THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 134 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN INVASION

Latest Reports from the Northern Frontier.

Increasing Excitement Among the "Kanucks."

Madame Rumor at Work with All Her Tongues.

Sweeney's Castles in the Air.

British Regulars Bursting the Bubbles

Earnest Endeavors to Force Our Government into the Muddle.

"Those Plans" Developing

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

Another Invasion of Canada Projected—A Fenian Spy to be Shot—United States Consul Insulted by the Kanucks—Terrible Scare at Montreal—The City Full of Spies—Whereabouts of Sweeney and his Men, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, June 5—A special from Buffalo states that another Fenian spy was to be shot at Fort Erie this morning.

A large quantity of arms at P. O. Day's was seized yesterday.

A special from Antwerp, New York, states that the Fenians are moving from Malone, and are said to have artillery.

Another Buffalo special says, on the arrival of the Canadian troops at Fort Erie, after the Fenian retreat, the United States Consul was grossly insulted and fired upon by a British officer, while standing in his door, with the United States flag waving over his house. He has demanded an apology.

A Montreal despatch says that all was quiet at 7 o'clock on Monday evening on the Plattsburg border and its vicinity.

A meeting has been held at Montreal to organize a home guard.

A large number of Fenian spies are in the city. The Mayor compelled the police to take the oath of allegiance, and a number refusing, were dismissed.

It is now thought that if the Fenians make a stand anywhere it will be near or at Cornwall, and there may be a collision at any moment. The Canadian forces are very strong there.

The gunboat *Royal* has gone up the canal, bound west. The *Hercules* and *Canada* will be ready on Wednesday.

The British gunboat *Rosario* has arrived from Quebec. All was quiet at Malone, Cornwall, and St. Johns.

A Rutland (Vermont) special says the main body of the Fenians are at Fairfield, with smaller columns at Scranton and Fairfax, about twelve miles from the Canada line. It is reported that the Fenians have crossed the border in large force, and are marching towards the St. Lawrence.

A large body of Fenians are reported to have passed over the Vermont Central road to-night, probably the same force expected this way. They are said to be two thousand strong.

Thirty-seven cases of Fenian arms have been seized at Rouse's Point. The Fenian camp at Fairfield has moved towards the Canada line. A special message from General Sweeney has reached General Spear's head-quarters, and something important will soon be done.

A despatch from St. Johns, New Brunswick, says there is great excitement in consequence of the Canada news, and much enthusiasm on the part of the volunteers, who will probably be ordered to Canada.

The British steamer *Duncan* left Halifax on Sunday with the 17th Regulars, for Quebec. Part of the 15th Regiment has been ordered to St. Andrews.

An Ogdensburg despatch says there are about 3000 regulars and volunteers at Prescott.

Movements of British Troops—The Priests Advising Resistance to the Invaders—Shooting British Deserters at Fort Erie—Movements of General Sweeney—A Fight Expected—Thirty Fenian Prisoners at Toronto—They Will Probably be Hung.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The 7th Regiment has arrived from Quebec, and 500 more troops, per the *Nova Scotian*, will be here on Tuesday morning. The Irish priests have made appeals to their congregations to resist their invaders.

OGDENSBURG, New York, June 5.—There are 500 regulars and 3000 volunteers at Prescott, and Fort Wellington has four heavy Armstrong guns mounted.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The men shot at Fort Erie were British deserters.

Warrants have been issued by the United States Commissioner for the arrest and examination of all the Fenian officers held in the *Michigan*, and a strong effort will be made to serve them on the morning, before the prisoners can be brought before Judge Clinton on the writ of habeas corpus. A thousand Fenians are known to have arrived at Buffalo within twenty-four hours. An unusual patrol is on guard to-night here and in the British camp.

The 1st Regiment New York Volunteers arrived here to-night.

POTSDAM, New York, June 4.—It is reported that the Beauharnois canal is cut by the Fenians, from Coteau du Lac to the St. Lawrence river. It is also stated that General Murphy is to cross at St. Rees, or Cornwall, with 4500 infantry. Another column is to cross at Beauharnois, or La Prairie, and cut the Lochine canal. General Spear, with 3000 men, is to move from St. Albans via Phillipsburg, cutting the railroads at St. John's Junction, and the Grand Trunk at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe. These operations, it is supposed, will cut off Montreal from all succor. The force at St. Albans is moving. Sweeney moves to-night from Malone, and a fight is expected by Tuesday night.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The authorities have reliable information that the Fenians are moving from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle is expected during the night.

