Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

EVENING BULLETIN.

(Suneay's excepted.) AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association." GIBSON FEACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLAGE.
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

MATLACK—HUFTY.—On June 28th, 1888, by Rev. S. Hesson, at the Broad Street Baptist Church, lavis Matlack, of Chicago to Emma D., daughter of eorge W. Huity, of this city. [Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.]

DIED.

BARRY.—On the 26th inst., at her late residence, No-226 North Broad street, Mary E. Barry. Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning: at eight and a half o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service and interment at Saint Apputing's Church

notice. Funeral service and interment at Saint Augustine's Church.

**Augustine's Church.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 28th inst., Mr. Henry Clarke, in the 29th year of his age.

Therelatives and friends of the family, and members of Lodge No. 51 A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence 633 North Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, at 4 0 clock. *

MERCER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 28th inst., Wm. Hall Mercer, only son of S. A. and Maria Mercer, in the twenty-second year of his age. **

MRRBUI+H.—On Tuesday, the 28th instant. Emily, infant daughter of Morris and Susan E. Mercelth, aged 3 weeks.

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

PROM JUNE 28TH TO AUGUST 25TH INCLUSIVE, our store will be closed at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M. BE-SON & SON, 1923-4th Monrning Store, No. 918 Chestnut st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG, PORTS-MOUTH, MOUNT JUY AND LANCASTER RAILBOAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25th, At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day he following Preamble and Resolutions were un in

the following Preamble and Resolutions were unsulmously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His Divine providence to remove studenty from our midst our lamen ed friend, MICHAEL V. BAKER, the late Precident of this Board; therefore.

Resolved, That while bowing submissively to the decrée of Him "Who doeth all things well," we desire to record our appreciation of the loss we have sustained by his death, and the high admiration of his character entertained by every member of this Board, with whom he was long and intimately associated.

Ecsolved, That in him we lose a sincere friend and the company of a valuable and conscientious officer. Having during a life reaching to three-score years, discharged all the duties devolving upon him with rare intelligence, fidelity, and energy, he leaves to posterity that hestof inheritance, a pure and spotless character. d. That we tender to his grievously afficted our deepest sympathy with them, in their

Bandy, during the members of this Board attend his Evelved, That the members of this Board attend his funeral and toat the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of thesse resolutions to the family.

Copied from the minutes.

112 GEORGE FABER, Secretary.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in spectment, designed to lay a substantial basis of sign and scholarly culture, students can pursue tranches which are essentially practical and ech-ples, ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and mical: MUNING and METALLURGY-ARCHI-TEOTURE, and the application of themistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded
an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERGING MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of
onfour own country. For Circulars apply to President
UATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN,
EMERGIN, PA., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty,
mys.smol

INTEREST ON MORIGAGE LOAN.
On and after July 16th, next, half the amount of oppons (No. 14) for Interest due 1st July, 1886, less inited States Tax, will be paid to the holders of the lorigage Loan of this Company, upon presenting help bonds and surrendering said coupons. Protheir bonds and surrendering said coupons. Pro-vided, the previous unpaid coupons are duly surren-dered and converted into the Preferred stock of this Company.

Application to be made at the Office of the Company, Broad street and Washington avenue. or to JAMES TR. RAMSEY, General Agent of the Company, at Ox-ford Pa

JOSEPH HUDDELL, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1866. 1623, 1912 PHILADELPRIA, June 28, 1886.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEGAD 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 62 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia; by yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and GREENE Lane. BINES & SHEAFF. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26th

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20th Si86.—Notice is hereby given to holders of CER TIFICATES OF INDEBIEDAESS issued under acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1852, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebted ness falling due after August 31st, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption o. or before July 15, 1856, and that thereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, HUGH MCCULLOCH, je28-th,s,tu,tjy15

je28-th,s,to,tiy15

ANDALUSIA COLLINGE.—At a meeting to the beard of Trustees of Andalusia College, he on the 2d day of June, the Act of Incorporation a proved March 36th, 18t6, was accepted, and the Secretary directed to give public notifies to this effect.

