THE PRIZE RING.

Prize Fight in Indiana Between Fred Bussy and Thomas McAlpine—Seventy-Five Rounds Fought—McAlpine Declared the Winner on a Foul.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17, 1868.

A prize fight between Fred. Bussy, of Chicago, and Thos. McAlpine, of Detroit, for $500 a side, came off to-day just over the State line in Indiana, between Lansing and the Joliet crossing, on the line of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad. Seventy-five rounds were fought, in which McAlpine was down seventy-four times. He was terribly whipped and had to be held up, as he could scarcely stand. In the seventy-fifth round, while they were down on their knees, Bussy struck a foul blow, and so lost the fight, although he was as fresh as when he first entered the ring.

Prize Fight in Iowa—Match for $200 a Side Between Toohey and Bernard—Toohey Declared the Winner on a Foul—Forty-three Rounds in One Hour and Forty-five Minutes.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Dec. 13.]

The prize ring has been established at Dubuque. The mill announced some days ago in the *Herald* came off on Saturday, without interference of officials and in the presence of a large crowd of people. Tickets were issued for the excursion to the battle ground. A special train was chartered at Dunleith, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to convey the excursionists.

The train ran down to Menominee station and there took the side track to await the battle. During the trip the passengers and the champions were in the best of spirits, and every indication pointed to a good natured test of strength and skill and good natured acquiescence of all in the result. Betting was not very lively, as most of the party had lost confidence in Bernard's condition for the fight, and odds of one hundred to ninety in favor of Toohey failed to find takers. Bernard, however, maintained his confident bearing in the presence of his opponent, and expressed his faith in his ability to whip him easily.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

A referee was chosen, both parties agreeing upon William Daily. Umpires were also selected, Bernard selecting Charley Jones, and Toohey, R. Rosier. The ring was made to conform to the rules of the English prize ring, being an enclosure of twenty-four feet square. The toss for corners gave Toohey the northwest and Bernard the southeast. At precisely three o'clock Mr. McDermott, timekeeper, called the men, and Bernard responded promptly, followed by Toohey, who shied his castor into the ring.

THE MEN.

Johnny Bernard took his place in the ring on Saturday, weighing 147 pounds. He was born in Montreal, and is twenty-two years of age. He has been matched sixteen times and fought eleven battles, in the majority of which he was a victor. Two years ago he fought Frank Drew, of Cincinnati, at St. Joseph, Mo., and threw up the sponge after having fought 165 rounds in two hours and twenty minutes. Last year he whipped his man at Belle Plain, in this State, since which time he has been engaged in giving sparring exhibitions. It was in this line that he visited Dubuque a few weeks ago, and after some necessary negotiations succeeded in making the match with Peter Toohey.

Peter Toohey, Bernard's opponent, entered the ring on Saturday, weighing 134 pounds. He is twenty-nine years old, and was born in England of Irish parents. Unlike Bernard, he had no superfluous flesh, and when stripped for the fight showed a corresponding lack of muscle. He has had some experience in the ring, having fought two good battles in England before coming to this country. He is a boiler maker by trade and lives at Amboy, in Illinois. He confesses to not being in fighting condition, something unnecessary after seeing him strip, and says he has been sick for eighteen months, from which he has but recently recovered. He had a rough and tumble fight on Thanksgiving Day with a man weighing 185 pounds, and whipped him soundly.

THEIR CONDITION.

As may be inferred from the foregoing neither of the men was in fighting condition. Bernard has been indulging in intemperate habits during the time of his stay in this city, and on Friday night is said to have been sadly demoralized. His face was puffed with fat and bloated to an appearance anything but hardy. But when he stripped he showed a wonderful wealth of muscle, and, barring the suspicion of short wind and swollen cheeks, might safely be backed for a hard fight.

Toohey had a hardy look in his face and an expression which promised immense endurance of punishment and a determination to win. But when he stripped the slenderness of his arms and lack of muscle about the shoulders and breast showed but little encouragement for his backers. In size he was overmatched. There remained the hope of sufficient pluck, science and endurance to make good that deficiency.

SHAKING HANDS.

