A MEMORABLE WERE IN THE ROYAL WORLD OF SECOND PASHION-THE GRAND BALL AT LORD COWLEY'S -HOW EUGENIE WAS DRESSED-MATERIALS AND COLORS OF THE COSTUMES OF THE IMPERIAL LADIES-TRIMMINGS AND DIAMONDS-DANCING OF THE PRINCES OF ENGLAND-TOILETS AT THE TUILBRIES BALL-MAGNIFICENCE IN THE DEMI-MONDE-HEAD DRESSES, EASTERN BOBES, AND THE LATEST NEW HAT, ETC.

PARIS, May 24.—This week will be forever memorable in the antals of fashion. The arrival in Paris of so many sovereigns and princes has been consecrated by fets of every description, mattnees, balls, banquets, races, and country excursions. One day the Moniteur gives an account of a picule, another of a rout, though the lovely, baimy, sweet month of May cannot dry up her tears, which fall on crowned heads in the shape of hallstones, and her sighs are bitter boreal draughts. The spring blossoms which are so much read of in books and pastorals are all crushed, drenched, and weighed down to the ground by heavy gales; the only warmth felt was at the French Derby, our only luminary the brillant chandeliers which illuminate our crowded ball rooms.

Of fets ever given by Ambassadors, the las at the British Embassy surpasses all. When a ball is the subject of conversation a week afte it is over, it is a sure sign that tales of it splender will come adown in memories to a version and a version and a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the memories to a version of the content of the

ball is the subject of conversation a week after it is over, it is a sure sign that tales of it splendor will come down in memoirs to expectant posterity. I will add a few items to what has already been published.

The Emperor and Empress of France arrived at 10 o'clock, and were received by Lord Cowley and all the members of the diplomatic corps.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathide, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Grand Duchess of Russia, the Duke of Leveltenberg the prober of the Trees. Sweden, the Grand Duchess of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, and all the nobleme had already assembled in the sulon d'honneur. The Queen of Portugal, who is an invalid at present, and her sister, the Princess Clothilde, were not present.

The Emperor opened the ball at eleven. The official quadrille was composed as follows:—The Emperor danced with the Queen of the Belgians; the Empress with the Prince of Wales; Lady Theodora Wellesley (Lord Cowley's daughter) with the King of the Belgians; Prince Oscar with the Duchess de Mouchy (Prince Murat's daughter). The Empress Eugenie was in white and wore six rows of large diamonds round her neck. The same ornaments were festooned in her hair.

At I o'clock a spiendid supper was laid out for the sovereigns and princes present on a central table in the banqueting hall. It was surrounded with twelve minor tables for those of the guests who immediately attended their majesties and highnesses. Were it not a very dizzy, whirligg comparison, all these ladies and distinguished parties could be compared to lesser planets revolving round great big stars.

At the end of the supper a Scotch piper. The Emperor opened the ball at eleven. The

stars.

At the end of the supper a Scotch piper, brought over by the Duke of Edinburgh, played his wildest mountain tunes. The Empress seemed delighted with him,

At 2 o'clock the Emperor and Empress left the Embassy, through the garden, which was magnificently illuminated, and an entire grove of white camelias had been planted on her passage from the ball-room to their carriage. The arms of England and Wales stood out in colored illuminations everywhere.

Tulie, especially white, was the striking feature; but all robes were differently trimmed, although with about the same materials and precious stones. If truth must be said, the dresses were made of nothing but trimming, and that mostly of leaves which entwined round the skirts and glistened all over with what is called a diamente preparation. It is what is called a diamente preparation. It is crystal reduced to powder and adhered to either crape or other artificial leaves. The effect is lovely. Other robes were but foundations for jewels to shine on. Some were all lace, with very long trains. The prettiest were, however, unporous waves of the lightest blue haze.

All this can be imagined moving to the strains of Waldteufel's band, in an atmosphere filled with the perfumes of exotics.

The Prince of Wales danced all night, His brother, Prince Arthur, who is also the prince of waltzers, was not behind, while the Duke of

Edinburgh was just as indefatigable. The cotilion was led by the Marquis de Cant, who carned the title of king of cotilions. A number of new figures were introduced, each of the young noblemen lending their coursel and personal experience. The cotilion was kept up till 5, when a second version of supper recom-

menced.

I can say no less of the ball at the Tullerles given on the 20th to three thousand guests.

At the arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the princes, etc., the drams beat joyfully in the palace yard, trumpets were blown, flags waved: meanwhile equerries and and hags waves, meanwhile equeries and officers were stationed at intervals, while valets de pied, with torches in hand, preceded the guests from one point to another until they came to the different entrances which led to the gallery of Diana, the Marshal's gallery, and the Galerie des Empereurs. Strauss led the band

At 10 a chamberlain announced the Emperor, who entered, giving his arm to the Queen of

who entered, giving his arm to the Queen of the Belgians.

