EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN'S MAIL.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

IMMENSE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The Peruvian's mail arrived here yesterday. We receive by her one day later foreign papers, from which we glean some additional details on the impending war.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

Prussia.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN DIET.

The Vienna Gazette, defending the conduct of Austria in referring the question of the Duchies to the Diet, says:

If the principles and conduct of Prussia are not determined by the desire of temporary advantages, if that power still retains a particle of fidelity to the Confederation, she will in the midst of her policy of military conventions, her separate alliances and intrigues with the foreigner, comply with the resolutions of the Diet. Her rivalry with Austria ought not to guide her resolution, for Austria, by opening a fresh pacific point, has left the ground free without either injury to Prussia or prejudice to the final decision. *Should Prussia refuse to take advantage of this opening her refusal will be directed against the Diet. She will break the bond which unites Germany when she refuses to submit to the decision of the Diet.* May then form to Prussia a clear conception of the consequences which will result from the next resolution of the Cabinet of Berlin! May this resolution be dictated by a truly German sentiment, by a sentiment free from passion and a false appreciation of the future destinies of the Prussian nation which have too long regulated the policy of that Cabinet!

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz* of June 6, says: "Prussia having decided to protest against the conversion of the Holstein Estates, will doubtlessly follow up her protest by active measures."

Austria

THE AUSTRIANS IN VENETIA.

The movement of Austrian troops in Venetia also continues. A reserve force of 60,000 men is said to be concentrated at *Lubiana*. The forced Venetian conscripts are sent forward to the north. *The exasperation of the people is at its height in the Venetian Province.*

A correspondent from Verona writes to the *Neue Freie Presse* as follows:

We are here in the midst of frightful desolation, being crushed under the weight of taxation. The severity exercised toward those who are suspected of being Liberals, that is, of those who are opposed to the domination of Austria, is bewildering unendurable. If any one capable of military service is suspected of an intention to emigrate, he is seized by the police and forced to wear the Austrian uniform, if unfit for the army he is put into prison. Yesterday a priest named Combatti was seized while saying mass. No one can explain the reason of the arrest. I can give you no army news.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Feldzeugmeister von Benedek, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, recently addressed an order of the day to his troops, the chief passage of which is as follows:

"I prohibit in the most formal and most express manner officers or other persons belonging to the troops, military establishments, or equipages furnishing articles to the newspapers either directly or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that military, generally ill-founded or rising upon facts imperfectly interpreted, should be permitted in newspaper correspondences or articles; that complaints should be made in those publications of any temporary deficiency, as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude, spirit, equipment, &c., of the army. I shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters or with other commanders or corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or military. I request the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supplying articles destined for the journals, unless he has received a mission so to do from the government, for I shall know how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my power, and shall at once dismiss them without any consideration from the army, or, in case of necessity, will even have them prosecuted by the military courts."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A correspondence from Vienna, dated June 2, says:

The dispatch of troops to the north is continuous and uninterrupted. Regiments are forwarded from all quarters for concentration on the Prussian frontier. Some idea may be formed of the immense concentration of troops in that quarter from the fact that the railway directors have received instructions to be prepared to transport 40,000 men to augment the army of the north. Admiral Tegetthoff, who has assumed the command of the Austrian fleet, has addressed his officers and men, calling upon them to display their patriotism and courage in the event of war.

Schleswig-Holstein.

THE PRUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE CONVOCATION OF THE HOLSTEIN ESTATES.

Baron Von Werther is stated to have presented to Count Mensdorff the Prussian dispatch protesting against the convocation of the Holstein Estates, and accusing Austria of a violation of the Gastein Convention.

This dispatch is regarded as the prelude to the ultimatum which Prussia is expected to deliver to-morrow at the Federal Diet.

Prussia has informed the neutral Powers that the Austrian declaration at the Federal Diet, announcing the convocation of the Holstein Estates, thereby her right of sovereignty in the Duchies. Against this step on the part of Austria she will immediately take peaceful action, but declares, as a co-sovereign, the convocation of the Holstein Estates and all one-sided action of the Holstein government to be invalid so long as Austria does not withdraw her declaration at the Diet, which constituted a violation of the Gastein Convention. *Prussia desires the convocation of the entire representation of the Duchies.*

MASS MEETING AT ALTONA.

A public meeting, which had been convoked by bills posted up with the consent of the authorities, was held at Altona on June 6; 3,000 persons were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, thanking Austria for her declaration in the Federal Diet, and expressing the desire of the inhabitants to emerge from the passive position thrust upon them, as well as their determination to uphold their right of disposing of their own destinies by forming the Duchies into a separate German State, under the sovereignty of the Prince of Augustenburg.

