THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 108. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Futuity* and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

(Dr. Keyser is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia).

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as we I as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powders it leaves the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE B. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

THE FENIANS

Progress of the Trial of O'Mahony and Killian—Arraignment of the Deposed Head Centre's Accomplice—Mutual Recriminations of Killian and O'Mahony—The Maine Fiasco Described—Testimony of One of Killian's Victims, Etc.

The proceedings in the case of John O'Mahony, late Head Centre, are still in progress at the headquarters in Union Square. The terrible crash in the fortunes of O'Mahony has completely humbled that august individual, and rendered him powerless. His chief supporters are deserting him in shoals, and in a few days he will have to face the gathering storm alone and unsupported. To render the matter worse there is a division in the organization and the factions are now preparing for a fight for the spoils, one led by O'Mahony, and the other by B. Doran Killian, who, despite the disgraceful failure at Eastport, is still as picturesque and imposing as ever. Killian, with all his natural magnificence, and his cheerful flow of polysyllables, has not the strength of O'Mahony, owing to the fact that his career, though brilliant, has not been of as long a duration in the Fenian Brotherhood. He stands his chance, therefore, of success in the contest with the mysterious being O'Mahony, who still retains the blind but unthinking devotion of a number of his devoted followers. Around the Moffat mansion there are a thousand rumors in the mouths of the initiated accusing O'Mahony of fraud, peculation, and extravagance. The discharged officials are at a loss which side to take, between Killian and O'Mahony. The committee in charge of the headquarters are very reticent in regard to their future intentions, and in the meantime reporters are looked upon as messengers of evil, and no information transpires.

O'Mahony is gloomy, and looks upon every stranger as a traitor and a spy. Six short days have made a great change in the fortunes of this once powerful potentate. The masses of the Brotherhood, the workers in brick and mortar, the buttermakers and longshoremen, who have raised O'Mahony to his late grand eminence, have become obstreperous, and have dared to ask questions as to the whereabouts of the hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed through the sweat of their brows to the disenthralment of Erin. These honest and devoted men, full of love and hope for the "old land!"—denounced as *canaille* by the leaders, who have clothed themselves in purple and fine linen, and have dined sumptuously off choice wines and indulged in epicurean banquets at the expense of the Brotherhood at large, are opening their eyes and asking themselves how much nearer they are to the fulfilment of their hopes than they were seven years since, when they began the work of organizing the Fenian Brotherhood with John O'Mahony as the apostle of Irish liberty at its head. Rough-looking and horny-handed, they have the audacity and presumption to visit O'Mahony in his fallen greatness, and insult him by demanding what he has done with the funds provided him by the Brotherhood.

B. DORAN KILLIAN ON TRIAL.

Mr. B. Doran Killian, late Lieutenant-General of the Irish Republic, "one and indivisible," is now on trial for rumored malfeasances and other heinous charges, before a committee of nine, selected from the Circles of the Department of Manhattan. The committee will have to be very careful, or else the Lieutenant-General, with a torrent of flowing words, will so overwhelm their senses and obfuscate their understanding that they will be forced to acquit the great "soldier" and "mobilizer," with a vote of thanks for his patriotic and heroic services in "the field." The Circles of Manhattan are, however, determined to ascertain where the screw is loose, and B. Doran Killian may possibly be overturned, despite all his plausibility and poetical language.

O'MAHONY AND STEPHENS.

A few days since the O'Mahony issued a thrilling pronunciamento to the circles, ordering a parade of their members to receive James Stephens. This was O'Mahony's last card in order to cover up his late disgrace and overthrow, but it did not work as he expected. The Executive Committee of the Department of Manhattan have issued an order, or rather John O'Mahony has since issued a second order countermanding the parade, and referring the arrangements to the said Executive Committee. This humiliating document was signed by the O'Mahony himself, and it is a most convincing proof of his want of power to coerce as formerly, his once steadfast friends, who are his accusers and judges. On Sunday next the circles of the Department of Manhattan will have a private meeting at the Apollo Rooms, in Prince street, when important business will be transacted. The old headquarters of the department, at No. 814 Broadway, have been given up to its original owners, by the District Centre, Mr. Patrick Daly. Captain Green, who published the following manifesto against O'Mahony, was a captain in the Killian army of invasion at Eastport, during the late Fenian campaign.—*N. Y. World.*

