THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Coming War in Europe-The Situstion-Austria's Title to Venetla-Austrian Preparations - Portification of Venetia-The Congress and its Difficulties-The Revolution and German Unity-War Probable, and its Possible Results - Torpudoes - Testimonial to Maury-Statue to Peabedy.

LONDON, May 26, 1886 - The great war in Europe has not begun. I said, in my last, that it could not begin at once. It would require weeks before either of the three great powers engaged would be ready to strike the first blow. Even Italy, the fiercest of all, and the most desperately bent on war, still needs some time. Gariba'di has issued a sort of proclamation, but he has not moved, nor is his corps of volunteers fully organized. The Italians are massing troops on the frontier, and the enthusiasm is high and general; but Italy, alone, can scarcely hope to attack with success her formidable enemy. She must wait for Prussia to begin.

must wait for Prussia to begin.

And how stands it with Prussia? There is delay, hesitation, and great popular discontent. Hundreds of nectings are need, denouncing the war as unnecessary. Business is disorganized, finances are in contuston, people are taken from mines, factories, and agriculture for the army, cursing Bismark; and in some districts, poor Blind, who attempted to assassinate him, is considered a martyr. The Duchies are opposed to the designs of Prussia for their absorption, and seek the protection of Austria and the German Federation. The smaller States, with even a greater unanimity than I expected, have determined upon an armed neutrality, or side with Austria. Prussia encounters unexpected opposition in the feeling of her own people, in the attitude of the lesser States, and in the unity and energy of Austria.

And Austria, it is more and more evident, is unexpectedly strong and united. Venna is full of
enifusiasm. There is not a sign of disaffiction in
Hungary. Austrian Poland looks upon Austria as
the protector of her liberties. It Russia were drawn
into the war it is not improbable that all Poland
would unite in sid of Austria. Even in the weakest
portion of the Empire, politically, in Venetia,
Austria finds little difficulty. A portion of the
Venetians have gone to Italy, and have been permitted to go, for the Austrians show no animosity to
the Venetians. They look upon the possession of
the county as a geographical or military necessity. the country as a reographical or military necessity, but are quite willing that the people should become Italians, if they prefer it. In point of fact, Austria would be giad to get rid of this province, if it could be done without weakening the defenses of the Empire. No Government wants unwilling subjects.

They are always a source of weakness.

And this matter of Venetia is curiously misrepresented. It was never a part of Italy, since the Iail of And this matter of Venetia is curiously misrepresented. It was never a part of Italy, since the Iail of the Roman Empire. For twelve centuries it was an independent Republic. It is not a province torn irom Italy. Austria received it at the peace of Campo Bornio, as a compensation for the Netherlands. Her title was renewed by Napoleon I confirmed by the title was renewed by Napoleon I confirmed by the treaties of 1815, and again by Napoleon III, after the battle of Solterino. As far as long occupation and treaties go, no country in Europe has any better right to its territories than Austria has to Venetia. And Italy has but one prefext for taking it; that is a pretty strong one no doubt—it is, that Italy wants it. And it may also be that a majority of the Venetians wish to be free from Austria and join Italy. No vote has been taken, but we may assume it as a fact. And what then? Are the wishes of a local population to be consulted on an occasions? Have the wishes of the Poles, the Fins, the Hungarians, the Irish, been consulted in Europe? Does England ta k of restoring Gibraltar to Spain, or Halta to Italy? Or, to bring the matter home, suppose Mexico were to demand the refrecession of New Mexico and Texas, and the people desired it, would the United States listen for a momento such a proposition? No country in Europe has a right to ask Austria to give up Venetia. It is a question for hereelf and the people of that province.

Austria is arming with great energy and an extraordinary mannimity to defend herself against Frussia and Italy, and, so far as I am able to see, the chances are in her favor. Her position in Venetia is, as you

ane Italy, and, so far as I am able to see, the chances are in her favor. Her position in Venetia is, as you of extraordinary strength. To the reg army of Italy she will oppose her vateran troops and her fortifications—to Garibaldi and his vo unteers her hardy Croats and Tyrolese riflemen. On the north General Benedek, a commander full of spirit Southern Germany and Hungary. If Prussa attacks, the seat of war will be in the gorges and defiles of Saxony, which a few thousand men can hole against any odds. And here is Prussia, with even Hangver saxony, which a few inclusion most can not against any odds. And here is Fransis, with even Hanover against her, and the Elbe Duchies in open opposition. If there is any ground for the hope of peace, with which the speculators have been flatt-ring themselves the past week, it is the discouraging position of things for the power that has brought on the danger of war.

danger of war.

If the spirit of Austria is high, her preparations are also on an immense scale. The army of Venetia is now 130,040 strong, which, leaving garrisons of 40,000 in the fortresses, leaves 90,000 men for field service. This does not include the defense of Venice. General Benedek has on the frontiers of Prussia and Savons on army of 380 000 men and 500 guns. The Sexony an army of 380 900 men and 500 guns. The Austrian reserves make up fully 800,000 men, not counting the forces of Bavaria, Saxouy, etc. Vienas, preparing for the worst, is being fortified. I wenty thousand men are at work night and day, and one contractor furnishes bricks to the number 40,000,000.

