# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## MEXICO.

Fight Between the Mexican Liberals Fand French at Victoria-The French Troops Foreed to Retire - Proclamat ton of Escobedo Congratulating His Soldiers on Their Success-Failure of an Imperialist Expedition, Etc.

on Their Success—Failure of an Imporialist Expedition, Etc.

Brownsville, Texas, Jane 4— since forwarding m, despatch of the laberais in this city. His despatches show that the account of the defeat of the laberais at monterey, with the capture of Escobedo and other chieftams, was all a conward.

In accordance with the plan previously indicated a column of French, under General Joenningros, marched from Monterey and occupied Linares and Morelos. Another column, under General Doual, marched from Saltille to Galeano. A third column, under General Dupin, marched from Mateimaia upon the rancho Paville, about five leagues from Victoria.

The line of march of these different columns was parallel, and was intended to afford facilities for concentration and mutual protection. It seems that one of the main objects was to derent and disperse the mmy of General Espinosa at Victoria. General Espinosa, under orders from General Escobedo, warched out of Victoria, and gave battle to General Dupin. The action lasted baif the day and till might parted the con batants, each party occupying their respective positions.

During the night General Espinosa becoming satisfied that General Dupin had been reinforced by General Doual, retired upon Victoria. He had checked General Dupin, and was not molested on his march; but this is attributable, in a great degree, to the last that General Escobedo had marched upon L'mares, and General Escobedo save him the frequents for all much the Escobedo gave him the compatition of General Escobedo gave him the compatition of General Escobedo gave him Liberals.
The combinations of General Escobedo gave him

The combinations of General Escobedo gave him the opportunity to fail upon the French at Linares with nearly his whole force, while Generals Dupin and Douai were not within supporting distance of General Joenningros. The retreat of General Joenningros necessitated the retreat of Generals Douai and Dupin.

The campaign of the French has resulted thus far in a tailure. They committed many excesses, and let no triends behind them. In Linares, Morelos, and Ga cano, they imposed forced loans. In Galcano the people assured them they could not pay the sum required. The French called for an additional ten tho usand dollars, which they called a fine. In the required. The French called a fine In the thousand do lars, which they called a fine. In the town of Ieran they burnt several houses because some of the mhabitants were with the Leserais, they took prisoners the Alcalde of San Pedro de Yturbide and his son, and the people had to pay three thousand dollars to ransom them. They drove off all the herses and the mules of the Mexicans wherever went.

At present General Escobedo occupies Linares, Morelos, and the same points as before the movement of the French As is usual on such occasion, E cobedo issued a proclamation to his troops. I send you the follow-

ing Eurried trans ation:—

MARIANO ESCOBEDO, General of the Republic and Chief
or the Army Corps of the North, to the troops of his

or the Army Corps of the North, to the troops of his command:— Companions in Arms:—The enemy, after having prepared a great combination to fight our forces, and, as announced by his chief Pouat, to annihilate us, several Franco-traitor columns were set in moti n on the march from Montercy. Saltillo, and Maceima's. The proposed operations were nu illied in a few moments, as may be said; for they were compelled to return to their former position, and suiried greatly in their transit from describen. There is scarcely a battalion constituting the 1st cavairy division but what has lost some solders through describen. To is simple fact, laying assist their hurried countermarch, which can well be termed a flight, manifest how demoralized and tired of fighting are those who have adhered to the Austilan," and how anxiously they await the time when they can return o their homes very sorry, as they are, that they ever came to this country to coment a throne which is more opposition to the conviction and will of the Mexican people.

That constancy and valor which are always the distinc ive characteristics of great souls, have ever anima ed the heroes of Pas de las Cubas, Vilia de Guadioupe, Monterey. San a vador and St. Isabel and in many other combates, in which the Liberal arms were covered with glory.

For this reason you see him flee whenever you approach. Despair has made its way in his midst, causing

Foldiers! The enemy has lost all hope of triumph. For this reason you see him flee whenever you approach. Despair has made its way in his midst, causing h m to abandon his banners and sack yours.

Forward, braves! forward! The Republic has a right to expect great things of you yet. There are many for e. marches to be made, batt es to be fought, enemies to conquer and injuries to avenge Will you tall back now when the enemy has almost given up all hopes of conquest? The valor you possess, the constancy and decision of your chiefs, and the good sense and teeling of the people everywhere make us hope that you will not recede, and that you will not desist until you see your country happy and free.

Then will you have infidded your duty, and history will record your actions, and the future generations will bless your names.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Linares, May 27 1866.

Diplomatic Correspondence from the United States Consul at Chihushus-General Dissatisfaction of the Mexicans with the Empire and Devotion to the Republic- an inside View of the Republic and the Government of Junrez-The French Officers Denonuce the Mexican Expedition as an Error-American Citizens ask Protection against the French

"THE VAUNTED EMPIRE A HUMBUG,"

Mr Creel to Mr Seward.

United States Consulate at Hibuarua Republic of Maxico, February 23 1885.—Respected sir:—I returned to this city on the first day of this month, having been delayed on my trip to Santa Fessistic longer than I smileipated.

Tresident Juarez still occupies this city; he enjoys good health and professes to entertain great hopes of the thimstesuccess of the canse which he uphoids, and for the benefit of which he is ready to make any kind of prisonal sacrides. He is very much esteemed by all those who are rersonally acquainted with him. His ministers Mr Lerdo de lejata and Mr. Iglesias, enjoy high reputations in this city. All three of these mon lead a very quiet, economica, and becoming life; their morals appear to be pure and certainly are not impeached even by their enemies.