The Empress followed with the King of the Belgians; the Prince of Wales with the Queen of Portugal, then all the other princes of the empire, dukes, etc.

Supper was fald out for three hundred per-sons in the Galerie de Diane. A private supper was spread for the sovereigns and their imme-diate guests in the Galerie des Empereurs. The Duchess of Manchester and the Duchess of Metternich were much remarked, as also the

deternich were much remarked, as also the darquise of Gillifet. The King of the Belgians and the Emperor dance, but walked all the evening to-The prettlest tollettes were again made

wreathed with the same glistening foll-Many lace skirts were looped up with One light green crape bouillonne was vered with narcissus biossoms, having diand hearts. Never, surely, were bodices worn so low, nor

alns so long, front widths so flat, and sleeves invisible. Curls were the headdress of blondes, plaits that of brunettes. These plates are treased with flowers, corais, amber—anything matching the different tollettes worn. By day they are sewn round skirts, jackets, tunics, on hats, and false bair plat's hang over the shoulders, with flower

or ribbon ends.
Last Wednesday another regal ball was given;
but not by an anointed queen, though she
does reign supreme in the demi-monds. No consider the supremental of the deministration of the consider of the goddess' supper. Princely facts were not wanting, and dancing on this secusion was kept up till 8 in the morning.

The next great monster fele is to take place at the Austrian Embassy on the 28th.

A Paris paper informs Parisisms that the Czar of Russia is going to spend five hundred thousand france dully while in their capital.

The Comiesse de Castellane has given a very novel matinee. M'me de Karsakoff attended in the spiendid costume given her by the Bey of Tunis, as a slave of the Serall. She recited me poetry written for the occasion. The entesse's daughter, Valentine, was dressed in lowy-white muslin, over sky-blue. Immense sshes are much worn, and prodigious bows on he waist behind. The prettiest costumes are made of foulard. The new bonnet is the petit France; it will be a mania, I predict; it actuilly is larger than a cheese plate, and has a be-witching little glosy frowm that makes it the very pertest, bewitchingest, logicalist mur-leress that ever deserved rope and halter.

-The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jacken to the Cincinnati Times of a joke played on me delegates to the Good Templars Convenminibus at the depot, and told the driver to like them to a temperance house. All light," said he, and lower he drove. He gave hem a pretty leng fill, and hauled up finally a front of an immeriae stone structure, surguinded by a high wall. "What hotel is his?" inquired a delagat. eveing the presens who sit to photographers to grant the right of selling copies of their likenesses, that sale ought to cease the moment that the person who has tacitly authorized it desires it to cease; whereas, also, this concession cannot be definitive and perpetual, and as to establish such an arrangement a private convention would have to be produced, which has not been done in the course of this trial; conion held there recently. They got into an

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

London, June 16—Noon.—To day being a holi-day of the Stock Board, no business is, trans-

LIVERPOOL, June 10-Noon.-Cotton is duli. The estimate of sales for to-day is 0000 bales. Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans,

1194d.
Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged, with the exception of Corn, which is quoted at 30s.
LIVERPOOL, June 10—Noon.—The steamer Tripoli, Captain Martyn, from New York on the 20th ult., arrived yesterday. Also, the steamer Etna, from New York on the 29th ult. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, June 10-2 P. M .- Cotton is easier out without quotable change in quotations.

Provisions—Cheese has advanced, and is now quoted at \$6s, for fine American.

Other articles are without change. LONDON, June 10-2 P. M. - No. 12 Dutch standard sugar is now quoted at 25s. No change

THE HUNGARIAN CORONATION.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE IN PESTH-MAXIMILIAN AND KOSSUTH APPARENTLY FORGOTTEN-THE CHOWN OF ST. STEPHEN PLACED ON THE HEAD OF FRANCIS JOSEPH-PROCLAMATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN-A GRAND BANQUET, AM-NESTY, AND GENERAL REJOICING.

PESTH, Hungary, June 8.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria were crowned King and Queen of Hungary in this city to-day, with all the pomp and ceremony of the medieval ages. The sun shone out brightly, but was obscured by passing clouds, likened by many to the shadows of the future of Hungary.

