## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. THE CERMAN QUESTION.

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS CONTINUED -THE WAR MOVEMENT PROGRESSING. Our advices by the Java from Austr a, Prussia, and

Italy report that the condition of affairs still con-tinued critical, and that warnke movements were

tinued critical, and that warike movements were progressing.

Austria is said to have sent a telegraphic reply to the last Prussian despatch, declaring that the could not disarm to the extent desired by Tussia.

The official Berlin Stacts Assesser of the 3d of May says:—"Concurrent intelligence from various quarters has been received, which admits no longer any doubt of the fact that the mobilization of the Austrian forces, which has been effected by degrees, will shortly be complete?"

A Berlin telegram of 3d of May says:—Official reports from the General in command of the 6th Prussian Army Corps announce that means for the transport of a large number of troops are daily arriving in Prague. Should the announcement be confirmed it would show that the transport of troops with the view of concentrating an Austrian army upon our frontiers has already commenced. The rumors that the Prussian army has been mobilized are premature; but it is beneved that an increase of the Prussian armaments will now take place immediately.

A Berlin telegram of the 4th of May says:—Prussian is maining great preparations in the district of Wittenburg for the concentration of a corps d'arme.

A Berm telegram of the 4th of May says:—Prussia is making great preparations in the district of Writenburg for the concentration of a corps d'armes on the Saxon frontier. Orders were issued yesterday from the Minister of War to place the Sixth Corps, stationed in Sclesia, on a war footing. It is rumored that at the Council of Ministers held yesterday it was decided to mobilize immediately the whole I russian army, with the exception of the corps of armee in the Rhine provinces.

A circular despatch has been issued by the Prassian Government to their representatives at foreign courts, explaining that the negotiations which have taken place on the question of disarmament have led to no result, on account of the military preparations made by Austria in Venetia, which also rendered necessary the Italian armaments. The despatch casts upon a ustria the full responsibility of any events which may occur hereafter.

A Vienna despetch of the 4th of May says:—The Russian Ambassador at Berlin has presented to the King of Prussia an autograph letter of the Emperor of Russia, in which reference is made to family relations existing between the Emperor and various German princely families whose existence he would be forced to cedend should it be chreatened.

Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister, is said to have decared to Center Menadorff that sendid Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister, is said to have decared to Count Mensdorff that should Austria renew any peaceful offer to Prussia it would

be energetically supported by England at the Prussian Court.

The appointment of General Benedek as Commander in-Chief of the Army of the North is daily expec ed.

The armaments of Austria continue. Many for-

A telegram from Prague announce: that all por-table courch property, as well as the valuables of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, has been sent to Vienna. THE ASPECT IN STALY.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Florence. The Italian Government had concluded a new loan of 250,000 000 loyes with the National Bank of Italy. I he Government releases the bank from the obligation of paying its notes in specie on presenta-

Popular demonstrations in favor of the national armaments continue to be reported from various places in Italy.

At Naples the National Guard had expressed their wish to relieve the troops that were garrisoning the

town.

A Florence despatch of the 4th of May says:—It is confirmed that Austria has dec ared her readiness to replace her army in Venetia upon complete peace footing if Italy has no intention of attacking

The Italian Government, in replying to this declaration, repeated that its armaments were purely detensive, and that Italy had no intention of taking the initiative in hostilities.

### The Situation in Austria THE POSITION IN THE QUADRILATERAL.

Venice (April 29) Correspondence of Paris Patrie. Austria s placing herself in a complete state of defense in the Quadrilat ral. Proops are arriving all parts, and, while not neglecting Peachiera and Legnano, the military authorities are collecting municions of war and provisions at Verona and Mantua especially. The works of Verona since 1859 have been notably enlarged, and they now mount five hundred gues. Independently of the advan-tage arising from its communication through the Tyrol with the interior of the empire, Verona, with

s present resources, could maintain a tweive onths' siege. Mantua is, in one sense, even stronger than Verona. It can be reduced only in one way—by in-ve-tment, which would require a considerable army and much patience, for its garrison, taken at thirty thousand men, is supplied with provisions for more than a year. Mantua is surrounded for two thirds of its extent by three takes, and the remainder of its circumierence is protected by enormous ditches, which in case of war, can be fitted with water by means o canals communicating with the takes. There are three zones of inundation, into two of which the water has already been admitted, and the third will, it i said, be fixed shortly, which was not done in 1859.

