Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Rosa Cooke, Messrs. Geo. Holland, John Rogers, H. J. Ringold, Leonard Pope, Coulson, Ward, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Maria Smith, Miss Coleman, Miss Barton, Mrs. Geo. Knowles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8—THE CONSCRIPT—KIM-KA. The Raven's Quest, Francois, Antoine, Young America, Signorita Pepita, Mons. Vincelette, Young America on the Flying Trapeze.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—8—LOAN OF A LOVER—JENNY LIND—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 Wallack Sisters, Mr. Burton Hill, and full company.

NEW OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—LYSIAR, THE ABANDONED. Miss Fanny Herring, W. H. Whalley, Mr. G. L. Fox.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—the extravaganza of LA FIED DU MOUTON, or the SHEEP'S FOOT—THE PERSIAN THRONE. The Bulsky Family, Miss Carrie A. Moore, Mons. Strebinger 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.

NEW FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—The English Comic Opera, A NIGHT IN ROME—THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

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

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Chiarini's Royal Spanish Circus. Every night at 8. Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Features.

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

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, THE MARBLE HEART. Mr. Frank Dwight Dorsey, and full Company.

Business Notices.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD,
Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

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, Boils, 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 STRUBE, No. 674 Washington-st. This man was made to walk down stairs within the space of 10 minutes, having been confined to his room for nearly three years.
J. L. D. LYONS, No. 116 Warren-st.
STERLING & SEALERS, No. 119 Warren-st.
Mr. MOORE, No. 674 Washington-st.
Capt. BRENDICE, Barge Independence.
FRASER & COLEMAN, Barge Independence.
J. W. HAWLEY, Barge Independence.
WM. OAKLEY, No. 117 Warren-st.
H. A. KELLY, No. 271 Washington Market.
H. C. TALLMAN, Notary, Chemical Bank.
WM. PATTEN, No. 265 Washington-st.
JAS. BARBER, No. 221 West Twenty-fifth-st.
C. C. CHANE, No. 211 Washington-st.
JACOB BANTA, No. 175 Perry-st.
Tinsley Joseph, No. 66 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 178 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.
Partner Charles, No. 258 Court-st., between Bagrange 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.

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.

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.

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.

OB-KNOX-IOUS, is the term sometimes applied to the tip-top fixtures of even a Broadway habitue, signifying that the articles were not bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. His hats are indeed miracles of art, and when you are beneath one the climax is capped.

GEORGIA PINE.—We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

This article is advertised in the New-York Herald.
LEAVITT'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 Platt-st.

FASHION has descended in a shower of superb Straw Hats at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants.

AT EVERDELL'S WEDDING-CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y. The most elegant CARDS, NOTE PAPERS, MONOGRAMS, &c., in the city.

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

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S poisonous effects on Stomach and Nerves, corrected by "NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES," a great hit, on this line.

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.

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.

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

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.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including Button-Hole Machines. No. 458 Broadway.

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

FINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine. Agents wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 581 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 Machine.—A. G. SPYERS, No. 347 Broadway.

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.

LOSS OF APPETITE, and consequent Lassitude and Debility, shows that the system requires a tonic. To press food upon a person laboring under this is like putting fresh coal upon an almost exhausted fire. To remedy this ailment the system must be braced up, and for this there is nothing that can be compared with MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

THE PATENT RUBBER NECK-TIE.
For sale by
TERRY, No. 499 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS, of every kind,
At greatly reduced prices.
TERRY, No. 499 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D. Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, having recently removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to New-York City, can be consulted at No. 93 East Seventeenth-st., between Irving Place and Third-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 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 guaranty 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.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Java which arrived at this port yesterday brings at last the news that the war has begun in earnest. On the 15th of June Prussian troops entered Saxony and Hanover. In Saxony the towns of Löbau and Zwickau were occupied. There were reports that the Austrians had likewise marched into Saxony, and that an engagement had already taken place, but this lacked confirmation. Prussia issued an official declaration, representing this act as one of self-defense against the States which, by their votes in the Federal Diet, have clearly shown their hostile intention. The Federal Diet requested Austria and Bavaria to take such steps as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

The eight votes (exclusive of Austria) given in the Diet in favor of the mobilization of the Federal army represent a population of 13,859,711 and a contingent of 173,718 men, while the five votes (exclusive of Prussia) against the motion represent a population of 2,954,780 and a contingent of 35,500 men.

