EUROPE.

THE WAR.

Napoleon's Armistice Plan Likely to Fail.

OMINOUS WARNING FROM RUSSIA.

The Czar Does not Wish the Equilibrium Disturbed, nor Italy or Prussia to be "Tools" of France,

Prussia Firm in Her Demands for Austrian Humiliation in Germany.

Austrians Again Defeated by the Italians.

Intimate Alliance Between the Kings of Prussia and Italy.

Austria Regards the Peace Negotiations as Ended, and Prepares for a Last Effort in the Field.

Napoleon Hopeful, and Diplomatic Delay Unavoidable.

ENGLAND HOPES FOR PEACE.

Entry of the Prussians into Prague, and a Continued March to the South.

The Bavarians Beaten at Kissengen.

Defeat of the Austrians in the Stelvio.

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

THE ARMISTICE.

Russia Announces that the Equilibrium of Europe Should be Preserved-Italy ought to Have Rome, and Prussia Not Become the "Tool" of France.

The Moscow Gazette of July 13 contains the following highly important announcement:-Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia, without Rome, would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love of peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interests may make her seek an alli ance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS. despatch from Lemberg of July 13 says:-The Gazetta Naradowa of this town announces that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and says every day mi'itary trains start from Warsaw to the frontier of

Russian troops are marching from Podolia to

NEGOTIATIONS STILL GOING ON, AND FRANCE BATISFIED. The Paris Moniteur of July 14 (Saturday latest) contains the following announcement: Public opinion is impatient to learn the course of the negotiations for the armistice. The demand which exists everywhere for news forces so to speak, the journals to manufacture intelli-We must call attention to the fact that the mediation has only been proposed. Nine days' negotiations cannot take place solely by telegraph, and three days and three nights are required by a courier between Paris and the Prussian headquarters. What we can say is, that the negotiations are progressing, and that the best relations have not ceased to exist between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of

AUSTRIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAPOLEON'S PAILURE. A despatch from London, dated Sunday, July 15, says:-The Vienna Presse of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Nap leon ended for the present, and Austria must trust to

her own strength and recources. She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great

PEACE PROSPECTS VERY DOUBTFUL. Our special advices by the Scotia, dated on the 14th of July, in London, report:—The acto mediation, and the attitude assumed by Prus

sia and Italy, are very conflicting.

The statements of one day are denied the next, and nothing really reliable or authentic had

The mediations have made no apparent pro The Prussian army continues to advance, and

be Austrians are regaining strength. THE TERMS PROPOSED TO AUSTRIA.

despatch from Paris of July 13 says:-Several of the Paris journals of this evening state that France, Prussia, and Italy have com to in understanding upon the proposals to be made to Austria. They add that the three powers have agreed that Austria shall be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

PRUSSIA OFFICIALLY DEJLINES THE FRENCH PLAN. The London Standard of July 13 published the following despatch, dated Paris, Friday, 11:46 A. M.:—Italian papers assert officially that Prussa has declined the armistice requested by France on behalf of Austria.

A despatch from Florence of July 12, says :-The Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible.

The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to

have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian empire without relaxation, in conformity with the en-gagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

THE ALLIED PLAN AND ITS RECEPTION. The Nazione, of Florence, of July 12 publishes

a statement of the conditions for an armistice stipulated by Pruss'a and Italy. The former power demanded the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation.
The Nazione adds:—This was admitted by

France, who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice. On the part of Italy the conditions were the cession of the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the

Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation, and not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for

It appears that these conditions have been tound inadmissible at Vienna, and that the Austrian Government has resolved to try the ortune of war. The Paris Moniteur of July 13 contains the

following announcement:—Several newspapers have reported pretended conversations of the Emperor with different personages, and given an analysis of confidential despatches of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Such attempts cannot be tolerated; they are open to the serious chiection of being wanting in propriety, of agitating public opinion, and, above all, of putting in circulation facts absolutely without foundation tion. It becomes necessary to put the public on its guard against these propagators of news, who cannot evidently know what is passing in his Majestv's Cabinet, and who are not better informed as to the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; it becomes necessary to re mind the journalists themselves that by publishing despatches and echoing rumors, equally maginary, they render themselves liable to legal proceedings.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS LIKELY TO ENTER VIENNA. The London Globe, of the evening of July 13, says that, according to present appearances, the

russians will be before Vienna in a week or ten The Paris Temps, of the evening of July 13, publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated that day, stating that the vanguard of the Prussians had arrived at Zuaina.