The authority of the President extends over all this State, and is recognized and obeyed in Smalos and Sonors.

He finds great difficulty in providing sufficient money.

The authority of the President extends over all this State, and is recognized and obeyed in Smalos and Sonors. He finds great difficulty in providing sufficient money to pay the expenses of his Government. He gets no financial assistance outside of his State. The decrees for collecting war taxes are partially but not wholly successful; discontent a tends the collection of moneys for military purposes.

A resort has been had to the coining of copper money. A daily proft of some stub has thus been obtained; but this comage admits only a limited issue.

Genera Negrete the Minister of War, is in personal command of he troops which now occupy the son hern portion of this State.

The French have is ely withdrawn their line from the frontier of this State, and instead of taking this capital, as many persons expected have suddenly and hastify moved back to the wiching of Dango.

In the State of Sinalos they have intely experienced three decats, and in the ist one all the French prison els were shot in retalistion for the treatment which Mexican prisoners have received from the hands of French authorities.

The French are beginning to be a great bore to this community, having raised so many expectations of bringing masma from the heavens, and not having yet real zed the cream. Many Mexicans are beginning to have strong suspicious that the vaunted Empire is, after all, a humbur.

all, a humbur.
REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul.
His Excelescy W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, etc.

THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES DISOWNED.

THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES DISOWNED.

Mr. Creel to Mr Seward.

United States Consulate at Chinuahua, Republic of Country which lies be west the city of Datango and Monterey being at present unoccupied by the intervention forces, the people who live therein have dec ared their time sentiments by disowning attacking, and imputationing the civil suborities who issuresented the humbug Empire. The 1-aders of this movement nave reported their acts and allogiance to President Juarcz.

These circumstances have caused General Negrate to move accous the right flants of the French position on the river Nazas, and to place himself in communication with the Bepublicans of Mapini, Parras Eagle Pass. Matamoras, and other towns. The General will includedly receive some reinforcements and money from the points above mentioned.

The French on the river sazas are reported to have received slight reinforcement.

Maghing has yet occurred.

Late news from Sinalos speak of small skirmishes, but nothing of importance has Jakely happened there. All is quief in Scoons, so far as ays can learn.

Protound tranquility pervades the State of Chibus nue. The authority of the Frest loss is as much respected as any Government ever mas been by this people. Foreigners are very well treated, and even Frenchmen eploy under the Government a readom of speech and action which would not se granted them in their own Paris

The events now happening in the United States are

own Paris

The events now happening to the United States are
watched here with great anxiety; and all the Mexicans
think that if the great republic comes out whole from
the present Rebellion, that fact itself will preserve the

I have the bonor to remain your obedient servant REUBEN W. CREEL United states Consul. Hon William H. SEWARD. Secretary of State, Vashington, D. C.

THE CONSTANCY AND DEVOTION OF JUAREZ.

Mr. Ores' to Mr. Sciegral.

United States Consultate at Chimianua, Republic of Mexico, April P. 1885.—Respected Sir:—Events of some importance have taken place in the State of Coshu'la during the month of March last.

The people of that State having observed that very few troops belonging to Maximilian's party were statemed in their midst, indiged the opportunity very appepriare for displaying, in a very striking manner, their true political sentiments and tendencies. Acting under this impulse they rose in many towns and districts sgainst the monarchy, and in layor of the Bepublic, and expelled or imprisoned the civil officers who had been placed over them by Maximilian. They also concentrated their forces and attacked the city of Salitho, which is also the capital, and after whipping the imperial troops they captured that city taking some prisoners, arithlery, baggage etc. These things happened in the latter part of March.

As soon as General Regrets learned these facts, he declined to endeavor to form a junction between his own army and the Republicans in Natific, and other series of Cosmulia. He therefore moved his forces eactward through the desert, and hurried by forces marches to gain Salitho.

As soon as the French observed this movement, they led their camp at the river Nazzas and were hurrying to

Contilia. He therefore moved his forces eartward through the desert, and burried by forced marches to gain Saitillo.

As soon as the French observed this movement, they left their camp at the river Nazas, and were hurrying to intercept the movement of General Negrete. A lew days more must tell us the result of this campaism.

If General Negrete reaches Saitilio in saiety, he will then command some 500 men.

Troops are now leaving this city to take up position on the frontier of Durango, and to menace that State and occupy the attention of the French.

Arms are now very scarce, and the want is very severe yielt by this Government.

Recruits are more easily obtained than heretofore, but the want of guns paralyzes everything very much.

The constancy and devotion of the President are extraorolnary. If his executive talents be not very brilliant surely his fidelity under such trying circumstances will lend a biaze of glory to his official career.

I have the h. nor to remain, yout obedient servant, BEUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul, The Hom William H. Sewand, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Oreel to Mr Seward.

Mr. Creet to Mr. Seward.