Air ady notice has been given by the authorities to dwellers on the borders of these water defenses. Lastly, upon all the principal points of the road leading from Mantas to Verona the Austrians are construct g redoubts and entrenchments which will

the Quadr lateral forms a vast entrenched camp, where all the advantages are on the side of the

### Where Prussia May Strike. SAXONY LIKELY TO BE THE PLAST SUFFERER,

Faris (May 4) Correspondence of London Times. One of those unjounded rumors which usually spring up during a state of panic suce as we have now witnessed for weeks past was affoat here yesterday, namely, that hostilities had actually com-menced, and that the Prussians had invaded Saxony. It was sike so many others, unfounded; but the fact that it prevailed for some time, and was to some extent cred ied, testifies to the anxious state of the public mind. It may, however, be only the forerunner or what may take place before long; for Prussia, by calling upon Saxony to disarm, perhaps means to make her refusal the presext for striking the first blow. It seems, indeed, destined for Saxony to be the battle field of Germany. It was devastated by the Imperialists and Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, and by the Pru suans and Austrians from 1788 to 1763. During the disastrous period of the Seven Years' War, the French penetrated there. The wars of the French republic and the campaign of 1813 left their track on its soil, and, unless something stays the tremendous conflict which now seems impending, it will probably be once more the theatre of war between Germans.

Napoleon's Deckaration. runner or what may take place before long; for Prus-

Napoleon's Declaration. STATEMENT OF THE PRENCH MINISTER TO THE LEGISLATURE—NEUTRAL SERANCE CLAINS AN ENTIRE PREEDOM OF ACTION—FREE ITALY MUST

In the session of the French Legislature, May 3,

TAKE ALL THE BISKS AND PERILS OF WAR

the order of the day was the dis ussion of the bill calling out one hundred thousand soldiers from the class of 1866. M. Rouher, Minister of State, rose and read :- Gen tlemen: Some members of tois Chamber have seemed to think that the discussion which is about to open on the bill concerning the contingent for the army might very well serve as an occasion for a debate on the affairs of Germany. The Government debate on the affairs of Germany. The Government is convinced that it cannot accept the proposed course without grave and numerous inconveniences. But in presence of the rumors of war which have had circulation throughout Europe, the Government considers itself bound to make known to the Chamber the policy which it has followed, its present position with respect to the German Powers, and, above all, its situation relative to Italy. That duty I come here to fulfil by a declaration which, if brief, shall not be wanting in precision. (Applause.) The policy of France with respect to the Duchies has alwas been pacific. From the very outset, as well as in all the phases which occurred afterwards at Copenhagen, at the conference of London, at Vienns, and at Berlin, France has never ceased to give courses of prudence and moderation. At present the French Catinet continues its efforts not less energetically. In fact, when it promotes with so much perseverance the development of prosperty at home, and encourages that tendency be international as emusics, how could it remain ind filternt abroad to the shock of rival passions? The efforts of the twornment in favor of peace will have but one limit—namely, that it will not con ent to enter into any engagement—it is determited to preserve its entire liberty of action. peace will have but one limit namely, that it will not con ent to enter into any engagement—it is determited to preserve its entire liberty of action. (Loud applause) In those questions which do not, after all, affect either the dignity, or the honor, or

the direct interest or our country, was it not

the duty of the Emperor's Government, after having proclaimed foodly its pacific wishes, to respect and to practise the rules of an nonorable and sincere in utrality, and consequently to remain its face of complicated events perfectly free in its determinations? Therefore it is tally resolved to employ that liberty on y for the accomplishment of a task which will be easy—that of protecting against all at and the power, security, and grandent of which will be easy—tont of protecting against all at and the power, security, and grandeur of France (Cheers.) Special duties were imposed on us with respect to Italy—a nation to which we are attached by traditional sympathies and by a recent confrateruity in arms. Italy may imagine that her interest calls on her to enter actively into the conflict which has arisen between rrussia and Austria.

flict which has arisen between rrussia and Austria.

Every nation is the judge of its own affairs. We do not pretend to exercise over italy any guardianship; ita y is ree to set, for she alone is respensible. (Loud approbation) But the interest which we feel in her welfare obliges us to enter into the cleasest explanations with respect to our intentions, and she knows by our referrated declarations that in the same way as we should disayow any attack on the part of Austria avainst Italy, so are we decided, in the most positive manner to leave to the charge of Italy the risks and periss of any aggression on her part against Austria. (Loud cheering.) Thus, therefore, our stacement to the Chamber may be summed up in three affirmations:—A pacific policy, a sincere neutrality, and ace entire liberty or action. Such is our line of conduct; and we consider it to be in conformity with truth and justice, and worthy of the confidence of the legis ajustice, and weethy of the confidence of the legis a-tive body and of the country. (Long continued ap-

### The International Sculling Match. HAMILL'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

From the London Sportsmen, May 5.

From the London Sportsman, May 5.

