

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Volume XXXI, No. 199

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall.

FERRACER GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth street.

New York, Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the French steamer Fenice, at this port yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 7th of July.

The advices are only one day later, but of very great importance, as will be seen by reference to our news and editorial columns.

Prussia and Italy have refused the Franco-Austrian ultimatum. The Italians have crossed the Po, and the Austrians have completely evacuated Lombardy.

Venice has been completely and unconditionally ceded to France and declared French territory by order of Napoleon.

The Emperor of Austria will continue the war in Germany to the bitter end.

Lord Derby has been fully installed as Premier of England.

Our commercial despatches from Liverpool are dated on the morning of July 7. The markets had not opened; consequently the quotations are not changed from the report of the Nova Scotian.

United States five-twenties are quoted at 67 and 67 1/2; consols at 95 1/2 and 96 1/2.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to revive the grade of General was amended and passed. The joint resolution relieving the China Mail Steamship Company from stopping at Honolulu was passed.

The bill requires thirteen instead of twelve trips a year, and gives fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of a mail line to the Sandwich Islands.

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nounced material modifications in his new Tariff bill. Mr. Holt, in opposing the scheme, made use of very strong language towards Mr. Rose, in which he accused the latter of selling his vote on the Finance bill lately passed by the Ministerial party, and which Mr. Rose strenuously opposed but afterwards voted for.

The modifications are a great concession to the anti-government party and a confession of weakness on the part of the Ministry. The Tariff bill will doubtless be voted upon to-day.

Another revolution broke out in Hayti on the 5th inst., and has caused a suspension of all business.

Important News from Europe—The Italians Across the Po—The Prussians Advancing in Germany.

We have important news from Europe to July 7. The armistice proposed by Austria through Louis Napoleon to Italy was declined by the latter Power, and military operations had been resumed in Bohemia and at other points between the Austrians and Prussians.

The Austrian army started out to oppose the extension of slavery and Mormonism and in opposition to the extravagance at Washington. Slavery is now abolished, and in its stead we have the paramount question of restoration of the Union, and a united country in the place of our present distracted condition, with Congress closing the door against the representatives from nearly one-half of the States.

In regard to the corruption and financial shortcomings, the abuses under the rule of the radicals have increased a thousand fold, and the schemes to increase the burdens of the people covered up in the Tariff bill, Freedmen's Bureau bill, national bank legislation, Montana and other jobs present a record without parallel.

All these things furnish material for this Philadelphia Convention to present to the people an array of facts so overwhelming against the radical faction that it cannot fail to arouse the whole country. The Philadelphia Convention, rightly managed, can so direct the contest that the party in power will be forced into obscurity far more rapidly than it rose at its commencement.

These are yet over two years before the next Presidential election, and with the capital which the managers of this new movement have at their disposal their complete success in that campaign is much easier than was the triumph of the republican party after four years' contest.

There is also sufficient time, backed as they are with the momentous questions of the day, to change the result of the approaching Congressional election in a sufficient number of the Northern States to secure control of the next Congress and the defeat of the present revolutionary faction, which is now usurping power and hastening the destruction of the country.

To this point the Philadelphia Convention should direct its efforts by exhibiting a scathing analysis of the corruptions, shortcomings and deception of the party now holding control of both branches of Congress. If the proceedings of that gathering are well-timed and properly conducted, there is no reason why its success may not be more remarkable than was that of the republican party. It has a better opportunity. All that is necessary is to properly improve it, and success is certain.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX.—DECISION OF JUDGE NELSON.—Judge Nelson has at last rendered his decision in the case of the bankers and brokers who were trying to evade the payment of their revenue tax. It is very evident from the text of the decision as published that he has strained a point to assist the evasion of the law by that class of taxpayers. He has sustained the injunction on some points and dissolved it on others; but, in so doing, he has very adroitly pointed out a way whereby both bankers and brokers can evade the tax by putting in a plea that they advanced money on the stocks of their customers and sold them out to reimburse themselves.

There is, however, one point gained by this decision, and that is the declaration in positive terms "that a person doing business under a broker's license as a broker is liable to pay the broker's tax on all such transactions, and that purchasing stocks and selling the same in his own name without disclosing the name of his customer, and paying his own money for the stocks so purchased, render him liable to the broker's tax." This settles one of the most troublesome points upon which the bankers and brokers have been trying to evade the revenue tax. This quibble will no longer serve their purpose, and we trust that the government will see that they are not allowed to adopt a substitute for it.

