THE DAILY EVENING THURSDAYS .. SAYURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1:07

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FRMALE COM-PLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and

Diseases of these organs require the use of a

no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H T. HELMBOLD

DRUGGIST,

AO, 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

AND AC PERCUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU s pleasant in taste and odor, free from all njurious properties, and immediate in its

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

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-NENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or on of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prestate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-TUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S Ex-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UN-SAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IM-PROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and eder, immediate in its action, and free from all njurious properties.

Helmhold's Concentrated Extract Bught In the Great Diuretic.

elmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla. Is the Great Blood Purifier.

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

HELMBOLD'SFIRST EDITION

THE PRIZE RING.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Great Mill Between Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A SIDE,

Meeting of the Giants.

FULL REPORT OF THE CONTEST

Mike McCoole the Victor.

SCENES IN THE RING TO-DAY.

Sketches of the Men.

THEIR PREVIOUS RECORDS IN THE P. R.

Special Telegrams to the Evening

Telegraph.

hte., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Bussenback's, Butlet County, Ohio, August 31.—The great prize fight between Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones is now in progress here. The fight is for the possession of the "championship belt of the heavy weights," now held by McCoole, "the Giant of the West," and \$5000.

Mike McCcole is in splendid trim, and feels confident of carrying back the gelden belt to St. Louis. He weighs 181 pounds "in the clear." The fight is in progress now at this place, which is not far from the Indiana line, and about thirty-six miles from Cincinnati, so that if the authorities should interfere the battle may be authorities should interfere the battle may be finished in Indiana. Mike McCoole has bet

finished in Indiana. Mike McCoole has been seven thousand dollars on himself.

The bets are nearly even, but rather favor McCoole. They would be at odds on Mike, but Aaron Jones' friends are here from New York, Aaron Jones friends are here from New York, and are full of the "ding-bats."

Aaron Jones was never in better condition, He looks magnificent, and entered the ring with great confidence. He weighs 180½ pounds, and is rather fuller than Mike.

There are over three thousand persons here, mostly "fancy men," representing twenty States.

States.

I will apprise you hourly of the progress of the fight, by sending my despatches to the nearest telegraph station on the railroad.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN:

Aaron Jones.

Born in the county of Shropshire, England, March 1, 1883. In 1842 he went to London and acted as page to the Henorable Adolphus Capple, son of Lord Essex, serving in this capacity fer four years, but on account of his "sparring" notoristy, he was discharged and returned to his native village, where, for some months, he carried the hod and performed other laborious work.

porious work.

The first ring fight be was engaged in took place on December 18, 1849, where, after fighting forty rounds in two neurs and forty-five minutes, he was beaten by

The first ring fight he was engaged in took place on December 18, 1849, where, after fighting forty rounds in two hours and forty-five minutes, he was beaten by Harry Orme.

On the 24th of September, 1850, Jones again made his appearance in the ring against Bob Wade, whom he defeated after a tough battle of forty rounds, lasting exactly one hour.

May 10, 1853, Jones again fought Harry Orme, first at Bourn Bridge, when the police interfered, and the men moved their quarters to New Market, where the beaks? again interfered and broke up the "mill." The referee then named the place of meeting, but Jones refused to fight.

July 18, 1854, he met Tom Paddock, and, after fighting 121 rounds, in two hours and twenty-four minutes, was again beaten. Tom Paddock, June 25, 1855, again whipped Aaron, after fighting 61 rounds, in one hour and twenty-seven minutes.

On the 6th of January, 1857, Aaron Jones and Tom Sayers fought for the championship of England; but after fighting 62 rounds in exactly three nours, the men, upon the advice of the referee, shook hands and retired from the ring, agreeing to meet on any day the referee should name. He named the loth of February as the day, when the men renewed the battle, and, after fighting 85 rounds in two hours, Sayers was declared the victor.

Jones stands about 5 feet 11 inches, and his fighting weight is 12 stone, or 168 pounds. He is a well-developed man, and one who will receive a great amount of punishment without flinching. After arriving in the United States, Jones gave lessons in the "Manly Art" until the breaking out of the war, when he went South, and cullsted in the Rebei army, and at one time was Add-de-camp to General Beauregard.