PROTEST OF OLDENBURG.

In the German Federal Diet, on June 6, referring to the convocation of the Holstein estates by the Austrian Government, the Oldenburg representative entered a solemn protest against the possession of any competency by those Estates to decide the succession question in the Duchies.

The Minor German States.

HANOVER.

Hanover is stated to have assured the Austrian Government that her policy would be consistent with her duties as a member of the Confederation.

SAXONY.

On June 5, in the Chamber of Deputies, the military credit of 4,500,000 thalers requested by the Government was unanimously voted. The Chambers also adopted the proposal of the Committee on this subject. The Committee requested the Government to support the convocation of a German Parliament if possible on the basis of the electoral law voted by the German Parliament of 1849. The Ministry expressed their assent to the proposals of the Committee.

BADEN.

The recent conference of the Grand Duke of Baden with the King of Saxony, at Pinitz, was connected with the Prussian proposal for Federal reform and the convocation of a German parliament.

The endeavors of the Grand Duke to effect a peaceful arrangement of the Austro-Prussian difference have failed.

Italy.

ITALIAN EAGERNESS FOR WAR.

A letter from Florence dated the 3d, in the *Débats* of yesterday, says:

The King left here yesterday for Turin, it is rumored. It has always been said that the departure of the King would precede by a very short time the commencement of hostilities, and, in fact, the opening of the campaign seems not far off. The decree calling out the two classes of the reserve, hitherto undisturbed, was signed yesterday. As to Garibaldi, his retreat is still enveloped in mystery. The journals of the party of action say nothing about it. Secrecy and dissimulation are in favor here; they belong to the national traditions. People are mysterious by instinct, when there is no necessity for it. I persist in thinking that our few days will elapse before Garibaldi sets foot on some part of the continent. As for the conference, nobody believes in its success, and many people still think it will not even meet. The army is now ready, and every one agrees that its moral and material condition is everything that can be desired. The Austrians will perhaps recognize, ere long, that they have been mistaken in their appreciation of the Italians from a military point of view. This is one of the reasons which render war almost indispensable to Italy. A nation is not really independent until the opinion is well established among its neighbors, and they know the danger of meddling with its affairs. The Austrians have not yet recognized this; it is indispensable that they should. The enthusiasm for the war increases every day. It has even seized upon the young Israelites of Naples, who are mustering themselves in Garibaldi's Guides—a select corps, in which each soldier must be the owner of his horse. These Guides are intended to act as the General's escort. This Garibaldi, the popular hero, the man of the revolution, will have for his guard of honor a squadron composed of princes and dukes, for the most part reared in the maxims of Divine right. A part of the French public is rather disposed just now to condemn the Italians, and to represent them as disposed to the peace of the world. In strict truth nothing is less accurate, and if it were possible to say how things have really passed everybody would be surprised at it. But now that the peace of the world is disturbed, this enthusiasm of a nation which is alone touched on the battle-field when it is made to feel, and which exhaustes without a murmur to every sacrifice, is not unknown, I say, is worthy of interest and respect. I say but little moreover, as you know, toward the romantic, but it is impossible to see without emotion what is passing in the Italian, especially in that much Prussian and Austrian great Germany, which is Italian. There are disadvantages in perhaps certain that the dawn of war is approaching, and the friends of peace themselves, who are generally great calculators, must wish that the present state of things, which is running everybody, may not be prolonged.

GARIBALDI AND THE KING.

The Italian papers, and more particularly the ultra-democratic organs, mention in terms of the warmest approbation a most graceful act on the part of the "Re Galantuomo." It appears that some time since Garibaldi was constrained to part with his favorite horse—that gray charger which carried him so bravely at Varese and Calatafimi, and on which he figures on so many millions of Italian pictures and pocket handkerchiefs. When the animal was brought to the hammer the King gave orders to his *maître d'écurie* to buy it in and have it taken care of in the royal stable. This was accordingly done, and Victor Emanuel now writes to Garibaldi that whenever he lands on the continent he will find his old charger waiting for him, ready saddled and bridled. Garibaldi is said to have been moved to tears by this touching and delicate attention on the part of the King.

A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to a ladies' committee in London:

DEAR LADIES: I am deeply gratified by your sympathy to the cause of my country, so nobly manifested. If I am fortunate enough to be enabled to pursue that path which will emancipate mankind from the bondage and tyranny of an impostor, it will be by the invulnerable buckler afforded me by the assistance which I receive, and the support which I derive, from the best beloved by God of all his creatures—woman.

I am, with gratitude and affection, yours for life,
G. GARIBALDI.

