Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Mr. Dan Bryant, Miss Rose Cooke, Messrs. Geo. Holland, John Nesse, E. T. Ringold, Leonard, Pope, Gralage, Ward, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Duncan, Miss Barton, Mrs. Geo. Kames.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8—THE CONSCRIPT—LA PRIMA DONNA. The Rawels (Gaillard, Francois, Antoine), Young America, Signorina Pepita, Meas. Van Hamme. Young America on the Flying Trapeze.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—at 8—WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mrs. John Wood.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 8—POCAHONTAS—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily Melville, J. C. Dunn.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—"BROTHER SAM." The Worrell Sisters, Mr. Barton Hill, and full company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—AURORA FLOYD—ALADDIN; Miss Fanny Herring, W. H. Whaley, Mr. G. L. Fox.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—the extravaganza of LA PIED DU MOUTON, or the SHEEP'S FOOT. The Bateman Family, Miss Carrie A. Moore, Mme. Strakinger and full company.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7½—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; Or, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Mr. C. W. Clarke and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIS EVENING, at 8—MADEMOISELLE DE BELLE ISLE. Complimentary Benefit to the Management.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, at 8—BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—SCIENCE AND MEDICINE—MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH AVE. HOTEL—SCHERMERHORN'S BOY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Cisneros Royal Spanish Circus. Grand Matinee to-day at 2½. Every night at 8.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO-DAY—Exhibition of Mr. Page's painting of "FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT IN MOBILE BAY."

ARGUS HALL.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mrs. ADELIA M. BOUTON. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Forty-first Annual Exhibition, will close July 4. Now open daily.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING at 8—The English Comic Opera, A NIGHT IN ROME; and THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Miss Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, Mrs. Mozart, Messrs. Seguin, Peakes, Ketchum, Castle, Eichberg.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, RICHELIEU: Mr. Frank Dwight Denby, and full Company.

Business Notices.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA
take
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CURE, OR NO PAY.
TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC: The undersigned has brought out for the benefit of suffering humanity SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S EMBROCATION for the cure of Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Neuralgia, Bunions, Fever and Ague, &c. Certificates and testimonials, to any extent, might be published from those who have used and seen the good effects of this EMBROCATION. Instead of publishing to the citizens names of parties perhaps residing hundreds of miles from them, he prefers to give them the names of a few who can be conversed with on the subject within a few minutes.
WILLIAM STAUBLE, No. 674 Washington-st. This man was made to walk down stairs within the space of 35 minutes, having been confined to his room for nearly three years.
J. L. D. LYONS, No. 116 Warren-st.
STIRLING & SHAILER, No. 119 Warren-st.
Mr. MOORE, No. 674 Washington-st.
Capt. BRUNDIGE, Barge Independence.
ERASTUS COLEMAN, Barge Independence.
J. W. DAWLEN, Barge Independence.
WM. OAKLEY, No. 117 Warren-st.
H. A. KELLY, No. 371 Washington Market.
H. C. TALLMAN, Notary, Chemical Bank.
WM. PATTEN, No. 285 Washington-st.
JAS. BARBER, No. 22 West Twenty-fifth-st.
C. C. CRANE, No. 211 Washington-st.
JACOB BANTA, No. 130 Perry-st.
Tingley Joseph, No. 66 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 176 Front-st., New-York. This gentleman's son was restored to the use of his limbs, &c., after using Two Bottles, to enable him to go to school.
Puttner Charles, No. 236 Court-st., between Lagrange and Second-st., Brooklyn. This gentleman was made to walk without crutches or sticks in 20 minutes.
The above list can be extended to many hundreds, and if the subscriber would take the mode of others, in advertising country names, he might extend it largely.
No family should be without it. It does its work so expeditiously by rubbing the parts affected. Try one bottle. It will convince you.
Price, $1 per Bottle. Sold by DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.
M. LEVY, Sole Agent, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, emaciation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to P. H. DRAKE & Co.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring Water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but LYON'S. Sold by all druggists, and by BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST.
A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber ONE THIRD MORE SHINGLES than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all those infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low.
MARVIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

REMOVAL.—The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.—A. B. SPEIER, No. 543 Broadway.

FINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine. Agents wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 381 Broadway.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR FROM CHOLERA.
Approved by the Physicians of the Board of Health of the City of New-York.
(See proceedings June 19, New-York Times.)
Numerous testimonials are unsolicited by us flowing in of cases of Bowel Complaint and Cholera-Morbus cured by wearing the PAD.
All large establishments should supply their hands with the PAD, and act on the principle of the well-known maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
Any person with reasonable care, and wearing the PAD, can feel secure.
For sale at Retail by all Druggists. At Wholesale by HALL & RUCKEL.
J. V. HULSE & Co., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR UPWARD OF THIRTY YEARS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Thirty five cents a bottle.

"Even from the Body's Purity, the mind derives a secret sympathetic aid." So sang the Poet of the Seasons; but the perfect purity of body cannot be obtained by any amount of bathing so long as the interior of the system is foul. To be clean outside it must be clean inside. That is, the effete matter constantly evolved must be thrown off by the natural avenues. To effect this is the design of MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS, whose efficacy is unrivaled. Depot, No. 497 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

KNOX, the Hatter, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, has invented several Summer styles which are perfectly beautiful and astonishingly cheap. He maintains his supremacy over all rivals by the excellence of his workmanship, the fineness of his materials, the lowness of his prices and the originality of his ideas.

This article is advertised in the New-York Herald.
LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.
for cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and offering a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once; you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Fifth-st.

EXCELSIOR.—SLIPPERS, SHOES, GAITERS and BOOTS, for Ladies and Families going out of town, in great variety, best style, and very cheap, at J. F. WITHERS'S, No. 396 Fourth-ave., above Twenty-eighth-st.

GENIN'S SUMMER SIGNALS.—The Summer is upon us, and GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, signalizes its advent by introducing an infinite variety of STRAW HATS of every class and kind, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y.—The most elegant WEDDING and VISITING CARDS in the City. See specimens.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, and all Disturbances of the Bowels, checked by NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES.

THE PATENT RUBBER NECK-TIE.
For sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS, of every kind,
At greatly reduced prices.
TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in *To-Day*.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

By the arrival of the Moravian off Father Point, we have news from Europe to June 15.

On the sailing of the Moravian, rumors were circulating in Liverpool that Austria had formally declared war against Prussia. They were regarded as premature; but the Emperor of Austria had already announced in a speech that Austria was compelled to resort to the sword.

The Federal Diet, on the 14th of June, adopted the Austrian motion for the mobilization of the Federal army, by a vote of 9 to 6. Prussia declared that she would regard every State that voted for the resolution as an adversary.

The Prussian army in Silesia was throwing up intrenchments on all the roads debouching from Bohemia. An Austrian courier had been stopped upon Prussian territory, and his dispatches to Gen. Gablenz taken from him.

Kossuth has issued an address to the Hungarian people. He invites the young men to join the Hungarian Legion in Italy. The people he exhorts to abide their time.

Switzerland prepares to enforce an armed neutrality by guarding the Alpine passes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Parliamentary intelligence for the 13th was unimportant. The jury in the case of Mrs. Ryves, who claimed to be an English princess by virtue of the alleged marriage of her mother to a late royal duke, had found a verdict against the claimant. The Funds had declined under the war news. The prices of American securities were well maintained.

In the *Corps Legislatif*, M. Rouher had stated that the impending war was not likely to shake the Budget; but if an armed neutrality should be found necessary, the *Corps Legislatif* would be convoked. The rumor of Maximilian's abdication is denied by *La France*.