Mike McCoole.

This individual was born in a little village in the county Donegal, about thirty miles from London-derry, in the year 1827, and is now in his thirty-flist year. At a very early age he arrived in New York, and after drifting around there for some years, he pulled up stakes and came westward. He is a large, big-boned man, standing over six feet in his stockings, and measuring forty-six inches across the chest. He is, according to an old saying, "built from the ground up." His first ring fight took place in 1858, near Louisville, with Jack Neary, a tall, raw-boned Irishavan, when, after fighting eight rounds in seventien minutes, Mike was declared the victor.

His second fight took place on the 27th of June, 1858, tweive miles above Louisville, within the borders of the State of Indiana. Bill Blake, alias Dubin Tricks, was his competitor on this occasion, the stakes being a purse of \$200. This was a hard coutest—the tug of war that arose from the conflict of Greek with Greek. Mike had his nasal organ fearfully damaged on this occasion, his eyes nearly closed, and was much bruised generally. He stood up to the work, however, manfully, and finally succeeded in knocking Blake out of time, and winning the purse.

His third fight took place at New Orleans, with Mike McCoole.

ceeded in knocking Blake out of time, and winning the purse.
His third fight took place at New Orleans, with Tom Jennings, in May, 1861: when, after fighting twenty-seven rounds in thirty-three minutes, Mike bore off the laurels.
His fourth fight took place at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, against Joe Coburn, for \$1000 a side and the championship, when, after fighting sixty seven rounds, in one hour and ninetees minutes, Coburn was declared champion and victor, scarcely receiving a scratch.

a scratch.

The finh and last fight took place in Alton, Illinois, September 10, 1885, when he easily worsted Bill Davis, in thirty-four rounds and thirty-four minutes.

[Second Despatch.]

THE SECONDS. BUTLER COUNTY, Ohlo, August 31.—McCoole's seconds are Dennis O'Brien and Pat. Coyle. Jones' seconds are Jim Cussic and Jerry Don-

THE VISITORS.

The train, composed of thirty-five cars and containing three thousand people, came to a halt at Busenback's farm, where the crowd landed at 6:15.

THE RING PREPARED. A suitable spot having been selected, the ring was formed, and the stakes fixed. CONDITION OF THE BOYS.

Jones and McCoole are in comfortable quar-ters near by, and both are reported to be in magnificent condition. FIGHTING WEIGHTS. The fighting weight of Jones is said to be one hundred and seventy-five pounds, while that of McCoole is placed at one hundred and ninety pounds. McCoole has gained three pounds within the last three days.

ON THREE GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The growd in yory orderly and well-behaved.

[Third Despatch.]

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN PROGRESS. August 31—10 o'clock.—The battle did not commence until nearly 8 o'clock, owing to a report that the authorities were on the alert to arrest the contestants. The men came up boldly on the initiative rounds, both confident and in good humor. The first ten rounds were models of the fistic art.

I will send full details of the contest by telegraph from Cincinnati graph from Cincinnati.

[Fourth Despatch.]

END OF THE FIGHT-M'COOLE THE WINNER. CINCINNATI, August 31—Noon.—The prize fight was concluded about half-past 11 o'clock, at the thirty-fourth round, when Jones came up manfully, but after some heavy sparring was knocked down by Mike McCoole. The referee called time, but Aaron was still insensible, and his seconds threw up the sponge, and the referee decided that Mike McCoole was the victor, and was still entitled to the golden beit.

M'COOLE'S GAINS, Mike wins nearly ten thousand dollars on the

HON, JOHN MORRISSEY'S LOSS. Hon. John Morrissey loses heavily on Aaron Jones, it is reported. A great deal of money has changed hands on the fight. Jones, McCoole and all of the "fancy" men have returned to

Aaron Jones is being attended by able physicians and experienced nurses. His injuries are

GENEROSITY OF THE VICTOR. Mike McCoole has written a note to Jones, asking him to accept a check for \$500 and the kind offices of his (McCoole's) friends.

[Continued in Third Edition.]