During the time that this question has been pending before Judge Nelson the Revenue Commissioner has stopped the enforcement of the law in Wall street. The consequence is that the bankers and brokers have been allowed to escape the payment of the tax during that period. Now that the decision has been rendered we trust that the department will be so prompt in ordering the enforcement of the law as it was to direct its suspension when these suits were commenced. Unless the Commissioner is prepared to do this and direct the collection of the back tax on the brokers and bankers for which they are liable under this decision, the government had better order a suspension of the collection of all taxes. The public are not going to submit much longer to this conniving with Wall street and the speculators in the evasion of their share of the public burden. The disgust that exists with the action of Congress in not reducing the income tax will ensure greater attention to the mode of enforcing the law hereafter than in the past. If the same partiality is shown for the monopolies and Wall street and those interests which can pay lawyers, as has been the case, then the Treasury Department will find that there is trouble springing up where it is least expected. As long as the radical Congress robs the people of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, they will insist that the Wall street speculators shall pay their share as designated by the revenue laws.

A CALL FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The old financial year ends on the 30th of June, and the new financial year commences on the 1st of July. It is usual for the Treasury Department to present monthly, quarterly and yearly a statement of the condition of the national debt, the receipts by the government through its interior and customs taxes, and show a balance sheet that will demonstrate the state of our national finances. Nearly three weeks have elapsed since the end of the fiscal year, and yet we are without an official statement from the Secretary of the Treasury. How is this? Is the Secretary afraid to exhibit the amount of specie in the national treasury? Is he afraid to show the amount of specie in the national treasury? Is he afraid to show the amount of specie in the national treasury?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S PATRIOTISM.—Attorney General Speed in declining to attend the National Union Convention at Philadelphia takes occasion to allude to the republican party as the patriotic one which "saved the government," &c. Mr. Speed should give the credit where it is due. The people—not any party—saved the country. He should have said that the government was saved in spite of the republican party. It blundered through the four years of war; blundered in its military preparations and organizations; blundered in its political provisions and policy, and blundered in its financial system until it loaded the country with an unnecessarily heavy debt. During the war, in spite of all this blundering, the people, having patriotically risen to put down rebellion, sus-

restoration of the country and enable the nation to appropriate to itself the practical benefits of the war. This move has its origin in fully as responsible and influential sources as did the republican party, and like the latter, is opposed by the party in power. It has created greater consternation with the leading politicians of both parties and starts off with ten times the prestige, with broader issues and a better opportunity to enlist the sympathies and support of the people than any party has heretofore had in this country.

The republican party started out to oppose the extension of slavery and Mormonism and in opposition to the extravagance at Washington. Slavery is now abolished, and in its stead we have the paramount question of restoration of the Union, and a united country in the place of our present distracted condition, with Congress closing the door against the representatives from nearly one-half of the States.

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ained the republican party in all its mistakes, in order to save the country. Now the republican party is endeavoring to revolutionize the country by the exclusion of the Southern States. To oppose this treason a great party is springing up to the assistance of President Johnson, who declares that this treason must be subdued as the other was, but proposes to do it at the ballot box. The people were the patriots then, and are the patriots now. The republican party were the blunders then, and have blundered on to their own ruin. The true patriots are determined that their blunders shall not ruin the country also.

Income Returns—Where the Money is Obtained to Spend on Congressional Jobs. Elsewhere will be found a list of the income returns for the Fifth Internal Revenue district of this city for the year 1865. This is not a locality where our most wealthy citizens reside, and the amounts given after each name do not run into the fifty and one hundred thousands, as in other localities. They are mostly moderate sums, and the names represent that class by whom the tax is more severely felt than it is by the more wealthy. It will be seen, however, that the amount of income tax paid by the residents of that district for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, inclusive, amounted to about half a million of dollars. This is a heavy drain upon their enterprise and energy, and now that the war is over, there is no reason why the tax should not be reduced. That it has not only proves the incompetency and recklessness of the present radical Congress. They are the party that is to blame, and they alone are responsible for retaining the income tax at the war rates.

According to the official reports, the revenue receipts of the government from all sources during the past year were six hundred and twenty millions in currency. This is shown by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury to be fully one hundred and fifty millions in excess of the amount required for the current expenses of the government and for the payment of the interest on the debt. Yet, in the face of this fact, we find no reduction of the national debt, and Congress still insists upon retaining the income tax the same as it was during the war and votes down the proposition to exempt all incomes under one thousand dollars. The law as it passed Congress this year is the same as the old law in that respect, requiring a tax on all incomes in excess of six hundred dollars. This small difference is not sufficient to demand the attention of our princely merchants; but when it is applied to the modicum class—men with one, two and three thousand dollars income—it is no minor item in addition to all their other expenses and increased price of living. The men who are called upon to pay this tax of one hundred and fifty millions in excess of the amount required by the government are all voters, and now is the time for them to consider who is guilty of this robbery. We can tell them that it is the present radical Congress, which has refused to reduce the income tax or increase the amount of exemption.

