THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

that Eugland ever produced. Sir Bellingham oraham's name has probably not been seen in print since it figured in the pares of Nimrod's "the Chase, the Tur, and the Roas," in company with those of Sir Watkin Wynn, Billy Williamson, "Squire" Cabaldiston, Lord Foles er, I'om (Assheton) Smith, Jack Myton, Dick Christian, the rough rider, and other bygone celebrities, Amons the best of them there was no mere thorough sportmin—no ole who, disregarding all obstacles, rode straighter to hounds than the old Baronet just dead. The hunting men of the present day would be assonished at the feats of those mighty performers of o'd.

fatal, do not seem to leave permanent injurious effects. Mr. Asabeton Smith (of whom it was computed that he had from sixty to a hundred falls a year) died at a good old age, and Sir Bellingham Graham was in his seventy-eventh year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

The Stock Market was moderately active this

morning, and prices were rather firmer. Govern-

ment bonds, as we have noticed for some time

past, continue in good demand. 5-20s sold at

1044, and 6s of 1881 at 1064, coupons off; 974 was

bid for 10-40s, and 103) for 7.30s. State and City

loans are inactive. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 901;

Railroad shares are the most active on the list.

Catawissa preferred sold at 374@371, a slight

advance; Reading at 531, no change; Pennsyl.

vania Kailroad at 56, no change; Norristown at

56, a slight advance, and Minehill at 57, an ad-

vance of \$. 154 was bid for Camden and Amboy;

38 for North Pennsylvania; 621 for Lehigh Val-

ley; 43 for Elmira common; 314 for Phladel-

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull.

with the exception of Hestonville, which sold

largely at from 19 @194, an advance of 4. 57

was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 391 for Spruce

Bank shares continue in good demand for

Canal shares are rather firmer. Schuylkill

Navigation preferred sold at 351, an advance

of b; and common do. at 27, a slight advance.

120 was bid for for Morris Canal preferred; 14%

for Susquehauna Canal; 554 for Delaware Divi-

In Oil shares there is more doing. Caldwell

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 1521; 11 A. M.,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

sold at '44; Dalzell at 4; Mingo at 4; and Corn-

and Pine; and 72 for West Philadelphia.

64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

stop; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

153; 12 M., 1521; 1 P. M., 1521.

planter at #.

phia and Erie; and 43# for Northern Central.

and new City 6s at 96

A EUROPE.

War Details from Germany and Italy-The Prussian March on and Occupation of Dresden-Pontooning the Elbe gand |Engineering to the City Gates-Report from the Austrian Headquar-

The European mails by the Cuba reached this city from Boston this morning. Our files are dated to the 23d of June.

It is officially announced that the contem-plated visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the

plated visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the towns of the eastern department, after the feativities of the Nancy, is countermanded. The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin has informed the Mayor of Strasbourg of the fact, and the Mayor has given notice to the Municipal Council.

In the Prefect's letter he says that "the Emperor will not be able to visit, as he had intended, the city of Strasbourg in the course of next month;" that the journey is postponed to another period; and that his Majesty regrets the disappointment, and expresses the hope of carrying out his project as soon as possible. No particular reason is given to the countermand, particular reason is given for the countermand, but there is no doubt (says a Paris letter) his

Majesty is unwilling to be so near the Rhine during the war in Germany. Colonel Scobell, the last surviving commissioned officer of England who took part in the battle of the Nile, has died at his seat, Nancealverne, near Penzance, at the age of eighty-eig t years.

Immediately on the announcement of the death of Prince Sigismund the Queen of Prussia left Berlin for Potsdam.

Field Movements of the Three Great Armics-Capture of Bresden. Headquarters of the first Prussian Army, Gorlitz, (June 19). Correspondence of London Times.

The Prussian advanced guard captured Dresden last evening, and Prince Frederic Charles has thus gained possession of the line of railway which forms the latteral communication through Saxony. The advance has as yet been unopposed. The Austrian general still tarries behind the mountains. Great movements have been going mountains. Great movements have been going an among his troops, but no indications of an advance has as yet been given.