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Details of the Great Mill-The Opening of the Battle-Description of the Rounds, Etc. Etc. To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Bubenback's Station, Butler county, Ohlo, August 31-7 A. M.—Commencing at midnight last night, the Hamilton and Dayton depot was the theatre of anexampied excitement. The depot soon filled with an eager and restless throng, but the long lines of empty cars were kept locked, and not till half-past 2 were they opened. About thirty cars in the depot were devoted to the excursionists, and five minutes after they were unlocked every seat was taken, and the alsies crowded by persons unable to

and the alsies crowded by persons unable to obtain seats.

Though there was a great deal of noise, jostling, hurry and bustling, no disorderly conduct was noticeable. By three o'clock not less than 1800 persons were on the train. At 3:30 the train glided away on its journey. The cars moved in two trains, every car of which was densely filled. The members of the press congregated in one car, filling it to repletion.

Representatives are present from New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Dayton, Cleveland, and many other places. Whatever element of the roughs or rowdies was on and the alsies crowded by persons unable to

ton, Cleveland, and many other places. Whatever element of the roughs or rowdies was on board, it did not make itself obnoxious, nor even suspicious. The proportion of respectability was in the majority. It would not have been easy to foretold from appearances what mission the excursion party was on. It looked as much like a big political delegation or a general stag pic-nic party as anything else.

At 20 minutes 4 the trains passed Glendale, and at a quarter before 6 A. M. ran into Hamilton, it being then broad daylight. Here a stop of twenty minutes was made, and a cloud of passengers made a peaceable but eager raid on a German saloon for their morning bitters. The train started again and a few minutes after 6 reached the point of debarkation, which is Brisinbard's, six miles north of Hamilton and thirty-one from Cincinnati. The site for pitching the ring is in a pretty grove of oaks

pitching the ring is in a pretty grove of oaks and wainnt trees on the west of the railroad, and but two miles walk from the track.

Jerry Donavan, Jones' trainer, appeared on the scene, and at this hour the men are still forming the ring, and the two thousand per-sons assembled are as good-natured and orderly as if on a picnic. Many are engaged in reading the morning papers, which have just arrived.

Others are carrying fence-rails, with the futile expectation of forming seats. Many prominent Cincinnatians are present. The morning is a gem of good weather. The air is cool and elastic, and the sky is unclouded. The sunlight has an autumnal clearness, and altogether the morning is a strange contrast to the bloody spectacle soon to be enacted in the ring now being traced. The ontside ring is about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and the inside, ring of the regulation size, is on a level piece of forest sward, and is surrounded by an amphithreatre of trees, which form nearly a complete circle. The indications now are that the fight will be witnessed by 2500 people, which will form a big girdle 8 or 9 deep around the combatants.
8 o'clock A. M.—The ring is still unfinished.
The ground is very hard, and before the stakes

can be driven holes have to be dug with crow-Aaron Jones spent last night three and a half miles from the spot, at the house of a farmer, McCoole was domiciled at Middletown, nine

miles away.

Very little betting seems to be going on.
All the bets taken are even, though Jones is rather the favorite for all three events—first blood, first knock-down, and final victory, McCoole and his friends are very quiet, and are not slashing around with hundred-dollar bills in their fingers. The men have not yet arrived. Some of the spectators have settled down for naps on the outskirts of the crowd,

and a few additional spectators are arriving on foot and by trains.

8 45 A. M.—The ring is now formed, and all in great confusion. The spectators are deployed in a large circle fifteen feet from the inner ropes. The reporters have seats three from the ropes. Between the general lookers-on and the reporters is a cordon of ring-keepers armed with heavy cudgels. By actual count, the re-

porters number 61.

During the wait for the men, Mr. Clarke, of St. Louis, on behalf of Elliot, of Cleveland, announced he is authorized to challenge the win ner of the fight for \$1000. No prominent pugi-lists seem to be here from abroad, except Bar-

ney Aaron. 9'25 A. M.—Jones' seconds, James Cussick and Jerry Donovan, entered the ring, the latter carrying Jones' fighting shoes, a pair of light calf-skins, high laced, provided with two spikes in the soles and one in the heel. Since the crowd has all gathered around the ring, the most practised judges compute it at 3500 per-McCoole and his seconds, Jerry O'Brien and

Sherman Thruston, soon followed.

