## THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### EUROPE.

The Beginning of the War-Re-markable Despatch from Count Bismark-Terrible Denunciation of Austria-The Monetary Crisis in England, Etc.

#### THE IMPENDING WAR. The Duchies.

The London Daily News surveys the field of hostilities as follows:—"The Prussians have crossed the Eider, and the Austrians have fallen back. By this means the King secures the means of exercising the sovereignty to which he lays claim in Holstein, and puts it out of the power of the Emperor to hinder him. If, then, the publicists correctly define war as that state in which we prosecute our right by force, the war has begun, although not a shot has been fired. It has been semi-officially announced at Vienna.

that Austria will break off diplomatic relations with Prussia as soon as the King has recalled his plenipotentiary at the Federal Diet. It is stated that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a circular note to the representatives of France at the German Courts, in which he requests them to impress upon the middle and minor States the importance of remaining completely neutral in the event of hostilities between Austria and

A FRACAS BETWEEN AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

On account of the very serious fracas between Prossian and Austrian froops, in the neighborhood of Kiel, that city and its vicinity have been divided into two districts, one of which is exclusively for the Prussians, the other for the Austrians. If, in matters of service, a soldier is obliged to go into the "enemy's" territory, he must have a permit to do so. A Prussian marine soldier, who died from wounds received in the tight, has been buried at Kiel with great so-lemnity. From Rendsburg there are also reports of "rows," and even bloodsbed, between the allied armies quartered in the barracks at Neu-

PRUSSIA.

REMARKABLE DESPATCH FROM COUNT BISMARK. The following has been sent by Count Bismark to the Prussian representatives abroad:-"I have already communicated to your Excellency, at a former period, the despatch I addressed upon the 7th of last mouth to the King's Amtassador in Vienna, in reference to Count Mensdorff's note of April 26, upon the question of the Elbe Duchies. I purposely selected for that communication the form of a confidential statement, not intended to be conveyed in copy, because experience has taught me that a real understanding is not promoted by the exchange of documents, which are wont immediately to obtain publicity, and because it was the first wish of the King's Government still to offer or leave open to the Vienna Cabinet the possibility

We had also, at first, cause to assume that we had also, at hist cause to assume that this step of ours would be appreciated at Vienna, and ludging from his temarks to Baron von Werther, Count Mensdorff seemed to have per-ceived in it such a possibility. Indeed, the tenor of our communication, wherever it transpired, was looked upon as a symptom of cordial feeling increasing hopes in the preservation of peace.
"We have waited in vatu for a reply, or even

for a mere expression of the Emperor's Ambassador upon the subject. "We are forced, on the contrary, to consider the declaration delivered by the Austrian Goverament at the Federal Diet at Frankford onthe Main, on June 1, as the answer to our conciliatory overtures. In that dec aration, after a retrospective statement at variance with incis and offensive to Prussia. Austria hands over to the Diet the decision upon the Schleswig-Holstem question, and at the same time gives notice of an act of sovereignty in Hoistein, viz.:-the Convocation of the Estates-which she is not entitled to undertake single-handed, from the moment when she released herself from the Gastein Treaty, by reference to the Diet, and thereby substituted the old relation of the coon for the recent geographical division "We have already protested at Vienna against this unjustifiable and one-sided act, as against

the equally unjustifiable disposal of our rights by handing them over to the Diet, and reserve to us to take further steps, But first I cannot retrain from declaring that in this proceeding of the Austrian Government we are unable to perceive anything but the intention of a direct provocation, and the desire to bring about a breach and war.

"All our information agrees that the determination to make war upon Prussia is firmly settled at Vienna.

"I may confidentially acquaint your Excellency, by his Majesty's desire, that, at the time when we addressed the conclintory communication above mentioned to Vienna, the King, actuated by the duty of preserving peace as long as possible, readily listened to a proposal for direct understanding made from an impartial quarter at Vienna, and first communicated to is Majesty, without the participation of Ministry, in order to ascertain whether his Ma-jesty the Emperor of Austria was still actuated by the wish of maintaining peace. The pro-posal was to treat the Schleswig-Holstein and the Federal Reform questions in common (solidarisch), and by this connection to facilitate the solution of both. The n-gotiations, supported by the most conciliatory desires on the part of the mediators, have, as his Majesty informs me, only demonstrated that corresponding feeling no longer exists at ienna. They have shown, notwithstanding the Emperor's theoretical love of peace, that craving for war dominates every other consideraion throughout his entire Council, even among those who, to our knowledge, formerly voted against the war, and even against the preparations and armaments, and that this craving now also gained decisive influence over the Emperor himself. Not only was theer manifested in entire absence of all and every readiness to enter even into confidential negotiations, and to discuss the possibilities of an agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and councilloro of the Emperor have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in the hope of successes in the field, partly to tide over do-mestic difficulties—nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting the Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by an 'honorable'

