VOL. VI .-- No. 10.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

More About the Battles in Bohemia and Venetia.

The Laying of the Atlantic Cable Begun July 10.

English Neutrality Proclamation.

Insurrection at Madrid.

The following is the latest news by the THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The steamship Great Eastern, with the Atlantic telegraph cable, left Medway at noon on the 30th of June for Bearhaven direct.

The laying of the cable was to begin on the

ENGLISH PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY. A supplement to the London Guzette contains

the following proclamation by the Queen:-"Whereas we are happily at peace with all sovereigns, powers, and States; and whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to prescree peace between all the sovereign powers and States now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Germanic Confederation; and whereas a state of war now exists between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the Kine of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Germanic Confederation, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions; and whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of these sovereigns and with the Germanic Confederation, and with their several subjects, and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, and dominions; and whereas great numbers of our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and pri-leges within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns and States, protected by the faith of treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns and States; and whereas, we being desirous of preserving to our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said sovereigns and States, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with, and to maintain a peaceful and friendly in-tercourse with all and with each of them and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, and dominions. and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality In the said hostilines and war unhappily existing between them. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. And we to hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves according y, and to ob erve a strict neutrality in and

naw of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril." THE "MIANTONOMAH."

during the aforesaid hostilities and war, and to

abstain from violating or contravening the laws

and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the

The London Times again indulges in some complimentary remarks upon the visit of the United States monitor Miantonomah to England, and says that in allowing this vessel to visit England at the present moment, the Government of President Johnson has conferred service only secondary to that so frankly rendered in the recent suppression of the miserable Fenian demonstration on the shores of the Canadian lakes.

THE WAR NEWS.

Details of the Reported Prussian Victories. Telegram from Berlin, June 29.

The Corps of the Guards (Life Guards) yester day defeated the 10th Austrian army corps, ander General Gablenz, after an obstinate engagement.

The Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, some field pieces, and a large quantity of war material. Prince Frederick Charles, in con. Aunction with General Herwarth Bittenfeld, captured Munchengrantz yesterday, after a successful engagement with the Austrians, taking 800 prisoners. The enemy retired to Furstenbuck with the loss of 2000 men; the Prussian loss much less. Yesterday, the Prussian 5th corps, under General Steinmetz, which, on the 27th, drove back the Austrian corps to Josephstadt, sgain compelled the enemy to retire after a severe contest. Numerous trophies were captured by the Prussians.

The Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th near Nachod by our 1st Army Corps; on the 28th at Traulenau by the Corps of the Guards (Life Guards); and at Munchengrantz by Prince Frederick Charles. At Traulenau the Austrians had from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, and lost several thousand prisoners. Our loss at the same place was about 1000.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this city on account of the success of the Prussian army yesterday. An immense crowd assembled before the royal palace to-day, and paraded the streets with flags. A congratulatory address to the

King was in preparation.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT] BEBLIN, June 29, afternoon.-In yesterday's battle the 5th Prussian Army Corps, under Gen. Steinindz, was opposed by the 6th and 8th Ausrian Corps, under the Archduke Leopold. The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian corps under Gen. Gablenz, in yesterday's enagement at Traulenau, was 2000.

In an encounter which took place on the 26th, ar Turnau, the Prossians lost two officers folled and seven wounded, besides 115 privates killed and wounded.

Report of the Crown Prince of Prussia The Crown Prince of Prussia's report to the King upon the battle in which the 5th Prussian Army Corps was engaged, states that twenty-

eight battalions of Austrians took part in the conflict, while the Prussian forces consisted of only twenty-two battalions, of which the reserves did not come into close quarters with [59], 126,000; the Ru sian and Turkish war (1828—21), 183,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 180,000; the civil war of Spain, which raged f. om 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independence (1821—28), to which Lord Byron fell the enemy. The Prince adds that, considering the brilliant victory which has been achieved, the Prussian loss was very small, and did not exceed 500 to 600 men, among whom, however, were many officers. The losses sustained by the Austrians were very considerable. Altogether on both sides, about 4000 men were placed hors du combat.