United States Consulate at Chibuanua, Reublic of Mexico, October 29, 1865.—Bespected Sir:—On the 2d of this months strong detachment, composed of infanity, cavair, and artiliery, accompanied with a large train, left this city and returned to the interior being ordered to report at the city of San Luis Potosi. In the course of the month other detachments have moved off to the south and finally, on yesterday morning, General Brincourt and his command abandoned his city taking with him all his stores and military property and returning upon the same road upon which he made his advance. It is probable that in a few days not a single French soldier will be left on the soil of this State.

a single French soldier will be left on the soil of this Siste.

The officers and soldiers upon leaving, treely and plen tituly cursed a state of affairs which keaps them ranning from point to point in order to establish peace which is continually falling to pieces.

All the Mexicans who swore all egisnes to the empire, and who took office ander General Brincourt, have fied in company with the French.

If the people are in favor of the empire, why do these officers run away?

To day, the Librals command in this city. I think that in a few days they will be in office in all parts of the Sia e.

that in a few days they will be in office in all parts of the State.

President Juarez has no organized forces in this State and therefore the return of the Liberals to office and authority cannot be due to any military pressure, but must be attributed to he spontaneous exercise of the will of the people.

During the permanence of the French General in this city no public ball or dunar was given to him, pecause the respectable ladder resused in the most pesilver manner to be present. I have the honor to remain your obedient servan, and the most pesilver manner to be present. I have the honor to remain your obedient servan.

His Excellency William H. Seward Secretary of State, Washington, D. &.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ASK PROTECTION AGAINST THE

AMERICAN CITIZENS ASK PROFECTION AGAINST THE FRENCH EXACTIONS.

Mr. Creel to Mr. Seasuard

United States Consulate at Chihulahua, Republic of Mexico, November 6, 1865.—Respected Sir:—I have to day received the communication from the department da ed October 3 wherein I am notified or the recontion of my despatch No. 7, of June 29, no mention being made of various other despatches sent during July and August, and which out, it to have arrived before the 3d of October. I am, therefore, led to believe that they have miscarried. These missing deups ches contain an account of the arrival of General Brincourt in o this State; entrance of the French into Chihushus (vanguard August 13, main boy) 15th; conduct and leeling of the people; wood connact of the French when viewed as so diers; toeir foolesh conduct when u edding in politics; their failure to establish any Government in this state; and, finally, No. 15 gives an account of the evacuation of this city, and the retreat of the French.

American citizens are desirous to know whether our Government will give them any protection against these forced loans, which are here considered illegal and unjust, and which may be again and very soon put in execution. It the necu isr circumstances of this country render it impossible to grant any present protection, the citizens desire to know the extent of their misfortane, that they may suffer in silence what cannot be remedied by complaint. The French are still retreating and are now at in the southern part of the State; in a few days, perhaps, probably, they will all be gone into Durango.

Describens are very numerous, the French soldiers running away and presenting themselves to the Mexicans treat them in the most becoming manner.

Mr. Luis Terrazes is our present Governor and Military Commandant. He is appointed by the supreme Government, having previously been elected by the people, and it day enters into office. He is the popular man of the State, and can due a great deal if he se a himself earnestly to work; and there is ated It is rumored that the French are leaving all their ad-

vanced positions and falling back to a line emeracing the cities of Durango and San Luis Potosi. Whether this be true or net. I feel authorized to say that the position of the French near our frontier is for them very uname. because the descritons are very numerous the soldiers having a great wish to go to the territory of the United States. REUBEN W. CREEL, United States Consul. His Fxcellency, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

EVACUATION OF THE CAPITAL BY THE FRENCH

AND RETURN OF JUANEZ.

Mr. Creet to Mr. Seward

United States Consulate at Chimuanua Republic of a Exico, November 22 1866.—Respected Sir:—The French have completely abandoned this State, and throughout the length and breadth thereof the republicans are in the possession of office, the change having been effected in the most quiet and instantaneous manner. The political edifice which General Brincourt attempted to erect fell to pieces the moment his troops were withorawn, amid the laughter and derision of the people who witnessed the extraordinary spectacle.

On the 26th instant, President Jurez, accommanied by the Ministers of the Cabinet and a few military officers, entered this capital on his return from the Paso del Norte. He was received by the State and city authorities, and by the citizens generally in the most becoming manner. The ladies, especially, availed themselves of the opportunity to manifest publicly their respect for the Ch et Magistrate and their devotion to the independence of their country.

Trere will be great difficulty in raising more troops in this state; there are no arms, ro money, no credit, and the military spirit is dead dead.

Acove all, good office a are needed; such as are present here deserve to be classed as absolutely use e-s; yes, worse than useless because they will no fight; but it sens on any commission neglect the enemy and pay all their attention to the property of their own countrymen.

On the last day of this month the President'al term

on the last day of this month the President'al term

ountrymen.

On the last day of this month the President'al term expires.

In November of last year official letters were exchanged between the President and General Ortega, respecting the date of the legal expiration of the Presidential term, and also concerning the legal and propersuccessor of the present incumbent.

In these papers General Ortega was officially and formal y recordized by the Government to be the President of the Supreme Court, and that on the expiration of the term of President Juarez the Executive office would be delivered into the hands of the said Ortega.

Hut since that time a great change has taken place in the ideas of President Juarez in the Paso del Norte, on the 5th instant he issues a decree dec aring General Ortega to be a deserter from his civil and military duties and to have for elted all right to claim the President.

Secondly. He declares the executive authority to be vested in himself until such time as the prevalence of cases may enable a general election to be hed for a new President.

