THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 136. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN FIZZLE.

Important from the Frontier.

ARREST OF GEN. SWEENEY.

Fears that the Grand Trunk Railway will be Torn Up.

LATEST RUMORS AND REPORTS.

Active Movements in Progress.

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

BOSTON, June 7.—A special despatch from St. Albans says that Sweeney was arrested at 12 o'clock last night, by order of Major Gibson, commanding the United States regulars. Sweeney was in bed at the Tremont House, and offered no resistance. He is now in the officers' quarters on the Common.

Last night the train from Boston did not go through to Montreal via St. Armands, but via Rouse's Point, it being apprehended that the track would be torn up by the Fenians.

The St. Lawrence Frontier.

AN ATTACK ON ST. ARMANDS ANTICIPATED TO-NIGHT—THREE THOUSAND FENIANS AT HIGHGATE—UNITED STATES OFFICERS AFTER SWEENEY.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 6.—Accounts from St. Albans report three thousand Fenians in camp at Highgate, and it is confidently believed that a movement will be made on Canada to-morrow night, the attacking point being St. Armands, from whence it is thought the Fenians will move on Montreal.

General Sweeney left St. Albans this morning and proceeded to the front, to hold an interview with officers commanding troops there. It is believed he will take command of the army of invasion in a day or two, as the United States officers are on his track, in accordance with Attorney-General Speed's recent order. Marshal Henry made some arrests at St. Albans this morning for violation of the neutrality laws.

P. O. Day, Head Centre of Buffalo Fenians, and Colonel John Bagley, of the Fenian army, passed through Rutland this morning *en route* for the front, where they will join in the conference with Sweeney and his officers.

Special Order from the Fenian General Commanding at Malone.

MALONE, June 6.—The following order was issued this morning:—

Special Order No. 3.—To the Officers and Men of this Command:—It having reached the ears of the General commanding that disorderly conduct and rioting took place last evening, it is hereby ordered that the officers and men be held to a strict accountability for their future good conduct, and any violations of the ordinances of the village, or any interference with the rights of property of the citizens thereof, will be followed with swift and speedy punishment. The citizens of Malone have proved our friends, and should command our respect while we remain among them.

The good men of this command should assist in bringing to the notice of these headquarters all and everything that has a tendency to ruin our good name and tarnish the holy cause that we are embarked in. Bad men have crept among us; they are but few, but their villainy has commenced. Officers must remain with their men and attend to their duties, and thus show the people that we intend to behave with the respect due to their kindness. Men must remain in barracks, and leave only upon passes properly given and certified to by their officers.

M. MURPHY, Brigadier-General Commanding.
W. H. LINDSEY, Captain and A. A. G

A General Address by President Roberts to the Fenian Brotherhood.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 6.—To the Fenian Brotherhood.—My Countrymen, Brothers, and Friends:—In the hours of doubt and uncertainty I appealed to you to be brave of heart and firm of purpose. When cowards quailed and doubters sneered, you persevered and hoped on; when imbecility and dishonesty placed the cup of shame and bitterness to your lips, and you were compelled to drain it to the dregs, you still worked, and triumphed over covert and open foes, as well as difficulties which would have made men succumb in a less holy cause than ours.

It is the cause of oppressed Ireland, of humanity, justice, liberty, ay, of Divinity itself, and it cannot perish unless we are false to all the nobler attributes which exalt the man above the brute, and the possession of which elevates him to the highest dignity of created beings. No, my countrymen, it cannot perish, it cannot fail, it will succeed and triumph. Yes, even in our times by our own efforts, and at the expense of our fortunes and our blood, if necessary. The concentrated wrongs of centuries are in our hearts, and give strength to the passionate longing for Irish freedom which neither time nor obstacles can quench. The calumnies and enmity of cowards, who, though born beneath the banner of republican freedom, become the lying tools of English despotism, cannot retard us in our onward march to smite the detested foe of liberty. England fought this republic with cannon, ships, guns, and bullets.

