Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(Sundays excepted) at Mo. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEAGOOK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 pe

DIED.

BOWEN—On Saturday atternoon, the 14th inst., William E. Bowen, in the 65th year of his age. The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1818 Locust street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst. at 3 o'cleck. **
BREMER—On the morning of the 14th inst., Joseph A., youngest child of Joseph A., and Elizabeth W., Bremer, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 928 North Fifth street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. *
CHILDS—On 13th inst., Mr. James D. Childs.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Mr. John Childs, 709 North Eighth street, on Tuesday. 17th inst., at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. inst. at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

D'RSEY—On the 13th inst. Mrs. Amanda Dorsey, in the 42d year of her age, (widow of the late George W. Dorsey).

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1040 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 e'clock, P. M. To proceed to Mount Morial Cemetery.

**

KONIGMACHER—On the 11th inst., at the residence of her brother, in Montgomery county, Pa., Christians Konigmacher, formerly of Philadelpoils.

**

REED—Early on the morning of the 15th inst., Leonard Jewell, only child of Henry H., and Emily Reed, aged 4 years and 7 mouths.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents. No. 1425 Chestant street, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply family lies with Staple Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We continue to offer our large stock of WATCHES DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
AT RATES CORRESPONDING WITH THE DE
CLINE IN GOLD.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
BP14 2tq 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and IN Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Med atment and medicines furnished gratuitous

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, OF PHILA DELPHIA—Mutter Lectureship.—Dr. Packard will give the fifth lecture of this coarse, on Fractures of the upper part of the Humerus, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 9th, 1885,-Re Gelved from the Ladies' Relief Association of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, fifty dollars Pen Mrs. William Chapman, for the Pennsylvani Widows' Asylum. M. B. STOCKHAM, President. 1t OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, NO. 333 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

April 16th, 1856.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 333 WALNUT street, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d proximo, for the election of seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the
transaction of other business
ap16-15th GORDON MONGES, Secretary.

LIFE IN SPANISH AMFRICA.—The second
Lecture of the course will be delivered in
UNION M E. CHURCH FOURTH street, below ARCH, by Rev. G. D. CARROW, TO-MORROW EVENING, at ½ to 8 o'clock, subject—"English and American Manners and Customs Contrasted." Prof. J. M. SMITH will perform a voluntary on the new organ.
Tickets. 30 cents, at the Door, or at Perkinpine &
Higgins, 56 North Fourth street.

Higgins, 56 North Fourth street.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL COM-PANY, April 14th, 1886.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2/8 South FOURTH street, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The object of the meeting is to pass upon the acceptance of the J. C. White Lease as recommended by the Board of Directors. [Signed] H. SIMONS, ap16-m,w,13:2 President. CONCERT HALL!

THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY Address the Citizens of Philadelphia, under the Auspices of the

ces of the
THE BANNEKER INSTITUTE,
On THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1868.
SUBJECT—"Has the War for Human Freedom be
upth in vain?" SUBJECT—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"
Admission 35 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, Sixth and Chestnut, and TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and

Chestnut. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock, GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!

Broken and Egg for furnace,....

CAPE MAY.—The approach of the opening of the season at Cape Island reminds u that the most active preparations are in progress, and that every effort will be made to invite visitors to this delightful watering place. Many improvements have been made and still others are in progress. A number of cottages have been built and will be for rent. The hotels are in excellent order, having been thoroughly renovated. -Congress Hall and the Ocean House are, we believe, under the same management, and will be ably conducted. The Cape May Railroad will run a sufficient number of trains to accommodate the utmost amount of travel anticipated, and the amplest arrangements have been made for excursion trains at very low rates. Parties wishing to make arrangements for excursion parties should apply to the Superintendent, Mr. J. R. Van Rensselaer. We predict a very prosperous season for this delightful summer resort.