THE ORDER OF EVENTS. The general course of events in the occupa-tion of Saxony has been as follows:-

On the evening of the 15th, when the Saxon Government had rejected the Prussian ultimatum, and knew that the army of Prince Frederick Charles was concentrated on the frontier, means were adopted to impede as much as possible the advance of the Prussian troops. Saxon pioneers were set to work upon the railways which lead from the frontier upon Dresben. Of such railways there are two, that which follows the valley of the Eibe and joins the Leipsic line at Riesa, and that which from Gorlitz leads by Bautzen upon the capital of Saxony.

At nightfall the Saxon pioneers commenced their work, but in the dark, and under constant apprehension of being broken in upon by the Prussian advance guards, they made but little The rails were taken up, but were neither carried away nor twisted nor broken so as not to be again immediately available. 11 o'clock at night the wooden bridge which carries the railway branches to Leipsic and Chemnitz across the Eibe, near Riesa, was set on fire by means of petroleum. Its destruction was not accomplished, for only two piers were burned, and the whole bridge was again made passable by the evening of the next day.

While the work of demolition went slowly on in Saxony heavy masses of Prussian troops were drawing together and closing down to the very frontier line of that kingdom. Between Gorlitz and the border on the west Prince Frederic Charles marshalled three strong corps a armee, while near Strehla, on the north, General von Bittenfeld divided his force into three columns, so as to advance with a broad front and as net ly as possible on the railway junction a

During the few hours of the short summer night the last preparations for the invasion were made; the main bodies of the troops were all collected together about midnight, and the soldiers piled arms to rest and wait for dawn. Few slept; a dull and heavy murmur continually rose from the crowded columns, and told the subdued but deep excitement which pervaded the hearts of the men; and this excitement was not without a cause, for all thought the Austrian was in Dresden, and that there would be a battle on the morrow.

The time passed slowly, and it seem as if day would never break. At last the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, the troops eagerly fell into their ranks, and, before the sun had risen, the advanced guards were pushing briskly over Saxon ground.

The pioneers who were engaged on the railway fied before the foremost troops got near them, fortunate to avoid being taken. What Saxon troops there were on the lines of the advance also retreated quickly towards Dresden. THE THEATRE OF ACTION.

It must be borne in mind that in the theatre of war there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indi-rectly, affluents of the Oder, and are therefore not unlikely to be confounded with one another. The most westerly of these three is that which flows past this town (Goritz). It rises in Bohemia, passes by Zittau, forming near that town into Echemia, flows by Ostritz, Gorlitz, Priebus, and Muskau, communicates with the Spree by the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder.

The next river of this name towards the east is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. The Neisse is distinguished as the Wuthende, or raging Neisse. It rises near Hohenfriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and Katzbach about seven miles above Leignitz. It was between Jauer and the confluence of those two streams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by Macdonald in 1813.

The Neisse river, which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present headquarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress and by Neisse, and joins the Oder about twelve miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal defiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia

BRIDGING THE ELBE. Bittenfeld, from the north, had reached Rlosa about nine o'clock, and occupied that town in force. Below the town two pontoon bridges were quickly thrown across the Elbe

part of the troops crossed to the right bank, and pushed on to Grossenhala, while another portion were directed up the left bank of the river towards Meissen.

REPAIRING RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES. Hardiy had Bittenfeld's troops established themselves in Riesa when a detachment of the Field Rallway Corps arrived from Berlin, who immediately commenced the restoration of the lines which had been torn up on the rallway, while the pioneers were set to repair the burned

portion of the bridge. MARCH OF THE MAIN ARMY.

In the meantime the columns of the main army were advancing in Lusatia.

Lobau was occupied before midday, and Bautzen in the afternoon. But Prince Frederick Charles proceeded cautiously, for he knew that the passes from Gabel and Reichenberg led against his left, and that he must guard against an Austrian attack from that direction. To cover his communications with Gorlitz and to shield his left flank, he pushed a strong detachment along the Zittau road to a point little beyond Ostriz.

On Saturday he did little except to establish

himself in his position.

THIRD EDITION

the right to feel Bittenfeid's left, and the Prince pushed troops to Bischofswerds, on the Dresden

road, while the advance guard of Herwarth

THE INVASION OF HANOVER.