LEIGHTON COLEMAN,

Secretary.

All applications for admission into the College made to the President.

Rev. H. S. WELLS, A. M.,

Andelusi

Je28218 Bucks county, Pa.

Andalusia,
Bucks county, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-DE
PARTMENT OF ARTS.—The Examination of
Candidates for admission will be held at the University on MONDAY, the 2d day of July, at 10 o'clock
A. M. Students can apply for admission, to pursue
the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or
only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor
of Sedence is given, or any such portion as the Faculty
may sanction.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts je28 842 OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Notice to Loanholders.—The City Loans Maturin,
July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1868, b,
order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

HENRY BUMM,

je22-6trp2 jezzetrei City Treasurer,
City Treasurer,
City Treasurer,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1888.
Notice to Loanholders.—The Interest on City Loan
due July 1st will be paid on and aiter July 2d, 1888.
HEN BY BUMM,
LONG CITYLE TREASURER. je22-6trpl

THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCE OF THE INCARNATION, S. E. corner Broad and Jefferson streets, will be laid on THURSDAY, the 22th instant. The services commencing in the Chapel 245 O'clock, P.M.

je28-strp? HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 15

POPULATION OF WILMINGTON, DEL. new census of Wilmington, Del., has just been completed. The entire population exclusive of Brandywine village, is 25,019 whites 22.692, colored 2.327: families 4.74 dwellings 4,309. The population, including Brandywine village, is nearly 30,000. There are 53 families more than there are dwellings in Wilmington.

THE COST of supporting a midshipman at the Naval Academy is \$460 93. The yearly pay of a midshipman is \$500, from which \$50 per annum is reserved until their graduation.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Java.

THE WAR IN GERMANY BEGUN

The Prussian Delegate Withdrawn.

ACTION OF THE FEDERAL DIET.

Prussian Troops March Into Hanover and Saxony.

The Fenian News in England.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool June 16th, via Queenstown June 17th rived at New York last evening. The Cuba arrived out on the 16th.

The War Begun in Germany.

Hostilities have actually commenced in Germany, the action of the Federal Diet, reported below, having been regarded by Prussia as a rupture of the confederation.

The Federal Diet.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 14, 29.
P. M.—The Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal Army has been adopted in the Federal Diet to-day by nine against six votes.

Paragraph 1 was adopted in so far as it

relates to the mobilization of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th army corps. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 were also agreed to, but no decision was arrived at upon paragraph 4, which proposed that the Diet should nominate a Federal Commander-in-Chief. The members of the Confederation voting

for the adoption of the proposal were Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and the 16th Curiæ. The members voting against the proposal were Prussia, Luxembourg, and the 12th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Curiæ. The Baden representative, being without instructions, abstained from voling.

Prussian representative had previously declared the motion to be contrary to the Federal Constitution, and protested against any action being taken thereon by the Diet. After the motion had been adopted he declared that Prussia considered the Federal Pact to be dissolved. He then submitted proposals for the constitution of new Bund, announced that Prussia seceded from the present Confederation, and immediately withdrew from the Assembly.

The Austrian Minister-President addressed

the Diet in a speech, in which he referred to Article I. of the Federal Pact, and Article V. of the Final Act of Vienna, and insisted upon the indissolubility of the Federal Pact. He protested against the Prussian project, and maintained the continuance of the Confederation, with all its rights and duties, de-claring that no member was at liberty to secode from the Bund, and that the whole of Germany had a right to demand that the Confederation should remain intact.

He concluded by inviting the Diet to unite

with him in a solemn protest for the pre ervation of the rights and competency of the Bund, which should continue in full force and binding upon all its members.

