THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Prussia, and Retirement of Austrian Minister from Berlin.

The Old World Hushed and Waiting for the First Gun.

CARIBALDI AT COMO WITH A PLAN OF CAMPAICN.

Immense Armies and Subtle Diplomacy.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF NAPOLEON.

No Hope for Italy from France.

MARCH OF THE AUSTRIANS FROM HOLSTEIN.

The Danubian Question.

The Fenian Court Martial in the Court of Queen's Bench.

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

The commander of the steam cutter Dix Decembre, belonging to the Electric Telegraph Company, and which was about to sail from Toulon to Ajaccio, to lay down the electric cable between Corsica and the Sanguinaires Islands, has (June 12) suddenly received counter orders. He is to enter the new commercial port of Toulon to take on board twenty-two thousand yards of electric cable, manufactured at the works there on account of the Italian Govern-ment. By further instructions the captain of the Dix Decembre is bound to sail within three days, and to lay the cable across the entrance to the Straits of Bonifacio, in order to establish a communication between Italy and the Island of Sardinia by Leghorn, Genoa, and Corsica, to be

completed by the 15th of June.

Unemployed capital is (June 12) rapidly accumulating in Paris. The cash in the Bank of France increased in a week by above 39,000,000f., and exceeds 600,000,000f. a larger sum than any recorded since its establishment. Such a season has seldom been seen in Paris, and mercantile men say that it is equally dangerous to be too confident or too timid. Commercial bills discounted have decreased since the heavy payments on the 1st of June by 59,000,000f., and the bank notes in circulation by 41,000,000f.

The Courrier de Marseille states that the French Minister of Marine has ordered four additional iron-coated steam frigates to be prepared for sea. These are the Guyenne and Savoie at Toulos, and the Valeureuse and Magnanime at Brest. The number of iron coated frigates at sea will thus be increased from eleven to fitteen. It is added that several gunboats are being prepared for sea at Brest and Toulon. A decree has been issued in Paris approving

the regulations proposed by the Imperial Com-mission for the exhibition of 1867, with reference to the nature of the prizes for successful exhibitors and the composition or the juries by whom they are to be awarded.

The Paris Mondeur announces that precau-tionary measures have been adopted by the French Government in consequence of the cases of cholera which have recently occurred in Djeddah and Mecca. The elections in Belgium have terminated, and

have resulted favorably to the Government. The Ministerial majority in the Senate, which was creviously eight, is now twelve, and in the House of Representatives it was before the elections twelve, and is now eighteen.
The Bank of Spain, in Madrid, has come to an

arrangement with Messrs. Rothschild for the payment of the interest of the external debt for the past half year. The Government has lodged with the bank a certain amount in hypothecated

In the debate upon the budget of the Ministry of War in Cortes, Marshal O'Donnell expressed an apprehension that 1866 would not pass without Spain having to defend her territor A forced circulation has been declared for the

notes of the Bank of Saragossa.

The cholera has unmistakably broken out at Stettin, and carried off twelve victims in three

The cattle plague has made its appearance at Fleury, near Verviers, in Belgium, in the imme diate vicinity of the Prussian crontier. The passport system has again been introduced along the Swiss troutier.

THE WAR CRISIS.

Complete Diplomatic Supture Between Austria and Prussta- The Austrian Minister to Leave Berlin-Difficulty of The Minor States of Germany. From the London Times, June 13.

The diplomatic rupture between Prussia and Austria is now complete. Yesterday, Count Karolyi, the Austrian Minester at Berlin, asked for his passports, and he will leave Berlin, with all the legation, to-day. Such a consummation was to be expected, after the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments during the last few days. The despatch of Count Bismark went beyond every such document we have ever read in discourtesy, invective, and provocation; and it has been replied to by Count Mensdorff in a more guarded style, but in language which shows offended pride and unconquerable resolu-The Austrian Minister for Fereign Affairs makes a solemn protest against the proceedings in Holstein, and the statements by which it has been attempted to justify them. He declines all responsibility for the consequences, and declares that for months Prussia has taken up a position which endangered the former settlement. In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps as may be found necessary, since nothing remains for Austria but to defend her honor and

guard her rights from contempt.