A Card from Mrs. Therese Yelverton. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sir:—A friend having forwarded me a copy of

Sir:—A friend having forwarded me a copy of your journal, I cannot refrain from acknowledging to the editor, as also to his readers, the deep gratification which the perusal of his article upon my case has afforded me. I was not prepared for the kind interest manifested for me in that distant land. I had not anticipated that the cry of my wrongs had awakened so powerful an echo on the other side of the Atlantic. In my solitary struggle for right and honor (for solitary a woman described by her husband must ever bo), I little deemed, even in the silent watches of the night, that the eyes o. a great nation were fixed upon me, observing my perlious course, marking if I should stand or fall in the battle of life—noting whether I should suffer and be strong, or succumb a victim like so many other poor victims, not merely to man's perfidy, but to a great social wrong—a nation's iniquitous, obsolete, and effete laws remaining on the statute book a cloak for infamy of the deepest dyo. I had not fully realized until now, that the synpathy of the just and noble sustains, though unknown, the oppressed martyrs as well to laws as to religion. But it is suddenly revealed to my wearled soul, like a bright opening in the heavens when the storm 1 at the darkest, that one ray of sympathy from out the vast chaos of dim distance, is he. he light discovered by the bewildered mariner, tarilling hope through his heart's core, for it tells him of another heart regarding him and bravely responsive to his own. True as it is that "union is power," so also is sympathy strength. How of the large, well to heave, alley, we green as a solution that he heave a state of the structure.

Industry

Indus

shield than a buckler of steel, or cost of mail! Pleasant It is to me, whose pleasures are numbered few, to grasp this mystic stranger-hand of a great people, whose highest aspirations tend ever towards truth and justice, as exemplified by their brilliant, arrow-like ascent among the nations of the earth, there to reign and rule by the omnipotence of will. For all that springs and flourishes and strikes upward, comes from a germ sound and true. The love of rectitude marks the grandeur of soul, the highest approach to the Divine under the type human. Woe, it seems to me, shall wait near man or nation who falsifies his conscience for reasons of expediency—who makes or administers laws against equity, to enslave a million of consciences to enslave a political policy of a so-called religion of State, to sanction by law that marriage vows are mockeries if (according to the 19th of George II) they have been exchanged between Protestant and Catholic, ignorant at the time of law or fact. Either party can repudiate the marriage by setting up a previous profession of religion; and yet, to decide at the time of law or fact. Either party can re-pudiate the marriage by setting up a previous profession of religion; and yet, to decide whether this legal monstrosity be right or wrong, has required seven years of litigation before the Courts of the United Kingdom! To decide whether bigamy has been committed by a man who, assuming Catholicity, marries a Catholic lady, and subsequently adopting Pro-testantism, marries a Protestant, has required all the legal acumen of the kingdom, at a cost of £20,000—at a cost falas! who shall estimate the of £20,000—at a cost (alas! who shall estimate the amount?) of misery. The latest, not the least, decision declines in the discretion of the amount?) of misery. The latest, not the least, decision declines in the discretion of the Court to ascertain whether such facts are right or wrong, but leaves the question open to another seven years' litigation under the mantle of justice. In Scotland it has been my unfortunate destiny to become the victim to mouldering, barbarous laws, viz., of putting to silence, by which a man has been able to keep his first wife at bay for seven years, while he enjoys the fortune of the second. This, also, is a knotty point, which it has taken the court seven years to decide. Suffice it to say, they have not yet accomplished the feat of putting me to silence. Such, however, are the facilities for polygamy available by the Irish and Scotch laws. I pray you to excuse my intruding upon your valuable space with private as well as public grievances; but your kind interest must form my apology, and I beg you to accept the assurance of my sincere appreciation.

PARIS, August 16, 1867.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Proclamation of Amnesty to be Issued by the President-The Full History of the Sickles Affair.

