VOL. V .-- No. 140.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

STRAMER "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK,

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Important Letter from the Emperor of France to Lord Cowley.

HE DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE RE-SPONSIBILITY 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 steamwh p scotia. Captain Judkins, which left Liver-pool 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

It is stated that Chili had suppressed its legation in Paris as well as in London and Wash-

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the evening of

The steamers Merrimae, Germania, and New Fork arrived at Southampton, and the Kangardo at Laverpool, on the 31st of May.

THE CERMAN QUESTION.

Preparations for the Congress.

According to a Berlin despatch, Russia, in reply to the invitation for a conference, accedes

desire expressed in the letters of invitation that the armed powers should not make further military movements during the deliberations.

The Viet na papers putilish news from Paris stating that, during the late financial panic in London, Earl Cowley, by order of his Government, so icited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in force of press and reserved tree his Majesty the favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:—'In the years of 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposa's in reserve to the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been irritered away, and as the conflicting interests have been per-mitted to reach a point at which they must be a mitted to reach a point at which they must class. I can no longer assume the responsibility of events." A Peris despatch of the 31st says:—Prince Cort-

schakoff is expected to arrive here on the 5th of June, and Count Bemark is also expected in Paris shortly. The first sitting of the conterence will probably take place before the end of next week. All the powers, in their replies accepting the invitation to the Congress, have given an assurance that they will take measures to prevent the occurrence of any act of hostility until a definite decision has been arrived

of hostinty until a dendite decision has been arrived at by the conference.

The Prussan reply accep's the conference without conditions. It simply adds that the imminence of war has been caused not by the schleswig-Holstein question—Frussia never having intended to go to war on that account-but solely by the threatenin al maments of Austria and Sexons.

The Paris Presse believes that the Emperor Na.

poleon will preside in person at the sittings of the Conference, and that M. Drouyn deLhuys will be Conference, and that M. Drouyn deLhuys will be Second Plevipotentiary.

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

The Vienna papers reiterate that an understanding exists between Austria and Prussia, and that the latter power will support at the Conference the maintenance of the treaties of 1815. They even so so far as to declare that a formal alliance between the two powers is in preparation.

The official Gazette of Vicana confirms the intelli gence that Austria has positive y refused to enter-tain any project for the cession of Venctia. She proposes that the solution of the Schleswig-Hols'etu question be I rought about by the convocation of the Estates of those Duch es, and maintains the incompe-tence of the Conference to discuss the affairs of the The Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 1st accepted

the invitation to the proposed conference, with the reservation that the question of Sch'eswig-Helstein and federal reform are matters of an essentially tierman character, so long as hev do not affect interna-tional relations Baron Vonder Pforden, the Baya rian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thereupon rian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thereupon elected to represent the toermanic Confederation.

The Austrian representative dec ared that his Government was ready to disarm as soon as security had been obtained that the preservation of peace should not again be destroyed. He turther stated that Austria had endeavored in vain to come to an arrangement with Prussia for the settlement of the Schleswig-Hoistein question in accordance with the rights of the Bund and of the Duchies, and, therefore, he would now leave the matter in the hands of the Confederation and empower the Governor of Holstein to convoke the estates of that Duchiv.

The Prussian representative made a similar de-

Hoistein to convoke the estates of that Duchy.

The Prussian representative made a similar declaration as regards disarmament, and announced that if the Diet should be unsuccessful in inducing Austria and Saxony to disarm, or should reject the Prussian projosal for federal reform, Prussia would conclude that the Diet is not equal to its mission.

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

The declaration of the Austrian representative relative to the question of the Duchies was referred to the Schleswig-Holstein Committee, and considered as the introduction to a political execution against Prussian.

Pross a

A Paris despatch of June 1 says: -Earl Clarendon,
Prince Gortschakoff Count Bismark and General
La Marmona have officially announced that they will
shortly arrive in Paris for the opening of the con-

the nee.