THE BAVARIANS DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

An official despatch from Berlin of the 12th of July reports:—Yesterday the vanguard of the corps under General Manteuffel had an engagement with the Bavarians, and succeeded in forcing its way across the fords of the Saale, near Hausen and Waldaschach, north of Kissengen. The Prussian loss was small, that of the Bavarians heavy.

The Mecklenburg and Oidenburg mobilized

contingents have marched to the seat of war. The Mondeur du Soir gives an account of the battle near Kissingen, in which it states that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery, but were compelled to give way before their adver-

The same despatch says:-General Mulbe, with six thousand men, is marching upo Prague, in order to occupy that city. The Burgomaster of Prague has issued a pro

demation preing the inhabitants to be calm and o meet the Prussians in a triendly spirit. The Governor of Prague has left for Pilsen. ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO PRAGUE.

The occupation of Prague by the Prussians ook place on Sunday, July 8. On the previous evening Prince Schwartzenberg, Cardinal Arch bishop, the Mayor, and several of the Common Council of the city went to the advance guard of the Prussians, about two leagues distant, com manded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ramson. were received in a friendly spirit, and informed that Prussia would put a garrison of 8000 men into the town.

The troops were to march the next day at six o'clock to take possession. The following pro amation was usued by General Rosenberg

The Prussian army having overcome the at Koniggratz, having indicted upon them great oss, and compelled hem to retreat, the royal Prospan army of the Elbe now takes possession t Prague. The city and country of Bohemia will indeed have to supply the Prussian army but persons and property will be respected. The authorities and inhabitants who have left ere requested to return, in order that the requi itions may be made in a regular manner, with out the necessity of resorting to force. commercial and trading relations of the city will not be interfered with in the least, and shopkeepers are especially requested to keep their shops open. The question whether the postal and railway communications will be established will entirely depend on the Austrian and municipal authorities.

"Von Rosenberg-Grusgiuski, Major-Gen. "Prague, July 6, 1866."

REST AND BEINFORCEMENTS.

A despatch dated at the Prussian headquarters, Zwittau, July 11 (afternoon), says:-To-day the troops at headquarters are allowed to rest. battalions engaged in active operations have been pushed forward about two miles to the southeast. They are also having a day's repose as tar as possible, this having been rendered necessary by the rain which has set in, and the uninterrupted marching and severe fighting in

which the troops have been engaged. The First army is taking the direction of Brunn, the Second of Olmutz, and the Army of the Elbe of Iglau.

A despatch from Zwittau of July 12 says:—M. Benedett, the French Ambassador at Berlin, arrived here last night. The Prussian head quarters were transferred at 10 o'clock this morning to Czernabora. The whole Prussian army continues its march towards the south.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS. The Austrians evacuated Landskron as soon as the regiment of the guards of the 2d Army Corps, advancing from Hohenmauth through Bobemian Trubau, approached the town.

The Austrian Army of the North is receiving reinforcements, but it is believed to be not yet decided whether it will hold the line from Olmutz to Brunn, and fight another battle in that The Prussian march on Iglau is said to be the cause of this indecision. To-morrow the head-

quarters will be removed to Czernahora, three General Schack has been appointed to General Mulbe's former post of Governor-General of the Saxon provinces occupied by Prussia. Herr Selchew, Councillor of the district of

Ratibor, has been named Civil Commissioner of Austrian Sitesia. The Prussian squadron, including the Admiral's flagship, cast anchor July 13, in the inlet of

Holtenau, in the Baltic. Despatches from Munich of July 12 say:-According to advices received here from Bavarian headquarters, the engagement near Kissen-ren had no decisive result. The Bavarian army is concentrating near Schweinfurt, in readiness to give battle.

THE PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

tiking the war:-To clear up the mistakes promulgated by the press in judging the present political situation, and to remove the uncer-tainty and disquiet thereby excited in the public mind, we (the official Scatter zerger of July 13) are empowered to make the following declara-

The treaty obligations existing between Prussia and Italy render it impossible to conclude an armistice or a peace with Austria without the mutual consent of both States. These obligations could not but prevent Italy from acceding to the one-sided desire of Austria for peace, expressed solely for that purpose, by the acceptance of Venetia as a girt, and from terminating

the Italian participa ion in the war.