From Hanover we hear that General Manteu-fel has passed Luneburg, and is pressing southwards, and that the town of Hanover was

last night occupied, after a twelve hours' march, by General Von Falkenstein. This General commands the Prussian corps which I mentioned in a previous letter as being in pro-

THE SURPRISE OF STADE.

Luneberg (June 19) Correspondence of London Post.

of the Hanoverian town and fortress of Stade by the Prussians has just appeared:— By command of General Manteuffel, the fusi-lier battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was

embarked at Herburg at 10 P. M. on the 17th,

on board the Prussian gunboats Lorley and Cyclops and a private Hamburg steamer, to un-

ertake an expedition against the Hanovertan

The battalion reached Turdendeth at one o'clock in the morning, was rapidly disembarked and marched at once for State, about

six English miles distant.

At one thousand paces from the fortress the

column was challenged by a vidette, who imme-diately galloped back and slavmed the garrison.

but found the gates already closed.

battalion followed as rapidly as possible,

With the help of the crowbars carried by the

sailors the gates were broken open in a few minutes, and Lieutenant-Colonel von Cranach

advanced in double quick step at the head of his men into the now thoroughly aroused for-

ress. In the street leading to the market place

the column was met by a detachment of Hano-

ver an troops, about forty strong, while stronger

detachments were gathering in the market

The Lieutenant-Colonel summoned the Hanoverians in a loud voice to lay down their arms, but the commander ordered his men to charge with the bayonet. When within ten paces of

our troops the front rank of the Fusileers fired

upon the Hanoverian detachment, and the fire was immediately returned from a house close by.

A Hanoverian staff officer then came up and

begged that the firing might cease, as the Hano-

verians had orders not to resist, and the com-

mandant was disposed to capitulate. Halt was

herefore made, arms were grounded, and a

capitulation was settled by Lieutenant-Colonel von Cranach with the commander, in conse-

quence of which the troops in garrison were

Eight rifled 12-pounders, seven rifled 24-pounders, eight howitzers, six mortars, several iron guns, 14,000 new rifled muskets, 2000 cwt.

of powder, a million cartridges, 11,000 new blan kets, and a quantity of other war material were

The Austrian Army.

HEADQUARTER POSITION AT OLMUTZ-SLOW AND

CAUTIOUS MOVEMENTS. O/mutz (June 19) correspondence of London Times.

Until an attack is intended to be delivered, or

menaced point protected, Olmutz is well fitted

to be the point from which to organize and direct an army which is face to face with the

Prussian boundary line.
Only two great roads by which an army could

enter Moravia lead over the Sudetan Gebirge, and both pass through Olmutz, so that it stands

in the direct route of an invader, and must be

taken if his artillery and heavy stores are to

ways to Vienna, Prague, and Cracow are radii

snn these cities points in the circumference, the

commander of the Nore Armee, like a spider in

her web, is sensitive to the touch of its furthest

extremities, and well prepared to direct his troops, or to present himself wh rever needed.

at the shortest notice.

Before the days of rifled guns the fortress

itself was strong enough for all purposes, but long range cannon must be kept at a respectful

distance, and a series of more than thirty

lunettes, with central casemated batteries, have

been or are being built round it at distances of

from six thousand to eight thousand paces from

All is now activity here. The silence is broken; war is a fait accompti, the troops are moving, and on Thursday next headquartars

will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly

the Austrian, and the actual clash of weapons

Goblens arrived to-day, and is to take com

mand of the 10th Corps d'Armee. The 6th,

about forty thousand strong, march through to-eay from Weisskerchen, a distance of about twenty-two English miles, and go on to-morrow,

The man look well and hearty. The army

enerally is free from sickness and desires to b

led against the enemy. People still say that the attack is to be made on the edge of the Silesian

wedge, but until I see it I shall not believe it. Evening.—Field-Marshal Benedek's head quar-

ters move on Thursday to Trubau, in Bohemia.

Garlitz (June 19) Correspondence of London Times.

The telegraph tells us that the Austrians in

tend to postpone the commencement of active operations until a Federal contingent of fifty

the operations again t Saxony.