She destroyed her mercantile marine, she maligned our motives, she falsified our record, she rent the Union, and drenched our land in blood. She reviled America and Americans in her House of Lords, and scoffed at them in her Parliaments; and to cap the climax of her infamy she nurtured a conspiracy beneath her flag for the assassination of the elected head of our republic. And when the martyred patriot's corpse was borne through a land draped in mourning, the lamentations of a great nation were blended with indignation and revenge. How base then is the truckling spirit that can forget these injuries, these crimes against liberty, and would place the heart hopes of a race beneath the heel of a tyrant who will feel less grateful for the service than exultant at his power to inspire fear where he knows there can be no love.

And yet I am as sure as that I live, leaving out a few bigots and mercenary tricksters, that the great body of American-born citizens despise England and her power, and appeal, as some late American statesmen have, to higher laws than those which, according to England's own interpretation, are obsolete and unjust. She certainly cannot claim a different one in her favor from that which she so successfully practised for the benefit of herself and the injury of America.

But no matter, fellow-countrymen, what may happen, how many obstacles we may have to encounter, how many of us may fall or perish, our cause will triumph as sure as a just God lives, and Irishmen and their descendants remain true to the genius and valor for which our race have ever been conspicuous. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

Appeal from the Fenian President for the Sinews of War.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 Broadway, New York, June 6.—To the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irishmen of America—Brothers and Friends:—I call upon you in the most positive and supplicating manner to form yourselves into circles and committees, to collect money for the cause of Ireland, and forward it at once to these head-quarters. Remember that a great undertaking like ours requires a great deal of money, and we are certain to succeed if you sustain us with it.

Form yourselves into committees; let men and women go around and solicit from all, particularly our wealthy countrymen, who have done so little heretofore. Come forward all with your subscriptions, and prove to mankind that you are prepared to make as many sacrifices for the cause of freedom as any people on earth. Send the money on to New York; it is wanted here, and you may rely on its faithful disposal. Yours, fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Affairs in Canada.

MARTIAL LAW—AN EXCITING SCENE AT TORONTO—ACCIDENTAL MEETING OF FENIAN PRISONERS AND A FUNERAL CORTEGE.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 5.—An article in the Ottawa *Times*, the Government organ, believed to have been written by some one in authority, advises an immediate proclamation of martial law, on the ground of danger from the enemies here, who are believed to be secretly aiding the Fenian cause. It will probably be the first act of the Parliament, which meets on Friday, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act and then adjourn, if the present state of affairs continue. It is believed, in official circles at Ottawa, that the American troops will not act very heartily in opposition to the Fenians. Michael Murphy, the leader of the Canadian Fenians, has been removed, for safe keeping, to the Citadel at Quebec.

LATER.

I am now in receipt of information from most authentic and official sources, which enables me to state that, all the contradictory and sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding, no body of Fenians have landed on the Canada side on the Western lakes, either at Bayfield, as reported, or at any other point. You may rely on this as positively accurate, since Major-General Napier, commanding Upper Canada forces, has received despatches to this effect within the last hour.

The *Globe* has also a special despatch from their regular resident correspondent at Montreal, in which he says that the military authorities in that city have informed him that despatches have been received giving the information that the Fenians are breaking camp at St. Albans and dispersing.

Your correspondent has had the warmest co-operation of the Canadian press during his tour, and has had direct access to important and authentic despatches from every part of the provinces. No doubt you will receive to-night a multitude of contradictory reports from both the East and West, but you may rest well assured that they have no foundation in fact.

Six more Fenian prisoners arrived here about 6 o'clock from Fort Erie, and they were proceeding, under a strong guard, through Parliament street to the city jail, when they were met by the funeral cortege arriving from St. James' Cemetery. A scene of the wildest and most uncontrollable excitement ensued. Thousands of citizens surrounded the prisoners, and denounced them as causing the death of the volunteers who had just been buried. The prisoners were, however, safely lodged in jail. Their names are Thomas Pyling, P. Darby, Cincinnati; E B Sedwith, Nashville; James Lahunev, Cleveland; John Reed, Buffalo; Joseph Burke, New York.

Affairs are very quiet here this evening.