The reply of Prussia accepting the invitation to the conference was the first to arrive, and this fact is looked up in as sign of the peaceful intentions of that power. The Prussian Government declared in their reply that it was ready to disarm as soon as the military measures threatening Prussia were discontinued.

Apprehensions are entertained that all seven powers have been invited will not take part in

are which have been invited will not take part in

The London Times of the 2d is almost hop-less as to the Conference insuring peace, and says that every day makes it more clear that the three armed powers are not likely to submit their registres to their reighbors in such a way as to admit on a settlement. It is now stated that Austria couples her neces ance of the Conference with conditions that pract cally amount to a rejusal the declares the cession of Venetia anterly it a imissible. Italy thus demands what Austria declares she will not concede, and Austria has just committed an act which it is highly probable Prussia will to bid to be carried into effect. She has virtually forestailed the decision of the Conference respecting the Duchies and has thrown down the samplet to Prussia by making over Holstein to the Confederation and ordering Gen. Gablenz to convoke the States of hat Duchy. It is stated to at the Prussians had erected by teries upon the mountains which extend in the direction of Nached, on the Bohemian frontier.

A royal decree has been published at Berlin stating that barded the comments in the direction of Nached, on the Bohemian frontier.

A royal decree has been publ shed at Berlin stating A royal decree has been published at Berlin stating that should it become necessary in the event of war to complete the regimental cadres, this will be done without calling out the old classes of the landwehr. Should the necessity arise, those liable to military service who have not been enlisted in the army from 1855 to 1857 will be called out for inspection.

According to a telegram from Florence, the Italian Mulistry have determined upon a tresh issue of bank notes to the anount of two huadred and fifty milhon bres.

Letters from Venice state that the Josuit priests are leaving their houses in Venice and are proceed-The jortification works upon the left bank of the

Danube, near Vienna, were rapidly approaching completion. THE LATEST.

A Berlin despa ch says the Austrian Government has justified the atmanient of the States of the Ger-manic Confederation to the representatives of the Great Powers on the ground that those States have to take into consideration the possibility of Federal execution against Prussia, as the latter questions the right of the Federat Diet to settle the differences

the right of the Nederal Diet to settle the differences respecting the succession to the Duchies.

VIENNA, June 2.—A semi-official article says:—
Great importance is attached to the oll stactes which exist in the way of a settlement of the questions to be discussed in the conference as regards Venetia. It is contended that it will be most difficult to find means of compensating Austria for the cession of that province, even should Austria be willing to entertain the idea of comp insation.

In the House of Commons on the 31st, Mr Layard said that the Ch han Minister had not demanded his passports, as had been alleged, but had presented letters of recall. There was no reason to expect any disruption of friendly relations between England and Chili.

The debate on the reform bills was continued on the 31st and or head of the 31st and or head or head of the 31st and or head or head or head or head or

the Slst, and evinced uncompromising hosti ity on the part of the conservatives and a few so called liberals. The principal speakers were Sir J Packthe part of the conservatives and a few content inbersis. The princical speakers were Sir J Pack-ington and Mr. Lowe, in opposition to the Govern-ment scheme for red stributing the scats, and Mr. Goschen and the Attorney-General in support of the

On the 1st instant the debate was further con On the 1st instant the debate was further continued and adjourned till the 4th, when it is expected the division would take place on Captain Havter's motion for postponement of the question. Rumors were current that if the Government obtained a majority the bill would be withdrawn; but if they were defeated a resignation of the mine ry was considered not unlikely, but some even advected as sidered not unlikely, but some even advocated a dissolution of Parl ament.

Mr. Griffiths asked it Governmen' intended taking any steps to reconcile the discrepancy in the ac-count of the British Admiral on one side and of the American Commodore and the British merchants on the other, in regard to the bombardment of Val-

paraiso.
Mr. bayard said no such steps had been or would be taken Her Majesty's Government placed the fullest reliance on the accuracy of Admiral Den-

The London Observer admits that the British Government is in a crisis.
On the question of reform the Sanday Gazette thinks the Ministry will have a majority.

France. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show

a further increase in the cash on hand of 26,500 000 In the Cor; s Legis'atif M. Rouher, in reply to M. Ju es Favre, states that to the present time the negotiations with England for a new treaty of extradi-tion have proved fruitless. In order to facilitate the negonations the treaty had been prolonged for six

A bill relative to crimes and misdemeanors committed by foreigners was adopted in the Chamber by 212 against 25

The offic al report of the Budget for 1867 had been distributed in the Corps Legislatif. It fixes the ordinary expenses of the year at 1,523.000,000f , 1,500,000t. less than the amount requested. The ordinary revenue is stated at 1.617.875.870f. The resulting surplus of revenue over expenditure is thus 94,250,000f., of which 90,200,000f. has been carried to the ordinary budget. In the extraordinary budget the ordinary budget. In the extraordinary budget the expenditure for which authority was requested is recuced by 1 225,000f. The expenses amount to 182,500,000°, showing a surplus of revenue in the extraordinary budget of 150,000f. The Bourse on the lat was very flat, and Rentes for the account declined nearly 1 per cost, closing

Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan had formally declined to the Viceroy of Egypt the firman establishing a direct succession to the viceroyalty. Authentic advices from Diddah report that the cholera had broken out among the returning pilgrims between Bichor and Mecca. There was great mortality among the Egyptian

It is stated that Turkey had demanded of the great powers their assent to her occupying the Princi-pa ities. The powers are said to have warned Turkey parties. The powers are said to have warned turkey of the danger of such a proceeding, and orged that the plan should be abandoned.

India.

BOMBAY, May 22 —Cotton flat. Duellerah, 250 rupees. Exchange on London, 2s 1jd. Freights to Liverpool, 32s 6d. CALCUITA, May 21 .- Markets quiet, Exchange,

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £20,989 and a doctess in the reserve of notes of £415,455, while the depo-

Its sacw a heavy inc ease.

The Times city artic e says the pecu iar features of the bank returns were regarded with some disap-tointment on Friday, and coupled with the less hopeful tone of the Continental advices they caused al the markers to open heavily and to continue dull throughout the day. Conso's closed at 87 @87 .

The discount demand at the bank was daily be-

coming more moderate, and in the open market choice bills could be negotiated at eight per cont. It is stated that a scheme was on foot for amalga-mating three banks which have recently sailed— namely, the Bank of London, the Consolidated Bank, and the European Bank—into one underties were offered at seven per cent

AMERICAN SECURITEES -Baring Biothers' Circular sa s:- 'There has been a fair business curing the

week in 5 20 bonds, and also some transactions in lilinous and Erie shares, supposed to be for trans-mission to the United States. We quote 5 20 bonds 60 (266); Illinous shares 78/a); Erie do 45/2/40; Virginia 6s, 42/2/44 For other stocks there are no

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL June 2. A. M.—The Brokers incular says:—The cotton market, after a long period of depression, has at length assumed a much stronger position, and during the last three days a large business has been been done at advancing prices. On Saturday the demand revived upon advices of large inpments of gold from the United States and of reduced receipts and extores, but on Monday the disposition evident on the part of buyers to act treely was materially checked by apprehensions of further financial difficulties being caused by the suspension of the Conso idated Bank. On Tuesday considerable purchases were made.

purchases were made. On Wednesday the sales were unusually extensive On Wednesday the sales were unusually extensive, and on Thursday, with a large business, the market closed lwith firmness, and the quotations show a general advance upon last week's rates. American, after a docline of 1d, on Friday, has been in active request from all classes of buyers, and is much less freely offered. An advance of lighted, P ib has been generally established on last week's quotations. In other descriptions the advance ranges from indeed, P ib. The sales of the week amount to 86,200 bales,

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

The London Times of the 2d is almost hopoless as New Orleans.