To day Austrien movements have been re-

ported in the directions of Reichenberg, but all

reports from the outposts must at present be

The Hop. Barnwell Rhett Murdered-

Escape of the Assassin-Riot Between

Soldiers and Citizens at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4 .- The Hon. Barnwell

Rhett, a distinguished citizen of this State, was

shot yesterday atternoon while going to his plan-

He received two loads from a double barrelled shot-gun, one load breaking his arm, the other

penetrating his side, and entering his lungs

About twenty minutes after receiving the wounds he fell from his horse and died. It is

but it is supposed to be a negro who had ex-

At the preliminary meeting on the Congreve Course to-day, preparatory to reorganizing the

jockey club, Mr. Franklin's bay horse Jockey won the race, defeating Nile. During the race, the soldiers and citizens indulged in a free fight,

without any serious results. The military arrested a citizen, the Chief of Police inter-

ered, and, for a time, the battle was heavy, but

Excepting the above, the Fourth passed off

THE PARTITION OF VIRGINIA.- The Governor

of Virginia, it is stated, is about to inaugurate

proceedings for the recovery of jurisdiction

over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley,

which, it will be remembered, were transferred

to the State of West Virginia recently, an act of

Congress authorizing it in compliance with previous action in West Virginia and among cer-tain individuals looking to such acquisition. It is stated that he has retained Judge Curfis,

of Boston, to assist the attorney-general and Mr.

Hunter in conducting the proceedings,

The negroes eclebrated the day with

the soldiers ultimately triumphed.

not known definitely who the murderer

pressed strong animosity against the family.

received with considerable caution.

tation, near Charleston.

housand men can be put in the field to assist in

but as to whither the oracle is mute.

The Saxon army has formed a junction with

the enceinte.

direction.

cannot be long delayed.

handed over to the Prussian commander.

isarmed and sent to their homes.

The following official account of the surprise

gress of concentration at Minden.

Galitz (June 19) Correspondence of London Times.

occupied Meissen.

fel has passed

Yesterday a simultaneous advance was made on the capital, the advancing columns met with no opposition, and last night the Prussian colors GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

Immense Destruction of Property.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF BURNED BUILDINGS.

One-Half of the City of Portland in Ruins.

ALL THE BUSINESS PORTION AND PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Every Newspaper Office and Bank Destroyed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, Me., July 4-7 P. M.-A terrible fire commenced on Commercial street, and has swept northerly through that street into the wooden buildings between Centre and Cross streets, consuming everything as it goes. J. B. Brown & Sons lose from \$600,000 to \$700,000; insured for \$300,000. Staples & Son's machine shop and N. P. Richardson & Co,'s stove foundry are completely destroyed.

Latest Accounts.

PORTLAND, July 5 .- The fire has completely wept through the city from the foot of High street to North street on Mountjoy, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced, and a space of one-and-a-half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide appear. like a forest of chimneys with tragments of walls attached to them.

The wind was blowing a gale from the south, and a tremendous sheet of flame swept along before it, devouring everything in its passage, and the utmost exertions of the firemen, aided by a steamer and hand engines from several other places, could only succeed in preventing it from spreading in new directions, Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were blown up, to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry with them, though every vehicle in the city was employed with excellent effect in moving goods. The Custom House, being fire proof, escaped, though greatly damaged, The court records, in the upper story, are probabfy destroyed.

The splendid city and county building on Congress street, which was nearly fire-proof, was considered safe, and it was piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept away with all its contents. Half the city is destroyed, and that balf including all the business portion, excepting the heavy business houses in Commercial street. The fire commenced a little below the foot of High street, in a boot shop.

It next burned Upham's flouring mill, and Brown's sugar house, with all its surroundings, then Staples & Sons and Richardson's foundries, and nothing else on Commercial street of consequence. It next swept what is called Graham's corner, composed of smaller wooden buildings, clean. It then burned up as far as the old Barnum House, on Pleasant street, one third the way up Centre street, and half the way up Cotton street.

