WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Changes in the Organization and Command of the Military Districts.

The Second and Third Districts Abolished.

The Constitutional Amendment Declared Ratified by Secretary Seward.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proclamation of the President Declaring the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution Ratified by the Legislature of Georgia.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas a paper was received at the Department of State this 27th day of July, 1868, purporting to be a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two said houses, respectively, on the 21st of July, 1868, and to have been approved by Rufus B. Bullock, who therein signs himself Governor of Georgia, which paper is also attested by the signatures of Benjamin Conley, as President of the Senate, and R. L. McWorters, as Speaker of the House of Representatives; and is further attested by the signatures of A. E. Marshall, as Secretary of the Senate, and M. A. Hardin, as Clerk of the House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and in execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of Georgia in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

Proclamation by Secretary Seward—The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution Declared Adopted and Now a Part of Our Fundamental Law.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

The following has just been promulgated by the Secretary of State:—

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME GREETING:—

Whereas by an act of Congress, passed on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is declared that "Whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the constitution of the United States has been adopted according to the provisions of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States;"

And whereas the Congress of the United States, on or about the 16th day of June, 1866, submitted to the Legislatures of the several States a proposed amendment to the constitution in the following words, to wit:—

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the constitution, viz.:—

ARTICLE 14, SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Attest—EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives.
J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

And whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, on the 21st day of July, 1868, adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution, which concurrent resolution is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 21, 1868.

Whereas the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each house of the Thirty-third Congress; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That said fourteenth article hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State.

And whereas official notice has been received at the Department of State that the Legislatures of the several States next hereinafter named, have at the time respectively herein mentioned taken the proceedings hereinafter recited, upon and in relation to the ratification of the said proposed amendment, called article fourteen, namely:—The Legislature of Connecticut ratified the amendment June 30, 1866; the Legislature of New Hampshire ratified it July 7, 1866; the Legislature of Tennessee ratified it July 19, 1866; the Legislature of New Jersey ratified it September 11, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the Legislature of Oregon ratified it September 19, 1866; the Legislature of Vermont rejected it November 1, 1866; the Legislature of Vermont ratified it on or previous to November 9, 1866; the Legislature of Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified it July 21, 1868; the Legislature of North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified July 4, 1868; the Legislature of South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified it July 9, 1868; the Legislature of Virginia rejected it January 9, 1867; the Legislature of Kentucky rejected it January 10, 1867; the Legislature of New York ratified it January 10, 1867; the Legislature of Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867, and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the Legislature of Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; the Legislature of West Virginia ratified it January 16, 1867; the Legislature of Kansas ratified it January 18, 1867; the Legislature of Maine ratified it January 19, 1867; the Legislature of Nevada ratified it January 22, 1867; the Legislature of Missouri ratified it on or previous to January 26, 1867; the Legislature of Indiana ratified it January 29, 1867; the Legislature of Minnesota ratified it February 1, 1867; the Legislature of Rhode Island ratified it February 7, 1867; the Legislature of Delaware rejected it February 7, 1867; the Legislature of Wisconsin ratified it February 13, 1867; the Legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it February 13, 1867; the Legislature of Michigan ratified it February 15, 1867; the Legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20, 1867; the Legislature of Maryland rejected it March 23, 1867; the Legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 11, 1867; the Legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3, 1868; the Legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 6, 1868; the Legislature of Florida ratified it June 9, 1868; the Legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9, 1868, and the Legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13, 1868.

And now, therefore, be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States; and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been adopted in the manner hereinbefore mentioned by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution, namely, the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, and also by the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

The States thus specified being more than three-fourths of the States of the United States, I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Changes in the Organization and Command of the Military Districts and Departments—The Second and Third Districts No Longer in Existence.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

The following was issued this afternoon:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 55.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

The following order from the War Department, which has been approved by the President, is published for the information of the government of the army and of all concerned:—

The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts having officially reported that the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama have fully complied with the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts, including the act passed June 22, 1868, entitled, "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," and the act passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," and that consequently so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto as provide for the organization of military districts subject to the military authority of the United States as herein provided, has become inoperative in said States, and that the Commanding Generals have ceased to exercise in said States the military powers conferred by said acts of Congress; therefore, the following changes will be made in the organization and command of military districts and geographical departments:—

The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, Major General George G. Meade to command, headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Second—The Fourth Military District will now consist only of the State of Mississippi and will continue to be commanded by Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem.