Inotice that many persons consider this decree as unjust and flegal; but no violent opposition is likely to be offered until such time a: Ortega may present himself upon the hontier and claim to act as President.

Whenever that happens, bitter discords will be introduced into the ranks of the Liberal party, and their bad effects may be felt in this State as well as elsewhere. I inclose the decree and printed circular, marked inclosure No. 1.

I have the bonor to remain, your obedient servant.

sure No f.

I have the bonor to remain, your obedient servent.

I have the bonor to remain, your obedient servent.

B'UHES W. OREE L. United States Consul.

His Duccliency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, becreiary of State, Washington, D. C.,

## THE FENIANS.

Another Canadian Scare - Mysteterious Movements at Buffalo Frightening the Kanuck Covernment-Troops Ordered to Remain on the Niagara Frontier - The Fenian Retrograde Re-sumed, Etc. Etc.

The Canadians Again Frightened. OGDENSBURG, June 147-From one of General Meade's staff, just arrived from Malone, I learn that further trouble is anticloated at Buffalo. General Meade was suddenly telegraphed for

and left via Allany for that point. Four com-panies of troops have been ordered from Malone to Buffalo. They will pass through here The Canadian Government Again Frighten dand Troops Ordered to Se-

n ain on the Niagara Frontier. OTTAWA, C. W., June 14.—It is reported to the Covernment that the Fenians are about to make another raid in the vicinity of Fort Erie. There is some uneasiness felt here. Facts are uncoubtedly known which the authorities do not desire to divulge for the present. A despatch has been received announcing the capture of fourteen Fenians in Hamilton. They had despatches which will throw considerable light on the Fenian plans and movements. The military authorities forbid the transmission of any depatches giving movements of troops or vessels of war to the press. There is something import

of war to the press. There is something important on the carpet.

Brown's explanation of his cause of retirement from the Ministry is looked for with much interest. It is expected to-morrow. Large numbers of Fenians are reported assem-

### bling along the southwestern troutier. CAUSE OF THE CANADIAN SCARE.

A Fenian Don Quixote on the Bampage -General M. W. Barns Making Himself Ridiculous-Challenge to a Canadian Officer to Fight a Pitch d Battle-The Fenians Stopped on their Way Home to Take a Hand - Crausportation Homeward Accepted by the Feniaus at

Buffalo, Etc. BUFFALO, June 14 .- The following challenge has been transmitted to Colonel Lowery by Ad-jutant-General Murphy, from Brigadier-General Burns. No answer has as yet been received:-

BUFFALO, June 14.—To Colonel Lowry, Com-manding British Forces, Fort Erie:— I notice in this morning's Courier's editorial correspondence, the following paragraphs from his visit to Fort Erie, to wit:—

We conversed with an officer on duty, who anxiously inquired whether there was no orobable chance of having a fight with the Fenians. Above all things he desired to meet in a fair field, with bullets or bayonets, an equal number of Fenians. If this opportunity could be offered, he was willing to leave the artillery out of the question.

Now, sir, as the officer's name was not given, and Now, sir, as the omeer's name was not given, and desirous to accommodate the Queen's forces with a fight, I respectfully address you on the subject. As commander of the In-h army in this city I accept the proferred challenge, and will fight either two or three thou-and of your troops, as you may decide, with an equal number of men under my command. The engagement to be on the above conditions. The engagement to be on the above conditions, to wit:—A fair field, with bullets or bayonets, leaving the artillery out of the question. Transportation will be procured for my men to cross the river, and arrangements can be mutually agreed on as to the locality of the ground and the stated time to commence the engagement. Hoping this matter may receive your prompt con-

I am, Colonel, your most obedient servant,
M. W. Burns, Brigadier General,
Commanding Irish Army at Builalo. P. S .- The bearer awaits your reply.

Major Dawson, chief of staff to Colonel Lowery promises an answer to the Fenian challenge to norrow at 9 A. M. The Major informed the bearer of the message that he was confident that the matter could be arranged satisfactorily to both parties to-morrow. The Fenians were under orders to leave for their hemes this evening, but on learning that the British regulars were anxious for a fight, volunteered to wait and accommodate them it a fair opportunity was

Celonel Starr and Colonel Quick, of Chicago leave with their regiments to night.

General Meade is expected to arrive here thi

evening.
Brigadier-General Burns has agreed to accept the following conditions from the Government to transport the men to their homes:-The Fenians have agreed to accept the Govern

ment transportation. Brigadier-General Burns will furnish General Barry with the names of the men. The men who accept the offer of the Government will sign the following condi-

We the undersigned, belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, being now assembled in Budal with intentions which have been decided by the United States authorities to be violations of neutrality laws of the United States, but being now desirous to return to our homes, do seve rally agree and promise to abandon our expedi tion against Great Britain, desist from any lation of the neutrality laws of the United States,

Congressional Action Having Its Effect in Canada-Fears That the Neutrality Laws will be Suspended.

MONTHEAL, June 14.—The action of the Lower House of the American Congress in reference to the abrogation of the neutrality laws through Ancona's and Schenck's resolutions is the occasion of a new and unexpected excitement all through the Canadas. The possibility and the probability of such repeal and modification are everywhere discussed with deep sensitiveness. The feeling here appears to be that the neutrality laws will be suspended, or at all e materially modified to Canadian prejudice.