Just as we were on the point of poing to press we received a telegram informing us that Hamil, the champion sculler of America, arrived at Newcastic last evours, accompanied by his brother and his trainer, Langhran. As stated elsewhere, Robert Chambers and old Harry Chasper leit Newcaste for Livespool on Tuesday last, in order to welcome our railant visitor to Engish grouns, and on the arrival of the party at Newcastle, the station was literally besieged with a dense crowd of eager Fynesiders, who gave the American a most enthusiastic reception. After visiting several of the lead siders, who gave the American a most enthusiastic reception. After visiting several of the leading sporting houses the party called at the office of the Newcastle Chronicle, and thence adjourned to Clasper's hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent. Hamill is expected to make his debut on the Tyne this morning, and his fits: performance afloat is looked forward to with the greatest excitement by the Tynesiders, who are all very favorably impressed with his a) pearance. Our telegram describes him as bearing a close resemblance both in hele ht and build to Mobert Cooper, but broader and stronger made, and, as far as looks go, a very promising candidate for the championship. He is said to have expressed himself exceedingly gratified by his reception at Newcastle, and has arranged to vi-it London early next week, and will call at our office immediately after his arrival. Thus far, office immediately after his arrival. Thus far, therefore, the prospects of the long talked-of international match are in every respect most promising, and not withstanding the persistent manner in which and not vithstanding the persistent manner in which some of our consemporaries have thought fit to throw cold water on the whole affair, the arrival of the American must effectually dispel all doubts as to the bona fide nature of his intentions. All that now remains to be done is to adjust one or two minor points in the terms, and as these present no substantial difficulty which cannot be settled by a personal interview between the principals, we have every hope of being able to announce in our next issue that the preliminaries of the second great international match for the championship of the

issue that the prehiminaries of the second great international mater for the championship of the world have been satisfactorily arranged.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, we may rest as ured that Hamili will meet with a worthy and generous opponent, who would scorn to stoop to either meanness or subterfuse; and should the American succeed in his caivalrous untertaking to win for the New World the coveted honor, no true Englishman will gradge him his triumph.

## THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.

Debts of Different Countries-Mr. Glad-

stone on the United States. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the English Budget contained the following interesting passages in relation to the gradual increase of the national debt of Great Britain, and the capacity of the United States to carry a heavy financial burden:

HOW THE ENGLISH DEBT INCREASED. The total of the national debt, which is common's The total of the hattorial debt, which is commonly supposed at the core of the great war to have been £800,000,000, though not including all these items, had turned £900,000 000 of money, the actual figures being £902,284,690. Of course i do not include in that any allowance for the sinking fund which I exclude altogether, as I speak only of the real obligations of the country. In 1830 that total had been brought down to £842,405,000. A good deal had been done in that interval, as will be seen, for the reduction of the debt, but little had been done for the literation of the industry of the country. A begin. liberation of the industry of the country. A begin ning might have been made, but if it was com bing might have been made, but if it was com-menced it was a commencement only. In 1840 the debt had fallen to £837,848,000 or by a very small sum—namely, tour and a half millions; but it must be recollected that during that intervat a loan of twenty millions had been contracted for the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies. Virtually, there-fore, the reduction in that period amounted to nearly twenty-five millions. The lowest point was reached on the 5th of January, 1864. It then stood at £800,515,000. Then came the Russian war, and Parhament resolved to meet the expenses of that war in great part by taxes immediately imposed on war in reat part by taxes immediately imposed on the peop e; consequently the increase of debt was much less rapid than it would otherwise have been and much less rapid than it must undoubtedly be if ever unfortunately this country should become in

voived in a prolonged war.
On the 31st of March, 1857, the debt had risen to 4831 722 900; on the 31st of March, 1859, it was £823 934,000; and on the 31st of March, 1836, it was £738,909,000. (Cheers.) That is nominally a point somewhat lower than it has stood at before; but it must be remembered that we have canceled two minor sinking fund stocks which formerly formed part of the nominal capital, so that, in fact, we ma say, with substantial accuracy, for it is not necessary to be particular to a million or a million and a half, it has now just reached the point at which we have effaced the results of the Crimean war, and the debt thus stands at the very place which it occupied at the commencement of the year 1854.

## DEBTS OF DIPPERENT COUNTRIES.

\* \* \* I have here the national debts of nine countries in Europe, estimated from the most trust-worthy data I could obtain. I find that, with the exception of Holland's, there is not one of these that has not been virtually contracted in the last hat century, and by far the larger part of them has been century, and by far the larger part of them has been contracted during the last twonty years—a time of peace; for if there has been any war expenditure added to them ouring that time it is insignificant in amount. Holland, I find, acts prucently, and reduces herdebt, while the finances of Prussia are a model of good administration, for Prussia's dept stands at £43,000,000, and Holland's at £35,000,000. Rusands at £43,000,000. The depth of France is not a capital debt, and it is difficult to estimate it with accuracy. It is made up of rentes of twenty-time-curacy. It is made up of rentes of twenty-timecuracy. It is made up of rentes of twenty-three years' purchase, and, as nearly as possible, it amounts to £400,000,000. It is the largest of these debts, yet, because of the immense resources of the country, and the energy and wonderful thriftiness of its people, one need, perhaps, teel less anxiety for its inture security and strength than for the stability

of any other European Government.

