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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

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

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27BBOE FRACOCK. ERNEST C. WALLACE. P. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON GARPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The Bullburg is served to subscribers in the city at is cenis per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per summ.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—The remains of the late Surgeon, J O. C. Barclay, U.S. Navy, will be interred at Saint Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, the 2th inst. at it o'clock, A. M. His friends, and those of his family, and officers in the Navy and Army, are respectfully invited to satiend. attend.

FOSTER.—At St. Augustine, Florida, on the 1sth
Anst. Thomas S. Foster, formerly of the firm of Bancroft, Reaver & Co., of this city.

McELROY.—On the morning of the 23d inst, at
Chestnut Hill, Daniel B. McElroy, son of Archibald
and Sophis M. McElroy, in the 23th year of his say.

His male friends and those of the family are
invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of
his father, 1806 Pine street, on (to-morrow) Tuesday
afternoop, 28th inst, at four o'clock. To proceed to
Monument Cemetery. Monument Cemetery.
SCHIVELY.—On Sunday, June 24, 1866, Anna T.
infant daughter of William H., and the late Anna T.

chively, aged 7 weeks and 6 days.

WAYNE.—This morning, (Monday) Henrietta, wif
f Edw. C. Wayne. Due notice of the funeral will b

RYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, hav Buff Linens, for Ladles' suits. Pongees, light shades, for do. Crape Rugenias, for do. Pearl-colored Mohair, for do. Light Lenos, new goods.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of Enowiedge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special soudy of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILIDIOGY; and of the HISTOEY and INSTITUTIONS of Of our own country. For Circulars apply to President OATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

EASTON. PA., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty.

mys.cmol

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of applicants for admission that the Central Bigh School, will begin on THUSBDAY, the 28th day of June, at 9 A. M. Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city of Thusburgh Candidates must be residents of the city off June, at 9 A. M.
Candidates must be residents of the city of Philadelphia, and for at least one year they must have been pupils in the Public Schools of the city.
The order of examination will be as follows:
9 HURSDAY, June 29—Mensuration and Composition,
FRILAY, June 29—Mensuration and Composition.

ONDAY, July 2—Parsing, DESDAY, July 3—Geography and History of the United States, THUBSDAY, July 5—Etymology and Constitution

jezz 44 Principal,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA. RAILRO AD

AND GREEN LANE—The undersigned are
delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the
above place, to the residents of Germantown and
vicinity, at the following low rates, viz: BROKEN AND EGG for Furnaceand Stove for

NUT OR CHESTNET. Address Box 52 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia;
r yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD BINES & SHEAFF.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, being fifty cents per share, on the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d of July next, clear of State tax.

Transfer books will close on the 26th, at 3 P. M., and re-open on July 3d.

WM M CARTER Transfer

WM. M. CARTER, Treasurer. PHILADA., June 23, 1866. je.25 642 PHIADA, June 23, 1856.

UNITEDS TATES TREASURY—PHIADER
PHA, June 23, 1866.—NOTIOE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number, of Unite States Loan, due the 1st July, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination an econt.

Count
Checks will be ready for the amount so presented
upon the morning of the 2d proximo.
N. B. BROWNE,
je25-3t,rp
Assistant Treasurer United States. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1886.
Notice to Loanholders.—The City Loans Maturing July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1886, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, je22-6trp?

Otty Treasurer.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY WILL BE STOCKHOLD THE STANDARD THE S

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASUREER—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1886.

Notice to Loanholders.—The Interest on City Loans due July 18t will be paid on and alter July 2d, 1896.

HENRY BUMM,

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical freatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. 5.0 the poor.

5.00, F. GRAY RESERVES.—A meeting of the Company and Co. F. 32d Regiment, P. M., will be the company and Co. F. 32d Regiment, P. M., will be the company and below face, to complete arrangement for parading on Fourth of July. All old members of Invited to be present.

