WAR.

Continued From First Page.

say: "We may add another fact, not less important. The French representatives accredited to the German States which have been invaded by Prussia have received instructions to follow the Sovereigns who upon the approach of invasion may withdraw to another point upon the German territory. For this reason Count de Reiset, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, has, with the *personnel* of his Legation immediately followed the King of Hanover in his retreat before the Prussian army. The Baron de Forth Rouen was preparing to take the same step with regard to the King of Saxony, when His Majesty himself declined this mark of deference by requesting the *corps diplomatique* in general to remain in Dresden. These facts, which we can vouch for as perfectly authentic, contradict in the most peremptory manner the rumors propagated in foreign journals, according to which the representatives of France had received orders to acquaint officially the Governments to which they were accredited that the vote of the Diet on the 14th inst. implied a violation of the Federal pact. It is in a sense quite opposed to the resolution of Prussia that the Cabinets of Paris and of London have expressed themselves."

Russia.

NEUTRALITY OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh Saturday.

The *Invalide Russe* officially denies the rumor lately current relative to the movements of Russian troops. No changes have been made in their stations and no soldiers on furlough have been recalled.

Non-intervention still remains the policy of the Russian Government.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Le Nord of June 23 publishes the following article:

"At a critical moment, when all the world is agitated, nothing is so impressive as calmness and silence. Such is the attitude of Russia. Attempts are made on all sides to penetrate the mystery of this attitude and to interpret this silence. Movements of the troops collected at Lublin are spoken of. A circular is mentioned as having been sent by Prince Gortchakoff to the Russian diplomatic agents announcing that Russia could not remain indifferent to an alteration of the European equilibrium. It has even been said that a letter has been written by the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Napoleon declaring that Russia would remain neutral if France would do the same. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out the absurdity of these inventions, so contrary to international usages, and even to international proprieties. The attitude of Russia in the present crisis is so simple and so natural that all efforts of imagination can be dispensed with. Russia sincerely desired the preservation of peace. The Emperor Alexander exerted in its favor all his personal influence. He cordially concurred in the proposition of a Congress, as the last chance for the continuance of peace. Now, when all these attempts have failed, and when the sword has been unsheathed, it only remains for Russia to observe events attentively, and to protect her interests against their consequences. Her attitude, therefore, may be regarded as similar to that of France, in so far that both countries have sought to preserve peace, and that both must desire that the European balance of power, if it must be modified by war, should not be so altered to their detriment. But there ends the community of interests, and in no case can the conduct of either of these two Powers be governed by the attitude of the other. Both retain their full liberty of action. We are unable to say what use France would make of hers in certain eventualities, but, without being possessed of Cabinet secrets, it may be affirmed that Russia has none but conservative interests; nothing leads her to seek aggrandizement. All that she might be induced to demand would be guaranties against the possible consequences of alterations in the European equilibrium. Within those limits, and with these qualifications, there is certainly ground for an understanding between the neutral Powers. We believe that Russia would not object to it. Such an understanding, if it be possible, would be an advantage. It would have a triple object. In the first place, to circumscribe the area of war. Since the calamity cannot be averted, it would be a great advantage to limit its extent and to prevent its flames from extending, and especially eastward, where so many inflammable elements already exist. An agreement between the three neutral Powers might lead to that result. In the second place, this agreement might have for an object a European mediation to put an end to hostilities at the first favorable moment that presented itself. It is to be lamented that such a mediation has been unavailing to prevent a war. A Congress before a war would have been an innovation worthy of this era of progress. It would have been a precedent that might have rendered all wars almost impossible by applying practically the theory proclaimed in the treaty of Peace of March 30, 1856. Although that attempt has failed, we must nevertheless acknowledge that the public mind of all Europe revolts against this fratricidal war bursting in the midst of the marvels of the civilization of which it is the antithesis. It is not only on the score of material interests that it is condemned. The voice which denounces this vandalism is that of reason, of conscience, and of public morality. It sees several States equally civilized who are at issue upon certain questions of right. Their strength is almost equal, and their courage quite so. It is strategy which will probably determine the contest. The Power whose General shall make the most skillful moves upon this classical chessboard will gain the victory. It is, therefore, a gigantic game of chess that has begun, and which will decide who is right and who is wrong. War possesses no longer the ancient character of being the Divine judgment. Right and justice are at the mercy of chance, or, it may be, of the skillfulness of military combinations. Such theories are revolting to the public sentiment, and since, sooner or later, we must revert to some arrangement, it is inadmissible to allow the complete extermination of one of the combatants. It may be that we are still sufficiently barbarous to insist upon the shedding of blood as a satisfaction of honor; but, after the first battle, the public pressure will doubtless be sufficiently strong to warrant the neutral Powers in interposing between the belligerents. Agreement between the former would, therefore, be necessary in order to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity. Finally, the freedom of action which each independent State ought to reserve to itself has its limits with respect to the general solidarity which is too much misunderstood in these days. Isolated, a State may be drawn further than is required for the protection of its own interests. It is well that the necessity for concerted action should bring its checks and its qualifications to bear upon this egotism, which is only truly wise when it is well understood. Egotism well understood consists precisely in the sentiment of general solidarity which is now the law of humanity. Upon all these grounds we strongly desire to see an understanding between the neutral Powers, and we are convinced that whenever such an understanding is probable the concurrence of Russia will not be wanting."

The Federal Army.

From the Milan Correspondent of The London Times.

The strength which the Bund could call upon each of the States which have declared openly to arm against Prussia is as follows: Saxony is bound to put into the field a force of 12 battalions of infantry and 3½ battalions of Jägers, forming an infantry force of a little over 15,000 men, beside 17 squadrons of cavalry, which number about 2,500 sabers, with 46 field guns and two field bridge trains. The total amount of this field army is about 20,000 men. Besides this a reserve has to be found of 3,350 infantry, 500 cavalry and 153 gunners. The whole force of the Saxon contingent is thus about 23,800 men, and may now be safely calculated at the lowest as 23,500 combatants.

The detachment of Hesse Cassel consists of six battalions of infantry of the line and two battalions of riflemen, forming an infantry force of a little over 7,000 combatants; its cavalry consists of only eight squadrons, which barely muster 1,200 men, 25 field guns, a light bridge train, and the necessary military equipages only raise the total force of the field army of the Duchy to barely 9,000 soldiers, while the whole of its reserve is but 2,220 strong.

The Hesse Darmstadt contingent consists of about 7,500 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 24 guns as a field army, with a reserve of 24 siege guns and about 2,100 men.

The Bavarian army formed one Army Corps of the army of the Germanic Confederation; its infantry consists of 16 line regiments, each of three battalions, and six battalions of Jägers, and musters at the very lowest calculation 60,000 fighting men. Its cavalry consists of six Cuirassier regiments, each of seven squadrons, with six light cavalry corps of the same strength, and musters at least 10,000 sabers. The artillery brings 144 guns into the field. The whole field force may be reckoned at 83,000 combatants, which the reserves raise to 100,000.

The army of Hanover may be reckoned as 18,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 50 guns, and forms, with its reserves, a total force of 25,000 combatants.

Thus the declared allies of Austria add about 170,000 fighting men to the army of the Empire; but the Prussians, confident of better arms and a superior organization, have no fear for the ultimate result of the contest.

The Prussian Army.