Viewed by the light shed on it by this despatch the recall of Count Karolvi is an event of grave importance. It not only puts an end to negotia tion, but even to communication. It seem to show that Austria will not wait to be actually attacktd, but looks upon the breach of

the Convention as an act of war, which justifies her in retaliating at any point and with all her strength. Prussia was, it is said, about to send an utimatum to Vienna; but Vienna has anticipated any such missive. Of course a dipiomatic rupture is not necessarily followed by war, and it is still possible that the two powers may remain in that sullen state of inactive enmity called a suspension of relations. But it would be an excess of hopefulness to expect such forbearance in the present case. The tone of the two powers denotes anything but passive

unfriendinces.
They have defied each other too fiercely, and have made preparations too formidable for them to be content with an armed peace. Austria, particularly, has every reason to cherish the desire of vengeance. She has seen her position threatened and her rights invaded in Germany. and she also knows that an implacable enemy behind her has been roused into action by Prus sian intrigue. The Emperor cannot reflec out bitterness on what is passing in Holstein. His troops occupied the Duchy last week under a convention only a few months old. On the pretense that this convention is annulled, the Prussians have entered Holstein in force, and with a purpose which the affected legality and moderation of their General's utterances have not made less formidable.

The Austrian Government has been convinced that only a retreat could save its troops from capture or destruction. General Gablenz has received orders to withdraw. The whole Austrian torce abandons the Duchy, which will now pass completely into the hands of the Prussians. How these are prepared to use their power may be learned from the proceedings of General Manteuffel. On Monday the Holstein estates which had met at Itzehoe, were dispersed by his orders. Thus ends the reign of law and constitutionality, and the Scaleswig-Holsteiners behold King Stork firmly enthroned. Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government commissioner, is arrested and sent to Rendsburg; Herr Hoffmann, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, retires

cipitately, and the work of conquest is complete. From this time forth the Duchies, for which German princes and patriots were ready to convulse Europe, may be considered as forming part of the Prussian monarchy. Count Bismark has so far gained his ends. He has used first the people of the Duchies, then the Government ernments of the minor German States, and lastly, the Kaiser himself for his purposes, and has at the very outset accomplished the object which he has all along proposed. It is a great which he has all along proposed. It is a great victory; but the more complete and conspicuous it is the greater is likely to be the irritation of the Austrians. They cannot conceal from themselves that they have been really driven out of the country. It is said, and the proclamation of General Gablenz seems to contime it, that orders had been just again from Victoria. that orders had been first sent from Vienna from the Austrian force to maintain its position, but to avoid firing the first shot.

To this the General replied that resistance was impracticable, that the Prussians were vastly more numerous, and that the Austrian force must be sacrificedor withdrawn, upon which he received orders to retire. 'The torces at my command," says General Gablenz in his procla-"are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from a German power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders, I yield to superior numbers and leave the country." If this proclamation speaks the spirit of the Austrians, we cannot but lear that it will be followed by some act of retaliation. The Emperor, who has shown himself so little inclined to bear any slight, is not likely to bear with patience that his troops have been hurried from their positions by an invading enemy.

In the meantime, the minor S ares of the German Confederation have to make up their minds as to the part they will take. Prussia has given notice to the Northern States that if the proposition just made by Austria be adopted to-morrow, it will deem the Confederation to solved, and act on consideration of military expediency alone. This probably means that, reying on its strength, the Prussian Government will a sert a right of transit or occupation with regard to the territory of its neighbors, and will of hesitate to make use of their resources. Should war not be averted, the day of trial for the minor German sovereigns will have come.

They may then judge of the wisdom of their

incitements to the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1864.

The proposals for a reform of the Confedera-tion set forth by Prussia are little likely to be discussed at such a moment. If there be a great war it will very effectually reform Germany for good or evil; but whether it will leave the King of Bayaria as a joint commander in-chief with the King of Prussin may be doubled. The the King of Prussia may be doubted. whole country is now hushed in expectation of the first cannon shot. Armies more numerous and complete have seldom been arrayed against each other. According to trustworthy esti-mates the Austrian army will number not far from 350,000 men, while the Prussians have 280,000 in the field, with a reserve of 50,000 between Berlin and the Saxon frontier. Of the probabilities of the campaign it would be pre sumptuous to speak, but no one ought to be surprised if Austria now strikes a blov. may consider that both her honor and her interest bid her delay no longer.