The men were taken to their corners by their seconds as soon as they entered the ring. Bernard's seconds were Andy Routzong and James McNear, and Toohey's were Pat Coyle, of Bloomington, and Thomas Coakley, late of Buffalo. Mr. Coyle is familiar with the rules and practices of the ring, and will be remembered as the trainer of Mike McCoole in his fight with Davis, and afterwards as the second selected for McCoole in his Jones fight. Time was called at three o'clock, and the men and their seconds advanced to shake hands, after Bernard had promptly taken a bet of five dollars, offered by Toohey, that the battle would not last half an hour. Both men were smiling. Bernard wore orange as his color, while Toohey sported the green.

THE BATTLE.

Bets were still offered with odds on Toohey and no takers. The spectators were wrought up to the highest state of excitement. Among them were a half dozen women from the neighborhood, as anxious to witness the sport as anybody. At the call of time the men responded promptly.

ROUND 3.—The men responded briskly to the call of time and went to work for the first time with a will. Blows were well delivered on both sides, Toohey getting in a rattler on the face and Bernard returning a roaster on the ribs. Then followed a clinch, Toohey in chancery, but managing to slip down in time to avoid punishment.

ROUND 4.—Toohey evidently did not relish Bernard's hugging. He came up cautiously, making a feeble pass and receiving a terrible blow on the left cheek for his pains, when he went down.

ROUND 5.—Toohey's scarlet face told the story of the last round. He made a feint and succeeded in getting a well directed but poorly delivered blow in on Bernard's forehead and slipped down.

ROUND 6.—This was the best round of the battle. Both delivered their blows well, though Bernard's had the most weight. After countering on face and body they clinched, Toohey falling under, but rolling over. A claim of foul was made by Toohey, alleging that Bernard was biting, which was not allowed by the referee.

ROUND 7.—After delivering a feeble blow, Toohey went down. Bernard, in being taken to his corner, was dissatisfied with his handling, and made a vicious lunge at one of his seconds. For a moment there was a speck of war not recognized by the new rules of the English prize ring, but the affair was forgotten in the prompt call of time for

ROUND 8.—Bernard made a handsome pass, which was as handsomely parried, when Bernard followed up with a rattler on Toohey's jaw, and he went down.

ROUND 9.—Without a blow Bernard rushed in for a clinch, which carried both to Toohey's corner, where he was thrown heavily.

ROUND 10.—After fruitless passes Toohey went down, laughing.

ROUND 11.—Bernard had taken his cue and again made a rush for a clinch, throwing Toohey and falling heavily upon him.

ROUND 12.—Toohey was now fighting carefully, his purpose evidently being to avoid as much as possible the punishment of Bernard's blows and falls. After countering the men clinched and Toohey went down.

ROUND 13.—Bernard sent a terrible blow in on Toohey's right eye, clinched and Toohey went down heavily.

ROUND 14.—This was a clinch, in which Toohey, as usual, went under. His second claimed a foul for a blow delivered while he was down, but it was not allowed.

ROUND 15.—Bernard got a light one in and Toohey went down without attempting to return it.

ROUND 16.—Bernard made a rush and delivered a blow that sent Toohey spinning through the ropes.

ROUND 17.—Toohey had not recovered from his trip through the ropes, and got down as easily as possible.

ROUND 18.—Toohey got one in on Bernard's mouth and drew the claret, but was forced upon the ropes, where he again claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

ROUND 19.—Toohey tried the clinch, but went under.

ROUND 20.—Toohey again clinched and slipped to his knees, where Bernard gave him a stinger. Foul was claimed as evident to everybody, but again disallowed.

ROUND 21.—Toohey went down without punishment, and Bernard got hot over what he termed the cowardly style of fighting. He wanted him to "stand up like a man" and receive his pounding.

ROUND 22.—Toohey briskly came up, delivered a good blow, received an exchange, and in going down got in a handsome one on Bernard's jaw. Bernard appeared to like it.

ROUND 23.—Toohey again led off with a good one and got down in time to avoid a return.

ROUND 24.—Toohey saw mischief in Bernard's eye and dropped just in time to be run over.

ROUND 25.—There was a pleasant exchange and Toohey again dropped out of reach.

