

YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 190

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN. Third Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 62 Broadway.

LOWE'S AMERICAN AMPHITHEATRE. Fifty-ninth street and Sixth Avenue.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 27th of June, arrived at this port late last night, bringing three days later news.

Our special correspondence from Paris, with the newspaper history of the events which transpired at the seat of war on the continent, which we publish to-day, contains matter of the highest interest and most serious importance.

The Italian army, commanded by King Victor Emmanuel, met the Austrians in the very heart of the Quadrilateral and was severely defeated after fighting two bloody engagements.

After crossing the Mincio (June 29) in three divisions, the first detachment of Italian troops advanced rapidly towards Sommacampagna, intending to strike the railroad between Verona and Peschiera.

The other two divisions followed in force in support. When in the very core of the Quadrilateral the Austrians, debouched from Verona, and attacking the first division almost overwhelmed it by superior numbers.

The Italians fought bravely, and fell back to Custozza, north of Villa Franca. Here the Austrians assaulted the army and positions of the Italians with the bayonet, and carried the place after a desperate struggle.

General Villery, of the Italian army, was killed; Prince Amadoux, of Savoy, wounded, and a great number of prisoners and guns surrendered to the Austrians.

King Victor Emmanuel retreated across the Mincio. Some accounts say that he took his whole army with him, while others assert that a good portion of his troops remained on the left bank of the Mincio.

Garibaldi was successful against the Austrians near Brescia, and his volunteers held excellent positions in the Alpine passes.

The General looked to Munich as his objective point. The Italian fleet sailed from the gulf of Taranto on the 23d of June, but its destination was unknown.

The Austrian gunboats on the lake of Garda bombarded the Italian positions on the Lombard shore.

A feeling prevailed in Paris and London to the effect that the war, so far as Italy was concerned, was almost ended; but the Florence despatches state their people are determined to conquer.

The London Times indicates very plainly that Austria could now afford to treat for the cessation of hostilities to Italy, and thus detach her from the alliance with Prussia.

The writer calls indirectly on Napoleon as a peacemaker to "bend" Italy to this course.

La Nord, of Brussels, expresses the semi-official opinion that the czar of Russia inclines towards Napoleon's plan of a powerful armed neutrality, regards the non-assembly of the Paris Congress, and awaits events.

Prussia was still successful in Germany, but no battle of moment had been fought. Several skirmishes, ending in favor of Prussia, are reported. It was said that the Hanoverian army had offered to capitulate to the Prussians, but the statement was again denied.

Bar Bussell had resigned the position of Premier of Prussia, and his cabinet was dissolved. The new ministry was not yet formed. The statements made by Earl Grey and Mr. Gladstone, as to show that Great Britain was enduring a constitutional revolution at the moment the greater portion of the European continent was wrapt in war. In this point of view the speeches are of significant import.

There was another military insurrection in Spain, and a very excited condition of affairs prevailed in Madrid. Consols closed in London, June 25, at 86 1/2 a 86 3/4 for money. United States five-twelves were at 64 a 64 1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant on the 28th of June, with an advance of 1/4d. a 1/4d. per lb. Breadstuffs were firm. Provisions were firm, with an upward tendency.

THE CITY.

Nearly all the barrooms were open yesterday, a sufficient reason for such proceeding being the orders issued by Superintendent Keegan to the police force to make no more arrests for violation of the new Excise Law.

This order acted as a sweeping injunction against the Excise Board, and the rum sellers, not caring for the ominous yottings in notebooks, "made hay while the sun shone." When the constitutionality of the new law is affirmed in the Court of Appeals, the saloons that are now keeping open will have to make an explanation or pay for the privilege. The day was unusually quiet in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

Carl Brown, a German, died suddenly yesterday, and a coroner's jury pronounced the cause to be one of cholera. A laboring man, named William Armstrong, was taken sick in the morning, and died at five o'clock in the afternoon. His case was supposed to be cholera morbus.