Italy's debt stands at £152,000,000; and it is increasing with portentous strides. The debt of Spain amounts to £145,000,000; Portugal's is estimated at £38,000,000; and the debt of Furkey, which I believe to be serviced. to be entirely a modern institution, principally created since the Crimean war amounts to £51,000, 000. The great bulk of these debts, amounting altogether to 1500 mi lions, have accumulated in a time of peace, and have not been thrown upon the several countries during a struggle for life. I will not trouble the committee with the details of will not trouble the committee with the details of their rate of increase; but, omitting Holland, which has decreased its debt, and omitting Prussia, which does not habitually increase it, and omitting Spain also, which keeps its debt nearly at an equilibrium (laughter) we have six of the nine countries who have managed to increase their debts during a time of peace at the annual rate or £61 000,000 stering. And this is growing, for, like other bad habits, debt making has a tendency to spread. Europe should, therefore, know the increase, and look at it from the right point or view. It is spending in a time of peace the resources of war; it is exactly as it in a ear of good harvest the country spent the whole of that good harvest and half another harvest beside; and it should be remembered that if peace be preserved in Europe for the rest of the century, the debts of those nine countries at the present rates of merease would amount to nearly £4,000,000,000.

nearly £4,000,000,000

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

. The debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years, and no more, and yet amounting to nearly trree thousand million dojears, or 4500,000, and the late of the growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, I think, £200,000,000. That is a wonderful debt, and the charge is enormous. It is not reasile in the present state is cor cor. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. It is not possible, in the present state of the financial arrancements of that country, to accertain with precision, but I believe I am not wrong in saying that the charge of that debt is considerably neavier than ours, though the capital is less (Hear, hear). The smallest sum at which I can estimate the charge is thirty-one to thirty-two millions sterling; and if upon the back of this sum we lay the necessary cost of raising the revenue, which, in America, is much heavier than it is nere, I do not think the effective amount of raystron menumbers.

America, is much heavier than it is nere, I do not think the effective amount of taxation incumbent upon the nation at this time in consequence of the Northern debt (I do not include one farthing of the Southern debt) cannot be taken at less than nearly thirty-five millions sterling per angum.

We I, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden I must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—political problems are not now in question—will not be attended with any embarrasment. I co not believe that that debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people. (Cheers). I am confident that if

tended with any embarrassment. I co not believe that that debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people. (Cheers). I am confident that it they show, with respect to finance, any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both s.des alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remar' able resolution with which, on the return of peace, they have brought their monstrous and granuic estab ishments within moderate bounds (hear, hear)—I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a fleabite (a laugh) but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and may, even within the lifetime of persons now livings, be effaced altogether. (Hear, hear.)

At this moment, America is I believe, paying war taxes, and the amount of the revenue of the United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eightly milhons of money, the arrest sum ever rassed in any country for the parposes of a central government. The estimated surplus is from twenty to thirly milhons sterling a year, and I believe at present only about ten milhons of their taxation are menaced by the matural impatience of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. Mct ulloch, the Finance Minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well-being of a friendly nation, and because it may said send film a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well-being of a friendly nation, and because it may be hoped that the example of America will react beneficially on this country. (Cheers.)

### NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Retirement of the Captain-General -Sketch of bis Successor, General Lersundi-Promotion of Admiral Piuzon -Postal Communication with the United States - Fue Trade in Slaves and Coolies-The King of the Sandwich Islands and the Pasua of Egypt Decerated by Maximilian - Grand Bull Fight, &c.

HAVANA, May 12.—General Dulce returned from the Isle of Pines as soon as the Spanish mail steamer was signalled from Maternillo, and he is now making preparations to go home. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether he intends to go via the United States. I rather think he has not yet decided about it.

His Excellency's successor is General Ler-sundi, who intended to leave Spain in the early part of the present month. A segundo capo (deputy), and a secretary will accompany him. Afterwards Senor Daulel de Moraza, deputy to the Cortes, and ex-editor of the Espana, is to follow, having been appointed to "a high post in the Cuban administration.

## THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL-

General Lersundi is a Biscayan by birth, having been born at Deva, in Guipuzcoa, and is fifty-two years of age. His father was an old soldier. The son was a militiamen in Vittoria, and when the civil war broke out he enlisted as a distin-guished soldier in the tamous pattalion of Chapelgorris. In a few months he was made second lieutenant for his indomitable valor. He then entered the battalion of sharpshooters of Lu-chana, or guides of Espartero. At the compromise of Vergara he was made captain. On the memoratle day of the 7th of October, 1841, he was implicated in the enterprise of General Leon, when he conducted himself with his wonted gallantry; and when the plans of that officer were frustrated he emi-grated to grance. In 1843 he was already a colonel, and in 1846 he got the command of the "America," a regiment with which he undaunt-edly suppressed the revolution of Galicia. The following year he passed over to Portugal with General Manuel de la Concha, in defense of Queen Maria de la Gloria. In 1848, on the 7th of May, he obtained the most glorious laurel of his military career on entering the Plazo Mayor, in Madrid, which was in the power of a re-volted regiment, and where he received seven This secured him the promotion to general.