The object of the committee is to support the views of the General respecting the union of Italy, and to collect comforts of various kinds for those of his soldiers who may be wounded if war is proclaimed. If peace is maintained, the articles which may be collected will be made up into clothing for the poor of Italy, and will be distributed in accordance with the wishes of Garibaldi.

VOLUNTEERS.

A letter from Florence, in the *Pretse*, says:

The number of volunteers already concentrated in the depots of Como, Bari, Bariotta, &c., exceeds 35,000 men. They are at present without arms, very few of them are equipped or clothed, and great difficulty is found in lodging them. Col. Corte, who commands the principal depot at Como, wishing to put an end to the disorders into the country and the amusements on the lake last week organized a military march of 60 kilometres (36 miles). It was accomplished in 14 hours, but appeared too severe to the Garibaldians, who left a good number of their companions on the road. However, as Col. Corte is an energetic man, he will succeed in disciplina and incorporating a small army to war. Col. Nicotera equally displays a severity and energy which renders the volunteers' life rude enough. He lately had three volunteers shot who were taken in the act of stealing in a house in which they lodged. Up to the present time the Italian Government has shown much repugnance to enrolling any foreigners among the volunteers. In consequence, English, French and Poles have been sternly refused, but they were not very numerous. Nevertheless the reorganization of the Hungarian Legion is under consideration. That corps, founded in 1859, was reduced a year since to 200 or 300 men, quartered in a distant corner of Italy. Some Hungarian volunteers having presented themselves were incorporated in this legion, now about 1,000 strong, and which will be placed under the immediate direction of Garibaldi, and under the orders of Gen. Turr.

France.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Indépendance* says:

France will not immediately assemble an army on the Rhine, nor on the Rhine, but she will take measures which, in case of necessity, would enable her to have 100,000 men at any nearest point in three days' time. For this purpose the railway companies have been directed to concentrate the largest quantity possible of the rolling stock at the termini of the Seine. This direction, which was simply a notification, is now to be made an imperial order.

THE CONFERENCE—FRENCH FEELING TOWARD ITALY—MICHEL CHEVALIER ON THE CRISIS—A EUROPEAN CONGRESS—THE IDEA OF A EUROPEAN UNITED STATES—MR. RIPLEY IN PARIS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, June 5, 1866.

When I wrote you four days ago all doubt had ceased as to the meeting of the Conference. It was fully understood that all the invited Powers had accepted the invitation of the neutral Powers. We had what was thought to be the official announcement that such was the case; and although the general opinion still was that this was but an adjournment of the war, there had begun to rise in the minds of some most sensible persons a hope that the Conference might, after all, be efficient for its prevention. But now it turns out that Austria accepts the Conference only on condition that all the Powers represented in it bind themselves in advance to ask no modification of State boundaries, and no enlargement of territory. Which is the same thing as not accepting at all. The Moniteur of yesterday morning says of these "reservations made by Austria that they will be the occasion of negotiations that will necessarily retard for some days the proposed meeting. Yesterday afternoon the three per cents were quoted as low as 68.10, they were at 68.75 last week. This action in Austria seems to have been as unexpected to the Government here as to the public. It looks like a bungle on her part. It is a piece of good fortune for Italy—I mean so far as its effect on French opinion goes. Hitherto, as between Prussia and Austria, the feeling has been mainly rather favorable to the latter, owing to the barefaced rascality of Bismarck's quarrel-some course toward that Power; while as between Austria and Italy, liberal sympathy for the latter has been much cooled by her threatened semi-repudiation of her debt, which is largely held in France. Reactionists are, of course, antipathetic to her, and different classes of lovers of peace have disappointed that they call her provocative attitude toward Austria, her overhasty greed to jump to the possession of Venetia, her ingenuous disregard of the wishes and interests of France to whose unselfish aid, rendered in 1859, she owes her all.

It is curious to see how Frenchmen will not see what were the motives of their master in entering on that war, and persistently overlook Savoy and Nice to get a clearer view of Italian ingratitude. But now the feeling rises against Austria, and by natural countercourse in favor of Italy, because the former flouts in a sort that public opinion favorable to peace which the latter showed the decent respect for that is implied in its willingness to lay its case before the Conference.