The Russians had obtained a signal victory over the Prince of Bokhara, whose army was completely routed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to extend the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1866. A resolution was adopted inquiring whether a tract of land of about 350 acres, near the City of Washington, could be obtained at a reasonable price for a public park and Presidential Mansion. The bill to allow claims of loyal persons in the late Rebel States for $500 and less for stores furnished to the armies to be settled by the Quartermasters' Department without reference to the Court of Claims, was taken up. Pending the discussion of this bill, the morning hour expired, and the Tax bill was taken up. The reading of the bill having been concluded, it was open to new amendments. After action upon several, the bill was read the third time and passed, when the Senate, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced amendatory of the Tariff act, which was made the special order for Thursday next; setting aside certain proceeds from the internal revenue for the erection of Penitentiaries in the Territories; exempting certain public lands from taxation; granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California, to Portland, Oregon; punishing certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River; to further extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; and to establish certain mail routes in the State of California. Resolutions were offered increasing the salaries of several employés of the House for this Congress only, which was adopted; requesting the President to inform The House concerning certain alledged outrages committed on citizens of Maine in the State of Georgia; relative to the monuments in the National Cemetery (joint); in reference to the case of Dorence Attwater and the dead list at Andersonville, where he was during the war a prisoner; requesting the President to inform the House whether steps had been taken by the Executive toward procuring the release of the Fenians captured during the recent raids (not received); amendatory of the resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers (joint); the first resolution was read three times and passed; discharging the Committee on the Pacific Railroad from further consideration of the Senate bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, which was adopted. The Committee on Elections made a report on the case of Boyd against Kelso, that Mr. Kelso was entitled to retain the seat. The Committee on Public Lands reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill, which was passed, relating to lands granted to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads. A message was received from the President relative to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. A second message was presented relative to the expenditures connected with the Indian service. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were then taken up. Seven of the amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference committee asked. The House then, at 3:40 p. m., adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Alfred Barton and John Harris were brought before Justice Hogan yesterday for having burglariously entered the store No. 115 East Forty-third-st., on the night of the 22d instant, and carried away United States bonds and other property to the value of $1,045. The prisoners pleaded "not guilty," and were committed for trial. In the case of the extradition of Sureau Lamirande, the French cashier, before U. S. Commissioner Betts yesterday after taking further testimony and the resumption of the argument in favor of the accused, the examination was adjourned to Wednesday. In the Marine Court yesterday in the case of Robinson act. Curtis, brought to recover damages for alleged assault upon plaintiff by defendant, Chief Mate of the ship Lisbon, on a voyage from Cuba to New-York, after hearing testimony the jury found for the plaintiff, damages $300. In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II, yesterday, in the case of Jas. Meyer, jr., agt. Jacob Goedel, in which the plaintiff sues to recover $2,000 from defendant who, he alleges, induced him to invest in shares of the Cumberland Saltpeter Co., which were of little value at the time of purchase and which fact the defendant knew, no conclusion was reached. Judge McCunn was among the number confirmed at St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church on Sunday last by Archbishop McCloskey.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and received a message from the Mayor, vetoing the proposed railroad through One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The reading of the message was received with loud applause by the spectators. A report was received from the Joint Committee appointed to make preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The report stated that, owing to the recent action of the Legislature, restricting the Common Council from making the necessary appropriations, no step could be taken toward celebrating that day. The report censured the action of the Legislature. Another message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution relative to a contract for lighting the streets was received. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and received the report of the Joint Special Committee relative to the celebration of the Fourth of July. The report was adopted.

No new cases of cholera had been reported up to 6 o'clock p. m., yesterday, at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent since Saturday. The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending June 23, was 434—an increase of 71, as compared with the previous week. Of the whole number, 120 were from contagious diseases—an increase of 20 over the previous week. There were 4 deaths from cholera during the week, 57 from consumption, 20 from pneumonia, 7 from old age, 22 from accident and negligence, 1 from hydrophobia, 1 from intemperance, and 13 from starvation and privation. There were 81 deaths in the public institutions, and the death rate was equivalent to an annual mortality of 31.06 in 1,000 inhabitants.

The counsel in the Excise law cases of George W. Holt and Paul Falk, attended yesterday before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Cardozo, for the settlement of the orders in their respective suits. The orders are to be entered this morning. A private meeting of liquor-dealers was held yesterday at Tammany Hall for the purpose of adopting measures to restrain the Metropolitan Police from making arrests under the new Excise law. It is understood that a large number of injunctions will at once be applied for and every legal means available made use of to deter the police from performing their duty. The police on Sunday made a descent upon Coney Island and arrested about a dozen persons for the unlawful sale of liquor. Some were fined and others committed for examination.