The Diet adopted a resoluting expressing its adherence to the declaration of the Aus-

trian representative. General Gablenz left here this morning or Vienna. The Bavarian contingent in this town under marching orders. Its destination is believed to be the camp at Wurzburg. FRANKFORT, June 14, Evening.—All the

Prussian officials at the Federal Diet have resigned their functions. In the voting at the Diet on the proposal for Federal mobilization, Würtemberg alone voted in exactly the same manner i

Brunswick, which forms with Nassau the 13th Curie, did not assent to the proposal. The 16th Curie, though not fully instructed. believed itself empowered to vote in favor of the motion.

Baden proposed that the motion should be referred to a committee, but this proposal was not supported by Prussia. Of the six Curies composing the minority

Saxe-Meiningen and Frankfort were in fa-yor of referring the motion to the Military Committee. A Conference of the Ministers of those States which support Austria will be held on the 17th inst., to discuss a proposal for carrying out the restoration of Holstein to the administration of the Diet, if necessary,

by taking the offensive against Prussia.

JUNE 15.—The eight votes (excluding Aus tria) given yesterday in the Diet in favor of the proposal for the mobilization of the Federal Army represent a population of 13,859,711, and contingents of 173,798 men, while the five votes (excluding Prussia) against the proposal represent a population of 2,954,580, and contingents of 33,500 men. The mobilization of the Federal army was not voted in the form proposed by Austria, but in the following amended shape, which was proposed by Hanover and supported

by Electoral Hesse:
"That in view of the present differences between Austria and Prussia menacing the internal security of the Confederation and causing an apprehension that hostilities might occur between the two Confederate Powers; and considering that the Federa Diet has been called together on the ground of Articles 18 and 19 of the Final Act of the 15th of May, 1820, in order to maintain the peace and security of the Confederation and to take the necessary measures for prevent-ing the independent action of any member of the Confederation; and further consider-ing that, in order that the resolutions which night be taken by the Diet should ried out,—a speedy disposal of all the military forces of the members of the Confederation not involved in the present difficulties between Prussia and Austria is a ne cessary preliminary-condition to any suc-

essful mediation. The Hanoverian Government votes for the first paragraph of the Austrian propo-sal, with the modification that the 7th, 8th 9th and 10th Federal Army Corps should be

Hanover votes also in favor of Article 2 3 and 5, but not for Article 9, respecting the appointment of a Federal commander inchief, which she does not consider to be yet called for by the present state of things.

A report is current on the Bourse that the

Austrian troops have entered Saxony.

Notice has been given to Messrs. Rothschild by order of the Prussian Government that no moneys belonging to the Confedera-tion deposited in this city are to be paid without the consent of Prussia.

Prussia has sent an ultimatum to Han-

States with military measures unless they furnish immediate guarantees of their complete neutrality in the approaching conflict.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, June 15th.—The official Staats

Anzeiger of to-day publishes an article which says: "By the un-Federal procedure of the ma of those German Governments which have hitherto been its allies, the Prussian Government has been compelled to take a step that materially changes the existing state of Europe as established by treaty. Article 19 of the Vienna Final Act could only form the point of departure for legal procedure, but not afford support to warlike Federal measures. The mobilization of the Federal army against a member of the Confederation is discrete. federation is directly opposed to Article 2 Article 11, and Paragragh 4 of the Federa Pact, which articles, incorporated as Articles 54 and 63 in the Vienna Congress Act of the 9th of June, 1815, constitute a portion of European public law. Federal and Eu ropean law were therefore violated by th Austrian motion. As, notwithstanding the protest of Prussia upon the 14th inst., this motion was nevertheless carried, the King's representative at the Diet announced the repture of the Confederation and quitted the

Assembly."
The Staats-Anzeiger then publishes the text of the declaration of the Prussian Envoy, a summary of which has been tele-graphed.

The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allge-

neine Zeitung announces that it will hence forth publish news from the Elbe Duchies under the heading "Prussia," and intelli-gence from States formerly belonging to the Confederation under the title "Middle European Group of States." The day of the departure of the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck for the camp

s still uncertain.
LEIPSIC, June 15, 4.25 P. M.—The Prus Bian troops entered Saxony to-day.
HANOVER, June 15, 10.16 P. M.—The

Prussian forces are marching into Hanover from Harburg and Minden. The Hanoverian troops are retiring to Göttingen for concentration there with the Kalik Brigade and the Bavarian army.