1825,21*

Dr. Joseph H. Kennard died very suddenly last evening, at his residence, in the Thirteenth Ward. For more than forty years Dr. Kennard was Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, and under his ministerial care the congregation became one of the largest in the State. The deceased was a gentleman of singular purity of character, and he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. His earnest piety, his simple and unaffected manners and his kindness of heart won the respect of all who came in contact with him, and the intelligence of his death Will cause a feeling of sadness among thonsands of persons outside of the denomination of which he was so useful a member.

A COLD SPOT IN MAINE.—The Maine Farmer says that a party recently returned from Parmachence lake on the Magallo-way river—northern part of Oxford county—state that ice and snow were very common on the sides of the hills. While at Wilson's Mills, they found a well frozen over, with the exception of a passage kept open to let down the bucket. In the extense morthwestern portion of the State the treme northwestern portion of the State the trees were just beginning to leave on the last day of May.

THE CHAPEL HILL, N. C., University celebrated its sixty-ninth Commencement a few days since. Ex-Gov. Vance was present, and addressed the literary societies. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. N. F. Reid, of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Charge. The degree ence of the Methodist Church. The degre of LL. D. was conferred oh Judge Reade, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and on Andrew Johnson, President of the

STUDENTS BEFORE THE POLICE COURT. Five of the students of Harvard Law School were before the Cambridge (Mass.) police court last week, on the charge of disturbing the peace. They were fined \$1 65 each and

EUROPE.

The War Crisis in Germany---Holstein Evacuated by the Austrians and Occupied by the Prussians---Important Proceedings of the Federal Diet--- A Motion for the Mobilization of the Federal Army --Withdrawal of the Austrian Embassador from Berlin---The Prussian and the Austrian Projects of Reform---Important Letter from Louis Napoleon----Mr. Gladstone on Impending War, &c.

The steamship New York, from South-ampton on the 12th of June, arrived at New York yesterday. The Tripoli arrived at Queenstown on the morning of June 10. The City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool at noon on June 9. The Elwood Cooper and the Ocean, both from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool June 10. Liverpool June 10.

Count Mensdorff has sent a note to Count Karolyi, protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, declaring this step to be a violation of the Gastein Convention. which treaty existed in right until a defini-tive settlement of the question of the Duchies was arrived at. It denies also that Austria has violated existing treaties by her declarations at the Federal Diet. This declaration is not contrary to the Treaty of Gastein, since that treaty contains nothing respecting a definite settlement of the question. Austria throws the responsibility for the consequences upon Prussia, and reserves to herself her liberty of action for the future.

A Vienna despatch of June 9, says the Government has received information to-

day that the Prussians have occupied Bramstedt, Horst and Itzehoe, and will occupy in the course of to-day Gluckstadt and Elmshorn, near Altona.

shorn, near Altona.

General Manteuffel has arrived at Itzehoe.

A despatch from Itzehoe, June 11, says
Gen. Von Manteuffel is advancing. He
reached Pinneberg to-day, and will arrive pefore Altona to-morrow.
ALTONA, June 12.—The Prussians entered

ALTONA, June 12.—The Pressians entered this city and its vicinity at half-past 10 o'cleck this morning.

HAMBURG, June 11.—Business is to tally at a standatill on the Bourse to-day, in consequence of a rumor that Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Councilor, has been arrested at Itzehoe, and that Herr Hoffman, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, had first from that town. that town.

for the Austrian Kalik Brigade to pass through her terri ory, and to make use of the Hanoverian lines of railway. ALTONA, June 12.—General von Gablen: has to day issued a proclamation, dated from this town addressed to the Holsteiners which savs:

Forcible measures have followed the occupation of Holstein, in violation of the Gastein Convention. The assembly of the Estates has been prevented by force of arms, and the Holstein Government Commissioner has been arrested. In his proclamation of the 10th inst, the Governor of Schleswig has declared that he will also assume the chief governing power in Holstein. He has announced the dismissal of the Holstein Government, and has substituted another civil administration in its place. The Prussian troops are marching upon Altona. The forces at my command are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from the German Power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders, I yield to superior num-bers and leave the country. When I undertook the government, you met me with confidence. Retain that confidence, and accept my heartfel t acks. Troublous days come upon you, no, for the present, force will will rule: yield to it with that good sense which you have often shown, and remain faithful to the good cause. Your fate is in God's hands. Endury, trusting in a happy

All the Austrian troops have evacuated Holstein, and have marched toward Harburg. The Duke of Augustenburg left yes-terday evening, and General von Gablenz early this morning.