New Jersey Matters.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.—The leading poli ticians of Camden city and county are taking measures to commence at an early day, the canvass which will result in the election of Congressmen and Legislators the coming The Union party will work with re doubled energy to secure a majority in the Legislature, so that the position of U. S. Senator will not remain unfilled another year, by the action of one man in their

HANDSOME ENGINE.—The Franklin Engine Company of Germantown have provided themselves with a new and fine steamer, which has been kept in the Weccacoe Engine Company's house in Camden keag works, and was taken home to Germantown this morning.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.—Coroner Roberts held a view over the body of the child who was killed by being run over by a loaded wagon, yesterday, and the decision was arrived at that the sad occurrence was a mere

CHURCH AFFAIRS.—On Sunday morning active. Exports to date, 51,025 bales.

six persons were received into membership of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and in the evening six more were baptized.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of New York.

The Withdrawal of French Troops

THE OUEEN AND MR. PEABODY.

Handsome Acknowledgment.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS. THE PARAGUAYAN WAR

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer city of New York has arrived at Liverpool, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., via Queens-

The steamer Hibernian arrived out on The Austria Prussian situation remains

unchanged, and there is nothing to confirm the pacific rumors.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first on next November, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867, It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a naval station at St. Thomas.

The following graceful letter has been

written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody: WINDSOR CASTLE, March 28, 1866.—The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intende shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a Bernneton or the Grand upon him either a Baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America, or given to him on the return which, she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much.

The London Times says: "It is to an

American that we are indebted for greatest boon ever given to the poor of London, and it is to a citizen of the United States that the Queen has throught it right to address this personal expression of grati-tude. We cannot but believe that such an occurrence will have no little influence in augmenting the good feeling which should prevail between the two countries. Mr. Peabody has done more to foster among us a kindly feeling for his countrymen than could have been effected by a generation of statesmen, and the Queen's letter will, we hope, be received by the Americans as a conspicuous evidence of the friendly regard toward them which such acts have called forth on our part. Between no two coun are friendly relations more natural than between England and America, and we trust that this story of munificence and of gratitude may long be remembered in both nations as a pledge of peace and friendship.'

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The sales of cotton vesterday, were 10,000 bales, closing firm at d advance. The sales, to-day, have been 8,000 bales, closing easier, and the improve-ment partially lost. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and downward. London, April 5.—Consols for money, 861 @868; U. S. 5-20's, 721 @722; Illinois Cen ral

shares, 81@81½: Erie, 56.

intest via Liverpool. The Brazil mail has arrived. The French ship Pauline, with 7,000 bags of coffee from Rio, was wrecked on the Rio Real, on the 23d. The crew was saved and had been landed at Bahia. It was expected that the

ship and cargo would be a total loss. The Brazilian Admiral with his iron-clad gunboats and monitors had arrived at Corrientes. The allies had not yet attempted to cross the Parana for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold

out, and have made daring incursions, having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the yanguard of the Argentines, showing the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter.

The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements has caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability it will only be effected with great loss to the allies

At Buenos Ayres trade was good; gold firm and paper money scarce. The sheep farming was prosperous. Exchange on London 51½ per silver dollar Freights to the Channel 45s. The bark Hound, from Liverpool, has been wrecked off Ticondina, crew

Money in Rio was 8 to 10 per cent. premium; Government stocks 6d. premium; the Bank of Brazil shares \$10 discount; Ex-change on London 24@25d.

Paris, April 3.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes 67f. 42c., or 28c. lower than yesterday.
Regiments have been ordered to the camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual and a report has arisen that France intends orming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.
FLORENCE, April 4.—The journals declare

that no military preparations are being made by Italy, and there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or anyother point. The military movement have simply been occasioned by the ordinary require-

ments of the service.

Hong Kong, March 15.—The tea season is over. Total exports, 114,000,000 pounds. SHANGHAE. March 9.—Tea quiet; silks inTHE DEERING SLAUGHTER.

ANOTHER AXE FOUND

More Developments Concerning the Murderer.

Account of Probst by a Relative.

His Career in the Army.

Since our last issue there has been but few developments in regard to the recent horrible butchery of the Deering family in the First Ward.

The Nationality of the Murderer. There has been considerable dispute in regard to the nationality of Anthony Probst, the murderer. In his examination by the Mayor he stated that he was from Stras-burg, and therefore the Germans are quite indignant that he should be classed among hem. Inquiries among parties who know him and his parents, say that Probst was born in Thiengen near Uehlingen,in Baden, where, according to a recent letter received his parents still reside. The envelope of this letter bears the stamped initials "F.