The Fenian Expedition to Maine.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:—

SIR:—Being one of the number that accompanied the late Eastport expedition, I propose to give some facts concerning it through your paper to the public, for I hold that it is fully time the people should know something about the inner workings of an organization that has been sustained for the past seven years by the hard earnings of the Irish people. The late movement originated from Killian at the convention held in New York last January, and was the means of holding the organization from going over to Roberts and Sweeney; for we all believe it was necessary, in order to be successful, to accomplish some fact on this continent whereby we might raise our flag and be recognized as a belligerent, issue letters of marque and send out our privateers to prey upon British commerce while organizing an expedition for Ireland. We all felt—the members of the Convention—that if the Fenian Brotherhood could not accomplish this move on British territory visible from these shores, and that unfortified, that it could never organize an expedition formidable enough to cope with the English navy on its way to Ireland, for it is by an armed expedition from these shores that we can, if ever, redeem our country from English misrule. Money has had a tendency to disorganize, instead of perfecting, the organization at home; for we have been disappointed so often—even by Stephens—that it is now a question whether there is any organization there or not. Instead of creating activity among the leaders in Ireland, the money sent from this country only made them docile, and is the cause, more than any other, of the long postponement of the fight.

At the last meeting of the "Central Council"—and I hope it will be its last—it was stated that immediate action in the field was necessary to keep the Brotherhood together, for a large portion of the Circles had met for the last time until something was done. Killian's plan of the late movement was brought before it, and, after being thoroughly discussed it was adopted, bearing the signatures of all the members, including O'Mahony, who appointed Killian commander of the expedition. The Brotherhood had now in its possession an iron war vessel, which, according to Killian's statement, was properly manned by a skilful crew, and prepared by him to convey arms for his men to Eastport, where she was to be before his arrival there—that is, she was to be on hand in the bay—for it was Killian's intention to move the men on the objective point on the night of their arrival in Eastport, calculating to have the war-vessel with the arms there before him. In order that there should be no mistake, Killian says that he saw the arms packed, the steamship's machinery worked, and sealed her sailing papers with his own hands before leaving New York for the front. He left New York for Boston, where he remained a short time to make arrangements for men, when he left for Portland, where he also remained a few days to baffle the detectives, and to await the arrival of the New York and Massachusetts contingents, which, including Maine, were to comprise the expedition. Having everything perfected, as he thought, for the work before him, Killian, with his men, left Portland for Eastport where they intended—at least, the men did—to commence their holy mission on the day of their arrival; but, alas! they were sadly disappointed, for to their great surprise they found no Fenian war vessel in the bay nor anything about her. We will now see in the meantime how things were working in New York. After Killian had taken his departure from New York to execute the will of the Brotherhood, and to carry out the hopes and expectations of the Irish race, O'Mahony, by whom he was appointed, countermanded the order of the sailing of the vessel, and, according to Killian, has been disputing with one or two others ever since about who shall own her. He also sent Downing on Killian's trail to watch him, and apparently to pull him back as much as possible. Downing worked very effectually; for the old saying is that it is very hard to make a watch, but very easy to break it. When he reached Boston, there were about fifty of the New York men there awaiting transportation to the front, whom he ordered to return home at a time when Killian and Sinnott were ordering them to the field. This is the way things were working—one man trying to throw embarrassments in the other's way, until the expedition was made a complete failure. When Killian found that he had no arms before him for his men, he went to work and issued posters for a Convention, which had for its object the deceiving of the public as to the real intentions of the Fenians on the border. Two weeks were thus spent in holding meetings and in parading the streets of Eastport, when a schooner arrives from Portland, after going through the Custom House there, with seven hundred and fifty stand of arms. These arms were, of course, examined by the Custom House officer at Eastport, and when they were seen by the English Consul, he at once made affidavit they were intended for revolutionary purposes by the Fenians, and demanded their capture by our Government. The Custom House officials, of course, had no alternative but to take them, or countenance an open breach of the neutrality laws. So the arms were seized, and thus ended the hopes of the expedition—an act which the leaders at Union Square contributed largely to bring about; for it is our opinion that, as the movement originated from Killian, and not O'Mahony, who dared not oppose it openly in Council on account of action being demanded by the Brotherhood, but by his selfishness was determined, as quick as Killian set out, to superintend the movement, to throw all the obstacles he could in his way, fearing that by a successful issue Killian would become too popular, and justly receive, instead of O'Mahony, the plaudits of the organization. Or was it a combined plan of O'Mahony and Killian to inaugurate the expedition for the purpose of selling bonds, and for frustrating the plans of General Sweeney? For not being disposed to get for themselves any more than the writing of a patriotic letter to the Circles, telling them what they would do, and the drinking of a health out of a bottle of brandy to the State prisoners in Ireland, they seemed determined to embarrass others, and thus let the labor of the Irish on this continent for the past seven years in this movement be wasted without anything being done.