The United States Authorities in Pursuit of Roberts—Warrant for his Apprehension for the Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Under the instructions received from Washington which we published yesterday morning, Mr. Ethan Allen, acting United States District Attorney in the absence of Mr. Courtney, who is at present in Washington, on a complaint and affidavit made, applied to and obtained from Commissioner George F Betts the following warrant for the arrest of President Roberts:—

The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and to any of his Deputies or either of them: Whereas, Complaint on oath has been made to me, charging that William R Roberts did, on or about the 6th of June, in the year 1866, at the Southern District of New York, knowingly, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot a military expedition, and has provided and is now providing means for a military expedition or enterprise to the territory of Upper Canada, and of Lower Canada, and other provinces or territories adjoining thereto, all of which said territories are a part of the territory and under the Government and jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Great Britain, a foreign State or power with which the United States are now at peace, contrary to the law of Congress for the purposes of neutrality made and provided.

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said William R. Roberts, and bring his body forthwith before me or some Judge or Justice of the United States, or other United States Commissioner, whenever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offense.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of our Independence the ninetieth. GEORGE F. BETTS.
U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of N.Y.
S. G. COURTNEY,
United States District Attorney.

This warrant follows very exactly the wording of the Neutrality act of 1818. It was placed in the Marshal's hands about two o'clock yesterday; but in spite of the greatest diligence had not, down to a late hour, been served. It is expected that he will be produced during the day.

We may add that our reporter saw and conversed with Mr. Roberts at his headquarters at 6½ o'clock last evening, and at that time no attempt had been made to interfere with him by any of the United States authorities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

General Sweeney Orders an Advance from St. Albans—Movement Towards Canada.

ST. ALBANS, June 6.—General Sweeney has ordered an advance. General Mahan commands the movement. General Spear brings up the support, and Colonel Murphy goes to the front. There is a strong feeling of sympathy between the United States regular troops and the Fenians, and it cannot be disguised. General Sweeney has issued an official order, as Secretary of War of I. R. B., promoting Colonel John O'Neill to be brigadier-general and breveting other officers. There is but one British soldier at St. Armand; the balance, under Captain Carter, have gone to St. Alexander.

British accounts state that there are five thousand Fenians between Newport and Malone. They will probably move forward.

The grand movement contemplated here has probably commenced in earnest. On the road between here and East Highgate, as well as to Franklin, there were Fenians and supply wagons passing up this afternoon, and the Fenians will soon be supplied with arms and ammunition, and will make some effective show in Canada. This evening one hundred and fifty Fenians arrived from the South, and are now in town. They will probably be marched off early to-morrow morning—if not during the night.

Five cases of arms and ammunition, principally composed of the latter, were seized by United States authorities at Essex Junction, twenty miles south of this place, this evening, and taken from the train from Boston.

There will be no stay in General Sweeney's onward movement. The Fenians at East Highgate, eight miles north from this point, broke camp this noon, and marched off in the direction of Franklin, which is situated about two and a half miles from the Canadian border. The advance was headed by Colonel Michael Scanlan and Colonel Conley, closely followed by Colonel O'Conner and his regiment.

General Mahan and Chief Engineer Tricilian, and Quartermaster-General Van Brunt, of Sweeney's staff, left here shortly before 12 o'clock, and arrived at East Highgate about 2 o'clock. Here they found that one company had stayed behind, and had voted to return to St Albans. General Mahan immediately had them formed in line, and made a short address, calling on them to turn and march to the border, now that they were so near the line. Some few may have become disheartened, but the mass are ready for an onward movement.

Montreal the Objective Point—An Attack Momentarily Expected.

FRANKLIN, June 6.—The Fenians are moving in force. Some troops have gone beyond this place. The objective point is Montreal.

The Fenians, about two thousand strong, will make a reconnoissance to-night in Canada, pick out a place for camping on the other side of the line intrench, and have the men come up. They are to gather supplies and forage upon the enemy, after which they will move. An attack will undoubtedly be made about daybreak.

The Point of Attack.

ST. ARMANDS, Canada, June 6.—This place is on the line of the Missisquoi region, and the Fenian troops are lying directly in front, being stationed at Fairfield, St. Albans, Highgate, and Swanton.

It seems to be well understood here that a movement will be made upon this section, as the country around affords such tempting inducements for an army short of horses, forage, and provisions.

The military authorities here received an inkling of the intentions of the Fenians, and to insure themselves against surprise quietly fell back on St. Johns.

The whole country is therefore open, and free from military opposition. We hear that General Sweeney is manœuvering along the border in this direction, and we are every moment expecting to see a body of Fenian footmen crossing the line, and when once across many of them will no doubt soon be transformed into cavalry.