New Orleans.

| New Orleans | 163 | Mot tile | 15 | Up ands | 15 | Texas | 161 | Texas. 161 14 On Filday the sales were about 10 000 biles, with a film market. The stock is estimate 1 at 975,000 tales, of which 399 800 are American. At sea, from America, 130,000 bales. From India 616,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET. Mesers Richardson, Spence & Co , and Bruce & McAuliffe report:—Flour dull and rather easier.
Wheat flat, and when sales are pressed about 1d per cental cheater; winter red, 10s 3d 4/10s, 9d. Corn slow at 29s 6d 4/29s, 9d. per 480 lbs. for mixed

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET. Messrs. Bigland. Athya & Co. and others, report:

—Beef rather lower under some forced ia es. Pork
steady. Bacon at a redu tion of 3s @5s. P cwt.; the
public auctions went off well, and the market has
been steadler anne, and tends up vards. Lard quiet
at late rates. Cheese firm. Butter mactive. Tailow
firmer, and recovered about 2s. N. A. 48s @44s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes quiet. Pots 50°, 60°, down t · 30°s.; pears, 30°@40°s. Surar quet at previous rates, toffee unchanged. Rice very quiet. Linseed inactive an d nominally uncanned. Linseed collessand to 1 American at £0° los Linseed collessand to 10°s and 10°s down to 10°s. He absence of stock. Ro in unaltered; aless of American at £0°@1°s. 60°s. Sprits turpentine—Small sales of Firseliast 48°s. Petroleum unchanged; small sales of refined at 1s. 10°s. and spirit at 10°s @1°s. 60°s.

LONDON MARKETS. LONDON MARKETS.

N'essis Baring Bros & Co report:—Breadstuffs inactive, but prices unchanged. Iron quiet; rails and bars, £0@£6 o; Scotch pic, 52s. 6a Sugar in better dema.d and firmer. Coff e still declining. Iron quilt; good common Congou Is @1s. id. Rice 6d. lower. Linseed opened lower, but recovered Linseed cake dult; New Yors in barrels £10@£010s. Spirits of Tur, entine, 47s. 6d.@48s for American. Kefinen Petroleum, 2s. 2jd; spirit, Is. 4d.@1s. 3d. Tallow, after considerable fluctuations, closes steady at 41s. 6d.@42s. 9d. for P. Y. C. Linseed Oil, after declining to 34s, closed firm at 36s. Sperm Oil inactive at £124. Cod.£46.

THE LATEST MARKETS. LONDON, June 2.—Consols c osed at 851@851, ex

LONDON, June 2.—Consols c osed at cog@sog, ex dividend.

American Stocks.—United States Five twenties, 643@65; Illinois Central Railroad, 764@77; Eric kiniroad, 424@48.

Livskirool June 2. Evening.—Cotton—Sales to day 15,000 baies, including 3000 bales to specuaters and exporters. The market is firmer and broyant, with an advance of one-haf penny per ound, occasioned by late advices from America

breadstuffs.—the market is quet

Provisions—The market is mactive. Tallow firmer
with a slight advance.

Signs of War in Europe - The Military Commanders.

It is settled that a European Conference will be held; Austria and Prussia having finally given in their adhesion. A significant statement, however, reaches us by the last steamer, to the effect that the Government of Prussia consents to take part in the Conference only on condition that its decisions shall not be binding, and that its durat on shall be as short as possible, on account of the armaments which are in progress. The programme agreed upon covers the question of the Duchies, the relations of Austria and Italy, and the adjustment of the German's Confederation. A belief seems to be gaining ground in Europe that the results of the Conference will be meagre, and that war is inevitable; and the intelligence of active military preparations which comes from all parts of Europe shows that the hope of peace is not

generally entertained.