The acts of the Austrian Government coincide only too accurately with this intention. I have mentioned above that we are compelled to recognize a direct provocation in the declaration delivered at the Diet. It has only one meaning: that if the Vienna Cabinet intends to tollow it up immediately with the expressed breach, for it cannot have expected that we should tamely submit to this attack upon our rights. In another question the forced loan ordered in Venetia, which impresses a sting o additional bitterness upon circumstances, shows that Austria will only make use of the extremest means towards Italy also. Corresponding with this are the reserves with which, according to the information received here, she accompanied her answer to the invitation to the Conference, and which, as we hear, are understood by all

the three powers as equivalent to a refusal. "After the form of the invitation had, by negotiation between the invitation had, by ne-expressly so drawn up that Austria should be able to accept it without committing herself to anything in advance, and without being compelled to make reserves, it is precisely the

CRAMMEN VICEORTANT COME AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STA

"Behind this we can only see the decided intention upon the part of Austria of forcing on war with Prussia, and of, at most, making use of negotiations as to the Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna; the only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin.

"This conviction is forced upon us with imperative necessity by the most recent facts, and we consider that only an intentionally prejudiced view can come to an opposite conclusion. Facts now speak too loudly for gossip based solely upon conjectures, combinations, falsely inter-

upon conjectures, combinations, falsely inter-preted statements, and empty rumors as to the warlike longings of Prussia not to dwindle into nothingness in comparison. Perhaps we shall at last be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claims to the Duchles by force, and with disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now, too, probably it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crisis, and whose removal by means of Congress she has turther taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed.

"We may appeal with a calm conscience to the judgment of all impartial statesmen, as to which party has displayed conciliation and love

of peace up to the latest moment.

"I respectfully request your Excellency to express yourself in the sense of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court to which you are accredited.

BISMARK.

Regarding this despatch The Times remarks:-"Such a despatch as that just addressed by Count Bismark to the Prussian representatives abroad has not often been penned by a European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, break torth when the negotiations may be considered at an end."

may be considered at an end."

The troops of King William have orders to occupy Kiel, Rendsburg, and Ittehoe—all of the important points of the Duthy of Holstein. On their entry the Kalik Brigade, under the Austrian General Von Gablenz, will probably tire, after a formal protest, and cross the Elbe into Hanover, where it will join the main army, under Marshal Benedict. The London Telegraph regards this ousting of Austria from the Duchy

The Princes of the royal family of Prussia have, as has already been announced, received have, as has already been announced, received and departed for their various commands in the Prussian army. The Princes of the house of Hapsburg have also gone to their respective stations, as follows:—The Archduke Leopold, commanding the Eighth Army Corps, has gone to his headquarters in Ausputz, Moravia; the Archduke Ernst, commanding the Fifth Corps, for his headquarters in Brunn. The Archduke William, inspector-General of Artillery, will also reside in this city. The Archduke Albert is in command at Venetia. The King of Prussia it command at Venetia. The King of Prussia, it is said, will take command of the Prussian army, and the Emperor of Austria will go to Prague if the war breaks ont. Thus it is not merely two nations, but almost two royal lamilies, that are meeting each other on the battle-field.

#### Aggregation of the Elements of a Vast War-Italy's Dangers and Impattence -Conservatism of the German People.

From the London Times, June 9. In one quarter any delays of the Ger man powers are likely to excite impatience and indignation. Itsly has given herself up so completely to a warlike policy that it would be impossible for the Government to stop the people. and difficult for the people to stop themselves. We know not what secret understanding there may be between Prossia and Italy, whether any thing like a convention has been arranged, and, if so, what form it has assumed. But virtually an alliance has been concluded, and Italy will not fail to urge upon the Prussian Government the expediency of immediate war. Italy can now only see safety in such a course. Her levies are so large, her expenses so enormous in proportion to her means, the enthusiasm of the people has been so roused, such multitudes of men have flocked into the army, that to return to a state of political quiet and expectation would, in the opinion of Italian politicians, be equivalent to national ruln. With her, to draw would be tatal, while to stand still and allow the country to be crushed by a war expendi ture is impossible. The "revolution," to use the Continental phrase, has been called to the aid of the Italian Government; and this same revolution is a spirit which is not easily laid when it has once been summoned. We may then expect to find the Prussian Government exposed to the strongest solicitations of its ally, and Italy, pernaps, committed to a struggle by some rash act of those whom she has summoned to her banner. It is announced that the King was immediately to arrive in Florence, and that Gen. Cialdini was also to be there. Councils of war will no doubt follow, and Italy will take her chances in attacking her enemy with or without the help of an ally. But if Austria remains on the defensive, those who attack the Quadrilateral will have no easy task. Some thing more than zeal and patriotism is requisite to turn a strong army out of such a position.