The injunction against the Commissioners of Health, restraining them from using Seguin's Point, Staten Island, as a quarantine ground, came up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, yesterday. The applicants for the injunction made affidavits setting forth that sufficient grounds exist for granting the injunction. Affidavits from the physician on the part of the Health Commissioners and from Jackson S. Schultz were also read. Decision reserved.

The Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood held an indignation meeting last evening at Union-square. About 5,000 persons were present. Resolutions denouncing the course of the Administration in reference to the late Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier were adopted. Col. Roberts delivered an address on the Neutrality Laws, which was loudly cheered, and a letter of apology was read from Mr. Horace Greeley. A report will be found in another column.

The market for cattle at Bull's Head yesterday opened at about the same rates as ruled on last Monday for first-class stock. The second grade declined fully half a cent below last week's prices. The supply for the day was 3,200, and for the week, over 6,000. The sheep market was one cent per pound lower than a week ago.

The total number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn during the past week was 94—Men, 23; women, 10; boys, 27; girls, 31. The old Excise Board held a meeting in Brooklyn yesterday, and organized by electing Hugh McLaughlin President. They then adjourned until to-day, when applications for licenses will be heard.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday, in the case of W. H. Goodwin agt. M. D. L. Sharkey, the jury brought in a sealed verdict finding that the partnership between the parties did exist as claimed by plaintiff, and that he was entitled to half a share of the profits in certain transactions.

In the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, yesterday, in the action brought by McGhan against Clephane to recover damages for an alleged libelous publication, charging the plaintiff with disloyalty, &c., the jury awarded damages to Mr. McGhan in the sum of $3,000.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, with between 500 and 600 passengers in good health, the United States steamer Massachusetts, from Pensacola and Charleston, and the French steam frigate Themis, 32 guns, from Martinique, arrived at this port yesterday.

Gold yesterday, under the influence of the foreign news, opened firm, and sold early in the day at 145. Later, on receipt of the Morning's news, the price was run up to 150, closing at 150. The lowest price of the day was 152. Government stocks are all strong at full prices, with moderate sales. In Railway mortgages, State bonds, and Bank shares, little done. The small stocks are neglected. Railway shares sold moderately, and prices were hardly supported. After the call the market was heavy. At the Second Board the market was dull. Money is quoted irregularly, and in some quarters is reported as more active. The rate on call is 5 per cent, with loans at 4 upon Government. In commercial paper no change. The Bank statement shows an increase in loans, a decrease in specie, and a decrease in deposits. Exchange is firmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Conference of the Western Unitarian churches closed its sessions at Buffalo on Saturday. The Rev. G. W. Hosmer was chosen President for the ensuing year. The next Conference will be held in Chicago.

The great interest felt in the Tariff bill, and the fact that garbled and imperfect reports have been circulated by not over-scrupulous cotemporaries, have induced us to have the whole bill telegraphed and placed before our readers as it was reported to the House yesterday. It will be found complete in another column.

The House increased a lot of salaries yesterday. Does the House think there is any bottom to the Treasury?

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Army bill appropriating $6,926,450 for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Senate yesterday discussed the possible claims of loyal Southerners to be paid out of the Treasury for war losses. As to *loyal* claims,——

Mr. Henderson tried to have the Senate vote yesterday against *any* tax on cotton, but the Senate thought otherwise by 10 to 24.

The Senate, after refusing to increase the tax on Cotton to three cents a pound, passed the tax bill, and it goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Let us hasten to note that *one* proposition to increase salaries has failed in the Senate. Mr. Cresswell wanted to raise the pay of Assistant Assessors from $4 to $5 per day, and could only get 5 votes for it to 30 against.

On the second page of this morning's paper will be found notices of New Publications; on the third, Law Intelligence; on the sixth, Religious Intelligence; on the seventh, the reply of the Mexican Club to Santa Anna and other Mexican matters, and our Foreign Correspondence from Paris, Italy, and San Domingo.

The farmers of our State and the region round about find their Summer work upon them "all in a heap." It was dry and cold throughout April and most of May; then wet and chilly till quite late in June; now hot and generally clear, with frequent showers. Every thing is growing rapidly, and hoeing, haying, and all other Summer work, are driving our farmers night and day, though they hire everything that will work.