The ancient city of Pesth was crowded with visitors from every part of the world. The houses and buildings were splendidly decorated. All the foreign Ambassadors accredited to the Austrian Court, with the exception of the Minister of the United States, were present at the ceremonial. the ceremonial

The reports of the condition of the health of the Austrian Archduchess Matilda, one of the daughters of the Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza, who had recently a most sad calamity by her clothes taking fire, or of the actual dan-ger to the life of the Emperor Maximilian, were not permitted to interfere with the ceremonies, nor did the political letter recently issued by Louis Kossuth diminish the popular interest

or enthusiasm in the proceedings.

The actual coronation took place at Ofen, across the river Danube, and the concluding rites were performed here. Eight hundred Hungarian and Austrian nobles, sixty percesses, a hundred diplomatists, and thousands of strangers were in the cortege and witnesses of strangers, were in the cortege and witnesses of the scene, which was magnificent. The Bishops of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Latin Churches assisted at the coronation.

and Latin Churches assisted at the coronation, dressed in their gorgeous ecclesiastical costumes. The Emperor was duly anointed by one of the Prelates, and robed with the ancient mantle, crown, and shoes of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary.

The Empress was anointed in the armpit under the right arm. Liszt composed a special coronation mass, which was sung by the imperial choir from Vienna.

After the coronation ceremony, the King knighted several distinguished Hungarians. His Majesty then rode on horseback to Pesth, where he solemnly took the kingly oath, in which he promised to recognize the ancient limits of Hungary. The pageant at this coronation exceeded in magnificence, by far, anything described by Froissart or Sir Walter Scott, There has been nothing like it for centuries, and its like will never in all probability be repeated.

The ceremonies were closed by the King of The ceremonies were closed by the King of

The ceremonies were closed by the king of Hungary riding up a mound of earth formed by soil brought from the different departments of the kingdom, called Coronation Hill, and waving his sword towards each of the four points of the compass, and swearing to defend his kingdom against the world. This was received with immense cheering by the multitude. There was a grand banquet in the evening, and the city is illuminated to-night. Peers act as servants at the banquet.

The Diet of Hungary voted a present of one hundred thousand ducats to the new King and Queen of their country. There was great excitement and enthusiasm. Ten Archdukes were present at the ceremonies, M. Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria, was conspicuous in the procession. M. Deak, the Hungarian patriot, leader, and Minister, was absent. Count Andrassy placed the crown—of which he is keeper—on the heads of the King and Queen. A general amnesty for political offenses is proclaimed. A general amnesty for political offenses is pro-claimed.

PRUSSIA.

NAPOLEON EXPECTED TO VISIT KING WILLIAM. BERLIN June 8 -It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to the King and Court of Prussia, in this city, during the month of

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ROYAL VISITORS FROM PRUSSIA. PARIS, June 8.—The Crown Princess of Prussia left Paris this evening for Germany. The Crown Prince, her husband, is staying at the

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE REJOICING AT HIS BECAPE-FRIENDLY DECLARATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPE-ROR TOWARDS NAPOLEON AND FRANCE-THE ASSASSIN IMPENITENT, ETC.

PARIS, June 8.-Several towns in the rural districts of France were illuminated last night, as an expression of joy at the escape of the Czar. The man Beregouski, who attempted to shoet him, exhibits no repentance for the deed. The Poles resident in Paris signed an address to the Emperor Napoleon, expressive of their sorrow and their detestation of the act of their

sorrow and their detestation of the act of their feilow-countryman.

The Czar returned a reply to an address of the French Cabinet Ministers, in which he said that the occurrence could not but strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite him to France and the Emperor Napoleon; and that his remembrance of the manifestations of public sympathy expressed by the French people would be imperishable.

RUSSIA. RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THANKS FOR THE CEAR'S

ESCAPE. ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—Religious services of thanks to God for the happy escape of the Czar Alexander from death were offered up in all the churches of this city to-day.

THE BOBILITY AND PROPLE IN UNION IN WARSAW-A DEPUTATION OF NOBLES TO PROCEED TO PARIS. Warsaw, June 8.—During the morning the inhabitants of this city, with all the notables now in town, left their names at the residence

of the Russian Lieutenant-Governor, as a mark of respect to the Czar.

The nobility met in order to arrange to send a deputation to Paris, carrying an address from their body to the Czar, and another to Napoleon, expressive of their horror at the attempt of the Polish assessin.

THE DUMAS-MENKEN CASE. FRENCH LAW ON PHOTOGRAPHING DISTINGUISHED

PERSONAGES.

sidering, likewise, that if private life ought to be protected in the interests of individuals, it ought to be equally so in that of morals and public decency, the Court rejects the appeal, but gives Liebert the benefit of an offer made to him by Dumas of an indemnity for his outlay, and fixes the sum at 100f., after the payment of which sum Liebert is prohibited from selling the resemblance in question, and is required to deliver up the photographs to Dumas.