ROUND 26.—After an exchange both got down.

ROUND 27.—Tooney began to show the effects of his frequent falls, and while coming to time promptly was noticeably weak. After a feeble exchange he went down.

ROUND 28.—Bernard rattled Toohey's ribs, took a smart rap on the head and clinched, both going down heavily.

ROUND 29.—Toohey had a bad right eye and Bernard, to make it worse, gave it a frightful blow, cutting the eyebrow and tapping a lively stream of claret. Toohey, of course, went down, having first given a stinger on Bernard's forehead.

ROUND 40.—Toohey dashed into Bernard's face and dropped out of the way just in time to miss Bernard's right. Bernard struck the post and broke his little finger.

ROUND 41.—Bernard put a heavy one on Toohey's sore eye, increasing the claret stream. Toohey went down and Bernard delivered another. At the call of foul the referee went over to Bernard's corner and warned him that another blow after Toohey was down would end the fight in his favor.

ROUND 42.—Toohey had a sorry looking mug, and was clearly suffering from the terrible blows on his body. Bernard's broken finger was making him too hot for an observance of the rules, and, although he had his man whipped, it was evident he could not patiently wait for the sponge. After an exchange Toohey went down, laughing in Bernard's face. Bernard's backer was heard to declare that he wanted Toohey whipped, and that if he dropped down again advised that he be kicked. He did not care for the money.

ROUND 43.—Toohey was fighting for a foul. He got a stinger in and went down. Bernard, exasperated, and probably willing to end the fight by the advice of his backer, rushed at him and kicked and struck like a young savage. The seconds rushed in to separate the men, and only succeeded after a rough and tumble fight. Foul was claimed and allowed, the referee declaring Peter Toohey winner of the fight on the forty-third round.

The mill lasted just one hour and forty-five minutes. The decision of the referee was by all declared to be just. Bernard had his man whipped, but threw away the substantial fruits of the victory by sheer folly.

THE RETURN.

But a few moments were required to remove the ring appurtenances and get on board the cars for the return. At Dunleith it was ascertained that the officers were on the lookout for the principals of the mill, and they were accordingly smuggled out of the crowd and taken by the nearest route across the Wisconsin line.

ANOTHER MILL.

We understand that arrangements were made in the evening for another match for Bernard, at $500 a side. Both Bernard and Toohey fought with pluck, and both displayed science, but Bernard is an overmatch for Toohey in weight and strength.

MEXICO.

A Trip to Puebla—Beggars—The Hotels—Description of the City—The Cathedral—Sulphur Springs—Cholula—An Attack from Robbers.

PUEBLA, Oct. 14, 1868.