During the Carlist war he was Commandant General of a province of Catalonia. In 1849 ne commanded one of the divisions of the Spanish expedition to Italy in detense of the Pope. was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Bravo Murille, and two years later President of the Privy Council, in the Cabinet of which Senor Egana formed part. In 1857, when he was Miniser of the Navy, in another Cabinet, the post of Captain-General of Cuba was offered, but refused from motives of delicacy. He has been twice Director General of Injantry. In the last Ministry of Arrazola he had the portfolio of Secretary of War. He has been four times a Councillor of

It is reported that the Intendente is to be recalled or relieved, and some say that another Gobernador Civil is to restace the present one. Nous verrons. The Brigadier Chief of Staff, Ortiz Rosas, Conde de las Poblaciones, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of Isabel la Admiral Pinzon has been named General de Marina, Admiral of the Station, 82 am assured in knowing circles. He held that post some years ago. Senor Moderto del Valle e Iznaga has been admitted as an ensign of the militia cavalry.

A deputy postmaster is expected from Washington. Everybody is loudly calling for a postal arrangement with the United States. The revenue cutter Wilderness is expected from Key West, and will keep up a regular communication between Florida and Havana, with an eye of the same time. I believe to the presention of at the same time, I believe, to the prevention of smuggling.

Havana, May 12.—The order prohibiting all consting vessels to enter any of the ports of Cuba at night has been rescinded, and it is presumed that our authorities will ere long give permission to foreign vessels to anchor at after sunset before the "guard ship," as formerly.

THE COOLIE TRADE. According to the Macao Boletin of the 11th of February the number of vessels that had sailed this year from that port alone to said date was eight, with 2045 emigrants contracted for the

I understand that the King of the Sandwich Islands and the Pasha of Egypt have received from Maximilian the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Mexican Eagle and Guadalupe.

Thursday was a strict holiday, and no business was done; but there was a grand bull fight in sid of the poor shipwreeked of Biscay—the best that has been seen here for many years. There was an unusual number of spectators, and among them many females; also, some American ladies.—N. Y. Heraid.

-In the shoddy districts, so-called, of York-shire, one hundred and four millions eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand pounds of that maligned article are consumed annually.

## JEFF. DAVIS.

Dr. Cooper's Report in Regard to the Present Hearth of Jeff. Davis-He is sid to be Entirely Broken Down, and His Life Lesse Believed to be Nearly

FORTHESS MONROE, May 15 -The rumor I reforred to yesterday, of a special messare having be n a nthe e by I'resident Johnson, asking an immediate report to be made upon the present condition of Jef. Davis' health, proves to have been correct. Such report has been asked for, and Dr. Cooper, United States Army Post Surgeon, has already forwated the required document.

From what I have learned to-day the report is of a character, that would not the required as

character that would not facilitate procuring a policy et life insurance for Mr Davis. On the contrart, he is represented as being in an exceedingly low state of health, and having become very much debilitated from want of sufficient exercise, his muscular system reduced almost to the feebleness of an input his nervous system conditions. mant his nervous system completely troken down and the vital forces remaining to him insufficient to ward off any sudden attack of serious disease. His lobg imprisonment, continuous auxiety, and harassment of sleep, from frequent changes day and might of the guard placed over him, are represented as the norting causes bringing about this physical condition.

That some decisive action must fo low the submission of this report there can be little question. The least that is looked for is an order granting him the privilege of unrestricted walking and exercise during the day. Some time since, through the earnest protestations of Dr. Cooper that he must have more exercise, his time for exercise was extended to three hours per day. Within the past three days the number of the guard stationed in his immediate proximity has been likewise reduced. No pacing sentine: new walks incessantly in front of his room windows, and two other sentries who waked with the same unending framp on two other sides of the Proom have had leasened he length of their bears, so as to lessen their disturbance of him in the irequent changes of guard. Those latter changes were also effected through the influence of Dr. Cooper. Puting all the facts I can get together, Jeff. Davis has evidently nearly reached the end of his life lease. He is in no condition to resist disease, and it is deemed doubtful whether he will be able to stand up under a protracted trial. In his indomitable will there is strong power of resistance; but as the granite column frembles and finally breaks under the incessant lasning of the sea, so this fron will may become broken under the too long and incessant burden as had to bear. I hat some decisive action must follow the submis

THE TAKING OFF HATS TO JEFF. THE TAKING OFF HATS TO JEFF.