P." Anthony Probst has been in this country about three years. Shortly after his arrival here he enlisted in the De Kalb Regiment of New York. After his discharge from that organization he was enlisted in Company D, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Chester, Pa., and served in his regiment until the war terminated. After he was mustered out he was without employment for some time, and was sick in the Alms House. He then intended to go to Germany and for that purpose his parents sent him eighty gulden in gold (about \$30), through Adams' Express. He expended the money however, and then said that he wished to look around and see what was to be done here. be done here. Having no more means he took employment at Deering's.

Probst's Adventures after the Murder.

According to the statement of Probst, he eff the house of the Deerings about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. He then came to the city and remained all night in a house of ill-fame. On Sunday morning about eleven o'clock he went to Moore's lager beer saloon, on Front street, below Pegg. He was acquainted with the proprietor. Probst was dressed unusually line, and carried a heavy gold watch and chain. He got quite indignant when asked how he came in possession of such articles. About noon he went to the Astof House (Leckfeldt's), No. 445 New Market street, below Pegg. After remaining a short time he left, but near evening went back again with a female from a house on Willow street. He gave her a two-dollar bill which proved to be counterfeit. She wanted other money, but he was not able to give it to her, and offered first a pistol, and then the watch and chain which he wore. The woman refused, and after treating, both left the house. On Monday morning Probst went to the same house and drank some. He then sat down in a corner. He remained at the house all night On Tuesday morning he left early and did went back to Leckfeldt's and played dice with some man for drinks. He lost about

not return. On Wednesday afternoon he \$2. In the evening he went away. His valise was retained as security. Late in the evening he went to Moore's saloon and wanted to sell his watch and chain, but Mr. Moore refused to purchase the articles.
That night Probst remained in a house of ill Fourth and Coates streets, On Thursday morning he again turned up at Leckfeldt's and sat down at a table. Opposite to him was a man reading the horrible Leckfeldt's and sat down at a table. details of the tragedy. The murderer was cursed and Probst was even appealed to as to what he thought of it. He sat with his hat over his eyes and said nothing. Later, he complained that he had been on a spree and did not feel well. Near evening he was talking with a man who asked him repeat-edly to go with him to, his boarding house, and at seven o'clock both left the house together. Between eight and nine o'clock Probst was arrested at the Market street bridge.

Thanks to the Police. Mayor McMichael issued the following on Saturday:

"APRIL 14. 1866.—The Mayor directs that at roll-call, this evening, in each of the staion-houses, the lieutenants shall announce to the whole force assembled that the thanks of the Mayor are thus publicly tendered to Officers Thomas C. Weldon, James Dorsey and James Atkinson, of the Sixth Police District, for the sagacity, promptitude and diligence displayed by them in detecting and arresting Anthony Probst, the murderer of the Deering family.
"The Mayor further directs that this order

shall be entered on the docket at each sta-tion-house as an enduring testimonial of the praiseworthy conduct of the officers above named. By order of the Mayor.

"Samuel G. Ruggles, Chief of Police."

Another Axe Found.

While Chief Franklin was conversing

with Probst, after his removal to the Moya mensing Prison, on Friday, the question of what had become of the axe with which the throats of the victims had been cut, came up. One axe, it will be recollected, was found on the day the bodies were discovered, and that had but little blood upon it.

The prisoner, in his examination before the Mayor, stated that two axes were used but only one had been discovered up to the time of the arrest, and therefore he was asked about the other. He stated that he had thrown it in the ditch, near the house, and described the side of the ditch where it had lodged. Yesterday Detective Webb in company with Officer Mitchell, visited the scene of the murder, and, after dragging the ditch for some time, the axe was found near the spot described by the prisoner hair was sticking to it, and the handle and axe itself were covered with blood, though partially hid with the mud of the ditch. The axe is an old one and is nearly worn out, but it had been recently ground and sharpened. Some of the neighbors recognized it as an old one they had frequently seen at the place. It was brought to the city by the officers.