She is fully prepared, and a victory over Prussia might decide the fate of the war. Much must depend on the use which Field Marshal Benedek is able to make of the Saxon territory. Should he be able to operate from so excellent ase of operations against the level country of Prussia, he will have important and almost decisive advantages. On the other hand, the Prussians, even though they should prove to be inferioror in numbers, and even though their hearts may not be in the war, will be fighting for their home against an invading enemy, and will doubtless, do their part mantully. The contest will be severe, but we trust it will not be prolonged. Any day now|may bring us weighty intelligence Great events are at nand; and we, having done our part, must be content to look on in stience.

The Prussian Preparations. ANTI-WAR AGITATION-AN ARMED MAN BUSHING ON

THE KING. Berlin (June 10) Correspondence of London Times. The King proposes to leave for the front the ay after to-morrow. Immediately before his departure a proclamation to the people of Prussia will be promulgated. While awaiting the issue of a document which may be destined to inaugurate a long series of struggles, I will subjoin another hardly less interesting, just drawn up and circulated in the name of his Majesty by the Minister of the Interior. It is a general reply to the numerous peace addrepresented in the course of the last few weeks.

His Majesty has been practionally pleased to place in my bands a number of addresses, recently pre-sented by municipal and other corporations. In these sented by municipal and other corporations. In these addresses too peculoners express a more of less urgent wish that the danger of war now menacing the country may be averted, and peace preserved. Some of the petitioners seem to look upon peace as the only conceivable blessing to humanity, which must be maintained at all costs; others, while admitting that war may be necessary at times to uphold the honor of the nation, and protect its welfare, yet assert that neither of these is at present in perilled.

I am eirected by his Majesty to return a general reply to the ab ve addresses.

His Majesty has been displeased at missing in those addresses the expression of that devotion and patriotic disinterestedness convo. ed in some other addresses, particularly in that of the Bresian Power Council. In his reply to the last-mentioned addresses. Council. In his reply to the last-mentioned address, his Majesty has signified that no one could be more painfully alive to the sacrifices war would entail panitury anve to the sacriness war would entail upon the country, and that no one is more thorougaly aware of the necessity of alleviating our sufferings by the fullest and most cordial concord between sovereign and people than himself. His Majesty has also declared that his only object in calling his people to arms is to delend Prusma an | all that is dearest to her, and that it is his sincerest wish and constant

endeavor to arrive at a better understanding with

Parliament.

This reply to the Breslau address is the only one compatible with the dignity of the Crown and the interests of the country, and none other can be vouchsafed to any petitioners.

In view of the daily increasing perils of this period, his hajesty expects that the whole Prussian people, calling to mind the traditions of a heroic past, will mannest their decount to the highest and Count Eulemburg Minister of the Interior. most sacred interests of the country. most sacred nierest- of the country.

Berin Jube 8.

Yesterday, as the King was waiting for the arrival of a Pomeranian regiment on the platform of the Stettin terminus, a short, thick-et man, with a heavy club in his hand, rushed towards his Majesty. He was instantly knocked down by a policeman. On the same evering a large number of men assembled in front of the Foreign Office, all clamoring for admission. Upon inquiring their errand it was discovered that they had at one and the same moment been purposely sent by unknown parties with letters addressed to Count Bismark. The Prussian papers are responsible for the correctness of

The Situation in Italy.

GARIBALDI AT COMO-THE SOUTHERN TYROL OF AUSTRIA AND HEAD OF THE QUADRILATERAL THREATENED.