And now, not to change, but in enlarged improvement of the subject, let me direct your attention to an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June 1, entitled *La Conférence et le Congrès Européen*. Worth reading for its intrinsic merit, it is yet more noteworthy by reason of its signature, Michel Chevalier. Some four years or so ago, this gentleman wrote two articles in this same *Revue des Deux Mondes*, treating of Mexico and the expedition thither, which then was a tripartite affair. Those two articles then early laid out the purposed future of that expedition, developing from its inchoate irregularities its inherent and absorbing Napoleonic unity—the Mexican Empire under an Austrian Prince—the first of a series of transformations of American Republics into monarchies under the protectorate of the chief of the Latin Race in Europe. How that scheme has failed of success we all know. How it was hopefully started for execution at the moment when our great republic seemed crumbling to ruin we should not forget. It is not needful to remember this in anger; but it is well not to forget what occasion Napoleon took for that expedition, and what favor he showed to those who with us by their mad rebellion offered him the occasion. It was fair enough on his part—if all is fair in politics. His politics and our are natural antagonists. Let us, then, keep our temper about that failure of his and our mishap of it—forgive but not forget. For his Majesty has a faculty of not forgetting. Toughness of purpose is one of the prominent traits of his character. The purpose of the Mexican scheme, as Chevalier plainly enough foreshadowed, as his Majesty at a later date, in his letter to Gen. Forey, most frankly avowed, was to bar and counterwork the growing power of American Republicanism.

"Our folks were at that time so exclusively taken up with hating the English" (the majority of whom were always always our friends, and by nature are our allies) that when, four years ago, I ventured to fill a letter in THE TRIBUNE with analyses and notice of Chevalier's articles on Mexico, I tried to indicate their ultra-extreme importance by observing that M. Chevalier was a Counselor of State, a Senator, a President of a departmental council, the working negotiator, on the French side, of the Commercial Treaty between France and England. All these are offices conferred directly by the Emperor. That he is a publicist of decidedly high reputation, and has a great reputation as a writer on American subjects of which people you know. That American subjects of which people you know. That he reads over his MSS. when he has written on political themes to the Emperor before sending to press. I don't suppose. That he would decorate himself like the hackeditorial inspirers of the semi-official sheets cannot be suspected. But it is no offense to the dignity of so respectable a writer—rather a fit compliment to the shrewdness of a so intelligent and trusted confidential counselor of Napoleon—to assume that as events proved in the case of those articles on Mexico four years ago, so now in this article on the war and European crisis he has kept in mind, while expressing his own honest views, the propriety of not expressing any views likely to be offensive to those of his Imperial, honored master.

The larger part of the article now in question, the whole of it, I may observe in passing, is written on the assumption that the Conference will meet, is taken up with the horrors of war in general, and the respective special disadvantages of war to either of the quasi belligerent powers. Consideration of these things leads him to the Conference, and so to this question: "Would war be permanently avoided even if, as is to be hoped, the Conference should have for result to restrain for the moment the belligerent ardor of Austria, Italy, and Prussia?" Which he answers as follows: "There is reason to fear that we should only arrive at an adjournment of war, unless we go further on the road toward conciliation and an established system of the bases of Europe. At present there is no constituent law, no sanction of international law in Europe. The order (the 'cause of order,' I take it, is here intended; that actual *status quo*, which phrase the irrepressibly classical Dalbury always will complete with '*ingrediendo abolendo*, etc.') of Europe having no longer any solid foundation, is at any moment at the mercy of an accident, of a sudden blow dealt by this power, or the intrigues of that power. The great states need be constantly on the alert; the little ones need be constantly in a tremor; their sovereigns are never sure, on retiring for the night, that they will find their crowns on their heads on waking next morning. [Could the Reddest of Reds add by his revolutionary collating to the effect of this rigorously designed sketch of European monarchy, which, of course, is not on trial as Republicanism was the other day in America drawn and cut by a Monarchist?] No; if, as we will hope, the Conference succeeds in solving the three questions to which its talk-and-water effort at solution is properly confined, that is, succeeds in staving off imminent war, then let the governments represented in it, from that vantage ground of temporary success, go on to the institution of a European Congress, in which all European States shall be represented. Let [illegible] constitution of the Amphictyonic Congress of Greece, as needful supplement to this constituent work, let it provide for some sort of permanent European council, an international tribunal which shall have cognizance for the hearing and decision of differences between nations—which shall be, in a word, the conservative Senate and the sanctioning Supreme Court of the European Constitutional United States of Sovereigns." For it is to be noted here, that, while M. Chevalier, with becoming modesty, declines the office of drawing up with nice definiteness the articles of this European Constitution (the dream of the high ambition of Henry IV., and Louis XIV., and the first Napoleon—and the third?) he seems gracefully to assume that the sovereigns rather than their subjects are to be its formulists and beneficiaries.