From the Military Correspondent of The London Times.

Görlitz, June 21.

The Prussian dash into Saxony has been a great military success. It has given Prince Frederick Charles the advantage of being able to attack the Austrians as they issue with a narrow front from the passes of the mountains, instead of being obliged to fight them on their own terms in an open country, as would have been the case had they been allowed to occupy this kingdom. At the present moment the Prussian patrols and pickets are pushed close up to the Austrian frontier, the issue of the narrow defile which the Elbe cleaves in the Erz Gebirge is secured, the Saxon army has retired into Bohemia, and without pulling a trigger the Prussian army has by the rapid action of its chief gained as great advantages as could have been looked for from a victorious battle in this part of the theater of war. There is only one point in Saxony where Saxon troops are still found, and where the Saxon standard is still hoisted. The little fortress of Königstein, situated on an isolated sandstone cliff on the left bank of the Elbe, about nine miles from the Austrian frontier, is still occupied by a Saxon garrison. Inaccessible from the steepness of the rock on which it stands, and at a considerable distance from the surrounding hights, this fortress has never been reduced. From the hill of Lilienstein, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and has a command over the fortress of more than 150 feet, Napoleon attempted to bombard Königstein, but his artillery was not heavy enough to send shot over the 3,000 yards which separate the summits of the two hills. With their rifled cannon the Prussian artillery could now easily, from the hill of Lilienstein or from that of Paffenstein, on the opposite side, engage the guns of the fort on equal terms, but it is doubtful whether the Prussian commander will deem it worth while to drag artillery to the top of these steep hills in order to force the capitulation of the small garrison of 1,200 men, who, in the event of Saxony remaining in his possession, must fall into his hands, and, in case of his being obliged to retire, can add so little to the force of his enemies. It is more probable that Königstein, guarded by its escarpments and impossibility of approach, will still be allowed to retain its reputation for impregnability.

In most of the villages and hamlets of Saxony, certainly in all those which lie on roads leading to the frontier, Prussian soldiers are billeted; cavalry and artillery horses fill the farmsteadings of the border farmers, and field guns and artillery carriages are packed on many a village green. But the Saxons have no complaints to make, and, as far as can be judged from appearances, seem highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian army. The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country. As soon as the Prussian vanguards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order, in which he insisted upon the troops showing every respect for private property and for the comfort of the inhabitants. This order has been strictly observed both by officers and men, but not from fear of the military punishment which would be the consequence of its transgression. The kind-hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which too often follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols which glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace. In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops; the bare-legged country urchins get taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun, and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some too adventurous youngster tries to introduce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance is he warned off the precinct of the battery by the reluctant sentry.

It is reported in the papers here that Austria, Bavaria and Würtemberg have requested Baden to take up arms against Prussia, and have threatened, in case of refusal, to make a partition of the Grand Duchy. As the Army of Baden musters only about 9,500 infantry, 1,600 cavalry, 1,200 gunners, with 38 field guns and 150 pioneers, a total field force of not quite 13,000 men, with a reserve of 2,800 infantry, 400 cavalry and 500 artillery and engineers, with 15 siege guns, or a total force of about 16,700 combatants, the presence of this unwilling ally in the field would hardly compensate to the southern league for the shock such a threat would give to the public mind of Europe.

The names of the general officers who command the different Prussian *corps d'armee* are as follows: The 1st Corps, levied and recruited in the province of Prussia proper, is under the command of Gen. von Bonin; the 2d, or Pomeranian Corps, of Gen. von Schmidt; the 3d, or Brandenburg Corps, and the 4th, or Saxon, have no command at the present moment, and are considered to be under the immediate control of Prince Frederick Charles; the 5th, or Posen Corps, is under Gen. von Steinmetz; the 6th, or Silesian, under Von Mutius; the 7th, or Westphalian, is in Hanover under Gen. von Falckenstein; the 8th, or Rhineland, is commanded by Gen. Herwarth von Bittenfeld, who seems to be called indiscriminately Herwarth or Bittenfeld. The great body of the cavalry is under Prince Albrecht, and the corps of the guard is commanded by Prince Auguste of Würtemberg.

The destructive effects of war are as yet confined to railways, telegraph wires and bridges. Three fine bridges have already been sacrificed. The wooden bridge over the Elbe at Riesa was burnt by the Saxons the night before the Prussians entered their territory; the stone bridge of Meissen was blown up by the Saxon army on its retreat. In Upper Silesia the bridge of Myslowitz has been blown up by the Austrians, and that of Oderberg is mined and ready to be fired.

The Prussian military authorities have taken care to make the inconveniences of the present state of affairs sit as lightly as possible on the inhabitants of the country in which their troops are quartered. Passenger traffic on the railways of Saxony is resumed, except where the broken bridge of Riesa causes a gap which is not yet closed. Telegraphic messages are received at the Bureau, and are certainly delivered in the neighborhood; whether those to England reach their destination as certainly is a matter of doubt, for the lines in Hanover are not supposed to be in working order.

The Prussians have not been careless witnesses of the great struggle in America. The organization of their army shows that its administrators have eagerly noted all the results of modern science and advanced civilization which the contest between the Federals and Confederates called into the service of war. Orders and reports are no longer conveyed tardily by aides-de-camp or orderlies; they are flashed from corps to corps along the wires of the telegraph, for to each headquarters a field telegraph division is attached, which as soon as headquarters are established connects the temporary bureau of the chief of the staff with the nearest permanent telegraph station.

We have this evening received intelligence that *the harbor of Bremen has been occupied by the Prussian gunboats*, but we have still no authentic news of the Hanoverian army.

Prussia is about to raise 40,000 men in Holstein, and is said to have called for the contingents of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This, with the capture of the Hanoverian army, will place nearly all the fighting men of Northern Germany in the Prussian ranks. Either side has now done its best to enter with as strong an army as possible on the campaign, the issue of which must decide whether the supremacy in Germany is to belong to the Protestant and progressive North, or to the Catholic and Conservative South.

Prussia Reorganizing Northern Germany.

Berlin Correspondence of London Times.

All Northern Germany being now placed under the control of this Government, a circular note has been addressed to the States which voted for it at Frankfort, inquiring whether they will lend a helping hand in carrying through the Bismark proposal of Federal Reform. As an earnest of their good intentions, they are likewise called upon to place their forces under Prussian command, recall their representatives from the Diet, and dispatch special commissaries to Berlin to prepare the convention of a common Parliament. It seems that the various Principalities to which the summons has been directed delay giving a definite answer till military events take a more decided turn, but, unless Prussia is speedily humbled on the battle-field, they will all be compelled to give in, and place their ancient independence at the disposal of this youngest and most aspiring of German Powers. With Hanover, Holstein, Saxony and Hesse-Cassel virtually annexed—with Coburg, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Brunswick, Waldeck, Altenburg, Reuss-Greiz already gained over—the States which have not yet declared for Prussia are so few and, comparatively speaking, insignificant, that their indecision cannot be of long continuance. Even now, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the only potentate of any importance who has not tendered his submission to the Bismark commands, has informed this Government that he will be happy to accord them the support of his troops in the present campaign. What he objects to is the entering into any permanent engagements, more especially of a parliamentary tendency. Hamburg and Lubeck are steering in the same course, fearing the Emperor's revenge in case he should be victorious. The first battle in the Bohemian plains will decide this, as so many other perplexing points.