The state of the men when they order came to retreat—that no more money would be sent to sustain them—that Stephens, who had arrived, according to O'Mahoney's telegram, wanted all the money in the treasury, was beyond description. They were assembled in Prescott Hall, Eastport, when the orders of Mahony were read to them, "that the expedition was a failure, and commanded them to go home." This was hard. Yes, it was hard, to see upward of five hundred men, as fine, as true as I ever saw, who had come there without one cent of compensation, many of them paying their own way, to make the greatest sacrifice that can be made—to encounter, with their arms, what the leaders uttered with their tongues, and who had undergone the hardships and privations of the last war, went through everything that manhood could undergo, cry because they had to go back as they came, without doing anything for Old Ireland. They looked upon themselves that night as children in the storm forsaken by their parents. After everything was given up—after O'Mahony, who is an imbecile, went back on us, many of us concluded that we would leave the Brotherhood and never say another word about liberty, but on reconsidering the matter coolly we said that it did not become us as men, as revolutionists to sacrifice the labor of the Brotherhood, ay, the hard earnings of the Irish servant girls of America. Many there are who have given money to O'Mahony, and in doing so had to skimp their own families of the necessities of life for the sake of a few useless men at the head of affairs. So we decided to join the ranks of General Sweeney, a man whom we always looked on with respect, and make the best out of a bad job. In view of all the promises and declarations that we have made, if we can't accomplish something the vengeance of Heaven cannot fail to fall upon us, for the Irish at home and in the provinces will be trampled under foot and told by the officials that they would be rebels if they could. Then, in the name of God and Ireland, let us unite under the leadership of General Sweeney, and carry out the pledges that we have taken before God and man.

I have given you Mr. Editor, the foregoing facts from personal observation, and as one of the oldest Fenians in New England.

WILLIAM H. GRACE.

Written on board the steamship *New Brunswick*, on her way from Eastport to Portland, April 26, 1866.

An "Irish Stew"—Rumored Insanity of O'Mahony—The Arrival of Stephens—The Mustering of the Clans—The Roberts Party—Killian on Trial at Union Square—Committees from all the Country Circles in the City.

The affairs of the O'Mahony branch of the Fenian Brotherhood are becoming more and more deranged. The circles are discontented, and openly demand an explanation; the subalterns are in a state of mutiny; the sinews of war are withheld; the prophecies relative to the arrival of Stephens have not been fulfilled, and, greatest or all evils, it is rumored that the great chieftain who was to lead the Irish Republican Army from New York to Dublin, and dictate terms to the Queen of England from the halls of Buckingham Palace, is in a state of mind bordering on insanity. The Union Square headquarters are almost deserted, and the officials at that establishment are anything but courteous or polite. The fact is, O'Mahony expects to be disturbed in his occupation of the mansion. Killian is reported to have sinister designs on the Head Centre, and his (Killian's) movements are closely watched by a few devoted admirers who still believe in the genius of O'Mahony.