It any gleam appears on the dark horizon it is to be found in the temper and behavior of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his Minister may well hesttate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soon be roused. The conscription presses with tremendous severity on the Prussian people. The country, though richer and more industrious than formerly, has not in creased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormous gatherines of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to two hundred and eighty thousand fighting men, with fifty-five thousand accesso-There are one hundred and ten thousand depot troops and one hundred and twenty thousand of the first ban of the Landwehr in sons. In times of enthusiasm like 1813 these for flesh and blood may be answered without unwillingness; but a war to please Minister, or even to gain a seacoast and mands. The requirements of the State have been beyond all bounds. A population of less than nineteen millions is expected to support an army of more than half a million of mer on active service. To make up the number, the clerk is taken from the counting house, tradesman from his shop, and the peasant from the field. Women are everywhere more than their usual share of the hard and coarse work of the world. An act of hostility on the part of Austria, such as the entrance of Marshal Benedek into Prussian territory, might make the people forget these hardships in harred of the enemy, but at present the discon-tent is chiefly with their own Government. Not until the enemy has struck a blow will the King have a really zealous and warlike army. As ong as peace is preserved there is the possibility that this disposition of the Prussian people may have some influence upon the ministerial policy. The middle States, which have not yet given up lopes of reconciliation, are, no doubt, encour aged by this disinclination for war to persevere in their efforts. Their own limited power, how ever, and the cumbrous machinery of the Con ederation, are likely to interpose great obsta

With the abandonment of the Conference the efforts of the neutral powers have naturally come to an end; though, if there were to appear any chance of resuming profitable negotiations it would, doubtless, not be neglected. Every

nent. Even distant Spain and Portugal think it necessary to take measures for insuring their neutrality. As regards central and southeastern Europe the prospect is gloomy enough. Nor are the outlying portions of the Turkish empire yet so secure that we can afford to dispense with the supervision and guardianship that the great powers have exercised. If those powers are engaged in war an ambitious empire like Russia may attempt a return to a policy that has only been temporarily abandoned. Though we cannot think it right that the neutral States should think it right that the neutral States should further interfere with the belligerents, they might take counsel together for the benefit of the rest of Europe, and use their influence to prevent any ambitious power from turning the general confusion to account.

Serious Riet in Munich.

From the Dublin (Evening) Mail, June 9. The people of Germany, though proverbially slow of movement, are becoming greatly ex-cited as the prospect of war approaches. M. Seinguerlet, the correspondent of the Paris Temps, who, from his knowledge of Germany. is well qualified to give an accurate representation of the popular sentiment, writes as follows from Heidelberg, under date of June 6:—"For some days past the Bavarian capital has been the theatre of riotous scenes. Deplorable excesses have been committed by the populace. The Landwehr nave used their arms, and blood has been shed. At first the popular passions were directed against some beer shops. In the midst of wild cries stones were flung against these shops, the windows and shutters broken, and the furniture destroyed. The day before yesterday the shops of the butchers, bakers, and the houses of some Jews were attacked. Officers and gendarmes were maltreated. Showers of stones were flung at the Landwehr, who fired on the people. One man was killed and twenty wounded. This ferment has been attributed to the intimate relations which exist between the King and Richard Wagner, but those relations have had nothing to do in producing it. The riot is in no way connected with politics, but it is an evidence of the revolutionary feeling which possesses the people beyond the Rhine. The Ultramontane party, who are working heaven and earth to make the young King unpopular, and to force him to abdicate, will take advantage of these deplorable screet