Third—The Fifth Military District will now consist of the State of Texas and will be commanded by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds; headquarters at Austin, Texas.

Fourth—The States of Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana. Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau is assigned to the command; headquarters at New Orleans, La. Until the arrival of General Rousseau at New Orleans Brevet Major General Buchanan will command the department. Brevet Major General George Crooke is assigned, according to his brevet of major general, to the command of the Department of the Columbia, in place of General Rousseau, relieved.

Fifth—Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

Sixth—Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, Colonel of the Ninth cavalry, will relieve General Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Louisiana.

By command of GENERAL GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

Consummation of the Alaska Purchase.

The government to-day consummated the Alaska purchase by the signing at the State Department of a draft for $7,200,000 for the payment of the amount of purchase money. The draft was delivered to Baron Stoeckl and the proper papers in return exchanged.

The Chinese Embassy.

It is not correct that the expense attending the presence of the Chinese Embassy in Washington will be defrayed by the American government, at the rate of a round thousand a day, making upwards of $50,000. Mr. Burlingame has the entire charge of the Embassy, its financial as well as diplomatic affairs. All the expenditures of the Embassy are carefully noted, and duplicates of the accounts returned to the home government, where the most liberal arrangements have been made to meet every reasonable and necessary demand. Mr. Burlingame's personal expenses are paid out of his own salary. Among the items in the bill of expenses is $1,700 for hack hire.

The Embassy will leave here for the North on the noon train, proceeding directly to New York. Thence they resume their journey, stopping at Auburn, the home of Secretary Seward, where they will pass several days. They will then start for the Falls of Niagara, returning to Boston, and on August 19 will sail for Europe.

It is told of the late Chinese banquet that a number of the carpet-bag representatives were introduced to Mr. Burlingame, and in the course of conversation it was discovered that seven of these distinguished political pilgrims were from Mr. Burlingame's own district in Massachusetts.

The Military Force in the Reconstructed Southern States.

The readmission of most of the Southern States to their representation in Congress will necessarily lead to some modification of the military system in the South. It is supposed that the districts will be enlarged so as to require less commanders of high rank. It is expected that upon General Grant's return from the West something will be done in this important matter, though it is not likely the military force will be materially reduced, as there is still a large and turbulent element in the South which needs the fear of the armed power of the government to keep it in due obedience to the constitution and the laws.

The Whiskey Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on the payment of fifty cents per gallon and four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given new bonds and complied with the recently passed law in all other particulars.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership.

The main question of interest here just now is as to what the President will do concerning the Internal Revenue bureau. There seems to be little doubt that it is his present determination to make an *ad interim* appointment, which will of course relieve Rollins, the present incumbent. As the latter holds to the idea that his resignation does not take effect until his successor is confirmed, the contemplated action of the President may give rise to some trouble. Several radical Senators and members who are still here say that if Mr. Johnson should make an appointment in place of Rollins he would render himself liable to a new indictment for a high misdemeanor. This opinion, however, seems to be founded on the idea that Rollins has the right to dictate to the President when his resignation shall take effect. Mr. Johnson ignores this position entirely. He regards the office as now vacant, and thinks his duty under the law is to fill it. The point of difference seems to be as to the right of an official to prescribe in his letter of resignation when it shall take effect. The applicants for the place are as numerous as ever. Cummings, who failed to be confirmed by the Senate, urges his claim to it on the ground that the vote to lay his nomination on the table shows that had there been time he would eventually have been confirmed as Commissioner. As the President has the power to transfer the head of one bureau to another there is some talk about his appointing General N. L. Jeffries, at present Register of the Treasury, to Rollins' place. A few days will show who is to be the lucky individual. At present it does not seem to be known who will get it. Up to five o'clock this afternoon Rollins had not received any notification that his successor had been selected.

Applicants for Office Under the New Tax Bill.