# Fashionable Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. Cushing, of Boston, with Miss Grinnell, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell, of this city, took place yesterday. A special train was engaged for the occasion, which left the Hudson Railroad Depot at fifteen minutes past two P. M. The 'rain comprised six cars, all two F. M. The 'rata comprised six cars, all loaded with guests, including a large representation of the commerce of this city. Wall street was also well represented. When the appointed hour arrived, a large crowd had collected at the depot, and Officer Teichman was despatched to preserve order. When the train arrived at Mr. Grinnell's mansion, between Irvington and Tarrytown, it was halted at the platform erected especially for the occasion, and here the entire the nuptial testivities .- New York Heraid.

-A letter from a Bostonian travelling in Italy speaks of the crowd of soldiers met with in all the large citles, and also expresses the fear that he and other tourists will be obliged to return to Paris and curtail their European tour on account of the warlike preparations.

-The California News Letter announces the arrival at San Francisco of "that distinguished female philanthropist, Miss Lizzie Bell," and anticipates from her a cheering account of her collections and disbursements in behalf of the

freedmen. —Married, recently, in Paris, Miss Bertha Mattesen, of Chleago, to Dr. William E. Johnson, the correspondent of the New York Times, under the pseudonym of "Manhattan," but better known in France for his abilities as a

## THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris, London, and Berlin Modes for Summer-Important Changes In Dress Got ds and Patterns, Etc.

From Paris Le Follet, Berlin Der Bazaar, and Lon don Queen,

The extreme lateness of the season has delayed far beyond the usual time the appearance of light summer materials. The display of Chambery gauze and organcy has been confined, for the most part, to the sop windows. But the warm dats of the past week have called forth loulards and muslingwonderful to behold, and the infinite variety of styles and materials to be seen on the drives and promenace surpasse all description. The exhibition of boiness is to wildering enough. We have known several elderly gent emen with large lamines of saughters gonearly mad on the subject. One poor man told us, with the utmost gravity, that he had forsaken all other pursuits, and devoted himself to the study of bounets A writer in the Pall Mail Gazette gives a very good recipe for a modern bonnet, which we advery good recipe for a modern bonnet, which we advise our fashionable readers to foll w:—"I ake a piece of piatted straw of round or oval form, and bend it of plaifed straw of round or oval form, and bend it into any shape you piease so long as you can balance the article on the top of your head. Smother if with a tificial flowers, or cover it if you like with pulled talle, and add lappers at the sides if you think them becoming; but this, I should observe, is quite unuecessary. Pant a ful-blown rose in the centre, or encirc, the whole with a wreath of roses, passion-flowers par sees, hyacinches, daises, ivy, or lines or the valley, or bunches of grapes, or some cherries, or consederries. Then attach some glass brads round the rim, and strings of ribbon of the same color as the predominating tint of the flowers or true forming the wreath, the ends of which strings tie toing the wreath, the ends of which strings the to-pether across the breast Next add, it you please, a second pair of strings of muslin or tulle, and you have a bonnet of the prevailing mode, which you can call chapeau Lamonle, lauchon. Frianon, printanter, d'ete, Mariy, or Mandarin b anc, according Having described the general characteristics of

Having described the general characteristics of these charming bits of nonsense, we will particularize a lew of the prettiest to be seen in the shops. One very sty hish bonnet is a combination of Fanchon and Pamela. The foundation is covered with pink silk, over which white tuile and blonde are arranged. A pink silk ribbon, with white blonde at both edges, crosses the bonnet, and over the ribbon there is a garland of wild roses, which is continued as a chaine Benoiton, falling in front upon the breast. A cameo brooch is used for fastening the strings. Another bonnet, very suitable for dress occasions, is of white tuile. The fulle is puffed across the bonnet, and the puffings are eparated by a row of large pearls. The edge of the bonnet and the curtain is made of white silk, embroidered with seed pearls, and the band is edged with blonde, and from the edge there descend festoons of pearls round the upper part of the face festoons of pearls round the upper part of the face and on to the hair. The strings are made of white tulle, ed. ed with blonge, and are fastened with a small bouquet of flowers—a rose and a spray of h.y

Fancy straws, mixed with silk or crepe, and wreathed with flowers, are very suitable for common

summer wear.
So much attention and invention have been ex-So much attention and invention have been expended on bonnets this season, so much pains have been lavished to reduce them to mere fan astical head-dresses, that hats appear to have been entrely overlooked, for nothing absolutely and strikingly new in the form of hats has as yet been introduced, although there are certain alterations in the style of trimming them. Instead of broad sarsanet ribbons and feathers being used, as formerly, narrow velvet ribbons with small flowers—such as davises, violets, and pompon roses, sewn at regular intervals upon the ribbons—are worn. These floral bands are ranged round the hat, and are suspended as Benoison chains over the chignon. A long gauze vell, the same color as the flowers, is lastened at the right side of the front of the head with an eccentric ornament, meither silver, mother of pearl, or jet; then the veil crosses the front of the hat, is again fastened down at the left side with a tuff of flowers or feathers, and the veil floats gracefully over the left shoulder. White gauze veils, ornamented with flowers and straw, are worn on dressy occasions.