The action taken by the Quarantine Commissioners in providing an efficient and protective quarantine during the summer season, is ably stated and defended in a letter from them published in the columns of this morning's Herald.

At eleven o'clock yesterday the thermometer stood a ninety-three degrees in the shade, and about half-past three it reached ninety-eight. A violent gale in the afternoon and a copious shower in the evening served effectually to cool for the time being the sun parched earth. Thirty-nine sudden deaths which occurred in the city yesterday are supposed to have been caused by sunstroke.

Causes of the democratic factions, in this city, will be held during the present week for the purpose of deciding whether they will send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The conservative republicans are unable to decide with which party they will file in the forthcoming Convention, whether Tammany or Morant.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James L. Frazer, who was shot on Friday evening in his place of business, No. 156 Fulton street, and died on Saturday, in the City Hospital. Evidence was taken to the effect that the deceased was beaten over the neck and shoulders with a crowbar by a man named Freeman, when the case was adjourned until to-day.

The inquest on the body of William Sander, which was found floating in the East river, was resumed yesterday. Evidence was adduced to the effect that the appearance of the corpse indicated death by drowning. The principal witness, who found the corpse, was missing, and the inquest was further postponed until Tuesday.

A collection was taken up yesterday morning in Plymouth church, Brighton, to aid the sufferers from the great fire in Portland. Mr. Beecher preached a characteristic discourse upon the present heated term.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondent with General Steedman and Fullerton furnishes us with interesting details of the injuries made at Vicksburg, Miss., into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau and the condition of Southern labor. As this inquiry proceeds it grows more interesting. The Bureau is found to be in Mississippi a part and parcel of the military system, and is found to partake somewhat of the red tapism of the military rulers. The system of contracts as regulated in the States is very oppressive to the negroes and demands repeal.

Our city of Mexico correspondence is dated May 19. The Americans seized by the liberals sometime ago have been released. Their misfortunes were brought upon them by themselves, in taking an active part in the politics of the country. American colonization is for the present eternally dead, and the Carlisle settlement is entirely broken up. The liberals are evincing unusual activity. The imperial garrisons at five stations had revolted and declared for Juarez. In Jalisco an extensive plot against the Emperor had been discovered, and a number of leading imperialists arrested. A great many southerners have reported to Maximilian for duty in his American corps to rank as captains or higher. He has not, however, accepted any yet, none of them preferring carrying a musket. The old resident foreigners in Mexico are united in the opinion that after Maximilian's abdication the United States should regulate the government of the Mexican republic. Our Porto Rico letter is dated May 24. The slave population is rapidly diminishing in this little colony, by manumission, and the few colored population is consequently on the increase. The sugar and coffee crops will not amount to more than half the average this year.

From St. Domingo we have no news as yet. The news had sailed for St. Thomas. The government is now in the hands of Pimentel, Conced and Luperon. The heads of the several departments are the same that served under Beza.

The discussion of Mr. Gal's budget of finance and banking expense is agitating Canada from one end to the other. The hopes of the government party regarding the speedy confederation of all the British North American provinces are, it is believed, dashed to earth. Mr. Brown, a strong confederationalist hitherto, has split with the government party on the question of Mr. Gal's banking and financial schemes, and insists on the overthrow of the party in power. By discussion of Mr. Gal's budget he proposes to save time, which is all that is needed to complete the overthrow of the confederational scheme.

Mr. George Peabody arrived in Montreal on Saturday. He was warmly welcomed, although, at his own request, a public reception was withheld. He will remain in the provinces about ten days.

The brig Yacono, Captain Michel, caught fire on the 6th instant, while on her way from Baltimore to Richmond, Maine. The captain, mate and crew took to the boats and were picked up next day. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at \$24,000.

British Honduras letters say that the Indians are still committing depredations and seizing persons, for whose release they demand large sums.

A negro man was killed in Fort Monroe on the Fourth by the explosion of a Parrott shell, and a white man was seriously injured.