Beblin, June 14.—An official notification has been issued by the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior prohibiting the export of flour, and also that of oxen and sheer over the Prussian frontier from Thorn to

Seidenburg.
EVENING.—The King received this morning General von der Gröben, hitherto Prus sian military representative at Vienna, who returned here from that city to-day. The Russian General Aide-de-Camp von Bühlen has arrived here from St. Petersburg, and will start immediately for Dres-

It is positively asserted that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Götha will accept an important command in the Prussian army on the

ant command in the Prussian army on the outbreak of hostilities.

HANOVER.

HANOVER.

HANOVER, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Count von Bennigsen, the President, moved that an address be presented to the King, declaring that yester-day's resolution of the Federal Diet relative to the mobilization of the forces of the Coneneration was a step which threatened to involve Germany in civil war, imposed upon Hanover excessive burdens, and endangered ber independence. The proposed address further requests that the Ministers who gave their assent to the proposal for Federal mobilization be dismissed, at the same time demanding the non-execution of he Diet's decision and the neutrality of Hanover. It concludes by proposing the immediate convocation of a German Pariament.

A Royal order has been issued to-day propibiting all further traffic in the districts of Harburg, Lüneberg, and Hohnstorf-Lüneberg, thus closing the northern Hanoverian

EVENING. - The Prussian proposals for an alliance in accordance with which Hanover should observe neutrality has been re jused by the King. Hanover has also posi-tively rejected the principal points of the Prussian proposals for a more closely united Confederation, especially those articles of the Prussian project which refer to the military organization and the question

of the German fleet.
The Harburg Railway has been destroyed

Dresden, June 15.—A Cabinet Council was held here to-day, and the Prussian Minister was immediately afterwards re The Prussian ultimatum demanding the

neutrality of Saxony in the Austro-Prussian conflict, the restoration of the Saxon army o a peace footing, and adhesion to the Prus sian proposal for convoking a German Par-liament with the view of founding a new Confederation has been rejected by the Saxon Government. HAMBURG, June 15.—The Bourse is very

heavy in consequence of a report that the Prussian troops have entered Hanover. Cassel, June 15,-The Chamb assed resolutions by a large majority, requesting the Government to return to a policy of strict neutrality, and not to carry out the order for the mobilization of the army. The Chamber also refused to grant the sup-

plies for this latter purpose.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, June 14, Evening.—It is officially declared that Bavaria rejects the Prussian proposals for Reform, because she objects to the very first Article, which demands the exclusion of Austria from the Confederation.

Confederation.
THE MIDDLE STATES. WEIMAR, June 14.—The Prussian Govern-ment addressed on the 12th instant a circular despatch to the German Federal States with reference to the proposal for the mobilization of the Federal forces. The

despatch says:
"The motion is contrary to the laws of
the Confederation, and all States voting for its adoption will thereby commit an act of hostility against Prussia, in defiance of the Federal law. In the war which may then ensue Prussia will allow herself to be guided only by her own interests and those f the States friendly to her cause. The adoption of the motion will be looked upon by Prussia as a military solidarity on the part of the consenting States with Austria, who will make her declaration of war alone, and will consequently consider their assent as so many independent declarations of war. Those members of the Confeders on whose territories are situated between th Prussian provinces are particularly en joined to take note of this communication. CASSEL, June 14th.—The Ministers Abé

Harbordt and Rothe have tendered their reignation. The latter, at the request of the Elector, has consented to remain in office. The order to mobilize the army was

signed vesterday. The Prussian Minister has energetically

over and Electoral Hesse, threatening those States with military measures unless they Holstein by the authorities at the Cassel terminus.
A satisfactory reply was immediately

given by the Government, and the Prussian Minister remains at Cassel. CARLSRUHE, June 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House the demand of the Government for a credit of 3,813,200 florins on account of the mobilization of the army was

unanimously agreed to.
DARMSTADT, June 14.—The Upper House has unanimously approved to-day the Gov-ernment proposal for the adoption of military measures. The President, Prince Solms-Hehensolms-Lich, who is also

member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, abstained from voting.