From the London Times, June 18. The telegrams from Italy last evening an-nounce the arrival of General Garibaldi at C.mo. The intelligence could hardly be more portentous. Garibaldi at Como is on the very theatre of his most brilliant exploits of former Whenever the Italians took the field against Austria, as in 1848 and 1859, the first aim of their guerilla leaders was the occupation of that Southern Italian Tyrol, which constitutes geographically, but not politically, a part of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. Thrown out like a vast wedge from the main chain of the Alps at the Brenner, the ter-ritory of the Trento and Roveredo, called by the Germans the Walsch or Sud-Tyrol, consists mainly or the valley of the Adize, closed in on both sides by enormous mountain ridges, bordering on the west with the Vaitellina and the Lombard valleys of Bergamo and Brescia, and on the east with the Venetian provinces of Belluno, Vicenza, and Verona. This narrow gorge of the Adige, with all its surrounding mountain ses, was known in old Roman times, and still better in the pa'my days of the German empire, as the main gate of Italy (le Chiuse d' Italia), the Upper March of Verono; and it const tures even at the present day the principal head of that formidable system of fortresses which bears the name of the Quadrilateral. Were Garibaldi and the Italians ever to post themselves strongly on those mountains the themselves strongly on those mountains, the liberation of Venetia would be more than half

The plan of Garibaldi's campaign, it has been said, is two-fold-a mountain warfare in Southern Tyrol, and a maritime expedition up the Adriatic. There are some who suppose that a landing is contemplated on the coasts of Istria or Dalmatia, or even lower down in Montenegro, or in the Turkish provinces. What sympathy or support the Italians might meet with among those half civilized and hardly known tribes we deem it idie to inquire. At all events, it is difficult to conceive how any movement in those parts, unless it led to a general insurrection, could be made subservient to the success of the main undertaking in the Venetian mainland. It would seem far more probable that a coup de main is intended on some point or points of the coast

between Trieste and Venice. Along all that Venetian shore, up to the mouths of the many streams that flow down upon it from the Alps, the Piave, the Taglia-mento, the Isonzo, clo., ample field is open for the daring leats of 'irregular warfare. By land-ing now at one spot, now at another, and cutting up the roads and railroad that run along the shore, all intercourse between Venice and Trieste, and consequently Vienna, migut be interrupted, and by reaching the mountains from which spring the Piave and others of those rivers, the maritime volunteers could easily place themselves in concert with those of the Cacciatori dello Apolvio and Cacciatori del Tonale who might succeed in forcing their way from the Trentine valleys into those of Bassano and Belluno. In the present frame of mind of the Venetian population, especially in the Friuli, they would be sure of as warm and cordial a welcome as they met with on the same battle-fields in the short but unfortunate, but not inglorious campaign of 1848.

Diplomacy. NAPOLEON'S POLICY-AN IMPERIAL LETTER ON HIS

NEUTRAL POSITION AND TERRITORIAL IDEAS. Telegraph to London Times.

PARIS, June 12 .- In the Corps Legislatif toley M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Druyn de Lhuys, in which his Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:-"Had the conference assembled my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equi-librium remained undistarbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the borderng provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good un-derstanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. (Cheers.) We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.

The Conference has failed, Will France be led to draw the sword! The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent or France.

'France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm to her strength." (Cheers.)

M. Rougher said:—"I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will under-stand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy," (Shouts of

"yes, yes !"
MM. Thiers, Faure. Alfred, and Leroux en-leavored to prevent the closing of the debute, but the subject was declared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated. COUNT HISMARR'S EXPLANATION.

From the London Times, June 12. Lake the King, it appears tout Count Bismark has thought it indispensable to lay before the public his opinions on war and peace at this moment. The Berlin Publicist, a paper accounted to be semi-official, reports the following interesting speech of his, said to have been delivered to a deputation of small house-owners who had come to complain of the pecuniary embarrassments now specially entatled on them:-

His Mejesty is on principle against the war; and in the Cabinet council held on April 28 voted against it, in common with his Ministers. But our adversar es have fong schemed against us, and now prepare to carry out a plan of agaression wantoniv devised and slowly matured for months past. I know that the Austrian Minister of Finance a very short time since had the impudence to declare to his Sovereign that the only alternative left to him was to extract 500,000,000 thalers from defeated Prussia, or to declare a national bankvuptcy. You can also see from the Austrian papers that the people have been systematically taught to believe people have been systematically taught to believe that if their silver coin has been transferred to our

hands in the way of commerce, the reason is because we, the Frussians, are such arrant knaves. Those papers unicestatingly assert that the day has at length arrived when the Austrian coin must be felched back from Prussia by a strong hand.