The first vessel of the codfish fleet arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst., from the Cohoak Sea, with 31,000 fish.

Judge Howell, of New Orleans, has issued a proclamation calling together the Louisiana State Convention of 1864. It was this convention which declared the State free and elected Hahn Senator and Wells Governor, under the influence of federal occupation.

The Next Congressional Elections—A Political Deluge in Prospect. The importance of the next Congressional elections cannot be over-estimated. The republican party, originating under specious pretences of reform, has violated its pledges in the most outrageous manner, and has wholly forfeited the confidence of the people. The old democratic party, now disbanded by an official manifesto from its Congressional representatives, was so imbecile and corrupt that nobody could regret to see it superseded by the republican organization; but in every respect the change has been for the worse, with the single exception of the fact that the republican politicians were shrewd enough to adapt themselves to the loyal sentiment of the North during the recent rebellion. While the war lasted the people were fully engrossed with its incidents and its necessities, and the enormities practised by the republicans almost escaped attention. Congressmen robbed the public treasury and aided corrupt contractors in their extortions; but when the elections came round the people voted for these dishonest representatives because they were thought to be more loyal to the Union than those democrats who declared our righteous and triumphant war a failure. Thus it happened that at the last Congressional elections we had only the war issue. All the candidates professed the warmest attachment and devotion to the administration. No political or financial question was involved in the canvass. The people, therefore, had practically no choice but to give their votes to the Union candidates and against the peace-tainted, shent-pershent democracy. Now that the war is over, however, that one vital, absorbing issue has passed away. There are no copperheads and no war men any more. Consequently at the next elections new issues will be developed, and a new party must be formed to meet these issues.

The old democratic party is dead. The republican party only waits for the popular verdict to be also annihilated. As represented by the radicals in the present Congress its policy is a complete contradiction of its platforms and pledges. Started as a Union party, it has now become the party of disunion. Originally opposed to slavery, it now attempts to impose Northern slave drivers upon the negroes, who were freed, not by proclamations or politicians, but by the armies of General Grant. More than this, it maintains that anomalous institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, for the benefit of agents and officials at a vast expense to the government, and connives at cruelties which, according to the reports of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, exceed any ever practised by Southern slaveowners. Promising financial reforms and an economical administration of the government, it is more corrupt than any other party that ever gained power. Where democratic politicians stole thousands of dollars the republicans have stolen millions. Under their gross mismanagement during the war five dollars were wasted for every dollar necessarily expended. The people could have endured this with patience, however; for no price is too great to pay for the Union. But not only does the public plundering continue, now that the war is over, but the Union, for which we have paid so dearly in blood and treasure, is not restored. On the contrary, the President, whom the republicans elected and whom the republican Congressmen vowed before the people to sustain, is now denounced as a traitor and persecuted with the utmost malignancy for persisting in the work of restoration and for vetoing the Congressional jobs. During the present session alone Congress has engaged in transparent swindles amounting to over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The infamous Freedmen's Bureau bill, which the President vetoed, would have disposed of fifty millions, and another bill of the same character, appropriating six millions, is now presented. Bon Wade's Montana job, also vetoed, gave twenty-five millions to a party of grasping speculators. The national banks are presented with a bonus of thirty millions, drawn from the pockets of the laboring men. Jay Cooke's consolidation scheme involved a job of forty millions. Twenty millions are to be bestowed upon the contractors for building Mississippi levees, if the urgent appeals of the radical organs are heeded. Jobs in regard to Mexico, footing up from twenty to fifty millions, are already proposed—one of them by Mr. Thad. Stevens himself. The Internal Revenue bill, just passed, is crowded with private jobs. The Tariff bill, now under debate, takes from thirty to forty millions from poor laboring men to make manufacturers more wealthy. Some of its provisions are obviously intended to increase the prices of stocks of goods on hand, and others are openly acknowledged to be designed for political effect in Pennsylvania. Such corruption is unparalleled, and will be followed by an unprecedented revulsion in politics.