In the mean time Prussia is striving to ingratiate herself with the subjects of the defeated Sovereigns. In the before-mentioned manifesto Gen. Beyer, the commander at Cassel, promises the Hessians that the Constitution which had been so persistently violated by the Elector shall be at once restored, and the government of the country carried on in accordance with its legitimate rights. In Hanover the troops are fraternizing with the people, while at Leipsic they have actually become the pets of the inhabitants, and are treated to oceans of thin Saxon coffee and no end of cake whenever they like to ask for them. To the conservative mind there is something melancholy in this rapid oblivion of former associations. Kings John and George are not a week gone, and yet scarcely missed.

The Invasion of Bohemia.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Berlin, June 23.

The Austrian army having repeatedly crossed the Prussian frontier without proceeding any distance into the interior, Gen. Moltke has now determined to take the initiative and seek out the enemy in their own quarters. By this resolute step he apparently intends to disturb the hostile forces while yet feeling about for an eligible point of attack, and perhaps engage an outlying corps before it has time to fall back upon the main force. Besides these secondary advantages, his chief object naturally is to transfer the war to foreign territory, and keep the baneful desolation of the battle-field from his country if he can. The chance of success would be materially enhanced were the front of the invading army less extended than it is. Its right flank, the first army, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, is at this moment advancing into Bohemia by way of Zittau, in Eastern Saxony, and Seideberg, Marklissa, and Wigandsthal, in the adjoining district of North-Western Silesia. South of the last-mentioned place, the Giant Mountains, forming an impassable wall for a distance of about 40 miles, intervene between the right and left flanks of the aggressive forces; and it is only at the pass of Landshut and in its immediate vicinity that the Crown Prince, with the second, or Silesian army, will find it feasible to effect his entrance into the Austrian territory. From wing to wing there is a distance of nearly 100 miles, a drawback, which, however, is not without its peculiar advantages. Should Prince Frederick Charles get as far south as Reichenberg or Turnau before coming up with the enemy, any Austrians that may be disposed along the Saxon frontier will have to retreat at once, or they run the risk of being cut off from the other and more considerable portion of their army known to be stationed along the Silesian border. The advance was to be made simultaneously on both wings, but has as yet been announced only of the first or larger division under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The whole of the Prussian army employed on this hazardous undertaking is here estimated at 240,000, not including non-combatants.

The Intentions of Austria.

From the Vienna Correspondent of The London Times.

As Austria and her Federal allies will have begun their operations before this can reach you, it can do no harm if some insight be given into their intentions. The extreme left of the Austro-German army will be formed by the 8th Federal Corps, under Prince Alexander of Hesse, which is to be reinforced by Hessian and Hanoverian troops and an Austrian brigade. This force, which will be about 50,000 strong, will be stationed somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayence and Frankfort. The next link in the great military chain is at Aschaffenburg, where the Bavarians have about 30,000 men. The Field-Marshal Prince Charles of Bavaria will have his headquarters at Baireuth, in the north-eastern part of Bavaria, and consequently at no great distance from Annaberg, to the south of which the Saxon army now is. Formerly the left wing of the Austrian army extended to Eger, in the north-west corner of Bohemia; but the good faith and energy of the Middle States have enabled Benedek to concentrate his forces and to move his army somewhat further east. No one can positively say when the Austrian army will begin its operations, but I have reason for believing that the first move will be made on the 24th or 25th inst. Two or three days ago Gen. Von Gablenz, who is now at Benedek's headquarters, informed one of his friends in this city that the Northern army is in wonderfully good order. A larger and finer body of men Austria never had in the field. The confidence of the Austrian public in the Northern army is so great that the premium on the precious metals had fallen 8 per cent since the publication of the Imperial manifesto. The declaration of war against Saxony was a very godsend for this Government, as it stimulated the Bund to immediate action, and at the same time proved to the other powers that Prussia, and not Austria, is the disturber of the peace of Europe. Had the German Diet thought fit to spend two or three weeks in considering whether it was advisable to espouse the cause of Saxony, the action of Austria would have been impeded for that length of time, as she had promised not to take any step against Prussia without the consent and approval of the Bund. The general order, ascribed by the Berlin papers to General von Benedek, is said to be apocryphal, and I am inclined to think that it really is so. It must be supposed that the French Government does not consider the Germanic Confederation dissolved, as its representative has received orders to remain at Frankfort. Strange to say, the Ministers accredited to the Saxon Government have not yet been recalled from Dresden. In the Vienna papers published on the 19th inst. it was stated that the postal communication between Berlin and Vienna was broken off, but such was not the case, for on that day letters of the 17th and 18th came from the Prussian capital to this city, and in one of them it was falsely said that a battle had been fought in Prussian Silesia, in which the Austrians had had 4,000 men put *hors de combat*. Yesterday, the Vienna stockjobbers turned the tables on their Berlin colleagues, by spreading a report that the Prussians had been defeated near Jagerndorf (Austrian Silesia), with a loss of 6,000 men. In order that your readers may not be misled, I now state, and that on perfectly reliable authority, that up to 8 o'clock this morning, there had been no encounter between the Austrians and the Prussians. One or other of the Vienna papers is confiscated daily for bringing odds and ends of news from the headquarters of the Northern army. General von Benedek and his staff are almost as "close" as William of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn, who is said to have told one of his most intimate friends, who had inquired of him what his plan of operations was, that if he thought his shirt had an inkling of what was passing in his mind, he would immediately take it off and burn it.

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

MILAN.

WAR AT LAST—GARIBALDI ENTERING THE TYROL—LA MARMORA CROSSES THE MINCIO—THE ITALIAN FLEET THUNDERING AWAY AT SOME UNKNOWN POINT—CIALDINI OPENING ON THE PO—AUSTRIAN DIFFICULTIES AND STRATEGY—DASHING ENERGY OF VICTOR EMANUEL—THE NUT OF THE QUADRILATERAL TO BE CRACKED—ENTHUSIASM OF THE ITALIAN NATION.

Milan, June 23, 1866.

At last we are in motion, and our celerity rivals, if it does not surpass, that of our Prussian allies. To-day, Garibaldi's volunteers enter the Tyrol, and Victor Emanuel and La Marmora, at the head of 100,000 men, cross the Mincio. The point of crossing is not stated; but it must be at or near Goito, the scene of our last victory in 1859. We have so much love for poetical justice that insuperable obstacles only could divert us from fighting on the line of the last purely Italian victory.

There are two other simultaneous attacks on the Austrians not yet reported. Persono's 50 ships and 1,300 guns are thundering away somewhere on the Adriatic coast, probably at several points; and Cialdini, with his splendid army of 150,000 men, has doubtless opened on the Po. Whether or not an army coöperates with the fleet cannot at this moment be known. This feature only is wanting to complete the plan of campaign which I have sketched as probable in former letters. The King has a reserve of 50,000 men close behind him, and Cialdini can command as many more, if he has not sent a corps up the Adriatic. Besides, duplicates of these armies lie further back. In short, we have 550,000 men of the regular army to use in this war.

The significance of Garibaldi's movement cannot at this moment be estimated, nor is it certain he is with the men who entered the Tyrol yesterday. My belief is that he is there, and that he is making straight for the railroad through Roveredo at the head of 15,000 men, with as many more close at their heels.