Among the new favorite summer materials are the Among the new favorite summer materials are the

piques, which are woven this season so as to look as though they were coarsely ribbed, and they are generally covered with a pattern. The patterns mitate braided araboque gripure; there are also flowers and horse-shoes, and several other designs, generally on white grounds. P. rea'es are very popular for demi-toilette, and the newest patterns in this material are stripes of a dark color with large daisies or camel, or stars in the stripes; the ground of the dress is either white or maize co or. As a change to wear with piques and lines there

As a change to wear with piques and lines there is a new material cal ed the Sultane. It is made of a very fine wool, with satin stripes, and is something like the woollen Chambery gauze. It is very pretty in light color, such as the new bue, pink, mauve, and sea green. It is not expensive, and many pretty promessade toilettes are made of it, trimmed with ribbon of the same color and with Inibet frame. fringe.

It is not such a difficult matter to be well dressed

in summer without spending a great dea of money, as must necessarily be the case in winter. Freshness is the great merit or a summer tollette. With two or three mohair, alpaca, and sultane dresses, looped up over either silk or white alpaca petticoat, rammed with lattice work represented in black velvet a write muslin dress or two and a new light silk, it is not difficult for a lady to look well and elegantly dressed uring the entire season.

The Surabe diesses are made with peplums, as

The Suitable diesses are made what peptums are peptums are the order of the day. The peptums are edged with cities a fama or sitk fringe or else with crystal or straw fringe.

Tolleties for the staside, and "Les Esux" are than at any previous peri d. The

more fantas ic than at any previous period. Pas-iony train, it stems, cannot be dispensed with even for the e walking costumes; so, in order to make them wearable, a fashionable mantas maker has produced what is called a Watteau costume, in which blooms, coming from the sides in front seve to loop up the train at the back with a large knot and long ends. This, in light, dressy materials s ree to loop up the train at the back with a large knot and long ends. This, in light, dressy materials, is very preity, and really gives the semb ance, with the small wrom hed basket won on the top of the chignon, of the shepher dess costumes we see in the artificial groups of Wa'teau, Bouche, and other painters of the eighteenth century. More simple textures, such as pique and the varieties of mohair, will imitate this style in bands of color instead of wide ribbons. There are, beside, the quite short dresses, made to look looped up over a slik band simulating a petticoat, which will prove so convenient for the country and the sea-side that the style will probably be in great favor. With all short looped-up skirts the feet are very visible, and boots, as a matter of course, are far better attended to than when the train-skirts are worn. Some boots are very elaborate, and perched upon the most impossible of heels, measuring quite two inches in height. Bronze kid boots, with either crystal or git buttons, are the most popular, because they can be worn with almost every description of tollette. Other boots, in equally as good taste, are made of steel grey armure de soic, and are tipped with kid to match, the joining of the this with the upper part of the boot being embroidered. The heels, which are covered with kid, are likewise embroidered.

embroidered.
In consideration of the many fair brides whose weddings are to take place in this sweet mouth of rese, we close with the following suggestion; in regard to bridal attire by the Paris correspondent of the Queen;—

"At the present season that peculiarly dead white gross which looks and is both rich and thick, is the favorite material or a bridal diess. The bodices are usually onl with the pep um basques. It the bride is very you hful, a wide tarlatane ruche is added round the edge of the skirt, and the peplum basque is likewise tr mmed with a similar ruche, long white silk tassle being added to the points of the ba quest round the throat there is also a narrow tarlatane round the throat there is also a narrow tariatan tuche. Full, thick ruches made of tuile and arrange ruche. Full, thick ruches made of tuile and arranged in lows as a factor up every ir acth of the skirt, are more cressy, but not so voultful as the more simply arranged tarlatane trimmings. Fac preiticst tridal dress which has come under my notice this season was made up of white sita gauze, with white satin stripes; an immense train, but no ornanents on the skirt. The bodice was of sita gauze and had the addition of a peplum basque made of dead white sita, and trimmed with a long crys al fringe intertwined with a fringe of white blac; tuits of white illac, and crysta drops on the shoulders. The head-dress consisted of strays of white line; tuits of white line, and er sta drops on the shoulders. The head-dress cons sted of sprays of line arranged as a cache peigne on the Empire chignon, and bandelets of crystal beads round the head; small juits of orange flowers and b ossoms were of necessity introduced among the white line. Brides no longer wear bouquets in the centre of the bodies, the flowers are now fastened either at the bodice, the flowers are now fastened either at the left side of the wast, or else they are arranged as a parland, and describe a chatelaine at the side of the skirt. It has now become customary for the bride to wear the veil lowered over the face; she enters the church with it down, and generally it remains thus until the ceramony is concluded. The bride only raises it to receive the congratulations of her friends and relations,

# THIRD EDITION

# THE PENDING WAR IN EUROPE

Decision of the King of Prussia Regarding Neutral Vessels.

Washington, June 15 .- Official information has been received that the King of Prussia, under date of May 19th, decreed that in the event of war merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subjected to capture and confiscation by his ships of war, so long as reciprocity be practised by the said hos-

From Poughkeepsie-A Number of Man Seriously Injured - Fenians Returning Home.

