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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

OUR OUTSIDE PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Political Reconstruction—A Mixed Case—Negro Progress and Negro Politeness—A Supersevicable Offer, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—A Learned Judge in a Quandary.

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1.03¾.

—Ex-President FILLMORE was a passenger from Europe in the steamer Persia, and reached his home in Buffalo on Friday.

—RAYMOND, of New York, voted to sustain the President's veto of the Bureau bill.

—The House failed to expel Gen. ROUSSEAU for casing GRINNELL. The vote was 57 to 40, lacking the necessary two-thirds.

—Gen. JOHN A. DIX has written a letter to Senator DOOLITTLE fully approving the Philadelphia Convention. He says he indorses the call, its propositions, its reasonings, and its arguments, and that he will do all in his power to carry them out. He says he long since expressed the opinion that the States were entitled to their representation in Congress; that their exclusion was a violation of the obligations of the Constitution, and that persistence in such a policy will lead to most disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday says: A last Friday's dispatch from Knoxville says a serious alteration took place between two editors—Governor BROWNLOW's son and a friend of DICK MCCANN—in which young BROWNLOW got decidedly thrashed. BROWNLOW armed himself with pistols, and swore he would shoot his opponent on sight.

—Dr. L. M. BENEDICT, of Louisville, has been appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

—It is stated that Gen. GRANT is temporarily to assume charge of the war portfolio upon the resignation of STANTON.

—Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Montana Territory.

—The Iowa State Democratic Convention that met last week, appointed thirty-two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

—The War Department has ordered, at the instance of the President, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by Military Courts, and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crime of murder, arson and rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence remitted. Those who belong to the military service and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command if it is still in the service; and their release is conditioned upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior.

—The past five days has been a heated term generally throughout the country, the thermometer ranging above ninety.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

From indications this assemblage promises to be one of the most imposing and important that has assembled since the conference which led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The conservative masses in every section are moving in the appointment of delegations composed of men of first-class ability, and unquestionable fidelity to the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty. It will be a convocation of patriots true to Republican institutions, and earnest in their purpose to maintain them—not "loyal" in the latter-day sense of shal term,—but an eagle's flight above the narrow and contracted views of the miserable party which has made that word odious, and deserving expurgation from the American vocabulary.

The disjointed and degenerate condition of public affairs, demands the action to be taken by this body—a reassertion of the vital principles of free government, and their application to the work of restoration. We look to it for wholesome work, and make this reference for the purpose of urging the true Conservatives of Tennessee to act speedily, and secure a sound and able representation from every district. We live in a State which, above all others, feels the effect of Radical mis-government. If we would extricate ourselves from it, we must use the means, and we have an abiding hope that this Convention will hasten the day of our deliverance.

"BRING THEM IN DEAD OR ALIVE."

"It is reported by Radicals at Washington that the Tennessee Senate has ratified the amendment, and they lack but four of a quorum in the House, with a large majority of those present in favor of it. Steps are being taken to secure the presence of the stayers, and *men of them are certain of being captured by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who has orders to bring them in dead or alive.* Some of the recalcitrant members are leaving the State to evade arrest and to attend the Philadelphia Convention."

We have seen the above paragraph going the rounds of the papers for several days, but believed it to be so flagitiously enormous as to be incredible. But the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the House, with the report of his assistants, in relation to the search for Hon. HERVEY BROWN, which we printed yesterday, gives it a strong coloring of truth. LALLEY and CRAWFORD, who were sent to make the arrest, say:

"We then told the wife and brother of Mr. HERVEY BROWN that we had a warrant for him, and that he should come if he was in the country, whereon Mr. HERVEY BROWN's brother stated *if his brother was here he would not come with us. We stated if we could see him or get any information of his whereabouts,* THAT HE SHOULD COME."

It is due to the people of the country, and those of Tennessee especially, that the facts should be known. The Speaker of the House gave no such instructions, and it lies between some bloody-minded Radical member or members, and the Sergeant-at-Arms. The people will demand who gave these orders—and they will know at the proper time. In the meantime it will be well for the absent members to make a note of the vile conspiracy which seeks their blood, and to act as to them may seem best in the premises.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the proper column will be found a full report of the argument in the case of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Carter, delivered before Judge FRAZIER on yesterday. His Honor, the Judge, will deliver an opinion this morning at nine o'clock, on the motion for an attachment to bring the so-called sergeant-at-arms and his prisoner before the Court.

THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.—The resume of the case of JOHN WILKES, his expulsion from Parliament, his re-election, his rejection by Parliament, his continued election by the people—his arrest and suit for false imprisonment—the recovery of $20,000 damages—has a very marked analogy to some of the proceedings of our present usurping fraction of a Legislature. The facts and the parallel will be found briefly and plainly embodied in our columns this morning, by a member of the bar who has never dabbled in party political strife. If the revolutionary faction of the Legislature will not be governed by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, let them turn their attention to the thought of a verdict for $20,000 or $50,000 against them for their foolish stubbornness, if not their deliberate malice and devilry.

THE WHIPPING POST.—This institution, which was set aside in our State some years ago, says the Columbus, Ga., *Sun*, was revived at the last session of the Legislature. Three colored gentlemen, we believe, were the first to taste its sweets in this city. The first white man in the State, we have heard of, who has expiated his crime at its altar, is one YOUNG, at Atlanta. He is reported to have borne the infliction with great fortitude and without even a groan. The punishment was inflicted with a raw-hide, and though he did not murmur, it is said the pain was so intense that his whole frame quivered and writhed as if he had been on live coals.

A GLANCE AT CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—THE CASE OF MR. WILLIAMS ON HABEAS CORPUS.

"The Senators and Representatives shall in all cases except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same."—*Constitution of Tennessee, Section 13, Article 2.*

This provision of the State Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of the United States, done in Convention 17th September, 1787. That instrument purports to express nothing but the free principles of the British Constitution as adapted to the machinery of the Republican form of Government then about being inaugurated. For the proper construction of this provision, therefore, as of every other in the same instrument (see the Constitution of the U. S.) we are to look to the history of England, including, of course, the then recent long and finally successful rebellion of her North American provinces. And if, in the contemporaneous history of England, extending from 1768 to 1782, we find that this principle was not only under earnest discussion by the Commons of England, but that the contest was carried to a height that almost shook the power of the throne; we may at least feel assured that the founders of the Constitution of the United States did not insert that principle therein with any doubtful intention.

In 1763 the celebrated JOHN WILKES, at that time a member of Parliament for the borough of Aylesbury, was publisher of a scurrilous newspaper called the *North Briton*; in the forty-fifth number of which he was guilty of a studied insult to the King, accusing his sovereign of having been guilty of a lie in a message to Parliament. For this he was arrested on a warrant from the Secretary of State, (a writ of the most venerable antiquity) his paper seized and himself imprisoned in the Tower. He was also, for this cause, promptly expelled from Parliament by resolution. WILKES, from the Tower, in a few days obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which he was brought before the Lord Chief Justice PRATT, Lord CAMDEN, by whom he was released, upon the ground that his arrest was a violation of his privilege as a member of Parliament. WILKES, thereupon, sued Lord HALIFAX, the Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, and obtained a verdict for £4,000 damages. Subsequently he was re-elected to Parliament by the city of London, and the mob attempting to chair him in triumph to the Parliament House were fired upon by the military. The act was known as the massacre of St. George's Fields. Being again expelled he was again re-elected, and thereupon, by resolution of Parliament, his competitor, Colonel LUTTRELL was declared elected as being second in the list of candidates, WILKES being declared incompetent to sit. This resolution was passed in 1769. WILKES was then made sheriff of the city of London and afterwards Lord Mayor of the city. For accusing a peer of having brought about the massacre of St. George's Fields he was summoned to the bar of the House, but refused to appear there except as the lawfully elected member for the city of London. After many compromises had been attempted and failed, the House of Commons, at length in 1782, was induced to vote that the resolution passed 17th February, 1769, declaring Mr. WILKES incapable of being re-elected, should be expunged, *"it being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of the kingdom."*

This has ever been considered one of the greatest triumphs of constitutional law, the bad character of WILKES making it sufficiently manifest that it was a final triumph of the cause and not of the man. Since then it has always been understood by constitutional lawyers that while a legislative body may expel one of its members for any cause it sees fit, it cannot refuse the member a seat if re-elected. In the first instance he is considered, in theory, to have misrepresented his constituents; but upon a re-election it is considered that the question has been referred to the sovreign people, who are the highest power in every constitutional government.