A glance at the map will show you how difficult it must be for the Archduke Albert to decide what plan of defense to adopt. Outnumbered everywhere, and strong only in the Quadrilateral it would not be strange if he should publish to the world a new edition of Austrian indecision.

I beg you to note how admirably the different divisions of our grand army are commanded. Tell them off: Garibaldi in the Tyrol, Victor Emanuel on the Mincio, Cialdini on the Po, Persono in the Adriatic—all popular idols and heroes of Roman mold. It was right that the King should take the most arduous task upon himself and plunge into the net of fortifications that cover the Quadrilateral. It is no small security for the success of his movement that he has La Marmora, one of the first European strategists and engineers. The dash of the movement is just like the Royal Zouave: it will remain for his chief of staff to devise means to get safely out of the Austrian net. I think the plan is to cut off and reduce Peschiera by a *coup de main*, while Cialdini eats off on the other side the stronger position of Mantua. In truth, the latter has apparently the simpler task; but it must not be forgotten that he plunges into a swampy region which has never been entered by an army. This Italy has been fought over so often that it would seem difficult to find a new battle field; but Cialdini has found one under water. We expect him to succeed. He is the idol of the regular army, and his men will swim if he asks them to do so.

If you will look a little upon the map and notice that the railroad between Milan and Bologna is our base line, you will see that the reserves can be hurried rapidly to the army which shall need them, or the troops of either army can be rapidly hurried to the other. The Austrians have shorter lines and can concentrate much more rapidly; but then we shall not let them.

The telegraph will probably report before you get this the first successes of our armies, and on the very brink of facts it would be worse than idle in me to speculate.

Can you spare me space for a few more words about the nation standing attent behind these armies?

We note many important circumstances connected with the royal proclamations. Victor Emanuel does not declare war against Austria but against the army in Venetia. Austria has for six years refused to recognize us: very well, it is our turn now—we refuse to recognize her. We address our challenge to the commander of the Austrian army—not to the Government of Vienna.

The King does not need to say why he makes war now; the address recounts some history, and explains to the world why he has not made war *sooner!* Europe wanted peace, and we left Austria in one wing of our house for seven years, out of respect for the interests and wishes of other powers. Austria suddenly precipitates events, and by hurrying her legions to the Quadrilateral, justifies us in breaking the repose of Europe.

This nation, which seems bloodthirsty to-day, does not need to be told of the evils of war. Has not Italy been a camp, a battle-field, for fifteen centuries? We who have not only had our own wars, but have also furnished fields for German, French and Spanish armies to fight each other upon—is it possible we do not know what an ugly face Mars has?

We know all the evils of war better than our peace-loving advisers, and something more. We know also the evils of peace. We know what esteem people get who lie down to be trampled upon. We know how bitter are the taunts of the strong over the weak. We have been stung all through and all over by the jeer, "*Italians will not fight.*" Gentlemen, you shall see now. We have a chance at last; our blood is up, and we could not suffer so sore a defeat as any move of Austria which should put it out of the power of our sons and brothers to die for the nation.

We were terribly sad when the Congress seemed likely to assemble. Our faces looked despair when we were told Austria would cede Venetia for money or other people's lands. We did not want it that way. The nation would have put on sack-cloth over a peaceful cession of these provinces.

You must see why. We believe that there are some reproaches, some falsehoods, some slanders put down against us by the lying pen of history which *we must wash out in blood.*

That is not all. We are the heirs of the Roman blood. We want to convince mankind that we have not forgotten *that*. We have shown you—the *rest* of the world—our triumphs in art, our pictures and our poems have won your unstinted praise. We know we can do something else. The old mother of civilization wants to be *first in war.* We have shown you statues and paintings which you admired so much that you stole them to adorn your galleries. We want to show you now our cannon, our iron-clads, our soldiers, our sailors, our volunteers, *our people!* You like our opera music—Italian throats warble it in your royal theaters. Listen to the bugles of our berzalliers, hear the war-hymns that echo at this moment from the Tyrol all the way down to the sea! You have called this Italy a "geographical expression," "the land of the dead," and other things not pleasant to hear. Italy points with defiant finger to her armies and exclaims, "I still live."

If the world had any care to know the truth many a humiliating error might be saved it. Only yesterday, half Europe was reasoning about the foolish ambition of a *party* in Italy to fight Austria. The King speaks a word and all the nation rises up to say "Amen."

CARLO ALBERTO, father of VICTOR EMANUEL, one day said a great thing. It seemed an idle boast then. To-day the son goes to prove it true. Carlo Alberto prophesied "ITALY WILL MAKE HERSELF." His son may write it on his army when these battles are over.

"*Ah, what barbarians you are.*" Yes, we rather like the imputation. We should be content to eat our maccaroni in peace if we much believed the millenium of universal love to be close at hand. But rather inclining to the belief that muscular Christianity will have the upper hand for some time yet, we are proud of these forests of bayonets, these lines of big-mouthed guns, and we rejoice in a savage way—if you will have it so—to see the true glint of heroes in the eyes that glow under the plumes of our berzalliers. Those red shirts please us, for they mean a willingness in the wearers to *take and give blood.*

We ask then, O misreading world, a baptism of blood. No Roman ever coveted the pure glory of victory as we hunger and thirst for it. We welcome black, gory war for his own dread self. Our exultant millions stroke his swarthy visage, kiss his rugged brow, and take him and death to our arms in triumph.

Aye, at last! How long it has been! What a dreary night these centuries were! The day dawns, and the little one of yesterday tosses her challenge over the Mincio and grapples with the Colossus of you all! Say what you will. Have you not taught us that *force* can defy all things? We *are* mightily glad.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis.

THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS ACCEPTED BY THE QUEEN—MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS IN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, June 25, Lord Russell announced that in consequence of the hostile vote of the House of Commons on that day week, the Ministry had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignations, but Her Majesty having invited them to reconsider their determination they awaited the result of an interview with the Queen on Tuesday, before declaring their definitive resolution. Under these circumstances he proposed an adjournment until Tuesday evening, which was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on the same day Mr. Gladstone announced that he had received the Queen's permission to acquaint the House that, after the vote of Monday week and the debates which had preceded it, Lord Russell and his colleagues had tendered to her their resignations; but Her Majesty had not deemed it advisable to accept them without further consideration and without the advantage of personal communications. The Queen was now on her way to London, and would give Lord Russell and himself an audience on Tuesday. Under the circumstances, he proposed that the House should adjourn until Tuesday evening. The House accordingly adjourned.

EARL RUSSELL'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the 28th, Earl Russell stated that at an audience with which he had been honored that morning by Her Majesty, the resignation of the Ministry had been accepted. On Wednesday last Her Majesty had received a tender of resignation by the Government, in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on Monday night; Her Majesty having requested that the resolve come to should be reconsidered, but on due explanation of the policy and the pledges given by the Government (which the noble Lord stated at length, and which was in substance identical with the statement of Mr. Gladstone in the Lower House). Her Majesty had consented to accept the resignation, the acceptance of which had been postponed. He complained that the course which had been taken in opposition to the bill was mere obstruction, and in violation of the declaration of Lord Derby that the Conservative party would receive the Reform Bill in a fair and straightforward spirit, and expressed his regret that that pledge had not been adhered to; he hinted that the policy pursued by the opponents of the measure had been pursued under the direct personal advice of Lord Derby himself. He concluded with an expression of his hope that the cause of reform and the extension of the suffrage to the working classes would yet be adopted by Parliament.