TORONTO, June 5.—The volunteers and regulars are recalled from the front and will concentrate at Toronto. About thirty Fenian prisoners from Fort Erie have been lodged in jail. They will be tried by court martial, and it is expected will be hanged.

BOSTON, June 5.—It is estimated that 600 Fenians left Boston yesterday afternoon for St. Albans and Northern New York. About 300 belonging to the 3d Regiment left by the Lowell Railroad, under command of Colonel B. F. Finan. About an equal number took the Fitchburg Railroad; these were a portion of Colonel Contrie's Cavalry Regiment, and were under the command of Captain O'Neill Larkin.

Colonel O'Neill, the Fenian.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Colonel O'Neill, the Fenian commander who made the first advance into Canada, was formerly of the 11th Tennessee Regiment, and afterwards commanded the Galvanized Regiment, composed of men who escaped from the Andersonville and other Rebel prisons.

Recapture of Fenian Arms.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 5.—The Fenian train was come up with at Richville, the first station south of De Kalb Junction, by a detachment of United States troops, who took the arms, ammunition, and men in charge. The Fenians were unloading the arms when the troops arrived, intending to run them across the country, having received information of the troops awaiting them at De Kalb. No resistance was made. This morning's train going north has on board a company of Fenians and detachments of United States Regulars.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5—A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at Mozart Hall last night, and $800 was subscribed. It was stated that 300 Fenians left here last night.

The drivers of several of the street railroads have been on a strike for the past two days.

Bulletins from President Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, New York, June 4, 1866—To My Countrymen:—Brothers:—Arise, Irishmen! A glorious career has opened for you. The green flag has waved once more in triumph over England's hated emblem. 'Onward" is the order, and let "Ireland and victory" be the watchword. Pay no attention to what may seem defeats. Everything is working gloriously; and if you but discharge your duty to your native land, our final triumph is certain. God and justice are on our side. Have iron wills and brave hearts, and Ireland will once more be great, glorious, and free.

In love and hope, your countryman,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No 706 Broadway, New York, June 4, 1866—Colonel John O'Neill, of the Irish Republican Army, is hereby promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for the gallant and able manner in which he handled the forces under his command and for routing double the number of British troops at the battle of Limestone Ridge, Upper Canada, June 1, 1866.

The thanks and the gratitude of the Irish people are hereby tendered to General John O'Neill, to Colonels Starr, Bailey, and O'Brien, and the gallant soldiers and officers under their command, who, in all their engagements with the foe, have been victorious, and so nobly upheld the honor of their race and flag. By order of the President

Colonel M. W. BURNS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. F. B.

The Fenians Marching on St. Armands—A Battle Imminent—Attempt to Destroy the Welland Canal.

MONTREAL, June 4.—The military authorities about two hours since received reliable information that the Fenians are marching from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle may be expected during the night.

Five Fenians Shot in the Woods Near Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 15 A. M.—Five Fenians were shot last evening in the woods back of Fort Erie.

A heavy detachment of Fenians left here at eleven P. M., under command of Captain Donohue. Destination unknown.

Attempt of Five Hundred Fenians to Cross and Destroy the Welland Canal—Precautions of General Barry.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 50 A. M.—General Barry, who received information last night that between four and five hundred Fenians, who failed to effect a crossing at this point, had moved up the shore of Lake Erie, with the intention to cross from Barcelona to Port Colborne and create a diversion of the British forces by blowing up the Welland Canal locks, and doing other damage, despatched the new revenue cutter *Fessenden* with United States troops to prevent the crossing. General Meade telegraphed to General Barry, from Ordensburg, at 4 P. M., that all was quiet on the frontier in that region.

Two brass field pieces, in addition to other arms, were seized here yesterday afternoon.

The Habeas Corpus Respected—The Fenian Prisoners to be Delivered Up.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 15 A. M.—The captain of the *Michigan* has signified his intention of delivering up the Fenian officers on board his boat at 9 A. M., when the habeas corpus is returned to Judge Lockwood.