Poughererste, N. Y., June 15 .- Yesterday, while ome workmen were engaged on a new building on the Nassau College grounds, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating quite a number to the ground, thirty feet below. The following were badly hurt:-Thomas Maroney, seriously injured about the head; Donnell Connell, bip burt; A. M. Harloe, internally and seriously; Dennis Keller, of New York, seriously injured in the hip and back; Patrick Conners. The injured men were buried under a mass of planks and bricks. Two of the men will probably die. Two car loads of Fenians passed here last night for New York.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pierce. William D. Jefferson plead guilty to a charge of the farceny of a muff and shawl, the property of E.zz-beth Adams. Defendant had rented a room in the house in which Elizabeth Adams resided, on south 'I hird street. He went into her room secretly, and took the articles. County Prison for three years.

took the articles. County Prison for three years.
Joseph Ihomas pleaded guity to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants va ued at \$8, the property of Clinton C. Hancock.
Joseph Ihomas also pleaded guity to a charge of the larceny of a coat, the property of A. Thea er, No. 925 Walnut street. He pleaded guity to many other charges of lateenies. He made a general business of it. Sentenced to the County Prison for three years.

other charges of larcenies, the made a general business of it. Sentenced to the County Prison for three years.

Henry Lynch pleaded guilty to a charge of assaut and battery upon Oliver Wilson. It seems that the wife of Wilson was nying with Linca Wilson wrote a very threatening letter to Lynch. Lynch met him on the street and beat him badly sentenced to pay costs, a line of five do lars, and County Prison ten days.

Joseph Thomas was acquitted of several charges of larcenies, on account of having pleaded guilty to other charges, and having been sentenced.

John McKenney and John Hooser were charged with the larceny of money to the amount of \$55, and jewelry, etc. the proper y of Caleb Pot er and William Munsey. It seems that the proseculors became tight, and went to sieep in the Richmond market, and, as they testified, they were robbed by defendants. The officer who arrested them found money and a knife and watch-chaim on the person of ackinney and these were identified by the prosecutors. Hooser not guilty; McKinney guilty, and re omminded to the mercy of the Court.

Ou account of the want of jurors the business of the Court was delayed for a considerable time. The lury that could not agree yesterday in the case of William McDona d, charged with perjury, having been out in conference all night, still failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged till Monday upon a verdict and were discharged till Monday Another jury were taken out to consider the case of McKenney and Hooser, and when the third jury was called, there were not en ugh jurors to fill the box

The jury having returned, the business of the ourt was resumed.
William B Jefferson was charged in several bills of indictment with stealing. On account of his having been convicted and sentenced on other bill. having been convicted and sentenced on other bills, the District Atlorney requested the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Verdict accordingly.

James Thompson was charged with assault and battery upon William Robinson, and with assault and battery upon William Robinson with intent to kill. Defendant was working in a lane, and had orders to allow no one to pass. Robinson attempted to pass by, and was stopped and struck by anotherman.

Defendant started to run to him with a shovel, but stopped before he got within striking distance. As he was not in striking d stance, there was no assault and battery, as assault and battery consists in striking, or attempting to strike, within striking distanc-

cossession counterfeit money, with intent to pass it. He went into a drinking sa con, obtained liquor; he threw down a counterfeit \$20 note. The bar-tender threw down a counterfeit \$20 note. The bactender ciscovered the note to be counterfeit, and refused to take it. The bartender then asked him if he is tended to pass that note, or it he he meant to joke tie answered, that he intended to pass it After some talk he was arrested. When the officer was taking him to the station house, Jacobs put his and into his pocket, drew out a note, and swat-owed it. He then said to the officer:—"There, d—u you, you didn't get it." And found upon him. Still on trial. Another counterfeit was

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Friday, June 15, 1866.

There was more activity in the Stock Market his morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in demand, 5-20s old at 102}; 110} was bid for 6s of 1881; 1024 for 7.30s; and 96 for 10-40s. In City loans there is more doing. The new

ssue sold largely at from 961@97, an advance

Railroad shares are dull. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 311@314, the latter rate an advance of & on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54f, no change; Minehill at 64, a slight advance; and Reading at 54 81-100, a slight advance; 129} was bid for Camden and Ambov; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 384 for North Penn; 625 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 44 for preferred do.; 264 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Hestonville sold at 182, no change; Spruce and Pine at 381, an advance of 1; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22%, an advance of t. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for West Pulladelphia; 27 for Girard College; and 38} for

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1231. 140 was bid for First National; 222 for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 304 for Mechanica'; 521 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 63 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are in fair demand at an advance.

Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 265@271. an advance of #; preterred ditto at 34@34#, an advance of 4; and Susquehanna Canal at 15, no change. 561 was bid for Lehigh Navigation: 120 for ris Canal preferred; and 69½ for Wyomi w fley Canal,

Gold continues excited. About \$150,000 sold this morning, opening at 1472; advanced and sold at 149 at 11 o'clock; 149f at 12 M.; and 1492 at 1 P. M., an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening.

-Four separate specimens of the new five-cent coin were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval by the Director of the Philadelphis Mint. Upon three of them is the head of Washington. We present herewith a fac simile of the new coin selected, of which the following is a description:-Obverse-The Union shield resting on tied arrows, denoting peace-the flying arrow on the two-cent coin denoting war-a wreath of laurel crowning the shield, and above, in circular form, the motto, "In God we trust." Reverse-A figure "5" in the centre, encircled by thirteen stars set in rays, "United States of America" above, and the word "cents" below. The new coin will orobably be issued next week.