To all who need help we urgently say, "Club together, half a dozen of you neighbors, and send one of your number to this City for help." It is abundant here—much of it of a very good quality. We estimate that Ten Thousand men and grown boys, with half so many stout women, and robust, handy girls are here, who would gladly be hired to work in the country. Thousands of them have freshly arrived from Europe; and these—when they have worked out for years in their native land—are the best of all help. But don't try to monopolize all the best workers. Take a fair share of the poorer, paying them wages accordingly; for a good employer or foreman can make a share of this as useful as the other sort. Farmers! don't let the weeds get ahead of you, nor neglect to put in turnips and buckwheat, nor work yourselves to death, but send right down to the City and hire all the help you need! Give your agent time to look around him, and he will go back with a dozen or so of hands that will lighten your toil, increase your crops, and earn all you give them! Try it!

THE MAYOR'S VETOES.

Mayor Hoffman has vetoed the Harlem scheme to construct a double track railroad through One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Manhattan-st.—vetoed it squarely, and upon exactly the right grounds. The Harlem swindle contemplated the destruction of a street which is already a great thoroughfare, and which was graded, paved, and built upon without an idea that it was to become the plaything of a railway corporation. It is in the direct line of the new Boulevard—that magnificent drive which is destined to give unequaled facilities of pleasure communication to the upper end of the island, and which the consummation of this conspiracy would have ruined irremediably. Mayor Hoffman bases his veto not less strongly on the indecent haste with which the bill was rushed through both Boards, and announces that in future no measure so passed, be its merits what they may, will receive his signature. We trust the Council will accept this warning as meant in earnest. Meantime, whoever values the future prosperity of that vast property which waits only the opportunity of development to become the finest site for private residences in America, and whoever cares for the general interests of the City, and its legislative morals, will thank the Mayor for his veto.

We cannot commend so unreservedly the reason which Mayor Hoffman assigns for his veto of the resolution for a gas contract. Possibly he may consider himself debarred by his official relations with the Council from saying that so outrageous a scheme could never have passed even a New-York Common Council unless it were roundly paid for. But a regard for official decorum will scarcely excuse the gingerly touch with which he handles the subject of the resolution. The Mayor misunderstands the public protest against this rascality if he thinks it can be conciliated by reducing the time of the contract to ten years, and by requiring certain additional formalities for its execution. The fundamental objection has been too publicly stated to be easily ignored. The Mayor *knows* there can be no excuse for a ten years contract while prices rule as they do now, and he knows it is poor economy, to say the least, to make a bargain to light this city with coal-gas, when it is almost certain that discoveries have been or soon will be made that may either supersede the present method of illumination or largely reduce its cost. If this matter comes again before the Mayor we trust he will consider it in a practical and business-like way. He ought to understand that the tax-payers object *in toto* to the grant of a monopoly to any one or two existing corporations, or to the execution of a contract which would bind us for even ten years to a system of lighting the streets which ten months may show to have outlived its time.

A QUIET REVOLUTION.

San Domingo has exhibited a singular example to her sister Republics by entertaining a revolution without bloodshed. Four parties in the State, one of which is led by Cabral, another by Pimental, and the others by Gen. Superon and Senator Curiel, suspecting President Baez of being controlled by French influence, pronounced for his abdication. Baez, who is said to be a brave man, and, we judge, a prudent one, did not answer so general a demand by violence. He forthwith sent his colleague and rival in the Government, ex-President Pimental, to the center of expected revolt, with instructions (so writes a correspondent) "to put himself at the head of the movement," so that the people, if they required a change, might be disuaded from war. In like manner, he sent out another disaffected minister as his courier and messenger, with conciliatory instructions to Gens. Cabral and Superon. Having invited the Consuls of the different governments, and especially the United States representative, Gen. Cazneau, to assist him in peace-making, his next step was to resign his power into the hands of a triumvirate, who will conduct the State until another President is chosen, probably either Cabral or Pimental, both members of the Baez Government, and said to be liberal men. The ex-President has retired upon a large investment in magnanimity, and if he has committed to his successor some of the troubles which he has avoided, doubtless he is reserved for a better work in the future. History gives us few instances of State quarrels so fairly drawn, and so quietly healed. President Baez has adopted Mr. Rarey's method in treating even revolution; but we have to see yet how far it will cure the Dominican family of its chronic desire for change.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS.