40,000,000.
There is to be a Congress. There was one in London during the Danish war, and much good it did. There was a Congress before the Italian war. There was an attempt to prevent the war of the Crimea. At this time any action of a Congress is impossible, because nothing can be settled. Italy will have Vene-tia. Pressia will have the Eibe Provinces. Austria must yield to the demands of both. But no Conmust yield to the demands of both. But no Congress can ask her to yield to either demand. At a Congress can do is to suggest a com, ensation, but where is it to come from? Suppose our Congress masts, and summons before it the representatives of the three powers. Prussia will disarm it she can have the Duchies. Italy will be very happy to disarm if she can have Vonetia. What says Austria? "As to the Duchies they are nombers of the Garman." arm if she can have Venetia. What says Austria? "As to the Duchies, they are members of the German Federation. If they are united to Prussia, I demand an equal territory; but I prefer to have them independent. As to Venetia, there are my title-deeds, bearing the scale of France, England, Russia, and Prussia, with half a century of unbroken possession. No power has a right to ask me to give up what no other power would surrender. But if I were to convent, what territory can be given me for compensation? Will Prussia give back Silenia? Will Russia cede Polano? Will you compel Furkey to give me the Danubian Provinces, and will key to give me the Danubian Provinces, and will Russia and England consent?" Look on the map and tell me what a Congress can

do. And waite they are muddling over it, here are two milhons of men in arms and "the revolution"—Garibaldt leading, and Mazzini urging on to slaughter. Congress is a broken reed. Napoleon might compel a peace, perhaps, by decaring that he would take part with Austria, or against her. I do not see how see can turn round and fight against Italy after Marenta and Solterino, nor how he can fight with Austria to compel her to yield what his own treasures.

Prassia might withdraw from the contest if not irrevocably bound by a treaty with Italy. Or a revolution in Pruss a might overturn the Government, and regulate the treaty. But Italy, it is said, is in such a desperate condition that she must fight. It is war or destruction. War or revolution, War or the return of the Bourbons. War is tion. War or the return of the Bourbons. War is needed to unite her. A successful war will burn up a 1 the existing elements of disaffection. Let Victor Emanuel take Venetis, and he will have both reaction and revolution at his fact. Peace will bring both rankruptcy and rain Defeat can do no more. Money can no longer be borrowed from abroad, or gathered at home, without the p'ea of military necessity. War and the home of victory unite the peeple, molt them together in the fire of common enthusiasm, and give the nation its only hope.

The Czar Alexander is so canest in his desire for The Czar Alexander is so canest in his desire for peace that he has written three letters within a few days to the King of Prussia, and has come to reside at Warsaw, that he may be as near as possible to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, while the Russian army in Poland has been increased to 180,000. There are some doubts expressed whether the Emperor Napoleon is equally anxious for peace, but all his movements point in that direction; though he can neitner insist on Italy giving up the hope of acquiring Venetia, nor do more than advise its abandonment by Austria.

ment by Austria.
There is, however, a power behind Italy and Germany, which may come into play—the power of the Revolution. The spirit of Karl Blind animates many thousands of Germans. The editors of twenty Liberal German newspapers held a meeting the other day, and resolved to inbor against Frussia for pence; then, if war came, to invoke revolution to strike for German unity. Prussia knows the force

of this element, and proposes to take advantage of it by summoning a Parliament elected by universal suffrage. From a great German war we may see the formation of a great republic in the heart of Europe to which every German State would gravi-tate, and with which it would coalesce. This is one of the possible results of the probable great war in Europe.

The opposition to the war in Prussia and the German States gives really almost the only hope of page. The unwillingness to serve in the army is very general, and breaks out at times into open resistance or sulen riot. On Sunday, a meeting of 200 German depities at Frank ort adopted resolutions condemning the war. The Government is very unpopular, and is in financial as well as political difficulties.

Prussia has less as impathy at this moment than any power in Europe. Only the Italians profess any friendship, and that is not sympathy but interest. All Italy, which is for union either under Victor Emanuel or the Republic, is full of enthusiasm for the war. They look upon it as a necessity of national existence; as a means of getting rid of all differences and difficulties. Let Victor Emanuel be victorious, and all opposition would be sw-pt away. If he fails, he will be swept away, and there will remain reaction and revolution, with the probability or foreign intervention. The opposition to the war in Prussia and the Ger-

intervention.

