, Christopher Kilbourne, alias "Kilb" Burns, and William Aarons, aluas "Dooney" Harris, on suspice of the fourth precinct, subsequently arrested to the sparks of the second state o and William Aarons, altas "Dooney" Harris, on suspicion that they were on their way to witness the "mili." In their possession were found a rope and stakes such as are usually used to form a prize ring. All of the above-named prisoners were arrsigned before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs, yesterday morning, and the magistrate held them in the sum of Si000 each, to keep the peace for one year. "Kit" Burns was the only one who was fortunate enough to have ball at hand. The others were locked up in the cheer-ful cells of the Tombs, to reflect upon the upful cells of the Tombs, to reflect upon the un-certainty of the pleasures of this world. -N. Y. Tribune to-day.

REVOLT AT SING-SING PRISON.

Desperate Onslaught of the Convicts-Bravery of One of the Guards-List of the Killed and Wounded.

SING-SING, August 28 .- A bloody affair og curred at the State Prison here vesterday afternoon. No less than thirty convicts had banded themselves together to break jail and decamp. Some of the number are the most desperate characters ever confined within the walls of a prison. Especially may this be said of

Edward Stafford, the Ringleader,

who was instantly killed while advancing on the guard. Stafford, alias Duffy, was one of the crew of a piratical vessel named the *Rhoda G*, which vessel some time ago made a thieving trip up the Hudson river, the crew going ashore at Poughkeepsie, where they entered the house of the Rev. Mr. Hageman of that city, and stole therefrom a quantity of silverware. Stafford was soon after arreated, trued, and found guilty of the dama and source where the the the the of the offense, and sentenced by Judge Wheaton, of Duchess county, to fifteen years and six months confinement in Sing-Sing, which sen-tence he was filling when he originated the conspiracy which has cost him his life. His desperate character was well known to Sheriff Lamiree, of Dutchess county, as he came very near taking the life of Jailer Palmer, at Poughkeepsie, while attempting to break jail during his incarcerathen there. In order to gather everything per-taining to the affair of yesterday we took down the statements of different persons, and here with append them:-

Statement of Orlando Humphrey.

I am Superintendent of the South Foundry at the prison; yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock James McLoughlin, a convict, started out of the front door of the foundry and called in a loud voice for the men in the auger shop to come out and pass that way; immediately the whole crowd, some twenty-seven in number, responded to McLoughin's call, and came rushing from the augur room through my room and passed out of the south door down beyond the lime out of the south door down beyond the lime kiln, thence to the railroad, every man of them being armed with napping bars, clubs, and long knives. When they pa-sed me they said not a word. One man shook his fist at me, but said not a word. They ran as fast as they could, all yelling. I followed them immediately to the south guard post. There I saw them encoun-tering the guard. Edward Stafford at this time was shouting to his followers to come on. In a was shouting to his followers to come on. In a moment after I saw Stafford fall to the ground, the convicts still fighting the guards. When Stafford fell the convicts scattered, the guard pursoing. All were taken but one. Statement of Guard at the South Post.

NOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN." Published by Loring, of Boston.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.] CHAPTER V.

Salmon-Frying Fish-Remarks about Boili Bo.ing Meat-Salted Meat-To Prevent Meat from Curling Up-Soup Stock-Flavoring Soups -Meat Cakes-Rissoles-Onion and Carrot Soup -To Boil Artichokes-To Cook Maccaroni, or Other Italian Pastes.

Keziah's aptitude for learning cooking was great, she was born for the vocation; hence, I had no trouble after the first three months, but, until this time, the weariness of repeating the same process over and over again was almost insupportable, till I recollected that no one branch of my education had been perfected in so short a time, and that no trade could be learned in so short a period, so I took "heart o' grace," and went on, and in the end-prospered Morsels of comfort came time by time, and with them my reward.

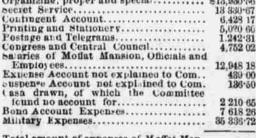
As each day's dinner progressed I taught her, not only how each thing was to be cooked, but gave her the reason why such acts she was directed to do were needful-and that by any other process the cooking would be spoled. For instance, in boiling salmon—I came into the kitchen one day just in time to prevent her from putting it into cold water. 'If you do this, Keziah, the fish will be colorless and tasteless, instead of being of the right flavor, and of a pink tint."