Captain Carter, of the 16th Regiment of British Regulars, has charge of the troops at St Johns. He has about five hundred men, and a battery of Armstrong guns under Captain Balfour.

The Americans have all left for the States, and the Canadians are considerably exercised over the anticipated attack. They blame the military for leaving them to the mercy of the Fenians and are severe on the authorities for not providing a stronger force for their protection.

The Fenians Reported Crossing at Edwardsburg.

KINGSTON, June 6.—The special despatch from Prescott to Ottawa states that two thousand seven hundred Fenians are about to cross over to Edwardsburg.

Report of the Fenian Surgeon on the Condition of the Prisoners held by the United States.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The following is Dr. E. Donnelly's official report after visiting the Fenian prisoners on the *Michigan* yesterday morning:—

HEADQUARTERS IRISH ARMY, IN THE FIELD, June 6, 1866.—To President W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.—Sir:—In accordance with my duty as surgeon of the Irish army, I deemed it an official, as well as a humane duty, to visit the wounded of my imprisoned countrymen, held on board a scow attached to the United States steamer *Michigan*, lying at the mouth of the Niagara river, at Buffalo. For this purpose I obtained a permit from the Mayor of Buffalo. I was received and treated with courtesy by the commanding officer, A. W Bryson, and Dr. Bradley, the surgeon attached to the steamer. Our officers are all on the *Michigan*, and in good health, notwithstanding the fare is only pork and hard tack. There are one officer and three men wounded, and a number of sick on board the steamer. These are attended by Dr. Bradley, with the same care as if they were his own men. After examining the sick and wounded in the *Michigan* I was conveyed to the scow by the tug *Harrison* and accompanied by the surgeon of the *Michigan*. On boarding the floating prison my first impression recalled scenes witnessed while held as a prisoner by the Rebels at the notorious Libby Prison. A dense mass of human beings packed in a small space the only difference being that the United States soldiers in Libby were protected from the sun and rain, while on the canal scow they have had no shelter from the sun—made more intensely hot by the reflection from the water—nor from the drenching rain of Monday and Tuesday. So far Libby is victorious on the score of humanity over the United States authorities, and the pen of Andersonville is a nearer approach to the condition of the men held as prisoners under the starry banner of freedom. The hold of the scow is a mass of filth composed of long accumulated dirt and vegetable matter, saturated with water, and emitting a most offensive odor. In this the men have had to lie, for on deck (if a narrow passage around the boat can be called a deck) there is not sufficient space for fifty men to stretch their bodies, even if they were packed as close as spoons. They are all extremely dirty, having no change of clothing, or means of cleaning themselves. Their food consists of pork and hard-tack. It is, therefore, my opinion that if the prisoners now on board the scow to the number of five hundred or more, be not immediately removed diseases will be engendered of the most deadly character. Diarrhœa is most prevalent. Typhoid fever and cholera must result in a few days if the Government of the United States do not take action in the matter. It is the duty of the authorities of Buffalo to protect themselves, and have the mass of suffering human beings liberated before pestilence and disease spread throughout the city. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. DONNELLY, Surgeon I. A.

Two boxes of goods shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., marked "Dr. E. Donnelly, Buffalo," were seized by Captain George M. Randall, 4th United States Infantry, last evening.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE VERY LATEST

OUR BUFFALO DESPATCH.

NUMBER OF FENIANS EN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

A Large Body of Fenians Concentrating at Ogdensburg.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Three car loads of Fenians arrived here last night, on the Lake Shore train. They were marched to the Central Railroad depot for the purpose of proceeding east, when the order was countermanded, and they proceeded to the different Fenian rendezvous in this city. The men were commanded by a colonel, and were evidently well drilled.

There are about four thousand Fenians in the city at present. A conductor on the New York and Erie Railroad states that during the past four days from twenty to twenty-five thousand Fenians passed through Rome and Syracuse, New York State, bound East.

They are rapidly concentrating somewhere in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg. Although very rough looking they are very reticent, and when questioned, give no information beyond the remark that they are railroad men looking for work. Prominent Fenians here, however, have been heard to say that the great work will soon commence at an unexpected point, and immediately spread over the whole Canadian border.