It is currently reported that the questioning as to the state of health of Mr. Davis is takely to start up other questions, and call for a general submission of stewardship as to the treatment he has received during his confinement here as prisoner. Should such a rendering of accounts be called for, it is alleged that some very unpalatable facts will be developed, and revolations of very unbecoming indulgences in very small and petty feelings Much of this should be provided in the second start of the start of the start of the second start of the start of the start of the second start of the start of the second start of the start of the start of the start of the second start of the start of the

ding officers from taking off their hats to Jeff. Daves or shaking hands with him.

While there are those who would both approve and appland an humbling and contemptuous course of conduct toward. Mr Davis in his present posit on as prisoner, taere are those whose natural gentlemanty instincts and his-long mingling with politic and refined society wou direvolt against such treatment towards almost any prisoner, and particularly one of Mr. Davis' antecedents, rare culture, and the homored social and political associations of his past life. Secretary McCulloch did not think it unbecoming in himself to remove his hat when introduced to Mr. Davis, and skake him warmly by the hand at meeting and parting with him.

ESCORT FOR MRS, DAVIS.

## ESCORT FOR MRS. DAVIS.

It was not my intention in my present letter to It was not my intention in my present letter to diverge off into topics disconnected with the health of Mr. Davis, and the showing now entirely the official report just made on the subject confirms what I have all along been writing, but, being in the diverging way, I will refer to another recent ord r which is also the basis of a good deal of fault finding. This latter order concerns the treatment of Mrs. Davis, and likewise involves a point or posteness. After her arrival, it was ensurers to except her arrival, it was customary to escort he back and forth from her own quariers in her visits to her husband. This work has now been deputed to an orderly; and officers, whose gallantry might inquee such acts of attention, are prohibited exercising their politeness in any such way. Inter-dicting politeness towards a lady—and Mrs. Davis most unquestionably is one—is rather a startling novelty in the way of mr itary etiquette.-New York

## Condition of Jefferson Davis,

MR DAVIS' MANNER OF LIFE-PRECAUTIONS OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 14.-Since the arrial of his wife at this place, Mr. Davis, ex-President of the late Confederacy, has regained to a wonderful extent some of his old time cheerfulness and vivacity, and does not even care to conceal it. Considering that he was at all times an affectionate husband and father, it is not to be wondered at, that to be required to the partner of his bosom after an absence of nearly one entire year and moreover during sence of nearly one entire year, and, moreover, during that whole period, a captive, strongly guarded, he should forget his grievances, and, laying aside the form of the "martyr," become the husband and

father.

Mis Davis is known to be a highly accomplished lady, and that she will not abuse her privilege may be set down as an established fact. She has been assigned two entire casemates, in row No. 2, of Fortress Monroe, which are being fitted up comfortably by the officers of the garrison and the friends of the lady. Searcel v. a. day passes but some present too. lady. Scarcel ya day passes but some present for Mys. Days, useful for her domes ic household, arrives, and, judging from the sparkle of her eye when the article is opened, it must cause her the greatest pleasure to know that she has so many friends and admirers.

Mr. Dayis is supplied with everything in the shape of creature comports; this type is as good as any first.

of creature comforts; this iare is as good as any first-class hotel could offer (being supplied from the table of Post Surgeon Cooper). He smokes the most fra-grant Havanas, and has access to the library of the fort. Mrs. Davis can visit bim at all hours during the day, and no restraint is placed upon their inter-He has he regular warks on the ramparts or the fortification, and in his perambulation he is not even interrupted by the curiosity-seevers who may perchance gain admittance inside of the fort-ress—a recent order having been issued probacting persons ascending the parapets while Mr. Davis is

out walking.

Being weil supplied with the daily journals he pays
great attention to all they contain. From this source
he became acquainted with the fact of his indictment by the Grand Jury lately in session at Morfo k. Instead of being downcast through this circum-stance, he seems to be clated at the prospects of a

speedy trial.

The most lynx-eyed vigilance is observed by the garrison, to exclude every one from within the wals of Fortress Monroe, except officers and attaches of the post who have legitimate business there. An applicant for admission must undergo sore trials and forms, viz.:—On crossing the draw-bridge of the main sally-port, the visitor, on approaching the main sally-port, the visitor is sallowed to proceed through the archway, where more guards are stationed. The visitor is requested, by a sentry, to go into a casemate and see the officer of the guard. Here you are interrogated as to your business, etc., Here you are interrogated as to your ousiness, etc., and, it as itstactory, the name is sent to the head-quarters of General Miles, commanding the district, when a pass is sent if a proper applicant for visiting the fort. General Miles, as also his staff, is yerv particular in issuing passes, inasmuch as five out of every six are refused the privilege of coming in-ide.