There are twenty-five supervisors and twenty-five detectives to be appointed under the new tax bill. Since it was signed by the President large numbers of applications have been filed at the office of Internal Revenue for appointments to these positions, many of the applicants being collectors and assessors seeking promotion. The detectives will probably be chosen from among the most efficient officers of the late corps of agents and inspectors. Under the provisions of the new bill about 200 inspectors, twenty-five special agents and ten revenue agents went out of office.

Old Ben Wade's Departure—His Future Movements.

Mr. Wade left this city this morning in a special car for his home in Ohio. After a few days' delay there he will proceed to the Rocky Mountains, that favorite resort of late for Congressional dignitaries. From that remote region he next proposes to take a run down East and enjoy the seashore near Boston. By September, in time for the meeting of Congress, Mr. Wade will return to the national capital. He intends, as occasion offers, to let off a stump speech for the benefit of the people along his line of travel.

Promotion of General Hovey.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate was the nomination by the President of Brigadier-General Charles E. Hovey, of Illinois, to be Brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the late war.

The Charges Against General Dyer.

The Committee on Ordnance, having foisted their *ex parte* report upon the country, appear to be very slow to accede to the request of General Dyer to hold a court of inquiry or encourage a court martial. This action seems to indicate that, having given their side in a way calculated to effect the purpose of a portion of the committee—the ru inof the official and personal character of Genoral Dyer—they are neither anxious nor willing to go any further and turn their attention to the side of justice. If something be not speedily done General Dyer will demand an investigation on the part of the War Department, which cannot be withheld, and will thus seek redress and show the fallacy of the charges of corruption if they be false.

Supervisor of Foreign Mails.

James H. Blackfan, chief clerk in the Postmaster General's office, was to-day appointed to fill the new office of Supervisor of Foreign Mails. Mr. Blackfan will conduct all the business connected with his office from this city.

Discharge of Soldier Clerks from the War Department.

Considerable commotion has sprung up in consequence of the dismissal of a large number of soldier clerks from the War Department. Secretary Schofield has ordered an investigation into the truth of the statements that such clerks have been discharged while less competent or a larger proportion of citizen clerks have been retained. If this be found correct an examination will be made of applicants, and the most meritorious will be reinstated.

Appointment of Military Cadets in the Army

General Orders No. 49, just issued from the headquarters of the army, state the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the army of the United States by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1868:—

Corps of Engineers—Albert H. Payson to be second lieutenant, vice Mallery. John G. D. Knight to be second lieutenant, vice Shears, promoted. Richard L. Hoxie to be second lieutenant, vice Turtle, promoted. Edgar W. Bass to be brevet second lieutenant. James B. Mackall to be brevet second lieutenant. Richard H. Savage to be brevet second lieutenant. William S. Marshall to be brevet second lieutenant. Joseph H. Willard to be brevet second lieutenant.

Ordnance Department—Henry Metcalf to be second lieutenant, vice Poland, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry—William T. Ditch, to be second lieutenant, vice Rousseau, resigned; Charles F. Roe, to be second lieutenant, vice Stanton, promoted. Company F—Delancy A. Kane, to be second lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted. Company E, Second Regiment of Cavalry—Christopher T. Hall, to be second lieutenant, vice Neff, promoted. Company D—William P. Clark, to be second lieutenant, vice Steel, resigned. Company G—Samuel M. Swagert, to be second lieutenant, vice Arthur, resigned. Company L—Joshua L. Fowler, to be second lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted. Company E—James E. Batcheider, to be second lieutenant, vice Macadams, promoted.

Third Regiment Cavalry—George W. Pyle to be second lieutenant, vice Bragg, promoted.

Company J, Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—James H Jones to be second lieutenant, vice Bayley, promoted; F. L. Shoemaker, to be second lieutenant, vice ——, promoted to be Adjutant of the Fifth regiment of cavalry; W. J. Valkmer, to be second lieutenant, vice Porter, deceased.

Company M—W. C. Forbush, to be second lieutenant, vice Cummings, promoted.

Company F, Sixth Regiment of Cavalry—F. W. Russell, to be second lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted.