Let it now be borne in mind that this celebrated resolution of the House of Commons was passed in 1782. Let it also be borne in mind that in that year the independence of the American colonies was achieved; and that during the entire war the ministerial party in England had been in nothing more embarrassed than by its contest with WILKES, who was a steady opponent of the American war. Then let it be taken into consideration that the Constitution of the United States was done in convention in 1787, only five years afterwards, and the inference is unavoidable that the constitutional provision, with which this paper is commenced, was expressly designed as a ratification of the constitutional principle expressed in WILKES' case by the resolution of the British House of Commons in 1782. And which resolution was the slow but certain result of the violation of the privileges of a member, by his arrest for a cause other than treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

The parallel between Wilkes' case and that of the member from Carter, now before his Honor Judge FRAZIER, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, is complete; with the single exception that a warrant from the Secretary of State is, in England, a writ of unquestioned legality and of the highest dignity, being directed only against those accused of State crimes and of offences against the royal prerogative. The sole point decided by Lord CAMDEN upon the *habeas corpus*, was as to the privilege of a member from arrest. We think therefore that all the parties implicated in the late forcible arrest and abduction from his home of Mr. WILLIAMS, may well begin to reflect upon the verdict for £4,000 damages obtained in favor of WILKES against Lord HALIFAX. Should it, however, be eventually decided not only that the writ by virtue of which Mr. WILLIAMS was arrested, was of lawful authority and was executed by officers known to the law, and that a member of the Legislature has not his constitutional privilege from arrest; then we will have only the proud consciousness that there was a time in our history when the laws of a free people were made by a free Legislature. And as it has ever been a part of the vanity of men to boast the good old times of their fathers, we can add to that the additional vanity of boasting of the good old country of our fathers, into the wall of whose Constitution no breach has yet been made.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House in the morning session lacked twenty-one of a quorum, and in the afternoon fourteen. Nothing of importance was done. The remonstrance of Mr. MARTIN, an arrested member, caused an animated discussion, at the close of which Mr. MARTIN returned to his confinement, and the House adjourned.

The House has not yet ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

OLD SUMNER IS MOVING.—A correspondent writes us from Gallatin, that the friends of President JOHNSON's policy and a constitutional Union will give a free barbacue at that place on Saturday the 28th inst. It will be one of the largest that has ever been given in Sumner. Distinguished speakers will be invited and will be present. The flag of the constitutional Union will float on the occasion, and give the lie direct to the slanders that have been propagated upon the name and fair fame of that people.

Important Correspondence.

GEN. THOMAS TO GEN. GRANT.

The Government through Gen. Grant to Gen. Thomas and Gov. Brownlow.

AMONG LAWS ARMS ARE SILENT.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day from General THOMAS:

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 17.—*Lieutenant General Grant:* Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting 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. Shall I furnish it?

The following answer was immediately given:

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen GRANT will instruct Gen. THOMAS that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of military authority. The administration of the peace in Nashville belongs properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in any controversy between the political authorities and the State, and Gen. THOMAS will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PLOT DEVELOPED.

It will be seen from our news columns this morning that Governor BROWNLOW has applied to Gen. THOMAS for the interference of the military arm for power to fasten upon the people of Tennessee the despotism which he and his revolutionary Legislature have been for the past eight months endeavoring to fix upon us. Gen. THOMAS referred the matter to Washington, and immediately received a positive order from the Secretary of War not to interfere in the matters now pending in this city and State.

It thus appears that the Radical plot to subvert the liberties of a free people, has looked to the ultimate aid of the military authorities of the United States the moment the usurpations by which it was to be accomplished, failed to serve the purpose. The Franchise law—the Metropolitan Police—the summary rejection of the people's chosen representatives—the unwarranted assemblage of the Legislature, and the to-be enforced ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment, each and all, formed a systematic plan, by which the grand object was to be consummated. If there was a hitch or a balk in any part of these nefarious plans and proceedings, it was to be removed by the strong arm of the military power. Such was unquestionably the design; but it seems to have failed in its most important feature at its most critical period.