Colonel O'Neill, captured by the United States steamer *Michigan*, has just been unconditionally released. He is now being followed through the streets by hundreds of excited Fenians, and lustily cheered.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Radical Union Convention—Jeff. Davis' Parole, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The State Convention of the Unconditional Union party, favorable to the reconstruction policy of Congress, held here yesterday, was harmonious. The mass meeting last night was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm exhibited.

Jeff. Davis' counsel are here. Mr. George Brown and ex-Governor Pratt are confident that their client will soon be paroled to go where he pleases on this side of the Atlantic, and that his eventual pardon may take place before the time announced for his trial.

Destructive Fire at Port Ewen, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A destructive fire took place at Port Ewen, opposite Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, this morning. Twenty-three buildings were destroyed.

Among the sufferers are Edward Hanrally, James Thompson, Hon. F. Stephens, Stephen Hughes, Edward Cashin, and John O'Reilly. The amount of loss and insurance has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.

General Steedman's Plantation.

A trustworthy private letter from Arkansas, received by a high official here, states that General Steedman is carrying on a plantation at Pine Bluff, Ark., and that negroes were transported thither at Government expense from Atlanta, Ga., of which State he was military commander.

Southern Office-holders.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in deference to the expressed judgment of Congress, has invited all temporarily appointed Treasury Agents at the South, who cannot take the oath, to resign, and will petition Congress to permit payment to be made them for salaries due for their time of actual service.

Mail Contracts.

A contract for a tri-weekly mail service from Virginia City, Nevada, via Humboldt to Boise City, Idaho, for four years from September next, at $75,000 per annum, has been awarded to-day.

Post Office Troubles.

On account of difficulty with the Post Office Department, the Concord Railroad refuses to carry the mails any longer under the present arrangement, and mail teams, with fleet horses, will immediately commence running between Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth. This difficulty is spreading all over New England. All the Northern New England railroads are either refusing to carry the mails now, or else have notified the Government that they will only carry them thirty days longer. The difficulty is this—the contracts for carrying the mails in New England and New York expired June 30, 1865, having been in force four years. The companies all made an advance in price, alleging that they paid 7½ per cent in the shape of taxes, of this very money received for carrying the mails, and that every article of railroad consumption and labor cost more than in 1861. Governor Dennison refused to pay more, and the roads have now been carrying for a year at old prices, but are now universally refusing to continue.

Army and Navy Matters.

The following are official announcements:—

Army Gazette.—Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Barry, Colonel 2d United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of the District of Ontario, headquarters at Buffalo, New York. Colonel A. Vogdes, 1st United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of the District of St. Lawrence, headquarters at Ogdensburg, New York. The rendezvous for returned troops at Philadelphia, Pa.; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Davenport, Iowa; and Madison Wis., have been ordered discontinued and broken up.

The *Navy Gazette* of May 30 promoted Lieutenant Simon P. Gillett to be Lieutenant-Commander from April 27, 1866; Lieutenant Thomas L. Swann to be Lieutenant-Commander from May 8, 1866; Ensign A. S. Crowningshield and James H. Sands to be Masters from November 15, 1865. May 30, appointed Edward Frothingham Assistant Ensign from May 23.

Santa Anna and Mexican Affairs.

The published statement that a letter has been sent by Mr. Yslesias, Minister of Finance of the Mexican Liberal Government, to Liberal chiefs in Mexico, in regard to the resignation of President Juarez, and calling for a convention to invest Santa Anna with the powers of Dictator of Mexico, is entirely false. Santa Anna has written a private letter to Senor Romero, explaining his views in reference to the war now waging in Mexico between the Liberal Government and the Austrian despot, and giving assurances of his desire to support and fight for the Liberal Government against Maximilian, etc. But Senor Romero declines to have any intercourse in an official capacity with Santa Anna, and refers him to President Juarez, on the ground that Santa Anna has recognized the Empire, and by the laws of Mexico is considered a traitor, and liable to trial before a military court-martial on that charge. Santa Anna's efforts to convince the loyal Mexicans that he is heart and soul with them has failed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—A fire last evening, in Lawson street, near Pacific, destroyed twenty buildings, chiefly frame, valued at $20,000.