Europe knows that no sordid desire of conquest is the motive of Prussia in the great contest into which she has been forced by Austria and her Federal attles. What Prussia wishes to conquer subserves the highest national aims, regards the noblest national possessions. demand for curselves only guarantees for the territorial security of our future. But for Germany we require the establishment of political unity, at least among the majority of German races and State, to put an end to the unworthy condition of affairs within her boundaries, which has so long depressed and humiliated the repu tation and power of the nation. In the fulfil-ment of this national mission the majority of patriotic German princes are upon the side of Prussia. Our people, however, sacrifice blood and treasure for this lofty task, and our sons in the army, under the leadership of their royal master, are inspired by the sacredness of the great contest, like our fathers in 1813.

Wherever our troops penetrate into the enemy's country, they afford a striking pro-f how strongly, as bearers of European civiliza-tion, they are imbued with the consciousness that they do not make war upon the peoples, but only against the Governments which have in vain endeavored to incite their subjects to blind hatred against Prussia. Wherever our flags wave for any period, this hatred gives place to nobler feelings towards as. Our armies, however, accompanied by the sympathies of the nation, sustained by the consciousness of their lotty mission, well know how to conquer and to die for its attainment.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Defeat of the Austriaus in the Stelvio. A despatch from Florence, of July 12 (evening), says:—Yesterday, the flying columns of the Nasays:—Testerday, the hying columns of the National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at Le Prese, on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The National Guard occupied the first cantoniera, and took seventy-five Austrian prisoners. They had some wounded, but none killed. Baron Ricasoli arrived this morning at Florence, and leaves this evening for the group of Georgia Catalogies.

camp of General Cialdini at Rovigo.
Our despatches from London, of July 15, say—The Italian General La Marmora has resigned

Cialdun occupied Padus.
The Austrians are concentrating their forces or the protection of the Terol and Istria. Despatches from Florence, of July 12, state:-King Victor Emanuel arrived this morning at

Signor Viscount Venosta will remain at headquariers with his Majesty.
General Cialdini occupied Rovigo yesterday. vithout meeting any resistance.

Despatches received here from the seat of war in Venetia state that the Austrians appear dissed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige.
The Prussian Government has complimented Italy upon the operations of General Cialdini, as ferming part of the plan of co-operation of the

armics of the two powers. ACCOUNTS FROM VIENNA. gence received from the headquarters of the Austrian army in Venetia announces that the

Austrian forces are being withdrawn from contact with the enemy. The fortresses are strongly garrisoned, and sufficiently well armed for defense, without support

from the army. FRENCH INTERVENTION.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VENETIAN MISSION ENDED. La France, of Paris, of July 12 says:-The mis ion of Prince Napoleon appears to have been definitively abandoned, the attack of the Italians upon Venetia having rendered it futile. Two divisions under King Victor Emanuel's command have entered the Tyrol on the side of the

Trent. IRON-CLADS FOR VENICE Tovlon despatches of July 11 (evening) re port:-The French iren-clad trigate Provence and the corvette *Eclaireur* have left suddenly for Venice. The remainder of the squadron are still taking in provisions. The Paris Patrie of July 13 announces that the French squadron

would leave Touton next day for the Adriatic. The Messager du Midi contains the following from Toulon, dated in the evening of July 9:— The armor-plated squadron has just anchored in the roadstead, coming from the Hyeres Islands The address of the despatch ordering this move nent was in the handwriting of the Minister of Marine himself. A later despatch has come, ordering a meritime levy throughout entire fifth maritime arrond seement, the stop page of the disarmament of the small vessels of the flotilia, and the immediate armament of four steam vessels of the reserve.

SUDOWA.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Dr. Russell's Account of the Retreat and Pursuit of the Austrians-Benedek's

"As-You-Were" Movements, etc.

Headquarters of the Austrian Army. O'mutz (July 11), Correspondence of the London Times. General Benedek has now under his orders at esst one hundred and sixty thousand men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immedoubted whether the gallant but unfortunate eader of the Austrian army could have mus-

tered more than half that number; but the men, spread over a wide extent of country, have railled to their colors, and a force, to which large increase is daily given by volunteer drafts, and regiments from other quarters, is now isrembled to try conclusions with their formida e opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful olution of the great quarrel prove unsuccessful. The headquarters are at Olmutz, where I hope see them this evening.

but great changes are spoken of in his staff and the commanders of the corps d'armee, o whom Ramming and Gableuz are alone in high With Count Mensdorff as War Minister favor. more direct and able administration of mili tury affairs may be looked for, as no one can be more devoted, strenuous, and honest in his labors for the good of the army. There is nothing spoken of but the late great battle, and too many proofs of its terrible consequences are visible on all sides.