The disaffected muster in large numbers each evening on the sidewalk in front of the Moffat mansion, and it is asserted that some of the more discontented Circles have detailed a guard of a dozen men, who are relieved at regular intervals, to watch the Headquarters. Extensive preparations have been made for the arrival of Stephens, which appears to be as far off as ever. The Circles have been told to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to give the President of the Irish Republic a reception befitting one of his exalted position and influence. The Fenian Fair has closed, the receipts by no means equaling the expectations of the enthusiastic sisters. Many of the Circles, in violation of the orders from Union Square, have resolved to send no more money to that quarter until an investigation shall have been held, and the object of the late move on Canada, the cause of its failure, and other matters thoroughly exposed. In consequence of these and other precautionary measures, the receipts have sensibly diminished, and the sale of the bonds has altogether fallen away. Letters of indignation come in from all parts of the country, and the lives of the actors in the Eastport farce are in imminent danger. Killian is generally obnoxious to the rank and file, and O'Mahony is regarded as half-crazed. Nothing but the immediate arrival of Stephens and the reorganization of the Brotherhood can save it from total dismemberment.

The Roberts party report favorably, and promise action in a few weeks at furthest.

Mr. B. D. Killian has been on trial before the Council of Ten for the last two days at Union Square. The proceedings are kept strictly private. It is stated that Killian has called O'Mahony a "liar," to which the latter retorted in equally polite and unstatesmanlike phraseology. Killian will prove, it is said, more than a match for his judges, and it is expected that he will baffle all attempts to prove his perfidy in the Eastport business.

A few months ago a gentleman made O'Mahony a present of 1000 sabres, promising 500 more in a short time. A few days ago he called at Union Square and offered 500 more, when this distinguished Head Centre replied that "he did not want them now."

Committees from nearly all the Circles in the country are in town, and the indignation in Fenian circles is alarmingly on the increase.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Return of the "Winooski" from her Wild Goose Chase—Her First Cruise Without the "Dock Attachment" Highly Unsuccessful—She is Distanced by the Fenian Schooner.

EASTPORT, Me., May 4.—The *Winooski* returned from her pursuit of the Fenian schooner at five o'clock this evening. A large number of people gathered on the various wharves, and as she cast anchor greeted her with ironical cheers and groans. She sighted the schooner *Wentworth* at six o'clock on Wednesday, but, not suspecting the Fenian ruse, took no notice of her. She anchored in Machias bay on Wednesday night, overhauling the *City of Richmond* and several schooners, without gaining any intelligence of the object of her pursuit, and left Machias on Thursday morning, making Swallow Tail Point, Grand Menan, at eight P. M., and anchoring there. The inhabitants were fearfully scared at first, thinking her a Fenian privateer. They informed the Captain of the *Winooski* that two schooners were seen on the previous evening lying off Dark Harbor. They were preparing to board them, when one suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The officers and men of the *Winooski* were hospitably treated. They left at half past two o'clock, P. M. to-day, returning very much humiliated at their want of success.

All is quiet there. Rumors are afloat of another expedition very shortly.

The Fenians in New York.

THE EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION TO-DAY—FINANCIAL RUIN OF THE MANHATTAN BRETHREN, ETC.

The extra session of the Fenian Senate, to take place to-day, creates much speculation. The "constitutional wing" of President Roberts announces that the Senate meets for the last time to-day under the protection of a flag not Irish. The fragments of the exploded O'Mahony faction look to the Senate as the South does to the North. Generally they "accept the situation," and are mustering in. It is not till stern war unites all ideas that an entire union can be effected.

The present Senate session is the second crisis, as the December "deposition" one was the first. The workers through the city are said to be so drained of money by the O'Mahonyite concern that their families are suffering. They are falling into line under Roberts and Sweeney, but are so impoverished financially as to be of little use until they can march to the field. The day for that is set. The duped ones are thanking Heaven now that the Union Square crater did not swallow all. It is supposed that Roberts and Sweeney, and the notorious "Council of Ten" (malcontent Senators) have saved from the wreck sufficient to redeem the name and race. Latterly a singular buoyancy has been observable in the preparations going on at the civil and military offices, at No 706 Broadway.—*New York Herald.*

Double Treason.