riots to gain their end.
"In Prussia, where 300,000 families have been deprived of their means of support, discontent is increasing in proportion as want is extending. Already national workshops, like those of Paris in 1848, have been organized for the purpose of finding employment for the people. Hunger is a bad political economist, and as a new proof a bad political economist, and as a new proof of this some thousands of the Berlin workingmen held a meeting outside the walls, in which they clamorously demanded the expulsion of foreign artisans. In the provinces numerous conflicts have taken place between the men of the reserve and their officers. At Cologne an officer who tried to arrest a man belonging to the Landwher, who had not saluted him, was pelted by the market women with potatoes, carrots, and cabbages, and forced to take refuge in the guard-house. Similar scenes have refuge in the guard-house. Similar scenes have occurred in various other places. The antagonism between the troops of the line, who are for war, and the Landwehr, who are for peace, is very marked. The threats of war have thrown the whole population between Landau and Co logne into a leverish excitement. The report of the sale of the coal mines of Saarbruck, which has never been boldly denied; the withdrawal of almost all the troops, and the unscrupilous character of Count Bismark, have raised the suspicion among the people that they are to be transferred to France. The agitation which began in Rhenish Hesse has rapidly spread along the whole Rhme. The anniversary of the restoration of the province to Germany has been Defense Committee has been formed at Franken thal, and numerous meetings have been held at Neustadt, Bingen, Ingelheim, etc. Energetic protests have been made against the possibility of dismemberment, and a general arming of the people has been demanded.'

The German Customs Duties During War

Berlin (June 6) Correspondence of the London Times. The mercantile community will do well to prepare for the virtual dissolution of the Zollverein during the war. Under the Zollverein treaties the duties are levied by each State on its frontier, the sum total being subsequently portioned out according to a fixed ratio; but it is improbable that if Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Hesse side with Austria, Prussia will regard the payment of duty to these States as sufficient to secure the admission of merchandise into her territory. In all likelihood the Prussian Custom House offi cers will have to follow in the wake of the army, and will declare the Zollverein frontier to identical with the shirting position of their military lines. However, as the German people have been too long accustomed to the incalcuable advantages of the Zollverein to do without it, it is to be expected that, whatever territoria divisions be brought about by the war, the compercial union, at least, will be so renewed as to include the greater part of Germany, if not, as now, nearly the whole.

## The Febians—A Febian Captain Attempting an Invasion Off Cork.

Oueenstown (June 6) Correspondence London Times The first of the Fenian invaders who made or attempted no concealment of his objects, was captured to-day upon the arrival of the tender from the City of New York, when that vessel approached the harbor on her homeward voyage.

One of the parsengers, Richard Quinn, who is shoemaker when not employed in military affairs, requested the captain to steam directly into Queenstown, as he had particular business there. The captain objected, as he had to go on to Liverpool, and suggested that the tender might answer as well. Quinn at first was disosed to dissent from this view, but when the tender came alongside he announced himsell satisfied. As soon as she was fast by the vessel, he jumped on board her, and pulling out, theatrically, a Fenian flag, waved it over his head, and completed the tableau by brandishing a pistol. A single detective however, who was on board, came forward and arrested him. The valiant Fenian made no at tempt at resistance, but as soon as he saw the over the side. When the tender landed he was searched, and there were found upon him, beides the pretty piece of silk he had been flourishing, a dagger and a revolver. His banner was about a yard long by two feet wide, of green silk, with a white cross, around which was a circle, balf of which was composed of shamocks, and the other half was made up with the inscription, "In hoc signo vincis."

Quinn was committed to Bridewell at Queenstown, and will be examined to-morrow

### THE MONEY CRISIS.

Messrs. (Sir Morton) Peto and Betts—The Atlantic and Great Western Bailroad and James McHenry.

From the London Times (City Article), June 2. A large and most satisfactory meeting was held this morning of the creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts: Mr. Jackson, M. P., was in the chair, and the following statement was submitted by Mr. Coleman, the accountant, showing habilities for £438,375, and assets (which i was mentioned had been most carefully calculated at existing values, and with a desire to avoid all poscibility of an over-estimate) of £1,662,064. The creditors were assured that there was every prospect of a rapid realization since it was not proposed to delay the liquida tion for the sake of waiting for full prices, and that the payment of every claim with interest at an early date might be considered certain. All the contracts in which the firm are en-

Vienna Cabinet that renders all these labors totale.

"Behind this we can only see the decided in"Behind this we can only see the decided inparties, Messrs. Kelk, Messrs. Lucas, and Messrs. Waring, who have undertaken their completion, while those in foreign countries are either secured or involve only small amounts. Resolutions were, therefore, unanimously passed for the firm to continue their business under letter of license, and with Mr. Richard Fothergill, of the Abercare Iron Works, Mr. Peter Rolt, and

r. Thomas Fenn, of the Stock Exchange, as 1-pectors. Mr. Alderman Rose then moved a vote of sympathy and confidence in the firm, who, by their long and honorable course, have contributed to the engineering fame of England in all parts of the world, which, being seconded by Mr. G. G. Glyn, was adopted with a warmth of feeling such as has rarely been witnessed. of feeling such as has rarely been witnessed. Sir Morton Peto, in reply, referred to the fact that on the first announcement of their difficulties they had the offer from personal friends of assistance exceeding half a million sterling.