The first argument now, for the pressing need of such constituent sovereign assembly—constituent Congress and sanctioning supreme council or tribunal—is drawn from consideration of the actual disorganized, unsafe state of Europe. The argument for the feasibility and value of such a newly-arranged confederate is drawn from the example of the Great American United Sovereign Independent States. But the *second argument* for the pressing need for Europe to arrive at such confederate organization is presented by M. Chevalier as follows: "America offers a model of a confederation of independent States, strong by Union, freely independent sovereignty. The growing strength of this political Colossus is a chief reason for Europe to combine for self-protection against American aggression. The United States present an admirably intelligent group of sovereignties, whose exterior power is already formidable, and the rapid augmentation of which should set European statesmen thinking, before the end of this century—a brief period in the life of a nation, long as it seems to an individual—most plausible calculations, that any one may read if he can't make them, show that the United States will count a population of 100,000,000. Note that, in general, the American is more productive, active, enterprising in all ways, than the European, so that these 100,000,000 Americans will represent a far greater force than the same number of Europeans. The United States have been taught the military art by four years of civil war. They have displayed great military talent. Their citizens are ready to meet as well as deal out death. They are ready to make the greatest sacrifices to their country, to what they think is her honor or her grandeur. In 30 years from now, North America (what a retreat from Mexico!) will be the rival of Europe, ready to compete with her in all respects. This is not saying that she will be systematically the enemy of Europe. It is to be supposed that in the main the relations between the old world and the new will be friendly; but national pride is strong on both sides, and (then why not admit it may be excessive on your side, O, Chevalier?) among the virtues of the great American Republic, modesty and reserve are not among the most remarkable [illegible] hit, a palpable hit—but you others, there?] Is blushing a French specialty *par exemple*?] It is apt to affect an attitude of provocation and haughtiness toward the monarchies of Europe. How many affronts had not England to undergo at the hands of Jackson and his immediate successors? [England! Marry come up. Why blurt out the *Nubecular*—the French Indemnity that Old Hickory would have and did have?] And at this moment its conduct toward Austria in respect to the volunteers for Mexico is not remarkable for its moderation (most true, O Michel! Pepo Seward *is* a tactless bladder on your Austrian Volunteers, sad tender of your affectionate regards to their address). In a future that, measured by a nations life is not distant, we may expect that struggles will break out between North America and Europe. During such wars, which we must look forward to, Europe, if divided and disunited, would be feeble and exposed to grave disasters. These disasters would be guarded against in advance by an organized system of common action among European Powers. It would be the means of establishing the balance of power between the Old and New World, and the means of diminishing, at least a number of still possible conflicts."

The general idea of constituting some sort of a European United States is in no sense original with M. Chevalier. It is as old, to say the least, as Henry IV. of France. The notion of the importance of such a constitution to counterbalance the American United States is no more original with M. Chevalier. Emile Girardin has set it forth repeatedly, briefly, but clearly and more largely than M. Chevalier has now done, three or four times in the last past as many years. What lends notability to M. Chevalier's article is that he, Senator, Councilor, President Chevalier wrote it. It seems to me that it is worth our attention. Who is warned is half armed. This by the way. It is observable, that the jealousy of a preponderate republican America does not trouble in the least the peace of Europe, "on the contrary, quite the reverse."

Ah! may we, even we the chosen, come some day to approached that "our" cause, so far as it is worth fighting for or praying for at all is not a geographical cause, nor specially chartered to Americans. It is our privilege just now to have the controlling management in our hands. May we see to it that we render to history a good account of our stewardship. May Andrew J. disentangle the quite opposite skeins of rowdy Moses and Moses, the Liberator, which it seems (at this distance), to have confounded, and act, well the part of the latter.

Many of the multitude of TRIBUNE readers may be glad to know, on the authority of your Paris Gen, his eve will receive of two days ago, that its honored Literary Editor, Mr. B., is here and well and seemingly "enjoying himself."

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK—CIRCULAR TO THE SHAREHOLDERS—CAUSES OF THE SUSPENSION—HISTORY OF THE BANK.

The announcement of the suspension of this bank was made at a late hour in the evening of the 6th inst., in the following circular addressed to the shareholders:

SIR: I am instructed by the directors to inform you, with deep regret, that they are compelled to suspend payment. The false reports of the bank's failure, recently circulated throughout Europe, have now extended to India, and the managers of the Calcutta and Bombay branches having in consequence withdrawn for assistance which the directors in the present commercial crisis are unable to afford without great injury to the interest of the shareholders, they deem it most for the interest of the shareholders and creditors to suspend further payments, and to place the affairs of the bank in legal hands at once. The directors have no doubt that the creditors will be paid in full, and that with judicious management the realization of the assets, the loss of paid-up capital will be inconsiderable. I am, yours faithfully, M. FAIRFORD, General Manager.

The Agra and Mastersman's Bank (Limited), Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st., London, June 6.