"An' if you please 'm, what can it matter?" she asked.

"Only this. If the water be cold when the ish is put in, it melts out the jelly or goodness of the salmon, and the color is taken out just in the same way that stains are taken out of linen by placing them in cold water. Have only as much water as will just cover the fish; when it is nearly boiling put in a lump of salt the size of an apple, and a wineglassful of vinegar, then put the fish on the drainer, and put it into water, let it simmer quickly up, then draw the fish-kettle back, so that the water is only just seen to move, and let it similar in this way for quite twenty minutes, or if it be a large and whole salmon, then three-quarters of an hour. You may know when it is done by looking at the bone, which then loosens itself from the fish, either at the nead or tail.

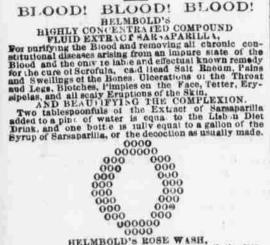
"Will you recollect that all fish must be put into very hot water, and never into cold? If you are going to fry it, after well washing, drying, and flouring each fish, or egging and bread-crumbing each, be sure to let the fat be boiling, and as it never shows that it is so, put in a bit of bread and you will see the fat boil ap round it.

"Remember never to boil meat or fish; it must only te simmered, and never put either into cold water, excepting you are going to make soup of the meat, then, as you wish to draw out all the goodness of the meut, of course you must then use cold water. Salted meats must have not water just the same, but if they are very salt, as soon as the water has sim-mered over the meat for ten minutes, throw the water away, and fill up the saucepan with boiling water from another saucepan. By this By this of the meat is retained. Remember, too, that a joint which has small bones, as breast of yeal, or breast or neck of mutton, or brisket of beef, the meat must be placed downwards in the saucepan, and the bones uppermost; then the meat will not curl up, but will lie flat in the dish; and also there will show no seum or blacks on it, either from accident or careless ness. In roasting or baking beef, if a doubled piece of buttered paper be placed over the skin, it will not shrink. "The water in which fresh meat has been boiled must be thrown into a clean pan. The next morning the cake of fat, which will be on the top, carefully take off, and put in a clean tin strainer, or lay on a clean sheet of paper to absorb all mcisture; this fat put in a basin or preserve jar, into the oven, and melted or clariied by the heat (mutton but just boiled is the best and sweetest for making cakes). The liquor then put to the bones of any joint and The bolled in an iron saucepan for six or eight hours, and then strained through a colander, and put away till the morning; the cake of fat (which is useless) taken off, reveals a mass of felty, called by cooks, stock. And this it was which made all our hashes and stews and curries so rich, without being gross, for as no fat entered into their composition, they were as wholesome as they were appetizing." It was great trouble to make Keziah attend to the boiling of the bones; at first it was a very common occurrence, that after the fat was taken off the stock, there was only colored water underneath, instead of jelly, then the bones had to be returned to the saucepan, with the liquor, and boiled again. When the girl found there was no getting out of the trouble, and that if she neglected it one day it must be done the next, for stock must be had, she made up her mind to do the thing properly, and thus lessened her trouble and my own. Sometimes I found bits of onion and carrot and other vegetables among the bones, then I was displeased; she had been ill taght by some one that all kinds of vegetables ought to go to form good soup, and rather triumphed in her way over me with this display of knowledge. "But vegetables must be put in, ma'am, to make good soup." "That is true, Keziah, but there is a time for everything. If you boil the vegetables for eight or ten hours, you give a stale flavor to the soup, which is to me unendurable, and in which you cannot recognize the taste of a single vegetable. I always boil the vegetables, excepting onions and celery, beforehand. "Remember every soup must have, more or less, a flavor of onions-in some cases, so little that it can scarcely be tasted, but yet it must lurk there. But it must be a iresh flavor, not that of dish-water. We will have this onion soup to-day, and to-morrow we will have carrot-soup, and the next day artichoke, then sago, then celery, then vermicelli." "An' then there's mock furthe soup, an' mon-gitorny, an' some other hard names that Pve quite forgot." "You mean mulligatawny, Keziah; but these are expensive soups, and they would not suit me to have, so we must be content with seven or eight soups, flavored differently each day. or eight soups, flavored differently each day. The stock for these must be made daily with the bones from the different joints which we have in the week, helped out with threepennyworth of bones from the buther's of bones from the buther's. "With the roast beef to-day we shall have carrots—some of these will do for the soup tocarrots—some of these will do for the soup to-morrow—recollect that each day a portion of the carrots, or turnips, or artichokes, is kept back—not all sent up to the table—but put in the larder to flavor the soup with the next day. The carrots you will boil as I have told you be-fore; scrape them clean, and wash them well, but do not cut them, no matter how large they are; if you do, the delicate flavor will be lost, and they will taste state; put them into plenty and they will taste stale; put them into plenty of boiling water, with a lump of salt and a piece of dripping, let them boll fast for two hours; all the trouble you need to take is to see that they are kept bolling. are kept bolling. "We will make some soup for to-morrow from the bone of mutton we had the day before yes.