What, gentlemen, I ask you, are we to do under these circumstances? Are we not to fight for our property? Are we not to vindicate our honor and independence against men whose warlise ardor has been increased by the prospect of plunder and robberly? To meet such an attack as a united people is the only way or combating it successfully, and of securing practical results from the war. Hitherto it has on the custom of Prussia o make the greatest sacrifices, orth of money and men, for the safety of the muor states, and to content herself with the consciousness of having benefited Germany. Instead of thanks, however, Prussia has been repaid by ingratitude. This must be changed. If Prussia te expected to do more for the welfare of Germany than any other State, she ought to receive that equivalent for her services so long her due.

valent for her services so long her due

This 'ouches the tender point in the hearts of men about to be impoverished, but can be scarcely considered a complete and diplomatic account of the quarrel, nor of how it originated.

THE AUSTRIAN REPLY TO BISMARK, Count Mensdorff, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed from Vienna a declaration to Count Karolyi, dated the 9th of June, reply-ing to the statements in the Prussian circular despatch of the 4th inst.

The Austrian Minister says:-

Count Bismark has considered himself allowed to attack the truth of the words we have spoken in the Federai Diet. This attempt will not succeed for the proofs of what we have said are but too well remembered by all. They weigh heavil against the Cabinet of Berlin, and not only in Austra, but also in non Prussian Germany, the voice of the public conscience is universally in unison with our own. Even in Prussia there are many truthful, indepen

dent minds, to whose judgment we could appeal with full confidence.

Count Mensdorff goes on to mention the recent proceedings of Prussia in Holstein, and enters a which it has been attempted to justily these proceedings. He declines on the part of the Austrian Government all and every responsibility for the serious consequences of the Prussian decision by which the conflict is henceforth con-signed to the domain of facts; and proceeds to prove that since its despatch of the 26th of January, 1866, the Prussian Government has, both by word and deed, and without lawful ground, taken up a position in the Duchles which has rendered atterly precarious the condition of possession settled by the Gastein Convention. Count Mensdorff continues:-

Austria respected, nevertheless, the settlement of the possession of the Duchies. She did not give notice of withdrawa! from the Gastein Convention, and would have allowed the Provisorium established by that Convention to remain undisturbed until the Diet should have given its decision. Prussia, by marching troops into Holstein, com-pletes de facto on her side the violation of the Gas-tein Convention, and our protest is groun led upon the fact of Prussia having proceeded to acts of self-recress, and of her having violated, by the occupa-tion of Hoistein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also article eleven of the German Federal Pact. She has, moreover thereby brought about the state of things contemplated by article nine-teen of the Final Act of Vienna.

In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps and resolutions as may be pressary, since nothing remains for Austria but to take steps for defending her honor and guarding her rights from being treated with

The Lutest Despatches.

Berlin, June 12 .- The Prussian Government ddressed a despatch on the 10th instant to the German Governments, embodying the principal features of the Prussian proposals for a reform of the Federal Constitution. In addition to the points already known, this despatch contains ten articles, of which the following are the most important propositions:-Tue Austrian provinces, and likewise those belonging to the Netherlands, no longer to form part of the Germanic Confederation; the consent of the German sovereigns, and of at least two thirds of the popul ation, to be necessary before war can be de clared by Germany; the naval forces of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic to be placed under the control of Prussia; Kiel and Jahde to be declared Federal war ports; the Federal land forces to be divided, and the Northern army to be placed under the command of Prussia and Bavaria, as Federal Commanders-in-chief, both nu times of war and peace; the relations of German Austria to the confederation to be adjusted by a German Parliament.