A Mr Holmes, an American, I believe, has given a lecture at the United Service Misseum, on the application of electricity to torpedoes. He gave the result of numerous experiments he had made in conjunction with Lieutenant Maury, and made some striking experiments. Lieutenant Maury, I may mention, has been honored with a testimonial by mention, has been honored with a testimonial by the merchants and naval officers of England; not a pailtry piece of plate, but a very substantial purse of \$15 000, which may be equivalent to a fatted ealt for a prodigal Rebel tired of cating busks in Mexico. Mr. Peabedy, I am happy to say, is to be honored with a statre in London London statues are such beautiful things! You shou'd see the Victoria in the Royal Exchange with its coating of half an inch of soot, washed into streaks by a smart shower, like a queen of the chimney sweepers on a wet May-day. Good Mr. Peabody will make one more sooty embellishment for this grimy metropolis, but his memory will always remain fresh and pure in the hearts of the poor of London.

The capitals of Europe are as gay as if no war was

memory will always remain fresh and pure in the hearts of the poor of London

The capitals of Europe are as gay as if no war was expected. Florence is all flowers, music, and beauty. In Vienna, save for the movements of troops and works on the fortifications, you would not know that the country was threatened on the north and on the south. London celebrates the return of Patti, and holds magnificent flower shows. The Eupress gives balls at the Tuileries, and La Biche au Bois has just closed with its 400th representation. Only Prussia is sad and sombre. The war seems popular everywhere, except with the power that has brought it on and made it apparently inevitable.

Until the matter is settled in a small Congress at Vienna, or a great fight in Saxony and Venetia, I shall write by every steamer, converging as far as possible into a single focus the rays of European intelligence.—New York Times.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Applications for the Release of Jeff. Davis on Ball-Chief Justice Chase Declines to Act in the Matter-The Post-

tion of President Johnson. Washington, June 10.—All the paragraphs affoat about an application being made and now pending before the fresident for the bail and parole of Jeff. Davis are without the slightest foundation in truth. The President would have nothing to do in the disposition of the matter of bail under the indictment.

But the concess of laws have supplied to Chief. But the counsel of Davis have applied to Chief Justice Chase for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner before the Court under the indictment lound at Noriolk, and urge that bail be accepted and their client released from imprisonment until his case shall be called for trial in October. Judge Chase resterday declined to issue the writ, and inti-mated that the off use charged in the indigtment is mated that the off use charged in the indictment is not bailable. Attorney-General appeal is of opinion that it is a bailable offense. The counsel then sought Judge Underwood for the purpose of obtaining the writ, but up to this time the decision of the Judge has not been made known, and it is not expected that he will issue the writ.

Messis Greeley, Clark, Scholl and Vanderbilt are offered as surety on Davis' ball bond. Some of these sureties are here. Mr. Greeley left for New York tonight.

ent has been consulted, only to know whether Mr. Davis will be placed in the custody of the civil authorities at once, should either of the Judges be willing to issue the habeas corpus. The President is ready to hand. Davis over at any moment the Judges will signly their willingness to take charge of the prisoner. Mr. Johnson will not permit any conflict as to the custody of Davis, but until the court is ready to take jurisdiction of the case under the indictment, Davis will be held as a prisoner of war.—N. Y. Times.

It was rumored last night that Jefferson Davis had been, or was to be bailed, but the report could not then be traced to a responsible source. To-day, however, it is repeated, and the names of several gentlenen are mentioned as to go on the bond. One of them has been in search of Judge Underwood, who arrived nere several days ago, but it has not become publicly known whether the effort to find him has been successful. Judge Underwood is a him has been successful. Judge Unperwood is a District Judge of the Circuit, presided over by Chief Justice Chase, and hence it is said an appeal will be

made to both to act concurrently in the matter of bail, and that five gentlemen are ready to bind themselves in the sum of \$50,000 each for his appearance at the next term of the Court in Richmond.

Jefferson Davis is held as a prisoner of war, and not as a prisoner of state, as many have supposed. A writ of habeas corpus, if granted, would bring him under the control of the Court; in other words, talease him allowether from present williers. release him altogether from present military custody. In this the Government would not interfere, as it would then be a merely judicial matter, leaving the Court to determine whether or not it would release the prisoner on ball without any interposition by or consultation with the President. It is understood the President is desirous that it

shou'd be accepted, but that Judge Underwood does not see any legal authority for releasing the prisoner, who is really hold by the war, and not the civil power of the Government Davis will be released, if at all, on his parole,—N. Y. Iribuse.

JEFF, DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY -STARTLING REVELATIONS-THE QUESTION OF HIS RELEASE ON BAIL.

A New Yorker of the name of Campbell has just A New Yorker of the name of Campbell has just given to the world some queer revelations concerning the testimony lately adduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House tending to implicate Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot. He shows that a gross system of frauds and perjury has been resorted to to prove Davis and others conspirators in the matter, and backs up his assertions by facts that startle all who are familiar with the testimony. It seems that many of the witnesses testified under assumed names, and that no such person; as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist.

assumed names, and that no such person; as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist.