BIL. 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. which is is recommended BBBBBBBBB BBBBBBBBBB BBB BBBB BBBBBBBB BBBBBBBBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BBB

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S BOSE WASH. An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCKL' and SARSAPARILLA. In such dis-cases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsi-b e and reliable character will accomnany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with Ausard of those sends or living witnesses, and upwards of 30.000 unsoll-cited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, loculing eminent Physicians. Clertymen, Statsamen etc. The Proprietor physicians. Clertymen, Statsamen etc. The Proprietor physicians. Clertymen, Statsamen, and do not need to be proper the does not do this from the fuct that his articles in a size and recenting. He the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induce the fuctor its piller, and truth alone for its Capital. LLL



My Extract Samapardia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diurctic, and will act as such in all

eases. Both are prepared on purely scientific principles— in succo-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-ing works:-Ree Dispensatory of the United states. See Protessor DEWELS' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.



OLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Address letters for information in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CBEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS: HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York; OB TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, We 164 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Beware of Counterfeits, Ask 10r Membold's1 Take المكار في ر

Mayor Sperry, of New Haven, has received the following note from the President of the United States :--

WASHINGTON, August 25 .- Honorable Lucien To accept it, however, would interfere with arrangements already completed, and I must, therefore, torego, for the present, the pleasure of a visit to New Haven. ANDREW JOHNSON.

EUROPE.

Financial Plans of Austria-Reduction of the Italian Army-Spain Alarmed for the Safety of Cuba-The London and Liverpool Markets, Etc. [BY THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE,]

AUSTRIA.

Financial Plan to Meet the War Expenses.

VIENNA, August 28-P. M.-The Austrian Government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty millions of floring, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the late war, including the twenty millions of tualers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

ITALY.

Joseph Mazzini Refuses the Amnesty. FLORENCE, August 28-P. M.-Mazzini has refused to accept the annesty granted by Victor Emanuel, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

Reduction of the Army.

FLORENCE, August 28-P. M.-The immense rmy which Italy called into the deld to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion is being rapidly disbanded. Garibaldi's volunteer force is armed and the regular army is being reduced to a peace footing.

SPAIN.

Fears for the Safety of Cuba and Lessons from Imperial Mexico.

MADRID, August 28-P. M.-Fears are begin-ning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published today, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican empire will compromise Spain's possession of the island of Cuba.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, August 28-Evening .- The money market continues without change to note. official closing price of Consols to-day was 891

for currency. The market for American securities is improving, and prices are slightly bigner. The figures at the close were as follows:-United tates Five-Twenties, 721; Erie Railway shares, Illinois Central shares, 789.

Liverpool, August 28-Evening. -The cotton market is dult and declining. Prices are nominally id. lower. The sales to-day were 8000 bases. Middling Uplands is quoted at 134d.@ 18gd. per pound.

The breadstuffs market is weak and prices are declining. Flour and wheat are drooping. Corn has declined 6d. per quarter, and mixed Western is quoted at 26s, 3d. per 480 pounds. The provision market is generally unchanged. Laid is especially dull and prices nominal.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

The "Asia" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 20 .- The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th, has arrived at this port en route to Boston.