It also completely burned up Cross street, Union street, Temple street, and Exchange street. It swept lower on the northerly side of Fore street to Linden street on the east, while on the west it moved along diagonally across Middle street, and down to Cumberland, taking the Elin House, but sparing the First Parish Church: then down Chesnut street it mowed a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street, and the same was the case with Congress street, and everything else to Fore street, as far east as Linden street.

All the banks are gone, and all the newspaper offices, only three printing offices being left. Also all the jewelry establishments, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, nearly all the stationery stores, and the majority of the business places are destroyed.

The fire is still raging below Cumberland street, making back to the westward, the wind having changed.

Captain Inman has telegraphed for 1500 tents to accommodate the homeless inhabitants. It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived, the ruin and destruction are so complete.

From Vera Cruz.

New York, July 5 .- Vera Cruz dates to the 22d ult. states that the vomito or yellow fever was raging there, and the deaths were numerous.

It was believed that Santa Anna was acting in the interest of the Church party, in consideration of which he expected to be elected to the Presidency, he promising to restore the Church party their property.

Maximilian continues the work of reorganizing and concentrating his army.

The French troops, who evacuated Matamoras had reached Vera Cruz,

A Liberal movement on San Luis Potosi had compelled a reinforcement of that place by the

Burning of the New Haven Freight Depot. New York, July 5 .- At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the New Haven Steamboat Freight Depot, at Peck Slip, which in a short time wrapped the building in flames. The amount of loss is not known.

The Fourth in New York. NEW YORK, July 5 .- Twenty five accidents are reported from powder yesterday.

A German named Folks deliberately shot a police officer dead in his (Folks') yard yesterday, while the officer was expostulating with him for threatening to shoot some ball-players wlose ball had been accidentally knocked on his premises. Folks and his wife were arrested.

The public fireworks here were postponed

from last evening till this evening, on account of the heavy rain squall.

At the Tammany Hall celebration yesterday

letters were read from the President, Secretary Welles, and others. The President's letter says there can be no nobler work than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which retard reconciliation, and prevent the reconstruction of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a man named W. Veltz, a painter, deliberately fired a loaded musket into a group of children, killing one and wounding two. The child killed was William Lehman, aged six years, and the wounded

ing anniversary of our Nationa lindependence.

I he national tone and patriotic spirit of the invitation meet my hearly approval. They are indications of a growing public sentiment which, now that two bitter strite of civil war has ceased, requires a renewal of the pursuits of peace, a return to the Constitution of our lathers, right adherence to its principles, increased reverence for its sacred obligations; a restored, invisorated, and permanent Union; and a fraternity of feeling that shall make us, as a people, one and induscibility. There can be for the nature one and indissoluble. There can be, for the patriot, no higher duty, no nobler work than the obtiteration of the pass ons and projedices which, resulting from our ia e sanguinary conflict, have retarded reconciliation, and prevented that complete restoration of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government which is essential to the peace, unity, strength, and prespective of the the peace, unity, strength, and prosperity of the

nation.

Resetting that my public duties will not permit me to be present at your ce ebration, I am, very respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson.

To the Hon John T. Hoffman, etc. etc.. City Hall, New York,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866—To the Hon. John T Hoffman, City Hall, New York—Sir:—I have had the honor to receive the invitation of the Tammany Society for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

I am highly pleased with the form of the invitation. I like the motto which is placed at its head—"The Union must and shall te preserved." I tike the vignette which illustrates it. I like the associated hues with which it is colored, name v—the red. the vignette which illustrates it. I like the associated hues with which it is colored, name y—the red, white, and blue. I like the temple of theerty based upon the rock of the Constitution, and protected by the eagle of the American continent. I like the ships and railroads, indicative of prosperity and progress. I like the ships and railroads, indicative of prosperity and progress. I like the ships the ships of the ships at these figures, we almost feel assured that our Republic has a life of at least one century. Ans! now many republics have been shorter lived! I would have had the flag of the Urion, which is on the right, present in its azure field only the thirteen original states; but I especially delight in the flag which is on the left hand, and in whose on arged fleid twenty-three sars are blazing which have come out from the deep cermean within the past innety years, while the original thirteen stars yet remain in their ancient

original thirteen stars yet remain in their ancient I have had some differences, in my time, with the Tammany Society, but I long ago forces them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and honor the anniversar ational Independence; and the nurther fact that during the recent civil war the lammany Society sent its sons to fight for the Union, and with un-swerving fide ity hearnily supported the Federal Government in its struggle with sedition. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles avowed, I han the Tammany Society as a true Union