The stoppage was not unexpected, as since and during the crisis which culminated on the 10th and 11th of last month, the position of the bank was trembling in the balance. Alarm was first caused among the depositors and shareholders by the persistent sales by speculators on the Stock Exchange, and an idea of the extent of the run thus created may be gathered from the fact that since the commencement of the month two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of money have been paid away over the counter. Such position of the deposits as enjoyed a week's or fortnight's notice were of course quickly withdrawn, but so great has been the confidence reposed in this bank that it has received a good deal of money which cannot be withdrawn by the holders except at twelve months or even a longer notice.

The bank was established in India in 1833, under the title of the Agra and United Services Bank. Its head office was fixed in London in 1857, and in the following year the bank took advantage of the Limited Liability Act. In 1862, a branch was established at Edinburgh, and another at Paris in 1865. The amalgamation with the business of Messrs. Mastermann & Co. took place in 1864. It would appear that the London section of this Limited Liability bank operated in its favor until the recent difficulties, but then left it exposed to a greater pressure than would have been the case had it retained its original position. The paid-up capital of the bank was one million and a half sterling. The subscribed capital three millions sterling, in 60,000 shares at £50 each. Its number of stockholders is 1,400, and it had a reserved fund of $500,000. According to the last official statement published in The Gazette, the liabilities amount to close upon [illegible] and loans sterling.

The New Assembly Districts of Kings County.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to fix the new Assembly Districts into which this County is divided under the last census, presented a report at the last meeting of the Board to the following effect: The question of dividing the County into nine districts, comprising as near as possible the same population and contiguous towns and wards, has occasioned the earnest attention of the Committee for some time past. Of the various plans proposed and discussed, none seem to have been so equitable and fair as that which is herewith proposed, and which meets with the unanimous approbation of your Committee. In arriving at this plan they have had to wish to advance the interests of any political party, but have been guided solely by a sincere and honest desire to organize districts containing as nearly possible equal representative population and contiguous territory. The following table represents the districts, with the wards and towns, and population comprising each, which is proposed and recommended by your Committee:

No. District	Population.	No. District	Population.
I. 1st Ward	4,[illegible]	VI. 5th Ward	[illegible]
2d Ward	[illegible]	6th Ward	[illegible]
3d Ward	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	VII. 12th Ward	[illegible]
II. 3d Ward	[illegible]	13th Ward	[illegible]
4th Ward	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
11th Ward	[illegible]	VIII. 8th Ward	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	9th Ward	[illegible]
III. 6th Ward	[illegible]	10th Ward	[illegible]
10th Ward	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	IX. 7th Ward	[illegible]
IV. 8th Ward	[illegible]	Flatbush	[illegible]
14th Ward	[illegible]	Flatlands	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Gravesend	[illegible]
V. 7th Ward	[illegible]	New Lots	[illegible]
20th Ward	[illegible]	New Utrecht	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Total for Kings County			[illegible]

The Committee, in continuing, offered resolutions designating the wards and towns above enumerated as Assembly Districts. The report was received, ordered printed in the minutes, and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for boys took place yesterday afternoon, in the Asylum Building, in Fifth-ave. A large number of persons were present, among whom were the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, the Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., Father McNamee, the Rev. Fathers Hassen, Boyce and Graham. The exercises consisted of dialogues, addresses, recitations, and an examination of the orphans in their studies of the past year. The band of the Asylum furnished music for the occasion. The following boys took part in the exhibition: Masters Lahey, Barton, Howe, Jordan, Brady, Fabre, Foley, Hayes, Ryan.

HORRIBLE HOMICIDE IN PRINCE-ST.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY BUTCHERED IN A CLOTHES.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION OF THE HOMICIDE.

Circumstantial Account of the Entire Affair.

Until 5½ o'clock last evening, the police records of New-York had not been stained with blood for more than three months. This long immunity from crime involving human life was the source of wide-spread congratulation among order-loving citizens, and we regret that we are compelled, this morning, to announce that this long exemption from homicide has been violently terminated. A woman named Kate Smith was brutally butchered, about the hour above-named, in a brothel, at No. 139 Prince-st. The circumstances, as learned from an eye-witness, are sufficiently singular to be worthy a detailed rehearsal.

At 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Jerry O'Brien, a young man 19 years of age, who has recently returned from the Fenian raid in Canada, was seen standing close to a fish-stand at the corner of Greene and Prince-sts., looking moodily down the last-named thoroughfare, at the retreating form of a man who bore a note to the woman who was to become the victim of his violence a few moments later. A large butcher-knife, with a blade 12 inches in length, and weighing more than two pounds, lay on the stand, and his fingers wandered nervously but carelessly along the blade and over the handle. He was an habitual lounger about the corner, where he was well-known, and his presence attracted no attention; but the owner of the stand noticed the circumstance, and, after the homicide, distinctly remembered it.

THE NOTE.