Hostilities in Italy were to begin on the 14th of June. It was rumored that the Italians were advancing upon the Mincio. Austria was afraid of an attack upon Hungary, and was sending a large army to the Bosnian frontier.

The Russian troops were advancing toward the Silesian frontier.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Reform bill drags, the Tories resorting to every possible device to cause obstruction and delay. A division had taken place in the Liberal camp, and the fate of the measure was considered doubtful. The Rebel cruisers Tallahassee and Sumter had been sold at auction, by order of the United States Consul. The new Atlantic Cable is completed, and the great Eastern will leave for Valentia on the 30th inst., to lay it down. The action of the United States Government in the late Fenian invasion of Canada, has given great satisfaction in England. The Report of the Jamaica Commission was ready to be laid before Parliament.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Garnier Pages had called attention to the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spaniards. M. Rouher condemned the act in severe terms, and intimated that the great powers might demand indemnity of Spain for damage done to the property of their subjects in Valparaiso. *La France* contradicts the report of Maximilian's intended abdication.

The Spanish Government had asked for, and obtained by a large majority, extraordinary powers.

Brazilian advices represent the allies as having gained some important successes over the Paraguayans.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England showed a considerable amount of bullion, and, in the reserve, of notes. The bank rate of discount remained at 10 per cent. Consols closed on the 16th at 86⅞@86⅞ for money. United States Five-Twenties 64½@65.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to establish certain ocean post-routes between the United States and Europe, and repealing the act to retrocede the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines for the postal, military and other uses of the Government was taken up. After debate on an amendment the bill was postponed until to-day: Yeas 29, Nays 14. The Senate bill regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was then called up. After action on several amendments the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

In the House the Senate bill further to prevent smuggling, came up, and after the adoption of several unimportant amendments, was passed. Leave was granted to Mr. Blow (Mo.) to sign the Minority Reconstruction Report, it having been made in his absence. The amendments to the Tax bill were reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means. The first amendment voted on was that reducing the tax on cotton from five to two cents per pound. The amendment was non-concurred in. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—Yeas, 84; Nays, 45. The next amendment, authorizing all gas companies whose price is fixed by law to add the tax, was concurred in—58 to 53. A motion to reconsider was made and adopted, and the amendment was non-concurred in—Yeas, 49; Nays, 76. The remaining amendments were then acted upon, when the House voted to insist on its disagreement with the Senate and ask for a committee of conference, and at 4¼ adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Education met yesterday. A resolution was offered and adopted appropriating $6,600 for the purchase of a school site on One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., on which to erect a grammar school-house in the Twelfth Ward. A report recommending the reëstablishment and providing for the government of evening schools was submitted and adopted.

Wm. Percival was arrested on Tuesday evening while leaving the residence of Wm. Baack in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., having in his possession a bag filled with wearing apparel, three gold watches, and other articles, the property of Mr. Baack. He was committed for trial.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. A report was submitted showing that the number of emigrants arrived to date was 119,624; to same date last year, 70,404.

A prominent Fenian arrived at James Stevens's headquarters yesterday direct from Ireland and reports the exasperation of the Irish so great that a spontaneous rising may be looked for at any moment.

Forty-six injunctions were issued yesterday by Judge Cardozo restraining the Board of Excise and the police from interfering with the business of that number of liquor-dealers. Fourteen arrests were made for violation of the excise law.

The closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb Institution preparatory to the Summer vacation, took place in chapel yesterday morning.

The steamship Moro Castle, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought 6,000,000 cigars on freight—the largest shipment of the kind ever received at this port.

Two cases with decided cholera symptoms occurred in Jersey City on Tuesday. In both instances the patients are recovering.

The 112th annual commencement of Columbia College took place at Niblo's Theater yesterday morning.

At a regular sale of Scranton Coal yesterday, prices advanced on an average of 31¼ cents per tun.