Last night a crowd of the lower classes

created a disturbance before the barracks, which had been occupied by the police. Some companies of Austrians who were evacuating the town had to be recalled to di perse the populace. The citizens and police have undertaken

to maintain tranquillity, which has now been completely restored.

Vienna, June 12—Evening,—General von
Gablenz had originally received orders to

maintain his position in Altona, but under all circumstances to avoid firing the first shot. The General declared in reply, that the Prusian troops being six times supe-rior in number to his own, the order was impracticable, and that eliver the Austrian brigade must be sacrificed or withdrawn. It was then that Gen. Gablenz was instructed to retire.

ITZEHOE, June 11.—The assembly of the Holstein Estates was dispersed to-day by Gen. von Manteuffel. Herr Hoffman, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, was received here with great enthu-siasm, and returned to Altona after the dis-

solution of the Estates. Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Commissioner, was arrested last night and conveyed to Rendsburg,

Twenty-six members of the Holstein Estates have entered a protest against the arrest by the Prussians of Herr Lesser, the

arrest by the Fruszians of Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Commissioner. Establishment of a New Government for the two Duchies—Proclamation of Gen-eral Manteufrel—The Estates of the two Duchies to be Convoked.

General von Gablenz, having by order of the Vienna Cabinet declined the summons of General von Manteuffel to reestablish a common administration in the Duchies and to withdraw the one-sided convocation of the Holstein estates, General von Manteuf-fel has appointed Baron von Scheel-Plessen as chief President of a new Government for the two Duchies. Baron von Scheel-Plessen has issued a proclamation stating that Gen. von Manteuffel will proceed against any acts which the Prussian Government regard as illegal either | erlands only applies to the Duchy of Lim-

on the part of the former Government of Holstein or of the Estates about to meet. RENDEBURG, June 10—Evening.—Gen. von Manteuffel has issued a proclamation to

the Holsteiners to-day.

He says that he recognizes the orderly conduct of the Holsteiners upon the entry of the Prussian troops. He orders that all political societies are to be dissolved, and auspends the publication of all political newspapers unprovided with legal authorization until such authorization be granted. The General proceeds to announce that the Holstein Government, which had been appointed by the Austrian authorities, is dissolved. Baron Scheel-Plessen assumes the civil administration of Chief President of both Duchies, under the authority of the highest military power, with residence at Kiel.

The proclamation states, in conclusion, that it is the intention of the King of Prussia, in conformity with the principle of the unity of both Duchies, to convoke the es-tates of Schleswig and Holstein in order to prepare this unity. The necessary prepara-tions for the convocation have already been KIEL, June 12,-Baron von Scheel-Ples-

sen, the new Governor of Schleswig-Hol-stein, has arrived here.

The German Confederation—Official De-claration of Prussia.

In the Federal Diet on June 9th, the Prussian representative repudiated the insinu-ation that it was the intention of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria, by her declaration of the 1st of June, had violated all the mutual engagements concluded between Austria and Prussia since the begining of the war against Denmark. Prussia was willing to peacably settle the question of the Duchies as well as that of Federal Reform by a German Parliament, but she contended that the Diet was incompetent to deal with those questions. Austria could not convoke the Holstein Estates except by violating the Gastein Con-

The Austrian representative denied that Austria had violated the foregoing treaties.

The Federal Fortresses.