It is peculiarly fortunate, too, that the issues, that have brought to this pass our State affairs, have been participated in by men who have been unquestionably "loyal" from the outset of the present State Government. The patriotic and just-minded members of the Legislature who have resisted the flagitious schemes of the Radicals to tyrannize over freemen, are without reproach in their record of attachment to the Union. The Honorable Judge who is now considering the *habeas corpus* of Mr. WILLIAMS, is also a gentleman of unblemished character and "loyalty."

But why this invocation of the military at this time? What are they expected to do? and whom are they to coerce? There has been no popular outbreak—no threats against the Legislature or the laws of the land. Where then should the military be employed? Is it unreasonable to suppose, that if the Governor's request had been granted, they would have marched to the Courthouse, and either dissolved Judge FRAZIER's Court, or dictated his decision at the point of the bayonet? The day after the writ was issued, the request was made, and if it had been granted, we should have had a military guard stationed in the halls of justice, and the liberties of the people placed in the hands of a file of soldiers.

Such is the Radical plot and its development. Let the entire people of the State return thanks for the prompt and decided response of the Secretary of War, and cherish it as preventing the consummation of the the most violent outrage upon popular liberty ever undertaken in America, not even excepting the attempt of GEORGE the Third, and Lord NORTH.

A TRIBUTE TO TRUTH FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.

We commend the following statement from two ex-officers of the United States army to those who desire to learn the truth in regard to the pacific and law-abiding temper of the Southern people. Upon the question of separation in 1861, Lincoln county was a unit, and this testimony in behalf of its people answers a whole volume of Radical falsification:

A CARD.—FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., July 14th, 1866.—EDITORS UNION AND AMERICAN: Certain evil disposed persons have reported, and endeavored to create the impression abroad, that persons and property of Union men are not safe in this county.

Any one that would knowingly perpetrate so base a slander on the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of Lincoln county, must be lost to every principle of honor, and beneath the contempt of all good men. We have been residents of the county more than twelve months, and are glad of this opportunity to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated; and we have yet to learn if any person has suffered persecution, in any degree, in consequence of loyalty to the United States Government; neither do we know of any community whose citizens have accepted the issues of the late war more honestly, or kept better faith with the Government. Their consistent action in this matter, under many trying circumstances, challenge the admiration and respect of all true and patriotic men.

CURTIS H. BILL,
Late Surgeon U. S. Army.
CHAS. W. STEWART,
Late Lieut. U. S. Army.

THE Professors and students have been having a "Commencement" at Amherst College, Massachusetts. One of the graduating class selected for the subject of his "oration" "*Wendell Phillips*," in which the subject was praised to the skies. Another "orated" on "*The Anthesism of Secession.*" Another, "*Irish Liberty*" which was thought to be something like "Southern liberty," a very absurd thought, and among the most ludicrous of claims. Such is the teaching of New England. There was one stray sheep in the Amherst fold, who was named in the programme of exercises, "P. D. COWAN, of Nashville, Tennessee." His subject was, "Relation of Radicalism to Reform"—of which the Boston *Post* says, "it was a philosophical oration, and extremely unpopular to many of the old Radicals on the platform"—from which we conclude it was a good thing, and creditable to his State.

TROUBLES IN NORTH ALABAMA.—We learn that a detachment of the Ark Cavalry has been ordered to Northern Alabama, to quell the violence in that region of the "reconstructed" Union.

Recent official reports from that quarter do not indicate that the inhabitants are ready for any law—either "civil" or otherwise. "My policy" is strongly supported there.

We find the above in the Nashville *Press and Times* of Friday. If any disturbance of any kind has occurred in North Alabama, it is more than we have heard of. It is doubtless only another lying Radical report to keep up the false impressions that are constantly circulated against the South.—*Huntsville Independent.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DISPATCHES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOON DISPATCHES.

EUROPEAN.

PROGRESS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMS.

INTERVENTION OF NAPOLEON

Emanuel Again Invades Venetia.

The Prince of Hohenzollern Enters Bavaria.

Northern Bohemia in Possession of Prussia.