The following is a copy of the note which was found upon a table in the room of the girl, by one of her associates, after she had been carried into it, wounded to death:

June 20th.

KATE: I was down to Court for trial yesterday, and it was put off till to-morrow, and Billy Hoover's girl told me that you got a subpœna. I don't amount to nothing only to see whether you want to make up or not, and you know Kate, whenever I told you anything I never lied only the night I hit you, and you know you told me that you did not do anything. So when I met you and Jess I was sorry, and I did not know what I done. I have I and out this girl went and told you I shopped with Toppy, and when you heard I done so you hit. Just what I did, and you wrote to me to come. And still you thought I never lied to you. There you was wrong; but let that pass now. You think I will hit you again, Kate? I never will, for I see it is no use for me to live with a girl that don't want me. But as for me going with that ——Toppy, only for she is so small and for shame's sake, I would look her back. Kate, I never told you in my life I do now for fear you will making a fool of myself, but it is all done, and I can't be pied. I don't think you want with Jess because you wrote to me, but if was because I stayed with Toppy. Kate don't come down to court to-morrow, for my case, and if you ever did love me, let me know so I will stand trial. I will wait for an answer, think every. All I can say, I am sorry it happened, so hoping you will answer it.

JERRY O'BRIEN.

Give the boy the answer.

THE HOMICIDE.

The bearer of the note returned without the reply the writer requested. Awaiting a favorable opportunity, O'Brien concealed the knife upon his person, and having a key which admitted him to the house in which the girl resided, entered it and proceeded at once to her room. The fact that the two parties, on the Saturday evening previous, had quarreled, resulting in a violent assault upon the girl, during which her face was frightfully cut and bruised from a blow inflicted by the man, and knowing that he was under bonds to answer the charge, the proprietoress of the bagnio, Amanda Cutler, followed the ruffian, fearing violence and dreading she knew not what.

Upon entering the room she found the pair upon their knees, face to face, the man cautious, the girl pale, trembling with fright. Seizing O'Brien, she told the girl to run and call a policeman, which she made an effort to do. The infuriated man flourished the knife before the face of the woman who held him, and followed the flying but doomed girl rapidly down the stairs. Overtaking her at the head of the first flight, he plunged the knife in her back, inflicting a frightful wound, which caused almost instant death.

Mrs. Cutler seems to have been the only person who saw the blow, and, having recently become a mother, her first thought was to protect her child. The affair, however, brought the inmates of the house to the scene in time to see the homicide attempt self-slaughter. He inflicted a frightful, but not necessarily fatal, gash across his throat with the weapon he had used upon the girl, and would probably have succeeded in his desperate design but for interference. Capt. Miles soon appeared, in company with Sergeant Schi-field and Officer Gibson, having been summoned by a scamstress who resided in the house.

THE SCENE OF THE HOMICIDE.

The floor upon which the girl fell, the walls and the stairs of the house were spattered with blood. The hall is narrow, and when the fatal blow was struck the girl fell forward upon her face, while O'Brien tripped and also fell prone upon the body of the victim of his fury. The scene was horrible, and when he had wounded himself, the participators in this frightful drama presented a spectacle ghastly in the extreme, and one which, we doubt not, will long be remembered with a shudder by all who witnessed it.

THE VICTIM.

Kate Smith was about 21 years of age, comely in person, agreeable in features, and a general favorite among the visitors at the house. Her reputation was bad, even for one of her class, having been engaged in numerous quarrels with her male acquaintance, and in one instance, she was implicated in a certain extent in an affray which resulted in death. She is said to have used the knife on several occasions, though never inflicting any serious wound. "We was her after the homicide, her face pale, pinched, and cold like, though it still retained the marks of the previous brutality that had been inflicted upon her by the man who destroyed her life.

THE HOMICIDE.

Jerry O'Brien, though young, has long been known as one of the more prominent thieves of the Eighth Precinct. Having joined the recent Fenian raid, he returned to find his place occupied by a man who would probably have also been made a victim to his jealousy if he could have been found. From the Station House the homicide was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he will remain until he shall have recovered from the effects of his wounds. The inquest upon the boy of the woman will be held this morning, at 11 o'clock, by Coroner Wildey, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

THE FENIANS

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE AN ENGLISH VESSEL—THE PHILADELPHIA INVESTIGATION.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

The ship Annie McKenzie has just arrived at this port from Portland, on the 20th of May last. A day or two before leaving the captain shipped a crew, including the officers, at a shipping office in Portland. On the 15th of May the captain, on going aboard, found the men drunk, and three armed sailors driving the rest of the crew, who were unarmed, about the deck, swearing they were bloody Englishmen.