THE JEFF. DAVIS NAVY. A COSTS SUIT AGAINST THE OWNERS OF THE RAT-

PAHANNOCK. COURT OF ADMIRALTY, LONDON, May 28,— Before the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington—The Beatrice, otherwise the Rappahannock. This was originally a cause of possession instituted by the plaintiffs, the Government of the United States, against the Beatrice, a vessel which had been purchased from the British Government by the firm of Coleman & Co., and soid by them to the agents in this country of the Confederate

An appearance in this suit was entered by Coleman, who claimed to be the owner of the vessel; and he instituted a cross suit against the United States Government for necessaries supplied to the ship, payment for which, as he alleged, had not been made by the agents of the Confederate States. Ultimately Mr. Coleman withdrew from both suits, and was condemned in costs.

Mr. E. C. Clarkson now moved the Court for an order to attach Mr. Coleman for non-payment The Court granted the order.

LUXEMBOURG. TEXT OF THE TREATY CONCLUDED AT LONDON.

The following is believed to be the correct text of the Treaty for the Neutralization of Luxembourg recently concluded at London:—

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, taking into consideration the change produced in the situation of the Grand Duchy, owing to the dissolution of the tles which attached it to the former German Confederation, has invited their Ma-German Confederation, has invited their Ma-jesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the King of Prussia, and the Em-peror of all the Russias, to assemble their repre-sentatives at London, in order to come to an understanding with the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King Grand Duke as to the new arrangements to be concluded in the general interest of peace.

interest of peace.

And their Majestles, after baving accepted this invitation, have resolved by common accord to respond to the desire His Majesty, the King of Italy, has manifested to take part in a deliberation destined to offer a new piedge of security for the maintenance of the general

In consequence, their Majesties, in concert with his Majesty the King of Italy, desiring to conclude a treaty for this purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to

(The names and titles of all the Plenipoten-(The names and titles of all the Plenipotentiaries signed below follow.)

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and perfect form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, maintains the ties which attach the said Grand Duchy to the House of Orange-Nassau by virtue of the treaties that have placed that State under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King Grand Duke, his descendants and successors.

The rights which the magnates of the House of Nassau possess in the succession of the Grand Duchy, by virtue of the same treaties, are maintained. The high contracting parties accept this present declaration and take note thereof.

thereof.

2. The Grand Duchy within the limits determined by the deed annexed to the treaty of April 19, 1839, under the guarantee of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, shall henceforth constitute a perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe this same neutrality towards all other States.

The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by this present article. This principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantees of the signitary powers to this present treaty, with the exception of Belgium, which is itself a neutral State.

3. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, being neutralized in the Jeros of the presenting arti-

neutralized in the terms of the preceding arti-cle, the maintenance or establishment of strong places upon its territory becomes needless and without object. It is in consequence agreed by common accord that the town of Luxembourg, considered in past time, from a military point of view, as a Federal fortress, shall cease to be a fortined town,
His Majesty the Grand Duke reserves to himself the right of maintaining in that town the number of troops necessary to watch over it for

the preservation of good order.
4. Conformably with the stipulations contained in articles 2 and 3, his Majesty the king of Prussia declares that his troops at present garrisoning the fortress of Luxembourg shall receive orders to proceed to the evacuation of the place immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this present treaty. A commencement will simultaneously be made with mencement will simultaneously be made with removing the artillery, munitions, and all ob-jects forming part of the appurtenances of the said strong place. During this operation there shall only remain the number of troops neces-sary to watch over the safety of the war mate-rial and to effect its removal, which shall be

completed with the least possible delay.
5. His Majesty, the Grand Duke, by virtue of the rights of sovereignty he exercises over the town and fortress of Luxembourg, engages upon his part to take the necessary measures for coverting the sald strong place into an open tow by means of such demolition as his Majesty shall judge sufficient to fulfil the intentions of the high contracting powers expressed in article 8 of this present treaty. The works re-quired for this purpose will commence imme-diately after the retreat of the garrison. Taey shall be carried out with all the circumspection the interests of the inhabitants of the town

demand.

His Majesty, the King Grand Duke, further promises that the fortifications of the town of Land mbourg shall not in future be re-established and that no military establishment shall either be maintained or created at that place.

be maintained or created at that place.