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Venetia Ceded to France.

A FLEET SAILED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF VENICE.

AN ARMISTICE CONCLUDED.

Proposals for Peace.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The following are extracts from the news brought by the Pierre:

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.—Gen. BENEDEK addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the morning:

After a brilliant contest of five hours duration before Koniggratz, with our center at Lippan, the enemy, favored by the rain, succeeded in establishing himself at Chinmeez. Our lines being thus broken through we were compelled to retire. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardubitz. The losses are not yet known, but they are considerable.

VIENNA, July 5.—It is announced that Gen. CLAW GALLAS, in command of the first corps of the army of the North, Field Marshal Baron HENCKSTEIN, chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. KEYSMARTZ, will be brought before a court martial.

TRAUTENAU, July 5.—The army under the orders of the Prince Royal, although distant from the field, succeeded, by the greatest efforts, in entering into line in time to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory.

The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the order of military merit.

GIZZIN, July 4.—An official dispatch received yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, says the Prussian army, under the command of the King in person, encountered the Austrians under Field Marshal BENEDEK, between Horitz and Koniggratz. The battle was bloody and lasted twelve hours.

The enemy maintained his position behind the river Bistritz with great obstinacy for six hours.

Toward 2 o'clock P. M., the position was carried by assault, after which the enemy was repeatedly driven from other positions.

In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the remainder of the Austrian army was in full retreat. The route of the enemy was complete.

MILAN, July 5.—A corps of the Bavarian army has entered the Austian Tyral, moving towards Italy. It was stated positively that the Austrians have abandoned all positions recently occupied on the right bank of the Mincio. The public jounals declare that if the Austrian troops evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Pussian armies. They believed in an immediate resumption of the campaign, which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered.

A Cisenach dispatch of the 5th says: Some detachments of Bavarian troops have been driven from Hensfield.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Italians lost 500 killed and wounded in an attack on Monte Zuello.

Amicus is being decimated by the cholera.

VICTOR EMANUEL has not at once accedd to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as the reason, he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia, in consequence. The Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostilities against Venetia, it being French territory.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, armies and all munitions of war found in fortified places. Within 48 hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend on the good will of France either to keep or to part with it.

It is the intention of Austria to continue the war against Prussia, if she persevere in her pretensions, as asserted in her project of federal reform communicated to the States of Northern Germany.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH declares his resolution to transfer his capital to Pesth, should he be unable to defend Vienna, and to call to arms the whole population of his States.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following are additional items of foreign news.

BREST, July 7.—Prussia and Italy, though their reply had not been made public, have refused the armistice and CIALDENI has crossed the Po; while on the other hand the Austrians have recrossed the Mincio, and have decided to evacuate Lombardy and Venetia.

The French iron-clad fleet was to have sailed from Toulon for the Adriatic this morning, in order to take possession of Venice. Public sentiment approves of the transaction.

Although Italy has refused an armistice, she has appointed the Marquis de PEPPALI, Commissioner of the Government, to transact the negotiations in relation to the annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL.

Great activity prevails in the French arsenals. New experiments with the needle gun, to which arm the Prussian victories are attributed, are being made at Vincennes.

The public generally do not believe in peace, and look upon the intervention of France directly in the contest as inevitable.

The Paris La Presse of the 7th says: Prince METTERNICH arrived at the Tuileries at 9 P. M., and announced himself fully authorized to treat upon the basis as sent to Vienna in the morning. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and when he left Emperor, turning to the Empress, said: "EUGENIE, this is a good day for France; you at Amiens, I at Paris, have done to-day a good work."

The La Libertie of the 7th says: "The German Federal army is not trustworthy. At Mayence a portion cheered for the King of Prussia."

HALIFAX, July 18.—The Africa arrived at 8 A. M., from Liverpool, July 7, via Queenstown July 8.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The latest advices state that Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposal for an armistice. The Prussians, however, had advanced further into Bohemia. Heavy cannonading had been heard on the afternoon of the 7th in the direction of Koniggratz. It was supposed the Prussians were attacking the fortress.