A residence in the capital of Mexico during the rainy season, which has just passed, possesses many objections, for the reason, among others, of the miasmatic poisons and their resultant diseases, which are occasioned by the collection of vast surfaces of stagnant water, which furnish pestilential vapors for the nostrils, lungs and stomach of all classes. The comparatively pure and invigorating air of this city of churches and of *pronunciamientos* places it, in point of health and comfort, in very much the same relation to Mexico as many towns in Northern New Hampshire or Vermont bear to New York city. Here we are, a small party of six—three Englishmen, one German and two Americans, one a general of the American army. You hear much at Vera Cruz and in Mexico of Apizaco, the eastern terminus of the Mexico city end of the railroad, and before arriving you prepare yourself to encounter a city or town of size and importance, and perhaps vex yourself with a mental discussion as to which particular hotel it would be better to patronize, or where to enjoy the meal which an increased appetite or a famished nature urges you to become the proprietor of. It is usually necessary to be informed that the cars have arrived at Apizaco, otherwise you would not imagine that such is the name given to that open field, distinguished by a railroad track, a small station house and an inconsiderable number of small huts, whose inhabitants are mostly kept within doors five days out of seven. Hotels for a night's lodging are here so abundant that they cannot be readily found, and Mrs. Mann, an Englishwoman, who has a shanty by the roadside, is known as the most reliable authority for the protection and support of the inner man. As before, so on this occasion, Mrs. Mann was discovered to be our best friend, and we needed none other at this bleak railroad terminus. An American or English cooked breakfast or dinner in this Indio-Spanish country is not an affair to be spoken lightly or indiscreetly of, for fear of giving offence to one's stomach and its pronouncing against us should we fortunately ever return to either of the above "homes of the free and lands of the brave." On this occasion, without fear of seeming, "the feed" was declared to be "just the thing," plain but well fitting; and we praised God that he had put it into the heart of the Anglo-Saxon race to distribute itself so over the four quarters of the globe that there scarcely remains a crevice wherein its dialect and its culinary may not be met. It is somewhat historical in this country that six well armed Anglo-Saxons, although frequently compelled to travel by stage coach, are not inclined to become, willingly, the victims of the *caballeros* known as robbers. Our companions were three Mexicans, and we filled the coach. One was a general of some distinction and some note during the late struggle, who, hearing that six well armed foreigners were down for stage number two, seemed glad to have the opportunity of having friends upon whom he might call for advice in case his noble fellow citizens might call upon him for the contents of pockets and the loan of his military clothing. It would be undignified to enter Puebla with nothing on but a shirt. Stage number one happened to have among its passengers three ladies pertaining to the family of a general who resides in Tlascala, and the latter joined us on the way, with a strong escort, which, added to the small one already with us, made our cavalcade a somewhat imposing one. It is, perhaps, only advisable to say that we reached Puebla in safety. At the station where we stopped to change horses we were only moderately importuned for our money by a small army of beggars—naked, halt and blind. That the latter defect is too often owing to parents intentionally putting out their eyes when children, in order to increase their stock in begging capital, I do not wish to believe, although a friend is very angry with me because I will not immediately assent to it.

Our arrival at Puebla was not made joyous by any demonstrations of music or flags—we were travelling *incog.*, under the names of Brown, Jones, Smith and friends. The arrival of the Mexican general had not been foreshadowed, although he repaired immediately to his official friends, who expressed their kind feelings for him so frequently and fervently, that, retiring to the bed he was to occupy in the same room with us in the "wee sma' hours," he gave such evidences of regret as are often seen in individuals at two A. M. who have dined heavily at Delmonico's. The terms at the Diligence Hotel at Puebla are two dollars, gold, per day, bed, room and meals. Often eight persons in a room; one, possibly two, washbowls, two or three towels, a mixture of nationalities and habits, one bottle of water, &c., &c., resulting in a purgatory or a bedlam. If your teeth are poor, if you have patronized a poor dentist or none at all it will be found difficult to masticate such food as will be set before you, or rather thrown before you. Should you choose to take your meals at a semi-French restaurant, just under the Governor's palace, you may feel yourself at liberty to do so, provided you pay for the same at the hotel. This enlightened privilege is accorded to all travellers who are compelled to remain in Puebla. Mule meat, toughened by long service in the stage line east and west of this city, will generally compel a disgraceful surrender.

Puebla is cleaner than Mexico. It is better situated for drainage and its city fathers apparently have the street commissioners' work better done. Its streets run at right angles, the longer of which are one and a half to two miles long. Its houses are usually two stories high, built of stone or adobe, painted brick or straw color or covered with fancifully painted tiles. The air of Puebla is delightful, its sulphur baths are more so, and the views of Popocatapetl, Ixtaciihuatl, Malniche and Orizaba Peak are magnificently glorious. The buildings along the streets down which Porfirio Diaz poured his troops when Marquez threatened his rear last year, and when he captured the city from its Austrian and Mexican occupants, still bear the evidences of the extent of the artillery and musketry firing. The commercial interests of the place have not sufficiently revived to enable the owners of property to repair their battered and crumbling houses. Not having a sufficient force with which to deploy I have not been able to learn the exact number of churches and convents now standing in Puebla, which is much less than previous to the confiscation of the Church property and during the time of Miramon. If I should now say 200, at a venture, it would perhaps be no exaggeration. The population may possibly be 60,000. Of the churches the cathedral situated on the grand central plaza is perhaps the finest edifice in Mexico. Although not so large as that of Mexico city, yet its interior appointments, and even its architecture are by far superior. The former furnishes a most complete exhibition of the various kinds of marble which are to be found in the State of Puebla, and also the strength of the arch, in all its variety. Here are stored Gobelin tapestry, purchased and sent to Mexico by Charles V., a portrait of that distinguished individual, as well as of all or most of the bishops since the year 1590, besides many well attested copies of Rafael's best from the Vatican.