The Earl of Derby expressed his regret that he had been compelled to break the silence which he had intended to have preserved, in consequence of the personal allusion made to him by the noble Earl, and defended the course which the Conservative members of the House of Commons had taken at his suggestion. He agreed that a change of Government at the present moment was unfortunate, but the fall of the Ministry was not the fault of those opposed to them, but their own. He had at the beginning of the session said that no unfair opposition should be offered to a moderate and reasonable measure of reform, such as the Conservative party could accept as a settlement of the question, and that pledge had been kept in the letter and in the spirit; and no motion or obstruction had been made by any member of the Conservative party, but all such motions had come from members of the Ministerial party. It was the arrogant and dictatorial conduct of the Government which had brought them into their present difficulty.

Earl Granville, in reply, pointed out that several motions obstructive in their character had been moved by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Walpole, and, above all, a motion had been made with the greatest possible effect by the son of the noble Earl, without public notice of any kind having been given. It was, therefore, rather too much for the noble Earl to say that all the motions adverse to the bill had come from the supporters of the Government.

Earl Grey regretted the determination of the Government to resign under the circumstances, for it was not necessary for them to have passed a Reform bill this year, and in a general view of the course taken by ministers took occasion to animadvert on the inexpediency of taking Mr. Bright as their adviser and guide in the conduct of their measures.

The House then adjourned at 8 o'clock till Friday (except for judicial purposes)."

MR. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT.

On Tuesday, the 26th, the House of Commons some time before 6 o'clock, was crowded on the floor and in the galleries with members; and at the time of prayers not a place was unoccupied. Just after the Speaker was in the chair, Mr. Gladstone came in, and was loudly cheered from the Liberal side.

After the transaction of some routine business the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with cheering twice renewed, said that Her Majesty had accepted the resignation of their offices by the Government. Her Majesty had postponed accepting those resignations, having, on a consideration of the adverse vote which had been given, thought that as it had been given on a matter of detail it might be made the subject of adjustment. There were also considerations with regard to the state of Europe, which would render the position of a new ministry one of temporary difficulty, and therefore Her Majesty had postponed the acceptance of the resignation of ministers until after a personal conference had been had with them. His noble friend and himself had had an audience with Her Majesty that day, and having had an opportunity of fully stating the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty had accepted the resignations which she had until then hesitated to receive, and the Government only held their offices until their successors were appointed. Having stated so much, the Government thought it necessary to explain to the House the reasons which actuated them, in order to show that they had not acted without deliberation. The question before the Government was whether they ought to resign their offices, or whether they should accept the vote which had been come to, and endeavor to adapt it to the framework of their measure of reform. When they came to examine the effect of the motion they were struck by the difficulties of adopting any form of rating franchise which would express the scale of suffrage which they had laid down as the basis of their measure. They found that a £6 rating franchise would operate to create a great divergence of franchise in boroughs and parts of boroughs, and it was found that in 16 boroughs about the same number of persons would have been admitted to the suffrage at a £6 rating franchise as was contemplated by the Government; in 39 it would have required a £6, in 112 a £5, and in 21 a £4 rating franchise in order to give the suffrage to as many persons as it was intended to do by the bill. Therefore, by accepting the vote, there would have been a breaking up of the framework of the measure. But, beside this, the Government had to consider the previous history of the bill, especially with reference to pledges given from time to time, advisedly and deliberately given, to stand or fall by the measure. That was a pledge which should be rarely given by a Government; but it had been given by the Government under the deepest convictions of public duty in regard to dealing with the question of reform, and with respect to the character of the public men and of Parliament. Therefore it was that the life of the administration was attached to the life of the measure they proposed. They had felt a sincere disposition to conciliate those who were opposed to reform, even at the expense of those who were devoted to it, and they had done so by making the number of those to whom the suffrage was to be extended less than that proposed by the bill of 1860; therefore it was that they consented to make changes in the procedure on the measure, and they brought in a Redistribution Bill, in deference to the opinion of the House, and in opposition to their own. Then two provisions were objected to—such as the clause relating to leaseholds in boroughs and a detail of the county franchise—and they were withdrawn, though the withdrawal of the latter was opposed by a vote of their own supporters. Referring to the rejection of Lord Grosvenor's amendment by a majority of only 5; to the success of Sir Rainald Knightley's instruction engrafting the subject of bribery and corrupt practices, which was carried against the government by 10; to Captain Hayter's amendment, which was intended to have the effect of putting aside the bill; to Lord Stanley's sudden motion, without notice, to take the clauses of the Redistribution bill first—though information had reached the Government that some such motion would be made, and which was supported by 260 members; to Mr. Walpole's motion to make the county franchise £20 instead of £14, which was only rejected by 14; to Mr. Hunt's motion for making the county franchise a rating, which was negatived only by 7; and to Lord Dunkellin's motion to a like effect as to the borough franchise, which was carried by a majority of 11—he proceeded to state that the Government, looking to all this, found it impossible to carry on the bill, and they had no alternative but resignation, and a persistence in that resignation. These were the considerations which weighed on the minds of the Government, and guided them to the resolution to which they had come. He proposed that the House should adjourn to Thursday, but only to give an opportunity of a further adjournment at the instance of some person authorized to make such a motion.

The resolution was then put and agreed to, that the House at its rising do adjourn to Thursday next.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Daily News of the 27th of June thus describes the scene outside the Houses of Parliament on the evening Ministers announced their resignation:

By far the largest congregation of people brought together for many years past in the neighborhood of Westminster by any political event was assembled last night in New Palace-yard just before the hour appointed for the meeting of both Houses of Parliament. Not only was the crowd about twice as great as that seen on the preceding day, but it was much more excited and eager to exhibit its feeling of like or dislike towards well-known members as they arrived. The formidable array of carriages and saddle-horses which had brought members down, occupied the remainder of the yard and added to the bustling character of the scene.