The signs of war, in fact, are unmistakable.
Field-Marshal Benedek has accepted the chief command of the eight hundred thousand men whom Austria is prepared to put into the fieldbut he accepts reluctantly and under curious conditions, such as the concentration of the first purely defensive policy in Venetia until Prussia shall have been disposed of, the exclusion of all the archdukes from commands in the army, and other stipulations which make the Marsal even more unpopular than ever among the Austrian nobility, who detest, and yet cannot do without him. The rapid concentration of the immense force of Austria and the vigor of Benedek's measures indicate that the empire is preparing

or a deadly struggle. In Prussia four arms are organizing. One is to protect the Bhine provinces; a co-operative force will be stationed in Saxony; the third will cover Berlin; the fourta will occupy Silosia and support the army charged with the defence of the capital. The weak point in the Prussian military programme seems to be that there are four commanders-the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Coourg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-whereas the Austrian force is under the supreme control of Benedek, who carefully excludes all officers of the blood royal from commands where such persons are more ornamental than useful,

Some account of the extraordinary uprising in Italy was given in the Evening Post of Saturday. The latest advices confirm the statements already made. All Italy is alive. Volunteers are pour-ing into the camps by thousands. Several rich Venitians have subscribed a sum sufficient to buy an annuity of three hundred and sixty-five francs, to be given to the first Italian soldier who enters Venice. Garibaldi, who is reported to be calm and cheerful, has formally accepted the command of the volunteers, and walks several miles every doy, in order, as he says, to accustom his leg to long maaches. He always speaks of the necessity of concord, and of forgetting all personal dissesions; there being no onger any grounds for distaust or suspicion. The people have discovered a "coincidence which is accepted as a happy augury—the numbers at a public lotter, just drawn in Florence

having been "59" and "66." The Italian navy is in good order and of for-midable character. It is divided into three squadrons, comprising thirty vessels, of which the Be d'Italia (built at this port) and six other rigates are iron-clads. Admiral Persano is in

Besides Benedek and Garibaldi, the generals who are assigned to commands in the different armies are experienced and famous. The Ausians have Marshal de Hesse, who is 73 d, and whose career dates from the battle o agram: Prince Schertzenberg, 72 years old, who commanded Austrian cavalry in Italy in 1848, and was at Magenta and Solfer no in 1859; and Count Clam-Gallas, who has been in active command since 1848. Marshal Benedek is 58 ears old, and since the death of Radetzky has been regarded as the first warrior of Austria While a colonel, in 1848, he fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the Eighth corps at San Martino.

The Italian generals are thus sketched by a Florence letter-writer:

"General La Marmora is in person a tall thin nan; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the inshionable eye-classes. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of d scipline. He does not understand any favori ism, and V ctor Emanuel says jeststand any favort ism, and V ctor Emanuel says jestingly that the has not credit enough to name a drammer in his own army. After General La Marmora, the most conspicuous soldier is General La Caldini; he is a small well-looking man, with a quick and intelligente e, wears a great moustache, and a beard like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is moustached conformably to the regulations. General Cia dict is vory popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former ispayeteran of Italian independance, and is esteemed e King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair d noustaches; both being very distinguished

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 Emferor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations. Seventy-five per cent. of the troops will go to France in October, and the remainder next year. Maximilian is also reported to be out of money, and to have made a raid, under the sanction of Gene ral Bazame, upon the chest of the French Pay master-General. There are also intimations that Louis Napoleon desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States.

Santa Anna's Conduct in Relation to the French Intervention CURIOUS REVELATIONS THROUGH THE MEXICAN

MINISTER. On the 10th of May, 1864, M. Romero, Minister from the Republic of Mexico, sent a communication to Mr. Seward respecting the conduct of General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna truening the French occupation of Mexico. In this communication (which was to warn our Government not to trust Santa Anua in his proforeign of Republic nism) M. Romero incloses Santa Anna's letter to the Regency, giving in his adhesion to Maximilian; the address of Santa Anna to his countrymen taking the same ground; Marshal Bazaine's letter ordering him to quit the soil, and his reply thereto, and his subsequent denunciations of Maximitian's Gov-

ernment. The first letter of Santa Anna is dated Vera Cruz, February 28, and is addressed to the Under Secretary of War. In this letter he decides on co-operating with "the Illustrious prince de-signed in the sublime counsels of Divine Providence to raise the nation from the abyss of mis-fortune into which she has been plunged by snarchy."