The proposal of the military committee of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bayarian and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the Federal receive abould be treating.

serve should be stationed in both fortresses, was unanimously adopted. RASTADT, June 10.—The Prussian troops

quitted the fortress to day. From every quarter the departed garrison received many tokens of friendship and esteem. The Austrians have already received orders to FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, June 12.

The Austrian and Prussian garrisons have vacuated this town. MUNICH, June 12.—Count Rechberg, Maor General in the Bayarian army, has been appointed Governor of the Federal fortress

of Mentz, Austrian Plan of Federal Reform.

The Vienna Presse says:
"Negotiations have taken place between Austria and the Middle States in reference to the convocation of a German Parliament. Austria has declared herself ready to abandon her proposal for a delegated assembly in favor of a Parliament elected by the direct votes of the German people, and to accept, as a national Executive, a Directory of three the presidency to be essured by fixed three, the presidency to be assumed by fixed rotation."

Appeal of Austria to the Diet.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 11,1868.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, held to-day, the Austrian representative announced that Prussian troops had entered Holstein, notwithstanding the pro-test of the Austrian Governor, and that Gen. Manteuffel had taken upon himself the administrative power in that Duchy. He de-clared that Prussia had thereby committed a breach of the Treaty of Vienna, and of the provisional Gastein Convention, which Austria was willing to allow to remain in force until the matter should be decided by the Federal Diet. The Emperor Francis Joseph had remained faithful to the laws of the Confederation, which prohibited mem-bers of the Bund from deciding disputes by violence. Prussia had undertaken acts of self-redress, which the Federal Diet was bound to prevent, by all means at its dispo-sal according to article 19, of the Final Act of lienna.

to was incumbent upon the confederation to provide for its own peace and the internal security of Germany. In conclusion, the Austrian representative moved that the whole of the Federal army, with the exception of the Prussian contingent, be forth-

The Austrian proposal for the mobiliza-tion of the Federal army was net communicated beforehand to the Prussian represen-tative, as stipulated by the regulations of the Diet. The Prussian representative demanded that this circumstance should be recorded, and voted for referring the Austrian proposal to a special committee.

Heply of Prussia has declared

HANOVER, June 12,—Prussia has declared to all the Governments of Northern Germany that if the motion brought forward in the Federal Diet by the Austrian Representative yesterday for the mobilization of the Federal Army be adopted on Thursday next, Prussia will consider the Germanic Confederation to be dissolved, and will then allow herself to be guided only by conside-

allow herself to be guided only by considerations of military expediency.

The Duke of Augustenberg to be Recognized.

Darmstadt, June 12.—In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Dalwig, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Federal Diet would shortly recognize the Duke of Augustenberg, and provisionally admit his representative. sionally admit his representative. HANOVER, June 12, Evening.—The Duke

of Augustenberg arrived here this after-noon, and, after an hour's stay, left for

The Prussian Plan of Reform. The Prussian Government addressed a despatch on the 10th inst, to the German Governments, embodying the principal fea-tures of the Prussian proposals for a reform of the Federal Constitution. In addition to the points already known, this despatch contains ten articles, of which the following are the most important propositions:

The Austrian provinces, and likewise those belonging to the Netherlands, no longer to form part of the Germanic Confederation; the consent of the German Sovereigns, and of at least two-thirds of the population, to be necessary before war can be declared by Germany; the naval forces of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic, to be placed under the control of Prussia; Kiel and Jahde to be declared Federal war ports; the Federal land forces to be divided, and the Northern army to be placed under the command of the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, as Federal Commanders in-Chiefs, both in times of war and peace, the relation of German Austria to the Confederation to be adjusted by a German Parliament. In this reform project the article referring to the exclusion from the Confedera-tion of the provinces belonging to the Neth-

burg. Luxembourg would continue to form part of the Germanic Confederation.

The despatch to the Government of Baden accompanying the Prussian proposal for reform expresses regret that the discussions in the Diet on the proposal for a German Parliament do not promise to lead to any

result, notwithstanding that the reform proposals had been referred to a Committee Prussia therefore addresses herself direct to the members of the Confederation.