Location of the Fenian Army on the St Lawrence.

POTSDAM, June 4.—The location of the Fenian army is as follows:—Centre at Malone, in command of General Murphy; right at St. Albans in command of Major-General Spear; left at Cape Vincent, in command of an Illinois officer. There is every probability of a fight to-morrow at Phillipsburg, on the Missisquon frontier. General Meade has gone to Ogdensburg.

Threatened Collision between United States Troops and the Fenians at Potsdam.

OGDENSBURG, June 5—1 A. M.—About 8 o'clock this evening intelligence was received here that two cars laden with arms and ammunition, destined for the Fenians at Potsdam, were seized at Watertown, and that, subsequently, a force of Fenians, by command of General Sweeney, and under orders from Colonel Easton, formerly of the 33d New Jersey Volunteers, were despatched from Potsdam for the purpose of retaking them.

General Meade immediately despatched the whole force of regulars that had previously arrived—three hundred men of the 3d United States Artillery—to intercept them at De Kalb Junction, should the Fenians succeed in their attempt.

The news has caused great excitement here, and great fears are entertained of a collision between the United States forces and the Fenians in this new phase of the complication.

THE VAPOR BATH is a universal hygienic remedy for all diseases emanating from the derangement of the liver, and consequent dyspeptic results, and the general obstruction of the skin, hermetically sealed in its porous ventilations by neglect of bathing cleanliness, the sure end of non-secretion through the pores by perspiration, sweat, etc. A calamity of this nature can only be averted through careful attention to the skin. All this can be avoided, and health conserved, by daily bathing in the various modes of the hot, tepid, and douche baths, with the occasional vapor. This throws a blooming glow over the skin, while it invigorates and refreshes the whole system.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:—

Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, for several years managing editor of the *Tribune*, has resigned, and is to leave the paper. His successor is Mr. John Russell Young, formerly of Philadelphia, and lately a writer in the *Tribune*. I am assured that Mr. Dana, Mr. Young's predecessor, has actually left the Chicago *Republican*, and is succeeded by Mr. Luce, of Lafayette, Indiana, formerly Postmaster in that city.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN THE QUADRILATERAL

MAZZINI ON THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

MORE ABOUT THE PEACE CONGRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINANCIAL SCHEMES

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET OF HOLLAND.

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

The Proposed Congress.

The London *Morning Post*, of the 22d, publishes the following telegram:—

"PARIS, Monday night, May 21.—It is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England, and Russia on the one hand, and Austria, Prussia, and Italy on the other, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, under the presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, for formally opening the Conference convened for the purpose of solving practically the questions pending between Austria and Prussia, concerning the Elbe Duchies and the reform of the German Confederation, and between Austria and Italy relative to the Venetian question."

A telegram in the *Post* also says:—

"It is reported that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna."

SLIM PROSPECTS OF A PACIFIC RESOLUTION.

The London *Morning Herald*, of the 22d, says:—

"Neither Congress nor Conference can settle the question for the determination of which a million and a half of men will soon be under arms. It may adjourn the war; that is the utmost it can do, unless, indeed, one or the other of the combatants becomes exhausted under the burden of its preparations."

The *Morning Star* considers that something is gained if the Continental powers have consented to look before they leap—perhaps, however, when they have looked, they may think the leap unavoidable.

INFLUENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The London *Times* of the 22d says:—

"An intimation from the Emperor of the French that he is in earnest opposed to war, and will take a definite and intelligible course immediately against the first aggressor on its breaking out, would have more effect than the deliberation of any European Congress. We have no doubt that he possessed the power and he chosen to use it to prevent the storm, but it may be a question whether it has not now acquired dimensions which even his skill is unable to subdue."

THE POLICY OF FRANCE

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 23d publishes an article headed "The Peaceful Policy of the Empire," in which it states that the French Government has taken the initiative for a collective step on the part of France, England, and Russia. The *Constitutionnel* adds:—

"Diplomatic communications are being carried on between the three Courts to settle the form which this step shall take, and the moment when the attempt shall be made."

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE CONFERENCE.