In addition to this, he states that when Mr. Connory, who was the principal witness or detective in the case, was asked to proceed to New York and procure some co.robarring evidence of his own statemand, which he had previously volunteered to furnish, that he gave the officer who was sent with him the ship in New York; has actually ran away, as is supposed, to avoid a prosecution for perjury, and has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several weeks. Other witnesses have and has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several weeks. Other witnesses have come forward and confessed to having sworn falsely. The arrival of Horace Greeley. Angustus Scholl, Horace T. Cark, and other New Yorkers, revived the rumore of Jeff. Davis release on bail, and report went so far as to assert that Mr. Greeley was to be one of the bondsmen. When asked by a radical of the desired the release of Jeff he retorted by a sking the interrogator if he was in favor of the indefinite imprisonment of the representative of five millions of people without conviction or trial. Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilof people without conviction or trial. Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilson, and others on the Subject of Davis' liberation on bail, and favored it to the extent of alarming, it not despleasing, some of his party associates. He loit for New Tork this evening. Mr. O'Conor is still here, but has thus far made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have devoted so much time to it. A day or two more is expected to decide the matter.—N. Y. Herald.

THE HOOSAC TUNERL.—The Adams Transcript ays:—"The rock on the west end of the tunnel, says: - The rock on the west end of the tolder, which inspired so much confidence in its friends, lasted only sixty feet, and the same quick-sands are now encountered as before." The "demoralized rock," it seems, is still as troublesome as ever. The same paper says:—"The State is making a splendid bytck yard near the west end of the tunnel. A large number of men and teams have been employed for some weeks." This will make a big hole in the \$900,000 appropriation.

THE FENIANS.

Romeward Movement of the Entire Fenian F. res-Orders of General Sweeney-United States Territory Invaded by British Soldiers-Supposed Fenians Captured and Taken Into Canada-Several Persons Hauged or Shot-General Meade to Investigate the Matter-Incidents of the Fenian Retreat-The Feeling Among the Featnes in New York-An Interview with President Roberts in the Ludlow Street Jail, Etc.

ST ALBANS, Vt., 9 P. M., June 10.—The Femian movement in this section has flashed in the pan, and invasion of Canada by the right wing of the Army of Ire and is at an end. After the first night over the border discontent among some was manifest, and desertions frequent; but on Friday night, there being no prospect of supplies and ammunition coming up, discontent became general. At an early hour Saturday morning General Spear formed the hour Saturday morning General Spear formed the men in line and addressed them briefly, saying, in substance, that the arms and ammunition on the way to them had been seized by the United States authorities, yet he, for one, was willing to remain on canadian soil. He then requested as many as wished to remain with him to step from the line, when just seventeen men stepped forward.

Turning to a few of us around headquarters, General Spear exe a med sorrowini vi "Gentlemen there

rai Spear exc a med sorrowini y: "Gentlemen there is my brigade. It is deplorable. Better men never handled a musket; but now, ail is lost; my commission in the army gone, my work in Canada a failure." He then dismissed the men, and the evacuation of Camp Sweeney commenced. The men fired their pieces in the air, and the ammunition was placed in a one-horse wagon and started off, where I am unable to state.

off-where, I am unable to state.

Thereafter every man appeared to be looking after the exterests of himself alone, and all hands started Thereafter every man appeared to be looking after the interests of himself alone, and all hands started for St. Albans. General Slear and his staff wore among the last to leave the camp, which they did with great reluctance, about noon. At Franklin, Vt. on his (Spear's) way back he was met by Colonel Livingston. 3d Artilery, to whom he gave his word that he would report to Major Gibson, an charge of the troops here. At East Highgate on the way back, viewing the condition of his men, Spear could no longer restrain his feelings, and wept bitterly. The men came straggling into this place in squad and singly, taking their way to the depot, where as many as had arrived up to 9 o'clock last night were in hished transportation by the United States authorities to their homes. The remainder upon their arrival here, will be similarly disposed of.

All to day the Ferians have been straggling in, and up to the pleasent hour they have not all arrived. Though compelled from necessity to abandon their position at Camp Sweeney, the men have all confidence in the cause, and declare that the British Government has not yet seen the last of Ferian Government has not yet seen the last of Ferian Government has not yet seen the last of Ferian Government has not yet seen the last of Ferian Government has not yet seen the last of Ferian cheered lustily for the "Stars and Stripes"

At St. Johns, C. E., Sa urday moraing, business was suspended, so great was the excitement, and the place bristled with the bayonets of volunteers

was suspended, so great was the excitement, and the place bristled with the bayonets of volunteers and regulars, while hotels and drinking places were crowded with officers and men drinking toasts to crowded with officers and men drinking toasts to the British crown singing such pieces as "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," etc., heaping oppro-brious epithets upon the Feniaus and Yankees. Terhaps, in this commetion, it may be proper to state that these doings were enlarged upon when a confier arrived and informed the officer command-ing that the Fenians were abandoning Camp Sweeney. Then the officers buckled on their swords, and all were ready for the fray. Eight Fenians who remained at Freligishurg were taken prisoners by the British, and are now in confinement at St. ne British, and are now in confinement at St.

the British, and are now in confinement at St. Armands.