-The Coal trade continues active. Canal stocks keep in constant favor. The Schuylkill Navigation brought down for the week ending last evening, 41,744 10-20 tons against 6848 tons for the corresponding week last year, and for the season, 481,632 tons against 189,456 16-20 ions, showing an increase of 292,175 4-20 tons. The moneyed receipts also show a corresponding gratifying increase, and this old and valuable improvement is fast taking rank among our reliable dividend-paying securities.

-The New York Tribune this morning savs:-"Money on call is in good supply at 425 per cent,, "Money on call is in good supply at 4@5 per cent,, with the greater part of the loans at 5 per cent. For commercial paper the rates are 5:4@5 for best short bills, with the exceptions at 5 per cent. Exchange is more ac ive, and the rates are as follows:—Load, p. prime bankers, 60 days, 111; London, prime bankers, sight, 10%;@10%; Paris, bankers, long, 5:10; Paris, bankers, short, 5:06; Antwerp, 5:11;@5 10; Paris, bankers, 611; @5 10; Hamburg, 87;@37; Amsterdam, 42; Frankfort, 13; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 75@75; Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpoor are 21 000 bushels of corn, per steamer, at 5; d Abarque was chartered to the Bristol channel with corn on private terms."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

۱	BEFORE BOARDS	
I	100 sh Hestonville Radroad	
ł	FIRST BOARD	
I	\$1000 City 6s m c & p 96} 100 sh P	h & E c 31
I	\$1000 do 97 100 sh	do 31
I	\$1000 City 6, n c & p 964 100 sh	do c. 81
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ı	\$800 do 96 100 sh	
1	\$1000 docoup 963 50 sh H	est'v. H 16
١	\$500 Leh Nav 6s 84s 88 100 sh Se	ch Nv pf 34
١	\$1000 U S 5-20s.62102 100 sb	do 84
١	100 sh Susq Can 15 100 sh S 45 sh l'a Hlots 54 100 sh	do 14 300 40
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-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

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350	-	August, 1864 11	A
	44	October, 1884 10	
44 55	- 11	Dec 1884 9	COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O
44.	te.	May. 1865 7	2 0
		August 1885 6	711 /10
44	- 41	Sept., 1865 5	h
	**	October 1846 5	chica.
-The Coal	ending was:		43 774 1
June 14, 1866 Correspondin	ig week i	ast Year	The Laboratory
June 14, 1866 Correspondin		eek	
June 14, 1866 Correspondin Increase Toppage for	for the w		84,926·1

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 15 .- Cloversced is scarce, and commanes \$7@7 50 P 64 lbs. Timothy is source. We quote at \$5@5.50 The last sales of Flaxseed were at \$8 80.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and

rather more doing. About 1200 bbls. were taken in lot by the home consumers at \$6@8 75 P bbl. for super fine, \$9@10 for extras, \$11@11.75 for Northwestern extra family, \$11 50@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Western family, and \$14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$6.50 P bbl. Corn Meal is dull, and nominally held at \$4.25. Pernsylvania Wheat continues in good demand at tuil prices, but there is scarcely any here. Sa'es or 2000 bush, new Milwaukie Club at 82-42; 500 bush. or 2000 bush, new Milwaukie Club at \$2.42; 500 bush, do. at \$2.45; 2000 bush, old do. at \$2.88; and 4500 bush. Milwaukie samber on private terms White ranges from \$8.20 to \$3.35. Rye commands \$1.20@1.22 P bush, for Penosylvania. Corn is in fair domand, with sales of 6500 bush, yellow at \$8.6@35c. sfloat—closing at the latter rate; 1000 bush mixed Western sold at \$4c.; and 1000 bush yellow in store at \$8c. Onto are in moderate request, with sales of western soid at 940.; and 1000 bins yellow in store at 980 Cats are in moderate request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 78@750., and Delaware at 760. In Bar ey and Malt no change. Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 24@2 26, and Ohio at \$2 28@2 29.

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 15.—Cotton is steady and unchanged. Good Flour is firmer, but the Common brands nave declined 5c Sales of 8000 bols, at \$65029 50 for State; \$8.50211.85 for Ohio, \$6.58 for Western. Southern is quiet; sales of 500 bols, at \$10.302017; Canadian cull; sales of 500 bols, at \$10.302017; Canadian cull; sales of 500 bols at \$8.65218 50 Wheat has advanced 2035, for good quality; sales of 15,000 bushel at \$2 10 for Chicago Spring; new No. 1 Milwankee at \$2 32. Corn advanced 12.2c with a scarce supply sales of \$2,000 bushels at \$82.80 cents for new. 32,000 busnels at 88@89 cents for new.

-The Hon. Justin S. Morrill, in a card to the voters of the Second Congressional District of Vermont, declines to be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Morrill is named as a candidate for the United States Senate.

—Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad, and Major-General Doyle, commanding the garrison at Haliax, has been promoted to the Governorship of New Brunswick.

-Miss Augusta J. Evans, the authoress, has consented to take the lead in the work of collecting the funds to repair and protect the graves of Mobile (Ala.) soldiers, who lost their lives during the war.

-A horse lately discharged a living frog from his stomach, after being ill for some time. Menn are accused of "toadying" sometimes, but this is the first instance of the kind in a

-The old Jesuit prophecy of the destruction of San Francisce by a great earthquake during the year 1866, has caused immense consterna-tion among divers old women of both sexes in

—Colonel John H. Christy, member of Congress elect from the Athens District of Georgia, has just contributed a car-load of provisions to destitute constituents in Athens and vicinity.