It would appear that the power of the Church in Mexico is not wholly prostrate as yet.

Bubbling up in the outskirts of Puebla are very many sulphur springs, the principal of which is on the western side and near the new park. Previous to the year 1863 there existed a large establishment for the accommodation of such of the public as pleasure or disease might induce to resort to its waters. During the siege of 1863 the buildings were more or less destroyed, but are now being slowly rebuilt as the purse of the proprietor will permit. These baths (Ojo de Santiago) are resorted to by invalids suffering from debility, whether arising from disease of the nervous system, of the digestive or of the respiratory apparatus, from neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, glandular diseases or the vast variety of skin diseases, from worms, impotence, sterility or the diseases of females generally. The water, as it comes bubbling up, has a temperature of twenty-eight degrees centigrade, perfectly clear and transparent, but becomes of a greenish blue color after exposure to the air, and gives off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen very perceptibly. They are very popular, and are highly spoken of by the medical fraternity of the country. A project was on foot a month since by a few gentlemen of Mexico city, of whom Mr. Zamacona was one, to purchase for the sum of $5,000 one of the sulphur springs near Puebla as a speculation, but, as it depended in some way upon some certain action in regard to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad, it is said to have fallen through. I add an analysis of the water of the bath of Ojo de Santiago.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES.

Hydro-sulph. acid	0.0008094
Carbonic acid	0.1197

FIXED SUBSTANCES—IN 1.8000 PARTS.

Chloride of sodium	0.1650
Sulphate of alumina	0.6390
Chloride of magnesium	0.1586
Sub-carb. of lime	0.5474
Sulphate of lime	0.1227
Silica	0.1300
Glairina, &c.	Amount undetermined
	1.7627
Lost	0.0373
Total	1.8000

The baths are visited daily, at early morning, and to the latter many hours have been devoted.

Cholula lies to the westward, at two easy horseback hours' distance, and, though possessing, perhaps, less than a tenth of the number of inhabitants which occupied it when Cortez dared to conquer the Cholulans and make them tributary to himself, yet boasts of its mounds and of the ruins of the church constructed by the order and the funds of Charles V. of Spain. Upon the top of the mound, whose base is double that of any of Cheops, the church is being completed which two years since was destroyed by an earthquake. Curiosity venders are, perhaps, as numerous now as at any time since the year 1525, and of course favored the visitors with an opportunity to purchase at an exorbitant price "relics of antiquity" manufactured a day or two since in the village. Our genuine relics were perhaps bits of obsidian taken personally from the earth from one of the two smaller mounds still further to the east of the grand mound. All three of these wonders are built up of pieces of adobe, four times the size of an ordinary brick house in the United States, and must have required many thousands of laborers and many years for their completion, and were used for religious worship, for defence and as lookouts. The larger mound is a quadrilateral, having a bastion upon each angle, from which rises a mound or pyramid of lesser base which is quadrilateral, the apex of which is cut off, leaving a plain surface, upon which rests the church. The smaller mound has the appearance of having been constructed in distinct walls six feet in thickness.

Visiting the hill of San Juan to the westward of the city there is to be seen only the remains of earthworks, which were constructed by the French, and probably used by them as well as by General Diaz in his last siege of Puebla. The hill gives a commanding view of the country, city and valley. The fortification of Loreto lies to the northward of the city and has at present only one gun in position. It is a fortification of earth and mason work, quadrilateral in shape, surrounded by a moat and has bastions at each angle. Southward of it the reservoirs for the collection and retention of water to be used in filling the moat at the moment required. This work is in bad repair, and has been nearly stripped of its armament, in order to avoid its being taken by any party pronouncing, especially as it commands the city. The fortified position called Guadaloupe lies still further to the eastward and commands Loreto. This place was attacked in rear by the French, who found much difficulty in approaching, in consequence of a deep gully which prevented their advance. Turning the right and westward they encountered the troops of General Juan Mendez, which were the Indians from the northern part of this State, and who were successful in checking their advance. On the northwest side of the fortification another column of French approached, to which General Porfirio Diaz was opposed, but not successfully at first. Eventually the French retired at their leisure to Orizaba.