If it be true, as is reported, that a defalcation of over Half a Million Dollars has been discovered in the accounts of a Treasury agent at Memphis, then the public will insist on knowing—not what the scoundrel has done with the money, that were idle curiosity—but how it happens that he was *enabled* to make such a grab. How came he to be trusted to that extent, without giving adequate security? We hope to hear from headquarters on this point.

This week closes the fiscal year, affording an excellent opportunity for squaring accounts. We most respectfully entreat the Secretary of the Treasury to require imperatively that every one of his subordinates who has been intrusted with the collection, custody, or disbursement of money, or the sale of property, shall make a full specific return, on the 1st day of July, of every dime that has come into his hands, with vouchers for all he has paid out, and the sum required to balance his accounts. If there be (as we are assured) Collectors of Internal Revenue who need "a little time" to enable them to square their books, put them right out of office, so that they will have no other business to interfere with and postpone the settlement of their balances. And if any one, no matter in what capacity, holds the money of the Treasury, and cannot or will not pay it over, make him pay right up or quit the public service. All "giving time" to defaulters is culpable in itself, and morally certain to enlarge their defalcations. Those who have gambled away the public money hope to gamble it back again, and take more wherewith to recover their losses. A superior who appreciates honesty and fidelity will turn a defaulter right out on first discovering his fraud, and put some one who can be trusted in his place. This is the dictate at once of integrity and of safety.

We trust that the Secretary of the Treasury will call in all the money that belongs in the Treasury, and use it in paying off his interest-bearing Legal Tenders, Temporary Loans, and other forms of indebtedness extinguishable at pleasure. We hope to learn from his next monthly report that the Public Debt, and the Interest thereon, as well as the "balance remaining in the Treasury," have been reduced since June 1st by many, many millions. If each were reduced to the lowest practicable point, we should be a long step nearer to Resumption.

The Times has a Washington dispatch, which says: "Supervisor Henry Smith of New-York is here. It is reported that he is here to make a tender of the New Court-House to the Government for a Post-Office. If accepted, *the Supervisors will of course immediately proceed with the construction of another costly and elegant building.*"

—Then we hope "the New Court-House" will not be accepted. The City Hall Park is the proper location for our City Post-Office, now that the Brick Church property has been lost; and we presume the New Court-House could easily be transformed into a pretty good Post-Office; but, if it can only be had at the cost of having another Court-House built by our present Board of Supervisors, we would rather do without a Post-Office for a few years longer.

RUPTURE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE FEDERAL DIET.

The Federal Diet of Germany, as was expected, has adopted the motion of Austria for the mobilization of the whole of the Federal Army, except the contingent of Prussia. Prussia had previously declared in a note to the Minor Governments that in case of the adoption of this motion by the Diet she would regard the Germanic Confederation as dissolved. Her representative in Frankfort, before the vote was taken, again warned the representatives of the other States that Prussia would regard every Government that voted for the motion as an adversary. Nevertheless, the Austrian motion was adopted by a vote of 9 to 6. Altogether the Minor Council of the Diet represents 17 votes, but the vote for Holstein has for some time been vacant, and Holland (for Luxembourg and Limburg) habitually abstains from voting. The minority was unexpectedly large. It is not stated what States voted with Prussia against the Austrian motion, but, from former votes of the Diet, we presume that the minority embraced, among other States, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hesse-Cassel, and the free cities, that is to say, a majority of the Northern States. The large number of the minority cannot fail to weaken the effect of this warlike resolution, although it may be probable that most of the members of the minority will submit to the formal resolution of the Diet.

We regard this resolution as another step toward a formal declaration of war from which both parties still seem to shrink. Rumors that war had been declared were prevalent in England, but lacked confirmation. The Emperor of Austria had, however, declared in a speech at Vienna that Austria was compelled to resort to the sword.

EUROPE IN ARMS.