VIENNA, June 14.—The New Freie Presse of to-day states that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs withheld Baron you Werther's passports until the Prussian Government

passports until the trussian covernment had released Councillor Lesser.

The departure of Baron Werther was, therefore, postponed until to-day.

A diplomatic arrangement having been concluded between the Austrian and Baron Councillor of the very lation of varian Governments for the regulation of their course of political action, the Bayarian General Tann is now here negotiating the conclusion of a convention providing by common military action on the one hand for the contingency of the Diet ordering and and Prussia resisting the mobilization of the Federal Army, and, on the other, of Bavaria being compelled by the develop-ment of events to take part in the war on er own account.

The Common Council of this capital presented an address of loyalty to the Emperor Francis Joseph, this morning. In reply to speech from the Burgomaster, the Emperor said:

"I receive this manifestation from the city of Vienna with great satisfaction. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, but it has been made impossible in all quarters for me to do so. This is the most arduous period I have experienced since my accession to the throne. I now resort to the sword with confidence in God, my good right, my valiant army, and the co-opera-tion of my faithful subjects. But I must, in especial, express my fullest satisfaction with the unanimity and attitude of Vienna. Notwithstanding that considerable sacrifices have been already imposed upon the capital by the stoppage of business and the want of employment for the population, the most exemplary order prevails here in com-parison with other countries, and I cannot sufficiently express my recognition of this

EVENING.—The Provincial Governments have received sealed packets with directions to open them to-morrow. It is supposed that these packets contain an Imperial manifesto in reference to war with Prussia.

The Austrian troops which have left the Federal fortress will join the Kalik brigade, which passed to-day through Franfort, and will form a camp between Aschaffenburg and Würzburg.
The Prussian Minister, Baron von Werth-

er, left to-day. HOLSTEIN.

ALTONA, June 14—Evening.—Her Hoffmann, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, has addressed the following letter to General von Manteuffel:
"On the 10th inst, your Excellency an-

nounced that, in consequence of the removal of the Government of the Duchy, you found yourself under the necessity of relieving the different Councillor of their posts, At the same time you ordered these functionaries to deliver up their official documents to Baron Schee Plessen. Your Excellency further announced, by proclamation on the 10th inst. that you assumed the chief governing powe in the Duchy of Holstein. In accordance with my instructions, I protest, in the name of the Imperial Cabinet of Holstein, against this fresh act of violence, and I cast upon your Excellency the responsibility of all onsequences which may ensue from this breach of treaty. I have instructed the members of the Holstein Government to vield to force." HUNGARY.

PESTH, June 14.—To-day the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, after an ani mated discussion, rejected the proposed Address to the Emperor, praying that His Majesty would take measures to relieve the present distress among the poorer classes in

Hungary.

The debate has lasted two days. The decision of the House will be embodied in a resolution.

M. Coloman Tisza stated that there was no hope of the Hungarian Constitution being restored by the statesmen who now Ghyczy made a speech, in which he declared his belief that it was only possible to save the monarchy by restoring to the Hungarians their Constitution.

This opinion met with marks of general

assent from the House.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 14, Evening.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted to day without discussion the bill for calling in the reserves of 1846.
After a short debate Article II. of the bill

for the suppression of monastic institutions was adopted. This Article proposes the confiscation and conversion of the property of religious corporations.

FLORENCE, June 15.—Baron Ricasoli has

peen intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet with General della Marmora. It is Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior. General della Marmora will accompany the King to the camp as Minister without Portfolio.

The Finance Committee of the Senate are

stated to be opposed to the projected tax upon Italian Rente.