In the recent treason case—the State of Tennessee vs. De Witt C. Williams—tried in the State Circuit Court at Knoxville, Sudge J. P. Swann ruled as follows:—

1. The defendant, by the same act, may be guilty of treason against both the United States and the State of Tennessee, and may be punished by both Governments for the same act.

2. The court and jury can take judicial notice of the public history of the country, and it being one of the objects of the late war to change the relations of Tennessee to the Federal Union, it was war against the State, as well as the United States.

3. The pardon of the President, in such cases, purges the offense against the United States, but does not affect the offense against the State.

4. The fact that the Rebellion assumed the dimensions and recognized character of a civil and public war does not prevent the citizens of Tennessee who entered the service of the Confederate States, after that time, from being punished as traitors by the State Courts of Tennessee.

5. The Act of Assembly passed on the 3d day of May, 1861, repealing so much of the treason act as made offenses against the United States punishable as treason against the State is utterly null and void, having been passed by legislators whom the court judicially knows to have been engaged in treasonable purposes.

6. The decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Amy Warwick and others, and Mrs. Alexander's cotton and others, are no authority whatever in trials for treason.

7. Although the laws of nations protect belligerents during the existence of war from prosecution in the civil courts for treason, yet, after the war is over, and peace declared, the soldiers who participated in the rebellion or war may be punished as traitors therefor.

8. In trials for felony the jury are judges of both the law and the facts, but only judges of the law as propounded to them by the Court.

Another Alleged Prussian Forger.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Frederick Busche was brought before Commissioner Newton on Wednesday afternoon, charged with having defrauded several banks in Mecklenburg, Prussia, of the sum of $20,000, by means of forged checks. As soon as the accused secured the money he took passage in a ship for this country, and eight days afterwards two Prussian Government detectives sailed in the steamer *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool for this country in pursuit of Busche. They succeeded in reaching New York two hours before the vessel in which the prisoner was a passenger. A complaint was immediately made before Commissioner Newton by the Consul of the Duchy of Mecklenburg at this port, and on his petition, and with the assistance of United States Marshals, the prisoner was arrested. The Marshals and the Prussian detectives hired a tugboat, went down the bay, and secured their prisoner. The surprise of Busche can be better imagined than described when he found the detectives had secured him. The prisoner asserts that the charge of forgery against him is a mere subterfuge, and that he is arrested on purely political charges; that he came this country for an asylum; and calls upon the American Government to protect him. The prisoner does not understand the English language, and the charge and complaint were translated to him by his counsel. The case will be fully heard on the 16th instant.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Diana Taylor, Mary Ann Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parr were convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Hoffman. Before reported. As regards Mr. Parr, the judge said that as there was not the least evidence of his guilt, he must entirely do away with the verdict of the jury, and he acquitted him.

The counsel for the defendants stated to the Court that he had since the trial found witnesses who would prove that Mrs. Hoffman's great affliction in the eyes and lungs were not the effects of the assault and battery, but that they were old infirmities to which she had been subject for several years. The Judge said that he had from the first doubted the consistency of Mrs Hoffman's story concerning her illness; and that, after hearing the statements of the last witnesses brought forward, he felt satisfied that the story was very much exaggerated. Considering that more than a year had elapsed between the time of the offense and the time of the prosecution, he felt that the offense was not so grievous as it had been represented; and, as the prosecutrix and her husband had endeavored to compromise the matter by getting money from Diana Taylor, he felt that that was not so much for justice as money. He accordingly kept the defendants from prison, and only imposed fines. The fines were as follows:—Diana Taylor, $75 and costs of prosecution; Mrs Parr, $50 and costs of prosecution; and Mary Ann Hoffman, $25 and costs of prosecution.

DISCONTINUANCE OF GARRISON OF WASHINGTON.—Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, in General Order No. 15, Headquarters Garrison of Washington, April 30, 1866, discontinues the Garrison of Washington, and presents to the officers of his staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Chandler, A. A. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Wands, A. J. A., Brevet Major G. E. Henry, A. D. C., Brevet Major F. A. Whitney, A. D. C., Captain J. R. Hynes, A. B. M., A. A. Surgeon R. H. Towler, U. S. A., his thanks for the able, zealous, and soldier-like manner in which they have performed their duties.