STATEMENT OF THE AFF	MAY 10, 18			S. PRTO	AN	Ø
To creditors unsecured. To creditors holding sc-				258,948	18	6
curity (partly cover- ed), amount of claims.	£15,000	0	0			
Estimated value of se- curity held	14,997	10	0		10	
To creditors holding se- curity (fully cover-					AU.	0
ed), amount of claims. Estimated value of se-	£376,900	3	0			
curity	509,104	0	0			
Surplus contra	£182,203	17	0			
Further creditors' fully covered claims Estimated value of se-	119,000	0	0			
curity	186 576	0	0			
Surplus deducted from liabilities below To liabilities on account	£17,576	0	0			
of James McHenry, not covered by any se- curity from him Less:—	227,000	0	θ			
Securities deposited by Feto & Betts, £30 000 1s. 0d., surplus from credyors holding se- curity, who also hold some or these hisbli- ties, £15,578 0s. 0d	47 576	0	0	179,424		
To liabilities on account or James Medenry, covered by Atlantic				110,121		
and Great Western bonds and debentures. To habilities on bills to	£104 000	0	0			
be provided for by other parties.	£83,000	0	ġ.			
To limbilities on bills re-	F09 450	1	8			

ceivable ..... £68.450 1 8 By cash at bankers ..... By securities in hand..... By plant... By surplus from creditors holding se-Deterred assets, viz :—
Advances on work, after allowing for commingencies.

Debt due from James McHenry, after charging him with £227,000, per contra.

Bulance of advances in respect of works which are being carried out

works which are being carried out by other parties 89,000 0 0 properties..... Although the above statement shows a sur-

plus of £1,126,589, exclusive of the private estates of the firm, it is understood the valuation

has been made upon terms allowing a deprecia-tion of £500,000, or £600,000 since the beginning In reference to the above statement it is necessary to explain that the item described as debt from Mr. McHenry is a debt from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, of which Mr. McHeury has acted as financial agent, and that it was stated by Mr. Coleman to be covered by securities of three-fold value. Also that the position of the liabilities of Mr. Crampton with the estate of Messrs. Peto & Betts will not interfere with the dae execution of Mr. Cramp-

### THE ROYAL SCANDAL CASE.

on's separate contracts in Turkey and else

Mrs. Ryves' Testimony. LONDON COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, June 7.—(Before the Full Court-Lord Chief Justice

ockburn, Lord Chie: Baron Pollock, and the Right Hon Sir J. Wilde, the Judge Ordinary.)

Kyves vs. The Attorney-General. The further hearing on this case, which has already occupied the court for three days, was resumed this morning.

Dr. J. W Smith and Mr. David Morgan Thomas appeared as counsel for the petitioners; the At-torney-General, the Sol-cutor-General the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. K. Bourke appeared for the Crown.

The petitioner, Mrs. Lavinia Jane te Horton Ryves, was then put into the witness-box.—I am one of the petitioners; in November, 1822, I was mar-ried to Mr. Ryves, at S. George's, Southwark; in 1841 I obtained a decree of divorce; the other peti-tioner is my eldest surviving son; In 1857, I proceeded in this court to establish the marriage of m creded in this court to establish the marriage of my inther and mother; I did so, not from any motive of fraud, but to establish the morality of my perents. The Attorney-General appeared in that case, and opposed me. [The proceedings in that suit laying been put in evidence, the witness then went on ) The first time I remember living with my father and mother wear blatter street. I was then two and and mother was in Harley street. I was then two and and mother was in Harley street. I was then two and a half years old. I was born in Liverpool, where my father was employed in the Admiralty. I hved with them up to 1863, when my father died. Previous to that they lived at the British School of Arts. In 1805 I was living with my mother in Pall Mail. That was during intervals of school. In that year I was invited to go to Brighton with my mother, to visit in vited to go to Brighton with my mother, to visit the Prince of Wales. I remember the year perfectly, When at Brigh on we went to a ball at a hotel close aujorning the Pavilion. The Prince of Wales was