The Scene of the Tragedy on Sunday.
Thousands of persons, of both sexes,
threaded their way during the entire day,
yesterday, along the old Point House road and other avenues leading to the scene of the late terrible tragedy, in order to gratify themselves with a sight of the premises. The barn where the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan were found, and the corn crib adjoining the barn, were the main objects of attraction. Knots of persons were to be seen in all directions discussing the heart-rending event, and the interest in the same continues unabated. Livery stables throughout the city did a good business yes-

taking an afternoon's drive to the habitation of the Deering family.

Another Interview with the Prisoner.
Chief Franklin had another interview with Probat yesterday. The prisoner approach to be with Probat yesterday. peared to be much depressed, and was affected to tears when his relatives in Germany were alluded to. The murder of the Deering family was again alluded to, and during the conversation Probst said that he killed the boy while he was at work near the hay stack, and that he (Probst) went up behind the boy and drew back the axe to strike three times before he had the

heart to do it. Probst also spoke again about the killing of Deering and his niece, and said that the man who was with him stood behind the man who was with him stood behind the carriage and struck Deering as soon as he alighted. He also stated that he helped to carry the bodies to the tarn, but still insists that he killed no one but the boy. A shirt belonging to the pri-soner was found in the house yesterday. It was very bloody, and Probst stated that the blood got upon it while he was helping to

remove the bodies.

The Murderer at Home. This morning a respectable looking German turned up who proved to be a sort of relative of the prisoner. The German stated that he had a sister who was married to Solomon Probst, a brother of the mutderer both of whom reside in Germany. lerer, both of whom reside in Germany, He knew Anthony in Baden. He was known as a surly fellow, and when under the influence of liquor his temper was very violent. He had never known him to b arrested for any more serious offence than

breaking some windows. Something about Him as a Soldier.

About noon to day Mr. Brown, who was surgeon's clerk of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, as the murderer was a member of it, called at the office of Chief Franklin. Jpon seeing a photograph of the murderer e at once declared that he had seen him in the army, and that his impression was that ne was brought there under arrest as a bounty jumper. Mr. Brown was taken down to prison so as to afford him a personal interview with him.

Miss Dolan's Clothing.

This morning we made a critical examination of the bonnet, cloak, must and fur cape worn by Miss Dolan when she reached the scene of blood. It will be recollected that Probst says she was killed as she was getting out of the covinge and that after shows. ting out of the carriage, and that after shewas dead he took off the bonnet, cloak, &c., and carried them into the house where they were found. A close examination of the were found. A close examination of the articles in question proves the utter falsity of this portion of the story. The bonnet, which was of black velvet, trimmed with ribbons and artificial flowers, was not in the slightest degree damaged, in the slightest degree damaged, a condition that is entirely irreconcilable with the fact that the throat of the wearer was cut and her brains dashed out. Besides this, the black silk-bow and ribbon worn under the chin were carefully unpinned on the side as a few lower law and the constitution. one side as a female would unpin it and the tape string with which the bonnet was tied, was untied and not broken, as a red-handed murderer would have broken it. The loops and but tone and buttons upon the fur cape were carefully undone and not broken; while the hooks and eyes upon the cloak showed no not a single dro blood upon either of the articles,

The articles named were evidently taken carefully off by their wearer and laid aside, and she then descended the stairs to meet her terrible and unexpected fate; but whether or not she was the last of the victims of the dread crime will probably never be known, as it is almost certain that no living eye but that of Anthony Probst wit-nessed the deed of blood that has sickened very man, woman or child who has read us horrible details.

FENIANISM ON THIS AND THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN.

THE MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Scare.

Ludicrous Scenes at Cornwall,

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

Riotous Proceedings, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] EASTPORT, April 15th.-Nine armed Fenians captured the English Revenue flag on Indian Island last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer from which they lowered a boat, and proceeded with muffled oars to the post, actually under the guns of the English war ship Pylades, and within reach at any momen of the picket boats. The flag was sur-rendered without a shot being fired. It is believed there were no soldiers on the Island.