Beblin, June 11.—The Prussian Government is preparing to send an ultimatum to Vienna, calling upon Austria to retract the declaration made on the 1st of June by her representative at the Federal Diet relative

to the question of the Duchies.

EVENING.—The reply of Austria, dated June 9, to the Prussian circular despatch of the 3d inst. has been received here to-day. The form of the Note and its contents are looked upon as nearly approaching to a de-The withdrawal of the Prussian and Aus-

trian Embassadors is expected at any It is believed that the Government has despatched, or is about to despatch, to the Governors of the different Prussian Provinces a circular ordering that during the

war, the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting be subjected to certain The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the King to reply to the various addresses in favor of peace which have been forwarded to His Majesty.

The Minister says that the King in his

reply, reluctantly perceives in these addresses an absence of that devotion which characterized the Breslau address, and repeats the assurances with which His Majesty replied to it as a fitting answer to all the addresses. The King, adds the Minister, expects in view of growing dangers the un-conditional devotion of his people. AUSTRIA.

Count Mensdorff, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a declaration to Count Karoliy, dated the 9th, replying to the statements in the Prussian circular dispatch of the 4th instant. The Austrian Minister savs:

"Count Bismarck has considered himself allowed to attack the truth of the words we have spoken in the Federal Diet. This attempt will not succeed, for the proofs of what we have said are but too well remembered by all. They weigh heavily against the Cabinet of Berlin, not only in Austria, but also in non-Prussian Germany, the voice of the public conscience is universally. voice of the public conscience is universally in unison with our own. Even in Prussia here are many truthful independent minds to whose indgment we could appeal with nll confidence "

Count Mensdorff goes on to mention the recent proceedings of Prussia in Holstein, and enters a sciemn protest against the statements with which it has been attempted to justify these proceedings. He declines on the part of the Austrian Government all and every responsibility for theserious con-sequences of the Prussian decision by which the conflict is henceforth consigned to the domain of facts, and proceeds to prove that since its despatch of the 26th of January, 1886, the Prussian Government has, both believed and deed and without leafful ground, taken up a position in the Duchies which has rendered utterly precarious the condition of possession settled by the Gastein Convention.

Count Mensdorff continues: "Austria respected, nevertheless, the set-tlement of the possession of the Duchies. She did not give notice of withdrawal from the Gastein Convention, and would have allowed the Provisorium established by that Convention to remain undisturbed until the Diet should have given its decision. Prussia, by marching troops into Holstein, completes de facto on her side the violation of the Gastein Convention, and our protest is grounded upon the fact of Prussia having proceeded to acts of self-redress, and of her having richeted by the connection of Holstein having violated, by the occupation of Hols-tein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also Article 11 of the German Federal Pact. She has, moreover, thereby brought about the state of things contemplated by Article 19 of the Final Act of

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

Breaking off of Diplomatic Relations.
VIENNA, June 12.—It is officially announced that the Imperial Government has letermined to break off diplomatic relations with Prussia, in consequence of the violaion of the Vienna treaty and the Gastier Convention, arising from the entry of the Prussians into Holstein and their assump-tion of the entire administrative power in both Duchies.
Orders have been already despatched to

Count Karolyi to leave Berlin immediately. BERLIN, June 12—Evening.—The Austrian Embassador at this Court has received trian Embassador at this court has received orders from his Government by telegraph to leave Berlin. He will take his departure at 11 to-morrow evening.

It is believed that after the departure of the

Austrian Embassador, the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to he care of the Dutch Minister in this city. The passport system has again been introduced along the Swiss frontier.

The Politico-Economical Society has ad-The Politico-Economical Society has addressed a memoir to the Emperor on the distress at present prevailing in Austria.

It is expected that the taxes will not be collected in some parts of the Empire, and that other concessions will be made.

In the Hungarian Diet, on June 9, the draught of the address to the Emperor upon the distress prevalent throughout the kingdom was brought forward.

dom was brought forward.