Company G.—Sumner H. Bodfish to be second lieutenant vice the Adjutant of the Seventh regiment of cavalry. Thomas J. Marsh to be second lieutenant vice Godfrey, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry—Company G.—Harrison S. Weeks to be second lieutenant vice Rothermel, deceased.

Company D.—William H. Coombs to be second lieutenant vice Haden, resigned.

First Regiment Artillery—Company E.—Robert Fletcher to be second lieutenant to fill an original vacancy. James C. Morrison, Jr., to be second lieutenant to fill an original vacancy, George W. Desher to be second lieutenant to fill an original vacancy.

Second Regiment of Artillery—Clarence O. Howard to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; Eugene O. Fechet to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Third Regiment of Artillery—Frank Heath, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; Paul Dahlgren, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; Charles A. Whipple, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—William J. Hamilton to be second lieutenant to fill an original vacancy; William Everett to be second lieutenant to fill an original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery—David D. Johnson to be second lieutenant, vice Grier, transferred to the Fourth artillery; Charles R. Barrett to be second lieutenant, vice W. P. Ilam, transferred to the Fourth artillery; David S. Denison to be second lieutenant, vice Hills, transferred to the Third artillery; Alexander Morton to be Second Lieutenant vice William Pike transferred to the Third artillery.

First regiment of infantry—John D. C. Hoskins to be second lieutenant, vice Smith promoted to company A.

Third regiment of infantry—Chancellor Martin to be second lieutenant vice Wallace promoted to company F.

Fifth regiment of infantry—James W. Popeto be second lieutenant vice Bierce, declined.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Richard E. Thompson to be second lieutenant, vice Shibant promoted to company K.

Thomas M. Willey to be second lieutenant, vice Walbridge resigned.

Company B, Tenth Regiment of Infantry—George M. Harris to be second lieutenant, vice Hapwood wholly retired.

Company G, Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—William P. Hall to be second lieutenant, vice Thompson resigned.

Company L, Twentieth Regiment of Infantry—John B. Hodman to be second lieutenant vice Robinett, promoted.

Company F, Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—Lieut Farragut to be second lieutenant vice Riley, promoted.

Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Patrick T. Broderick to be second lieutenant vice O'Brien, promoted.

Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—John Pope, Jr., to be second lieutenant vice Dickinson, appointed first lieutenant.

Company E, Forty-third Regiment of Infantry—Patrick Fitzpatrick vice Garrety, promoted to Company I.

The general regulations, paragraph 181, allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering the service.

In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 7th of September next. The graduates assigned to the Corps of Engineers and to the Ordnance will on the receipt of this order immediately report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps in this city. Those assigned to regiments will in like manner report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commanders be not known their reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant General for transmittal. The transportation, allowance and mileage to which the graduates will be entitled in travelling from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journeys.

By command of GENERAL GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

EUROPE.

English Order for the Relief of Mazatlan.

The Spanish Revolutionary State Prisoners and Their Plans.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN RAILROAD LOAN.

The French Transatlantic Mail steamship St. Laurent, Captain Bocande, from Brest on Saturday, the 18th of July, arrived at this port last night, bringing our European files in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing.

The Cunard Mail steamship Australasian, Captain McKinnon, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th of July, arrived at this port last night.

In the English House of Lords on the 17th of July Lord Malmesbury stated that orders had been given by the admiral on the station to Captain Bridge to raise the blockade which he had instituted of the port of Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Duchess de la Torre, wife of Marshal Serrano, arrived at Bayonne from Madrid.

Several English yachts arrived in the roadstead of Havre to join in the regatta appointed for the 21st of July between that port and Cherbourg. The following were inscribed for the race:—Cambria, 199 tons, belonging to Mr. James Ashbury; Mystery, 117, Count H. des Sesmaisons; Londor, 133, Captain Ewing; Albatross, 110, Mr. Fetley; Croissy, 28, M. Bournet Aubertot, and Marguerite, 13, M. Gaudibert, Jr.

The Theatre Nota at Turin was burnt down. The conflagration did not last an hour, and only the walls are left standing. The flames broke out at ten o'clock at night, during the performance. The audience, however, and the actors made their escape, and no personal casualty is mentioned.