General Spear, after arriving from the front last night, took a rest in the vicinity of this place having been on continuous duty for seventy-two hours, after which he went on closing up his affeirs connected with the disruption of the army lately under his command, and at noon to-day reported in person to Major A. A. Gibson, at his headquarters here, in accordance with his promise to Colonei Livingston yesterday. To Major Gibson he made known the place of concealment of his ammunisan, and it is now en roufe to the headquarters here. General Spear, after reporting to Major Gibson, was by direction of General Meade receased on parole, to await at St. Albans the action of the United States await at St. Albans the action of the United States

await at St. Albans he action of the United States authorities in his case.

Another Tribune correspondent has come to grief. Joe Kelly, who represented that journal at this point, was taken at St. Armands yesterday as a Feman spy, and is confined there.

General Sweeney and Colonel Mechan were to day

reiensed from close confinement, and granted the parole of this village.

Colonel Ragley, Chief of Staff to General Spear, has just informed me toat a guard of ten men, which he placed on this side of the Camada line to bring uo stragglers, were attacked by mounted English troops, fired upon, and one man killed and three wounded.

This report has been corroborated, and General Meade will investigate the matter.

Major-General Meade, accompanied by General Barstow, Colonel Meade, and Major Emory, or his staff arrived last evening, and put up at the Welden House. In the evening the General was called on for a speech wiles, in company with United States. for a speech, when, in company with United States Marshal Henry, he made his appearance on the steps of the hotel. Marshal Henry introduced him in a few appropriate remarks, and General Meade said, after alluding to the valuable services of Vermont and her troops to the Government during the Robellion, that he thanked God the troubles which had been pending on the northern border for the past week her authorities and he hoped, passed away. week had subsided and he hoped, passed away.

He said the United States had acted in the mat-ter only as a great nation should act towards other

ter only as a great nation should act towards other nations; and though the Government could not forget injuries received in its hour of peral, he thought that it meant to idustrate fully the great moral teac ing—"Do unto others as you wou d have them do unto you." However much he might is mpathize with the brave men who had been misled in this movement, he was a soldier of the republic, and had duties to perform which he would endeavor to perform without fear or invor.

The following orders have teen promulgated here by General Sweeney and Colonel Mechan:—

by General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan;by General Sweeney and Colone: Miceian;

St. Albans Jane 10, 1886.—To W. R. Roberts, President Fenian Brotherhood. No. 196 Bowers;—Send no more men to the tront. The stringent measures of the United States Government have rendered success impossible at present. Promulgate this immediately.

T. W. SWEENEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF IRELAND, ST. ALBANS, June 9.—To the Senior Officers with troops of Army of Ireland at Algiene, Potsdam, and Eisewhere.—Sir:—In riew of the President's proclamation and the stringent measures adopted by the United States authorities to prevent reinadopted by the United States autherities to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching our forces on the frontier and destitute as we are of war material, and not likely to obtain any under passest circums ances, the Gener I Commanding the Army of Ire and instructs me to morm you that he considers it his duly to direct you to avail yourself of the offer of the United States Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men to their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present.

The general feels certain that the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for road conduct now awarded them by the people of the United States.

Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Sydf.

I have just seen a copy of a deposition before General Meads to the effect that a party of British regulars made a raid across the border last night and captured three Fenians near Franklin, Vt., two and captured three Fenians near Ftanklin, Vt., t vo of whom they hung. An American citizen named Gates went over to get the bedies, but he was not allowed to remove them, and they remain unburied. Mr. Gates states that he saw British troops cross the line and search for man and arms. Three Fenians lying drunk on this side of the line were seized and carried into Canada by them. A gentleman just in from Franklin informs me that two Fenian prisoners had their hands tied behind their backs and were shot this morning.

that this morning. [SECOND DESPATCH.] ST. ALBANS, June 10, 11 80 P. M -All kinds o rumers are flying about concerning British outrages out the border, and the highest indignation is mani-fested by officials and citizens here. Colonel Living ston, with a detachment of regulars, is at Swanton and it is believed he will take care of the citizens of Uncle Sam. - N. Y. Herald.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON DULNESS. - Dulness, according to the Bishop of Oxford, is worse than ignorance. At a late meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge he said:— "It is more difficult to get books and tracts read than to get them written. In this matter there is terrible danger ahead, a danger which can never be escaped, a fault which never can be forgiven. We can forgive almost anything in a man who comes to talk to us if he avoids that one unpardonable offense of dulness. We may not agree with him, but so long as he avoids dulness that is of little importance,"

THIRD EDITION THELATESTNEWS

CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

QUESTION OF HIS RELEASE.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD REFUSES TO RE-LEASE THE PRISONER ON BAIL,

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR BALTIMORE.