The King Congratulated. BERLIN, June 29, Evening .- An address was presented this evening to the King by a deputation of the inhabitants, and a screnande was given before the royal palace, during which several of the national airs were played. The King appeared repeatedly on the balcony. The

About 5000 Austrian prisoners from Nachod, and 3000 from Traultenau have been sent to

What the English Papers Think of It. The London Times, of the 30th, says it the Berlin news is reliable, the Prussians have achieved solid success.

The Morning Post believes the rejoicings at Berlin are premature.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks that the time has now come for Benedek to show whether or not be is a general."

Hard Fighting in Hausver-Surrender of the Hanoverian Army to the Prus-

It is officially stated that 6000 Prussians, under General Flies, attacked on the 27th the Hanoverian army near Langensalza, in order to cut off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valor. The losses are considerable. General Flies, having attained his strategical objects, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoveriaus appear to have narched northwards from Langensalza throu h Muhlhausen in the direction

A later account says;-"The Hanoverian army s returning by forced marches from Muhlhausen in the direction of Sonderhausen. The Prussians contidently expect that it will shortly be completely surrounded."

The Prussians had entered Troppan without meeting with any resistance.

It is asserted that the united Austrian and Federal troops will in future march under German colors.

A Berlin despatch of the 29th says:-The Hanoverians were being surrounded by Prussian corps, and fresh negotiations were in progress for a capitulation.

Another despatch of the same date announces that the Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion on that day. The King and Crown Prince of Hanover, and the officers of the Hanoverian army, are said to have pledged their word not to fight against Prussia during the present war. The officers retained their sidearms, and the men were disarmed and sent to their homes. The war material was given up to the Prussians.

The whole Federal army at Frankfort and its environs had set out upon the march. An engagement was expected shortly. Naval Engagement on the Lago di Garda.

A letter to the London Daily News, dated at

Desenzane, June 23, says:-

"This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the first cannon shots were fired-three signal guns discharged from the fortress of Peschiera. Already, several hours before giving this notice, the authorities at Peschiera had tespatched a couple of gunboats towards the Island of Garda, lying off the sourhern horn of the Bay of Salo, and at about 11 A. M. others were sent up the lake from Peschiera to join Soon after noon the inhabitants the village of Portese, a hamlet lying in a commanding situation between Desenzane and Salo, were startled by hearing a lively cannonade proceeding from the direction of the lake. Happening to be passing through Por-tese at the moment, I hastened to the nearest point whence an extended view of the lake could be obtained, and beheld the four Austrian gunboats actively engaging with the small fortress of Maderno, situated at the extremity of a small tongue of land running out into the lake, and forming the northern horn of the Bay of Salo. To get from the village of Portese to our point of view had occupied as less than a quarter of an hour, but in that time the unboats had retired nearly two miles from the nrst position which they had taken up, which was estimated by an eye-witness at two miles from the fort of Maderno. The fortress, which mounts twelve heavy Cavalhi guns, carrying from three to four miles, was luckily garrisoned by several companies of 32d regular artillery regiment, and the guns made such good practice that the enemy's gunboats very soon seemed to have had of it, and retired towards the Austrian shore of the lake. "Between 1 and 2 P. M. a larger paddle steamer—the Hesse or the Francis Joseph, both

of which carry eight guns—was seen approach-ing at full speed from the direction of Peschiera. At the sight of her we, who were on the lookout, had little doubt but that the engagement would be renewed, and, gazing alternat ly at the fort and the gunboats, we anxiously looked for the white puff of smoke which proclaimed the discharge of the guns about one hundred seconds pefore the sound reached us. For about an hour onger the four gunboats, in company with the newly-arrived war steamer, as if uncertain what to be after, hovered about opposite the fort, taking good care to keep well out of shot, and continually hugging the Austrian At length, making up their minds that she did not like it, the four gunboats, following the lead of the steamer, turned tail, and made off in a southerly direction towards Peschiera. As the five vessels passed our look-out place, at a dis tance of about six miles—the lake is on an ave rage about seven miles in breadth—it appeared to us as if the steamer was taking in tow one of