This morning one of our party being called to Mexico by business took his departure at four o'clock, not without some misgivings as to his possible fate on the road. At eight o'clock in the morning we had the satisfaction of being informed that two leagues distant our late travelling companion had realized his fears. The stages were attacked by a party of about twenty robbers, who fired a single shot over the head of the driver, at the same time calling upon him to stop his animals, which he immediately did, the guard of which stages, numbering four, surrendered their arms and horns at once. One of the guard came in on foot and told the story. Our English friend got off tolerably lucky by not being kidnapped, as the *ladrones* could not have known his commercial position at the capital, which is such as would have made him a most valuable prize. He lost watch and chain, valued very highly, revolver, money and clothing, amounting to several hundred dollars. All of his stage companions suffered a similar fate. Two were carried off, but subsequently were suffered to return, mounted on one of the horses taken from one of the soldiers, and have arrived here this evening.

We just learn that our late companion has reached Mexico and his family, having lost the above property, and having gained some additional experience. The query naturally arises what is to be the fate of the remainder of the party, four of whom, including General K., remain still in Puebla. *Quien sabe?* The fifth member left us this morning for San Juan de Los Llanos by stage. His fate is not yet known.

The army, which numbers some 20,000, is comfortably quartered for the most part in the principal cities of the republic, drawing their pay fifteen days in advance, while the principal road to and from the capital continues to be unsafe for the traveller.

News has reached here of an unfortunate accident to Mr. Escalante and his wife on the railroad going out of Mexico. Both have suffered surgical operations—the former amputation of his leg, and is said to be doing well. He is editor of the *Orgrosta*, the "funny" paper of Mexico.

The railroad question has been again brought forward, but no decision arrived at.

Lozada has published a manifesto in which he represents that, although he has all of the elements of a successful revolution at his disposal, he does not desire to bring on a contest with the government at Mexico.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of John Hoag at Walkerton, Canada—His Last Words and Confession—A Sad Warning to Fast Youths—Scenes at the Scaffold.

[Walkerton (Dec. 15) correspondence of the Toronto Telegraph.]

John Hoag, the murderer of Stephen Neubecker, was executed here for the crime this morning. At an early hour the village was astir, and it was evident that something unusual was going to take place. Sleighs loaded with men, women and children were to be seen coming in from all parts of the country and from all the neighboring towns and villages. Hundreds of persons came many miles to witness the execution, and thereby satisfy that spirit of morbid curiosity always displayed on such occasions. Many seemed eager to witness it, as was shown by the haste with which they repaired to the jail and took up positions near it. Although the execution was not to take place until ten or eleven o'clock, at seven many were on the ground, and by eight there were several hundred present, standing knee deep in the snow immediately opposite the scaffold, where they hoped to get a good view of all that took place. The crowd gradually increased until ten o'clock, by which time there were several thousand present, a large proportion of whom were Germans, who took a special interest in the execution because of the fact that the murdered man was a countryman of theirs. Among the crowd were many women and children, and it was painful to witness their anxiety to see the unhappy criminal executed. The presence of men was bad enough, but to find so many women among them, and respectable women, too, was lamentable in the extreme. The crowd waited long and patiently for the appearance of the unfortunate man. They conducted themselves better than such crowds usually do. The scaffold was in front of them on the jail wall, and to it all eyes were turned, especially when any false cry was raised that the culprit was coming.