THE GARRISON OF FORTRESS MONROR since the capture of Richmond has consisted o since the capture of Richmond has consisted of regular troops, who are commanded by Brevet Brisadier-General Basson, Colonel of the 5th U.S. Arthery. It is needless to say that the most thorough discipline exists among these troops, and as an example of the rigidity in which it is entorced, I will only mention what your correspondent vitnessed during the inspecting of arms of the guard this morning. The new officer of the day examined the pieces. He examined the lock, stock, and barrel of a private's minket, and sounded the piece to see that I was unloaded. On withdrawing the rangod, the officer touched the same on his spotiess white glove, when it unfortunately left a small speck of dirt. The unlucky soldier was at once remanded to

dirt. The unlucky soldier was at once remanded to arrest for his negligence. This is discipline, according to "Cesoy,"

The police, or sanitary arrangements, of Fortres

Monroe are in keeping with the discipline of the men. The most thorough cleanliness is prevalent throughout; and there need be no apprehension of an epidemic coming to this post,- N. Y. World.

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, May 17.

Senator Sherman's Proposition. Senator Sherman will probably call up his financial proposition on Friday; there is but little doubt of its passage.

Deposits of Government Money. In answer to a letter from the Cashier of the First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa., the Comp-

troller of the Treasury writes as follows:-TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON MAY 10, 1866 — Dear Sir: — Your letter of the 9th instant is received. In reply, I have to state that I consider depositing money by national banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call, a violation of the tempty with section of the Currency lation of the twenty minth section of the Currency Act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit. Very

# respectfully pours, F. CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency. J. W Davis.

It is said that the indictment under which Jeff. Davis will be tried has been drawn to meet the provisions of the act to punish treason, passed July 17, 1862, the second section of which provides that "any person who shall bereatter set on foot, or engage in any Rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding \$10,000, and the liberation of all his slaves"-a tremendous method of making treason odious. It is also said that Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, has expressed the opinion that this action repeals all previous provisions of the law for the punishment of treason.

### General Spinner thinks of resigning his office of United States

Treasurer, and accepting the Presidency of a New York Insurance Company.

## Concerning Claim Agents.

In reply, yesterday, to a letter inquiring whether a claim agent's license was necessary in gratuitously advocating any claim against the Government of the United States, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue replied as, fol-

"I reply that a claim agent is one whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the Executive De-partments of the Government, or to procure patents; partments of the Government, or to procure patents; and that a person who prosecutes said claim only in the manner described by you, caunot be said to make the prosecution of claims his business, and need not take out a license as claim agent. The Commissioner was induced to make this decision by the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the right of a private individual to advocate pension claims without first taking out an agent's license."

### Soldiers' Convention in Maine. BANGOR, ME., May 17 .- The Soldiers' Conven-

tion in this city is presided over by General J. P. Calley, and is very fully attended. Amongst the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the soldiers of Maine watch with solicitude the national legislation upon all questions bearing on promotions.

The resolutions also denounce the practice of passing by returned soldiers and giving office to persons of doubtful patritism.

The resolutions also remind those in authority that the soldiers of Maine depend upon them in the future to see that the country suffers no detriment at the hands of war, and that secession be repudiated in all its debts and claims, its spirit and principles, and urges upon Congress justice of equalizing the bounties, so that every soldier shall receive an amount equal to \$100 per year in bounty for all the time spent in actual

## Williamsport (Pa.) Election.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 16 .- Major James M. Wood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 129 majority, being a Republican gain of 200. the Democrats having elected the city officials for several years past. The Union men celebrated their victory to-night with fireworks, music, etc. The Democrats had a majority of 176 in East and Centre Wards, but the Republicans obtained a majority of 383 in West and Lycoming Wards.

### From Mexico-Reported Liberal Defeat. San Francisco, May 16 .- The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has received official despatches, via Acapulco, announcing that the Liberals, after their defeat in Urichoacan, endeavored to rally, but were surprised and completely routed. The occupation of Tarristuro

by the Imperialists is officially reported. There is a general depression in Mining stocks. Legal tenders, 79.

### Fire in Massach usetts. Boston, May 17 .- About four thousand acres

of woodland were burned over this week, principally in the towns of Sandwich and Monument. One dwelling-house in West Sandwich was destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at \$50,000. At the last accounts the fire had been checked by the heavy rain.

## From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17 .- The barque Occola and brig Yazoo, bound to Baltimore, came into the Capes yesterday.

### The Connecticut Senatorship. NEW HAVEN, May 17 .- The election of United States Senator by the Senate of this State has been postponed for one week.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, May 17—Cotton firm at 35@35c. Flour decining; sates of 6000 bols. State at 87 40 @9:00; Ohio, \$9.20@18:75; Western, \$7.40@9.60; Southern, \$10.65@16:75; and Canada. \$8.70@18.80, Wheat dull: sales unimnortant. Corn dull; sales of 26,000 bushe's at \$0@82c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 barreis at \$30.871@30.50. Lard and Whisky dull.

-Onions are selling in Rhode Island for cents a bushel. -Mad'lle Marie Taglioni, being about to marry the Prince Windischgratz, will take leave of the stage at Berlin.