A monument was inaugurated at Langansalza (neutral German territory) to the memory of the Hanoverian soldiers who fell on the field of battle two years ago in defence of their country. The memorial consists of an obelisk, on which are engraved the names of the soldiers who perished victims to their devotedness. It bears this inscription:—"To the memory of the brave sons of Hanover who died the 27th June, 1866, for the honor of their country."

Count Bismarck contributed 1,000 thalers for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Finland.

Father Fischer, charged by the Emperor Maximilian to publish all the documents relating to the Mexican expedition, was in Vienna. He is steadily proceeding with the work and thinks it may be ready for publication in four or five months.

The French experimental squadron under the orders of Vice Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, was at Bougie, in Algeria, and last from Bona.

Letters in England by way of India from Bokhara state that in the last great battle near the city the Russians lost two thousand men, while their enemies had ten thousand killed and an incredible number wounded. The Ameer, it is positively affirmed, was not present during the fight.

SPAIN.

The Revolutionary State Prisoners at Cadiz—Plans of Dethronement of the Queen—Exile of the Duc de Montpensier—Defenceless for War.

CADIZ, July 13, 1868.

The summer dulness of our little city was enlivened on the evening of the 9th inst. By the mail train from Madrid arrived, as State prisoners, the following Spanish officers, who, on arrival, were taken to Castilla de Catalina, our strongest fort, and confined until twilight of the 11th inst., when they were put on board of her Catholic Majesty's war steamer Vulcan, bound for the Canary Islands:—Duke de la Torre, Captain General; Lieutenant General Duice, late Military Governor of Cuba; Major Generals Serrano, Beologa and Caballero de Rodas. Señor Lopez Dominguez, with permission of the government, accompanied the Duke de la Torre.

All kinds of rumors are flying around; but little or no confidence is placed in any but one, namely:—It appears that the liberal party, so called, have contemplated a bloodless revolution by forcing Isabella to abdicate and installing the Duke de Montpensier as regent during the minority of the Prince of Asturias. As Gonzales Brabo, like Ben Disraeli, is bound to "stick," he has nipped this litte arrangement in the bud and sent the supposed leaders to divers and sundry places out of Spain.

The day after their arrival the chiefs of the liberal party handsomely entertained them in the fort. It was "a flow of soul" and had had as much reason as the generality of Spanish "powwows."

The Duke de Montpensier has been ordered to quit the peninsula also. He left this morning, so I have been credibly informed. San Lucar de Barremeda, where he generally resides during the bathing season, on board the Villa de Madrid for England or Germany. He has invariably eschewed Spanish politics, and now we think he is more of a victim than a culprit.

The people of Seville are indignant at his deportation, curse Bravo, do not blame the Queen. They are greatly attached to his family, all of whom were born in the city.

Rumors of plots are as numerous as oranges in February. It is immaterial to us who is up or down on the peninsula. We are isolated and must show a loyal exterior. If we indulge in any barricading or disloyalty a few shells from a third rate war sloop would soon cool our ardor.

A letter from Madrid of the 10th of July states that, notwithstanding the measures taken by the government, the situation of things was not less critical than before, and a rising was expected at any moment. A considerable quantity of arms—so the writer affirms—had been introduced into the country, and the place of concealment was not yet discovered by the police. There were flags, too, in form and size and color resembling the royal standard, with the words, "Down with the Bourbons," "Life to a free people" and "Confederation" inscribed on them. The 7th or 9th was to have been the day for the rising, which was to have occurred during a bull fight, and was only prevented by the arrests. Years ago one of the many insurrections for which Barcelona is famous began in the same way, and the insurgents let loose the infuriated animals among the people. There have been several risings in Barcelona since, but I believe no bull fight.

ENGLAND.

Extreme Heat of the Weather—Death of a Prominent Freemason—The Overend and Gurney Estates—Fires in London—The Canadian Loan—Active Election Canvass—The Church Question.

Accounts from various parts of the country agree in representing Thursday, July 16, as the hottest day which has been experienced in England for many years. Towards night it became a little cooler in London, the wind having shifted to the northwest.