Advices received here from Brescia an-nounce that communication had been interrupted between that town and the Vene tian Provinces. Peschiera had been closed Letters received here from Venice state that the Austrian Government has ordered several persons in that city and in the province to quit the Austrian dominion

immediately.

Paris, June 15.—The Patric of this eve ning publishes a despatch from Florence, asserting that the Italian troops have made a movement in advance upon the Mincio.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—To day, in the Corps

Legislatif, M. Garnier Pages made a speed commenting in severe terms upon the bom bardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. M. Rouher, in reply, stated that the intelligence of the bombardment had made a painful impression upon the French Government. He then compared the conduc f the Spaniards before Valparaiso with tha of the French before Odessa in 1855, and

"The question whether the neutral Governments should make a joint demand upor Spain for indemnity for the damage sus-tained by their respective subjects in Chile demanded explanations from the Hessian demanded explanations from the Hessian demanded explanations from the Hessian tained by their respective subjects in Chile is one which is not yet completely decided,

it being a very delicate question; but France immediately after the bombardment lost no time in communicating her view of the sub-ject to the Spanish Government in a des-

patch dated the 22d of May last."
The France of this evening alludes as follows to the rumor that the Emperor Maximilian was about to abdicate:

"We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian by the representatives of Mexico at foreign Courts afford no ground for believing that the news of His Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation."

PARIS, June 15.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article repudiat-ing the warlike interpretation put upon the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, in a recent number of the Liberte, in an article signed by M. Emile de Girardin. The Constitu-

ionnel savs: "M. Girardin makes a strange abuse of "M. Grardin makes a strange acuse of words in interpreting every alteration in the map of Europe as a disturbance to the European equilibrium. There are natural and legitimate annexations which consolidate instead of disturbing the equilibrium. This is true as recards the restoration of This is true as regards the restoration of Venetia to Italy and Savoy to France. In the same manner, if Germany, now divided into 29 States, should wish to reduce the number, the order at present established in Europe will not thereby be in any way, shaken. What the Emperer meant was that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed if Austria or Prussia should absorb the whole of Germany."

Intelligence received here from Bordeaux announces that a fire has taken place in the general warehouses at that port, which has destroyed coffee, sugar, indigo, and leather to the value of several million francs. 3.30 P. M.—The Bourse opened very buoyant, but afterwards became flat.

Rentes, after being dealt in at 64f. 40c., closed at 63f. 75c., or 40c. below yesterday. The Emperor on the German War.
The following is the full text of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which a portion has already been given. It was read on the 12th inst., before the Corps Legislatif:
PALACE OF THE TUILEBIES, June 11.—

M. LE MINISTRE: At the moment the hopes of peace, which the meeting of the Conference made us conceive seem to be vanishing, it is essential to explain in a circular to the diplomatic agents abroad, the ideas which my Government contemplated presenting in the Councils of Europe, and the conduct it means to follow in pre sence of the events which are preparing. This communication will place our policy in its true light.

. Had the Conference taken place, your language, as you are aware, would have been explicit. You were to declare in my name that I repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the equilibrium of Europe was not disturbed. In effect, we could not think of an extension of our fron-tiers except in case of the map of Europe being remodeled for the exclusive benefit of a great Power, and of the conterminous provinces demanding, by votes freely ex-pressed, their annexation to France. Outside these circumstances, I think it more worthy of our country to prefer to the

tage of living on good terms with our neighbors by respecting their independence and their nationality.

Animated by these sentiments, and having only in view the preservation of peace, I appealed to England and to Russia

to address at the same time words of con-ciliation to the parties interested. The accord established between the neutral Powers will of itself be a pledge of security for Europe. They showed their impartiality in resolving to limit the discussion of the Conference to the pending questions. In order to resolve them I think it was necessary to address ourselves to them frankly, to disengage them from the diplomatic vail which covered them, and to take into serious consideration the legiti-

mate wishes of Sovereigns and of nations. The conflict which has arisen has three causes—the geographical situation of Prus ia imperfectly limited; the wish of Germany demanding a political reconstitution more conformable to its general wants, and the necessity of Italy to secure her national inlependence. The neutral Powers could not interpose in