A Paris telegram of the 23d of May states that the *Moniteur du Soir* says that France, England, and Russia do not wish to take up the position of arbitrators, but solely to propose a basis of certain deliberations and to direct the discussion of the Conference to the points constituting the cause of collision. The powers are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, and Florence.

Italy.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

A Turin letter in the *Liberte*, after giving details of the armaments going on in Italy, proceeds to say:—

"As it is impossible for the Italians to attack the Quadrilateral in front, the enemy, like all the world, expects three things:—A diversion by Garibaldi himself or one of his lieutenants, with a corps of volunteers in the Italian Tyrol, taking advantage of the mountains of the province of Como. If the diversion succeeds, and if the Italian Tyrol and Friouli rise, the communications of the Quadrilateral with Germany by the passage of the Tyrol are intercepted. I can myself state that the population of those two districts are hostile to Austria. A second scheme which the enemy appears to suspect, is an attempt of General Cialdina, whose headquarters are at Bologna, to place himself between the Quadrilateral and Venice, traversing the Po and the Adige.

This operation is of extreme difficulty, the country being marshy. The Austrians, however, appear to fear it, for they are evidently taking precautions. General Cialdini has 80,000 men, or perhaps 100,000 men, under his orders. He has received *carte-blanche* as to the choice of his officers, and his troops are among the best of the Italian army. The General himself is daring and energetic. The operation which he will have to attempt must be grave, for he has obtained from the King the permission not to have the hereditary Prince under his orders. In affairs which he will undertake he does not wish to have the responsibility of the heir to the throne.

"The third enterprise which the enemy appears to fear is connected immately with the second; that is, an attack on Venice and a disembarkation. Remark, that to lay siege to the Quadrilateral is an impossibility; but to isolate the fortress is to cut off their communications and place them in the centre of a general insurrection—for, in fact, the Quadrilateral is in the centre of Italy—that is an operation on the value of which I have no opinion to offer, but it really seems to be among the things which might be attempted. Beyond the hypotheses which I have just pointed out, an expedition into Hungary is spoken of—a landing at Fiume or in its neighborhood. Garibaldi is also spoken of for this expedition, while by other accounts he is to go to Como."

MAZZINI ON THE IMPENDING WAR.

Mazzini, in an article in the Genoa *Dovere*, says:—"The war for the emancipation of Venice was thus far a duty; now it is a necessity. If, after the deeds, preparatives, and declarations of this moment, Italy were to recede from the undertaking, she would reveal herself to Europe as nothing better than a thing without national life whatsoever—a mere tool for foreign interests and designs to play with. She would be discredited for a long series of years in the opinion of the world; she would have to face a new deficit, added to the old one; she would deprive her arms of all sense of dignity and self-reliance; she would provide potent arms for the hands of reactionary factions; she would open the gates to an anarchy in morals, or to a feeling of skepticism, or to that objection which is worse than anarchy. So, then, let the voice of the country be heard from end to end, and let that voice be one simultaneous cry of war. * * * * To the Republicans who, from the rude lessons of the past, would deduce an excuse for inactivity, I, a Republican, too, say this:—You, O my brethren, have always taught till now, as I have, that in order to attain, whenever that time may be, to republican freedom, it is necessary to deserve it. Deserve it, then. Avail yourselves of whatever opportunity there may turn up for the liberation of such among your countrymen as are still kept groaning in foreign yoke. Once united you will march on, through the propagation of truth by your apostleship, to conquer our ideal.

"But do not turn this ideal into a condition of that help which a sacred duty bids you to give. Would you have warned Joan of Arc not to drive the English out of France? Would you have told the Spaniards of 1808 not to repel the French invasion, since France was a monarchy corrupt and inept, and because the majority of the Spaniards were not ripe for republican institutions? The national question is sinned against by whosoever neglects to resolve it. The question of internal politics can be but an error and nothing more. You will never overcome that error if you don't first clean your hands of that sin."

Austria.

GENERAL BENEDEK'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the text of General Benedek's proclamation to the Austrian Army:—

"HEADQUARTERS, VIENNA, May 12.—His Majesty, our gracious Emperor and master, has been pleased to direct that I should assume the command of the Army of the North, which is being organized. My headquarters will be provisionally at Vienna from the 15th of this month. On that day the Generals, troops, military administrative departments and establishments belonging to this army will be placed under my control. Having been tried as a faithful and devoted soldier, I know how to obey with joy all imperial orders.