It is believed that the Government has des patched, or is about to despatch, to the Governors of the different Prussian provinces a circu lar ordering that during the war the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting be sub jected to certain restrictions,
BERLIN, June 12, 11 P. M.—In the Prussian

reform project for the reconstruction of the Bund, the article referring to the exclusion from the Confederation of the provinces, belonging to the Netherlands only applies to the Duchy o Limburg. Luxemburg would continue to form part of the Germanic Confederation.

The despatch to the Government of Baden accompanying the Prussian proposal for reform expresses regret that the discussions in the Die on the proposal for a German Parliament do not to lead to any result, notwithstanding that the retorm proposals had been reterred to a committee of nine.

Prussia theretore addresses herself direct to the members of the Contederation.
It is belived that after the departure of the Austrian Ambassador the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care

of the Dutch Minister in this city, HANOVER, June 12.—Prussia has declared to all the Governments of Northern Germany that if the motion brought forward in the Federal Diet by the Austrian representative yesterday, for the mobilization of the Federal army, b adopted on Thursday next Prussia will consider Germanic Confederation to be dissolved and will then allow berself to be guided only by

Considerations of military expediency.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE.MAIN, June 12.—The Ausrian and Prussian garrisons have evacuated

MUNICH, June 12 .- Count Rechberg, Majoreneral in the Bavarian army, has been apcointed Governor of the Federal ortress of Mentz ALTONA, June 12 .- General von Gablenz has, o-day, issued a proclamation, dated from tals own, addressed to the Holsteiners, which says: "Forcible measures have followed the occupation of Holstein, in violation of the Gastein Con vention. The assembly of the Estates has been prevented by force of arms, and the Holstein government commissioner has been greated. n his proclamation of the 10th instant, the Governor of Schleswig has declared that he will a so assume the chief governing power in Hol He has announced the dismissal Holstein Government, and has substituted anther civil administration in its place

"The Prussian troops are marching upon Altona. The forces at my command are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from the German power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders, I yield to superior numbers and leave the country. When I undertook the government you met me with confidence. Retain hat confidence, and accept my heartfelt thanks Troublous days will come upon you, and for the present force will rule. Yield to it with that good sense which you have so often shown, and remain faithful to the good cause. Your fale is in God's hands. Endure, trusting in a happy

All the Austrian troops have evacuated Hol-stein, and have marched towards Harburg. The Duke of Augustenburg left yesterday evening, and General von Gablenz early this morning. Last night a crowd of the lower classes'created disturbance before the barracks, which had been occupied by the police. Some companies

of Aus'r ane who were evacuating the town had to be recalled to duperse the populace. The tranquillity, which has now been completely

satored. ALTONA, Jule 12, Noon .- The Prussians on tered this city and its vicinity at half-past ten

o'clock this morning.

V ENNA, June 12, Evening,—General von
Gablenz had originally received orders to main
tain his position at Altona, but under all circum. stances to avoid firing the first shot. The General declared, in reply, that the Prussian troops being six times superior in number to his own, the order was impracticable, and that either the Austrian brigade must be sacrificed or with drawn. It was then that General Gablentz was

instructed to reure.

Kim, June 12.—Baron von Scheel-Plessen the new Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, has arrived here.

DARMSTADT, June 12. - In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Dalwig, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Federal Diet would shortly recognize the Duke of Augustenburg, and provisionally admit his

HAVOVER, June 12, Evening.—The Duke of Augustenburg arrived here this afternoon, and after an hour's stay left for Cassel, FLORENCE, June 12 .- The Chamber of Deputies

adopted yesterday the Credit Foncier bill already agreed to by the Senate. Сомо, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Cameriata, and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the

coole, the army, and the volunteers. FLORENCE, June 12. - Intelligence received Cabinet has dismissed the remonstrances of the Central Congregation of Venice against the forced loan, and has ordered the immediate execution of the law.

Prince Napoleon to Take the Field.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says, under date of June 11:—
"It is asserted that Prince Napoleon has, with the Emperor's assent, placed his sword at his tather-in-law's disposal. Victor Emanuel has accepted the offer eagerly, and attached the Prince to his own staff, where he is sure to see

plenty of active service. "The rumor of the day is, that Italy has relieved the German powers of their embarrass-It is quite evident that both Prussia and Austria are at a loss how to begin. Victor Emanuel bas, on dit, solved the difficulty by declaring war. It remains to be seen what steps Italy will take to carry out her defiance. It is thought probable in military quarters here (*here, by the way, the Italians are not at all popular), that Caldini, who is the fighting general of the Italian service, will cross the Po and march straight on Venice, the gunboats of the Italian fleet covering his right flank."