At Olmutz there can be no doubt that Feld zeugmeister von Benedek is in a good position, though he cannot save Bohemia-nay, is very doubtful whether he can save Brunn, in Moravia, the Austrian Manchester, and people there are who think Vienna is already gone, or that it will go if the Prussians venture to disregard the peremptory order to "Halt," which has come from Paris. The Prussians have shown at Iglau, on the Moravian frontier, but their advance to Vienna, with an army still powerful and numerous in the flank and rear. and with three fortresses such as Theresienstadt, Koniggratz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, The following is the full text of the official Koningratz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, statement as to the policy of Prussia in under- would be hazardous as a military measure,

without reference to political complications. The line of road to Brunn passes through de its worked out by the river, and presents singular saventages to a defensive force, but, according

to all present indications, the Prussians may have the place if they wish. The garrison of Vienna is being quietly strengthened, and the lines at the other side of the Danube are not of a character to be despised by any enemy. We have to learn yet what the Frussians intend doing at Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Although neither is a Sebastopol, each is capable of standing a siege, and is not to be walked over or passed by with impunity. The Prussians must have suffered very much in the last battle; a heavier or better orected artillery fire than the Austrians maintained for eight hours could not easily be adduced from he records of any battle, and it is believed here their losses were at least equal to those of the Austrians, though I am disposed to believe the headlong courage of many of the regiments of the Kaiser cost them dear indeed.

THE ACTION AT KONIGGRATZ.

As yet there are no data to go upon concerning the casualties at Koningratz, but the Weiner Zeitung of to-day gives a list of officers kulled in the affair at Skalitz on the 28th of June, from which the severity of the encounter may be estimated. There were engaged on that day the 5th and 24th battalions of Jagers, and the 15th, 21st, 32o, and 77th Regiments of intantry. The 1st had three officers killed and we may judge they had at least nine wounded. The 2d had one killed, and wounded in the same proportion. one killed, and wounded in the same proportion. The 15th had five captains, tour over lieutemants, seven lieutemants killed, and probably forty-eight officers wounded. The 21st and four officers killed. The 32d had seven officers killed. The 77th had four captains, five over fleutemants, and eleven lieutemants killed, and, the usual proportion helds sixty officers. if the usual proportion holds, sixty officers

In the fight at Wisockow and Podol, the Cui-rassier regiment, No. 4 (Kaiser Ferdinand), had aptain Karl von Klenck, Captain Patrick Joun Murray, Lieutenant Libuiski, Lieutenant Gu-deners, and Lieutenant Ritter von Pittia badly wounded, in addition to the killed, and so on the sad list runs, though it does not appear that the 18th Jager battailon was desiroyed, as reported by the Prussians, in the night light at Podol, on the 26th of June.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST Bleeding at every pore, stricken to her knees Austria still holds her sword pointed to the enemy, and gazes on the threatening front of his advance with a heroic resolve to die with

The appeal of the Emperor to his people will bring forth hundreds of thousands of recruits, All Hungary, we are told, is rising, and will give many a willing recruit to the legions which are preparing to light for the Emperor.

SUSPICION OF TREACHERY. Some day a sifting of evidence among the survivors will enable the historian to decide how the Prussians got into Klum, and there may even be some reason assigned for their not having been driven out of Klum when they got in there, but I fear these reasons cannot be creditable.

DISADVANTAGES IN THE FIELD.

To my mind-and be it remembered I have only my eyes to assist me, and have heard little or nothing—the Austrian soldier tought under a physical disadvantage all day. The Pruss ans were lightly equipped. The prisoners I saw had only their tunies and flat-caps, although I saw through the glass some battanous with helmets. They were in capital fighting trim. The Austrians fought in their long flapping great-coats, saturated with rain. They had on heavy knapsacks, canteens, tins, bread-bags, and all sorts

Although the Austrian soldier will face any enemy, and die with his face to him, I must say the teeole-gun has given him an idea that the Prussians are far better armed, and are therefore uperior in the field-in other words, his morale has suffered in the late fights. There are, it is said, forty-five thousand needle-guns in the Austriar arsenals, but the Prussians aver that the needle-gun uself is nothing without the ammunition, and that the preparation of powder used to explode the cartridge is a secret known only to themselves, for that it will keep good any length of time, whereas ordinary fulminating compounds rapidly lose their strength under the influence of time and moisture. may not be true, but it is certain that the fire of this weapon is terrible in its switness. In the assault against Klum all the leading officers

and men fell as they pushed up the hill. With the Prussians.

Frzelautsch (July 6) Correspondence London Times POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The headquarters of the armies have halted to-day in the same positions as they took up last evening. The 1st Army is here.