But this sentiment of duty is still more strengthened at the present time by the conviction that every individual soldier under my command will bring the most resolute devotion to combat and repel any enemy who shall dare to threaten, inconsiderately and unjustly, our august Emperor and master, his illustrious dynasty and monarchy and our cherished country. The army will shortly be concentrated, completely organized and equipped, strong, noble, valiant, animated with the best spirit—the spirit of order, of discipline, of honor, of fidelity, of bravery, and of absolute devotion. The Emperor's eye and heart will follow it everywhere. The determination of sacrifice and enthusiasm on the part of all the people of Austria will lead us on.

The sympathy, expectation, and hopes of our fellow-countrymen, and of all those who are dear to us, will accompany us. At the approach of the decisive combat for the sacred rights of the Emperor and the country, the imperial army, full of enthusiasm and exhibiting the tenacity of old Austria, will always know how to conquer or die with fidelity to the Emperor and the country. Soldiers! I bring for this purpose my soldier's heart, my iron will, my entire confidence in you, my most humble reliance in God, and my trust in my good fortune as a soldier. With trust in God I salute you, my soldiers—you, whom the will and order of the Emperor have confided to my command and my solicitude—I salute you in the firm conviction that God's blessing will not be wanting to our just cause, to our fidelity, to our bravery, and to our perseverance.

Great Britain.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME FOR REDUCING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A return, explanatory of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, showing its effect, each half year, till 1885, in all its various modes of operation, has just been prepared by the Treasury, in obedience to an order of the House of Commons. It will be recollected that the amount of the irredeemable annuity into which Mr. Gladstone proposes to convert the Savings Bank Debt was £1,725,128 per annum. The half-yearly payment, therefore, on the 10th of October next, will be £862,564. By means of this sum an equivalent three per cent. stock or £980,186 can be purchased and cancelled, at the price of 88 per cent. This stock being cancelled, it is proposed to commute it at £3 8s. per cent., the interest resulting from the above price into annuities expiring on the 5th April, 1905. The annuity to be created for the first half year will be £40,425 per annum, and the first half-yearly moiety of this annuity (or reinvestment will be £20,226.

But the half-year's interest on the stock cancelled will only be £14,703; so that to pay this new annuity there will be a net increased charge in the half year of £5523. For the second half year, viz, on the 6th of April, next—the half-yearly payment to the original annuity will be increased by £20,226, the payment for the new annuity created; and the sum available for cancelling stock will thus be £882,799, instead of £862,564. All the other results will be increased in proportion. £1,000,170 stock will be cancelled; £41,666 new annuities will be created; the half-year's interest on stock cancelled will be £29,750; and the net increased charge in the half-year will be £11,309. On the 5th April, 1886 £62,514,849 of stock will have been cancelled, and an annuity of £3,170,316, terminating in 1905, will have been created, the increased annual charge being £647,435. A similar table is made up showing the effect of the operation, beginning with an annuity of £100,000.

POPULATION, REVENUE, AND REPRESENTATION.

A Parliamentary return just published shows that the estimated population of the middle of the year 1866 was, in England, 21,210,020; in Scotland, 3,153,413; in Ireland, 5,571,971, and the total of the United Kingdom was 29,935,404. The aggregate amount of revenue derived from taxation in the two years ending 31st December, 1865, was, in England, £162,639,622; in Scotland, £17,305,424; and in Ireland, £12,841,817; in make for the United Kingdom a total amount of £192,766,664. A table is given in the return which shows the number of representatives which each division of the United Kingdom would have if the 658 members of the House of Commons were allotted to them proportionately to—1st, the estimated population in the middle of the present year; 2d, to amount of revenue in the two years ending 31st of December, 1865; and 3d, to the mean of the numbers allotted proportionately to population and to revenue. Under the first head 467 would be given to England, 69 to Scotland, and 122 to Ireland. Under the second England would have 508; Scotland, 86; Ireland, 64. And under the third, England, 487; Scotland, 78; Ireland, 93. At present England has 500 members; Scotland, 53; and Ireland, 105.