Sir John Packington, Lord Dunkellin, and Mr. Whiteside, were groaned at and hooted, but Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton passed almost unobserved. Mr. Disraeli came at a rapid pace in a brougham, and on being discovered as he turned round by Canning's statue, was greeted with hisses, yelling, and other marks of disapprobation, which brought a smile to his countenance. The demonstration when Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove up in an open carriage, was still more enthusiastic than that of which he was the object on Monday, and the right honorable gentleman acknowledged the loud cheers, bravos, and waiving of hats, by uncovering and bowing to the people, many of whom followed the vehicle until it reached the entrance to the Star Chamber-court. When the House broke up and the members rushed out in broad streams from the hall the crowd evinced the same disposition to exercise their critical powers. There were groans when Sir Robert Peel rattled off in a brougham mingled with a few attempts at cheering. Of course there was a good lookout for Mr. Bright, but the honorable member took a four-wheel cab, and was not noticed until he had got half through the crowd, but the moment "Bright" was called out the two lines on each side of the thoroughfare formed by the police broke away, and there was a general pursuit of the honorable member, who was honored with as warm, vigorous and continued cheering as had been given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next came the right honorable gentleman, the member for Calne, surrounded by some dozen other members, who seemed determined to support him in the event of his having to pass through a similar trying ordeal as that to which he was subjected on Monday evening. However, instead of going on foot, he entered an open carriage which was waiting at the entrance to the hall, and at the same time a knot of gentlemen got up a cheer and a waving of hats, an example which was followed by the other spectators, in the belief, doubtless, that the individual was a good reformer, but as soon as "Lowe" was bandied from mouth to mouth, and the right honorable gentleman was seen in *propria persona*, there was a general laugh at the mistake which had been made, and a storm of groans immediately took the place of the congratulatory exclamations, and the carriage was accompanied for a considerable distance by a hostile but not very angry crowd. Mr. Gladstone, as he left, again in an open carriage, was even more boisterously cheered than when he arrived, and, by way of contrast, Mr. Disraeli started in his brougham, immediately in the right honorable gentleman's rear, and thus doubtless escaped a good deal of the effects of that battery of hisses which the crowd had determined to bring into play when the chief opponents of the Government bill appeared upon the scene. The two right honorable gentlemen came so close together that it was difficult for the people to mix up their hisses with their cheers without giving rise to a misinterpretation, and, consequently, the right honorable member for Bucks got off moderately well under the wing, as it were, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Horsman again succeeded in avoiding discovery, but this time he, like Mr. Disraeli, took his departure in a brougham, while Sir J. Pakington was also enabled to pass off quietly by taking a detour on horseback by way of the clock tower. A great portion of the crowd in New-Palace-yard remained until half an hour after the House of Lords had risen. Lord Russell, on entering his carriage, was greeted with loud cheering and waving of hats, which he acknowledged by smiling and bowing; a crowd accompanying him with similar manifestations of applause as he drove away.

Comments of the Press.

THE TORIES FIGHTING "TO HOLD THEIR OWN."

From The Times, June 27.

We take it for granted that Mr. Gladstone is astonished to find 70 members defending their private interests, and *an aristocratic class doing its best to secure its old place in our system.* Mr. Gladstone's great personal qualities will always secure for him a very high position in this country. So will Mr. Bright's. But the men these have to deal with in a battle for Reform feel that they require all the aids and appliances which fortune and the actual state of things may give them. They are not the men to throw away a single chance; and whatever they find their own, they will hold if they can. No doubt their private interest must give way to the public when necessary, but they will fight for it, and they are generally very determined, and very united in its defense. Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone were bound to foresee all this, for they certainly would not remove the danger by overlooking it. At the instigation of a General of Volunteers they have led their forces to the assault, not of a Quadrilateral, *but of fifty ancient strongholds, all bound together by the tie of a common interest.* Was there no danger in this? There was, and Mr. Gladstone knew it. The confessed difficulty, the impossibility of the task, was the excuse for postponing it, and even shrouding it in mystery. The Reduction of the Franchise, it is admitted, was only a siege operation, and the boroughs were the real object of attack. There is, then, some real and substantial reason for the resistance made to the bill; and there is a little affectation in pretending not to see it. Justice to the measure itself requires that it should not be described as the poor innocent flouted and cuffed by a rude crowd. It proposed a great change. It was worth a great effort to carry it and an equally great effort to defeat it. *Parliament has not been fighting about a shadow this session. It has been fighting about a new Constitution, to tell its tale for ages.* That much is due to the authors and supporters of the bill, and that much is due also to its foes, in whatever degree of hostility.

THE RENEGADE LIBERALS AND THE LEADERS OF REFORM.

From The Daily News, June 27.

It is well to know by whom a measure, framed by our leading Liberal statesmen, approved by our greatest political thinkers, and accepted by an overwhelming majority of the Liberal party, has been defeated. The 44 members sitting on the Ministerial side of the House, who voted with Lord Dunkellin, are, with not more than three or four exceptions, men wholly without Parliamentary reputation or political ability. They represent almost exclusively agricultural counties, subject to the influence of great landlords, and small boroughs, given over body and soul to the will of the great patrons. The few among them who sit for large towns owe their election rather to Tory than to Liberal votes. Incapable of good, their power of mischief is not slight. It is hard that, by a coalition with the Tory party, which Lord Derby solemnly disavowed and secretly courted, these men should be enabled to defeat, even for a session, the desires of the party to which they profess to belong. But the mask is now torn off; the rupture is complete. It is believed that yesterday this section of so-called Liberals stipulated for the abandonment of Reform as the condition of a reconciliation with the main body of their party, which, on such terms, was indignantly rejected, and is now impossible. A better commentary on the sincerity of their Reform pretenses could not have been given.

It is refreshing to turn from the obscure renegades of Liberalism and the clever apostates at their head to the distinguished leaders whose fidelity to Reform has given them a new title to the confidence of their party. The perseverance under many difficulties, the patience under many provocations and insults, the physical endurance even which Mr. Gladstone has shown in the conduct of the measures of the Government, have been scarcely inferior to the memorable exhibition of similar qualities by Lord John Russell in 1831 and 1832. Without the loyal support of the head of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have felt even his powers insufficient for the trying work which he has had to discharge. As to Lord John Russell himself, whom his enemies have for a dozen years vainly committed to the political extinction which has not befallen him, he has displayed in his old age some of the best qualities of his youth. It was not in the moment of passing the first Reform bill that he was really most glorious. The patient, persistent, and seemingly unsuccessful labors of a dozen years constitute his real claims to the gratitude of his fellow countrymen. Whether or not it will be given him to enlarge once more the liberties of England, it would be vain to predict. But this is certain, that for fourteen years he has done more than any other statesman to promote the cause of Reform; and that when the time of its triumph comes, though the reward may be given to others, the merit will belong to none more than to Lord Russell.

The Miantonomah in England.

HER ARRIVAL AT SPITHEAD—EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

The United States ships-of-war Miantonomah and Augusta arrived and anchored at Spithead on Saturday morning, the 23d of June, from Queenstown, en route to the Baltic. The customary interchange of salutes followed. Capts. Beaumont and Murray paid official visits to the Admiral at Portsmouth; afterward Admirals Sir Thomas Pasley and Wellesley paid a lengthened private visit to the American men-of-war.

Spain.

MILITARY REVOLT.

Madrid, June 23.

Yesterday the 5th Regiment of Foot Artillery, and a regiment of horse artillery, revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and after an obstinate resistance the rebels surrendered at discretion. Gen. Narvaez was slightly wounded. The insurgents had 26 guns, and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded, however, in dominating the movement, and order is now completely restored. Six hundred insurgents have been taken prisoners.

Madrid, June 23, 1866—6 p. m.

Public order has not been disturbed in any other part of the peninsula.

Madrid, June 24, 1866.

Measures have been taken to insure the maintenance of public security in Catalonia, where some insurrectionary movements are apprehended among the garrisons.

Public order has not been disturbed since yesterday. Under the apprehension of further insurrectionary attempts preventive measures have been adopted by the Government among the provincial garrisons. Marshal Concha has assumed the military command in Catalonia, and Gen. Serrano in Andalusia.

Barcelona, June 24.

Some companies of troops in the garrison at Gerona revolted yesterday under their subaltern officers, and proceeded toward the frontier. The troops remaining faithful to the Government are marching to cut off their retreat. Barcelona and Catalonia are tranquil.

Paris, June 23.