The Wars of Forty-nine Years in Europe. A writer in the London Morning Star Says:-"The following statistics read with sad interest at this momeat: Between the years 1815 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 164,000 inhabitants of other countries. Thus, during for'y-nine years, the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men, not in cluding the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of bettle; 334,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2600 Italians, and 2500 Greeks. The war is the Caucasus (1859-60) cost the lives of 320,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-The war in the Caucasus (1859-60)

the gunboats, which seemed to have been dis-

a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1850 to 1850, 146,000; the Hungarish revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 129,874, which last number may be thus analyzed -96,874 tell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease; of which 59,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Italians, 14,010 Nea-

politars, and 2370 Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above-namely, that a greater number perish by the disease incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell, or any other engine of destruction. As to the sume of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to \$200,000). France 1348 millions, England 1320 millions, Turkey 1060 millions, Austria, or mere demonstrations, 470 millions. Thus, n two years and a half, 6526 million francs

The Italian war of 1859 cost France 345 millions, Austria 730 millions, Italy 410 millions. Thus, in two months, 1458 millions were swal-

The, Quadrilateral-A Visit to the For-tress of Verons.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes:—"Just at this moment you will, I think, be interested in an account of a visit to the erona fortifications made about a year and a half ago by an English artillery officer and another gentleman, whom I will call Colonel A. and Mr. B. The officer is a G. C. B., and a person of great accomplishments and experience as a soldier; his companion was a personal friend who was travelling in Italy at the time. Ample letters of introduction had been furnished to Colonel A. from the War Office at Vienna, and he oct no time in presenting himself at Marshal Benedek's quarters. Unfortunately the marshal was away for a few days, but Colonel A. and his triend were received with the utmo t couriesy by Prince Lichtenstein, who was in comma d during his chief's absence. The party proceeded to one of the seven or eight new forts which have been built in connection with Verbna since the last Austro-Italian war. These torts they found to be about a couple of miles distant from one another, each of them capable of containing four or five thousand men, and in every possible respect designed and completed in accordance with the latest adopted principles of fortification. They had cost about five millions sterling, and with their formidable guns commanded the whole approach to Verona for a space of fifteen or sixteen miles. To the experienced mind of Colonel A. everything

seemed pertect. "After the fortifications were examined, the Austrian officer pressed them to remain until the following day, to be present at certain important manœuvres which would exhibit the immense advance made by the Austrian soldiers in the execution of rapid movements. A body of nearly thirty thousand men were to cross the river, as if under the pressure of reverse in actual war. The proposal was of course very welcome, and the skill and speed with which the manœuvres were executed are described by my authority as admirable, and as being almost, if not quite equal to anything that can be done by the

be-t French regiments.
"In the course of conversation with the Austrian officer, Colonet A. and his friend naturally discussed the after of Solieriae, and the subsequent peace. He told them that the demoraliing effect on the Austrian army was for a time disastrous, and their indignation at peace made the two Emperors extreme. The Austrian failure was attributed entirely to the fact that Benedek was not chief in command, and the accepting of a deteat as final while 118,000 of the best Austrian troops were with march as simply madness. It was entirely the work of the two Emperors, who had never seen fighting before, and who were overpowered with the sight of the horrible carnage in a field of actual battle. No other motive was attributed to either of the sovereigns. It was simply that their feelings were horror-stricken, and that certainly the Austrian Emperor was ignorant of the false step he was taking in not consulting his own army and its commanders."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Who Will be Postmaster-General? PECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH Baltimore, July 13.—Well-posted parties here assert that Montgomery Blair will be again recalled to the Cubinet as Postmaster-General. The anticipated Cabinet resignations cause great consternation among office-holders and politi

Acquittal of Colonel G. W. P. Smith. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH !

Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, July 10 .- The trial of Colonel G. W. P. Smith, late of Smith's Independent Cavalry, for the shooting of William S. W. Tingle, son of the late Judge Tingle, of Snow Hill, Maryland, in a street rencontre, was closed to-day, resulting in the entire acquittal of Colonel Smith, and his thorough and entire vindication, the jury remaining out only three minutes. Public opinion fully sustains the verdict of the jury. The counsel for the defense were Hon. John W. Crisfield, E. K. Wilson, Esq., and J. Hopkins Tarr, Esq. This case excited deep interest.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention. PROVIDENCE, July 13. - The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee, this morning issued a call for a State Convention in Providence, on the 2d of August, to elect delegates from Rhode Island to the so-called Philadelphia National Union Convention. No public movement in that direction has been made by any other party in this State.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.-Cooper's blacksmith shop, Greer's tin shop, Lapp's planing mill, and Fallon's stair-building establishment, all on Laurel street, were burned last night. The loss is \$20,000, with very little insurance.