The Peace.

A telegram of the 17th, from Prague, says the negotiations for peace were progressing very favorably. The Prussian proposals, which differ very little from the instructions of the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, were sent to Vienna to-day. The treaty of commerce between Prussia and

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The United States vs. Charles Moore, alias L. F. Davison. In this case the defendant was charged Davison. In this case the detendant was charred with attempting to pass, and having in his posses-sion with intent to pass, consterfeit United States Trensury notes of the denomination of \$20. The United States stated that on the 21st of July last, by request of Detective Franklin, F. W. Frivas went in company with Detective Kay to the Bull's Head Tavern, Market street, and there met the defendant. In the presence of the detective he purchased of defendant five counterfeit \$20 notes, for which he paid \$50 m good money. Moore told Frivas and Kay that he ex-pected soon to have "something nice in the way of d soon to have "something nice in the way of

For the defense the credibility of the testimony offered by the United States was attacked. Samuel Davis, Esq., for the defense, rendered a verdict of guilty. The jury

-It is said that The Belgravia, Miss Braddon's new magazine, wilt make its appearance under the most favorable auspices in October. The tale which will to the majority form the main attraction of the new literary venture will be called "Birds of Prey," and was once an-nounced as about to make its appearance in the January number of Temple Bar. Miss Braddon, however, has reserved it for what will be particularly her own magazine.

-George Sala, it is said, is so near-sighted that, when engaged in writing, he places the paper on a chair, and kneels down, as if about when similarly engaged, seats herself on a low chair, puts a quire of paper on a music holds her ink bottle in her left hand, and writes away by the hour-and writes not in vain, as publishers and readers know well. Her debut was in the poetical way.

doing so I will no more consent. Yours affectionately, JOHN O'MAHONY."

THE RING.

Prize-Fight Between William Kelly and Timothy McAuliffe - Kelly the Winner in Fifty-five Rounds.

This fight has been long talked of by the up-town roughs, and both parties succeeded in bringing their principals together yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island. As usual, some time was lost in getting everything in feadiness. James Elliott was appointed referee; Jim Colburn umpire for Kelly, and Patrick Kelly umpire for MCAuliffe.

At nine and a quarter time was called. Kelly and McAuliffe anyanced to the middle of the ring, together with their seconds; Owen Geoghegan and William Dwyre attending to Mc Aulific, and James Tyson and Micky Colburn looking out for Kelly. After shaking hands the seconds fell back to their corners, and the contestants placed themselves in pugilistic attitude, each shying about to see which could have the brutal honor of drawing the first blood. For the first three rounds it seemed as though McAulifie had it all his own way, but at the beginning of the fourth things began to look the reverse, for Kelly went in with great determination, striking his adversary terrible blows about the face and side of the head,

completely closing his right eye. From this until the end of the light it was one of the most When the fight was over no one would have known the men. Kelly's left eye re-embled a pin-cushion, being closed tight, with a gash on the lid from which the blood flowed freely. His

nose was four times its natural size, and his mouth and hips were cut and battered to a jelly. As for McAuliffe, it would be useless to attempt a description. Both his eyes were closed, and his appearance was a great deal worse than that of Kelly. At the end of the fifty-fifth round some dispute arose between Geoghegan and Elliott, the cause seeming to be that the umpire gave the right to Kelley, alleging that McAuline was not lighting up to the rule of the P. R. Geoghegan rushed at Elliott and dealt him a powerful blow on the face, at which a large umber of Geognegan's party jumped upon Elliott, and a general light was in prospect, but was finally quelled.

Each of the principals in this fight is 5 feet 7 or 6 inches in height, and weighs between 150 and 140 pounds. Both were born in Ireland. McAuliffe is a butcher by trade, while Kelly's occupation is that of a brass moulder.

Arrest of Some of the Parties.