I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased; that the Rebellion has been crushed; that the authority of the Government has been vin-dicated; and that the flag of the Union now flow s triumpliantly over every loot of national domain.
On the o her hand, I mourn with the Societ, that
the perfect Union given to us by our patriotic forethe perfect Union given to us by our patriotic fore-inthers has not yet been eatirely restored; that eleven sovereign States are denied representation in the Federal Congress, and are not recognized as co-ordinate parts in the National Ligislature. How strange at this ! We have killed disunion outright, and have killed African slavery with it, and yet we are not completely reunited.

It I did not feel assured that the American people

cannot sufier so great and fatal a solecism to com-inue, I should say, as many others do, that we are at a crisis. But I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people and in excess of the denial of representation, that the States and their chosen representatives at ill continue to be seditions and disloyal. I ask, is Tennessee disloyal? Is Arkansas seditions? Are the Senators and Representatives of those states disloyal? I desire, in this respect, that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the Constitutional test, with all the improvements of legis atton upon it, and thus admitthose States and Representatives who are loval, and reject only those against whom the crime of dislovalty shall be established.

I believe, with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual, that the Stales are equal under the constitution, that the restora-tion of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the departments of the Federal (sovornment; that the soirit of magnan mity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils, and that the South, having accepted of the lessons of the war, and relinquished the heresies of secession, should, just so far and so fast as she comes in the attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal and qualified representatives, be admitted to er constitutional representation.

I want, henceforth and forever, no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions, and no sections and no classes, but one united and harmonious It will be impossible for me to attend the celebra-tion personally. What I have written I trust will satis y the Society that, in spirit, I shall always be with them when they shall be engaged in renewing and fortifying the National Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient ervant, WILLIAM H SEWARD. FROM SECRETARY WELLES,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1866,-Gentleman

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1866.—Gentleman:

—I have received your invitation, and should be happy to participate with he Tammany Society or Coumbian Order in celebrating the approximation of the states and the approximation have its teachings and services been more required than at the present, when, the victorious required than at the present, when, the victorious arms of the Republic having suppressed the false theory that the Union can be divided by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a stat; from its Fedral Polymer and obligations. d rai relations and obligations, we are compilled to encounter the opposite extreme of compulsory exclusion, by which the centralists denote eleven tates the representation in Congress which is guar

anteed to them by the Constitution.

This doctrine of compulsory exclusion is sea cely less offensive than that of voluntary secession. Each

is fatal to the perpetuity of the Union.

After a long and exhausting war, which has cost as so much blood and treasure, the country need repose, that industry, commerce, and the arts of peace may revive, and iriendly relations between the States and people may be reletablished Friendly confidence among the pople is to be encouraged and good and good approximately and good and good approximately approximate aged, and must superacde hatred and revenge. No portion of the States and people can be deprived of heir just rights without producing estrangement. I respond most sincerely to the correct and patriheir just rights without producing estrangement
I respond most sincerely to the correct and patriwine views expressed in pour Equipment, and I regreton the bravest, homest, and best men across country

ting my inability to be present with you, respectfully submit the following sentiment:—
The Union on the States, only to be maintained
by a inithing observance of the rights of the states.
Very respectfully,
Gideon Welles,
John T. Hoffman, Esq., City Hail, New York. PROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON. D. C., June 28, 18:6.—tis Bonor
John T. Hoffman. Mayor of New York. Graed
Sachem Tammany Society.—Sir:—Leutenant-isoneral Grant directs me to eknowledge the receipt of
an invitation from the Tammany Society to take
part in the ce-chration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and he recrei hat
a previous engagement will oblige him to decline
the honor.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient ser-Brevet Colonel and Military Secretary.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3 .- Extensive arrange ments have been made by the military authori. ties to give a fitting celebration to the Fourth. A handsomely arranged programme of fire works, comprising many interesting pieces of a costly and elaborate design, has been gotten up by Captain William Adams, of the Ordnance Department, inside of the Fortress. The exhibition is to commence at 8 o'clock, on the beach, at the eastern side of the Fortress, lasting about be celebrated both at Norfolk and Portsmorth