-It is said that the French composer Clapisson, who has just died, has left behind him an unpublished comic opera, in three acts, entitled Le Baron de Trenck.

-It is stated that the Royal Italian Opera in London is likely to open with the Ballo in Maschera, Signor Marlo, of course, singing in the

### OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@32}, no change; Catawissa preferred at 281@281, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 544, no change; Lebigh Valley at 611, an advance of 4; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37; for Little Schuylkill; 53 56-100 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; and 38 for North Pennsylvania,

Government bonds are in fair demand, 5-20s sold at 101#@101#; 6s fof 1881 at 108#; 7.30s at 105; and 10-40s at 95%. In City loans there is very little doing; the new issue sold at 981@981. a slight decline.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull and rather lower. Hestonville sold at 19@191. closing at the former rate, a decline of 1, and Thirteenth and Filteenth at 21@214, a slight decline. 85 was bid for Second and Third: 55

for Tenth and Eleventh; and 351 for Union. Bank shares are firmly held. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123 and Union at 58. 140 was bid for First National; 217 for North America; 53 for Commercial; 29} for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington: 621 for City; and 621 for Corn Ex-

Canal shares are without change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 541, and Schuylkifl Navigation preferred at 344@34). 117 was bid for Morris Canai preferred; 15% for Susquehanna Canal: 53 for Delaware Division; and 64 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. A small lot of Ocean sold at 8.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:- "Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted 5@51 for best short bils, and 54@64 for 90 days' and 4 months' notes. Exchange is nominally as at the close of

business last evening."

—The New York Times this morning says:— "A new and important feature in insurance has been introduced by the National Express and Transportation Company, Joseph E. Johnston, of Richmond, President. This Company has effected arrangements with twelve insurance companies, by which the contents of the money chests of the Express Company are insured against common carriers' risk. Policies have been taken out to the amount of \$500,000 by each train. The risk, however, constantly repeats itself, and the arount additionally insured during the course of a year, must, of course, be immense. For the large additional security thus afforded, the National Express and Transportation Company make no extra charge. Its rates are the same as those charged by other companies."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD | Second Strict | Second Stric PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. 

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows: 

New York Exchange..... par. -Mesers, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

American Gold. Buyang. Sel'mg

American Silver, is and is. 129 1301

Compound Interest Notes:— 123 125 Juee, 1864, 114
July, 1864, 114
August, 1864, 104
October, 1864, 95
Dec., 1864, 85
May 1865, 66
August, 1865, 44
Sept., 1865, 44
October, 1865, 8

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 17 .- The foreign advices by the Java, noting a decline of 1d. in Liverpool in Cotton, have had but little effect on the market kere, as the receipts and stocks continue extremely light. Small sales of good Cloverseed are making at \$5.25.

Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flax ced seils on arrival at \$2.90@3. No 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$29 per ton, but.

there is nothing doing. We have to record a continuance of the dulness

We have to record a continuance of the dulness which has characterized the F.our Market for some time past, but as the receipts and stocks continue very small, holders are firm in their views. Only a few hundred barrels were sold by the home consumers at \$7.50.28.25 per barrel for superfine; \$8.75.20 to 25 for extras; \$10.211 50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.212 50 for Pennsylvaeus and Onio do. do; and \$18.015 for fancy brands, according to quality. Ree Flour is scarce and commands \$6 per barrel. Nothing doing in C ru Meal.

In Wheat there is but little doing but prices remain without essential change; small sales have been reported at \$2.50.22.65 for fair and good red, and \$2.70.2.75 for choice do.; white ranges from \$2.80 to \$3.00 cm is dull at vesterday's quotations; 1000 bushels yellow sold at \$80. in the cars. Outs are

1000 bushels yellow sold at 88c. in the cars. unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at

Whisky—no change to notice. Pennsylvania sells at \$2 24@2 25, and Ohio at \$2 27.

have heard that the city of Hamburg derived its name from the graphic, but not elegant wort "humbug," from the fact of all articles being counterfeited in that city. Our readers have heard sufficient about the vile decoction of "Hambio' wines," but probably sew are aware how "Hambro' brandy" is imported here. It appears that vessels are chartered at Hamburg, and half loaded with hogsheads and cases containing ——. Well, we will not say what; but this we do assert, that the greater portion is the commonest potato spirit, the remainder of the cargo being made up with grain. Thus freighted see starts for the Pauillac if the half cargo consists of the paullac if sists of wine, but for Charente if with brandy, At Charente the grain is unloaded, and a few casks of brands are purchased. The agents of the vessel obtain the necessary papers, and she rails for London, where the "Hambro brandy" is landed as direct from the vineyards of Charente.—London Wine Trade Review.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE,-The cholers has again made its appearance in France. Cases have curred at Guerande, Bourg-le-Ratz, and Le