Sunstroke in Cincinnati—The Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The weather still continues hot. There were two fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at a meeting yesterday, agreed to increase the capital of the Company $500,000.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The amount of specie for the last six months, ending July 1st, shows a decrease from the same time last year of upwards of half a million dollars.

Sidney dates of April 2d report the market in breadstuffs much depressed, in consequence of the arrival of nineteen cargoes from California and South America.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Four new cases of cholera are reported in Brooklyn to-day, two of which were fatal. Thirteen new cases are reported in Elizabethton, N. Y., and nine deaths reported.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Further by the Africa.

Prussia Still Victorious

Probable Armistice of Six Weeks.

The Armistice a Prelude to Peace.

Italy Denounces the Proposed Armistice as an Austrian Stratagem.

LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Further per Africa states that a Vienna telegram says there is a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been resumed. The Austrian army of the north continued their retreat without molestation. The Prussians have advanced further into Bohemia. The King of Prussia had ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners on giving their parole not to serve again during the war.

Severe fighting is reported as having taken place on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. The reports were contradictory as to results.

The old Atlantic cable was tested and found in perfect condition.

The foregoing advices are the latest via Queenstown. The news by the steamer direct from Liverpool of older dates—morning of the 7th—states that the Prussians continued victorious and defeated the Bavarians at Dirbock and occupied that town.

The conclusion of an armistice was considered impossible. Public opinion in Prussia and Italy is strongly adverse to it.

The Parris Temps announces that Prussia and Italy had accepted the armistice on the following conditions: Prussia to retain her present position, the troops to be supported by the countries occupied. Austria is not to increase her armies in the field. Italy is to occupy one fortress in the quadrilateral. Italy in reply demanded the occupation of two frotresses in the quadrilateral.

The Africa's dates are one day later than those already received. The Great Eastern arrived at Shearness on the morning of the 5th. The William Carry with shore end of the cable had anchored at Valentia on the morning of the 7th inst. In commercial circles the announcement of the cession of Venetia and the mediation of Napoleon was accepted as almost as conclusive evidences of peace.

The excitement on the London Stock Exchange on the 5th was great, and especially with regard to Italian securities, which advanced largely. English securities were kept down by the maintenance of the bank rate, 106 cents. On the Paris Bourse rentes advanced 4 per cent., making a total of 6½ per cent. within a few days.

On the 6th the sanguine hopes were not only realized, but commenced gradually melting away.

The Minister of Police at Berlin has announced that the proposals for an armistice, proposed by Gen. GARLINTZ, have been declared.

The Florence journals consider the Austrtan proposals inadmissable. They regard the cessoin of Venetia as a stratagem for Austria to resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself for such purposes. The cession of Venetia, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national right and submission to a foreigner. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

The Moniteur of the evening of the 6th contains no official announcement.

The Patrie says the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice has not yet been received. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the headquarters in Bohemia. It is believed in official circles in Berlin that the armistice can only be accepted after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiations for peace. Prussia will demand the occupation of the whole of Bohemia and the evacuation by Austria of the Fortresses of Kaneggratz, Josephstadt, and Reiestadt.

The King of Italy has replied to the Emperor of the French, thanking him, and adding that he was about to enter into immediate communication with the King of Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: It is quite a mistake to suppose that Austria placed herself at the the mercy of France when the proposition is to cede Venitia. She knew before hand what she was to get as compensation.

It is said that previous to the battle of the 3d the Austrian Government had already requested the Emperor of the French to bring about an armistice between Austria and Italy, in order to render it possible for Austrian troops in Italy to join the army of the North.

The Emperor of the French is willing to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, and is desirous to see peace once more established in Europe. He even went further, and without being directly or indirectly requested so to do by the Austrian Cabinet, offered his good office to effect an armistice between Austria and Prussia. The offer was accepted by the Austrian Government.

The London Times, of the 7th, says there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the armies of France, may soon be compelled to have terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her own capital. The Times states that the Austrians are strengthening at Raniga.

A dispatch of the 5th from the Italian headquarters says: It was considered expedient to deprive the Austrians of the tetedupont at Bargeardiff, on the right bank of the Po. We have commenced operations for the attack.

Seven engagements have taken place between the Prussians and Bavarians near Derimbach, Weimerin, in which the latter were repulsed and the Prussians occupied the Derimbach in force. The Prussians captured eight positions and were advancing victoriously.