We have given the indictment against the republican party somewhat in detail; but the issues of the next election may be generally expressed in two phrases: the reconstruction of the Union and financial reform. A party that excludes eleven States from the Union when we have sacrificed so much to bring them back into the Union; that legislates for monopolies and against the working classes; that augments the taxes and spends the revenue in jobs, and that increases the tariff in the face of an income of six hundred and twenty millions of dollars, cannot retain power in this country. Conservative republicans oppose it for its disunionism; the democrats denounce it for its corruption, and even such ultras as Wendell Phillips indignantly repudiate it, because it is turning its pseudo philanthropy to the basest partisan and pecuniary aggrandizement. The death of the democratic party has removed the only chance of life which the republican party possessed. Much as the people distrusted the radicals, it is impossible to deny that they had learned to distrust the democrats still more. The new national Union party which is to be organized at Philadelphia in August will absorb the democratic rank and file, but will not inherit any of the democratic unpopularity. Besides this, it will be strengthened by all that is good in the republican organization and by the Union element from the Southern States. If properly conducted it will sweep over the land like a deluge at the Congressional elections, drowning out all that are vile and preserving the administration and its adherents in the conservative ark. We anticipate a popular uprising equal to that which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter, and far exceeding that political revolution which swamped the corruptionists in the Harrison campaign. The

war has wonderfully increased the military and material power of the nation; but an equally overwhelming advance in politics is necessary to conclude the work of our armies, restore the Union under the constitution, reform the government in all its departments, and justify our proud title of the Great Republic.

THE CONGRESSIONAL POLICY.—The policy of the radicals seems to be to legislate in favor of monopolies and against the people. The new Tax bill relieves railroad and gas companies from taxation by authorizing them to add their taxes to their rates, thus making the people pay them. Of itself, this feature of the Tax bill would justify a Presidential veto.

Our Mexican Correspondence.—The Corrobo Rebel Colony. Among the most interesting contributions to our news columns this morning is a letter from our correspondent stationed in the city of Mexico. His views of the condition of things in that quarter, of the "manifest destiny" of Maximilian, the prospects of the liberals, and the duty of the government of the United States in behalf of the Mexican republic, are those of a careful observer of passing events and of the international obligations connected with the Monroe doctrine.

The release of those rebel colonists of Corrobo marks, in all probability, the last of their misfortunes as an American settlement, in the United States acceptance of the term. It will be remembered that in the beautiful district of Corrobo, near the great snow-capped mountain of Orizaba, which rises to an altitude of over 17,000 feet above the sea, some of the most distinguished rebel leaders from Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas undertook some time ago the experiment of a colony under the protection of Maximilian. The famous rebel General Price, of Missouri, the active rebel Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and the learned rebel Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, were among the chiefs of this enterprise, under the special auspices of Professor Maury, Maximilian's chief agent of immigration, and the late talented and romantic rebel Governor Allen, of Louisiana, with his newspaper organ in the city of Mexico. It will be remembered that as a compliment to the charming, highly accomplished and universally esteemed wife of Maximilian, these settlers laid out a little city, to which they gave the pretty name of Carlotta, and that, from Maury's description of the district of Corrobo, in its climate and productions it far surpasses the beauties and delights of the old Granada of the Moors, the vineyards of the Arno, the rivers of Damascus or the Happy Valley of Rascals. All accounts agree in giving to this Mexican Corrobo the romantic charms of a country of the Arabian Nights—a country with all the products of the temperate and torrid zones, and with the soft and balmy climate of perpetual spring, under which buds and blossoms matured and ripened fruits on every side ever visible on the hills and in the valleys.

Such is the lovely district in which these rebel colonists set up their tabernacles and proceeded to build their houses and plant their fields of corn, cotton, coffee, sugar, figs, oranges, olives, bananas and potatoes. But their adhesion to Maximilian brought down upon them the wrath of the liberals and a guerilla raid which laid waste in an hour the labors of months and the hopes of the colonists. They were despoiled and taken captive; but from their release we infer that even under the liberals they will be permitted, as non-combatants, to resume their efforts to lay the foundation of an Anglo-Saxon community in the fair land of Corrobo.

Granting that these men have been guilty of treason to their own government, and that they have deserved the severest penalties of treason, we still hold that, in their present undertaking, as Americans self-exiled in a distant country, they should come to be the objects of American vengeance, and may, with a good result, be given a measure of loyal American sympathy and encouragement. With a little assistance from the liberals a few such Anglo-Saxon colonies in Mexico, of active, intelligent and enterprising men, even from our late rebel armies, may leave the whole lump of the Mexican people into a self-sustaining republic. In this way, too, we shall be relieved of some disturbing political forces; so that in every view humanity and statesmanship suggest the encouragement of all such colonies in Mexico as that of Corrobo.

THE TAX ON INCOMES.—Although the revenue of the government amounted to six hundred and twenty millions of dollars last year, thus largely exceeding the official estimates, Congress has not relieved the people of any portion of their income tax. Those who make more than six hundred dollars a year must still pay five per cent tax upon the excess. Even in tax-ridden England the income tax is reduced when the revenue is larger than the estimates.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A Fatal Case of Cholera in Delancey Street.—Inquest upon the Body—Sunday at St. Nicholas Island—Sudden Death From Cholera Morbus in Brooklyn.

From all appearances the city is not yet entirely safe from the danger so long threatening it in the shape of the Asiatic cholera. Still, there is no panic, nor does there seem to be any cause for the creation of one, although there occur occasional cases of the contagion in our midst.

An inquest was yesterday held at No. 204 Delancey street, by Coroner Govey, over the remains of Carl Brown, a German twenty-eight years of age, who died suddenly after an illness of twenty-four hours. The jury being satisfied from the testimony introduced that deceased died from cholera, they accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect.

Yesterday was a dull, stale and unprofitable day for St. Nicholas Island. There was no alteration in the situation of affairs in cholera matters on the hospital ships, and at Seguin's Point everything was as placid as a May morning—but warmer—the police simply mounting guard as usual, and those who were on duty simply doing their duty, and the island was as placid as a May morning. The intense heat made "swiches" in great demand and copious draughts were taken to shake the incoming thirst. Visitors to the island were not as numerous as heretofore, as larger and other beverages could be so easily obtained in town.

A laboring man named William Armstrong, residing at the corner of Tillary and Stanton streets, Brooklyn, went to his work in good health as usual at nine o'clock on Saturday morning last; at ten he was taken sick and returned to his home, where he died at five in the evening. Dr. Eagan, who attended the deceased, pronounced the disease to be cholera morbus.

News from New Orleans. The Old Fellows have resolved to rebuild their hall in the grand style.

Judge Howell has issued a proclamation calling together the Convention of 1864. It is ridiculed by the people and the press.

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WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1866. THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AT THE SOUTH. Southern papers received to-day exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and district conventions to nominate delegates have been called in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

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STAFF OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT. Orders from the War Department yesterday direct the muster out of thirteen aides-de-camp, five additional aides-de-camp and thirteen assistant adjutant generals.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week ending July 7, 1866, amount to \$2,984,900 75.

Commissioner Rollins estimates the receipts from Internal Revenue for the next fiscal year, notwithstanding the reduction of seventy-five per cent, at two hundred millions.

PERSONAL. Governor Dennison returned from his visit to Ohio on Saturday evening.

THE PORTLAND CALAMITY.

PORTLAND, July 8, 1866. An alarm of fire this afternoon in Market square about four o'clock, which started our city considerably, but it amounted to nothing. A thunder storm passed over the city about five o'clock, the lightning striking the State street church spire and setting it on fire. It was speedily extinguished, and the city is now perfectly quiet.