Owing to the want of a responsible Government, the House addresses the hereditary Sovereign direct for the means of succor. and promises that the Hungarian Diet will

constitutionally co-operate in any measures

of relief. FLORENCE, June 12.—Intelligence received here from Venetia states that the Vienna Cabinet had dismissed the remonstrances of the Central Congregation of Venice against the forced loan, and has ordered the immediate execution of the law.

GENOA, June 11.—Garibaldi arrived here last night from Caprera, and will set out at 5 P. M., to-day direct for Como.

Como, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Camerlata, and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army and the volunteers.

FLORENCE, June 12.—To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Lualdi questioned the Government respecting the dan-gerous effects of the forced currency and the abuses in exacting a high premium in the exchange of specie for notes

Signor Scialoja replied that the Govern-

ment was actively endeavoring to put an and to the commercial crisis. Recourse had been had to a forced currency only under the most extreme necessity, and the Government had now other financial measures un

der consideration.

General Angioletti brought forward a bill for calling in the marines of the class of 1846. France-Loais Napoleon Defines His Po-sition.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Corps Legislatif

to-day, M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says: "But the Conference assembled, my Go-vernment would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandize ment so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering Provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territoriel acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and nationality. [Cheers.] We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.
"The Conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out

without the assent of France.
"France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength."

no question affecting us will be resolved

M. Rouher said: I think that after this declaration, the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. [Shouts

of "Yes, yes!"]

MM. Thiers, Favre, Alfred and Leroux and eavored to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be by 202 against 34 votes, and the hamber passed to the vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against

The sitting then terminated. The letter of the Emperor Napoleon created

Russia-Military Preparations. The Neue Freie Presse publishes intelligence from Cracow, stating that the management of the Warsaw-Cracow Railway ave received orders to have everything in readiness for the conveyance of 100,000 Russian troops.
Switzerland---A Request of Austria.

BERNE, June 12.—The Austrian Government has requested the Federal Council to take the most energetic measures for the defence of the passes on the Italian side of the Alps.

The Principalities—Concentration of Turkish Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—Omar Pasha has been appointed to the command of the corns destined to occupy the Principalities; .000 troops of this force will be lent to the Porte by the Viceroy of Egypt.

Constantinople, June 7.—Omar Pasha

leaves Constantinople to-day in order to assume the command of the army on the Danube, Rouman Government.

BUCHAREST, June 12.—The Government has addressed a circular to the foreign Consuls, which states that it has several times declared and proved its determination to respect the ties attaching the Principalities to the Ottoman Empire. It has also maintained perfect order in the interior. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Porte and the intelligence received by the Rouman Govern-ment leave no doubt of the imminence of a Turkish invasion. The Turkish agents also do not cease to incite the Rouman frontier

guards to revolt.

Attitude of Russia. PARIS, June 10.—The Patrie of this even-

ing says:

"At the last sitting of the Conference upon the question of the Danubian Principalities the Russian representative stated that he considered the time had arrived to apply the Protocol of the Convention of September, 1859, by sending a Turkish Commissioner to Bucharest, accompanied by the delegates of the signitary powers. No resolution was taken by the Conference

upon this matter."
Organization of a Volunteer Force. BUCHAREST, June 12.—The Government has promulgated a decree ordering the organization of a volunteer legion, to be maintained by the State, and subjected during its term of service to the regulations in force for the army. By the formation of this legion the strength of the Rouman army will be raised to 150,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Mr. Kinglake, after reviewing the state of Continental Europe, and defending Austria for declining to enter into conference on the terms that have been proposed,