The Latest Foreign Commercial News NEW YORK, June 25 .- The following is the

very latest foreign news received here by the mails of the steamers Germania and New York:-

LIVERPOOL, June 12, Evening.—The cotton sales for two days have been 18,000 bales, including 3000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and prices unchanged. Middlings are quoced at 184d. The Manchester market is seady. Breadstuffst.—Flour firm; Wheat s'eady; Coru Steady, at 29s.@ 59s.6d for mixed.

29s. 6d for mixed.

Provisions.—Beef is quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet: nd nominal. Iallow easer.

Produce.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady.
Coffee quiet. Linseed Oil steady at 40s. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petro-leum qu'et and steady.

Lowbow, June 12.—Evening—Consols closed at 8616861 for money.

Five-twenties, 644@652; Illinois Central, 75@76; Eric Rail oad, 40@41 Ship news —Arrived at Liverpool June 12th., ship akamba, from Charleston; ship Golden Light, from

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM.

[SPICIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, June 25.

Bills Approved by the President. The President has approved the bill for the

disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, and the bitl appropriating \$268,500 to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in enrolling equipping, and paying military to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

A Libel Suit

In the Circuit Court for this district, an action was brought by McGhan vs. Clephane, to recover numages for an alleged libellous publication, charging the plaintiff with disloyalty, and of being a secession sympathizer. The libel is alleged to have been delivered to Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War; the plaintiff, it being cla med, was then in the employment of the War Department, and was dismissed from such employment in consequence of defendant's letter. The case was brought to a close, the jury awarding damages to McGhan in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Stephens, C. O. I. R.

The meeting at New York of Fenians, on Sat day, was an extensive affair. The great orpresent Brotherhood and organize another ich might prove more susceptible of his odwinking process.

n order to avert personal injury to an "exe-eve" of our city, whose boldness led him to a very direct question to James Stephens en he was in this city, we would say that the ter published in Saturday's Evening TELEdenouncing Stephens as a British spy me from Ireland, and was copied by us from a

The following outline of the history of the omis family is given. The father, George W. comis, came to Onelda county in 1802, and cried Miss Rhoda Mallette, a beautiful and nerally esteemed young woman. In 1810 be arrested for passing counterfeit money, and tried for it; but escaped by corrupting a man. He left four sons-George Washing Grove, Plumb, and Denis, who have all tained the family reputation. They remained the homestead, and formed the nucleus of a ng which has spread terror, alarm, and dis ighborhood, but in the State at large. So eat has been the terror inspired by the name the Loomises, that of late years no one dared omplain of them, and sudden destruction of roperty or swift calamity has inevitably belen the unlucky wight who dared to hint his suspicions.

-A book has been recently published by Mr James Hutchinson, of the Cape of Good Hope, which a ms to prove that Homer had "the great poem of Vulniki, the 'Bamayana,' in his eye" when he wrote the "fliad," and that "Homer was himself a Hindu; that is, he worshipped the was himself a findu; that is, he worshipped the same deides as the Hudus, and professed the same religion, there being at that time but one common idolatry prevalent in that portion of the world." He points out similarities in the plots of the "Iliad" and the "Ramayana," and compares the rape of Helen to that of Sita, and thinks the capture of Troy the same as that of Lanka. It is very possible that Mr. Hutchin-son has got hold of some ideas that, properly treated, may be worth something for compara-

FROM HAMPTON ROADS

Covernment Sales - Sending Negroes North - Discovery of Aboriginal Remains, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.-Colonel James Curry, Commissary at this post, opened proposals at 10 o'clock to-day, for furnishing fresh beef for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, to the troops and Government employes, drawers of rations at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, Noriolk, and Yorktown. The proposals ranged from \$10.65@18 for 100 pounds net.