Gold closed yesterday at 154¾, after selling at 156¼@154¼. Government stocks were firm, and the six per cents of the 5-20 issue in more demand. The sales of Railway mortgages and State stocks were small, hardly enough to make quotations. Money was unchanged. Among brokers for commercial paper no change. The supply was small, and first-class names were in demand. Foreign exchange was dull.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large cordage factory in Marblehead, Mass., owned by J. L. Van Gardner, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $30,000; insured for $10,000. The Naval Academy practice fleet, with 400 cadets on board, are at Fortress Monroe, preparing for their Summer cruise.

In the debate on the Telegraph bill, Mr. Grats Brown of Missouri somewhat remarkably charged the Postmaster-General with being utterly incompetent, and an agent of the telegraphic monopoly. Senator Sherman met the attack by an authoritative denial.

Connecticut is the first State to complete her ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The House yesterday concurred with the Senate, and the assent of the State is perfect.

The reduction of the tax on cotton from five to two cents, as proposed in the Senate amendment of the Tax bill, meets with the non-concurrence of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee also disapprove the amendment allowing gas companies and street railroads to add the tax to their charges, and those affecting income and the circulation of bank notes.

Mr. Anthony's bill for trans-atlantic mail-routes names three—one between Boston and Liverpool, another between New-York and Havre, and the last between New-York and Antwerp. Other things provided for, the pay per mile for these routes must not exceed $2, the average speed be ten miles per hour, and the contracts for not less than seven years. The Postmaster-General is not obliged to accept the lowest bid for contract, and the Government, giving one year's notice, may require an increase of trips. The costs of the proposed service are stated.

The budget of the Canadian Finance Minister shows that expenditures for the last year were $12,000,000, and that the Fenian raid has cost the province not less than $1,100,000—an amount not likely to displease participants in the enterprise of Gen. Sweeney. Fifty thousand dollars have been heretofore asked for militia expenses; but now $1,500,000 are placed in the Canadian war estimates. Since the cessation of Reciprocity, the decline of revenue is $1,000,000, against which there is a specified increase of duties, which go into effect at once. Mr. Galt further proposes to raise $5,000,000 by issuing legal tender notes.

Throckmorton, the candidate of the ex-Rebels for Governor of Texas, is now said to have received two-thirds of the votes, instead of the nine-tenths first claimed by his friends who send the telegraphic reports.

Let it be distinctly noted that the hearty Unionists are a clear majority of the people of Texas, and are kept under foot only by the disfranchisement of half their number. The population of Texas to-day divides nearly as follows: ex-Rebel, 300,000; Union Whites, 150,000; Union Blacks, 250,000. When the Union Whites shall *all* have become wise enough to insist that the Blacks shall be enfranchised, they will thereby have liberated themselves from Rebel thralldom.

The subject of Franchise in the District has again come up before the Senate. The bill, which appears in sections, provides that, excepting paupers, convicts, and persons under guardianship, every citizen a resident six months before election shall be deemed an elector, whether he be white or black; and orders the City Governments of Washington and Georgetown to prepare a list of persons so qualified to vote, and to hold open session to receive evidence of qualification. Further sections of the bill have some excellent protective features. Mr. Morrill's amendment excluding Rebels from franchise was agreed to, but a second amendment, relative to qualifications of reading and writing, was lost.

WAR!

Negotiations are at end and war is begun. Long as it was postponed, it comes at last so suddenly that the actual outbreak of hostilities seems to take Europe by surprise. It is impossible not to admire the rapidity and decision which Prussia displays at the crisis, and which have given her a signal advantage in the first military movements. The vote of the Federal Diet to arm its forces removed the last inducement for delay on the part of Prussia, and as there was nothing more to be gained by diplomacy, Bismark instantly drew the sword. The Diet voted on the 14th. On the 15th, the Prussian armies had entered Saxony and Hanover. The latter State will be instantly overrun and possessed, and unless its Austrian vote in the Diet is disavowed, Prussia will henceforth treat Hanover as a conquered province, whose resources of men and money and supplies are to be absolutely at her disposal. It will be the same with the other German States in the North. They fall to Prussia by their geographical situation, and such of them as rejected the opportunity to become her allies can have no hope of escaping the utmost rigors of a hostile military occupation.