WASHINGTON, August 30 .- There is reason to believe that in a few days the President will issue an important proclamation of amnesty, supplemental to that issued on the 29th of May, 1865. It will not proclaim universal amesty, but will enlarge the fourteen classes named in

but will enlarge the fourteen classes named in
that proclamation. Among the classes excepted
by the latter, but which, I am assured, will be
included in the coming proclamation, will be ali
persons who shall have been military
or naval officers of the Confederate Government, who 'are below
the rank of Brigadier-General in the
army,or captain in the navy; also all persons
who are or shall have been pretended civil or
diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or
foreign agents of the Rebel Government; also
who have been engaged in any way in treating foreign agents of the Rebel Government; also who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Other details are yet to be arranged, which may delay the Issuance of the proclamation for at least a week yet, but it is probable that it will be decided to pardon all persons except high officials who may be on ball for trial, before or after conviction.

The Cabinet to-day had before them a complete record of the proceedings between Gene-

plete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sickles relative to the latter's course in North Carolina in interfering with the process issuing from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sickles' prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish, and it will be given out in Monday's papers. The correspondence, however, with General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was read at to-day's Cabinet meeting. It appears from this that when General Sickles' military officers prohibited the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States Court, the United States District Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney-General, and General Grant was informed of it. Believing at that time that he had the power to annul or modify the orders from military commanders. or modify the orders from military commanders. General Grant telegraphed to General Sickles to modify his Order No. 10, under which his subordinates obstructed the United States subordinates obstructed the United States Courts, so as to obviate such obstructions in future. General Sickles replied to Grant asking that the latter's order of supervision might be held in abeyance until he (Sickles) could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement, showing that Order No. 10 protected the people from summary executions for debt, and that it gave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina, General Grant thereupen telegraphs Sickles the important fact that he withdraws his order to him to modify Order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force. At this remarkable stage ing the latter in force. At this remarkable stage of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sickles, by virtue of the continuance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here, when the Executive directed the United States District Altorney to procure an indictment against one Daniel E. Sickles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States in obstructing a United States Court. General Sickles, hearing of this, at once telegraphed to General Grant in of this, is once desgraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fierce denunciation of the step, declar-ing that he (Sickles), as commander of a military dis rict created by an act of Congress, was not amenable to any grand jury or United States Marshal or United States District Attorney, and intimated that he would answer to no in-dictment founded on that charge. It does not dictment founded on that charge. It does not appear, I believe, that General Grant answered this, but it does appear that the President of the United States gave an order on last Monday which removed Sickles, and thus vindicated the judiciary of the Government, and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest indicial officer in the land. The full correspondence of the contraction of the land. judicial officer in the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.—
N. Y. World.

NAPOLEON ON THE CRISIS.

Speech of the Emperor on the Bourse at Lille - "Certain Journals" the War Alarmists-His Majesty a Pacificator.

Lille, France, August 30-P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon, who has been lately in Arras, north-northeast of this town, appeared on the north-northeast of this town, appeared on the Bourse here this morning, having experienced a slight delay on his journey towards Paris. His Majesty enjoyed a warm reception, and delivered this emphatic speech to the assembled representatives of the interests of the financiers and manufacturers.

The Emperor said:—"Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence."

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Badicals Rule Grant Out-A Dusl on the Tapis-The Overland Mail-The Suit against Hannibal City. Maii-The Suit against Hannibal City.

St. Louis, August 30.—Leading radicals here are puzzled about Grant's conduct. The Democrat this morning refers to Grant as "a sphinx, whose words are inexplicable," and says he has forfeited radical confidence. Rumor, well founded, is in circulation that two prominent German physicians have left town to fight a duel. The overland mail, per Smoky Hill route, is again arriving regularly. Letters were received from San Francisco to-day in twenty days. Alley, who sues the city of Hannibal for 186,000, has asked for an attachment against the entire property of the prominent citizens of that 16 MB.

LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. London, August 31-Noon.-United States Five-twenties, 78½; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie,

PARIS, August 31.—The pacific speeches by the Emperor have had an effect on the Bourse, and the Rentes are firmer and higher. Livenroot, August 31—Noon.—Cotton is drooping. Sales of 7000 bales. Quotations un-altered.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 31.—Stocks strong, Chleago and Rock Island, 193%; Rending, 194%; Canton Company, 47: Eric, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 126%; Cleveland and Pilisburg, 94%; Pitteburg and Fort Wayne, 195%; Michigan Central, 116%; Michigan Southern, 185%; New York Central, 195%; Michigan Southern, 185%; New York Central, 195%; Michigan Southern, 182%; Comberland preferred, 34%; Virginia Sixes, 56; Missouri Sixes, 183%; Hudson River, 124%; U. S. Five-twentles, 182, 144%; do. 1864, 199%; do. 1865, 110%; new issue, 188%; Ten-forties, 192%; Seven-thirties, 1st Issue, 197%; all others, 187%; Gold, 141%.

New York, August 31.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 barrels—State and Western unchanged; Southern, \$6012. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 5000 bushels; write Michigan, 27:56; amber Southern, \$2-30, Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels; mixed Western, \$1-14601 15. Oats quiet, Provisions quiet, Pork heavy; new Mess, \$23-2460-255. Whisky quiet. Markets by Telegraph.

THE CORIELL-DURGAN TRAGEDY.

Dr. Coriell and Bridget's Confession. As soon as we learned the details of Bridget Durgan's confession yesterday, we despatched a reporter to Newmarket, N. J., where Dr. William Wallace Coriell, the husband of the murdered woman, resides. Our reporter called upon Dr. Coriell, whom he found at the house in which the tragedy was enacted, and conversed freely with him concerning the statements of Bridget with regard to the motive that induced the crime. Dr. Coriell, as was to be anticipated on a day that recalled so vividly the occurrence that had made him a widower and rendered his child motheriess, was in an agony of grief. He spoke passionately of his fondness for his wife, and denounced with vehemence the woman who murdered her. Of the motive for the deed, he said he felt convinced now that it was not robbery, but that As soon as we learned the details of Bridget convinced now that it was not robbery, but that Bridget had semenow conceived the insane idea that she could supplant Mrs. Coriell in his affections. He dwelt upon the absurdity of such a thought, and said that neither he nor Mrs. Co-riell had ever treated Bridget with any degree

of familiarity.

Dr. Corieli read the confession of Bridget with a great deal of emotion. He pronounced false most of the statements in it that were matters most of the statements in it that were matters on the face of them of which he must have had cognizance. He said he first became acquainted with Bridget when she was living as a servant at Mr. Dayton's house, about a mile and a half from Newmarket. She was ill there, and he was called upon to attend her. He next saw her when she was living at Winstead's, in New Brooklyn, where he also attended her. He denied that he had expressed a wish that she should come and reside with him, and denied all her statements to the effect that he had urged her to leave William Corieli and come and live with him. He said that she came to his house, saying that she was about to leave William Coriell's employment, and asked him to engage her; that he told her he would speak to Mrs. Coriell about it, and did so, and that Mrs. Coriell concluded to take her. With regard to Bridget's story, as related in the confession, that he brought the lounge from the sitting-room, and lay on it to watch her while she was sick, and that Mrs. Coriell rements that her while she was sick, and that Mrs Coriell remonstrated with him at this, and that he became angry, and remarked to Bridget that he wished Mrs. Coriell was dead, or out of the way, he pronounced the whole story unquali-fieldy false. He said that Bridget was indeed treated with every kindness in her sickness by both himself and Mrs. Coriell, and that on one occasion he engaged an old lady named Mrs. Harris, residing in Newmarket, to sleep in the room with her, and watch her all night.

Dr. Coriell was so much affected at times while marring these statements, that he could

while making these statements, that he could not proceed. He seemed overcome with grief, and declared that he believed he had been crazy and declared that he believed he had been crazy sometimes since the terrible occurrence of the night of February 25. He is in his fortieth year, and is a small man, and hardly looks so old. His neighbors say he looks much older than he did six months ago. There is a settled sadness on his face that did not rest there, they say, before his recent trouble came upon him. Concerning the medical testimony adduced on the part of the defense at the time of Bridget Durgan's trial—especially in regard to the difference between spliepsy and catalepsy—with the object of inducing a belief that she was insane when she committed the murder, he spoke in terms of strong censure. He exwas insane when are committed the marder, he spoke in terms of strong censure. He expressed a conviction that Bridget was in the place of eternal torments, but that, he said, could not make good the loss that he had sustained through her.—N. Y. Times.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Reception in Nashua and Concord.