Arrival of the "Virginia."

New York, July 13 .- The steamer Virginia has arrived from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 18.—Cotton is quiet at 35@38c. Flour dull; sales or 4500 bols, at \$e*25@10 for State; \$8 50@13 60 for Othio; \$6 20@0 65 for Western Southern Flour has a declining tendency; sales or 300 bbls at \$9 90@16 50. Canadian Flour is lower; sales or \$90 bbls, at at \$8 90@18 65. Wheat dull and drooping Corn advancing; sales of 90,000 bush, at \$5@86c. Oats declining; sales of 21,000 bush, at 51@58c. for new Western. Beef steady.

RELICS SIX CENTURIES OLD .- The Carlisle (England) Examiner states that, as some workmen were recently levelling the ground at the east end of the cathedral in that city, they uncovered a large number of stone shafts, each about five feet in length and four and a half inches in diameter. There seems to be little doubt that they are relics of the great fire of 1292, which burnt down the Priory of Carliale and thirteen hundred houses.

MORE OF THE CABINET CRISIS

ALARMING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

SECRETARY WELLES DEFINES HIS POSITION.

SQUINTS AT THE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

SOME FRIGHTFUL RUMOR 3.

MUTTERINGS FROM THE GREAT CAUCUS

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

The New York Daily News, of to-day (organ of the "original-Jacobs-J.-D.-4-11-44 - Shentper-shent - peace-at-any-price-Democracy) permits its delectable and every reliable correspondent, "Druid," to publish this gazette from

DISSOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET. The Cabinet is at last dissolved. It is under stood this evening that Stanton, Harlan, Speed. and Denison waited upon the President this morning and severally tendered their resigna-tions, which were promotly accepted. Several months ago, when the President became con vinced that Stanton, Harlan, and Speed would not support his restoration policy, he conveyed to each one of them the plain intimation that their resignations would be acceptable and were desired, and he has been waiting ever since for them to resign. The indelicacy which they manifested by remaining in a Cabinet where they were not wanted, is only equalled by their impudence now in resigning because the Presideut will not yield his cheri-hed convictions and

abandon his pelicy. WHO WILL FILL THE VACANT PLACES?

Mr. Randall will probably become Postmaster General; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Doolittle would be called to the Cabinet if their presence in the Scrate was not so vitally ne-cessary. General Dix will probably become Secretary of War; Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulboth will certainly retain their places in the

will scarcely be able now to agree upon any step respecting an adjournment. The prevalent de-sire among the Republican members is to take a recess from now till October, and then continue the session till December, and it seems most likely that this plan will be adopted.

It any but the radical leaders are impressed with the bellef that the President intends, immeliately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention in August, to summon to Wash ngton the members from the Southern States, and to use the army, if need be, to place them in their seats, I have reason to believe that this conviction is well founded; but when the Predent has once made up his mind to take thi step, the fact of Congress being in session will not hinder him.

"Mr. Jenkins," of the Herald, is quite subdued to-day. He, however, sends from Washington the following questionable endorsement of his sensational despatches:-

THE CABINET CRISIS.

This has been the most exciting day in political matters that has passed in Washington since the assembling of Congress. The rupture in the Cabinet, the cavalier shelving of the Tariff bill by the Senate, and the proceedings of the Jaco bin council last night, have conspired to create a furor of excitement in the popular mind, and turn people crazy with speculation and anxiety Foremost of all is the long anticipated, long leferred, but none the less welcome rupture in the Cabinet. At the present writing the resigdefinitely known to have been received, though all floating rumors could be relied on, more han half the Cabinet has asked to be relieved from duty. It is, however, almost certain that Mr. Den

son has merely set the example that was wanted and that at least three others will soon follow. Those pointed out as about to resign are Messrs. Harlan, Stanton, and Speed. It was these to whom Mr. Garfield referred in his speech before the Jacobin council last night, when, as one speaking by authority, he aunounced the withdrawal of one Secretary, and added that within a week several other would tollow. Mr. Denison has caused a para graph to be inserted in the Star this evening in reference to his withdrawal, in which is stated that the relations between Mr. Denison and the President have been entirely friendly. Mr. Denison was the dent of the Convention which nominated President Lancoln for a second term, and he does no conceive it to be consistent with his political views to countenance the call for the Philadel phia Corvention, regarding the latter as in antagonism to the Republican party as repre sented in the Baltimore Convention of 1864.