6. The signitary Powers to this present treaty recognize that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation having equally brought about the dissolution of the ties that united the Duchy of Limburg collectively with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the said Confederation, it results therefrom that the relations mentioned in articles III, TV, and V of the treaty of April 19, 1839, between the Grand Duchy and certain territories appertaining to the Duchy of Limburg, have ceased to exist, the said territories centinuing to form an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
7. This present treaty shall be ratified and its ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the period of four weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Picnipotentiaries have signed the treaty and appended to

t the seal of their arms. Done at London, the 11th of May, 1807. VAN DE WEYER, TORNACO, STABLEY, APPONYI,
LA TOUR D' AUVERGNE,
D'AZEGLIO,
TORNACO,
SERVA'S,
BERNSTORFF, BRUNNOW. BESTINCK,

Declaration It is well understood that Article 3 does no affect the rights of other neutral Powers to pre-serve and in case of need to repair their strong places and other means of defense. (The same signatures follow.)

Financial Troubles in New Orleans. THE REPORT OF THE RECEIVER OF THE FIRST

NEW OBLEANS, June 9.—The official report of the Receiver of the First National Bank of this city shows the total assets to be \$:,250,0:0. Of this \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to 0.00 as bad. The liabilities to individual depositors amount to \$903,\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ the amount due the United States is \$\frac{2}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ the amount due the United States is \$\frac{2}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ and endorsers of bills aggregate \$\frac{2}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$

Arrival of the Alemannia. New York, June 19.—The steamship Aleman-nia has arrived. Her European advices have been anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Trial. Washington, June 10.—The Surratt trial was and is to-day the all-absorbing topic of con-versation, and quite a crowd had assembled in versation, and quite a crowd had assembled in and about the Criminal Court-room, long before the hour announced for the opening of the court, 10 o'clock. Speculations were rife as to whether or not the trial would take place. Many who were not disposed to endure the inconvenience of the crowd, and who simply desired to gratify their curiosity by seeing the prisoner, gathered about the City Hall steps and in Judiciary Square, and patiently awaited the hour when the prisoner should be brought from jail. The excitement relative to the case is much greater now than it was on the 27th of May, when the case was first set for trial, and in anticipation of the presence of a large crowd, ample arrangements had been made in the court-room for the preservation of order. With a view to prevent energachment upon the privileges of such persons as were entitled to admission within the bar, the system of issuing tickets was adopted, and was found to prevent confusion.

At 950 A. M. Judge Fisher entered the court-

to prevent confusion.

At 930 A. M. Judge Fisher entered the courtroom, and took a seat upon the bench. The
court was formally opened at 10 o'clock.

The attorneys for the defense, and Mr. Merrick
and the Messrs. Eradiey, being present, the District Attorney and Mr. Pierpont, counsel for the

irict Attorney and Mr. Pierpout, counsel for the prosecution, having subsequently entered the room, the jurors were called, and all excepting four answered to their names.

At haif-past 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court by Marshal Goodwin. The prisoner was handcuffed. He appears as be did the other day, with a clean shaven face, excepting a moustache and goatee, and wears his hair long and hanging about his neck. He was dressed in a dark suit. After being in Court a few moments the handcuffs were removed, and he was assigned a seat beside his counsel.

Surratt's face is very pale, and he wears a

he was assigned a seat beside his counsel.
Surratt's face is very pale, and he wears a careworn, troubled look, but faintly smiled occasionally as he receives a nod of recognition from his friends. After sitting in the courtroom for some time he engaged in a lively conversation with his counsel, Mr. Merrick, and was evidentally much amused at what was said, as he laughed heartily.

By 11 o'clock the court-room was literally crowded, and every seat within the bar was

crowded, and every seat within the bar was occupied. Among the visitors were large num-bers of co ored men.

After all the preliminaries had been arranged, Judge Tippen asked it counsel were ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt. Mr. Bradley-The prisoner is ready, and has been so for weeks.

District-Attorney Carrington said he was happy to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th of April, 1865.

Before proceeding to impanel a jury, however, the prosecution desired to submit the fol-

In the Supreme Court of the District of Co-

In the Supreme Court of the District of Co-tumbla—United States vs. John H. Surratt; In-dictment, "Murder."

And now, at this day, to wit, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1867, come the United States and the said John H. Surratt, by their respective attorneys, and the jurors empannelled and summoned also come, and thereupon the said United States, by their attorney, challenge the array of the said panel because he saith the said jurors composing the said panel were not drawn according to law, and that the names from which the said jurors were drawn were not selected according to law, wherefore he prays judgment, and that the said panel may be quashed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Coming Prize-Fight - Excursion to the Virginia Battle Grounds, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 10 .- There is some excitement here regarding the prize fight between Sam Collyer and Barney Asron, which comes off on Thursday morning next, somewhere on the Potomac. Collyer is training in Baltimore county and Asron at Fortress Monroe. The fancy men are arriving here rapidly. Bets are making, five hundred to three hundred, that Collyer will whip. The authorities are on the alert to arrest the parties. Two steamers leave here on an excursion to the battle grounds on Wednesday night, and two from Washington on the same evening. A large number of tickets have been sold at both

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROS, June 8.—The officers of several of the railroads of North Carolina and Virginia have met in convention in Petersburg, for the purpose of adopting a schedule by which the distance from New Orleans to New York by rallway may be shortened. Their decision has not yet been announced. Among the officers present were—John M. Robinson, President; E. H. Ghio, Superintendent of the Seaboard and Rosnoke Railroad; and Mr. H. V. Tomkins, General Agent of the Annamessic line.