La France of this evening state that Gen. Prim was arrested yesterday at Bayonne and reconducted to Paris.

Paris, June 24, 1866.

La France contains a telegram from Bayonne, according to which the rumored arrest of General Prim in that town has not been confirmed.

The *Presse* states positively that General Prim has gone to Gerona, in Catalonia, where he was expected by the garrison, who have just revolted.

The following telegram was received at the Spanish Embassy in London:

"Paris, June 25.—The companies belonging to the Regiment of Bavien, which revolted on Saturday at Gerona, having been closely pursued, have taken refuge in France, and have laid down their arms."

Barcelona, June 24—Evening.

The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken refuge in France, to the number of 700. They were immediately disarmed, and conveyed to Ceret.

Madrid, June 25.

Tranquillity prevails throughout Spain. The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavoring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent corporals and sergeants will be shot to-day. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was about 100.

Madrid, June 25—Evening.

The Ministry has asked Congress to allow the guarantees afforded by the Constitution to be suspended for a time, in view of the serious aspect of affairs. This demand was referred to a committee, by whom it was approved, and it will be discussed to-morrow by the Chamber.

Paris, June 26, 1866.

According to a telegram from Madrid in *La France* of this evening, a proclamation had been issued by Marshal O'Donnell, in which he announces his determination to repress with vigor every attempt at disturbance. The telegram adds that two generals died from the wounds they received during the fighting in Madrid. The insurgent soldiery shouted "*Viva Prim!*" and the populace "*Viva la Republica!*"

The *Avenir National* contains a letter from Madrid, dated the 24th, which states that 1,750 prisoners were made during the recent revolt, 127 of whom have already been shot. It adds that the total number of killed reaches 1,000.

Belgium.

Brussels, June 26, 1866.

The departure of the King and Queen for England, which was fixed for last week, will take place in a few days.

The Princess Metternich left Brussels to-day.

France.

Paris, June 26.

The *Gazette de France* of this evening publishes a *communiqué* from the Government, contradicting the statement made by that journal that a deputation of the principal merchants of Paris had requested the Government to authorize an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

3:30 p. m.—The Bourse has been firm. Rentes closed at 63f. 15c., or 15c. higher than yesterday.

Russia.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

St. Petersburg, June 25.

Telegraphic advices received here from Orenburg announce that the Russians have occupied Kujend, in Bokhara, after an obstinate defense on the part of the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of the Bokharians is stated to have been very considerable, that of the Russians only 100 killed. The latter have cut off the roads to the sources of the Syrdaria, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

The *Invalide Russe* officially denies the rumor lately current relative to the movements of Russian troops. No changes have been made in their stations, and no soldiers on furlough have been recalled. Non-intervention still remains the policy of the Russian Government.

Greece.

THE GREEK MINISTRY.

Athens, June 23, 1866.

A new Ministry has been composed, as follows: M. Bulgaris, President and Minister of the Interior; M. Delgeorgis, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Justice; M. Christides, Minister of Finance; M. Kehaya, Minister of Public Worship; M. Drosos, Minister of Marine; M. Artemis, Minister of War.

Rome.

Rome, June 22, 1866.

Of 33 persons imprisoned in this city for political offenses, 20 have received, by order of the Pope, a commutation of their term of imprisonment, and four have been set at liberty.

Rome, June 22.

At a Consistory held here this morning the Pope created the following Cardinals: Archbishop Cullen, Monsignori Hohenlohe, Biglio, Consolini, and Matteucci. His Holiness also appointed nine prelates to vacant bishoprics, and nine other bishops *in partibus infidelium*. Mgr. Merode was made bishop *in partibus* of Metylene.

The Danubian Principalities.

Bucharest, June 22.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to join the army, as military action for the defense of the country will soon become necessary.

India.

BOMBAY, June 12.—Cotton firm; but little doing. Exchange on London, 2/1. Freights, 17/6.

CALCUTTA, June 11.—Markets unchanged. Exchange on London, 2/1½. Freights, 40/.

China.

HONG-KONG, May 25.—The Tea market here is not yet open, but 4,000 boxes of New Tea have been shipped. Exchange on London, 4/6½.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Tea and Silk, nothing doing. Exchange on London, 6/4.

Latest.

The Ville de Paris, Marathon, Allemannia and Hermann all arrived. Allemannia arrived at Needles 20 minutes before Hermann. The Queen has accepted the resignation of the Ministry. *The Times* believes Lord Derby will endeavor to construct a new Ministry. Lord Stanley for Foreign Minister.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Times city article of Tuesday, June 26th, says: Simultaneous with the announcement of the first great battle of the long dreaded war, Consols have experienced a further advance of ⅛ and the other markets have not only supported the improvement, but have exhibited increased firmness. Consols closed at 86⅝@86¾.

The suspension has been announced of Marryatt, Price & Co., private bankers; total liabilities are about £250,000.

Messrs. Snead & Co., of the Chepstow Old Bank, have suspended; liabilities, £9,387.

Consols, 86⅝@87; French Rentes, 63f. 15c.

United States, 15⅛@20, declined 1¼.

Virginia Sixes, 2; Erie shares, 34; Minor's Central, 1½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 25 and 26.—Sales 23,000 bales; 6,500 on speculation; prices firm at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, June 26.—Wheat and Flour advanced 3d. per cental. Indian Corn, 29/6 to 29/9.

LONDON CORN MARKET, June 25.—Market advanced a further 2/ on the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 26.—Evening sales, Monday and Tuesday, 18,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛@¼d. ₱ lb, but closed with less firmness.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat firm. Corn less firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef firm and upward, with an advance of 2/6@5 per bbl. Pork firm and advanced 2/6 per bbl. Bacon firmer. Lard very dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil inactive. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum dull, with small sales; Refined, 1/10@2/.

LONDON, June 26—Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅝@86¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-Twenties, 64@64½; Illinois Central, 74@74½; Erie Railroad, 38@38½.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE HOURS.—On and after Monday, July 9, 1866, up to Sept. 15, 1866, the office hours of Mayor Hoffman will be from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON SUNDAY—THE GREATER NUMBER OF RUM SHOPS OPEN—SALOONS IN THE BOWERY WIDE OPEN.

Yesterday, in consequence of the order issued by Superintendent Kennedy that no more arrests should be made until the constitutionality of the new Excise Law had been thoroughly tested and decided upon, the majority of the liquor-dealers carried on their business as usual. To all appearances, however, their stores remained closed, but the initiated knew there were side doors, and availed themselves of the privileges thus offered.

In the Bowery the lager-beer saloons made no pretense of being closed, but were kept as wide open as on any day during the week. Owing, no doubt, to the heat of the weather, these places were anything but full. At none of these saloons was there anything sold but lager beer, placards being conspicuously posted in the various bars that no liquors of any description would be vended. Notwithstanding the keeping open of the majority of the rum shops, there were not many cases of drunkenness, and the business done was not so large as anticipated. Indeed, with the greater portion of our law abiding citizens, the closing of the liquor saloons on Sunday is considered just and proper; and they have no wish, by giving their custom, to assist the liquor dealers in breaking the law.