The radicals in Congress have retained the income tax at the old rate in order that they may have more funds to spend on jobs of all kinds. They persist in exacting one hundred and fifty millions from the people in excess of the amount required, in order that they may keep up the Freedmen's Bureau and support the negroes of the South in idleness. They force this much from the people to assist such men as Whittlesby and the New England agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in carrying out their speculations in the South. They rob the taxpayers to this extent for the purpose of paying a bonus of thirty millions annually to the national banks, and to pay Jay Cooke & Co. thirty or forty millions by way of fees for manipulating government securities. They continue to demand an extra tax to assist them in their Montana jobs and numerous other schemes which the radicals are dividing the profits of between themselves. This is the reason why the income tax is not reduced, and the people are required to pay one hundred and fifty millions in excess of the amount needed for the legitimate expenses of the government.

The fact of the matter is, the people of this country have been robbed by the present radical Congress out of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The amount stolen during a year by all the thieves and plunderers in the State Prisons in this country does not equal that enormous sum, yet the radicals continue their robbery of the people in the most shameful manner. They expend in their private jobs under the plea of patriotism, while they are at the same time preventing the restoration of the country. We are fast approaching the Congressional elections, and the only way that this robbery can be prevented in the future is by the repudiation at the ballot box of the Thad Stevens, the Morrills, the Kelleys, the Washburns, the Boutwells, the Wilsons and Wades, who, with their radical associates in Congress, voted against the reduction of the income tax. Unless men of this class can be defeated this fall, this wholesale robbery of the people will not only continue, but increase. This is the only way that the jobbing in Congress can be stopped and the taxes reduced to anything like a reasonable sum.

THE UNDISGUISED CONDUCT OF CONGRESS.—We have had various opportunities to comment upon the want of decorum in the present Congress. Neither the high official station of the President nor the courtesy due to members from their colleagues on the floor of the House have had any weight in the regulation of the conduct of those parties who, from their positions, are supposed to be gentlemen. We have been compelled to record abusive language in the halls of Congress and violent conduct outside following harsh words used in debate, as in the recent case of Rouseau and Grinnell. The President has been spoken of in language which would be held as degrading to the lowest assembly of barroom politicians, but the manner in which the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was received on Monday exceeded anything which Congress has yet done in violation of all etiquette and decency. We need not recall the facts as published in our columns yesterday. It is enough that we condemn the whole proceedings as undignified and disgraceful.

THE BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY AT FULTON STREET.—Yesterday morning the Street Commissioner opened proposals in accordance with official announcement, for the erection of a steel bridge over Broadway, at the corner of Fulton street. The following were the bids received:—Rich & Grinnell, \$14,000; J. A. & Co., \$14,000;—Krebs & Co., \$14,000. The Commissioner will announce his decision on Wednesday.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

No Quorum in the House—Arrest of Refractory Members—Secretary Stanton Orders Non-Interference by the Military. NASHVILLE, July 16, 1866.

There was no quorum in the House again to-day. Fifty members were present. R. Williams, from Carter county, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, brought to the House, and held in close custody. Judge Frazer has issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Mr. Williams. A resolution was passed to arrest seven other refractory members.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866. The following despatch was received to-day from General Thomas:—

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16, 1866. Lieutenant General Grant, Washington, D. C.:—Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absconding themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Should I furnish such aid?

General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in the State belong properly to the State authorities, and it is the duty of the United States forces not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State; and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any such interference.

THE FOLLOWING ANSWER WAS IMMEDIATELY GIVEN:—

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ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Breaking Out of Another Revolution in Hayti—Congress on the 5th of July—All Communication Suspended between the North and the Capital, &c. BOUEN, July 17, 1866.

A revolution broke out at Gonaves, Hayti, July 5, and spread through the adjoining territory. All communication was suspended between the north and the capital. Business was suspended.

EXTENSIVE HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Capture of a Press, Several Steel Plates, Sixty Thousand Dollars in Fractional Currency—Seven of the Parties Committed to Jail. One of the most extensive raids ever made by the government in this district upon the counterfeiters of the national securities was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday, resulting in the arrest of seven of the most noted manufacturers of counterfeit United States notes and fractional currency in the country. In addition to this large amount of bogus money (about sixty thousand dollars) was captured, together with plates, presses, dies, &c.

HOW THE JOB WAS WORKED UP. For some weeks past Mr. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, Washington, has been operating in this city, in connection with United States Marshal Murray, with a view to suppressing the frauds perpetrated by the counterfeiters of the government money, which had increased recently to an alarming extent. The object was to reach the manufacturers; men who had grown rich in crime, and for whose misdeeds many an innocent man is now doing a term of servitude for the State at Sing Sing. Parties suspected of being thus concerned were shadowed by the secret service agents everywhere, until finally an extensive factory for turning out the spurious currency was discovered at Rossville, Staten Island. The cards had been played so well by the government detectives that on Monday evening the very room in the house in which the business was being carried on was located, and Mr. Wood, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Moore and one of his own agents, burst into the place, arrested the parties and seized the spoils.