To this the Under Secretary replied, acknowledging the great satisfaction of the Regency at this adhesion, especially as Santa Anna had made known the "same teelings when the pre-

sent Government was installed. The ex-President then issued an address to his countrymen, in which, after deploring the desolated condition of his country, and calling to remembrance the different aspect it presented when he was President, he charged that when he left the country, "the ambition of an ill-counselled band had reached the supreme power, taking advantage of the ignorance of the unwary. The misdeeds of the representatives of the Liberals have enveloped the Church in mourning, and filled the hearts of the Mexican people with bitterness; their want of good faith in treaties obliged three powerful nations to arm themselves in demand of the justice that was

themselves in demand of the justice that was owing to them. The Conservative party is not, therefore, responsible tor the late events that have taken place in our country. He further says:—"The people, wearied with the anarchy of half a century, with talse promises and fine theories, anxious to have a paternal Government, just and enlightened, productive of the control of the co claimed with enthusiasm the re-establishment of the empire of the Montezumas by a dynasty of royal extraction, voting at once for Emperor the illustrious Prince Maximilian, Archduke of Austria. The demagogues, in their desperation. are exhausting the resources that they are able to use, believing that by combating they are deending Mexican independence; will arrive when they will find out that patriot-

ism was not on their side in the present struggle. He then goes on to say that he came to th country to "give new proof of the respect I owe to the national will, now so in agreement with my belief and conviction;" and he warns countrymen to "guard in their memory the magnanimous monarch who has extended to you his powerful hand so opportunely and gene-He tells them that attempts to form a republic have only brought "discredit and desolation in America," while "constitutional monarchy" has given "better and more lasting

Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, eeing this proclamation, addressed a letter to Santa Anna, accusing him of breaking a pledge, and reboking him for not addressing himself to the "Commander in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican Army, who represents France in Mexico." shal Bazaine closes the letter by stating that he has placed a vessel at his (Santa Anna's) disposal, so that he and his son could leave the country without delay.

The ex-President replied to this letter by denving that he had broken his pledge. He says he never promised to be "dumb when he came to this country," and that when he signed the recognition of the intervention of Maximilian, Marshal Forey had promised that upon "m arrival nothing would be required of me. Santa Anna protests against his banishment, and says that he will appeal to Napoleon.

As soon as Santa Anna reached St. Thomas he issued another proclamation to his country men, exactly the reverse of the sentiments contained in the other. It was dated July 8, 1865 After stating that "he never deceived them," he explains his conduct in Mexico. He stated that he adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority," but he soon found it a "painful error," and he now contemplates with pride "your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the interven-

After drawing a picture of the mismanagement and cruelties of Maximillan, he tells them that "the hour has come in which we should exter-minate from the sacred sell of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet

and insult us with their presence." In conclusion he gives an explanation of why he recognized the intervention. While sailing into Vera Cruz the steamer was boarded by the "Chief Superior," who told him he could not land until he too would recognize the intervention and monarch elect, and promise not to address the people This insolence excited his indignation; but his wife was sick, and needed go ashore and his friends advised him to comply, which he did. He closes the letter by the motto, "Down with the Empire-Live the

In receiving this correspondence Secretary Seward thanked M. Romero for its transmis-

Arrival of the Steamer "Etna," New York, June 12.-The steamship Elna has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

-The 57th negro regiment, which was to have started for New Mexico from Fort Smith on the 25th ult., mutinied and refused to march. Colonel Howe, of the 3d United States Cavalry. commanding the expedition, ordered that regi ment to surround the camp of the mutines and disarm them, which was done speedily. Filty or sixty leaders among the retractory negroes were put under guard, and are held for trial. The disturbance has delayed the starting

-Governor Dillingham says that he should a soon think of calling out the Vermont militia to put down a Quaker meeting, as to meddle with the Fenians.