state of Continental Europe, and defending Austria for declining to enter into conference on the terms that have been proposed, put a question as to the negotiations which had been going on, and the part that England had taken in them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the notice given to him by Mr. Kinglake had not induced him to suppose that he would have raised so wide a question. He did not believe that discussion on this subject would do good, but he could not wholly pass over the sort of challenge of the policy of the Government, which had been offered. As far as Her Majesty's Government's information went, it was not easy to have settled the German question, but for the Hallan question, for the duchles were as much a matter in dispute as Italy. The testing question proposed by Austria as a condition before she would eater into the conference -moraced the subject of the Duchles of the Elbe as much as it did the Province of Venetia. If it were requisite to ascertain whether Italy contemplated the acquisition of Venetia, it was as much as criterion to ascertain whether Pruesia desired to have possession in the same character of the Duchles. But another matter had appung to the foreground, and stood distinctly in advance of the Venetian question in connection with the present state of European affairs, viz.: the secession of Austria from the treaty of Gastein, and the reference of the question of the Elbe Duchles to the Dlet, and the convocation of the States of Holstein, which were likely, it any circumstances were likely, to afford the immediate occasion of the States of Holstein, which were likely, it any circumstances were likely, to afford the immediate occasion of the States of Holstein, which were likely, it any circumstances were likely, to afford the immediate occasion of the States of Holstein, which were likely, it any circumstances were likely, to afford the immediate occasion of the Ouchles to the Dlet, and the convocation of the power. As to encouragement to Italy by England, none had

attention to the rectification of another part of her frontier, which might seem to discourage the pursuit of objects which they considered to be honorable and beneficial. While ref. aining from going further into the question raised, he would say that Italy could not be entitled to Venetia on the ground and wishes of that Province itself. He showed that as a European war was now imminent there was a need of a conference which had not arisen when on a former occasion it was proposed the question being purely local, and therefore Her Majesty's Government had accaded to a proposition for a Congress they had declined at a previous juncture. Hefeared there was no hope that peace would be secured. After the preliminary objections of Austria there could have been no practical benefit in pressing on a conference, and as to advice to the disputing powers, it was given generally, if not altogether, in conjunction with other powers.

Mr. D. Griffith inquired whether Austria had been advised to cede Venetia, the Moldavia Wellachian provinces having been offered to her as compensation.

Mr. B. Cochrane expressed his regret at the ungenerous conduct of Mr. Cladstone in expressing a private opinion on the cession of Venetia by Austria at such a moment, when its expression was especially dangerous.

Mr. S. Bendord controverted the statement of Mr.

vale opinion on the cersion of Venetia by Austria at such a moment, when its expression was especially dangerous.

Air. Sendford controverted the statement of Mr. Gladstone as to there being but one subject to be considered when a Congress was proposed in 1833, showing from Lord Russell's despatches that the Government then thought that its deliberations would range sver a var'ety of questions; and also that if it had been proposed to deat with the cession of Venetia; Austria would have declined to attend the Contrence; At that time her Majesty's Government held that the ricety of Vienna was the title-deeds of Europe; and he wished to know why now her Majesty's Government were ready to go into a Conference the avowed object of which was the annihilation of that treaty.

Sir G. Bowyer wishes to know if Her Majesty's Government; beside expressing an opinion to Austria as to the advisability of ceding Venetia had given any advice on that point to the Court of Florence. The King of Sardinia (he still called him so) had no-more right to Venetia then he had to Middleser; and he should be advised to give up the kingdom of the Twe Sicilies which he had usurped.

Sir R. Peel concurred in one thing with Sir G. Rowyer, namely, that there was great dissatisfaction at the course of the Government in Southern Italy. He was surprised to hear Mr. Gladstone say that he replied to the questions put to him under protest; for this was surprised to hear Mr. Gladstone; and he was mistaken when he said that any right of Italy to Venetia was founded on traditions of the past; for there was no tradition which connected that province with the King of Sardinia.

Major Walker asked if it was troe that Garlbald had

which connected that province with the King of Sardinia.

Major Walker asked if it was true that Garibaldi had landed at Genea, and proceeded to Como, on the Antirian fr nier.

Lord Cranborne said that the object now in view was not to criticise the action of foreign powers, but to exercise a supervision over our own Government, who has contended, had, by thair diplomatic action, encouraged Italy to disturb the p-ace of Europe; and this had been done by private letters by Lord Russelt.