The United States gunboat Winooski arrived this forenoon and anchored off the

Reports from Calais say that ten of the volunteers at St. Stephens threw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and im-A suspicious brig was captured last night

off the coast by the United States revenue cutter Ashuelot, and was towed into the barbor here to-day. The Scare in Canada. STRATFORD, April 12th, 1866.—There is

great animation apparent in military cirdes as I learn from reliable persons just down from Windsor and Sarnia, and those garrisons as well as Goderich have been much strengthened. The cause of this I learn is an expected naval attack by water from Chicago—the western hot bed of Fenianism. It is evident that the government are deceived in this matter, if an attack by water is expected immediately, as the ice has not broken in the straits of Mackinac and no vessel can get down.

To-day I met a gentleman who was in

Cornwall the night of the arrest of Murphy "his staff," as they are facetiously styled, and he assures me the newspaper re orts give no idea of the panic that seized the people and the ludicrous incidents that occurred. The bugles sounded the call to arms before dark, and almost instantly the streets were animated with volunteers partially equipped, hurrying to the rendezvous loading their pieces on the street corners as they stopped to inquire what was up. Con-gregated at the rendezvous they quickly fell in, and were surrounded by many hundreds of the citizens, eagerly inquiring what was up. The Mayor, who alone had the secret, maintained silence, and at once the most ab-

terday, hiring teams to parties bent on surd reports were started about the advance of columns of Fenians. Merchants buried or or columns of Fenians. Merchants buried or bid their money, locked their stores; some armed themselves, while others hid them-selves in their houses and talked about making their wills. A few of the old citi-zens maintained their self-possession, and endeavored to allay the excitement. The commanding officers of the few companies there harangued their men, and urged them to stand firm. Just before the western train was due the mayor headed the force and escorted them to the station, followed by armed and unarmed citizens. Thetroops were drawn up in front of the station, on either side being a space open for the train to pass in, and a few moments after the train came to a standstill, and the volun-teers closed in about it, so that there was no escape. The mayor and constables entered the train and the eight prisoners were hand-cuffed and marched off to jail before British

Much indignation is felt all over the country that the government should refuse admission to the representatives of the press to report the trial of Murphy. While Mur-phy is generally believed guilty, everybody wishes to see the evidence in the case, that wishes to see the evidence in the case, that they may know whether the prisoners obtain a fair trial. The proceedings are looked upon as a "star chamber" concern, and the Canadians do not like the establishment of a precedent that will subject any man to arrest and incarceration, a trial before biassed judges, and perhaps condemn him to the penitentiary and nobody ever see a line of the evidence upon which he was convicted. The result of this undue secrety will be the The result of this undue secrecy will be the creation of much sympathy for the prisoners; and perhaps Michael Murphy may yet be looked upon as a martyr to the cause of Ireland and a victim of magisterial fear FORT EBIE, April 13, 1866.—The entire

Canadian people are again affected with dangerous symptoms of "scare," and in some places along the frontier it borders upon a panic. The stirring news from the Maine frontier, of an armed invasion of New Brunswick, and the arrests of the Fenian leaders in Canada, has fearfully exercised the people, who see in these acts that Fenianism is not dead, but liveth; that the huge monster has been in training development of his muscle, and that now he is ready to enter the ring and challenge as old enemy, John Bull. They firmly believe that Canada is to be the battle ground, a point upon which I agree with them, and that ere many suns set they will hear the boming of cannon and the muskets' erack at their corn non and the muskets' crack at their own doors. In the interior, London, Toronto, doors. In the inter.or, London, Toronto, and Hamilton, the people rest in comparative security, and are only excited; but here, on the Niagara frontier, and the north shore of Lake Erie, it is not too much to say shore of Lake Erie, it is not too much to say that the entire population is horror-stricken and almost paralyzed with fright. Many families are gathering together their effects and removing to the interior, or crossing the line to the United States, where they hope to save their lives and trust to luck for an opportunity to return. Home guards have been formed in all the frontier towns, night

patrols established, suspicious shipments watched, and the tracks of every "Yankee" or "Yankee Irishman," om mor ing until night. In fact the entire popula lation—the ladies, of course, excepted—seem to have formed themselves into a detective committee of the whole to play the spy upon Americans and suspected Canadian meet them everywhere; at the international ferries, railway depots, hotels and on the cars, and every word uttered is carefully noted. The telegraph lines are largely employed in the transmission of this information of the spies to the government, and the only safety a man has is in keeping his mouth closed and being dumb to all inquiries about his business, his residence and