At about a quarter after ten o'clock the procession left the jail and ascended the scaffold. It was composed of the Sheriff and other officials, Hoag and his spiritual advisers—the Rev. Father Smith and the Rev. Father Kelly—both of whom have been most attentive to him during his imprisonment. They assisted him in his last devotions on the gallows. The scaffold was about eighteen feet in height and reached by a ladder, up which the prisoner walked as firmly as any of those who accompanied him. As he appeared a most deathlike stillness fell upon the crowd, and the prisoner looked down upon a sea of upturned faces, until all was calm, still and noiseless as the grave. On the gallows, besides the culprit and the clergymen, there were Sheriff Sutton, Deputy Sheriff Friel, Dr. Usher, Dr. McCarthy, Dr. Carskiy, Dr. Sinclair and a few others. The prisoner was one of the most composed of those present. He was pale and a little nervous, yet not nearly so much so as were some of the others. The hangman wore a mask, so that it was impossible to recognize him. After coming on the gallows Hoag took part with the clergyman in religious devotions, answering the responses in a clear, firm voice. He also addressed the crowd in these words:—

GENTLEMEN—You expect me to say something. At this awful moment it is hard for me to speak. As some of you have been at my trial and heard the evidence given against me you could see how far I had been guilty and how some of the evidence had been manufactured. I do not know how, but anyhow it has convicted me, for which I am to suffer the penalty. I deny of having killed any one wilfully. I always had strong hopes of having my sentence commuted, but my hopes have been in vain and I have now no other hope or consolation than that of my religion and my God, before whom I am soon to appear. I retract whatever I may have said or written or any hard feelings I may have had against any person; but I hope that the constables will not try to get some other prisoner to admit any evidence by giving him liquor, as in my case. I thank Father Schuntz for his spiritual assistance, the jailor for his extreme kindness, Mr. Brown and other gentlemen for their labor for me, and all those who feel for me and worked in my behalf. I forgive all who may have given too strong an evidence against me. I forgive all my enemies as I wish to be forgiven. Before I close I want the young people to take warning by my example. You see me here before you and in as awful a position as any young person can be placed in. It is not for myself I care, but for my dear parents, who will follow me to the grave, which I have been the cause of bringing them to by my disobedience. Had I taken their advice, this would not have been, for I have had a good Christian training. All young boys, take my advice, and be obedient to your parents, before you bring disgrace upon them, as I have done. Especially shun and keep away from whiskey, fast young women and the United States. Then you will be an honor and a support to them in their old age. But whiskey is the beginning of all evil, and I hope that you will take warning before it is too late. So for the last time, I bid you "goodby," and the last farewell on earth, hoping that we may meet in a far better place than this, where all our sighs and sorrows are at an end, and where the truth will all come to light. I confess I am satisfied with the sentence passed on me, and hope that Almighty God may be merciful to me. So, once more, goodby.

His remarks were delivered in a clear and distinct voice, and after he was done the hangman proceeded with his duty. He put the rope around Hoag's neck and drew a white cap over his head and face. He was then placed on the drop and the clergymen proceeded with the religious services, Hoag answering the responses all through in a clear voice. Just as the service was concluded the bolt was drawn, the trap door fell with a heavy sound and the next instant the unhappy man was suspended in view of the crowd, among whom a shudder ran as the drop fell. He had a fall of nearly five feet, and it is supposed that the neck was dislocated. A slight quiver was observed about his shoulders, but in a few minutes all was quiet. The body hung about forty minutes, when it was cut down and delivered to his friends.

Much credit is due to Sheriff Sutton and those under him for the manner in which they discharged their dreadful duty. The arrangements were all well carried out.

Much sympathy was felt for Hoag, though all acknowledge that he justly deserved his fate. He was pitied, however, on account of his friends and his own youth. He was little more than a boy, being then twenty-one years old.

Neubecker, the murdered man, was a farmer, returning from market with the proceeds of his load, between Wroxeter and Belmore, in the middle of the night of the 23d of February last. After conviction the prisoner said there was an unknown man with him who struck the blow.

Hoag was not quite twenty-one. At fourteen he ran away from his parents and enlisted in one of the worst city regiments of the American army, where he spent nearly six years. He had more than ordinary mental powers. When pleased he looked mild and amiable, and never had the appearance of a great criminal such as he confessed himself.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 2D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands cooking, washing and ironing.

27 CORNELIA ST., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD COOK and first rate baker; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; if required has no objection to assist in washing. Call for two days.