END OF FENIAN FORAY IN CANADA

INTERESTING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PROBST POST-MORTEM.

MORE CHOLERA CASES AT NEW YORK.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC

A UNION VICTORY IN OREGON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Withdrawal of a Presbyterian Clergy man from the Old School Body.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, June 11 .- Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Franklin Street Presbyterian church, announces his purpose of withdrawing therefrom, and dissolving his connection with the Old School Church, North. He invites his congregation to hear him explain matters this week, and express their assent or dissent. He says he cannot support a Church that requires political before spiritual tests. He has always been a strong Rebel sympathizer. Other ministers propose joining him. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

Herrible Double Murder-Escape of the Assassins.

BALTIMORE, June 11.-Mr. White, keeper of the first toll gate near Baltimore, on the Charles street road, was murdered last night by parties who called him to the door. Arriving at the entrance of his house he was struck down and his skull broken in. His daughter, a young girl. who came to the rescue of her father, was also struck on the head by the murderers and dangerously wounded, and it is supposed cannot survive. The murderers are still at large. It is believed that there were two of them. The design was to rob the toil-keeper.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Shocking Murders in Batlmore County. BALTIMORE, June 11 .- A shocking murder was committed last night at Elk Ridge Bridge, Baltimore county, about eight miles from Baltimore. David White, sixty-five years of age, was attacked in his house by two men, and beaten to death. His daughter, who was aroused by his cries, was also fatally beaten, and her son, a boy of fourteen, seriously injured. The old man was robbed of his wallet, and a small sum of money, and his daughter also robbed of \$40. No arrests have yet been made.

Destructive Fire at Terre Haute, Indiana. TERRE HAUTS, Indiana, June 10 .- The new and extensive woollen factory of John C. Ross & Kennedy, and the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad freight house, were totally destroyed by fire, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The loss of Ross & Kennedy was \$75,000, on which there was an insurance for \$21,500 in the Home Insurance Company, of New York; \$5000 in the Security Company, \$5000 in the Manhatter \$3000 in the North American, of Hartford; \$3000 in the Merchants', of Hartford; \$3000 in the Union, of Indianapolis. The loss on the Evansville and Crawfordsville freight house is not known.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9 .- Spoken at Cape Henry yesterday:-Schooner Nathanie! Bue. from Philadelphia to Richmond, with coal: schooner Sarah M. Sherman, from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., with coal.

The weather to-day became easterly and chilly, and quite a heavy sea comes in from the outside. The United States line-of-battle ship New Hampshire, which arrived here several days ago. was towed to Norfolk yesterday and relieves the receiving ship Constellation.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 11 .- General Barry has received an answer from General Meade regarding the transportation of the Fenians, now congregated here in large numbers. General Meade sujs the United States does not feel called upon to stand the expense of sending these men home. and does not give the required permission to furnish transportation.

American Securities in London. NEW YORK, June 11. -The latest quotations of U. S. Five-twenties in London received by the steamer Hibernia should be 664@664.

Arrival of the "Helvetia,"

NEW YORK, June 11 .- The steamer Helvetia has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- This morning Judge Underwood, in chambers at the Attorney-General's office, hear thej arguments of Mesrs. O'Connor & Shea, of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, why the prisoner should be admitted to

Attorney-General Speed replied on the part o

Judge Underwood has refused to admit Mr. Davis to bail on the ground that he has no authority to do so, the accused being a prisoner of war.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 6,-The Western Union Telegraph Company's barque Palmetto sailed for Petropanloski to day.

150,000 pounds of shipping grade wool were

sold during the past week at 17@21c. There is a general improvement in mining stocks. Ophir is quoted at \$320; Imperial at \$110; Belcher at \$190; Yellow Jacket, \$662; Chollar Potosi, \$259. Legal tenders, \$73.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- Mining shares are to-day. Ohir, \$305; Belcher, \$150; Yellow Sacket, \$600; Chollar Potose, 211; Legrl Ten-

The Oregon Election.

San Francisco, June 8 .- A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, states that the Union maority in Oregon, at the recent election, was 809, with four counties to hear from.

The State Senate stands 14 Union to 8 Democrats. Both parties claim a majority in the lower House. The total vote cast was 22,220,

A mival of the "Napoleon." NEW YORK, June 11 .- Arrived, steamship Na-

poteon 111, from Havre May 31.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11 .- Cotton has advanced New York, June 11.—Cotton has advanced lac2c.; middlings are in good demand at 30@Ho. Ficur is du'll and 10c lower; State \$6.80@9.50; Ohio, \$8.80@13.75; Western, \$6.80@9.40; Southern droo ing; 350 barrels soid at \$10.40@17; Canada 10c lower; 300 barrels soid at \$7.5@13.50. Wheat du at an advance of 1@2c Mixed Corn has declined 1c; sales of 46,000 bush at 80@81c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at \$60.874@31 for Mess. Lard unchanged at 19@19;c Whisty [du'l].