The mates, during this time, were trying to drive the unarmed sailors back to the forecastle. The captain met them, and induced the unarmed men to go to the cabin. On the passage between Portland and Pictou, the chief mate, named Wood, became so belligerent that he was relieved from duty, which set bought matters to a crisis, and developed the fact that the three mutinous sailors and Wood were Fenians. Sufficient evidence was secured to imprison them at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

The designs of Wood, who was the leader in the conspiracy, were completely foiled on the 5th of June, after leaving Pictou. Wood, exasperated at the failure of his plan, apparently lost his reason, his condition being aggravated by liquor during the pleasure, tried to take possession of the ship, and placing a revolver at the Captain's head ordered him to surrender his command. The command was immediately denied, and the Captain, who is a slender but retive man, felled Wood to the floor with his speaking trumpet, whereupon he was securely ironed.

The firmness of the captain alone saved the ship from the Fenians, as the rest of the crew would have sympathized with the mutineers in the event of success. The first and second mates have already been before a magistrate and remanded until to-morrow for further examination. In addition to the above accusation, Wood is also charged with an attempt to murder a seaman.

The investigation at Phillipsburg is still proceeding, and will probably close on Saturday. Thus far 16 witnesses have been examined, all of whom were direct sufferers from the Fenian army, and their evidence bears heavily against the prisoners. The Royal Canadian Rifles and the Chasseurs are now doing guard duty over them, the Royal Brigade having been relieved from this service. Another one of the prisoners, named Michael Crowley, has been fully identified as a British subject, having left this city to join the Fenian cause. The man Cobura arrested some days since as a Fenian and discharged, was rearrested to-day by the Government Police at St. Armands.

City Fenianism.

There is very little going on at the Roberts Headquarters, No. 126 Broadway. Yesterday was an unusually quiet day throughout the city, so far as Fenianism is concerned. Extensive preparations are being made, however, for the great indignation Mass meeting, which is to be held on Monday evening next, at Union-square. It is expected that it will be one of the largest mass meetings ever held in the city, as it is anticipated that native-born Americans, as well as our Irish citizens, will turn out in the dense numbers, to express their displeasure at the action of the Government in the late Fenian raid on Canada. Arrangements are being made for prominent speakers to address the meeting. If the meeting realizes the expectations of the Fenians, it will undoubtedly be a mighty successful affair.

It is reported at the same headquarters that the circles formerly following the fortunes of O'Mahony and James Stephens continue to come over in large numbers daily to the Roberts Secession wing. They report also that subscriptions continue to flow in, showing unabated interest and firm faith in the ultimate success of the movement. As Col. Roberts was not to be seen at his rooms yesterday, but little could be learned as to the movements going on in the city. The policy to be pursued in Canada is that of entire secrecy. There seems to exist but little excitement in the neighborhood of the headquarters, beyond the occasional arrival of a few returned Fenians from the "front." In the anteroom leading to Col. Roberts's sanctum may be seen all day long knots of men earnestly discussing the prospects of the cause. There is a vague belief that something will be done in Congress, very shortly, which will infuse new life and better prospects into the movement. Beyond this, nothing is said openly, so that our reporter left last evening none the wiser for his visit as regards the more secret movements of the party. There was a good deal of life and bustle at the Stephens rendezvous yesterday, owing to the anticipated arrival of the Central Organizer, James Stephens.

Col. Kelly states that offers are in a very satisfactory condition, and that there is no truth whatever in the reports affecting the dealing off of their money to the other party. In fact, quite the contrary is the case, and nearly circulation in the interest of Roberts and Sweeney, and in their adhesion to James Stephens.

There will be a large mass meeting held at Jones's Wood on Sunday afternoon to afford an opportunity to the G. O. I. R. to address his countrymen, on what he considers the duty of the hour, and to denounce the late attack upon Canada. The meeting is convened for 3 o'clock.

James Stephens arrived, as was expected, last evening from Washington. Owing probably to his arrival being much earlier than was expected, there was no public demonstration. Col. Kelly and a Committee met him at the depot and accompanied him to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained last night.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS—THE BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—ARRANGING TEACHERS' SALARIES—THE COLORED SCHOOLS AND THEIR NUMERICAL DESIGNATION.

The Board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon; in the absence of the President, Commissioner S. B. H. VANCE presided.

Commissioner LANDON presented a communication from the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward asking for the appropriation of $6,000 for the purchase of a site in said Ward on which to erect a new Grammar School.

Referred to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

A resolution was presented to appropriate $3,500 for the purpose of making the necessary repairs to and painting and cleaning Grammar School No. 29, and Primary Schools Nos. 15 and 38.

Referred to Committee on Buildings.

Commissioner WARD laid before the Board a communication, which he had received from the Committee on Common Sch