The steamer William L. Kennedy, of the Boston line of steamers, touched here this afternoon, and took on board thirty colored men and women for Boston, where homes in various fan ilies in that city have been procured. On a previous trip the Kennedy took a similar number, and under the arrangement of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has the undertaking in charge, numerous other instalments will be shipped North as rapidly as employment can be procured for them. The movement is looked upon with intense interest by the farmers and residents of the Peninsula, the whole of which swarms with freed people of all ages and sexes, confident that it will tend to similar movements upon a large scale, and be productive of the most important results to the farming interests of this section of the State. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in this district are entering with renewed zeal into the enterprise, and the fact that sixty thousand Government rations are monthly issued to the treed people, destitute, helpless, and without employment, under their charge, within a circle of about thirty miles, doubtless acts as an additional stimulus to their exertions,

The United States gunboats Winnepec, Saco, and Marbiehead, and the yacht America, have arrived at Norfolk from Annapolis. They form a portion of the cruising fleet which is organized every summer for the purpose of giving the cadets of the Naval Academy an opportunity to learn the various details of practical seamanship. The machinery of the Winnepec became disabled coming down the bay, and is now repairing at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The sailing frigates Macedonian and Savannah, which have on board the balance of the cadets of the Academy, started from Annapolis several days ago, but, owing to head winds, are beating down the bay, and will arrive here, probably, to-night. The whole fleet will rendezvous in Hampton Roads, and when everything is in readiness will sail from the same harbor.

One hundred and forty thousand feet of lumber, contained in about a dozen dilapidated buildings used for different purposes during the war, was sold to-day at auction for \$850.

Several days ago, while the workmen wero excavating a lot near the market in Norfolk, they exhumed the bones of three numan beings, which, from all appearances, had been interred centuries ago, and were probably the remains of the first denizens of the country, whose race has long since become extinct. The discovery created quite an excitement.

FROM MEXICO.

Capture of the Imperial Wagon Train Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Commercial's des patch from Brownsville, June 18, says a train o.f. 250 wagons, filled with valuable merchandise, started by General Mejia from Matamoras for Monterey, guarded by 1600 Imperial troops under General Olivers, were attacked on the 16th between Camargo and Mier by General Escobedo at the head of 4000 Liberals. The Imperial less was 500 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, and the entire train of wagons, valued at \$2,000,000. The Liberal loss was slight. General Ohvera was severely wounded, but escaped capture. Cortinas is reported as between Matamoras and the stragglers from Olivera's army, and will capture many prisoners.

These facts have been gathered from Escobedo's headquarters. One hundred Imperial cavalry arrived at Matamoras corroborate the statement.

Bagdad Evacuated-Threataned Attack on Matamoras.

NEW OBLEANS, June 24 .- The Brownsville correspondent says that in the late attack and capture of the wagon train near Matamoras, the regiment of Imperial Lancers and one large Imperial infantry regiment turned to the Liberal

The Austrian regiments lost all their officers, and all their men but two were killed. The Contra-Guerrillas lost only 100, all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Bagdad has been evacuated, and the troops ent to reinforce Matamoras, which is in danger of attack by General Escobado.

The Eric Canal Break.

ALEANY, June 25 .- The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the break west of Scheneciady on Saturday night. The water came in so slowly that it was not expected the levels above and below the break would be tult enough to pass boats earlier than 7 o'clock ast evening.

ALBANY, June 25, 10 A. M .- Boats from the break are expected here to-night or to-morrow

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Jane 25 — Cotton dull at 37 2.59c Flour 10c. lower; sales 8000 bbls; State, \$6 20 20 80; Ohio, 8 60 213 75; Western, \$5 20 20 5 5; Southern, \$10 20 20 17; Canada, \$8 60 218 75. Wheat dull; sales unimportant, Corn 1c. lower; sales unimportant, Beet steady. Pork heavy, au \$31 25 23 31 31; Lard dull.

Baltimons, June 25.—Flour quiet; low grades heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn firm; receipts small. Oats dull and declining. Provisions firm. Sugar quiet and declining. Whisky heavy and dull; western \$2 28.