The Chief Justice-How old were you then! Witness-I was eight years old. The Prince of Wales always had the ball given there instead of at at was under the sanction o I went to the whole of them up to 1810. At Prince I went to the whole of them up to 1810. At the first one myseli and mother were presented to the Prince of Wales by the Dowager Marchioness of D washire. They had often conversations with the Prince, who had presented me with £5 for a doling or than once. I knew from my mother that she had visited Windsor. In 1815 we were hving at Seymour place, Bryanston square. I knew Lord Warnour place, Bryanston square. I knew Lord Warnoth. I have remembered him ever since I was a child. He constantly came to see me and my mother. He visited us up to him death in 1816. I have seen him at his own house in Down street: mother. He visited us up to his death in 1816. I have step him at his own house in Down street; and on the morning he died I went to his house to know of his death. He died on the morning of the marriage of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales. He was dressed in court costume to go to the marriage, and he dropped down dead. We always treated him as a relation. My mother told me so. I ki ew Dr. James Wilmot, and attended his faneral. That was in 1807. Robert Wilmot, who was a partner in a house in Birmingham, was there. My That was in 1807 Robert Wilmot, who was a partner in a house in Birmingham, was there. My mother told me that Dr James Wilmot was cousin to the Earl of Warwick. He was descended from a brother of the Earl of Rochester, and I have heard my mother say that I was descended from Henry, the brother of the half of Rochester; and Dr. Wilmot, if he had pursued it, might have been the right-in earl had he chosen to prosecute his claim. I k withe late Duke of Kent from a very early age. He visited me and my mother in Seymour Place. I remember in the spring of 1815, the Duke of Kent visited us. I received him. I generally did. My mother soon after came into the room. He was always kind, and he said he had come from Lord Warwick, who had communicated to him circumstances which had not before transpired, and as to which my mother had never been acquainted.

stances which had not before transpired, and as to which my mother had never been acquainted.

He said Lord Warwick had told him that she was a relation of his own (the Duke of Kent's), and that he had never known such before; that he had always been impressed with the likeness to the Royal family she bore, and that it was now accounted for. He said he had made an appointment with the Earl of Warwick to meet him at my mother's residence; that Lord Warwick was necessitated to go to Warwick Caste to get the proof of these circumstances, which had been deposited there for a long series of

years. He then said that he had appointed to meet Lord Warwick at my mother's on a future day. Lord Warwick was at the time in poor circumstances, so the Duke of Kent told my mother and my mother found the means for him to go to Warwick Castle.

The Chief Justice—Did the Duke of Kent ask your

wick Castle.

The Chief Justice—Did the Duke of Kent sak your mother for the means to enable him to go there?

Witness—No, but Lord Warwick did himse f; he came to my mother's the day after, along with the Duke of Kent; I received them both; it was on that occasion the Duke of Kent told my mother that she had teen placed under a false position, and that she was the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; Lord Warwick then said it was necessary he should go to Warwick Castle to procure the papers which wou'd establish that; he said as had not the means of going, and that he did not wish to inform his tamily that he was going, as if he did a stop would be put to him; my mother then found the money for him to go, as he said he had but five shillings that day in the world; he did accordingly go to Warwick Castle, and my mother afterwards received a letter from him from that place; I read the letter, and I can swear to Lord Warwick's handwriting; it was as follows.

HEADQUARTERS AT W. CASTLE, Wednesday evening.—Madame:—All goes on well. I have got saie your papers. My poor old housekeeper wept with joy at seeing me. What the internous — will say at my being here I am at a loss to conceive.

I write to relieve your mind; so bear up. Ever yours sincerily.

In exceeding haste.

There was an endorsement upon this letter to the effect:—

I have enclosed this for safety to Mr. Parkes.

flect:
1 have enclosed this for safety to Mr. Parkes.

I have enclosed this for safety to Mr. Parkes.
Line to L.
After the receipt of that letter, and on his return
from Warwick Castle, Lord Warwick and the Duke
of Kent had another interview with my mother.
Lord Warwick brought with him a packet of papers.
He said to my nother, "I am going to pat into your
possession, but that of others." There were three
"sets" of papers. He used te words "three sets."
Ite said Dr. Wilmot had been in possession of one
of them, Lord Chatham another, and himself the
rest. Lord Warwick said he had received the "set"
Lord Chatham had from nameef. The set Dr. Wilmot had had also came into his possession. The
papers were all open on the table, and the Duke of
Kent took every one of them individually, and read
them.

Rent took every one of them individually, and read them.