The volunteer forces on the Niagara and Western frontiers have, within the last few days, received large reinforcements, but not enough to prevent five hundred resolute Fenians landing and capturing any town on the border. So long as there was a great mprobability of Canada being invaded the volunteers were "brave and heroic" to a fault. Any one of these "scared veterans" of the interior could chaw up half a dozen Irishmen a few days ago. Now they do not boast so much, and show unmistakable signs of wishing themselves out of the "scrape." Large numbers, indeed, have tendered their resignations, but have been generally unsuccessful in getting into civilian's clothes Nevertheless, I opine, if they are forced to fight, they will not fail in the end after the firing of the first few

The Government have again inaugurated their former system of precaution, and have a large number of men collected at London Hamilten and other points, mobilized, and "always ready." Companies have recently been sent to small towns within a few hours march of the frontier, where they are encamped, and much secrecy observed. Your Toronto correspondent last week mentioned that troops were mysteriously arriving and as mysteriously disappearing from Toronto under cover of night. I understand those are the troops now kept back a few miles from the frontier, whose existence the newspapers seem to ignore—probably for prudential reasons. Besides these precautions, the railway companies have orders to keep their engines all fired up at night, and trains all made up for sudden falling back, if occasion requires.

The information possessed by the Govern-

ment leads to the belief that there will be naval attacks upon the lake-board towns, and to checkmate this guns of a heavy calibre are on the way up from Kingston and Montreal, and next week will possibly be in position and ready to "speak" Gen. Sweeny's Chicago flotilla. In addition to these guns I learn that the Government expects heavy shipments of artillery from England by every arrival. They are well supplied with small arms, and are, consequently, shipping them from the Kingston and Quebec arse-nals to interior points, to arm the volunteer companies daily springing into existence. THE QUESTION IN EUROPE.

The Guestion in Europe.

The Riots at Bradford.

[From the London Times, April 4.]

Yesterday at the Bradford Rorough Court several young Irishmen, named William Glen, Michael Conroy, Richard Windlen, Hen Crosdale, Martin Whalen and Thomas Clarey, were charged with having, on Sunday evening at Bradford rictorialy and day evening, at Bradford, riotously and tumultuously assembled with others for an unlawful purpose. The evidence went to show that on Friday night, on Saturday night and on Sunday night there was a large assembly of Irlsh people (one of the witnesses said "thousands of them"), from the various parts of the town, at White Ab-bey, an Irish quarter; that they were exbey, an Irish quarter; that they were ex-ceedingly riotous, that they frequently threatened and insuited the English portion of the population, and also beat them with pokers and bludgeons, and that on Sunday night, when the police interfered to restore order and to disperse the crowd, the prisoners and others associated with them. made a violent attack upon them, so that

until they could get reinforcements the offici ers were obliged to seek safety in retreat; Among, the riotous exclamations of the Among, the riotous exclamations of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the Queen," "We'll take White Abbey, and then easily take Bradford!" The English resident in the locality were obliged to lock themselves in their houses, and some who were out dare not go into the locality until after midnight. The prisoners were severally identified as most active among the rioters and mong those who assaulted the police, and were committed for trial at the present assizes.

police, and were committed for trial at the present assizes.

Work of the Irlsh Fenians.

[Dublin (April 2) correspondence of London Times.]

The twelve persons found working at the new building in Upper Rathmines where the police discovered two buried boxes of rifles and bayonets, were brought up yesterday, at the head office, before Mr. Allen and Mr. Wise. The police having no evidence to produce to show that they had any knowledge of the arms in question, which were found in a place that had been a long time open night and day, Mr. Allen said, that, as far as he could see, these men were that, as far as he could see, these men were only attending to their ordinary avocations, and he was disposed to allow them all to go out on their own bail. They were accordingly discharged, having given their own