38 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands French and American cooking in all their branches. Best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

41 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

47 BOND ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; city reference from last place. Call for two days.

86 CHARLTON ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; good references.

92 4TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

100 EAST 13TH ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV.—A HEAD meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meats, ice cream, jellies, cake and desserts; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE REAR. As good plain cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; two years' city reference. Call for two days.

111 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and capable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a first class washer and ironer and an excellent cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook. Best city reference.

136 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook and excellent washer and ironer; three years' reference from last place.

139 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds family cooking, baking, deserts and marketing; best city reference. Call for two days, second floor.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class French or American cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or a short distance in the country; best city refence. Call for two days.

153 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

157 WEST 41ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7TH av.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference.

160 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; good city references.

216 CHRYSTIE ST.—TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT women; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as professed cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands her duties in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or first class boarding house. Best city reference.

228 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN the rear, first floor.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

234 9TH AV., BETWEEN 23TH AND 24TH STS.—A respectable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

267 MULBERRY ST., OPPOSITE THE CHURCH.—An English woman as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; where they can do with one servant. Reference if required.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

302 EAST 11TH ST.—TO DO COOKING, IRONING or general housework at fair wages.

306 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A WIDOW AS good cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging and not afraid to work; has a little girl seven years old; would like to have her with her; good reference given. Call for two days.

306 EAST 26TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with washing; best reference from last employer. Call for one day.

309 WEST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family; city reference.

321 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands the business in all its branches; good city references. No objection to a first class boarding house.

326 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family, or would do general housework; has the best city reference.

327 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; or is willing to do general housework for a small family.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

344 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman as first class cook; understands cooking soups, meats, game, pastry and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; city reference.

407 WEST 25TH ST., IN STORE.—A WELSH WOman as first class cook; no objection to a first class boarding house; is an excellent baker; good reference.

409 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; five years' city reference; no objection to the country.

429 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups and desserts; is a first rate baker; best city reference from her last place; no objection to a private boarding house.

437 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS. A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding house.

450 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A RESpectable girl as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Best city reference from her last place.

454 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small private family; is a good cook and baker; would assist with washing and ironing. Good reference.

584 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as first class cook; understands it in all its branches; is an excellent bread maker; good city reference from her last place.

Chambermaids, &c.

29 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl to do up stairs work and plain sewing. Address O. S.

36 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl, lately landed, as first class chambermaid in a first class boarding house; would assist with the waiting; city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family; good reference.

47 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or general housework. Can be seen at her present employer's.

100 WEST 28TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 7.—As chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference.

126 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Best city reference.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A first class family to procure two good girls; one as chambermaid, the other as child's nurse; best references given. Call for two days.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or cooking in a small family in the city.

211 EAST BROADWAY.—A LADY WISHES A SITUation for a competent chambermaid who is willing to assist with the sewing, washing or ironing. Call at present employer's for three days.

214 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to general housework; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

235 EAST 22ND ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBerwork and waiting, or would take care of children.

249 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL private family as chambermaid; best city reference. Call at her last employer's.

275 MULBERRY ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Call for two days.

322 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AN ENGLISH girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family.

330 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

334 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

400 3D AV., NEAR 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A German girl as chambermaid; can sew well. Can be seen for two days.

409 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or general housework in a small family; city reference.

434 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 6, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts.—As chambermaid or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Has the best city reference from her last employer and seven years' from one place. Call for two days.

619 EAST 8TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO do chamberwork, mind children or plain sewing; more for a good home than wages.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

15 ROSE ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS SEAMstress and nurse or seamstress and chambermaid; can take care of a child from its birth.

85 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—AS DRESSMAKER AND seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of plain sewing; by week or month. Address B. M. for two days.

95 EAST 8TH ST.—A YOUNG NORWEGIAN GIRL who speaks English, as seamstress or to take charge of growing children and can teach them music if required; she can do all kinds of embroidery. Call or address.

100 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker, who cuts and trims in the most fashionable styles, to do work at her own residence for some more ladies; all work done at short notice and at moderate prices. Best reference.

128 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to sew; would take care of a baby or do any light work. Call at or address.

137 WEST 23TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; can do plain dressmaking. Call for two days.

214 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; will go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies'