# Daily Evening Bulletin.

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

### EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

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P. L. PETHERSTON.

THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
OASPHR SOUDER, Jr.,
FRANCIS WELLS. The Bulleria is served to subscribers in the city is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 pannum.

# MARRIED. COOPER-KENNEDY.—On Thursday evening fune? 1886, at 85. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md. by the Bev. Henry Edwards, Dr. Lehman A. Cooper of Rajtimore, and Miss Nannie H. Kennedy, of Hagers town. WHEELER—LEVERTON.—On the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. J. H. McCord, William H. Wneeler to Mis Annie M., youngest daughter of the late Jesse Lever ton, of Talbutcounty. Md.

HERTZOG.—On the evening of the 9th inst., Mrs.
Ann Hertzog, widow of Peter Hertzog.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited:
to attend the inneral, from her late residence, No. 1502
Arch Street, on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., at
11 octock. [New York and New Brunswick papers DIED.

please copy.]

MOLAND—On the 9th inst., Jennie Davis, wife of Wm. N. Moiand and daughter of Hetty and late Jasse W. Davis, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 4102 Sprice Street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 5 o clock.

SCHAEFFER.—At Louisville, June 6th, Caroline Schaeffer, daughter of Henry A., and Christiana Schaeffer, aged fourteen years, five months and two-days.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have Buff Linens, for Ladies' suits.
Pongese, light shades, for do.
Crape Eugenias, for do.
Pearl-colored Mohair, for do.
Light Lenos, new goods.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

### IN' -

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of Snowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, via.: ENGINEERING. Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHI TECTURE, and the application of Osemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILLY LOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON. P.A., April 4, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty.

mys.smol

CONCERT HALL.—Fancy, Floral and Straw
berry Fair, to aid in purchasing a home for the
aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, commencing June 11th, and continuing two weeks. Music
will be in attendance. Donations thankfully received
extany of the M. E. Churches or by the efficers.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon street,
VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1525 Walnut street,
Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1525 Walnut street,
Mrs. James Barly, 814 South Tenth street,
Mrs. James Barly, 814 South Ninth street,
Mrs. J. O. Winchester, 734 South Ninth street,
Mrs. A. W. Rand, 1821 Wallace street.

TREASUREE.

Mrs. James Long, 1106 Shackamaxon street, jes tfrp OFFICE OF REVENUE EXTENSION SILSIFET, PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1886.
Whereas, The Superintendent has notified the Company by telegram of June 1st, that the property of the
Company is in a flourishing condition: and that he has
shipped the product of the workings of ore from the
mines: therefore, be it

Excived, That the Directors of this Company take the necessary steps to close the subscriptions to the Stock of the Company.

The Books will remain open but for a few days ompany.
will remain open but for a few day
WM, L. KICE, longer.
jes-strp? Secretary and Trea

and Grigory

BINES C SHEART.

Stockholders of the SUGAR UREEK OIL OOM.
PANY, will be held on MONDAY, June 18th, 1866, at
10 o'clock A. M., at No. 217 South THIRD street.
Election for Seven Directors to serve for ensuing year. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

S. HENRY NORRIS,
Secretary.

# HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me dical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

EQUESTRIAN PERILS.—A singular acc dent happened recently to a young lady near Brighton, England. She was riding on horse-back behind the rest of her companions, when a young man rushed from the side of the road towards her, and commenced tearing away the skirt of her riding habit. A gentleman on horseback, think ing that some insult was offered, rode to wards the young lady to give her his pro-tection, when he discovered that the habit was on fire. It was soon extinguished, but not before the hands of the young man were much burnt. The origin of the acciwere much purit. The origin of the accident is not known. It was attributed at the time to the skirt having caught the hot sakes of an ignited cigar fusee, carelessly thrown away; but the probable conjecture is that the skirt caught fire from a plumber's portable grate, used for melting lead in the open air, one of which was on the route.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-Governor Smyth; was inaugurated in Concord recentyl. His message announces that the State debt is about \$4,161,000. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$856,800, and the expensee \$513,500, leaving a handsome balance towars the reduction of the debt. The war expenses incurred by towns amounts to be tween six and seven millions, the assumption of which debt or any portion of it by the State the Governor considers absolutely impracticable prior to the action of the general government in that direction. The industries of the State are described to be in a flourishing condition. In agricultura matters there is great improvement.

STRIKE IN THE IRON MINES OF MICHI-GAN:—The laborers of the iron mines in the vicinity of Marquette, Michigan, struck on the 1st inst for higher wages. The present allowance is \$2 per day, and the companies are determined not to pay more. The strikers are some five hundred in number, and have declared their intention to allow no work to be done at the mines until their demands were complied with. Two mer who refused to quit work were set upon by a mob of the strikers and seriously injured.

A GRETA FAMILY GATHERING.—The Cincinnati Commercial has an account of a family meeting of the Kumlers in Millville. Children, and 3 greet-greed-greendel children, and 3 great-great-grandchildren, with 52 by marriage, making a total of 282. Of this number, 704 were present.

A COMFORTABLE NAP.—A man living in Haynes county, Mississippi, recently awoke from a comfortable nap of fifty-six hours. sely. He took a snoose in a barn loft, and was unaccountably missing to his friends during that period.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]; POLITY, THE NEGRO AND JEFF.DAVIS

A Straw of the Coming Tornado. BY CHARLES J. LUKENS.

To the faithful the just and the loyal I moralize sadly my song: A President—never quite royal In theory-may do right or wrong!

As the head of a powerful nation His character ought to be high; But he may, from an infatuation, Prefer to be double and sly.

Well placed in American galleries, We'll note, if we're curious elves, That the officers draw their full salaries, While the people indeed rule themselve And, under the broad dome of heaven,

Where'er foreign commonwealths stand With them human freedom's the leaven, With us, 'tis the lump of the land. But mark! henceforth the known patriotic. Alone, will be trusted to sway;

The traitorous and the despotic Are nothing; and only obey. For those who will lord it, would ruin; And he would be worse than a fool Who'd rather put false ones than true in

Posts where the untainted should rule. And, as a man breathes heaven's breezes, Whatever his color or coat, As heat warms his heart, or cold freezes,

He's human enough for a vote. Though suffrage confers not society, A compound of equals and likes, Cultured fitness, or mutual variety, As fortune or temperament strikes,

And it's making Caucasians lowly To think they'd be passed, or controlled, By hapless Nigritians, who slowly Emerge from the bondage of old.

But righteousness savors of beauty; And certainly praise better fits A negro that does man's whole duty Than a white, who contests or omits.

Such a white as, yet plotting to brave us Rules on to his worshippers' hurt, As the rebel "stern statesman," Jeff. Davis. Who tried to flee in his wife's skirt,

We forgave the red-handed quite freely, The blue-blooded, almost the same; But to bail Jeff. to rebels and—Greeley Would cover our glory with shame.

The rebellion is only half over, False peace, the most dangerous war; With this arch rebel once more a rover, We'll pay for the folly in gore.

His followers, no doubt, are quite moving And say, they're as bad, if not worse: Tis true; and his guilt needs no proving: His pardon would be the land's curse

Virginia juries are partial To State o'er United States law: Give Davis a speedy court martial— His doom leaves just rule without flaw.

But free him! the rise, after Sumter First fell, would be zephyr to gale! And infamy ne'er shall have trumped her Scorn, as then-"Johnson and bale!" PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1866.

#### THE TRIAL AND CONFESSION OF AN-TON PROBST.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, have just published in neat book form a full official report of the trial of the murderer of the Dearing family. The false statements and the true confessions of the butcher are given, together with a history of his life before the murder, and the incidents and details of his arrest, confinement and execution. The work gives a full history of this extraordinary case very clearly, and in a most convenient shape for preservation.

It will be remembered that Probst made three confessions that are accepted as truthful and honest, or rather he told the same story to three different parties. The first was made to his clerical attendant, the Rev. Mr. Gruntner, the second to Messrs. O'Neill and Wolbert, his counsel, and the third to the representatives of the newspaper press. The last two confessions were made on the same day, to wit, Monday, May 7, 1866.

The confession made to the reporters was made public at once; that made to his counsel was first given to the world through the publication of T. B. Peterson & Bros., this morning. By permission of the Mesars. Peterson, we will make some extracts from the newly published confession, in some of the points where it is fuller or in different phraseology from that made to the reporters. It will be borne in mind that the statement made to the reporters was a series of responses to the questions of Chief Detective Franklin; that made to his counsel was the unsuggested utterance of his own

lips. He commenced by saying : "Being desirous of making a full and true Confession, I request my counsel to take down in writing the particulars of my motives, and of the manner attending the murder of the Dearing Family. Being in bad health, I went to the Almshouse Hospital on the first of December, A. D., 1865, and suffering for want of money, I, whilst there, conceived the design of robbing Mr. Dearing when I should leave the hospital and return to his farm."

"Sometime in the month of February, about the 24th, I left the hospital, and returned to the Dearing farm about the 2nd of March. I returned with the view of robbing Dearing, and I was constantly watching my opportunity up to the time of the murder; I did get opportunities but my heart failed me. "On the Saturday morning of the murder, about nine o'clock, I formed the design of killing the entire family. I was in the field | good friends.

by the hay-stack: it was there I made my mind up; Cornelius was with me; he was helping me to put the wood on the cart to take it up to the barn; the axe with which from the cart, and Cornelius and I went under the tree, about one hundred yards below the hay-stack; it was raining a little at the time, and we went there for shelter. Cornelius sat down, I stood up and got behind him: three or four times I attempted to strike as he turned his head away, but I could not; at last I struck as his face was turned from me; the blow was on the left side over the ear; then he fell over, not speaking a word. After he fell over, I gave him some more blows on the head—one or two-I can't tell-when I turned the sharp part of the axe around, which had been sharpened two days before that for cutting the trees; with it I chopped him in the neck two or three times; he bled a great deal here, and I think the blood must be on the tree yet; I used the blg axe to kill him.

"When I reached the yard, I took the wood off the cart and left it with the cart on the side of the machine house: then I went in the stable and took with me the big axe, the little axe, and the hammer which fixed there for the purpose of killing the family. I put them all at the corner of the door, so as they would be handy to me, for I intended to kill all in the stable; there was blood on my pants, which I brushed off as well as I could with hay, and after that I went to the house. The children, including the baby were all in the house, but Mrs. Dearing was down to the ditch on the left side of the house getting water, she had a pail with her; I told Johnny, the oldest boy, I wanted him to come over to the stable to help me; I went over before him, and he followed right after me. Before he came in I picked up the little axe in the right hand and concealed it down by my leg and walked down toward the crib; John walked behind me until he came to the passage way that leads between the stalls, when he turned into the passage way to the left; then I hit him from behind just as he turned; he fell down immediately; he never spoke a word; then 1 chopped him in the neck with the sharp end of the axe two or three times. I then carried the body over to the crib, and laid it there just by the door, when I crept in and pulled the body in by the shoulders."

The murderer then goes on to relate in his own words how he had got Mrs. Dearing and the children over, one at a time, until only the youngest two were left. He goes on to say, "Then I went in the house again and told Annie, 'Your mother wants to see you over in the stable;' she walked over I lifted up the little baby and carried it over in my arms; Annie went in the stable; I walked in behind her; she walked right through to the place where the others were killed; when I came in I left the little baby, and put him sitting up against the board on the corner on the left side; then I went over to Annie, picked up the little axe, and as she was looking round for her mother, I hit her on the left side of the head with axe; then she fell down and I chopped her with the sharp part of the axe. I let her lay there, and I went over for the baby, and I brought it over on the same place; I stood him down, when I took the axe and gave him one on the forehead; he fell; then I took the sharp side of the axe and shopped his throat; then I carried Annie and the baby both together into took the axes and cleaned them off with hay. I left the little axe and the hammer in the same place; then I took the new axe and washed it in the ditch, and brought it over to the house and set it up against the bench right outside of the kitchen door. then I went into the house and went into the crib and covered them up with hay; then I the kitchen; I stayed there and in the back room all the time until Mr. Dearing came back; it took me I guess about a half of an hour to kill the family, and I then went in the house to wait for Mr. Dearing to come home; I stayed in the back room and the

kitchen all the time." After describing the murder of Mr. Dearing and Miss Dolan, the ransacking of the house was described, and the after movements of the murderer. In speaking of his disappointment at the small return for the crime he had committed, the butcher said: "I then went in the house and staid there thinking all over it; I thought what I should do after having killed so many people and got so little money. I waited then for the evening; I went up stairs a couple of times more looking for money, but got no more than I have stated."

After leaving the house and taking the Third Street cars the murderer told how he got off the car at Callowhill street and went to Leckfeldt's tayern. He then went on to

"I next went to Hoover's, in Front street, and stayed there about half an hour; I then went to the Germantown road to a lager beer saloon, remained there about three hours, and returned to Hoover's, where I remained all night. The testimony given on the trial as to my whereabouts was cor-

"When I was arrested I was making my way to the country; I had no particular place, but thought the best way to escape was by West Philadelphia. The reason why I said I had an accomplice was because I was afraid of being lynched, and that the police force could not save me.

"My only motive was money. I killed the boy first so as he could not tell on me; I killed the two oldest children so as they would not afterwards identify me; I killed the two youngest, as I did not wish to leave them in the house alone without some one to care for them; I had no ill feeling to any one of the family; Cornelius and I were

"I had no accomplice, and I desire no one to be accused of the crime; I named one as Ganther, because I had heard frequently that name in the army; I never committed I killed him was in the cart. I took the axe | murder before, nor had I ever stolen a cent

from any one. "After I had killed the boy, my mind was so that I would have killed any one who would have come upon the farm, and from whom I'd fear detection. I acknowledge the justness of my fate, and feel sorry for my crime, but bad company and bad habits led me step by step to the foulest of all crimes. I have heard it said that I violated Mrs. Dearing and Miss Dolan. Such report is not true. "The above confession is made with a full

knowledge of my approaching execution, and contains nothing but what is absolutely

# THE FENIAN COLLAPSE.

### THE RETREAT FROM CANADA

Skirmish at Pigeon Hill---The Fenians Driven into Vermont.

### SEVERAL KILLED AND CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS.

Alleged Violation of Neutrality by the British Troops.

General Sweeny Requests President Roberts to Send No More Troops to the Frontier.

Trains Crowded with Homeward Bound Fenians.

Arrival of Fifteen Hundred at Boston, &c., &c.

St. Albans, June 10, 1866.—[Special to Herald.]—The following is the statement of Thomas Hoyt, scout of General Spear. He reports having been placed by Colonel Bagely, of General Spear's staff, with fifteen men on the American side of the boundary on Saturday morning, June 9, at eleven o'clock, with instructions to forward all stragglers coming from Canada to St. Albans. About 2 P. M. over two hundred or two hundred and fifty mounted troops, or two hundred and hity mounted troops, dressed in scarlet and gray, charged up the road, crossed the line, and attacked his party, which being overpowered, retired to the woods. One man of his (Hoyt's) party was killed fifty rods on the American soil, and three others wounded. Colonel Livingston commanding United States ston, commanding United States troops, was a witness of the whole scene, but was not able to prevent it, as the British force re-crossed the line immediately. Subse-quently, the British again recrossed the line, and forcibly searched a house on American soil, which the Fenians had used

forstoring arms. The man killed belonged to Roxbury, Mass. The matter has been officially laid before Major Gibson, commanding at this post.

Gen. Meade is now investigating it.

A highly complimentary written testimonial has been presented to General Spear, signed by officers under his late command. They say:—"Whatever may be the finale of our enterprise, of one thing we are perfectly assured—the fidelity of our soldiers, the ability, personal devotion and many high qualifications of Brigadier-General Spear."

There is much excitement among the

Fenian officers in town concerning the ing of one of their members on American soil by the British.

General Sweeny has issued orders directing, as the object of the expedition cannot be carried out at present, that commanding officers with the troops of the Army of Ire-land avail themselves of the offer of the Government for transportation home. President Roberts has been requested by General Sweeny to send no more troops forward on account of the stringent measures of the United States Government.

A skirmish took place last evening on the American side, between a company of Canadian troops and the rear guard of the Fenian army, near Franklin, Vermont. Three Fenians were wounded, one was ahot through the body and died almost instantly. A company of United States regulars sent to the frontier to prevent the British forces from following in pursuit of the retreating Fenians, were withdrawn early in the afternoon, and the Britishers found nothing to oppose their riding over the border into Vermont, and having a few shots at the handful of men who still remained near the line on the American side, where they had sought protections. The Fenians numbered but fifteen, and formed the guard that had been stationed on the American side of the line, after the evacuation of Camp Sweeny, to protect the stragglers in their retreat. Supposing that all their men had recrossed into Vermont, the little band shouldered their muskets and commenced marching for St. Albans. After proceeding a short distance they were charged upon by a full company of English cavalry. repelled the charge, returning their fire with much spirit. The cavalry renewed the charge, and the Fenians, not having men enough to oppose them, were compelled to fall back. A running fight was kept up for

over a mile, until near Franklin.
The United States authorities at this place, acting upon the President's proclamation, prepared a paper for the returning Fenian troops to sign, which would bind them to give up Fenianism. Gen. Sweeny issued orders to his men not to sign the paper, and the men obeyed him. General Meade upon his arrival here last night immediately changed it so as to read to "give up this expedition."

General Sweeny and Colonel Meehan were paroled this morning by Gen. Meade, to await the action of the civil authorities. Their parole gives them the liberty of the town, instead of being closely confued to a small room, as they have been since their arrest, during which the health of General Sweeny suffered considerably.

General Spear came into town this morning, bringing up the rear of the returning Fenians. He was taken sick on the way in, and was obliged to stop at a farm house last night. Immediately on his arrival here he reported to Major Gibson, U. S. A., by whom he was accompanied to the quarters of Major General Meade. The latter was character to the stop but on his reabsent at church at the time, but on his re-turn General Spear was referred again to Major Gibson, who paroled him upon his giving his word of honor to report daily at

nine o'clock P. M. Reports are current of official acts con-cerning the recent infractions of the neu-trality laws on the part of the British, which may demand the prompt attention of our government. The seizure of United States mail property belonging to Americans, Messra-Jennison and Goddard, of this place at St. Armand by a British officer, on the ground that it was wanted for the Queen's ground that it was wanted to service, constitutes one case of grievance, and the pursuit and massacre of a few returning Fenians on American soil is another.

We have many reports of cruelty pracwe have many reports of cruenty practised upon Fenian stragglers in Canada. In one case a boy about fourteen years of age was found fainting on the road, when he was beset by Britishers, who pounded him so beadly that he died should be the sound of the badly that he died shortly after. Some wo-men, with unsexly ferocity, scratched the little fellow's face into terrible furrows. From all accounts the feeling in Canada, now the terror of the scare is passed, is most intense. The people openly insult Americans, and declare that our government is deserving no credit for its efforts to preserve the neutrality law, as they only wanted the Fenjans to get into the interior of Canada. Fenians to get into the interior of Canada, when they would be utterly annihilated.

The statement that General Spear was intoxicated at the time his forces crossed the border is a base and unmitigated slander, evidently emanating from malice or a British spy. The General was perfectly com-posed, and in splendid condition for head-

ing the movement.

The Canadian Report of the Fight.

Montreal, June 10-10 P. M.—A company of forty guides, a portion of the Gov. ernor-General's body guard, composed entirely of Montreal of Montrea tirely of Montreal gentlemen, left here yes-terday for the St. Armand front. Arriving there they were immediately ordered east-ward to a point as close to the border line as possible. The rifle brigade of regulars at this moment pressed the Fenians, who were on the Canadian side of the border. On reach-ing Pigeon Hill, distant about 8 miles from the Canadian side of the border. On reaching Pigeon Hill, distant about 8 miles from St. Armand, the guides discovered a Fenian barricade, which had been erected across the road and which was found deserted. A body of Fenians in the distance were about being charged upon, but were discovered to be on the American side of the line. The guides were then fired upon by the fenians from a house close to the line, when the English situscked, diving the enemy out. Thereupon some fighting took place, resulting in the repulse of the Fenians across the line, where they met the Huited States troops, who captured four of them, and said they would hold them for the tanadian government. In the engagement several Fenians were captured by the guides, and several volleys were fired by the Riffes into the bnah where they supposed their enemy had hid, a few being killed. Sincen Fenian prisoners were captured, and are new on their way to Montreal. I have just learned that the guides scoured all the country surrounding the scene of the late engagement, and found no Fenians. They however discovered search dead holds in the woods, the result of the Royal Riffes fireing therein.

Private and reliable advices from Quebec received here this evening, represent that city in the greatest possible nate of excitement, owing to the war alarms. A Fenian sortie is confidently expected, and immense preparations are being made to resist it. In addition to the presence of three ships-of-war in the harbor, the guns in the cits del are being changed, Armatrongs being substituted for smooth bors.

A delegation of the American Christian Association, visiting this city and Quebec, were taken for upper crust Fenians, and for this reason were rudely questioned, especially in the latter city.

The arrival of Mr. Peter Cagger has some political significance. Mr. Thurlow Weed is expected on Wednesday.

needay. Thousal for the trial of the cap tured Fenians is to consist of twenty-one ranking officers. OTTAWA. Unada Junell.—Three schooners, crowded with men and in every way suspicious looking, passing down the St. Clair river to-day, from a point near marrian.

down the St. Clair river to-day, from a point near rarnia.

An important Cabinet meeting was held this forenoon, which was prolonged into the atternoon. At
this meeting it was agreed to order the iron gunboat
Rescue, which was lying at Goderich, to pursue the
suspicious craft into thest. Clair river. The gunboat
has gone in pursuit, as ordered. It was also
agreed to administer the oath of allegiance to all the clerks employed in the
civil service of the government, and twas it be sone on
Tuesday. The question or administering the oath to a
large class of the population, which I am not at liberty
now to name more definitely, was considered, but is not
yet decided. When the decision is made, I will inform
you both of the class of the population concerned, and
ine facts necessary. The question of the leagth of the
Parliamentary session was another topic taken up, and
it was decided that it should last a fortnight, and a bill
will be passed to-morrow giving the Executive power
to detain in custody all persons arrested or who may
be arrested under the suspensien of the habeas corpus
act from the time of their arrest to the sith of June, 1886.

After the adjournment of Parliament, delegates from
all the provinces will be sent to England for the purpose of agreeng upon a plan of confederation, and
another session of Parliament will take place next
fall.

The government have made application to England

another session of Parliament will take place next fall.

The government have made application to England for eight thousand additional troops, including a regiment of cavairy and a proper proportion of artillery. Three arrests have been made here to-day. The names of the pasties arrested are Graham, Lyons and McCarth). Several others for whom warrants have been issued have mysteriously disappeared, but the police are after them and they can scarcely escape. Fenianism was the main subject of discu-sion in most of the churches to-day. It was denounced emphatically in the Catholic church.

The excitement throughout Canada continues, Extras are continually issued by the newspapers. It is not so intense as it was three days ago, for which the suspection of the habeas corpus may be thanked in some degree. The Government know all the Fenians in Ottawa.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Aldermen Goodwin, who, it will be remembered, was in correspondence with Killian some time ago. Another is out for a

Awarrant sout for the arrest of Algermen Good-win, who, it will be remembered, was in correspond-ence with Killian some time ago. Another is out for a Mr. Goodone, who keeps a hotel here, and who re-fused to entertain or receive the volunteers billeted upon him. Every Fenian in Ottawa is a hown to the Government. They number skiv-eight, and warrants are issued for the arrest of every one of them. Good hue's place is known to have been the headquarters of the Brotherhood here. The whole fraternity will soon be arrested.

the Brothermood neice.

Be arrested.

TORONTO, June 10.—All has been exist here to-day.
Funeral sermons have been preached in all the
churches. The news of General Spear's retreat and
surrender to the United States authorities has been received with great rejoicing, and all are of opinion that
the last has been heard of the Feeians; still the Chicago expedition puzzles and perplexes them. Toat the cago expedition puzzles and perplexes them. That the vessels left that port is confidently asserted by those who have arrived here from Chicago, but their where-abouts remains a mystery, doubtless shortly to be un-rayeled.

The expense incurred by Canada up to this time may be estimated at a sum not far short of \$2,500,000, and that sum will be largely increased before the matter aphyldes into onistress. be estimated at a sum not far short of \$2.50,000, and that sum will be largely increased before the matter subsides into quietness.

Fifty-nine Fenian, prisoners were breught here yesterday from Brantford, and are lodged in the old islinity of these forty-eight give their residence as Binfalo, four Canada West. one Philadelphia, three New York, one Cincinnati, one Louisvitie, one Mashville. Twenty-six only of the number are Irish by birth, one Canadian, one Soutchman, one Englishman, one Swiss, and the rest Americans or Irish Americans. Nineteen are Protestants and Dissenters, the remainder Roman Catholics; eleven are married, and fourteen can nether read nor write. The names I have before forwarded you. Altogether there are about one hundred prisoners here, exclusive of those under arrrest as subjected Fenians. A man named John Maguire, who held a high position in the H.bernian Society, was arrested to-day, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of others. It is supposed that all the prisoners will be handed over to a military commission. The strong feeling in favor of hanging them has somewhat subsided, and it is probable few will be put to death. The Rind treatment the prisoners and wounded volunteers received at the hands of the Fenians has tended to somewhat assuage the popular anger. The exceptions will be those of the leaders and Canadians who have been taken with arms. They will most certainly be hanged.

been taken with arms. They will most certainly be banged.

Osdensibure, May 10, 1886.—However people may be impressed with the conviction that the recent action of the government for the suppression of the Fanian movements against Canada, and the presence agiong the threatened points in this quarter of Gen. Meade and a large force of troops must of necessity compel the abandonment of the exterprise. In such result is feared or contemplated by those who have the direction of affairs here. Among the Brotherhood in this region there is an increased desire and signs of a more thoo ugh determination to push the work on, despite the checks and repulses they have met inselzures of arms and ammunition, and the aspect of affairs at Malone. In proof of this the following facts, which I have gleaned from authentic agures, will be of interest;

During the preparations for the Fenian compaign against tanada there was secretly conveyed here and decosited at different points in this county bordering the shores of the St. Lawrence, a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition in charge of Fenian centres to be used when the time or action came. This is now being transported over the turnpikes to points near Maione and the Canada border. Of this fact the authorities here have received information, and hardly a night passes that squads and detachments of soldiers are not scouring the country to stop this new move. On Saiuday evenirg last twenty wagon loads of arms and ammunition were seen moving from Antwerp on the Rome. Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad the wagon and eacort traveling by the turnpike read. Information of the fact was immediately received here by telegraph and detachments of soldiers were at once sent in pursuit. This force returned to Ogdensburg this morning unsuccessful. This was a quantity of war material to at had previously reached antwerp by rail, but which, on the appearance of General Meade's order was quietly and the excellent character. Lastingshit was put on wagons and a start made for the frontier, the party in charge heading for Malone. The gameness of the Fenians, their desire for an encounter with their fee, the bravery and pluck they evinced at Erie and Riegeway, and the excellent character they have sustained since they cameinto this region, have secured them the sympathy of the whole country around here, and all the transportation they need is prompily given and the results of arming its water of money the relians of the town. The botherhood here are conditioned for arming is he whole force at Malone if its kept together a few days longer. There is great activity thousand rounds of ammunition have passed through the place by undergrund railway, known only to the Felians of the town. The botherhood here are condented for arming in whole force at Malone if its kept together a few days longer. There is great activity among th

men in the front.

It now appears that the deception of the Fenians at Malone and their acceptance of transportation was a feint Mest of them are dropping off in squads at stations along the line. Quite anumber booked for Norfolk and the West are now scattered about Ogdens ung. They say they have no intention of shandoning the enterprise, and that they are still acting in decience to orders. They will be well taken care of by their friends here.

General (Whell) of Rost West fam.

enterprise, and that they are still acting in obedience to orders. They will be well taken care of by their friends here.

General O'Neill of Fort Friefame, spent six hours in consultation with the principal men of the two circles organized here while on his way to Malone. He leit on Friday morning, and stopped at Potsdam Jurction. His presence and council have evidently something to do with the earnestness and zeal that have been since manifested among toe Brotherhood.

I have secretained beyond don't that this was to have been the rallying point of the army of invasion. The plan of the campaign was to concentrate as large a force as possible at this point to make a feint—after seeing great privations at Fort Erie and its neighborhood—so as to draw the a snadiansthere and to wakes as much as possible the means of defence at Ottawa, which was to have been one of the principal points of attak. Steamers had been chartered to land a large Fenian force at Matiland, six miles above Ogdensburg. The programme, in the even of effecting a landing, was the firing of a signal gun and the spiking of the guns of Fort wellington by confederates inside the forts, to be followed by a rapid dash on Præcott, its capture, and an immediate march upon Ottawa, Tuesday night, the St hinst, was set down as the time, but the non arrival of war material that was expected, and the arrival of United States troops and General Meade that were not expected, defeated the whole scheme.

and the strival of United States troops and General Meade that were not expected, defeated the whole scheme.

Rations from the Commissaries here have been ordered for the subsistence of the Fenians at Malone. It is six ed here that Gen. Meade has pronibited the inhabitants of Malene applying the Fenians with provisions, necessitating a reliance upon the government stores, which he can dole out in quantities so stinted and insufficient that he hopes to starve them into abandonment of the enterprise. There is a movement talked about that with require Gen Meade's presence here. He is expected back on Tuesday next.