A company of marines from Portsmouth, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jameson, is encamped in State street. A citizen was slightly wounded by a soldier during the fire in the church, for attempting to break through the lines. The affair is trifling.

Special reports have stated that a steam fire engine was burned in her house. The engine in question was one out of repair, unfit for use, and which the city had voted to sell. The old engine, which came from London, and has been in the department since 1862, was also burned. She was preserved as a relic, but the iron was too bulky to attend to either of them.

Contributions in Washington. A prize of nearly three hundred dollars was made up yesterday by the efforts of the Pay Department in aid of the Portland sufferers. Similar contributions were also made by the other departments.

Subscriptions in Baltimore. The subscriptions for the Portland sufferers will be opened to-morrow at the Corn Exchange and the American newspaper office.

The Providence Contributions. Upwards of \$8,300 was subscribed here yesterday for the Portland sufferers. Collections were taken up in the churches to-day for the same purpose.

The intense heat of the past three days is tempered somewhat to-night by shower.

Subscriptions in Worcester, Mass. At a meeting of some of our prominent citizens yesterday some large subscriptions were made in aid of the people of Portland. A generous subscription will undoubtedly be made here.

Liberal Collection in Mr. Beecher's Church. Yesterday morning the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, previous to the delivery of the sermon, alluded in feeling terms to the disastrous calamity which befell the citizens of Portland last week. He said that Portland was a beautiful city—a place never visited by any one who did not wish to be benefited; but that it was now a desolate waste. The majority of its business houses were destroyed, and it was supposed that the fire involved a loss of ten million dollars. A meeting of the citizens of Portland was held to-day for the purpose of raising a fund to draw upon the Mayor of Brooklyn for ten thousand dollars, two thousand of which was raised on the spot. The other eight thousand were yet to be raised, and Mr. Beecher declared he very gladly consented that church were not generally in the country. He brought this worthy object before the attention of the congregation with the most powerful and eloquent style. The sun was pictured as the revealer, as the author of good cheer, as a sower, as the father of summer, as a skillful husbandman, as a great producer, and as the protector of commerce. Each of the above symbols was carefully explained, and the figure of God as compared to a shadow. This was one of the days when everybody understood the passage, "The shadow of a great man is like the shadow of a great tree." The discourse was listened to with deep interest, and it is enough to say that it was one of Mr. Beecher's best sermons.

Police Intelligence. FRENCH ASSAULT.—Catharine Hayden, a widow, residing in the rear basement of 185 East Thirty-fourth street, upon retiring to bed on Saturday night, opened the window of the basement looking out upon the yard for the purpose of admitting fresh air. Michael Courtney, it was charged, took advantage of her seemingly unprotected condition and entered her apartment while she was asleep, and committed the crime of rape. She was awakened by the noise, and Courtney fled. Justice Connolly held him to answer in \$2000 a fine.

Disturbance in the Twenty-first Ward.—Notwithstanding the heat on Saturday, Margaret and Ellen McNamara engaged in the labor of moving their household goods. The unusual exertion, no doubt, suggested biliousness, and Margaret and Ellen were seized with the first symptoms of cholera. The origin of the attack was first traced, attempted to arrest them, who showed fight, Margaret striking the officer with her fist and Ellen biting him. A crowd collected. A party came, propelled by some persons unknown, collided with the officer's head, and in the language of the ring, "went down." A platoon of men from the station was immediately dispatched to the scene, and the riotous party locked up. Their being no evidence connecting them with the throwing of the paving stone, Justice Connolly immediately ordered the charge of intoxication to be dropped.

Fire in Hudson Street.—John Fielding and Brick Craig both work in a stable in First Avenue. Ousterday an altercation took place between them. Fielding was in the act of measuring fodder with a pitchfork, and as was alleged, first struck Craig with the hape and subsequently with the fork. Fielding was taken to the Justice Connolly held him in \$300 to answer.