Spain.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

The allusions in the British Parliament to the bombardment of Valparaiso are said to have produced a great sensation in Madrid.

Holland.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

All the Ministers had tendered their resignations to the King.

The cause of the resignation sent in by the Dutch Ministry was a vote given by the Chamber of Deputies on an amendment on a bill relating to the tenure and cultivation of land in the Dutch colonies of the East Indies. The amendment proposed by M. Poorman was designed to henceforth guarantee to the natives a right over the property which they might possess at the time of the promulgation of the law, in order to put an end to arbitrary proceedings on the part of the authorities. The Government was defeated by 43 votes to 28.

The Cape of Good Hope.

END OF THE BASUTO WAR.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to April 17 are received.

The Basuto war is closed. Moshesh had agreed to pay 3000 head of cattle.

India.

Details of the news from Bombay to April 28, and Calcutta to April 30, contain no news of moment.

Late telegrams from Calcutta report that market much depressed.

BOMBAY, May 12.—Cotton dull. Shipments for the fortnight, 55,000 bales.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, April 25.—The question of the Tariff bill has been settled by the Government consenting to the separation of the Tariff from the Appropriation bills.

The recall of Sir Charles Darling has created great excitement in the colony.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, P. M.—The political situation is unchanged. Financial affairs are exceedingly gloomy, and rumors of failures are unabated.

EFFECTIVE EXPLOSIONS.—The most curious work at present going forward in Paris is the levelling of the hill of the Trocadero, on the right bank of the Seine, opposite the bridge of Jena. One-fourth of the work is completed. The ground is mined, and four mines are fired simultaneously by means of an electric battery. A surface of more than two acres is raised by each explosion.

GENEROUS.—The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* has lately put up a Hoe printing press in its establishment. It had previously employed an Adams power press, the first of the kind ever used west of the Allegheny mountains. It now offers it to the State Historical Society as "a venerable relic," at a price "considerably less" than would be asked of individual purchasers.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN FRANCE.—M. Fould proposes to grant to cattle owners in France compensation for the cattle killed in consequence of the rinderpest, to the extent of two-thirds of the value in the case of a deceased animal, and three-fourths in the case of an animal which is proved to have been healthy at the *post-mortem* examination.

NOT PERFECT.—The *Liberte*, a Paris paper, recently published an article advocating war, under the title of "Go head," which it printed in large type, evidently proud of its knowledge of English.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Fenians Going to the Front.

A party of deluded Fenians, numbering nearly one hundred, left here on Monday night for Canada, or some point on the frontier. They were in a sorry plight, scarcely any having a change of clothing other than that which they wore, and there was not one day's rations per man provided. The sober thinking citizens regarded the affair as a ridiculous demonstration.

Settlements in May—Other Statistics.

During the month of May last, 24,999 accounts of Paymasters, Indian agents, ordnance, bounty claims, etc., were settled by the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, the whole involving the expenditure of $16,495,683 58. There were also 7739 accounts on hand, 11,079 received, 11,951 revised, and 6867 remaining; total amount, $48,487,637. Vouchers revised, 138,660; muster-rolls revised, 17,718; settlements recorded, 11,951. There are now but 110 clerks employed in this branch of the Government service.

During the month of May last naval prize claims of all descriptions, involving the sum of $11,533,165, were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were $3,421,982 49. The receipts for the week ending to-day amount to $7,176,715 13, and the total receipts for the month of May were $21,724,680 40.

Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the week ending yesterday, were as follows:—War Department, $819,782; Navy Department, $617,784; Interior Department, $312,690. The disbursements on account of the same Departments for the month of May last were:—War Department, $1,710,776; Navy Department, $4,901,175; Interior Department, $1,776,848.

Currency Receipts.

Amount of fractional currency received by the Treasurer from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week ending yesterday, $88,500 in twenty-fives, $57,000 in tens, and $16,000 in fives, making a total of currency receipts of $242,500.

The New Five Cent Pieces.