A severe storm has been prevailing here, and to day the wind yeared round to the north-east.

A severe storm has been prevailing here, and to-day the wind veered round to the northeast, blowing very heavy. The storm outside is very heavy, and vessels bound in report a heavy sea moving in the Bay. The United States double-ender Lenappe, from the Gosport Navy Yard, bound to Wilmington. N. C. is detained here on account of the storm. Also the steamer Alexandria, from Norfolk to Philadelphia.

The Bremen brig Leopoldine, Captain Schultze, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, sailed this morning. The brig Sea Nymsh, from Rio, with coffee, lies here awaiting orders. A bazaar opened in Norfolk for the relief of the indigent families of deceased Rebei soldiers

the indigent families of deceased Rebel soldiers has been very successful.

The records of General H. L. Burton's headquarters, with the camp and garrison equipage are being packed up, in readiness for their transfer to Charleston on Monday. One of the New York and Charleston steamers will touch here on Monday, and the General, and com-panies B and H of the 5th Artillery, will go on board, and probably sail the same evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. WELLS. GENERAL SHRIDAN'S COURSE NOT CENSURED BY GENERAL GRANT OR SECRETARY STANTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Reports having been Grant had censured General Sheridan's course in removing Governor Wells, General Grant now telegraphs to say that there is no truth

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Late Arizona advices state that the Indians have commenced a vicerous campaign against the whites, attack-ing the ranches in the vicinity of Prescott and Fort Whipple, and stealing stock in every direction. The troops are on a seouting expedirection. The troops are on a scoutin dition, except enough for garrison duty.

The Washington City Councils.

Washington, June 10.—The City Councils organized to-day. The Lower Board has appointed, by resolution, John T. Johnson, a colored man, who has been acting as barber at the Capitol, their Reading Clerk, and also ap-pointed a colored Messenger.

The Board of Aldermen elected white men altogether for their officials, the majority being anti-Republicans. THE INDIAN WAR.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PORT KRARNEY MASSACRE. Washington, June 9.—General N. B. Buford one of the special commissioners appointed to visit Dasotah and investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre, has reached this city. The commission of which General Buford was a member consisted of Generals Sulley and Parker, appointed by General Grant, General Buford, General Sanborn, Judge Kenney, and Mr. Beauvais, appointed by Secretary Browning. After a full and very complete investigation, General Buford says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rapacity and rescality of frontier settlers, whose interests are to bring on a war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact, the present war which is upon us is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. These men band together, and make false reports of alleged massacres by Indians, and then call upon the Government to send troops to protect them, when in fact they only ask for them that they may grow rich from the supplies furnished them.

These men see that the Pacific Railroad is fast driving them out of business, because it furnished supplies cheaper and with more despatch to our military stations than the ranche traders could do; therefore, they get up the war so that the Indians can be driven away from the lines of railroad, and our army following them must be supplied as they were heretofore. To show you the enormous profits made by this class of people it need only be stated that at Fort Laramie our Government pays four dollars per bushel for oats, five dollars for corn, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay. These prices are obtained by the sellers creating the impression that they run hairbreadth WASHINGTON, June 9 .- General N. B. Buford'

bundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay. These prices are obtained by the sellers creating the impression that they run hairbreadth escapes on the route to camp, when they are in fact the instigators of the bostlittles. Fine employes of the Union Pacific Railroad are also advocates of war, because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the treasury of the company large sums of money. In fact, those only are for war who desire to plunder the Government, and the alleged atrocities of the Indians are merely used as means to consummate this robbery.

General Hancock's expedition has rendered it difficult to secure peace north of the Platte

it difficult to secure peace north of the Platte river, as the Indians all have regular facilities river, as the Indians all have regular facilities for communicating with each other, and when a war is made on one tribe the others think they will be included. These Commissioners also had power to separate the peaceful from the warlke Indians; but, for the reasons just stated, they found this very difficult. They, however, induced the Brule tribe, numbering 2500 persons, to keep out of the way of the hostile forces. These tribes were given \$4000 worth of presents, and were assigned for the time being, as a hunting ground, all the country south of the Platte and north of the Smoky itili route, bounded by the longitudinal lines passing the mouth of Plumb and Lodge Pole creeks.