BROOKLYN—THE EXCISE LAW BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

On Saturday Mr. Joseph M. Ketchum, proprietor of the Montauk Hotel, No. 12 Fulton st., was arrested for selling liquor without license, and taken before Justice Cornwell, by Officer Rogers, who made the proper complaint. Shortly thereafter, ex-Judge Moore applied to Judge Gilbert, at Special Term, for a writ of habeas corpus against the Justice (Cornwell), requiring him to produce said Ketchum before him with the cause of detention, forthwith. The writ was granted, and the hearing set down for Monday (to-day), at 9½ o'clock a. m. Gen. Crooke appeared, in conjunction with the District-Attorney, the Hon. S. D. Morris, for the people. This is the first time the law has been before the Supreme Court, and the decision will be looked for with deep interest both by the advocates and opponents of the law. The decision of Judge Cardozo and of that of Recorder Hackett, being merely local, do not seem to be very satisfactory to either party. The liquor dealers do not seem to have much faith in the soundness of the decisions of the above-named Judges, and therefore continue to take out licenses under the law.

In consequence of the many injunctions granted, restraining the Police from interfering with the lager-beer dealers especially, the saloons throughout the city and suburbs were generally kept open yesterday, and attracted a large number of customers. The Police did not interfere. Some of the proprietors sold Rhine wine, but most of them sold nothing but lager beer. The porter houses were not open—at least, if anything was sold it was on the *sly*. The day passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

SUNDAY IN HOBOKEN.

The Sunday excitement in Hoboken has died out. Yesterday the number of visitors was no greater than is usual at this time of year, and the cars running to the various localities on the hill were not uncomfortably crowded, as has been the case for several weeks past.

CITY NEWS.

The Rev. A. L. HAY of Texas will gladly confer with all looking to settlement or investment in Louisiana or Texas. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GYMNASTIC GYRATIONS IN MID-AIR.—On last Saturday afternoon Mons. Auguste Buislay entertained a large number of lady and gentlemen spectators at the Elm Park, by making one of his fire balloon ascensions. He went up in the monster "Montgolfier," which was inflated with rarefied air and then liberated from terra firma. As the balloon ascended Mons. Buislay commenced performing on a slender trapeze hanging beneath it, and he continued his daring and hazardous gymnastic feats when up 1,000 feet in the air. When the balloon descended it landed at the upper part of the Central Park, and brought its occupant back in safety. The arrangements at the Elm Park while the air-voyage was being made, were under the supervision of the urbane Mr. Beentz, the proprietor, and caused general satisfaction. Mons. Buislay will soon make another of his aerial ascensions.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—On Saturday last Capt. Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct arrested Samuel Morgenthau, a jeweler, residing at No. 180 Spring-st., on the complaint of Joseph Hamerschalay of No. 148 Chatham-st. The complainant states that on the 22d ult. the accused called upon him and stated that he wished to sell him three gold balls, which he exhibited. These he represented to be pure gold, 14 carats fine. The complainant finally agreed to pay for them 75 cents per pennyweight, provided that the balls were as represented. This offer was accepted by the accused. The balls were duly weighed and at the rate specified came to $115 75. The money was counted out and laid upon the counter, but the complainant declined to pay it over until he was satisfied as to the purity of the metal, and this he could easily determine as his furnace was then in full blast. He accordingly threw in the balls, but while engaged in watching the melting process, the accused picked up the money and left the place. The complainant, on discovering that his customer had gone, became satisfied that he had been swindled, and this proved to be the case. The balls had been covered with a thin coating of gold, worth perhaps $25; the rest was brass. On this statement Justice Dowling held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the complaint.

[Announcements.

A LONG SEASON OF PUPILAGE!

The Rev. J. P. Farris of Grand Rapids, Wis., writes: "The machine was received in good order. My wife at once, on the day of its arrival, worked it without the least difficulty. She had found it next to impossible to use others; and had come to regard a sewing machine with *a dread of the long season of necessary pupilage*. But she has no trouble of any kind with yours."—(Wilcox & Gibbs).—The least we can say is, *It is just what we want*,—and that we say heartily.

Passengers Arrived.

FROM HAMBURG AND SOUTHAMPTON—In steamship Saxonia—E. Rosenfeld, C. W. Weinberg and wife, O. Fennecke, W. Koch, wife and 2 children, S. Goldschmidt, H. Stolle, James O. Arnes and wife, Henry Kopp and wife, J. Hermann, O. J. Lichenstein, C. Haase, J. Shotz and children, Charlotte Nelson and child, Samuel Li Ben, D. Strauber, F. Petzermer, Pauline Birch, H. Haase, M. Metzger, M. Genter, Johann Tuckborn, Auguste Weimer, Caroline Jacobi, Rosalie Mausner and three children, C. G. Clausen, Rosenbaum, wife and four children, Jacob Stalter, J. Rosenbaum, J. Smidt and friend, S. Sinzel, J. Rickert, O. Gartmann, J. Fahrenkorff, C. Helche, P. Oppenheimer, F. Blumhan, H. Tecklenburg, Mr. Abraham, F. Newmark, E. Awke, Anna Fetsche, Frieda Bernstein, Mr. Carl Martin, and others in the steerage.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.........SUNDAY, July 8.

Steamship Saxonia (Hamb.), Meir, Hamburg June 24 (5 p. m.), and Southampton the 27th, at 3 p. m., with mdse. and 600 pass. to Kunhardt & Co. Passed, June 25, in the North Sea, Bremen bark Trinidad, bound W.; off Portland, June 27, Am. steamship Baltic; July 8, lat. 42 2, long. 72 31 43, bark L. E. Burt.

Steamship Britannia (Br.), Laird, Glasgow June 23, with mdse. and 478 pass. to Francis McDonald.

Steamship Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah July 5, with mdse. and pass. to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 6, 100 miles N. of Savannah, saw steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; 7th inst., 60 miles N. of Hatteras, brig Eva, bound N.

Steamship Wamsutta, New-Bedford, Springer, with mdse. and pass. to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown (Nic.), July 1, with mdse. and 107 pass. to N. A. & N. S. Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern N.C., 60 hours, with mdse. and pass. to C. Goodspeed.

Bark Carlotta, Wilkins, Remedios 10 days, with sugar to Dallett & Ellis.

Bark Thomas Fielden (Br.), Philpot, Sunderland 75 days, with coal to H. L. Farmlee & Bros.

Bark David Nickels (of Bucksport), Coombs, Cow Bay 21 days, with coal to master.

Bark J. H. McLaren (of Eastport), Corning, Cow Bay, 15 days, with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Bachelor (of St. Andrews, N. B.), Miller, Arrago, P. R., 11 days, with sugar, molasses, &c. to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig C. Helen, Taylor, Gibora 12 days, with sugar and molasses to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig A. G. Jewett, Reed, Matanzas 15 days, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, — days, with mdse.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Albany for Boston.

BELOW.

Bark Adelaide, from Cow Bay.

DISASTER.

July 4 (9:30 a. m.), in lat. 23 28, long. 83 27, the steamship Santiago de Cuba, arr. at this port, reports British brig Cyclone, 20 days from Chiltepec for New-York, in distress, leaking 700 strokes an hour, and short of provisions. The S. de C. supplied her wants.

MEMORANDA.

The bark Chattanooga was at Havana, June 24, waiting to load with sugar for New-York.

SPOKEN.

June 30, in lat. 50 42, long. 41 40, bark Oreca, bound E.

June 22, off Cape Nicholas Mole, brig Eagle, bound S.

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