The sporting fraternity of this vicinity have been much excited in anticipation of a prizefight which was announced to take place between two third-rate bruisers, named Kelly and McAuliffe. The battle was to have been fought two weeks ago at "The Cloister," oppo-site Yonkers, but the Thirty-second Precinct Police were informed of the fact, and put a stop to the sport by arresting between twenty and thirty of the ruffians on their arrival at Yonkers. It was subsequently announced that the interesting entertainment would take place yester-day morning somewhere on Long Island. This This also reached the cars of the active police,

and the result was that Officers Fielding and Fitzpatrick. of the First Precinct, on Monday night arrested John Turner, James Smith, and James Hassam, whom they found in a coach at the Hamilton avenue ferry, foot of Whitchall atreet, on suspicion that they were to take part in the proposed encounter in the bloody prize

My name is William G. Gale; I an a guards-man at the south end of the prison; the first intimation I had of the revolt at the prison, observed some 20 or more convicts all in a heav behind the lime shed, having just come from the South Foundry; I immediately ran on my beat, got my musket and revolver, and returned; when I got back to my position I saw one of the guards, a man named Griffin, shooting at the convicts as fast as he could load and fire. The convicts then ran towards my post: I raised my musket to my shoulder, and warned them to halt, but they did not mind me. I shot imme-diately and saw one man fall. The head ones then stopped for an instant, when Stafford, brandishing a huge knife, velled to them to follow him. As he came toward me he yelled, "Kill the son of a b-h. Cut his heart out." I then drew my revolver and snapped it at the advancing party four times, but it would not go off. The convicts were then within three yards of me, the stones flying about me like hail. At this juncture was obliged to leave my post and retreat, which I did, falling back to the railroad. I then turned again and snapped my revolver, but it would not go off. The convicts were still pursuing. retreated rapidly down the railroad track until I got near a quarry where some laborers were at work, when I cried for help. The laborers came from the quarry armed with their drills, when the convicts were compelled to halt. Just at this moment Stafford was shot dead by one of the gnards who were hurrying to my assist ance, and then the combat ended, and all but one of the conspirators were retaken.

The Scene a Desperate One.

From all accounts the scene was a thrilling one, the desperation of the conspirators knowing no bounds. Coroner Thomas Smith, Hastings, held an inquest on the body of Staf-ford this morning, the following being the verdict:

"Edward Stafford came to his death while attempting to run the guard at the State Prison. using threats of violence against the officers of said prison while in the discharge of their duty, and we hereby exonerate said officers from a blame."

No one of the guards was hurt seriously. A man named Haff, formerly a guard, died suddenly of disease of the heart soon after the affair was over, his complaint being brought on by the excitement of the occasion, he having

issisted in the capture of the convicts. List of Casualties. The following is a list of the casualties:-

James McLoughlin, received May 5, 1863, from Brooklyn, robbery, first degree, five years, aged 17 years, gunshot flesh wound on back, passing lownward: ball extracted.

Andrew Yates, May 31, 1865, Brooklyn, murder, life, superficial, gunshot wound of scalp. James Morse, Kings county, robbery, first degree, October 9, 1865, ten years; guishot wound on back, ball passing downward, and lodging in the abdomen; ball not extracted. Isaac Brennan, alias Peter Butler, Richmone county, October 27, 1865, burglary, four years:

flesh wound left leg. Edward Stafford, allas Duffy, January 20, bur glary, first degree, aged 24 years, was sentenced

years and 6 months continement Dutchess county; gunshot wound back of the head, ball passing out at the left eye; dead. McMulingan, who was sentenced at the same time Stafford was, for the same offense, was

all ready to join the conspirators, but his plans were frustrated.

There was another convict mortally wounded There was another convict mortally wounded whose name I forgot to put on the list of casual-tics, to wit, John Cassidy. He was sent here by Mayor Hoffman of New York for a term of eight years for burglary. During the conflict he was holding up his hand, when a ball passed through it and entered his body. He will probably die before to-morrow morning. One of the most desperate of the lot, Samuel Weed, a Brooklyn desperado, escaped unburt. desperado, escaped unhart. A Convict Escapes from Sing Sing Prison.

One of the inmates of Sing-Sing Prison, named James Cunningham, escaped from the prisen on Monday, and up to last night had not been retaken. He has on the right arm a cross