The Commissoners found that those tribes who lived in the vicinity of military posts were much more demoralized than those who lived far away. This is especially so of a tribe called the "Laramie Loafers," living in the vicinity of the fort of that name, General Bufordsays he and General Sanborn are of the opinion that all the territory north of the State

vicinity of the fort of that name. General Bufordsays he and General Sanborn are of the opinion that all the territory north of the State of Neb aska, and west and south of the Missouri river as far as the mouth of Muscle Sheli river, containing about 80,000 square miles, should be set apart as an exclusive Indian territory, in which no one should be allowed except agents, teachers, and duly licensed traders.

No military posts should be erected or white persons allowed there, except those mentioned. In this territory could be collected gradually all the Indians north of the Platte and east of the Hocky Mountains. Corn can be grown successfully there, and the agents and teachers can teach them agriculture and the arts of civilized life. In fact, these Indians, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be allowed all the advantages enjoyed by the Indians south of Kansas. The new route to Montana by way of Fort Phil. Kearney is, in their opinion, unnecessary, as all the supplies and emigration destined for that territory can be sent up the Missouri to Fort Benton, or by the southern or former route.

The Fort Kearney massacre was caused by our Government forcing a military force along what is called Bozeman's route to Montana, before a treaty had been concluded with the

what is called Bozeman's route to Montana, before a treaty had been concluded with the Indians. The Government not being able to come to terms with the real chiefs of the In-dians, created new chiefs, and got up a treaty which was not recognized by the tribes as legitimate. Under cover of this treaty troops were marched to Fort Kearney, where, on the 21st of December last, they were massacred. The force consisted of 81 men, under Colonel Estterman. Fetterman.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL GRANT ANXIOUS FOR THE NOMINATION TO BE TENDERED TO LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERMAN. The nomination to be made for the next Presi dency is beginning to create a little stir in the important question forms one of the current topics of conversation. On all hands may be heard the merits and chances of the men who are most prominent before the country, whose nomination for the office is within the range of probability, being discussed. Quite a number of political managers and schemers have been here, and some of them are here yet, operating with all the influence they represent in favor of propositious looking to the coming nomination

Some of these gentlemen are here now, it is said, to induce General Grant to accept the nomination; but report says that nothing satis-factory in reference to it can be elicited from the General. It is known that many of these political councils are held at the country residence of the elder Biair, on which occasions General Grant, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are nearly always present. General Grant, it has been stated by those who are ac-quainted with his views on this subject, although he does not desire to become a caudidate himself, is anxious to have Lieutenant-General Sherman receive the nomination; and would be deeply gratified if he should succeed in reaching the Presidential chair. Schuyler Colfax and Senator Wilson are also mentioned in connection with the nomination.—Wash. Despatch to N. Y. Herald.

THE PRIZE RING.

CINCINNATI, June 9 .- A local prize fight came off this afternoon in Taylor's grove, back of Newport, between William McCarty and Johnny Galt, a brace of machinists of conside-Johnny Galt, a brace of machinists of considerable repute among our domestic bruisers. Eight rounds were fought. Up to the sixth round the fight was of the most approved style, but on the seventh malice was shown, and the combatants clutched and woolled each other disgustingly, and biting and scratching was done of both sides. McCarty was badly punished in the face and ribs, and would have been thoroughly pounded, but Gault's wind gave out. On the eighth round the amiable sport was interrupted by the Sheriff of the county and a posse of police. A grand helterskelter race ensued; friends tried to carry off the fighters, but they were so blinded with the fighters, but they were so blinded with blood that they could not make headway among the trees, and both were arrested and indeed in the Newport jail. The fight was for \$200 a side, but the legal interference leaves the matter unsettled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Gov ernment bonds continue in fair demand; 1865, 5-20s sold at 1084, no change; 994 was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 1094 for 1862 5-20s; 105; for 1864 5-20s; 108; for July, 1865, 5-20s, and 105; @106; for June and August 7-30s. loans were unchanged; the new issue sold

at 99, interest off. Railroad shares were the most active on the Railroad chares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 53@53; a sight advance on the closing price Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Raifroad at 51£@51; no change; Little Schuylkill at 27;, no change; Lehigh Valley at 58;, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27, no change. 128; was bid for Camdon and Amboy; 33; for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.;

28] for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42] for Northern Central.

ern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 124 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we have of no sales.

but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119, no

change.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M.,
137; 12 M., 137½; I P. M., 137¾, an advance of å
on the closing price of Saturday evening.