The armaments for the impending conflict continue throughout the whole of the European continent. According to the latest statements we have been able to gather from our European papers, the military situation was about as follows:

The Prussians had under arms nine *corps d'armée*, numbering no less than 647,000 men. In addition to these, municipal guards, composed of volunteers, were forming in the southern districts of Brandenburg and Silesia, and a tenth *corps d'armée* was organizing. Prussia has concentrated one main army in Silesia, under the command of the Crown Prince, and another in the province of Saxony, extending from the neighborhood of Gotha to the Elbe, under the command of Prince Frederic Charles, a nephew of the present King. A glance at the map which THE TRIBUNE published a few days ago, will show that the kingdom of Saxony is a most troublesome barrier to a communication between the two armies. As Saxony is the firmest ally of Austria, and will undoubtedly at once join in the war, the occupation of Saxony by the Austrian troops will be a very dangerous flank movement against the Prussian army in Silesia. Already the Southern corner of Silesia (south of Oppeln) has been left unprotected against an invasion of the enemy. The two armies in Silesia and Saxony together are supposed to number about 300,000.

Against them Austria had concentrated, upon an unbroken line, extending from Cracow to the western frontier of Saxony, a force estimated at 330,000, which, by communications with the center of the Empire, not easy to break, can more safely rely on necessary reinforcements than the Prussian army. This force is under the command of Gen. Benedek. The Austrian army in Italy, which is under the command of Archduke Albrecht, numbers more than 200,000 men, and can, within a short time, if necessary, be largely reenforced. Its position is at present purely defensive, and arranged with a view of meeting an Italian invasion of Southern Tyrol, a march upon Venice, or a landing in Dalmatia. It is confirmed that the aggregate number of armed men in Austria does not fall short of 800,000 men.

The Italian force which has been collected all along the southern and western frontier of Venetia was, at the date of our latest advices, supposed not to fall short of 400,000. The regular army is commanded by Cialdini, while the volunteers, whose number is increasing with amazing rapidity, follow the leadership of Garibaldi. The plan of attack, it is still believed includes both an invasion of Southern Tyrol and a landing on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, each movement having for its object to cut the communication between Vienna and Venice, and thus isolate the Quadrilateral and compel the garrisons to surrender.

The more important among the minor German States, as Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover, have their full contingents of the Federal army, or even a larger force, under arms. After the preparations already made, it would not take long to have the whole contingent of the minor States, which amounts to about 300,000, ready to march. The Austrian army on the frontier of Saxony and Silesia could easily receive from these contingents an addition of more than 100,000 men, whose efficiency will, however, be found to be vastly inferior to the armies of either Austria or Prussia.

Altogether, it is probable that when the impending war between Prussia, Austria, Germany, and Italy begins, more than 2,000,000 well-drilled and disciplined troops will be hurled upon each other. Nor is this all. Russia seems to increase with great rapidity her concentration of troops in Poland, and to prepare to throw her vast power into the scale. The Danubian Principalities will have an army of 50,000 men ready to dispute the invasion of the Turks. The latter, in their turn, are concentrating large forces to prepare not only for a war in the Danubian Principalities, but for a general rising in the Christian provinces.

France is keeping her armaments and military movements more secret than any power in Europe; but it is known that all the preparations for concentrating a force of at least 100,000 on the Rhine have been completed, and the latest declaration of Louis Napoleon again indicates that France will not remain neutral if her interests demand it.

Brooklyn has a Mayor who is one of a thousand. The City Council having passed a resolution to raise his salary from $3,000 to $5,000, the Mayor—the Hon. Samuel M. Booth—has vetoed it! We suppose it is needless to add that Mr. Booth is a stanch Republican, and that we commend his fidelity to the public interests with more certainty of its being admired than imitated.

IOWA.—Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, lately appointed Minister to Guatemala, is understood to be an aspirant for nomination in the Third District, now efficiently represented by the Hon. James F. Wilson. Mr. Howell, editor of *The Gate City*, has been removed from the Postmastership of Keokuk, and a Mr. Edwards, Copperhead, appointed in his place. Gen. C. M. Dodge has been nominated in the Fifth District in place of Mr. Kasson, by a vote of 76 to 64.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated by the Re