A serious affray occurred yesterday, on the ship *Seminole*, about sailing for New York. The first mate was badly cut in the head; Nichols, second mate, dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and Gardner, third mate, also seriously stabbed. Two sailors, named Peterson and Bell, charged with the cutting and stabbing, were badly bruised with belaying pins or clubs. An officer reports the affair a mutiny, without any explanation. The sailors assert that the stabbing was done in self-defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Rust has appeared in the wheat in Solano county.

The brig *Esperian*, from Honolulu, reports the large number of whalers lately there as having sailed for the Arctic Ocean.

Arrived—Ship *Economist*, from Liverpool.

Good Petaluma wheat sells at $1·77½ ₩ 100 lbs. The market is quiet.

In the suit of the California State Telegraph Company vs. The United States Pacific Telegraph Company, in the District Court for Nevada, Judge Baldwin to-day awarded an injunction restraining the defendants from telegraphing between the cities of Nevada and California, on the ground that the plaintiffs have the exclusive and irrepealable franchise from the Nevada Legislature, which even Congress cannot invade. This closes the line of the defendants.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, $303; Imperial, $101; Savage, $822; Yellow Jacket, $580; Chollar Potosi, $220; Gould & Curry, $740; Legal Tenders, $75.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7.—Arrived in the Capes, for Baltimore, ship *Joanna Wilhelm*, forty-five days from Bremen; barque *Leonard*, schooner *Peerless*, from Porto Rico, with sugar; brig *James Oates*, from Matanzas; steamer *Adele*, from Charleston; schooner *Daylight*, ten days from Demarara, with molasses; barque *Arab*, from Peru, with saltpetre, for Hampton Roads.

Death of Captain Menter.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Captain Menter, who was mortally wounded by a burglar, died last night.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Defeat of Cortinas—Condition of Tampico—Chihuahua Held by Juarez—Insurrection in St. Domingo.

HAVANA, June 2.—From Vera Cruz we have news up to the 19th ultimo, and it is rather interesting. Cortinas has been completely defeated by Olvera, who, leaving Matamoras during the night, marched to where Cortinas was encamped. The force of the latter was not great—about 150 to 200 men, of whom 30 were killed and 50 made prisoners. Their leader lost his watch, coat, sword, and pocket-book, but still was lucky enough to escape, nearly naked, on a horse without a saddle. One of his officers, whom the Imperialist journal styles "the American filibustere of high rank," was killed, and afterwards hanged.

This defeat was followed by another, in which Cortinas lost 118 men made prisoners, a rifled cannon, 59 horses, and a large quantity of stores; also, over 50 of his men were killed, many being Americans.

So favorable an account is not given by the Imperialists as to the situation of Tampico, in spite of the exertions of Colonel Lupin. While he was driving the Republicans before him, and arrived at Ciudad, Victoria, Gomez, the successor of Garza, managed to escape, and has appeared at twenty leagues from Tampico at the head of 50 cavalry. One of his officers penetrated to Carocol, distant six leagues from Tampico, and completely destroyed it.

According to the *Estafette*, the return of Lozada to Tepic, and the seizure of the arms on board the *John Stephens*, has destroyed in Sinaloa the hopes of Maximilian's party.

Five political prisoners, of whom three were condemned to death and two to the chain-gang for life, have had their sentences commuted into banishment to Yucatan.

Maximilian, it is said, is projecting a journey to Guadalajara. The authorities of Tuxpan and Jungapeo have acknowledged the Empire, but are full of fear of the Republican bands which abound in their neighborhood.

Teotitlan has been attacked by 400 Republicans. The place was garrisoned by 52 Austrians, who repelled the assailants with a loss of 43 men.

At Puerte Colorado an Austrian force, which was on its way from Orizaba, was roughly handled, and suffered heavy losses.

From other parts come reports of the doings of the guerillas. In one point they destroy the telegraph, in another attack a convoy. In Michoacan 500 Liberals thought to seize the city, but were kept at bay. Colonel Clinchant is pursuing Ronda and Garnica. The expedition to the mountains has returned to Tehuacan, leaving some prisoners in the power of Figueroa.

Chihuahua is in the possession of the Republicans; how this occurred the papers of the capital profess not to know, but mention a rumor of the defeat and death of the Imperialist General, and that the Republicans had triumphed as far South as Santa Rosalia. They find consolation in the fact that an expedition had left Parras in order to recover Chihuahua.