the internal affairs of foreign countries. Nevertheless, the Courts that participated in the constitutional acts of the Germani Confederation had the right to examine whether the charges demanded were not of a kind to endanger the order established in Europe. We should have desired, in what concerns ourselves, for the secondary States of the Confederation a closer union, a stronger organization, a more important position; for Prussia, more homogeneousness in the North; for Austria, the mainte nance of her great position in Germany.
We should have desired, moreover, tha for an equitable compensation. Austria should cede Venetia to Italy, for if, in con-

cert with Prussia, and without regard to the Treaty of 1852, she made war in Denmark on behalf of German nationality, it seemed to me just that she should recognize the same principle for Italy by completing the independence of the Peninsula.

Such are the ideas which for the repose o Europe, we should have tried to carry out. To-day there is reason to fear that they can

be decided only by arms. In such an emer gency what is the attitude it becomes France o assume? Ought we to manifest our displeasure be cause Germany finds the treaties of 1815 in-sufficient to satisfy her national tendencies and preserve her tranquillity? In the way which is about to break out we have two interests—the maintenance of the Eu-

ropean equilibrium and the maintenance of that which we have contributed to constitute in Italy.

But to save these two interests does not the moral force of France suffice? In order that her voice shall be listened to, will she be

obliged to draw the sword? I do not think If, in spite of our efforts, the hopes of peace are not realized, we are nevertheless reassured by the declarations of the Courts the conflict, that whatever be the results of the war, none of the questions which touch us shall be resolved without the assent of France.

Let us, then, continue in a vigilant neutrality; and, strong in our disinterested ness, animated by a sincere desire to see the nations of Europe forget their quarrels, and unite in the cause of civilization, liberty and progress, let us still remain confiden in our right and calm in our force. Where-upon, M. le Ministre, I pray to God to keep you in His holy guard. NAPOLEON.

The War to Become General. [From the Ayenir, June 13.]
The Emperor's letter explains and completes the speech at Auxerre. The clear and precise impression left by the reading of this letter is that the war, commenced in Italy or Germany, cannot fail to become general; that the Powers, to-day neutral, will be drawn into it willingly or unwil-

lingly, and that France especially is called! on to play an important part in the matter. The Emperor is evidently convinced of that The Emperor is evidently convinced of that result, and if allowance is made for the reserve imposed on him by his position and the circumstances, it will be seen that he says so very clearly. As regards Italy, the Emperor's resolution stands out with such remarkable precision as that the Austrian Government must certainly be struck with it. Italy has a right to assure her independent and for her that is not only seen that the same and for her that is not only seen and the same and it. Italy has a right to assure her inde-pendence, and for her that is not only a right but a necessity. In thus expressing himself, the Emperor only renews his declarations and his engagements of 1859. The deliverance of Lombardy was not then the only object of the war he made against Austria, and it was to all Italians without distinction that he said in his proclamation from Milan: "Profit by the fortune which

is offered to you. Be to-day only soldiers; to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country."

A German View of the Letter.

[From the Cologne Gazette, June 15.]

In the event of either Prussia or Austria appropriating new territory, France would then annex, by means of universal sufthen annex, by means of universal sur-frage, contiguous German provinces. This is a warning which ought somewhat to di-minish the warlike passions of the German Powers, and make the military party of Vienna and Berlin reflect before pro tating the country into endless troubles. The letter should also make the smaller States reflect, for while wishing all sorts of good things to Austria and Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon intimates that he desires a little slice of Prussia, and he could have no better pretext for this than that of the minor States being silly enough to join Austria in a war against