The steamship Cumberland, Captain Haines, from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton and merchandise, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal, and reports having experienced heavy weather from the northeast during the entire voyage. She signalled the steamer Fambeau, off the Frying-pan Shoals, the steamers Maulisk, Leo, Starlight, and off the Wimble Shoals the steamer Pioneer, all heading southwest.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5 .- The gunboat Assutney, with Secretaries Seward and Welles, Commodore Radford, Senator Doolittle, and others, arrived here last evening from Washington, on an excursion trip to enjoy the sea breeze. short distance, and anchored in Hampton Roads till this morning, when she started on her return, and will stop at Annapolis on the route.

The Fourth of July in Richmond.

was observed here by picnics, excursions, and

noon. A portion of the colored population had a procession and festival, and Capitol Square was thronged exclusively with freedmen during the day. Business was generally suspended, and good order and good humor prevailed.

The Fourth in Baltimore.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.-Barnwell Rhett was murdered on his plantation near Charleston, yesterday afternoon.

The Fourth of July was observed by a general suspension of business. The freedmen made a large and very enthusiastic demonstration parading through the streets.

South Carolina, last week.

Sad Calamity.

Hudson, N. Y., July 5 .- A sad calamity occurred yesterday atternoon. While a party was proceeding to Regers' Island on a picnic excursion in small boats, one of the boats was swamped when two miles below this city, and Mr. Frederick A. Gifford, Jr., of this city, and Miss Louisa Manlay, of Ottowa, Ill., were

No Cholera at Quarantine,

New York, July 5 .- There was yesterday no deaths or admissions on board of the Hospital

Neva fa, on Tunday, destroyed property valued at \$ 25,000.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD G. WEBB.

This well-known and popular citizen died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Webb was descended from a fine Revolutionary stock, and took some pride in his ancestry, and especially of that feature of his ancestral history which showed that all his foreiathers were actively engaged in the wars of the country. He was favorably known in this city as an accomplished gentleman, an able politician, and a kind friend. Early in life he exhibited signs of remarkable talent as a journalist-afterwards writing as principal elitor of the Pennsylvanian with such power as to overcome all obstacles in the path of his then great party-the Democratic. His efforts at this time were especially directed against the Know Nothings, and they were the means of damaging that curious organization to a great degree. His writings attracted the attention of the Hon. John W. Forney, who at once became one of Mr. Webb's best and most influential triends, and whose advice he constantly sought and followed for several years. At the breaking out of the Rebe lion Mr. Webb

became a War Democrat, and used all of his influence in behalf of the National Government and our brave soldiers. He held several positions of honor and trust during his lifetime, and was for a long period an officer of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1862 he was a candidate for the United States

Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania, but was deteated by John M. Butler, who was elected by a plurality vote, there being three candidates.

During the present year Mr. Webb espoused the cave of President Johnson, and was appointed Assessor of In ernal Revenue for the First D arrot, which post he held from the death of the late Washington Keith until the period of his own demise. Mr. Webb died in his fifty minth year.

Sir Bellingbam Graham, the Keenest and Bravest Sportsman in England. From the London Star, June 18.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

The BBAY, July 5.— The celebrations of the "Fourth" are the general topic of conversation and the absence of many of the order ants from the city, confines operations to a very impredeficite.

In Quereltron Bark no further sales have been reported. We quote No 1 at \$35 % fon.

There is no improvement to notice in the Four Market and the only sales reported were in small lots-tot the supply of the Lome consumers, at \$503 % for superfine; \$5607 % for extras; \$11 % of \$10 % of out change; sales of Pennsylvania at 73@73c., and Western at f60662c.
Whisky is dull; Fennsylvania sells at \$2.24@3-35, and Ohio at \$2.28@2-28.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 3.—Cotton quiet at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 5500 parrels sold; State \$5.00@10.25; Ohio \$8.60@13.75; Western \$6.60@10; Southern \$10.20@17; Casadian \$9.2018; O. Wheat dull; saler unumperiant, Cors "as advarced !c.; 120.000 bushels sold at \$7.285c. Heef steady, Fork steady; 120.) berrels Mcs. rold at \$7.207.