Marital Intestimony.—Mary McCormick, residing at 866 Third Avenue, complained that her husband, out her twice on the 6th of July, blackening her eyes, at that time in the habit of so doing. The husband's lawyer has such a long list of witnesses that it is not probable that Justice will be in the habit of so doing. The husband's lawyer has such a long list of witnesses that it is not probable that Justice will be in the habit of so doing.

Fire in Hudson Street.—At the same time that the above fire was burning, a fire was discovered in the block above No. 215 Hudson street, owned by C. Vanant and Co. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage to stock about \$500; insured for \$2,500 in the North River Insurance Co. The building is damaged about \$100; insured. The origin of the fire is not known at half an hour when the fire was discovered. The origin is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Brooklyn Intelligence. A Mad Dog Shot.—On Saturday evening a mad dog was killed in Bartlett street, near Harrison street, by officer McLaughlin. The brute had previously bitten a little girl. Unmuzzled dogs among the most grievous nuisances which are present around in this city, and the sooner they are muzzled or shot the better for the community.

A Hair Heavens Act.—A little girl, about eleven years old, who was found wandering through the streets by a police officer, was brought to the Forty-third precinct station house about twelve o'clock on Saturday night. She gave her name as Elizabeth Purcell, and said she had been living with a family in Loquere street, who had turned her out, if done that night, charging her with having the whooping cough. She was taken to the Ninety-eighth street, New York, and her mother in law, a violent nurse on one of the hospital ships at Quarantine. She was returned to her father.

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PORTLAND, July 8, 1866. An alarm of fire this afternoon in Market square about four o'clock, which started our city considerably, but it amounted to nothing. A thunder storm passed over the city about five o'clock, the lightning striking the State street church spire and setting it on fire. It was speedily extinguished, and the city is now perfectly quiet.

A company of marines from Portsmouth, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jameson, is encamped in State street. A citizen was slightly wounded by a soldier during the fire in the church, for attempting to break through the lines. The affair is trifling.

Special reports have stated that a steam fire engine was burned in her house. The engine in question was one out of repair, unfit for use, and which the city had voted to sell. The old engine, which came from London, and has been in the department since 1862, was also burned. She was preserved as a relic, but the iron was too bulky to attend to either of them.

Contributions in Washington. A prize of nearly three hundred dollars was made up yesterday by the efforts of the Pay Department in aid of the Portland sufferers. Similar contributions were also made by the other departments.

Subscriptions in Baltimore. The subscriptions for the Portland sufferers will be opened to-morrow at the Corn Exchange and the American newspaper office.

The Providence Contributions. Upwards of \$8,300 was subscribed here yesterday for the Portland sufferers. Collections were taken up in the churches to-day for the same purpose.

The intense heat of the past three days is tempered somewhat to-night by shower.

Subscriptions in Worcester, Mass. At a meeting of some of our prominent citizens yesterday some large subscriptions were made in aid of the people of Portland. A generous subscription will undoubtedly be made here.

Liberal Collection in Mr. Beecher's Church. Yesterday morning the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, previous to the delivery of the sermon, alluded in feeling terms to the disastrous calamity which befell the citizens of Portland last week. He said that Portland was a beautiful city—a place never visited by any one who did not wish to be benefited; but that it was now a desolate waste. The majority of its business houses were destroyed, and it was supposed that the fire involved a loss of ten million dollars. A meeting of the citizens of Portland was held to-day for the purpose of raising a fund to draw upon the Mayor of Brooklyn for ten thousand dollars, two thousand of which was raised on the spot. The other eight thousand were yet to be raised, and Mr. Beecher declared he very gladly consented that church were not generally in the country. He brought this worthy object before the attention of the congregation with the most powerful and eloquent style. The sun was pictured as the revealer, as the author of good cheer, as a sower, as the father of summer, as a skillful husbandman, as a great producer, and as the protector of commerce. Each of the above symbols was carefully explained, and the figure of God as compared to a shadow. This was one of the days when everybody understood the passage, "The shadow of a great man is like the shadow of a great tree." The discourse was listened