[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 Dakotah, United States Consul to Bordeaux; Martin F. Conway, formerly of Kansus, lately of Richmond, United States Consul at Marseilles, in place of G. G. Fleurot, rejected by the 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 othee, 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 amend ments will pass the House to-morrow by a vote of certainly three, if not four, to one.

The Fenians.

Pougukeersie, June 12 .- A steamboat having a barge in tow, both loaded heavily with disheartened Fenians, passed this city en route for New York, and a carload of Fenians has also gone down the railroad.

MALONE, June 11 .- The Feman excitement has subsided, and large numbers are leaving for their homes. General Murphy 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 this evening. It is reported that O'Conor and Brady, of New York, are coming here to conduct the defense. A number of the Fenian officers have gone on a reconnoissance to the enemy's lines. Many of the ladies here contribited bread and other provisions for the Fenian dinner yesterday, and toads 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 Ogdensburg. It may be that General Meade is to dispersethe Femans by force, as he intimated he should in his proctamation to them, if they did not leave of their own accord within a reasonable time. Not withstanding the hard fare they receive, they conduct the mselves 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. From a very much shorter report than we had a right to expect from so enterprising a journal as the Brooklyn Ragle, we learn that upon the text, "Overcome evil with good," he unfolded and made apparent the great underlying truth of the Divine fiat:—"Ven-geance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." In the application of the conclusions reached nom the text, Mr. Beecher came, towards the ose of his discourse, to the duties of commuvities 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 bear men say, 'Aha it's their turn now. Let us be quiet, and allow Albans courtesies. I'd just like to see a town or two burned, a bank or so robbed, just to let them know how good it is.' Well, now, this is a'l wrong. I will not deny that my natural man was delicately and quietly tickled at first by a mischievous sense of poetic justice, but it was only for a moment. True, the Canadians did act most unfairly, and the mother country most wickedly, towards us in our dire distress; but if we take like opportunities to show the same spirit, in what is republicanism greater or better than despotism? I want to heap coals of fire on their heads by showing the grand spectacle of a Christian nation actuated by Christian principles. If England is involved in war I don't want to see a single ship go out of our ports to destroy her commerce, and over the Canadian border I do not want a single cottage harmed. I want them to find their evil over be better than your enemy-in his opinion, not

After enlarging somewhat on this point Mr. Beecher paused, and, looking around with a humorous glance, continued:—"I don't know whether I'd better make any jurther application of this principle or not. I have not been very popular with my people during the past year. I have failed to carry them altogether with me on some public questions—and I am sorry for them! But yet I must say that I caunot escape the direct bearing of this Gospel law. I am as strong as ever in the conviction that the true result of the war must be recognized. hatever went into the Constitution on account slavery must come out; and what was kept nt on account of slavery must be put into our rganic law; and I have believed and labored for this as strongly and longer than many of you. But I have felt that it should be done in the spirit of love, not of hatred. I consider the dectrines brought forward in the House of Repre-sentatives by Mr. Stevens—though followed in their entirety, thank God! by very few—I taink them to be the doctrines of Bellal, leading them to destruction. See North had a chance to show grace, and see, and magnan mity. How I longed to see it? Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to Union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian poller see and generous torriveness. hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous lorgiveness. But I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change Rebels to loyal men by casting them out and turning them men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good—shutting them out from the very induences that should be brought to bear upon induen es that should be brought to bear upon them. 'It's thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coal of fire upon his head. Be not evercome of evil; but overcome evil with good.' There, go; vote that. You have been talking it long enough; do it. You have been praying it long enough; try it."—N. Y. Dally News.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. | FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, but prices are steady. Government bonds are firmly held. 10-40s sold at 961, an advance of 1. 1021 was bid for 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; and 1023 for 7:30s. In State and City loans there is little or nothing doing.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129%, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Ralfroad at 541, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@314. the former rate a decline of 1; Reading at 54 69-000@541, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 261@261, the latter rate an advance of 1: 561 was bid for Minehill; 384 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 434 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 85 was bid for Second and Third, 211 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 38 tor Spruce and Pine, 58 for Chesnut and Walnut, 183 for Hestonville, 304 for Green and Coates, and 30 for Union.