But the chief military interest of this news centers in Saxony. The positions of neither the Prussian nor Austrian *corps d'armée* are so clearly known as to enable us to say certainly to which side Dresden is to fall. The telegrams which we reprint in our foreign news are confused, and cannot be taken as a guide. They assume that Benedek, the Austrian commander, will seize Dresden, but the two armies are about equidistant from that city, and if there be a chance for the Prussians to get possession of the Saxon capital, they will try hard for it. Saxony itself is all for Austria, and will put her railways at Benedek's disposal, while the Prussians must trust to their own resources; but as Prussia has a clear day's start of her enemy, it is not certain she may not reach Dresden first. The possession of Dresden, to whichever side it may fall, will be a most important advantage. Just south of the city lies the ground which the wars of Frederick made famous, and which ever since has been reckoned an impregnable position. An army once established in it could not be dislodged without a long campaign. If Prussia gets it, she will have her grasp on the neck of Saxony, and that ill-fated kingdom may once more have cause to repent its suicidal proclivity toward Austrian alliances. It must be admitted, however, that all probabilities point to the seizure and permanent occupation of this region by the Austrian forces.

From Italy we have the news that Cialdini was expected to cross the Po on the 14th with 80,000 men, and we presume there is no doubt that military plans had been perfectly agreed on between Italy and Prussia, so that the first shot fired on the Saxon or Silesian frontier was echoed back from Venetia. Austria is not less alarmed by a reported movement of an Italian detachment into Hungary. Massing the strength of her army to meet her antagonist on the North, Austria is numerically weak against Italy, and plans for nothing more than a defensive campaign in Venetia at present. How much defensive tactics will avail against the enthusiasm and impetuous courage and overwhelming numbers of the Italian army, we shall be likely to learn very soon. It is scarcely worth while to speculate on the few hints we get of the opening campaign. The one thing certain is that a great European war is to be fought, and that its results lie beyond all foresight. Already the German Confederation disappears from the political map, dissolved by the stern decree of Prussia, and left dependent on the fortune of war for the ultimate disposition of its component States. Reckoning Italy and Prussia against Austria and such of the minor German States as she may be able to control, the balance of forces is so even that the future of Europe may be said to lie in the genius of the generals who command the opposing armies.

THE RANDALL BOLT.

The N. Y. Times discredits itself more than it deceives its readers by seeking to create the impression that the convention called by Messrs. Randall, Doolittle, Hendricks & Co. is to be a convention of that Union party which elected Lincoln, Johnson, Fenton, Morton, Bullock, Oglesby, Fletcher, &c., in 1864. Messrs. Randall & Co. have no right to call a National Convention of that party—as the Editor of *The Times* ought especially to be aware—and they do not pretend to have any. Messrs. Hendricks and Nesmith would not subscribe their names to a call addressed to that party. The call is expressly addressed to "all such electors" as condemn the action of the present Congress and insist that nothing shall be done by the loyal States to secure the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks of the ex-Rebel States. All voters who approve generally the action of our present Congress and agree in political sentiment with the Governors and Legislatures of the steadfastly loyal States without a known exception, are pointedly excepted from the Bolters' invitation; and, should they undertake to send delegates to the Philadelphia gathering, those delegates will be shown the outside of the door.

Such being the manifest fact, what is to be gained by juggling with it?

Messrs. Randall & Co. have not the slenderest expectation of taking with them the great body of the Union party of 1864. They purpose to act henceforth *against* that party—to decry its principles and oppose its candidates. They hope, we will presume, to make the Democratic party take up Mr. Johnson and run him for next President; but that party will see him and them in heaven first. It has not the least notion of running a man for President who is recently from our ranks—it will no more run Andrew Johnson in '68 than it would run John Tyler in '44. There is no use in mincing matters: Messrs. Randall & Co. are going over to the Democratic party: they are already glibly mouthing its catchwords: they are making good speed to the loving embrace of Belmont, Clymer, G. H. Pendleton, Vallandigham & Co.—but the Copperheads are not coming to them. Unless the law of gravitation is reversed, they must shorten the distance between them a mile to every inch traversed by the Copperheads in reaching their point of fusion.