Prussia. Prussia will naturally come down upon those States, and once occupied, she will not readily relax her grasp. The letter of the French Emperor can only serve as a warping to all German patriots, and must weaken the fatal tendency toward war. The Fenian Failure. The failure of the Fenian invasion of Canada caused much joy in England. The London Times, of June 16th, concludes a

long article on the subject as follows:
Before congratulating ourselves and the Canadians on this satisfactory result, we hasten to express our sense of the admirable spirit displayed in these transactions by the overnment of the United States. It would the impossible to exaggerate the good faith, the friendliness, the sincerity, and the regard for mutual obligations which hav, prompted these energetic and decisive measures. If we have sometimes thought that the American Government were tardys in discerning sufficient grounds for their in in discerning sufficient grounds for their interference, we must now acknowledge that when the occasion occurred they have acted. in a manner which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected. from the most friendly nation. The public will not fail to see the most conspicu. ous evidence of this disposition in the persons to whom they have intrusted the duty of suppressing this ignoble raid. A force of police might have seemed the more appro priate agents for capturing a mere band or robbers and murderers, and, at the utmost a subordinate military officer might hav been thought amply sufficient to deal wit trivial a disturbance. But, instead this, the Federal Government have employed the most distinguished officer i their service, together with his most truste Lieutenant, General Grant, in Americs holds something of the position which the Duke of Wellington held among our selves, and General Meade was only subordinate to him throughout the final opera tions of the war. To employ these two officers is not only to insure that the Feniar attempt shall be most effectually sup pressed, but to give the most conspicuou evidence of the determination of the Goe vernment to oppose, and, if necessary, to, suppress, the Fenian Society. In point of moral force, President Johnson's proclama? tion itself could hardly be more effectual. This document, however, and the arrests by which it has been accompanied, are the most complete blow which could have been struck at the movement, and will do for us everything we could have wished to do for us everything we could have wished to do for ourselves. These energetic acts of genuines friendship on the part of the United States' Government will be long and cordially remembered; and we are almost disposed to thank the Fenians for having given the Americans are occasion for displaying Americans an occasion for displ conspicuously their friendliness and god feeling. This energeiic action has, to a large ex

dians; but we must not omit to congrate late them upon the promptitude of the measures, and to express our sympath with the loss they have sustained in resistant ing this miserable act of brigandage. Ve may trust that this will be the last Candian blood that will be shed in such an in nominious struggle. But it will not have the Canadians have thus had an opports nity of exhibiting in the most unmistakability of exhibiting in the most unmistakability of exhibiting in the silghtest indicates the control of exhibiting in the silghtest indicates the control of exhibiting the silghtest indicates the control of exhibiting the co We have not the slightest indication of any sympathy with the Fenians on Canadian soil. That the would receive, indeed, any extensity support could not for a moment be su posed; but there are considerable numbes of Irish in some of the Canadian cities, as it would have been nothing to surprise if if, when an armed force of Fenians had as tually made its appearance on Canadis-territory, a few persons had been found display a certain sympathy with the mov-ment. Nothing of the sort, however, seems to have appeared, and the Canadians will a able for the future to appeal with justice a their conduct on this occasion in proofic their sincere desire to maintain the advisor.

tent, superseded the exertions of the Can-

tages of their connection with Great Britsh Latest News via Queenstown. LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The United State war vessels Miantanomiah, Augusta & Ashuelot arrived at Queenstown on

Ashuelot arrived at equencions of evening of the 16th.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxor is fully confirmed, Prussia having proously declared war. The entry of the April Paris Prop trians is hourly expected. The Paris Pres publishes a report that the first engagement took place near Leipsic on the 16th, but t

rumor is unconfirmed.

The Diet held an extraordinary meet on the 16th, to decide on the motion Saxony that Austria and Bavaria be quested to adopt immediately such m sures as were necessitated by the Prussi

invasion. Prussia has issued a declaration to great Powers, justifying the invaning, on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the Confederation, and that the law of self-preservation compelled Paresis rederation, and that the law or seit-pressi-vation compelled Prussia to secure her-self against the neighboring States, in open or concealed hostility, that she had pre-viously offered a conditional alliance, which

was rejected. The Paris Bourse was flat on the toclosing at 62f. 62, ex dividend; (Continued on the last page)