This is doubtless the ground upon which he desires the matter to go to the public, but it is a patent fact that he and the gentlemen referred to above have openly disagreed with the Presi-dent recently in regard to the proposed veto of the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, which is doubtess the more immediate cause of the disruption. and added to this is the expression of the Jaco oins last night, that no person having aught to do with the Philadelphia Convention could train in their company.

These considerations apply with equal force to Stanton, Speed, and Harlan, and strengthen the conviction that they will withdraw in a very few days. Speculation is quite as busy with the names of probable successors as with those who are to create vacancies. No appointment has yet been made in place of Mr Denison, bu it seems quite probable that Governor Randall at present First Assistant Postmaster-General will be promoted to the head of the department been known for some weeks that Gov ernor Randall has been under orders to nold himself in readiness to accept a Cabinet office; but the public would have it that the Interior Department was the one intended for him. his point you will remember I telegraphed you two weeks ago that Judge Brown, of Illi nois, had been tendered that position. His friends still in-1stithat on Mr. Harlan's resignation he will succeed to the office. Therefore, naturally, Randall will take the Post Office,

There is a general frumor prevalent in well informed circles that the War Department will not be immediately filled should Mr. Stanton resign, but that General Grant will be called upon to exercise the functions of Secretary of War ad interim, in connection with his com-mand in chief of the army. The intimate relations existing between these two offices render it in the highest degree desirable and important that harmony should exist, which has not been the case for some time past;

and should a vacancy now occur, it is thought that rather than incur the risk of introducing

that rather than incur the risk of introducing another disturbing element. Grant will be assigned to the duties of the position as indicated until the army shall be placed on a peace footing, and the country be restored to tranquility and perfect civil rule.

The only names I have heard mentioned in connection with the Attorney-Generalship are those of Judge Stansbury and Reverdy Johnson. Montgomery Blair is talked of in connection with the Post Office Department, but with scarcely any degree of authority. It is even scarcely any degree of authority. It is even doubtful if his friends will press him for the vacancy, it being considered impolitic to do so at this time.

The "Insinuative Little Villain" is sore over his defeat on the sensati anal Cabinet reconstruction matter. He treats the events of the past few days with sublime imperturbability. Here are a few melodious staves from his great Conservative Republican organ-need we say the Times ?-of to day :-

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans, in resolving that the proceedings of the caucus of last night should be kept secret, met with the success which usually attends self-denying ordinances of this kind. It is due to the enterprise of one paper that the manner in which it procured its accounts should be made known. Its correspondent states, with no apparent desire for concealment, that finding the doorkeeper of the reporter's gallery slightly mellow from frequent potations, he procured his consent to crawl under one of the benches in the gallery, where he remained, and in that highly honorable but somewhat inconvenient

position he made notes of the proceedings upon the floor below.

Whatever inaccuracies may appear in his report are excusable, considering the attitude he was forced to maintain, and the limited nature of the facilities which the doorkeeper had placed at his disposal. Another paper's report is so thoroughly ictitious as to forbid the suspicion that its reporter was even under the bench. At all events, not under one inside the hall. In what it says of Mr. Raymond, this paper, as usual, includes in wholesale fabrication. He was not questioned as to the course of the Times on the Philadelphia Convention.