Mr. W. Gray Clarke, Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, July 15.

The unsold portion of the estates of the members of the late firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., at Carshalton, Leather Head, Nutfield and Cranham, consisting of building plots, containing between thirty and forty acres, and of the Bletchingly estate, consisting of farms of about 368 acres, were advertised to be sold without any reserve on the 22d and 29th of July by order of the liquidators.

On July 17, in the morning, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade received from their chief office information that seven fires had occurred in different parts of London. One occurred in the premises belonging to Mr. Hermanson, silk merchant in Bond lane, Cheapside. The firemen attended from Watling street and other stations, and the fire was confined to the destruction of a case of silk. Another, supposed to have been caused by the excessive heat of the weather, and which was attended with considerable damage, happened in the premises belonging to Mr. W. Davis, a grocer and tea dealer, at 57 Charlotte street, Whitechapel.

A London telegram of July 17 reports:—It is understood that the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada will be announced on Monday by Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn. It is to be for £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will bear interest at the rate of four cent guaranteed by the imperial government, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be raised exclusively on the credit of the united colonies, and bear five per cent. In the first instance only half of the total £4,000,000 will be put forth, namely, £1,500,000 of the guarantee bonds and £500,000 of the Canadian stocks. Lenders for these must be at one price—that is to say, the price offered must be for a certain amount of the bonds, which will be allotted in the proportion of three-fourths of the guarantee four per cent and one-fourth in the ordinary Canadian five per cent stocks, which were yesterday quoted in the London market at 90. The London *Times* says the loan will attract great attention and that the competition will be active. According to the latest accounts the financial condition of the New Dominion is satisfactory, the revenue being more than sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The Earl of Bantry, a representative peer for Ireland, is dead.

The canvass for the general election was actively continued. Mr. Gladstone took time to consider his reply to the invitation to the Salford Hundred of South Lancashire. In the meantime the Council of Southwest Lancashire Registration Society prepared a requisition, which it is expected will be very numerously signed, inviting the right honorable gentleman to come forward for the West Derby Hundred, now a separate constituency. It is also intended to invite another liberal to contest the Hundred in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Eliot will probaoly not again contest Devonport, his views in favor of disestablishment and many other points of the liberal creed having undergone considerable modification. Mr. Montagu Chambers' chances are not considered very promising. It is probable that Mr. Brassey will be brought forward by the liberals. Mr. Ferrard is a conservative candidate, and very popular.

Mr. Charles Henry Mills, of the London banking firm, and of Wilderness Park, Seven Oaks, will come forward in conjuction with Mr. John G. Talbot, of New Falconhurst, Edenbridge, for the new division of West Kent, in opposition to Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Angerstein.

The Marylebone Electoral Reform Association decided to bring forward candidates in opposition to Mr. Lewis and Mr. T. Chambers.

In Southwark opposition to the two sitting members, Mr. Locke and Mr. Layard, liberals, is spoken of.

Mr. Miall will be invited to take the field at Bradford against Mr. M. W. Tompson.

Mr. Torrens and Mr. Lusk will come forward for Finsbury.

At a meeting at Langefry Mr. Richmond Davis was approved as the liberal candidate for Anglesea.

Mr. Stuart Lane is the accepted conservative candidate for Plymouth.

Admiral Rous is spoken of as a second candidate for the city of Westminster in the conservative interest. He is a resident in the city and is held in such high respect by all classes that his chances of success would be extremely good.

Sir John Ramsden, Bart., who in the last Parliament represented the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been selected as one of the candidates for the representation of the Monmouthshire boroughs.

Mr. Ernest Jones has been adopted by the executive committee of the liberal party as a third candidate for Manchester. Mr. Jones has been chosen as the special representative of the working classes' interests.

A London letter of July 17 remarks:—Lord Denbigh's letter to Lord Derby is, as might be expected, a clear and manly exposition of the attitude which he has felt bound to take towards the conservative party, with whom he generally acts, in consequence of the Irish Church question. Lord Denbigh blames the party for not having boldly faced the settlement of the question in the same way that they did that of the reform question last year.