There was one of them which was not to be opened until after the King's death, and it was not opened nor read. All the others were read out loud, and the Duke said toat the signatures of his father to those papers were his father's genuine handwriting. His Royal Highness then said to my mother she was his cousin, Princess Olive of Camberland, and only legitimate issue of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and that the Earl of Warwick being ill, he would take on nimself the guardinaship of my mother and myself. In 1819 the sealed packet, which was not to be opened until the king's death, was opened. That was about December, 1819. In 1820 I went to the Duke of Cigrence conceining that paper. (Witness here identified the paper put in evidence, which was contained in this packet.)

D. Smith—Was Hannah Lightfoot's will one of the documents in that packet was opened my mother did not know that she was the daughter of Olive Wilmot, who married the Duke of Cumberland; she thought she was the daughter of Holive Wilmot, who married the Duke of Cumberland; she thought she was the daughter of Robert Wilmot and the nece of James Wilmot; she was, no to that time, in the belief that Olive Wilmot, who married the Duke of Cumberland; she thought she was the baughter of a daughter of a sister of James Wilmot, who married the Duke of cigrence, to see if it could be laid before the sealed packet was opered I went with it to the Duke of Cigrence, to see if it could be laid before the Privy Council and made use of; he said that the documents ought to be laid decore the Council; they were afterwards laid before the Council.

before the Council.

The Attorney-General—How the Council dealt with them the minute of Council will speak for The witness, continuing, said—At the interview of 1815 which the Duke of Kent and Lord Warwiez had with my mother, when the packets were opened the Duke of Kent put his signature to several of them. After that, and up to his death, my mother received several letters from Lord Warwick. One letter was dated the 4th of April, 1816.

A number of letters from Lord Warwick to the peritiover's mother, acknowledging the same, were put into the witness' hands, when she identified the signatures and handwriting or them all. They were then put in and read. was under examination when the court rose at 5 o'clock.

#### A Card from Mrs. J. G. Bennett. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR :- I saw an article ingyour | paper last Friday, stating that I asked the Senate to confirm Mr. Fleu-rot's nomination, and on that account he was not appointed. Now, sir, permit me to say that I never in my life asked the Government of the United States for anything for my own tamily, much less for Mr. Fleurot, who is only an acquaintance, like many

I have borne with calmness the most fearful abuse and calumnies; but I think now it is time to put i stop to them. I do not trouble myself about pointer or politicians, or editors, or any such unkind, un-leeling people; yet I have suffered greatly by them: What have I done against you editors, managers, etc., that I should be hunted down like a wild deer, on account of your feelings towards The Herald Abuse the editor if you like perhaps he deserves it but my aim has tever been to calm and pacify a se few lines. You wil oblige me by publishing to few lines.

HENRIETTA A. BENNETT. Fort Washington, June 21, 1866.

Fatal Accident. Boston, June 22.-Francis Bush, of the firm of Best & Bush, was drowned last night by the up-

setting of a boat, off South Boston point.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, June 22 .- The Flour Market is less active and prices are not so firm. About 1000 bbls. were disposed of to the home consumers, mostly Northwestern extra family at \$11.25@12.25, super fine at \$8 50@9, extras at \$9@10. Pennsylvania and Western extra family at \$11 50@18 50, and fancy brands at higher figures, according to quality. Rye Four as in moderate request, with sales of 100 bbls. Penssylvania at \$6.75. In Corn Meal, nothing

loing.
The Wheat market is almost at a stand—the at sence of supplies restricting operations. The last same of Pennsylvania Red were at \$2.40@\$10 for common spring and choice, 500 bush-is good White so dat \$8.25 In Rie no change to notice. We quote Pennsylvania at \$1.33@1.35 P bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and the receipts and stocks continue small. Sales of 1700 bushels Yellow at \$1.05, affect. In Onta there is good trade, done. Note the pennsylvania at \$1.05, and the pennsylvan aftont. In Oats there is a good trade doing. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c., 500 bushels Southern at 78c, and 2500 bushels Western at 62@ Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, and prices are

in Quercitron Bark no change to notice. quote No. 1 steady, at \$31@31 50 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ ton.