He said nothing whatever about any understanding with anybody that none but Union men were to participate in that Convention. He did not admit that he had done wrong. He retracted nothing that he had said or written. and made no promises for the future for himself or for the Times, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject. What he did say might probably afford a more complete and satisfactory rejutation of the correspondent's fiction, but for the fact that the injunction of secresy which still rests upon the caucus, and upon every member of it, prevents its publica-

Still another paper's statements are about as false and malicious as usual—neither more nor less. In the appointment of the Committee to consider the state of business before Congress. it will be seen that the Chairman of the caucus, General Banks, selected chiefly men who are known among the radicals themselves as being the most extreme and intolerant in their denunciations of the President. The tone of the aucus was one of intense bitterness towards Mr. Johnson.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Since Tuesday last, after the adlournment of the Cabinet, we have had continually fresh and conflicting rumors of changes and resignations in the Cabinet: of stormy sessions of that body on the supposed veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, and the call for a Convention at Phi adel-phia, in August, etc. It was known that immediately after the session of the Cabinet on Tues dey, Messrs. Speed, Harlan, and Denison had repaired to the office of the Attorney-General, and after locking themselves in the room, conti nued in carnest consultation for an hour. Rumor and it that this consultation was upon

the course to be pursued by each of these disaffected memaers of the Administration, and it was stated that they, being in unison and perfect accord on the questions that had agitated the Cabinet, and being in opposition to the position, and the remainder of his Cabinet had determined simultaneously to send in their resignations, and thus terminate their connection with the Administration. It was further stated hat the Executive Committee of the National Union Club had sent their circular to each of be members of the Cabinet, with a request that they would severally signify their approval or disapproval of the proposed convention at Philadelphia, and that this had been a subject of much wrangling and trouble among the members of the Cabinet, and was in fact the immediate cause of the agliation among them. All day yesterday we had the report here that Governor Denison had resigned, but failed to trace it to any rehable sourse.

It appears now that very few of the above-recited rumors approached the truth. It is true that the circulars were received, as stated; that Speed, Harlan, and Denison consulted, and the latter resigned; but the circulars did not produce a disturbance, nor was there any trouble about a veto, etc. The causes of disaffection are of a very different character from those suggested in the rumors above set forth. GOVERNOR DENISON'S RESIGNATION.

Yesterday morning Governor Denison sent o the President his resignation as a member of the Cabinet, to take effect whenever Mr. Johnson notifies Mr. Denison of his acceptance of the resignation. As yet no such notification has been received by the Postmaster-General, and it is believed severa days will clapse before the President disposes of the matter. The causes which induced Governor Denison to take this step are purely political. He freely and openly avows his high estimation and personal regard for Mr. Johnson, and asserts that he knows that the President is actuated by pure patricusm and a sense of duty as he understands his obligation under his official oath and as a citizen of the

Nevertheless, Governor Denison, finding that the President is opposed to the proposed amend ments to the Constitution, while the party in Ohio to which Governor Denison belongs, and to which he feels bound to adhere, is in favor of them, and finding also that the President favors the call for the Convention on the 14th of while the Postmaster General is opposed to the convening and purposes of that Convention. Governor Denison felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the Cabinet. Recognizing, as he does, the impropriety of a member of that body remaining when covers that he is not in perfect accord with the

sentiments of the Executive. The determination to withdraw from the Cabinet was formed by Governor Denison while he was upon a visit to his State some two weeks ago, and his action was not governed by anything that has recently taken place in his connection with the Administration. Nothing of an unpleasant character has occurred between him and Mr. Johnson or any member of the Administration, and, as before stated, the resignation of Governor Denison is placed entirely upon political grounds and the facts that I have already set forth.

A Man Who Will Not Leave the Cabinet, MR. WELLES ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary Welles to Senator Doolittle, approving the call for a Convention:-

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11 .- Sir:-Your note of the 10th instant was received vesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the Stales, and I the principles and views by which the Adminis-

ration has been governed. The attempt was made to destroy the national integrity by seces-sion, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from the Union has been defeated, and war has

from the Union has been deleated, and war has forever extinguished the heresy of secession.

On the suppression of the Rebellion, measures were promptly commenced to re-establish those fraternal relations which had for four years been interrupted. The policy initiated by President Lincoln to restore national unity was adopted and carrid forward by President Johnson son, the States which had been in Rebellion were under this benign policy resuming their legitimate functions. The people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their alle-

giance. The Constitution had been vindicated, and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. On the assembling of Congress all effarts towards union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed, the measures of reconcilia-tion which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with emi-nent success, were assailed, and their benedicent purpose to a great extent deteated. Attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their constitutional rights. Loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admitwhich had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress, the people were denied the rightful constitutional representation, and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government. These proceedings, which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and it long persisted in must eventuate in permanent alienation.