Mr. Layard said that Mr. Gladstone did not provest sgainst buy question b-ing put to the Government, but against the width which had been given to the discussion, practically without notice. No advice had been given by her Majesty's Government to Italy to ge to war with Austria, but exactly the contrary. He contended that the greatest improvement had taken place in Italy, and expressions of discontent which were publicly uttered proved the freedom of that country. He knew nothing of any movements of Garibaidi.

The Princess Mary's Marriage.

The Princess Mary's Marriage.
The Times says: The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge will be solemnized at Kew on Tuesday, June 12.

The Reform Bill. The Times of Monday says: The consideration of the Reform bill in Committee will be resumed this evening, and the first section coming on for discussion is that which deals with the qualifications of voters in boroughs. The House of Commons will be asked to enfranchise all occupiers of any premises of the clear an-nual value of £7 or upwards, and an opinion seems to have arisen that after the experience of last week no serious attempt will be

made to oppose the proposition.

The Cholera Conference.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Sir J. C. Jervoise asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what progress toward a settlement of the question had been made since the objection was taken by English Russia representatives at the Cholera Conference, Constantinople, to the proposal of the French representative for the stoppage of all sea communication between Arabia and Egypt, and for the presence of several ves-sels of war in the Red Sea, in case of another

Mr. Layard replied that the Conference

proposed by the representatives of nearly all the European nations had assembled at Constantinople to take into consideration the spread of the cholera in the East. That Conference had drawn up certain resolu-tions, and when they were reduced to a Con-vention Her Majesty's Government would consider them and say how far they could adopt the recommendations of the Conference, and what steps should be taken to carry them out. Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that great evils were likely to arise from the prohibition of the departure of pilgrims from Jeddo. So long as it was known that cholera prevailed in Arabia, Her Majesty's Government had no objection to the Turkish regulations for enforcing quarantine in the Red Sea; but he strongly deprecated the application to the pilgrims of measures of exceptional severity. From information he had received he believed that since the Commissioners had been sent to Arabia a considerable improvement had taken place in Meeca, and that a number of the causes which had led to the propagation of the cholera had been removed.

The Latest Foreign Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following is the very latest Foreign news received here by the malls of the steamers Germania and

New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 12, Evening.—The cotton sales for two days have been 18,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and prices unchanged. Middlings are quoted at 134d.

changed. Middings are quoted at 1346.

The Manchester market is steady. Breadstuffs—Flour firm; wheat steady; corn steady at 29@29s. 6d. for mixed.

Provisions—Beef and pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and neminal. Tallow easier.

Propings—Askes guiet and steady. Suggesting the steady. PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Linseed oil steady at 40s. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 12 — Evening.— Consols closed at 86½@86‡ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is nominal. U. S. Five-Twenties, 64‡@65‡; Illinois Central 75@76; Erie Railroad, 40@41.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool June 12th whip Lakemba from Charleston and 12th, ship Lakamba, from Charleston, and ship Golden Light, from Savannah.

A Relio.—A copy of the first number of the Quebec Gazette, issued June 21, 1764—one hundred and two years ago, is in existence. It is printed on a little yellow sheet, in French and English. In the salutatory address the editor makes the pledge that "party prejudices and private soon. that "party prejudices and private scan-dal will never find a place in this paper." It would be wholesome if that rule of jour-nalism was not often disregarded in these days. Among the items of late news is the provisioning of Fort Pitt, the good health of the garrison and the removal of appre-hensions of an attack by savages. The latest intelligence from London was the agitation of a scheme for taxing the American colonies. This particular number of the Gazette has a history connected with it. Obtained at Fairfax Court House, Va., during the war, it was brought away as a

trophy. A WATCH FACTORY IN THE WEST .-An American watch factory at Elgin, Ill., with \$250,000 capital, will be ready to make sixty watches perday by September. Most of the stockholders were formerly working.

at Waltham.