The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle of the 3d, are estimated at 2000, and 111 guns were captured. The losses sustained by the first Prussian army were considerable, while those of the second were small.

The Bavarian army had evacuated the Tyrolese and was proceeding in the direction of Italy.

It was asserted that the Austrians had evacuated all their positions on the right bank of the Mincio.

GARIBALDI's wound was very slight.

BRESSIA, July 6.—Two Austrian gunboats have been repulsed in an attack on Caragnio Lake.

Princess HELENA was married to Prince CHRISTIAN, of Augustenburg, at Windsor, on the 5th, in the presence of the Queen and the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a distinguished company, though the affair was comparatively private.

The Marquis of Landower, who had been named for office in the DERBY Ministry, died suddenly on the 5th, from paralysis.

In the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM, referring to the hostilities in Europe, hoped that a Congress would shortly meet and peace be firmly established, and did not think that Venetia ought to belong to Italy, but should be free from the Austrian yoke.

Lord RUSSELL moved an adjournment till the 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry, explained the position of the Government toward the Bank of England, and stated that the Bank had acted entirely on its own responsibility in the matter of the rate of discount, the Government having no contract in the matter.

Mr. GLADSTONE took an official farewell of the House, expressing deep gratitude to the supporters of the Government.

On the 6th Mr. MILL presented a petition from Mrs. GORDON, complaining of the illegal trial and execution of her husband in Jamaica, stating that in consequence she has been reduced to a state of starvation, and praying for redress.

FRANCE.—The draught of the proposed modification in the French Constitution has been presented to the Senate. Bourse 6c and firm, rentes closing at 368f 64c.

AUSTRIA.—A second conscription has been ordered to take place in Hungary. The cholera has broken out at St. Petersburg.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand at the bank is of the full average character on the stock. Exchange advances are offered at 6½ per cent. Consols, in spite of some tending reaction at opening, closed strong. The impression prevails that the worst difficulties are likely to be soon surmounted by bank rate exchange.

Paris Borse remains without any change. Rentes closed yesterday at 68f and 60c.

The short end of the Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 6th inst. The old cable was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

Great preparations are being made to supply the army with breech-loading rifles.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. WILSON from Military Committee, reported without amendment the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the War department, and bill relating to the rations of soldiers held as prisoners of war. He also repoted adversely on the bill to appoint commissioners on transportation between Western and Atlantic States, and bill to increase the pay of army officers. A resolution authorizing the employment of a landscape gardner and topographical engineer, to aid the Committee on Public Buildings and Ground, in selection of a park and a site for a Presidential Mansion, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bill to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt and provide for funding the same, was taken up, and several amendments were agreed to, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back with amendments the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Mr. HALLOWAY introduced a bill to amend the act of June 24, 1866, for the disposal of public lands for homesteads, to actual settlers, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas and Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It provides that any person who has served not less than twelve months in the army or navy of the United States, during the war for the preservation of the Union, shall have the right to purchase at the minimum rate, or to locate by military land warrants, 160 acres of land, and to enter 160 acres according to the provisions of the homestead bill of 1862.

The bill to increase the compensation of clerks, messengers and other employees of the Senate, was taken up, and after a discussion it was recommended.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill, recently passed by the Seate, and subsequently amended in the House, for bridging the Mississippi at Quincy, Keokuk, Winona and other points. House amendments were agreed to, with an amendment requiring the consent of the States on each side of the river where the bridges are proposed to be built.

Mr. HENDERSON offered two amendments, one of which provided that no drawbridge should be allowed. The Board of Engineers decided that bridges of continuous span were practicable. The second was for prohibiting the construction of draw-bridges before the 4th of March, 1867. Both amendments were rejected.

Mr. POMEROY announced the death of Senator LANE, of Kansas. He offered the customary resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and also delivered an address upon Mr. LANE's life and character.

Mr. HENDRICKS followed in a eulogy of the late Senator. In the course of his remarks he said he had investigated the charges of corruption against Mr. LANE, and was satisfied they were ill-founded.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke of the deceased as a man in whom great traits were mingled with great virtues; a man of strong friendship and implacable enmity; a man of extraordinary mind, who without polish or culture could yet move an audience as few men could.

