

THIRD EDITION
EUROPE.

STEAMER "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK.
PROGRESS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Important Letter from the Emperor of France to Lord Cowley.

HE DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVENTS.

Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the German Confederation to be Represented in the Congress.

THE FIRST WILL STAND BY THE TREATIES OF 1815.

No Hope for Peace, Therefore.

DEATH OF EARL OF CHESTERFIELD

The Reform and Financial Troubles in England.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

New York, June 12.—The royal mail steamer p de la, Captain Jenkins, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and Queenstown on the evening of the 3d of June, arrived here early this morning.

The political news is unchanged. The news is unimportant.

It is stated that Child had suppressed his legislation in Paris as well as in London and Washington.

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the evening of the 1st instant.

The steamers Merrimack, Germania, and New York arrived at Southampton, and the Kangaroo at Liverpool, on the 31st of May.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Preparations for the Congress.

According to a Berlin despatch, Russia in reply to the invitation to take part in the Congress...

The Vienna papers state that the Emperor Napoleon will be invited to attend the Congress...

The Paris Press believes that the Emperor Napoleon will be invited to attend the Congress...

A late Vienna telegram says—Austria will be represented by Count Esterhazy and Count Mensdorff.

The Vienna papers reiterate that an understanding exists between Austria and Prussia...

The official Gazette of Vienna confirms the intelligence that Austria has positively refused to entertain any proposal for the cessation of hostilities...

The Federal Diet at Frankfurt on the 1st accepted the invitation to propose a conference...

The Austrian representative declared that his Government was ready to disarm as soon as security had been obtained...

The Prussian representative made a similar declaration as regards disarmament...

The Prussian representative stated, in conclusion, that Prussia had never intended to decide the question of the Elbe Duchies by an appeal to arms.

A Paris despatch of the 10th says—Earl Clarendon, Prince Gortchakov, Count Bismarck and General La Marmora have officially announced...

The reply of Prussia accede to the invitation to the conference was the first to arrive...

As preparations are entertained that all seven powers which have been invited will not take part...

The conference, as Austria, in accepting the invitation, insists on the condition that the Venetian question shall not be discussed.

London, June 12.—The 2d is almost hopeless as to the Conference inasmuch as the three armed powers are not likely to submit their disputes to their neighbors in such a way as to admit of a settlement.

It is now stated that Austria couples her accession to the Conference with the condition that practically amount to a refusal to discuss the question of Venetia after it is impossible.

It is further stated that Austria will not concede, and Austria has just committed an act which it is highly probable Prussia will be carried into effect.

It is virtually re-stated the decision of the Conference respecting the Duchies and has thrown away the scaffold to Prussia by making over Holstein to the Confederation and ordering Gen. Gablenz to convoke the States of that Duchy.

The fortified city of the Prussians has erected a fence upon the mountains which extend in the direction of Nieschen, on the Bohemian frontier.

A royal decree has been published at Berlin stating that the necessity of the event of war to complete the regimental cadres, it will be done without calling out the old classes of the landwehr.

It is stated that the Prussians have ordered military service who have not been enlisted in the army from 1842 to 1857 will be called out for inspection.

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Mr. Griffiths asked if Government intended taking any steps to prevent the occurrence of any act of hostility until a definite decision has been arrived at by the conference.

The Prussian reply accepts the conference without conditions, it simply adds that the maintenance of war has been caused not by the Schleswig-Holstein question—Prussia never having intended to go to war on that subject.

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MEXICO.

Important Instructions for Marshal Bazaine—The French Troops to Make no More Hostile Demonstrations—Seventy-five per Cent. of the Troops to Leave in October.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Information from Mexico, received by the French Legation here, states that General Bazaine, the French commander, has received positive orders from the Emperor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations.

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FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Nominations.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Lyman W. Porter, Collector of the Seventeenth District of Ohio; Dr. Gleason of Dakota, United States Consul to Bordeaux; Martin F. Conway, formerly of Kansas, lately of Richmond, United States Consul at Versailles, in place of G. G. Fleuret, rejected by the Senate.

Proposed Revenue Changes.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the Finance Committee a modification of the law whereby banks, insurance and railroad companies shall be assessed by assessors, and pay their taxes to collectors, instead of making returns and payments to his office, as now required.

The Congressional Library.—The new iron-clad library at the Capitol will be ready for occupation by the middle of July. The present library contains 12,000 more volumes than the Astor Library.

The Amendment.—It is anticipated that the Constitutional amendment will pass the House to-morrow by a vote of certainly three, if not four, to one.

The Fenians.—POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—A steamboat having a large tonnage, both loaded heavily with disheartened Fenians, passed this city en route for New York, and a crowd of Fenians has also gone down the railroad.

MALDEN, June 11.—The Fenian excitement has subsided, and large numbers are leaving for their homes. General Morphy addressed them from the windows of the room where he is confined, telling them to remain, and when he was ready to have them go, he would go with them. He announced to the crowd that fifty thousand men were on their way here from New York, and that they would manage to get through this place. Colonel O'Neill has left here for St. Albans. A Fenian was shot on the fair grounds yesterday, by one of his companions. We have not the particulars, but understand that the affair was not accidental. The officers under arrest were handed over to the civil authorities and their examination will be commenced to-morrow. It is reported that O'Connor and Brady, of New York, are coming here to conduct the defense. A number of the Fenian officers have gone on a reconnaissance to the enemy's lines. Many of the ladies here contributed bread and other provisions for the Fenian diners yesterday, and loads of supplies were brought in by their friends from the country. Two companies of United States infantry are coming here from St. Albans, and an extra train with troops is on the way from Orleansville. It may be that General Meade is to disperse the Fenians by force, as he intimated he should in his proclamation to them, if they did not leave of their own accord within a reasonable time. Notwithstanding the hard fare they receive, they conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the "Late Movement" and Reconstruction.—On Sunday morning Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, as is his custom in times of excitement and difficulty, applied the Christianity in which he believes to the two great popular questions of the day. Let us be quick and accurate, he said, and we had a right to expect from so enterprising a journal as the Brooklyn Eagle, we learn that upon the text, "Overcome evil with good," he unfolded and made apparent the great underlying truth of the Divine fiat—"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." In the application of the conclusions reached in the text, Mr. Beecher came to the close of his discourse, to the duties of commanders and nations to each other.

And here he held that the rule was the same, and for the same reasons, as in individual cases. This he illustrated by an allusion to the present troubles on the border. "I hear men say, 'Ah! it is their fault. Let us be quick and accurate, and we had a right to expect from so enterprising a journal as the Brooklyn Eagle, we learn that upon the text, "Overcome evil with good," he unfolded and made apparent the great underlying truth of the Divine fiat—"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." In the application of the conclusions reached in the text, Mr. Beecher came to the close of his discourse, to the duties of commanders and nations to each other.

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