Bank | hares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Western sold at 80, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 1234; 140 was bid tor First National; 220 for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 301 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'

and Mechanics'; and 58 for Union. Canal shares are firmly beld, but we hear of no sales. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33) for preterred do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 53 for Delaware

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 64, no change.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Exchange is dull, and buyers are asking lower rates. The quotations are:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109(£109); London, prime bankers', 101(£11); Paris, bankers', 100, £11); Paris, bankers', 100, £11); Paris, bankers', short, \$07\$; Antwero, \$12\$(£6-11); Paris, bankers', 12, £12\$(£6-11); Hamburg, \$7\$(£6-7); Austerdam, \$2\$; Frankfort, \$2\$; Bremen, \$0\$; Ber in, 73\$(£74. Money is offered to stock houses in large sums at 5 per cent, and accounts are made up with much care. In commercial paper there is a moderate business and low rates are accepted for prime short bills. The speculative demand for capital is small and there is no disposition among stock operators to make large endisposition among stock operators to make large en gage menus in any direction."

-The New York Times this morning says:-

The New York Times this morning says:—

'An Albany banking correspondent writes as follows, appropriate to our susception of last week in regard to the refusal of local Bank notes after the lat of Joly:—

'The law cannot be evaded by any such dodge as using individual agents. All interior banks of this State are obliged to releast hrough appointed agencies the ricrou ation; and when thus redeemed, it cannot be ressued. Indeed, no bank can take after July I any State bank bills and pay them out in any form, without incurring the ten per cent penalty. They must be sent home to the respective banks, or to their as pointed agencies for redeemption. Depending agency, having no motive but a desire to oblige it correspondents, would be slow to evade the law even in the absence of so severe a penalty. And the same may be assumed in regard to all redeeming agencies."

-The extent of the improvement in British consols and American securities on the London Stock Exchange, reported by the last steamer, will be seen by the following table of prices on May 24 and 26, and June 1:-

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

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :Buying, Seling.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, June 12 .- There is a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, and but very little here. We

quote No. 1 at \$31@81.50 \$7 ton. There is more demand for Uloverseed, and we notice a sale of 100 bags at about \$7.50. Timothy may be quoted at \$5@5.50. A small sale of Flaxseed at \$3.25. With con inued light receipts and stocks of Flour holders are firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 1000 bbls at 88@8.50 for superfine, \$9 for extras, \$9 11@11 75 for Northwestern extra tamily, and 811-52 to \$14 for Penusylvania and Kentucky do. do. Re Flour is steady at \$6.50 \$7 bbl.

In Corn Meal no change to notice. There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote tair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.60@8; 500 bushels spring so d at \$2.40; while may be quoted at \$3.20@3.25. Rye is quiet, but firm, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.20. Cora is in good demand, and trices have advanced le per cushel; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 96c. affoat, including 1200 bushels mixed at 92c. Outs are steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 78@74c. and 1500 bushels Delaware at 76c. at 76c. Wh sky is quiet Pennsylvania sel s at \$2.24@2.26, and Ohio at \$2.28@2.20

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 12.—Cotton excited; sales at 41@43 cents. Pales yesterday 7000 bales. Flour stendy; sales of 600 bbls at former rates; Southern in changed; sales of 300 bbls; Canadran steady; sales of 250 bbls Good Wheat firm. Corn advancing; sales of 82,000 bushe's at 81@82 cents. Beef steady. Pork firm at \$31@31.87;; Lard and Whisky unchanged.

changed. A white man and a negro were hung at At lanta, Ga., on the 1st instant, for murder.

-Mr. M. J. Scott, agent of the Adams Express Company at Russellville, Kentucky, died suddenly of apoplexy while attending the Baptist Church in that place, on Sunday week. The Jacinto Patriot says that one hundred

acres of good land lying within three miles of Corinth, Mississippi, was sold a few days since at auction, being trustee's sale, for thirty-five