Reception in Nashua and Concord.
CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30.—Chief Justice Chase
left Manchester yesterday morning for Nashua,
in company with ex-Governor Smyth and
wife. At Nashua he visited the New Hampshire General Association of Ministers, holding
its annual session there, and was introduced to
the association by its Moderator, the Rev. Dr.
Day, of Hollis. After expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, Judge
Chase reminded the clergymen of the association of the duty laid upon them to impress every individual citizen with a sense
of his responsibility to God and man for
the right exercise of his suffrage. The time press every individual citizen with a sense of his responsibility to God and man for the right exercise of his suffrage. The time was coming, he observed, when all who were qualified to vote intelligently would have the privilege of voting, and it was important that that privilege should be exercised honestly, with a pure mind, devoid of selfishness or partisan spirit. It was one of the highest duties which could devolve on a Christian minister to inculcate this. At the close of Judge Chase's remarks, the association took a recess. est duties which could devolve on a Christian minister to inculcate this. At the close of Judge Chase's remarks, the association took a recess, to permit its members to be introduced to the Judge. Judge Chase arrived in this city by the early afternoon train from Nashua, meeting at the station here Senator Fessenden, who had been spending the day in Concord, and was about leaving for Manchester. On his arrival here Judge Chase proceeded to the residence of J. P. Tucker, Esq., where . brilliant leves was held in the evening, attended by nearly five hundred citizens and many strangers now sojourning here. Among the prominent persons present were Chief Justice Perley, Judges Bellows, Fowier, Perkins, and Dana, Senator Fogg, Mayor Abbott, ex-Mayor Willard, Adjutant-General Head, Generals Donahoe and Patterson, the Hon E. H. Rollins, Mr. Branscomb, of St. Louis, the successful competitor of Frank Biair in the last election of members for the Missouri Legislature; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Briggs, of Onio, and George M. Dewey, of the Hasings (Michigan) Banner. The party was largely composed of ladies, and a part of the evening was devoted to dancing, the lawn around the house having been noored for that purpose, and brilliantly illuminated by locomotive lights and Chinese lanterns. After stopping a few days in this vicinity, Judge Chase will return to Rhode Island, and will probably visit the fair of the New England Agricultural Society at Providence next week.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. OURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—
The Court sat to day, the last of the August terce, to
dispose of miscellaneous basiness.
The application to change the name of the Nautical
and Engineering College of Philadelphia to that of
the Polytechnic University of Philadelphia was made
and argued. At the last mession of the Legislature,
application was made to that body by the pestitioners
is this case for a charter of the institution under the
name of the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia: but
that was refused, because the original Polytechnic
Cellege of Pennaylwania was incorporated in 1888, and
had become universally known in the Polytechnic

College of Philadelphia, and the name of the Nautical and Engineering College was given to the school.

Then on the 2th of May last application was made before Judge Allison for the name of the Payse cunso College of Philadelphia, but his Honor refused to do what the Legislature declined to do, or to undo what that great body had done; then to-day the matter came up again as a petition to have the name of the Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia The matter was argued by both sides upon the same grounds that were gone over at the former application, which was then fully reported, and the matter was held under advisement.

A number of recognizances were forfeited, and some other such business incident to the last day of every term was disposed of.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Thomas Noble, convicted during the week of a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, having his choice between the County Prison and the Penitentiary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, August 31, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand at a further advance. July 7:30s sold at 107, no change. 102# was bid for 10:40s; 111# for 6s of 1881; 114# for '62 5-20s; 100# for '64 5-20s; 110# for '66 5-20s; and 108# for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101# and

were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1014, and were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1014, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 531@534, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 524 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 564 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Calawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, Girard sold at 59½, au advance of ½; 140 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 57 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 594 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 62 for Common-wealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union. Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Naviga-tion sold at 46, no change; 28 was bid for Schuyl-

kill Navigation preferred: 45 for Morris Canal; and 152 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1414; 11 A. M., 1414; 12 M., 1412; 1 P. M., 1414, a decline of 4 on the closing prices last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