The news from St. Domingo does not confirm the fall of President Baez, but reiterates the tidings of an insurrection. Cabral had previously been on leave of absence in Ourazas; when his nephew headed the insurrection in the Cibao, he was ordered to return home. On this action of Baez he grounds his rupture with the Government.—*N. Y. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—M. Taine, a rapturous French writer, says of the young ladies of England:—"Nothing more simple than the young girls; among lovely things there are few so lovely in the world;" and so on for a column, winding up with the following remark upon the tendencies of exercise:—"In this country a life of action fortifies the phlegmatic temperament, and the heart becomes more simple while the body is becoming more sound."

—The little State of Rhode Island has a model Legislature. That body adjourned on Friday last, after a session of four days, during which no less than eighty-three acts and resolutions were passed. Rhode Island law-makers must be paid by the job, and not by the day, or else they are chosen from that class of useful citizens who do not go to the Legislature to make a living out of the business.

—A picture in *Punch*, called "Rather Cute," represents a man at a ticket office. "Look here!" he says, "you didn't give me the right change just now!" Clerk—"Too late, Sir! You should have spoken when you took your ticket!" Passenger—"Should I? Well, it's of no consequence to me; but you gave me half a sovereign too much!" Exit.

—At the recent Tobacco Fair at Louisville all the tobacco-growing States were represented, and over three hundred hogsheads were entered for competition for the prizes, which amounted to over $1500. The hogshead of manufactured leaf receiving the highest premium was grown in Hart county, Kentucky, and was sold for $5·50 a pound.

—A plan has been suggested by which the Hudson river can be tunnelled from New York to Hoboken, by laying an iron tube five feet in diameter across the bed of the stream. This tunnel, intended to be worked by the pneumatic method, is designed to transport the freight of the Erie Railroad between Hoboken and the company's depots in New York.

—Mad'lle Camilla Urso, the wonderful violinist, is achieving great triumphs in Paris. She has performed at the Louvre, the Conservatory, and at a great concert, accompanied by Pasteloup's immense orchestra, and her success has been pronounced by the leading musical celebrities of that city.

—The Legislature of the State of Rhode Island has elected Charles S. Bradley Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Thomas Durfee Associate Justice. They have also elected James C. Collins State Auditor, and William W. Blodgett Bank Commissioner.

—The celebrated Cavour irrigation canal, from the river Po to the Ticino, in Italy, has been completed. This is the most important irrigating canal in Europe, and has three hundred and sixty important works along its banks.

—Chilled cast-iron projectiles are now being made in great numbers in England for use, instead of steel shot, in penetrating armor plates. The chilling, it is said, is carried to the very core of the projectile.

—General William N. R. Beall, formerly a gallant officer of the 1st United States Cavalry, and more recently a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, has arrived at Mobile as a commercial traveller for a St. Louis mercantile firm.

—Franz Joseph Christ, a gymnast, was killed by injuring his spine while attempting to turn a summersault, in Pittsburg, Pa., last Monday. The feat is performed, harmlessly, in the political world, almost every day.

—John Ross, the Cherokee chief for thirty years, is dead. He was quite old, and, if we remember, was a graduate of Dartmouth. Two or three of his sons and daughters were educated in New England, and were likely people.

—Chili, in consequence of the heavy expense of the war she is waging against Spain, is about to treat her inhabitants to the luxury of an income tax.

MASTER OWEN.—"Oh, Aunty, make Freddy behave himself. Every time I happen to hit him on the head with the mallet, he bursts right out crying."

—Paris uses fifty tons of ice per day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC.—President Judge Sharswood and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The Court this morning was engaged with the new trial motion list on second and third calling. A number of cases were disposed of.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The equity argument list is still before the Court. The following cases on the list have been argued:—

Frolasky vs. Hood. This was a bill in equity, praying for an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the fancy notion business at No. 8 South Eighth street, the allegation of complainant being that the store was rented for the purpose of selling sewing machines therein, and that there was a covenant in the lease, restricting the plaintiff to that business. The bill further prays for a cancellation of the lease. Argued and held under advisement.