The Times is for the Randall call this week; it will probably oppose it next week; but that is its own affair exclusively. We shall watch its nimble somersaults with some curiosity but no deeper interest. All that we ask, and rather more than we expect of it is, that it shall call things by their right names; so that its readers may understand that the Randall party will be exactly such a Union party as that which John Van Buren, Montgomery Blair, Gen. Slocum, Judge Edmonds & Co., ran into the ground in our State last Fall. It is identical with that in principles and in purposes, as well as in the materials which compose it, and it will speedily achieve a similar fate. It may somewhat damage the party wherewith Randall, Doolittle & Co. have of late seemed to act; yet it will not, if the People be not deceived. And we mean that they shall not be.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AND THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The World says:

"Through the manipulations of the Citizens' Association the last Legislature interdicted the Common Council from making any appropriation for the observance of the Fourth of July."

This is untrue. There is no such interdict to be found in any part of the Tax Levy; and we can account for *The World's* statement only on the ground that it intentionally perverted the facts.

The celebration of the Fourth of July and other public days has always been paid for out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies." For the item of "City Contingencies" for the year 1866, the Controller asked $60,000, and in this connection he mentions that—

"Under this head provision is made for the expenses of public celebrations, including Washington's Birthday and The Fourth of July," etc., etc.—(See Controller's City Budget for 1866, page 27.

The Citizens' Association very properly suggested, in its analysis of the proposed Tax Levy for 1866, that $5,000 were amply sufficient for all the legitimate "City Contingencies" for the year 1866; and the Association was instrumental in having the amount decreased in the Senate, from $60,000 to $10,000; but it was afterward increased, upon the motion of Senator Lent, from $10,000 to $60,000—and the amount allowed for "City Contingencies," as the law was finally passed, is $60,000. So it will be seen that for the item of "City Contingencies" the Common Council received the exact sum which, in the opinion of Controller Brennan, was sufficient for the purpose. These are the facts which *The World* must have known, or should have known, when it imputed to the Citizens' Association manipulations which resulted in the Legislature interdicting the Common Council from celebrating the Fourth of July.

If there is no money for the celebration of the Fourth of July, it is because the $60,000 allowed for "City Contingencies" for 1866 have been used up in paying the excesses of last year.

THE MEMPHIS MURDERS.

Preceding the expected report of the Congressional Committee, Col. Charles F. Johnson, the Inspector-General of Kentucky and Tennessee, has made a statement of his investigation of the Memphis riots. He traces the remote cause to a standing ill-feeling between the low whites and blacks (who are about equal in intelligence), which found an occasion for strife in the forcing of a number of negroes off the sidewalk, one of whom stumbled over a policeman, whereupon the policemen drew their revolvers and beat the negroes. On the following day, about the time a crowd of discharged colored soldiers had assembled, the police "fired upon unoffending negroes remote from the riotous quarter," and, though the colored victims of the original quarrel had returned to Fort Pickering, reënforced themselves for indiscriminate slaughter, and fired on men, women and children, killing and wounding several. Just at this time, an official Probst is said to have addressed the crowd of murderers: "Boys, I want you to go ahead and kill every one of the nigger race and burn up the cradle." Under this advice negroes were hunted down day and night by policemen, firemen, and others; shot, assaulted and robbed; their houses searched, plundered and burned. Meanwhile no resistance was offered by the negroes, "who were shot down without mercy." Women suffered alike with the men, and in several instances little children were killed.

All crimes imaginable were committed from simple larceny to murder. Several women and children were shot in bed. One woman (Rachel Johnson) was shot and then thrown into the flames of a burning house and consumed. Another was forced twice through the flames and finally escaped. In some instances houses were fired and armed men guarded them to prevent the escape of the inmates inside.