Mr. DOOLITTLE held that no doubt Gen. LANE was subject to temporary fits of insanity, he had had been informed by the physician who waited on him. Mr. LANE was not sane when he left Washington.

The Senate then adjourned, after adopting Mr. POMEROY's resolutions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Comptroller of Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is reported that Mr. H. K. HURLBERT is to be appointed Acting Comptroller of Currency on the departure of Mr. CLARK.

The Paulding Court Martial Findings Approved by the President.

The President has approved the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Paulding, and directs that the sentence be carried into effect.

Important Negotiations Concerning Mexican Affairs.

There is evidently something very important about to transpire here about Mexican affairs. Secretary SEWARD's messenger has just returned from New York, where he has been to see Gen. ORTEGA, with instructions to ask Gen. ORTEGA in the event of our Government recognizing him as the legal President of Mexico, and of forming a treaty with him, he would consent to make SANTA ANNA Commander-in-chief of the Mexican army. It is known that the messenger saw ORTEGA, but it has not transpired what reply he made to the question.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mortuary Reports—Cholera—Hot Weather—Subscriptions for the Portland Sufferers—Counterfeiters Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 18.—One hundred and fifty-eight burial permits were issued yesterday, eighty of which were made out and recorded as burial permits for persons deceased after a short diarrhoea disease.

Yesterday was the hottest ever known in this city; the thermometer stood at 102 in the shade. Out of forty-three cases of sunstroke twenty-three proved fatal. Nine cases out of sixteen in Brooklyn were attended with fatal results. There were five cases reported to be cholera in the city yesterday; four of them died and the others, it seems, were only afflicted with cholera morbus. Nine cases were reported in Brooklyn. The mortality report for the past week shows the number of deaths by cholera in New York to have been eleven.

The total of subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Portland conflagration in this city is $109,553.

Seven counterfeiters of the national currency were arrested yesterday, and a large amount of bogus money, plates, dies, presses, etc., were captured. The parties arrested are believed to be leaders of a gang of counterfeiters in this city, and their arrangements for prosecuting the nefarious work were admirabe. They were all committed to jail.

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WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS For the following celebrated

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All of which we are offering at wholesale and retail at the lowest

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PITTS' PATENT, (Genuine,) 4, 6 and 8.
HORSE POWER SEPARATOR AND CLEANER, complete.
EXCELSIOR, ENDLESS CHAIN OR RAILROAD 1 AND 2 HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, complete.
TWO AND FOUR HORSE, COMMON LEVER POWER, AND THRESHER, known as the Ground-Hog.
BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, with Self-Rake.
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BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, Hand Rake.
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COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

We have a large stock of Cook's celebrated Evaporators, both iron and copper, in store. Also, a full stock of the VICTOR CANE MILL (all sizes,) which has in repeated trials proven itself victor over all competitors.

Clipper Washing Machine.

We are manufacturing this celebrated Washer in large quantities, and believe it to be superior to all others. It is the only machinery that will do an entire washing without any hand rubbing. It is cheap, easily cleaned, and does not get out of order.

CASH PRICE, winger attach $30.

In addition to implements named, we keep a full stock of Grain Fans, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Plows, Harrows, Drag Saws, Cotton Gins, Pumps, Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

We are also, heavy dealers in

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, WHITE SAND, GUANO, &c., &c.

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DR. BURRILL,

WILL ATTEND CASES OF SPINAL AND Hip Disease, Club-foot, Knock-knees, Paralysis, etc.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING ON COLLEGE street, a few doors South of Church, suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to CALLENDER & GARRETT, 42 Cherry street.
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WANTED

10,000 SECOND-HAND GUNNIES.

If sound a liberal price will be paid.
THOS. PARKES,
jy19-1w No. 3 Broad street.

Removal of Telegraph Office.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE IS REMOVED this morning to the new building on Church street, opposite the Masonic Hall. The public office will be on the first floor. Entrance the same door as Express Company.
E. C. BOYLE, Manager.
jy19-2t

Splendid Cotton Farm for Sale.

350 ACRES, PART OF THE CELEBRATED Hermitage T