McCalla vs. McCalla. Bill in equity. Argued and held under advisement.

Florence Fitzpatrick vs. George W. Childs. An application for an injunction to restrain defendant from proceeding with the tearing down of the walls of complainant's store, in Chesnut street, above Sixth, the allegation being that the tenancy of plaintiff of the store had not expired when the improvements of defendant were commenced. The answer of defendant alleges that the lease of the plaintiff had expired; that he had received three months notice to quit; and that, having failed to remove, he was a mere tenant by sufferance. Argued and held under advisement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds are firmly held. 5-20s sold at 102¼; 7·30s at 102⅛@102¼; and 10-40s at 96. 109⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 110 asked. City loans are in fair demand; the new issue sold at 96¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 1800 shares Reading sold at 54⅛@54¾, the former rate a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅞, a slight advance; Norristown at 55½, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 32, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 62¼, no change. 39 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 38¼ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Catawissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 18¼@18½; 38 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 25 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 37 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52½ for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¼@15⅜; 33¼ was bid for Schuylkill preferred; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6@6¼, a decline of ½.

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

"Money is in good supply at 6@7 per cent., and stock houses make up their accounts with facility. Five per cent. loans are made on Government stocks. The Western money markets are more active, and currency promises to be sent in that direction to some extent to move the wool and other crops. The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $4 822,102·54—for customs, $404 000; payments, $1 091,048·84; balance, $87 227 717·08; gold notes, $457 000. Freights are lower. The engagements to Liverpool are 14,000 bushels of corn at 4¼d., and per steamer, 24,000 bushels of corn on private terms."

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 62....102¼	200 sh Read....s5wn 54¾
$1000 U S 10-40s..reg 96	100 sh do....Mon 54¼
$500 do....coup 96	200 sh do..lots s10 54⅜
$150 U S 730s Aug 102¼	100 sh do....s5wn 54¼
$500 do..June..102¼	500 sh do.....lots 44¼
$1100 do....July.102¼	4 sh do...transf 54
$5500 City 6s, new.ls 96¼	200 sh do....lots. 54¼
$780 Sch Nav 6s 76. 72	500 sh Ocean....lots 6¼
200 sh Hest'v. R..... 18¼	100 sh do......... 6¼
100 sh do.......b5 18½	50 sh do......... 6
50 sh do......... 18½	25 sh Pa R......lots 54⅞
100 sh do......b30 18¼	110 sh do......... 54⅞
100 sh do......... 18⅜	6 sh Norristown... 55½
100 sh do.......b5 18¼	100 sh New Creek... ·56
100 sh do.......s5 18¼	1000 sh do ...lots. ½
100 sh do ....s5.. 18¼	500 sh Ph & E....b10 32
20 sh Cam & A lots 129½	100 sh do b30 32

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............145¼	12 M..................144
11 A. M..............145	1 P. M................144½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	143¾	144½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	124
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	Par.	par.

—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	143¾	144½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	137	137
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	12	12½
" " July, 1864....	11½	11¾
" " August, 1864....	11	11½
" " October, 1864....	10	10½
" " Dec., 1864....	9	9½
" " May, 1865....	6¾	7
" " August, 1865....	5¾	5½
" " Sept., 1865....	4½	5
" " October, 1865....	4¼	4½

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending June 2, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	44,400	333 070
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1.302	5,509
Total tons	45,702	338 579
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	29 434	166 932
Pennsylvania Coal Co	117	14,523
Total tons	29 551	181 485

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 7.—The Flour Market continues in the same quiet state noted for some time past, but with continued light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were in retail lots for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8 75@10 for extras; $10·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady, at $6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat of prime quality is in good demand at full prices, but the market is almost bare of the article. Sales of fair and good Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·75; and 3500 bush. spring, part at $2·35, and part on private terms; white may be quoted at $2 90@3·20. Rye remains without change. Pennsylvania is selling at $1·20. Corn continues in active demand, but there is very little here; sales of 1000 bush. yellow at 92c. afloat, and 91@92c. in the cars. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of 1000 bush. Pennsylvania at 75c.

In Cloverseed and Timothy no change to notice. 150 bush. Flaxseed sold on private terms. We quote at $2 95@3 05.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24@2·25, and Ohio at $2·28½@2·30.