DISASTERS ON THE SEA IN APRIL.—A Boston exchange estimates that forty-two American seagoing craft, and nineteen foreigners (bound to or from United States ports), have been reported the past month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise seven steamers, eight ships, ten barques, twelve brigs, twenty-three schooners, and one sloop. Of these twenty-five were wrecked, eight abandoned, seven burned, three foundered, four run down, one capsized, one exploded, and eight are missing—total sixty-one. The total value of the above domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at one million of dollars in specie.

CROMWELL'S FAMILY.—The village of Kursley, England, of which the late Rev. John Keble was for many years the vicar, is celebrated as the residence at one time of some members of Oliver Cromwell's family. Monuments to their memory are to be seen in the village church.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Customs.

The receipts from Customs from the 21st to the 30th ult., at the ports mentioned, were as follows:—New York, $2,708,933; Philadelphia, $326,693; Boston, $262,147; Baltimore, $71,483.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday considered Mr. Sherman's bill for the funding of the Government securities into a five per cent. loan. They were unanimous in its favor, and there is no doubt of its passage in the Senate.

Left-Handed Writing Exhibition.

General Grant was at the Soldiers' Exhibition of left-hand writing last night. A number of members of Congress were also present.

Confirmation of L. D. Campbell.

Quite a lively discussion took place yesterday over the nomination of Lewis D. Campbell as Minister to Mexico. Charges of intemperance were made against him, and it was alleged that the wandering Government of Juarez needed no Minister; but a speech from Senator Wade refuting the latter point, and demanding an immediate confirmation, and that Campbell might go to Mexico, carried him safely through his confirmation.

The Merchants' Bank Failure.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington has closed its doors for business. It has deposited with the United States Treasurer $2000,000 for circulation, on which it has drawn $180,000 of currency. The May interest has not been drawn, and amounts to $6000 in gold; it has also $100,000 deposited as security for Government deposits. There are on deposit in the bank $4000 of Government money, and $1100 of tax due on deposits, making, altogether, $5100 due the Government, for which General Spinner held securities, exclusive of the circulation, of $140,000, or $134,900 in favor of the Government.

This would have let the Government and the noteholders out safe. The notes are safe in any event, but Major E. P. Paulding, of New York, an additional paymaster, had, unknown to the United States Treasurer or Paymaster-General, not only deposited his surplus funds there, but had withdrawn money from other banks and deposited there. He had drawn more money than he had any right to have, and put it into the bank; some of it very lately, until he had accumulated there over $700,000. This is lost, except what General Spinner has securities to save.

The violation of the orders of General Brice, of which Major Paulding has been guilty, makes his securities responsible to a certain extent; but there is certainly over $500,000, perhaps $560,000 lost absolutely. Paulding is in the city. The bank has been broken by the failure of L. B. Bayne, of Baltimore, who was formerly President, and is now a Director. He has, from time to time, borrowed money to speculate on, until his indebtedness amounted to nearly $800,000, for which the bank has little or no security—at most not over $40,000 in all. His assets, which a committee have examined, nominally represent about $700,000. He has lost largely in stock and gold speculations, he being at one time a heavy buyer of Catawissa and other uncertain fancy stocks.

The private deposits are about $250,000. J. B. Stewart, of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, is one of the heaviest losers; but there being no statement yet made out, it will take a day or two to learn the extent of the losses. There are stories that those directly connected with the bank knew of its insolvency, and withdrew their private funds from the bank. Deposits were received yesterday, and drafts were given on New York. A large crowd has been around the bank all day, and some of the small depositors have been very clamorous; but no outbreak occurred.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Excursion to Annapolis—The National Bank Failure at Washington—The City Tax on Bank Stocks—George Peabody, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The visit of the Musical Association to Annapolis and Governor Swann, yesterday—the whole company numbering seven hundred—was highly agreeable. Governor Swann entertained the company pleasantly, and all returned safely.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank in Washington, the Baltimore *Commercial* asserts, resulted from being mixed up with an extensive banking house in Baltimore, recently gone under. This house did an immense Southern business, and is supposed to be the largest owner of the Washington bank.

Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, decided yesterday, in the case of Samuel Shoemaker and others versus the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore, in relation to the tax imposed by the city on national bank stocks owned by residents of the city and county. The Judge says:—

I will sign an order granting the injunction restraining the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders for the year 1864, and also restraining them from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders who reside outside of the limits of the city for both the years 1864 and 1865. The shareholders who reside in Baltimore and Frederick counties are protected from taxation by the city for the year 1865, by the act of Assembly of 1865, chapter 119, but I refuse to grant an injunction to restrain the Mayor and City Councils from collecting the tax claimed to be due from the shareholders who reside in the city for the year 1865.

The City Councils have passed a resolution inviting George Peabody here, and proffering him the hospitalities of the city. The Peabody Institute is now completed, and will be formally opened whilst he is here.

—Paris has 11,314 cafes, smoking rooms and vintries; 27,711 public billiard tables; and 3127 private ones; and the receipts of the public billiard tables are 277,110 francs per day.

From Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Knoxville special despatch to the *Commercial* says that the Convention reassembled yesterday. A resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature for an act allowing East Tennessee a separate State government, with but four dissenting votes. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. General T. A. Cooper and Colonel Temple then addressed the Convention at some length in favor of the movement.

An Executive Committee was appointed for the State, and Corresponding Secretaries for each county. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. Almost every county was represented, and the unanimity presages success when the question shall be brought before the people.

Sailing of the Steamship "Erin."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The elegant iron screw-steamship *Erin*, of the National Line of steamers, sailed this morning for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a full complement of cabin and a large number of steerage passengers, among whom are a number from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the the Philadelphia agent of this Company.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, May 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, and prices were barely maintained. Government bonds continue in good demand. 5-20s sold at 102¼; and 7-30s at 102⅛; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 95¾ for 10-40s. City loans have again advanced, the new issue sold at 96¾@97¼, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 92¾, an advance of 1¼.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾; Little Schuylkill at 36½; Minehill at 56; and Catawissa preferred at 31@31¼, a slight decline. 121½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54 for Norristown; 53·81 for Reading; and 36 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 53; Union at 35; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¼; and Hestonville at 37, a decline of ¾; 76½ was bid for Second and Third; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 119 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28½ for Mechanics'; 94 for Southwark; 97 for Kensington; 75 for Western; 60 for City; and 52 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27¾@28, an advance of ¼; and preferred do. at 35½, no change. 115 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 51¼ for Delaware Division; and 61½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 Pa W Ln	101	200 sh Ph & E	33¾
$5000 U S 7 30s, Jne	104½	100 sh do	b5 33¾
$3000 City 6s new	97	100 sh do	b5 33¾
$100 do mun	97	100 sh do	b30 33¾
$1000 Alleg Co 6s	78½	100 sh do	b30 33¾
$5000 Susq Cnl bs	61½	100 sh do	33½
$4000 Reading 6s, 43	69	28 sh Minehill	56
$2000 N Pa 6s	90	50 sh Catawissa pf	30¾
$1000 do	89½	100 sh do b5 int	31
$1000 Pa R 1st mt 6s	100	100 sh do	31
$1000 Un'n C bs b60	85	100 sh do b30	31½
$7000 U S 5-20s	102½	100 sh Penna R	53½
$15000 do	102½	95 sh Ocean	7
200 sh Sch Nav b20	28	15 sh Hazleton	56
100 sh do	27¾	32 sh Locust Mt	46
100 sh Sch Nv pf	35	100 sh Big Mtn	5
300 sh do	35½	100 sh 13th & 15th	19½
50 sh Lit Sch	35½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A M	127½	12 M	127½
11 A M	127½	1 P. M	127½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127	127½
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	.....	123
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¾	11¾
" " July, 1864	10¾	11¼
" " August, 1864	10¼	10¾
" " October, 1864	9	9½
" " Dec., 1864	8¾	8¾
" " May, 1865	5¾	6¼
" " August, 1865	4¾	4