New York, June 11—Stocks are dull and lower. Cheago and Rock Island, 92½; Cumberland preterred, 45½; Illinois Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 109; Canton Company, 58½; Missour, 68, 80; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60½; United States 68, 1867, 12½; Coupons, 1881, 109½; do, 1862, 102½; do, 1865, 102½; Gold, 188½, 7½; Treasury Seven-thrities, 102½@102½; Gold, 188½.

FALTIMORE, June 11—Flour is quiet, but steady, Wheat firm, Corn active; vellow, 91 cents; white.

FAATIMORE, June 11—Flour is quiet, but steady, Wheat firm. Corn active: vellow, 91 cents; which, \$1.00. Oats are quiet at 73@75 cents; the market is dull. Provisions firm; Mess Pork. \$31.75. Sugar dull and inactive. Seeds firm. Flaxseed, 90@95. Coffee dull. Whisky dull, but quiet.

FROM MONTANA AND THE PLAINS.

Whites Attacked by Indians on the Yellowstone—Rich New Diggings Found.
The Virguin City Post has a marrative of an expedition down the Yellowstone. It appears that fifteen men, two women, and six children oft Virginia City on the 28th of March, travelling with ox teams to the Yellowstone, for the purpose of taking passage to the States in Mackinaw boats. On the 19th of April the party reached the place where the Mackinaws should have been, but found only one miserable boat affoat and the other two sunk. Six of the men started down the river in a skiff; the remainder went

o work rep tring and putting in order the flat and Mackinaw lying near at hand. The party in the saif went down about two hundred and twenty-five miles, when at a point on the river where the channe runs close to the bank they came upon an encampment of Indians. The sayages had holsted a red flag, called upon them to stop; but as the demand was not complied with, they opened fire upon them, and one of their number (named Augustus Lawrence, from Connecticut, who leaves a wile and children in the States to mourn his una wile and emidren in the states to mourn all un-timely into) was shot dead. The survivors made for the opposite bank, and abandoning their frail bout, run for their lives up the river. Taking to the hills, they providentially struck the Yellowstone, and came in sight of the battean and Mackinaw bout car-

rying the rest of the passengers, at the same moment. The whole party turned back, and a ter travelling on foot through the country, subsisting on canty fare, and suffering many privations, the

on camy fare, and suffering many privations, the reached Boseman City.

O. G. Dorwin writes that the main channel of the guch, in the town of Silver Bow, was struck, and is running from \$30 to \$50 per day to the hand, and gets better every day. Mining ground is heavy, on the rise. The difficulty has been drain age. Wheels are now being used for that purpose.

The two antagonists, Con. Orem and Hugh O'Nell, have concluded that there cannot be two puglishes suns in the Montana sky, and, therefore, with a vew to ascertain which is the sun and which the panet, they have deposited \$500 in go'd as the preliminary to a grand fight, to come off within 150 miles of Virginia City, Montana, has been opened, and pack trains have arrived from Oregon. Flour at Fort Benton is \$40 per sack. An iron foundry has been started in Virginia City. Two murderers were executed, legally, at Denver on the 24th of May. New diggings have been struck at Montana, yielding \$300 to the pan.

The Emigration to Montans-A Letter from General Sherman on Military Protection. from the St. Paul Press.

Captain Fish, who is to command the large part of emigrants soon to start for Montana, recently made application to Governor Marshall for one of the howitzers belonging to the state to be used in within reach of Fort Rice, when in like manner the officer in command will afford similar protection. When at Sioux City I received reports from Inspectors whom I had sent up the Missouri river, by the car lest boats, in consequence of which I gave in-structions to General Cook that instead of opening the route across the Big shevenne, he might, this

season, put a strong force at Fort Benton.

Since my arrival here I have received copies of his orders designed to accomplish this end, so that, in fact, the route to Montana from this quarter is guarded quits as well as any one could ask, as the emigrants will find good garrisons at Abererembie, Wadaworth, two intermediate stations (for summer), to Fort Rice; then at Forts Rice, Borthoid, Union, and Senton. It may be well for you to give special public notice that emigrants may know these facts and conform theorets. All commanding officers are and conform thereto. All commanding officers are instructed to give protection to emigrants from their torts forward to the next. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj Gen. Commanding.