The New York Tribune says:

The National Park Bank has notified its country correspondents that from and after the first day of July next, their accounts will draw interest at three per cent. per annum on daily balances, provided the average of the same shall not be below \$5000. This arrangement will be subject to such changes in the future as circumstances' may warrant.' This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that the next change will be a further reduction in the rate, or else abolish all interest on deposits.

—The following table shows the falling off in the gross receipts of six leading railroads in May:—

May:-N. York Central \$58,000 Mich, Southern...\$70,000 Michigan Central 31,244 Rock I land........ 73,194 Fort Wayne........ 70,000 Clevel'd & Toledo 30,108 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

bee. 53% FIRST BOARD. 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, June 10.—There is a somewhat firmer feeling in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, but the home consumers manifest rather more disposition to operate. About 700 bbls, were taken, including superfine at \$8@9; extras at \$9@10°25; Northwestern extra family at \$10°50@12; Pennsylvania and Ohlo do: at \$11@13; and fancy brands at \$14@17, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

57.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of a limited character, and in the absence of sales, we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.50@ 2.60 and California at \$2.90@3. Rye has again declined; sales of 500 bush. Pennsylvania at \$1.50. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of 3000 bush. yellow, affoat, at \$1.14 @1.15, and in the cars and from store at \$1.11@ 1.12. Oats are inactive; sales of 2000 bush at 55@76c. No improvement to notice in either 75@76c. No improvement to notice in either Barley or Malt.

Provisions are quiet, but firm. Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, June 10.-The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1700 head arrived, and sold at from 18 to 19c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, and 18@14c. \$ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the par-

ticulars of the sales:—
46 head Owen Smith, Western, 17@19 46 head Owen Smith, Western, 17@19.

103 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@10, gross, 25 " Jones McClese, Penna, 9@10, gross, 100 " P. McFillen, Western, 9@11, gross, 129 " P. Hathsway, Western, 10@11/4, gross, 105 " J. S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 17@19.

104 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 10@10/4, gross, 110 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 10@11/4, gross, 120 " Liman & Bochman, Western, 10@11, grs, 120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 10@11, grs, 120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 10@11/4, grs, 120 " Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 16@18.

105 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 16@19.

106 " B. Hood, Chester county, 16@19.

107 Cows were dull; 300 head sold at 340@60 for springers; and \$50@76 for cow and calf.

108 Sheep were dull and lower; 6000 head sold at 50.65/40. Spround gross as to condition, Hogs were also dull; 2100 head sold at from \$9 @10 \nabla 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... ....JUNE 10. 

For additional Marine News see Third Page. Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, Newburyport, J. C. Scott &
Sons. Sons. Schr J. W. Robbins, Brown, Chincoreagne, Captain, St'r W. Whillden, Biggans, Balsimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr H. M. Wright, Siddell, I day from Wilmington,
Del., in ballisst to captain.
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruesf.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bichard Cobsen, hence, at Liverpool 27th ult.
Ship Philadelphia, Sheau, from New York, at Liverpool 27th ult.
Steamship Kanga-no-kami, Brown, hence at Shanghae April 2.
Barque Pembroke, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., iat, 40 50, ion, 62,
Barque Eigin, Healey, bence, at London 27th ult.
Barque Harvest Moon, Barriett, hence, at Genoa 22th ultimo. Harque Arbutus, Knowiton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 25th uit.

Barque Irma, Cummings, for Hayana, sailed from Liverpool 25th uit.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence for Antwerp, was off P.ymouth 25th uit.

Brig Eme, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken ist inst., lat. 41 50 ion. 62 io.

Schr Rachel Scaman, Scaman, hence, at Balem 7th instant.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, hence, at Balem 7th instant.

Schre Zampa Johnson, and Kalmar, Lambers, hence, at Machias 7th vit.

Schre Zampa Johnson, and Kalmar, Lambers, hence, at Machias 7th vit.

Schra Light Boat, Scalle: E. B. Emery, Clayton; and Searaville, Sears, hence, at Boston film inst.

Schr Kate E. Hich, Vaughen, from Partiand for Philadeiphia, in ballast, went ashore Saturday night near Highland Light, Cape Cod, in thick weather. She is high up on the beach.

Two chests and some plank, apparently part of a quarter-deck, were picked up on Harding's Beach last Tuesday. In one of the chests was a memorandum poeted up to May 17, from which it was learned that the years! halled from Bucksport, and was from Philadelphia, with coal.

New York, June S.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, from Liverpool. Steamship fremen, Neynaber, from Bromen, Steamship c. Washington, from New Orleans,