Loyalists, long residents of Memphis, who "deprecated the riot," were called Yankees, and cautioned to leave the town. Generals of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army found themselves powerless for interference. All that can be said for the Mayor of the town is that he was hopelessly drunk. The fruits of the riot in figures were, as far as can be ascertained, thirty negroes killed and sixty wounded; three negro churches, eight school-houses, and about fifty private dwellings were burned; and, without counting the large sum of money stolen by the policemen from discharged colored soldiers and others, $125,000 worth of various property lost by the United States Government and the negroes. In all this atrocious and cowardly massacre and robbery only two white men were killed, one of whom was killed by a white man through mistake, and the other, according to the surgeon who attended him, shot himself by accident. Here we close a chapter which, in small space, has the horrors of St. Bartholomew's day, and we leave it without comment.

PEACE—NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Richmond Whig has a letter from an ex-Rebel who says:

"I am as much opposed to allowing these freedmen to come en masse to the ballot-box as any man; and four years' service in the illustrious Army of Northern Virginia should be surely that I am incapable of a thought or a feeling inimical to the South. But I can freely declare that I know many negroes better qualified for the suffrage, morally and intellectually, than thousands of the present White voters. Whether any man's color should exclude him from political privileges, I am in some doubt; but I am quite sure that no man's color should invest him with such privileges.

"My propositions suggest a compromise between extremists. No man, of what complexion soever, should be permitted to vote unless properly qualified; yet, so qualified, he should vote, be he as black as Erebus. The proposed measure will admit but few freedmen—and those of a superior class—to the franchise, and will exclude forever the vast body of ruffianism, whose just destiny is to be governed and not to govern. I think we will be infinite gainers by this plan. If we delay, or persistently refuse the privilege of suffrage to them in this restricted form, we are likely to have universal suffrage granted to them by act of Congress. Give the Blacks the qualified suffrage I suggest, and even fierce Thaddeus Stevens may relent."

—We can assure the writer of the above that what we Radicals require is *Impartial* Suffrage; and—what is even more to the purpose—we believe that is all the Blacks ask or expect. They—we mean the honest, industrious men whom God has pleased to make Black—do not wish ruffians nor thieves nor vagrants enfranchised: and they will be satisfied with any adjustment that gives them a fair, equal opportunity to acquire the Right of Suffrage by deserving and qualifying themselves to exercise it safely and usefully. No matter though the rule adopted enfranchised but a tenth of the Blacks, so that it operated alike on men of all colors and proffered to all opportunity to become voters by deserving to be, the Blacks would thankfully accept it, not as an installment but as a full measure of justice. Only give us such a vantage-ground, and we can plead for Universal Amnesty to some purpose.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

No single cause can be assigned for the war which has just burst upon Europe, but the pretext upon which Prussia and Austria fight is a very simple matter. By the defeat of Denmark, whom England encouraged to go to war and then deserted, the two great German Powers became in 1864 joint possessors of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Less than a year afterward, Austria sold her rights in Lauenburg for 2,500,000 thalers, and by the Convention of Gastein it was agreed that the joint occupation should terminate, that Austria should take possession of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig. This was one step in the negotiation by which Prussia expected ultimately to become master of both the Duchies, but beyond this point Austria refused to go, and rejected every proposition for the final cession of her rights to Holstein—a province of little value to Austria, but of great value to Prussia on account of its nearness to her frontiers, and of its seaport, Kiel. As the diplomacy of Prussia grew more and more urgent, Austria, on the first of June last, handed over the question to the Federal Diet of Germany. This step Prussia instantly denounced as a violation of the Convention of Gastein, since by that Convention it had been agreed that all matters relating to the Duchies should be settled between Austria and Prussia independently of the Confederation. Prussia, therefore, declared that Convention at an end, and insisted that, as a consequence, her right to the joint occupation of Holstein was revived. She prepared, therefore, to march troops into that Duchy.