A BRAVE Young Woman .- Among the emi-

A Brave Young Woman.—Among the emigrants at Birkenhead there is a young German woman, about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, who can speak English. When the cholera appeared, she offered her services not only to interpret, but as a nurse, and in both of these capacities acted until the appointment of a regular interpreter and a staff of nurses. Her services on behalf of her suffering countrymen having become known in Birkenhead, a number of persons raised a subscription, and on Tues-day the medical officer presented her £10, and informed her that it was intended to give her a gold watch, bearing a suitable inscription, as a reward for her exertions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Monday, June 11, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7:30s sold at 1024; 1024 was bid for 5-20s; 109\$ for 6s of 1881; an 1 96 for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Penn. sylvenia 5s sold at 901@91; new City se at 964; and old do. at 921.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Eric sold at 311@314; Northern Central at 434, no change: Catawissa preferred at 26], a slight decline; Reading at 541 60541, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1294, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55@554, an advance of 1; 554 was bid for Norristown; 564 for Minehill; 384 for North Pennsylvania; 624 for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales, 85 was bid for Second and Third; 56) for Tenth and Eleventh: 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 58% for Chesnut and Walnut; 18% for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; 134 for Ridge Avenue; and 384 for Union;

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. 140 was bid for First National; 141 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 304 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 524 for Girard; 80 for Western; 624 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly beld. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56, an advance of 1; 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 334 for preterred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 534 for Delaware Division.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is very easy, and large balances are offered at 5 \$\psi\$ cont. The street rates continue at 6 \$\psi\$ cent. on small loss, but no amount could be loaned at that on small lots, but no amount could be loaned at that rate. Freights are dull, and the engagements to Liverpool are 7000 bushels Corn on private terms. A barque was observed to Cork for orders at 4s. 6d. The rates for prime paper range at 5@5; P cont. Foreign exchange closed dull for the steamer. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 10g2@109; for commercial; 109/@110 for bankers'; do, at short sight 111/@111; London telegrams, under date of June 1, quote Consols. 872@87; Eric shares. 454@46;; Himo's Central. 78@89. The bullion in the bank had increased £21,000 " PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M ... 138 12 M ... 138 11 A M ... 137 1 P W ... 1381 New York Exchange..... -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

American Gold. Buying. Selling. 1884 1884
American Silver, 4s and 4s. 131 188
Compound Interest Notes:—

"June, 1864. 124 124
"July, 1894. 114 114
"August 1894. 1864... 1864... August, October, Dec., May. August, 1865.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY. Jupe 11 .- The values of merchandiso, paricularly of foreign goods, are influenced by the steady

down ward movement in the premium on gold, and trade continues dail in all departments. There is very little Quereltron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is wanted at \$31@31 50 per ton.
Cloverseed is in tair demand, with small sales at
\$56 M@7 25 \$P\$ 64 pounds Timothy may be quoted at
\$560 520. Flaxseed is in steady demand, but the receipts
and steeks continue remarkably small. We quote at
\$10.520.

There is no demand for Flour for exportation, but then is a moderate inquiry for the bet er brands for home consumption. The sales reported were in small loss, say 1200 barreis at 87 7568 770 for saperfine; \$96210 for extras; \$10.00 cm Pennsylvania and Obio do. do.; and \$12.500 life for isncy brands, according to grality. In Rye Flour and Corn. Meal, no sales worthy of notice to report.

There is a carcely any W heat coming forward, and choice lots have been sold as high as \$2,2906.3. 1800 bushels prime sold at \$2,37%. White may be quoted at \$2.30%. By a commands \$1.20 % bushel; 1000 bushels were sold at this figure. Corn is in active demand, but there is very little here. Sales of 3200 bushels yellow at 55c. Oats remain without change. Small sales of Fennylvania at 746/76c; 1000 bushels Western at 55, and Delaware at 75c.

Whitely is quiet. Pannylvania salis at \$2,2460.3% Whisky is quiet. Pennsylvania sells at \$2.24@2.26, and Ohio at \$2.28@2.29.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June Il .- Beef Cattle continue in good de mand at full prices. About 1400 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 1 om 17@18c. for extra, 15@16%c. for fair to good, and 13@14%c. at ib for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the

as to quality. The following are the particulars of the seast—

Il head Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 1%68%,

1 ' McFillen & Montague, Western, 16617.

Il J. McFillen, Western, 165617.

8 '' Uliman & Boehman, Western 172175.

It '' Mooney & Smith, Western, 166175.

It Morney & Smith, Western, 166175.

It Morney & Smith, Western, 166175.

It A. J. Frank & Shomburg, Western and Lancaster co., 176175.

It '' Saternberg, Western, 18617.

It '' Saternberg, Western, 18617.

It '' Saternberg, Western, 18617.

It '' A. Chain, Western, 156175.

It '' A. Chain, Western, 156175.

Martin Fullo & Co., Western, 1686175.

It '' P. Hathaway, Western, 1686175.

It '' P. Hathaway, Western, 1686175.

It '' Owen Smith, Western, 17618.

It '' Owen Smith, Western, 17618.

It '' Owen Smith, Western, 166017.

It owen Smith, Western, 166017.

It owen Continue Research County, 16617.

It owen Smith, Western, 166017.

It owen Smith, Western and Lancaster county, 16618.

It owen Smith, Western, 166017.

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New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 11.-The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

The Iberville (La.) Pioneer says that sight parishes are now inundated. Two-thirds of the population of Gros-Tete and Grand River are now without necessary food, and the other third have no provisions at all,