1412. Silver, 135@1362.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1112; old 5-20s, 1144@1142; 5-20s, 1864, 1091@1092; do., 1865, 1101@1101; do., July, 108@1082; do., 1867, 1084@1082; 10-40s, 1022@163; 7-30s, Aug., 107@1072; do., June, 1072@1072; do., July, 1072@1072. Gold, 1412@1412. 141%. Silver, 135@136%.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, August 31,-There is very little Quer citron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is firm at \$43

The Flour market is dull and weak, there being no inquiry for exportation, and no desire, on the part of the home trade, to purchase beyond present necessities. Small sales of superfine at \$7@7'50 % barrel; old stock extras at \$8@8'75; new wheat do. at \$9'56@19'50; atock extras at \$8@8'75; new wheat do. at \$9'55@18'50; do. do. extra family at \$11@12'50; choice Northwestern do. do. at \$11'56@12'25, and fancy at \$13@14. There is but little Rye Flour or Corn Meal here. We quote the former at \$9 \$9 barrel.

The offerings of Wheat are increasing, and prices are drooping; sales of \$30.00 bushels common and prime red at \$2'36@2'45, and 300 bushels Kentucky white at \$2'70. There is more doing in Rye, and 2000 bushels new sold at \$1'36@1'60 for new Southers and Western. Corn is in better demand, and 5000 bushels sold at \$1'345@1'25 for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and \$1'26@1'24 for mixed. Oats are unsettled, and range from 40 to 68c, for damaged and prime.

In Groceries and Provisions no change, and there is not much doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 21. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Alliance, Keily, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co., Steamship Hunter, Eogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, Wiscassett, Peter Wright & Son,
Schr J. B. Myers, Eliwood, New Bedford, Westmoreland Coal Co.,
Schr M. Hunter, Ord. Portland, Hammett & Neill,
Schr Acorn, Ray, Alloway's creek, Harris & Bro.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Lucida, Bissett, Il days from Havana, with sugar to John Manon & Co.

Bcbr B. Young, Dayls, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to E. A. Sonder & Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 3 days from James river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr I. H. Herts, Gray, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain. lumber to captain.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, from Providence.
Schr P. A. Johnson, Dunnock, from Choptank,
Sloop Later, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine,
with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Brig Agent, from Genoa. Brig La Criolia, Jordan, from Nassau.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Aug. 30—6 A. M.—A ship is now passing in, in tow of steam-tug America, supposed to be the Wyoming, from Liverpool.
Ship Charles Davenport, for New Orleans, and all the fleet mentioned in my last, went to sea yesterday morning. Barque Orchilla, for Charlestown, went out this morning.
The U. S, ship Portsmouth remains at the Breakwater. Wind N.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Gen, Basks, Ketchum, bence, at Providence Brig Gen. Bassa, 2001.

29th inst.

Brig Birchard and Terrey. Frisbee, from Lingan for Philadelphia, salled from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Gov. Freetby, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Bohr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Dighton 28th instant. instant.
Schrs H. Curtis, Haskell, and W. H. Sargent, Sargent, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th instant, schr W. P. Ritchie, Freethy, hence, at Portland 28th instant. Schr William Borden, hence, at New London 19th Schr William Borden, Bence, at New London 19th instant,
Schr S. M. Aldridge, Robinson, hence, at Providence
29th inst.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River
27th inst.
Schr Mary Farrow, Congdon, hence, at Bangor 28th instant.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 29th instant. instant. Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 27th inst,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Rew York, Aug. 20.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo Harrison, from Liverpool.

Steamship Eina, Bridgeman, from Liverpool.
Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, from Liverpool.
Steamship Germania, Schiwensen, from Liverpool.
Steamship Achilles, Riches, from Antwerp.
Ship F. P. Sage, Cronk, from Liverpool.
Ship Union, Miller, from Cardiff,
Ship Belchstadt, Plump, from Hamburg,
Barque Goethe, Deetjen, from Bremen,
Barque Goethe, Deetjen, from Bremen,
Barque Scyal Charlis, Besse, from Hamburg,
Many Many, Dohl, from Wanter.