Consisted of one press, with plates and rollers complete, for printing the currency, and said to be one of the best that has ever been used in this country. It was a fine flat-top printing press, with printing of twelve pieces, backs and fronts, of the long twenty-five cent fractional currency; two plates for printing four pieces each, and a set of short twenty-five cent fractional currency; a quantity of dies, rollers, several reams of printing paper, one drying press, six cans of green ink, two dozen of the best quality of rollers, several tools, and about thirty thousand dollars in bogus currency, put up in bundles or packages of one hundred dollars each, all ready for delivery.

Was well stocked with all the tools used by steel plate printers, and contained also a bed recently tumbled, which showed that the counterfeiters had labored night and day at their nefarious trade, sleeping even where their labor was performed. A small apartment adjoining the work room was found fitted up for the drying process, and was arranged with lattice work shelves, ready to be straddled from below, and run up in tiers from the floor to the ceiling. These were covered with paper impressed upon one side with the head of the eagle, and the other with the front view of the eagle. Papers of brown, for imitating the gold bill on the face of the note, were lying loosely about on the floor, and a large quantity of the notes, all cut and ready to be packed up and sent away, were scattered over the bed, as if they had been abandoned in a hurried manner.

Was taken in charge by Mr. Wood and United States Marshal Murray and brought to this city with the prisoners. A hearing will be had in the case on Friday, although it is difficult to see what defence can be set up where the evidence of guilt is so glaring as in this case.

FURTHER ARRESTS. Yesterday morning warrants based upon the affidavits made by Mr. Wood and his men were issued by the United States Marshal Murray, to arrest Henry Holmes, alias Henry Hall, alias Little Hank, William Gurney, Thomas Williams, Thomas Hale, Richard Willis and Henry Gennard, all of whom were taken into custody and committed to the county jail. Hearings in the cases were set down for Friday. These parties are said by the officers making the arrests to be at the head of the counterfeiting business in this city. Many of them are alleged old offenders, and though often arrested before have usually managed by some adroit expedient or legal technicality to escape the consequences of their crime. What the result will be in the future is difficult to say, but it is believed that the issue of the sixty thousand dollars which was just ready to be let loose on the country.

AMUSEMENTS. THE MATINEES TO-DAY. At Wood's theatre, Broadway, matinee entertainments will take place at the usual hour this afternoon. The World's Amusement will appear at the theatre of the State, with new songs and dances. Too Much for Good Nature will also be performed. Mr. Laflage's pantomime, Romeo and Juliet.

Out of doors there will be a balloon ascension from Lowe's Aerostatic Amphitheatre in the afternoon.

Fire at Mayville, Ky. The Union Coal Oil Company's refinery at Mayville, Ky., was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss heavy in oil; insurance unknown.

Fire in the Oil Regions. SUTTS' FARM, Pa., July 17, 1866. At two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out at the North Brighton oil region, near the town of Sutt's, and rapidly spread to the neighboring wells. Ten wells and a large number of derricks were burned. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000. The cause of the fire is believed to be a spark from a derrick, which fell on the following wells:—New Brighton, Astor, Sunlight, Stoney, Two Tons, Damson, No. 6, Bathbone, Belmont, No. 1 and 2 and No. 3. The fire originated in drawing the tubing of the New Brighton well, and was extinguished by the Lupton House and two stores were also destroyed.

Large Fire in Charleston, Prince Edward Island. HALIFAX, N. S., July 17, 1866. A fire in Charleston, Prince Edward Island, on Sunday morning, destroyed over one hundred buildings. The burned district is bounded by Gage, Water, Fowlsall and Dorchester streets. Loss, \$200,000.

Five Negro Murderers Arrested. ALBANY, Va., July 17, 1866. Five negro men, the murderers of Mr. Lyle, of Maryland, were arrested at nearly one thousand dollars of the money was recovered.

PIRATES' ESCAPE.—New York is divided into two classes, viz.—Those who leave the steaming city during these days of terrible heat, and those who stay in it. The latter class is of course largely in the majority. It is very creditable to the city of New York that a number of duty-free cigars from similar motives (intended to occupy a stake at an early date), but it is not comfortable. He or she who seeks an asylum from the intense sun in rural shades is at least lucky to find a quiet place to rest. The pleasure of the city is a shade or the promise of a breath of cool air, among those who are in the city, is a pleasure of the city. The pleasure of the city is a shade or the promise of a breath of cool air, among those who are in the city, is a pleasure of the city.

THE TENNESSEE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Tennessee House of Representatives continues unmanageable, and will not allow of a quorum for business. Several members were arrested. General Thomas telegraphed to General Grant that he was unable to furnish a quorum to the House, and that he was unable to furnish a quorum to the House, and that he was unable to furnish a quorum to the House.

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