Coverseed is held at \$7 50@8, 1 mothy at \$5 \$0, and Flaxweed at \$3.30

Whisky is dull Ponnsylvania sells at \$2.24@2.25, and Ohio at \$2.28@2.29.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 22 —Cotton dull at 38 @40c Flour 10@15c, lower; sales of 5500 bbis at \$6 39@9 c0 for State; \$8 70@13 80 for Onio; \$6 30@9 50 for Western; \$10-30@17 for Southern; and \$3-60@13.75 for Canadan. Wheat declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn quiet; smal. sales. Beef steady. Fork heavy at \$82.374@32.50. Lard dull. Whisky duil. ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Cotton dull at 36c. Four firm and unchanged. Wheat and Corn heavy and unchanged. Fork slightly easier; mess \$83-59; Bacon

ensier; clear sides, 21;c. New Obleans, June 21.—Cotton casier; sales of 800 bates at 88@37c. for middling; receipts to-day 284 bates. New York Exchange par to ; discount;

Jeanie Burns, the young girl who is lecturing on the subject of temperance, has given five hundred dellars to the Patriot Orphan Home at Dixon, Ill. She is said to be a relative of the

-Miss Jeanic Burns has given five hundred dollars towards the completion of the National Orphan Home, in Dixon, Iil.

-Mr. George Peabody declines the public dinner tendered by Massachusetts, though a Bullock offered.

# MEXICO.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT VERA CRUZ

MAXIMILIAN IN GREAT DISTRESS.

IMPERIALISTS ABANDON THE INTERIOR

TAMPICO BESIEGED BY LIBERALS.

EX-REBELS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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

New ORLEANS, June 21 .- General Sheridan, Gregory Kidd, and other United States officers, have arrived from the Rio Grande and Texas. All was quiet on the American side.

A discovery was made in the heart of Brownsville of a house where the powder from shells bought from the Federals had been extracted in a careless manner. A large quantity of powder was seized, which had narrowly escaped explosion.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the 13th reports that the yellow fever was raging in that city fearfully and fatally.

The last steamer from Europe brought out 800

The Liberals had released twenty-eight Confederates captured near Cordova.

All work on the Imperial Railroad to the City of Mexico had been discontinued for want of funds, and in consequence of the aggressions of the Liberals.

The Imperialists have lost or abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and it was the general opinion that the empire would not last long. Maximilian was in great finan-

cial distress. The Americans on the Cordova settlement were disheartened, and preparing to return to

the United States. Tampico was surrounded and closely invested by a strong Liberal force. The Liberals were very active in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

## PROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Johnson Meeting Last Night-Another Presbyterian Minister Defines his Position-Important Arrests, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. I

BALTIMORE, June 22 .- At the Conservative Union meeting last night, Governor Swann announced his intention to appoint such Registers under the new law as would secure the votes of all loyal Conservative Unionists. Ex-Governor Randall, Mr. Perrine, and Hon. Mr. Phelps also spoke. There were not less than eight thousand persons at the meeting.

Dr. Smith, of the Central Presbyterian Church, defined his position last night, on the Conservative platform, in the same way as Dr. Backus.

A man named William Berkmeyer was arrested here yesterday, charged with the murder of the Squibbs family, in York county, Penn sylvania.

The jury in the case of Thomas Callan, tried for passing counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Indiana, are still out, unable to agree We suppose they will be dismissed.

### THE GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Capture of Several Outlaws-Harper Not Found Yet-Fears of Trouble With Freedmen, Etc.

FRANKLIN, Ky., June 21 .- The case of Benjamin Sale, of Harper's band, has been continued till the next term of the court, \$1200 bail being given. Nothing has been heard of Harper since he

released Frankiin and Pattillon from the Bowling Green jail, on the 15th. The gang is supposed to be in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ten-

Bell's case, for shooting Owens, has not been called up. Owens is rapidly recovering.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 21 .- It is appre hended that the negroes will attempt the rescue of a negro who was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of July, at Franklin. Precautionary measures are being taken by citizens to prevent such a result.

Fire at St. Josephs, Mo.

St. Josephs, June 21 .- A fire occurred in Market Square at 3 o'clock this morning, destroying property valued at about \$360,000. It was insured for about \$175,000, in New York. New Haven, and Hartford offices. The principal sufferers are Wyeth & Co. \$10,000; Floyd & Co. \$25,000; Hahn & Co. \$40,000; Frederick Beaman, \$28,000; John Corby, \$80,000; and Achloss & Hahn \$20,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of Steamers at New York. New York, June 21 .- The steamship Lafayette, from Brest on the 9th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

Also, the steamer Wilmington, from Galveston on the 14th, and the United States frigate Susquehanna, from Rio Janeiro.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND,
The undersigned, having purchased the above wellknown Hotel, and having refitted and returnished it in
the best manner, whi be prepared to accommodate guests
on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by street personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS"
THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND,
We have engaged polite and attentive Waitars, and
everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted
in the best menuer. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by a polying to
either of the Proprietors.
WILLIAM MCNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of
SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to
WILLIAM MASON,
622 M