There is a remarkable article in the number of the *Edinburg Review* just issued on the subject. The writer indicates that disestablishment will consist in the bishops ceasing to sit in the House of Lords; but that the Irish Church will remain a part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the Queen will remain its head, as the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Imperial Review* points out that "the line of argument by which the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Ireland was advocated by Mr. Bright at Limerick was rather the contingent advantages to be reaped by the Protestants of Ireland than those with which we are now familiar, and with which Mr. Quinlivan and his friends probably expected to be edified—those, we mean, that have reference to the 'badge of conquest' and 'justice to Ireland.' Mr. Bright would, of course, have ceased to be Mr. Bright had his eloquence failed to convey—undoubtedly against his will—one or two seditious inuendoes. It has become a favorite figure of speech with those who scarcely care to disclaim ulterior objects, to exclude their present consideration by the simple expedient of postponing them to a more convenient season. Thus we were informed that the separation of Ireland from England is not to be discussed at present, just as radical newspapers are never tired of asserting that the position of the Established Church in England is not menaced by Mr. Gladstone's movement against its Irish branch. But whatever might have been the feelings with which Mr. Bright's imaginary Protestants might have been disposed to regard any delay in the repeal of the Union, his actual hearers did not appear to approve even of such a moderate concession to the ordinary English prejudice against the disruption of the empire."

In the House of Lords on the 17th of July Lord Redesdale moved an address for a copy of the coronation oath. He thought it important that the religious aspect of the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church should be considered instead of the merely political, as hitherto. While conceding to the Duke of Argyll that gifts to the Church were not necessarily gifts for the service of God, he denied that the true test was whether or not they produced peace and good will. The property of the Irish Church, perhaps, did not now extend peace and good will; but that would not justify us who believed in the truths of Protestantism in secularizing the fund for maintaining and propagating those truths. After referring to the very recent origin of the agitation for disestablishment, to the manifest party motives which had actuated those who had raised it, and to the dethronement of King James II., he proceeded to criticise the theory of "Historicus" in the London *Times* of Thursday, particularly in respect to the charge of profanity brought by that writer against the advocates of a contrary view.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

GERMANY.

Austrian Politics—The Queen of England's Visit—Southern Armament Arrangements.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, remarks:—The German journals have for some time been much preoccupied with the shooting match which is to take place at Vienna at the end of the month. A general expectation prevails that the occurrence will not pass over without some political manifestations of a character more or less hostile to Prussia. The Austrian government, however desirous it may be to avoid everything of a nature to give umbrage to a neighboring Power, has had to declare that it could not possibly prevent the projected meeting without violating the interior laws of the Cis-Leithan countries and without injury to the commercial interests of the capital, which necessarily expects to derive a profit from the meeting. The most singular point is that this institution is of Prussian origin, as the Schwerin Ministry conceived the idea of it in 1859 and organized it at that period in connection with the famous association of the National Verein.

A letter from Gotha, dated the 11th of July, says:—The Prince Royal of Prussia arrived here to-day on his way to the Château of Reinhardsbrunn, known for its romantic situation in the midst of the forest of Thuringia. The Princess, with her infant children, has already been installed there a week. The Queen of England, who was at first expected to pay a visit to the castle, will not do so; she will, on the contrary, arrive during the first week of next month at her daughter's, the Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty will afterwards stay at Rosenau, near Coburg. Since the death of Prince Albert she has always retained an affection for this residence.

The *Indépendance Belge* has the subjoined:—"As is known, two of the governments of Southern Germany, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, have come to an arrangement for a common occupation of Ulm, a fortress of the first order, and of which the latter State, on whose territory it stands, could not alone furnish the garrison or support the charge. The convention on this subject was signed and ratified on the 14th at Stuttgard by the Prime Ministers of the two countries, Prince de Hohenlohe and M. de Varnbuhler. The above matter only concerns the two States mentioned, but Bavaria has proposed to apply the principle to the common defence of all Southern Germany. She wishes to confide the study and organization of this system to a military commission formed by the four States. We are not aware as yet whether Würtemberg has entered into the views of Prince de Hohenlohe; as for Hesse and the Grand Duchy of Baden, the fact is more than