The hunting men of the present day wou'd by asconist ed at the feats of those mighty performers of o'd.

Hear what Nimrod said of Sir Bellingham:—"As is the case with most hirdriding men, Sir Bellingham fraham has had some severe tabs; but on two occasions he very parrowly e-caped destruction. The following rare instances of his pluck, however, should not be lost to the sporting world. He was licking his fox at the end of a sharp thing when an ox it nee piesented their. Three firstrate performers were going in the same line, but they would not have it. Sir Bellingham never turned his horse, and cleared all but the rail on the opposite side, which probably his weight would have proken; but unfortunately his horse aighted on one of the posts and was turned over on his rider's chest. Strange as it may appear, Sir Bellingham remounted his horse and rode on; but he had not proceeded many yards when he was observed by Sir Harry Goodricke to be in the act of falling to the ground, but which he was fortunate enough to prevent. From that periad, about twelve o'clock at noon, till nine o'c ock the next night, Sir Bellingham; never knew what had happened to him; and as he law under the haystack whither his triends removed bim at the time of the acci tent, every momen: was expected to be his last. The p th of the story is however, yet to come. He was bled three times the first day and contined to his bed five. On the seventh, to the utter survise and, indred, the annovance of his triends, he was seen in his carriage at Scraptoff, merely, as he said, to see his hounds throw off. The carriage not being able to get up to the spinney. Sir Bellingham mounted a quiet old horse (placed there, no doubt, for the purpose), muffled up in a routh jacket and a shawl, and looked on." We have not space to commune Nimrod's account in detail, and the result can be guessed. Three times the hounds checked—twice near Sir Bellingham—when he cast them. At length he could stand it no longer, off went the shawl, down went the great coat, he took were William Mautun and Charles Boger, two hours. Several steamers, with parties of Voltz was arrested. excursionists on poard, will be anchored in Letters from the Great Men. the Roads during the spectacle. The day will The following letters were road yesterday, in New York, at the Annual Meeting of the l'ammany Scwith ecat, in strong contrast with those occurring during the war. FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Mrs. Brown, an aged lady, residing in Norfolk, EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 2, 1866.—Sir:—I trank you for the cordial invitation of the time-honored Society of Tammany, to participate with them in the celebration of the approachwas fatally burned last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The steamer proceeded up the Elizabeth river a

RICHMOND, July 5 .- The National Anniversary

memorial tributes at the cemeteries. Ti e United States troops paraded in the fore-

Baltimore, July 5 .- The Fourth of July passed off without serious accident. There were great gatherings at Patterson and Druid Hill Parks. At the former, Mr. Botts made a speech of two hours duration on the state of the country. Senator Nye, of Nevada, also spoke,

investment at full prices, 140 was bid for First From Georgia and South Carolina. National; 215 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 312 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation;

There was a frost in the Pickens district, in

drowned.

ship of cholera patients. Fire at Dayton, Nevada. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 .- A fire at Dayton,

400 sh 200 sh 100 sh 100 sh 200 sh 100 sh 100 sh do...s5wn 58 do...s5int 58 de.s5wnint 58 100 sh do . . s5int 58 100 sh do . . s6wnint 58 1200 sh do . . . s10 58 100 sh do . . . s2d 58 100 sh do . . . 2d 58 100 sh do . . . 55int 59 219 sh Pa R . . . lots 56 5 sh Norristown . . 56 10 sh Monchill . c&p 57 400 sh 4th & 8th . . . 206 2400 sh do...... 2 500 sh do..... 5 100 sh Hest'v. R... c 19 200 sh do....lts c. 19/ 100 sh do....b80 18/ 200 sh do.....19/ do...... 191 do.....b30. 193

-Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

June, 1864. 12; July 1884. 12; August, 1864. 11; October, 1834. 10; Dec., 1834. 94; May 1835. 71; August, 1865. 64 August, 1865.... Sept., 1865.... October 1865.... Philadelphia Trade Report.