At the same office Robert Cooke, a private of the military train stationed at Portobello, charged a man named Brien with having endeavored to seduce him from his alleendeavored to seduce him from his alle-giance. About nine o'clock on the previous night the witness was walking along Francis street, with his pocket handkerchief in his hand, when the prisoner snatched it from him and ran into Burke's public house. Witness followed him, and was invited to drink, when the prisoner said, "Take off your coat and become a Fenian. To hell with the Queen, and no with the green with the Queen, and up with the green diag!" Witness then went for a constable and gave the prisoner into custody. He was

remanded for a week, At the Curragh Camp, on Saturday, the district court martial resumed its sitting in the case of Lance Corporal Cochrane. The the case of Lance Corporal Cochrane. The charge against the prisoner was for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on the Newbridge road, on or about the 14th day of March, sung the following traitorous and seditious words: "Hurrah for Old Ireland." "Ireland will be Free," "Up with the Flag," or to that effect. Evidence was given in support of the charge, and also some for the defence. of the charge, and also some for the defence, after which the court was adjourned.

Further Arrests in Ireland.

[Dublin (March 29) correspondence London Times.]
There are no fewer than nine national schoolmasters in the county jail of Cork, and the number of those arrested all over the country on the suspicion of being con-nected with the Fenian movement must be large. An addition to the number of this class of Fenian prisoners has been made to the county Westmeath by the arrest of a man named Thomas Meara (or Maher), who presided over the state endowed Academy of Moate. He was taken into custody on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant and now lies in Mullingar jail. He states that he served in the American army, and attained the rank of captain, and that in October last he laid aside his sword and came to this country, where, "not wishing to be idle," country, where, "not wishing to be idle," he engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot." He is a native of Kilkenny.

In the same county has been arrested another of these "gentlemen," in the true Hibernian sense of the word—persons who have plenty of money and no occupation—who have of late been so numerous here. His name is Thomas Sherlock, and he attracted the attention of the police by his earnest contemplation of the very humble architectural beauties of their barrack. While so engaged he was arrested at Rath-owen, and, after examination before Mr. Auchmuty, a local magistrate, was committed to Mullingar jail. He states that he came from London, that he has no occupation, but refuses to give any further account of himself.

Treatment of the Fenian Prisoners. The Cork Examiner, of March 30, states that Mr. M. J. Collins, solicitor, visited the county jail and made inquiries into the treatment of the Fenian prisoners. He found that since attention had been drawn to the matter in Parliament a complete change had taken place in their treatment. When he first went to visit the prisoners their recreation was limited to two hours a day. The recreation during that time was day. The recreation during that time was a sort of drill, and they were restricted in intercourse with each other, while no private communication was allowed with their solicitor. He now learned from the prisoners that their recreation time was extended to about ten hours; that they were allowed unabout ten hours; that they were answed un-restricted communication with each other and with their solicitor, and they were pro-vided with a day room, furnished with a fire, to which they can retire whenever they choose. All sorts of reading, with the excep-tion of political reading, are allowed. In short, every restriction not necessary for the security of the prisoners has been re-

The Examiner adds there are eighty-three prisoners in the county jail, of whom nine are American citizens. These men addressed. a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, as also a letter to the American Embassy. Mr. Eastman, the American Consul, had an interview with them on Monday. Judging from the statement of the Attorney General. it is probable that they will be set at large on condition of their going back directly to America.

Facts and Fancies.

The tornado in Illinois is graphically described by the statement that the ground for miles and miles looked as if it had been wept clean. One would almost compromise for a tornado in Philadelphia for such

A morning cotemporary announces that "A carriage-maker wants a situation on wheels." He would probably suit for a brakesman or some such position.

A new fashion among the ladies consists of little bells worn on white kids and bonnets. The fashion has not yet reached here. On the contrary the white kids and bonnets are still worn on the little belies.

The famous oysterman Downing, whe died in New York last week, was the father of George Downing, who was one of the principal spokesmen in the visit of the colored delegation to President Johnson. The old man used to excuse his son's political aspirations in a peculiar way. "I have cal aspirations in a peculiar way. "I have been 46 years in business," said he, "and except when I was driven away from Broad street, have not been 46 days absent from my business. No man pays better attention boys an education, and they got out on Wall street and caught the bad habits of white people. They would be politicians. It is not my fault, but that of the white people." to his business than that. But I gave my

people." Tournament and balls amuse society at Wilmington, N. C. Last year it was balls and fireworks.