Long before the dispute had reached this point, the menacing tone of the negotiations between these two great Powers had warned Europe that the Continent was on the eve of war; and the rest of the States were not less interested in the approach of war than Austria and Prussia themselves. There are, in the first place, the minor States of Germany, forming with Austria and Prussia the Germanic Confederation. In that Confederation, two struggles have long been proceeding side by side: *first*, the struggle between Austria and Prussia for a controlling influence on the whole Confederation; *second*, the struggle of the people, including the people of Austria and Prussia as well as of the minor States, toward a German nationality, which should embrace under one government all German-speaking populations. No war could occur which should not have an immense influence upon these two issues. Austria has succeeded in attaching temporarily to her side a majority of the minor States, and the Federal Diet, representing a population of 19,000,000, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, has declared in favor of the former. Neither Austria which still obeys the despotic traditions of the House of Hapsburg, nor Prussia which is ruled by Bismark, a minister whose policy is nothing *by* the people, has any sympathy with the aspirations of the German Liberals, but both have conciliated and used the popular feeling as one instrument in their struggle for supremacy. In point of fact, it is this desire for leadership in Germany which drive Austria and Prussia to arms, and by no means their misunderstandings about the petty State of Holstein. All the Holstein difficulties could be readily enough arranged were it not for the irrepressible conflict between the two great German Powers, either to establish an ascendency in the present councils of the nation, or to become its recognized head whenever its political reorganization shall take place. The minor German States, however, are not at this moment the most important element in the situation.

More than any other European Power, Italy welcomes the coming war. Since the Peace of Villafranca, in 1859, left Venetia in the hands of her Austrian tyrants, Italy has watched, and waited, and prayed for the moment when it might be possible to strike a blow for the liberation of that province and the unity of the Kingdom. As soon as it became probable that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia must end in war, Italy sent an envoy to Berlin to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the enemy of Austria. Prussia bound herself not to make peace till Italy should be able to make terms with Austria, and Italy joyfully pledged herself to stand or fall with Prussia. War, indeed, had become a necessity to Italy. In maintaining a great army for the defense of her Venetian frontier, her treasury had strained its resources to the utmost, and her most provident statesmen agreed it was better to hazard everything in a war which had a reasonable chance of success, than to sink slowly into a hopeless bankruptcy. The Italy which believes in Garibaldi was impatient for an opportunity to redeem its pledge to its brothers in Venetia. Victor Emanuel's sympathies were on the side of the people, and his personal influence had been thrown, whenever it was possible, in favor of the party of war. The enthusiasm for war was general, and as soon as the probability of an alliance with Prussia was made known, the preparations for war proceeded so rapidly that, even if Prussia and Austria had made peace, it would have been scarcely possible to restrain the volunteers under Garibaldi from crossing the Venetian frontier. On her side are the sympathies of the world. America might care little for the quarrel between Austria and Prussia, but the emancipation of Venetia is to us the most interesting question of European politics, and whoever fights on the side of Italy we welcome as the ally of Liberty.

Behind Italy stands France. Napoleon may or may not mean to put his sword in the scale at the first outbreak of war, but he is, in some contingencies, the inevitable antagonist of Austria. If the war went hard with Italy, the author of the Peace of Villafranca could not look on while the Austrian eagle again flew over Milan. His coöperation amounts to a virtual security that Italy cannot come out of this contest any worse than she goes in. He will choose his own time to fling down his gauntlet and announce his terms, but from the moment the first shot is fired on the Silesian border, the Emperor of the French is the arbiter of the situation. Austria may conduct a contest against Prussia and Italy with some hope of success. Let France join the alliance, and there is no future for the Hapsburgs.

The importers of Beekman-st. are greatly excited. The confident speculators on the sure ruin of the American Hardware interest do not like at all the new Tariff bill. A meeting was called yesterday of the Sheffield merchants to devise a plan of operations, and to choose one of their number to represent them in Washington; but, unfortunately, not one was present, out of at least seven-eighths of the trade, whose Custom-House record was good enough to make him feel safe at the headquarters of law-making. Yesterday they were more fortunate, and a delegation of ten, representing several trades, go armed to testify of their necessities. The leader is an ex-file-manufacturer, backed by an ex-hoe-maker, both of whom, having sold their works here and turned importers, are anxious to ruin their American competitors. It would be well for American file-makers, cutlers, &c., to look to their interests.

Our Free Trade journals all assert that raising the Tariff will raise proportionally the price in our markets of the articles whereon the duties are increased; yet they cry out against imposing the increased duties on goods in bond! Why so? If Iron (for instance) is to be enhanced in price by the amount of the enhanced duty