I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the Union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loval and qualified Senators and Represen-tatives from eleven States shall be ex-cluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not partici-pate in the Government is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself. Propositions to change the Constitution and unsettle the foundation principles of our organic law, to change cur judicial system in such a manner as to destroy the Independence of the States as to destroy the independence of the States by insidiously transferring to the Federal tribunal all questions relating to the "life, liberty, and prosperity of the citizen," To change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate comgromises of the Convetton of 1887, when no States were excluded from representation; to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of power between the different de-partments of the Government by fransferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the execu-tive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the Legislative branch of Government to which it does not legitimately pertain to incorporate into our Constitution which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred, and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications partaking of the dature of expost facto laws and bills of attainder. These propositions or changes aggregated as one, and called an amendment to the Constitution designed to operate on the people. The people and States which are denied all representation or voice in the Congress which originated them, are of a radical it not which originated them, are of a radical if not revolutionary character. These and other proceedings and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify, and aemand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country.

The President has labored with devoted

assiduity and Edelity o promote union, har mony, prosperity, and happiness among the people, but has met with resistence, misrepresentation, and calumny, where he had a right to expect co-operation and friendly support. That the great body of our people are earnestly and cordially with him in his efforts to pro-mote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwibstanding the hostility of malevolent politicians stimulated by party organizations.

Very respectfully Gideon Well Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Washington, D. C. GIDEON WELLES.

DINNERS AT THE TUILERIES .- For some time past (writes a Paris correspondent) there have frequently been seen at the imperial dinner table a the Tuiteries high provincial function aries, such as prefects, presidents of courts of law, procureurs-general, etc. This is a custom ecently inaugurated by their Majesties, who desire to know individually as much as possible all the high officials of the departments. Thus, all the high officials of the departments. Thus, as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he ordinarily goes and leaves his card at once with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Emperor, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tulleries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the Prince Imperial, who, since the eturn from Compiegne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province, and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

CHAMPAGNE STATISTICS. - Statistics recently published show that thirty millions of bottles of champagne are annually produced in France, and are thus apportioned: - Africa, 100,000 Spain and Portugal, 200,000; Italy, 400,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland, 500,000; Germany 1,500,000; Russia, 2,000,000; France, 2,500,000; England, 5,000,000; India, 5,000,000; North America, 10,000,000. This calculation leaves 1,200,000 bottles unaccounted for, and takes no note of the billions of inferior wines which are forsted on the unwary as veritable champagne.

THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE IN LONDON.-The estimated cost of the new Bible House in London is twenty thousand pounds. The money is to be raised by special applications, so as not to subtract from the ordinary income of the society. The raising of the money promises, from the way it has begun, to be a work of no small labor and difficulty. Instead of raising it at once by the liberality of wealthy friends in the metropolis, as was done by the American Bible Society. applications are made in the provincial towns.

GARIBALDI AND GAVAZZI. - Garibaldi has summoned Alessandro Gavazzi to assist in the care of the military hospitals in Italy. These two distinguished men have frequently been associated in serving their country in their different vocations. They were together on the walts of Rome when the city was besieged by the French in 1849, and again during the successful campaign of 1660, during which Gavazzi was ap-pointed President of the commission for the succor of the wounded.

A NEW BRITISH COLONY .- A bill before the House of Commons provides that the Straits settlements—the Island of Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca-shall, at a time to be fixed by order in council, cease to be a part of India; and her Majesty in Council may establish laws and constitute courts for the government of these settlements. The transer from the Indian to the home administration is made at the desire of the merchants in the settlements.

ALBINORS.-There is a poor man in Brighton, England, who has five children, three of whom are perfect albinoes. The father's complexion is dark, and the mother's nearly black, and both belong to tamilies of dark complexions.

Girts.—The Duke of Beaufort, whose horse Ceylon this year won the "Grand Prix de Paris," has given 7500 francs to the poor of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, and 2500 francs to the English Protestant Church of Chantilly