The issuing of the new nickel five cent pieces does not find much favor at the Treasury. Their cost to the Government in metal and casting is $19·50 for each $20, and there is no provision of law for their redemption; while it is claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government but one cent for each 20 separate issues, and are redeemable.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Head Centre Stephens in the Monumental City—He is Disappointed at the Course of Events, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—James Stephens, Fenian Head Centre, received his friends at Barnum's yesterday afternoon, and made a speech to about one thousand persons in Front Street Theatre last night. He advised caution acknowledged his disappointment in American movements, and asked that substantial aid be sent to Ireland, where the first blow should be struck. He said that two hundred thousand Irishmen were ready there for a fight. Irishmen here are distrustful of Stephens, and think he may be an English spy. His visit caused very little enthusiasm. He has gone to Washington.

Arrival of the "Ville de Paris."

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer *Ville de Paris* has been signalled below. Her advices have been anticipated.

DOG-SUICIDE.—An English newspaper tells the following extraordinary story, which, if it is true, proves that a dog may, by culture, become in certain respects as unreasoning and absurd as some men, who cowardly throw away their lives to get rid of some petty and transient annoyance:—"A fine dog belonging to Mr. George Hone, of Frindsbury, near Rochester, has committed a deliberate act of suicide, by drowning in the Medway, at Upnor, Chatham. The dog had been suspected of approaching hydrophobia, and was accordingly shunned and kept as much as possible from the house. This treatment appeared to cause him much annoyance, and for some days he was observed to be moody and morose, but still without any appearance of becoming rabid. On Thursday morning he was seen to leave the house and proceed to an intimate acquaintance of his master's at Upnor, on reaching the residence of whom he set up a piteous cry on finding he could not obtain admittance. After waiting at the house some little time he was seen to go to the river close by, and then deliberately walked down the bank, and after turning round and giving a kind of farewell howl, he walked into the stream, where he kept his head under water until he rolled over dead. This extraordinary act of suicide was witnessed by several persons. The manner of the death proved pretty clearly that the animal was not suffering from hydrophobia."

CHEAP FLUTE.—A fluteless flutist is spoken of in Havre as performing wonderful things. He makes a flute out of his left hand, which he holds to his mouth, using the right in lieu of stops. The notes he produces are not to be distinguished from those of the real instrument. His name is Fereyra.

GOOD DEEDS ALL ROUND.—The father of Komissaroff-Kostromski (the man who saved the life of the Emperor Alexander) was transported to Siberia in 1866, and set to hard labor, for some political offense. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Czar has ordered him to be set at liberty.

A MOZART AUTOGRAPH.—M. Jacques, a banker in Berlin, lately purchased for three hundred thalers the autograph score of the "Zauberflote" of Mozart, and presented it to the royal library. The King has in consequence conferred on him the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The French journals are already preparing to send correspondents to Germany and Italy, in view of the probability of war.

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS IN CRINOLINE.—An association of women for the promotion of political economy has been formed in Vienna.

CHEAP PAPERS IN PARIS.—Eighty-three new journals at a sou each were published in Paris on the 1st of May.

SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.—The first volume of a Hindostanee translation of Shakespeare has been issued at Bombay.

ANOTHER REFORM.—Trial by jury has been introduced into Russia.

—The citizens of Alexandria are moving beyond the corporation limits to escape their outrageous taxes. Independent of the internal revenue, United States license, State, and county taxes, the city expects to raise $200,000 out of a population of 8000 whites and blacks. Two-thirds of the stores are for rent, and business is being driven from the place. Adams Express Company, having been assessed $500 by the Rebel municipal authorities, is among the moving masses.

—Gustave Dore has finished his illustrations, thirty in number, for Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." They will be engraved in London.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad preferred, which was the most active on the list; about 2500 shares sold at from 2 @26¾, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54¼, a slight decline; Reading sold at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 43½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62¼, an advance of ¼. 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39½ for Little Schuylkill; 56¾ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; and 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Government bonds there is very little doing, but prices are well maintained. 5-20s sold at 102@102¼; and 6s of 1881 at 109¾, an advance of ¼. 95¾ was bid for 10-40s; and 107¾ for 7-30s. New City 6s are selling at 96, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½, a decline of ¼. 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 24 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 38 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand. Mechanics' sold at 30; Commercial at 55; and Seventh National at 93@94; 140 was bid for First National; 221 for North America; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 40¼ for Consolidation; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are firmly held. Morris Canal preferred sold at 120; 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6¾, a decline of ¼.