Positive information has just come in that the troops last evening captured twelve wagon loads of amnumition at Brasher Fal's, between Potsdam and Malone. These reported seizures of large quantities of war material show that the grand descent on Canada was to have been made from the northeastern frontier. It will require some great candidence in the recourses that may still remain to leaders of the Fenian host to persevere in their attempt in face of this train of reverses and disappointment.

ALBANY, June 10, 1868—Between 500 and 600 Fenians

Verses and disappointment.

Fenians Homeward Bound.

Albany, June 10, 1868.—Between 500 and 600 Fenians arrived in this city from Malone this evening. They were furnished transportation to this point by the government. They belong in New York and Baltimore. They have no money and no arrangements have been made to give them transportation from this city.

Buffalo, June 10, 1868.—The Fenians are gradually leaving town, and we are assured that by Tuesday but few will be leit in this city.

The body of Richard saulty, of the 18th Ohio (Cincinnati) regiment of Fenians, who was killed at the battle of Rifgeway, was escorted to the depot this attention by about 1.800 men, most of them from Ohio, accompanied by a band of music. The body was sent to Cincinnati, where the deceased resided.

WATERTOWN, June 10, 1868.—Three carloads of returning Fenians passed here on yesterday's trains. An extra train with about four hundred more went south this morning. They have neither money nor food. Many more are coming to morrow. None are going north.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 19, 1866.—Sixty Fanians.

south this morning. They have neither money nor food. Many more are coming to morrow. None are going north.

Worksyter, Mass., June 19, 1866.—Sixty Fenians, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Transfer, arrived by special train from St. Albansto-night. They were met at the depot by a large crowd wno welcomed them is me.

B. Ston, June 10, 1856.—A special train from St. Albans arrived late last night, and another this afternoon, bringing altogether about fifteen hundred Fenians home from the Vermont border, all of whom had crossed the Canadian line except a few stragglers. Transportation was furnished by the United States government. The Fenian war is ended in that direction for the present.

The Case of W. W. Hogan.

St. Louis, June 9, 1868.—The examination of W. W. Hogan bove the United States District Court closed today Judge Treatdecided to hold the gentleman in a 15,00 bond for a probable violation of the Neutrality law. The case of At. Morrison, of Chicago was then commenced.

Schooner with the Fenian Flag Flying.

Schooner with the Fenian Flag Flying. l'ETEOIT. June 10. 1865.—The schooner Dickinson, from Chiesgo, came down the river this morning flying the Fenian flag. She was brought to, boarded and examined by the cutter Sherman. None but the crew were found aboard.

Facts and Fancies.
Esar-haddon sends us the following analysis of the late Finnegan movement in the order of its rise, progress and fall: I. Pattry-it; II. Pat-riot; III. Pat-rye-it! Good or Esar-haddon.

When is a medical college like Uncle Tom's Cabin? When it has aw-Topsy in it? Dutch Parrots.—A New Jersey paper says: "A full battery of Parrot guns, four in number, passed through the city on the way to Newark, at 9] this A. M. They were composed entirely of Germans, and were ex-ceedingly neat in their appearance?" Somebody calls the Atlantic cable Puck's girdle. The bother is that they can't keep the puckers out of it.

The Finnegan army has crossed the border—andy is safe on American soil. General Spear of the Finnegan army is reported to have said that "he would rather be shot than to leave Canada in the manner he has." Nothing would have been easier than to gratify the gentleman. Why didn't he just stay there a while?

Murphy and Hefferman are two of the Finnegan generals. It was all right for Pat to take some Murphies along with him, but he Heifer-men are apt to be cow-ards. It is obvious that the Finnegans did not retreat from Canada, until they were en-

Will nobedy tell us why our Government s bringing the Finnegan Invasionists home at the public expense? It isn't a conun-drum; we really want to know. The whole Finnegan army may be

summed up by a few pat-rolls. GROWTH OF PLANTS.-M. Dachartre a French chemist, who has investigated file rate of growth in plants by day and night, considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night. His measurements have been made on the pladiolus, the strawberry, the hop and other olants.

"BISMARQUER." - M. Bismarck's name (says the Paris correspondent of the London Times), is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards he is said to "bismarquer," ss equivalent to "tricker," and the insinus-tion is resented as an insult.

THE CALAMITIES OF LOUISIANA,-The berville (La.) Pioneer says that eight parshes in that State are now inundated. Twothirds of the population of Grosse-Tete and Grand River are now without necessary food, and the other half have no provisions