Gold was active this morning at an advance of 2@3 per cent., opening at 143¾, advanced and sold at 144½ at 11 o'clock; 145¼ at 12 M.; and 146½ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money was in superabundant supply at 6 per cent., and the exceptional transactions at 5 on Government securities were more numerous. The statement of the associated banks for the week shows some important changes; but these only reflect the last of the gold settlements with the Sub-Treasury, and the redemption of one-year certificates. The decrease of $7,010,571 in the loans is chiefly due to the latter cause, all the Government securities held by the banks being classed as loans. The decrease of $10,859,616 in the deposits is little more than equal to the decrease in loans, and the increase of $2,121,164 in specie. The decrease in legal tenders is $4,650,955, and the increase in circulation, $20,858. The full effect of the recent Sub-Treasury disbursements is not indicated in this statement, and hence the next one following will be likely to show an important increase in deposits and legal tenders."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

"The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad is to be sold at auction on the 9th of July. This road extends from the eastern boundary of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to the Missouri river, at Council Bluffs, and includes a branch from Wilton to Oskaloosa, Iowa. All the property is covered by mortgages, which have been foreclosed. All the lands granted to the State of Iowa by act of Congress, to aid in the construction of the main line of the road, and by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa granted to the Railroad Company, will also be sold."

—The Boston *Traveller* remarks:—

"There is no material alteration in the plethoric condition of the finances, the supply of currency being more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of borrowers. The common rate of interest for prime collateral loans on call is six per cent., with occasional exceptions at five on pledges of the public securities, in round sums; and it is said that even lower rates have been accepted in some instances. The banks find it difficult to get full employment for their loose balances, but are not disposed to lend on long time."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s.65	102¼	100 sh Cata pf	b30 26
$700 do 1862	102	300 sh do	lots 26
$1500 U S 6s81.coup	100¾	100 sh do	25¼
$200 00 War & Fra 7s	85	100 sh do	b5 26
$10000 City 6s C & P	96	200 sh do	b30 26
$500 do KSO	98	100 sh do	s30 25¾
$1500 do KSOc&p	96	100 sh do	b30 23
$2000 Pitsb'g 4s	70	100 sh do	s30wn 26
4 sh Morris Cl pf	120	100 sh do	c 26
55 sh Fa R	lots 54¼	100 sh do	s30wn 26
100 sh Reading	c 54½	100 sh do	s30 26
100 sh do	s30 54½	500 sh do	s60 26
200 sh Ocean	6¾	100 sh do	26¼
20 sh N Central	43½	100 sh do	26¼
40 sh 7th N Bank	94	100 sh do	c 26½
5 sh do	s5 73	100 sh do	c 26¾
16 sh Coml Bk	58	100 sh do	c 26¾
5 sh Mech Bank	30	3000 sh Mahanoy	lots 2
200 sh N Y & Mid lts	6	100 sh Hest	b30 18½
20 sh Leh Val	62½		

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

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	146½	146¾
American Silver, ⅚ and ¼	130	141½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¾	12¼
" " July, 1864	11¾	11¾
" " August, 1864	10¾	11¼
" " October, 1864	9¾	10¼
" " Dec., 1864	8¾	9¼
" " May, 1865	6¾	6¾
" " August, 1865	5¾	5¾
" " Sept., 1865	4¾	4¾
" " October 1865	4¾	4¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	146½	146¾
American Silver, ⅚ and ¼	135	37
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	122	124
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	1
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 5—There is not enough doing in Cloverseed or Timothy to fix quotations. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2·05@3.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in good request, but there is very little here. We quote at $32 ⅜ ton.

There is a fair home consumptive inquiry for the better brands of winter wheat Flour, but for unsound and common lots the demand is limited. Sales of 1500 barrels at from $7 50 to $8·50 for superfine; $8 75@10·50 for extras; the latter rate for choice winter; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; and $13@16 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is no perceptible change to notice. Small sales of fair and choice red at $2 50@2·75; 2000 bushels spring sold at $2 30; white may be quoted at $2·80@3·25. Rye is in steady demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1 28. Corn is active; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 90c. afloat and in the cars. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 74@76; and 4000