The Crown Prince with the 2d Army is at Pardubitz, and the King himself goes taggethis evening. Detachments have been pushed along the railway towards Prague, and that town it is expected will be occupied by the Prussians toorrow, for the Austrians are reported to have evacuated it, and by so doing to have given up Prussians a free railway communication with Reichenberg.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES. The Austrians lost, at the battle of Konig ratz, more guns than I stated in my last letter. Their total loss in artillery was one hundred and sixty pieces, and nearly all the ammunition wagons belonging to these were also captured. number of baggage wagons have also tallen nto the hands of the conquerors, and, after being employed in helping to carry the wounded rom the field yesterday, joined in the long lines of carriages which followed the Prussian army. They were easily distinguished in the line of march by their light yellow color, which con-trasted strongly with the dark blue with which off the Prussian military carriages are painted. Every hour shows how much more severely the Austrians have felt their defeat at Koniggratz

than was at first supposed in this army. The unopposed passage of the Elbe, the mission of Marshal Gablenz, the abandonment of the country south of this town, have been successive proofs of the completeness of the Prussian vic-The morale of this army has now, risen high, and the soldiers are convinced that the Austrian troops cannot stand against them-a feeling which is no contemptible augury of future vic tories. But, though the soldiers are confident n themselves, their arms, and their leaders their confidence never steps beyond just bounds they are tender and kind to the wounded and prisoners, not only byattending to their wants, but by showing them much consideration, and never xulting over the victory in their presence, which could not be expected from men serving in the

This is the fitteenth day that the First Army inder Prince Frederick Charles has been in Bohemia, and it has already fought four combats and one pitched battle, with invariable su cess. The Crown Prince has been only twelve s across the frontier, but has in that time guined three victories at Trautenau, Nachod and Skalitz, and joined in the battle of Konig gratz. Neither of the armies have suffered everse, their losses have been comparatively light, and the Austrians have in less than formight's campaign lost close upon one hundred thousand men from their ranks, with one hundred and eighty-four pieces of artillery. THE ADVANCE.

In the meantime, amid rumors of probable peace, the army still continues its steady ad vance, and its march is conducted with the same precautions and the same circumspection as l the campaign was only beginning, and as if an unbroken enemy was in front ready to take advantage of the slightest error. Advanced guards

are sent forward, who carefully feel the way for the marching columns, sending scouts to the top of every rise, who, standing out sharp egainst the sky, peer into the distance; riflemen move in detted lines through the fields at an pace with the troops marching on the load, and tread through the corn as carefully as if they were sportsmen bearing a covert, or, slipping into a thicket, now appear, now disappear in the foliage much like hounds drawing

or a lox.

The troops on the road push along as steadily and perseveringly as on the first day they entered Saxony. The infansty, with their trowsers turned up and boots often drawn on outside them, trudge along merrily, and seem little to teel the neavy yellow cowskin knapsacks and mess-tins for cooking which they carry on their backs. Their helmets have suffered more in the campaign than any other part of their equip-ment; many have lost the spike on the top, carried away by a bullet or the spinter of a shell at the battle of Koniggratz. Some looked as if they had been knocked off in the burry of as if they had been knocked off in the hurry of action, and had been marched over heavily by the ranks behind. The belts show a want of pipeclay; and the boots have lost all traces of blacking: but the barrels of the rifes and the blades of the bayonets are all bright and clean, and shine out cold and grey against the dark

blue uniforms. The artitlery horses, a little thin, and with rather prominent ribs, from hard work and scarce forage, step bri-kly out, and almost without stretching their traces. The straight steel-barrelled guns roll along behind them, looking on the road a more plaything to be drawn by six horses; but when the ground is beavy from talling rain as on Theodox marring near Kontrolled. falling ram, as on Tuesday morning, near Konig gratz, it needs nearly all the strength of the team to get a gun over the fields up hill, and then horses are often wanting, for their bodies, larger than those of men, are more ilable to be struck by shells or bullets, and many are killed or badly wounded as soon as a battery goes under fire,
After the battle of Koniggratz, the positions

that had been occurred by the field batteries on enter side could be traced by the numbers of dead horses lying where the limbers and wagons had stood. Often twenty or thirty lay dead in the line near together along the front of the buttery, and others limped about near them, battery, and others limped about near them, and, though always moving, never tried to go away from their dead companions. They, too, were soon stretched upon the ground, for the Krankentrager, looking for the sick, mercifully put a caroine behind the ear of every wounded animal and quickly put it out of pain.

The mass of the cavalry is scoring the country to the south of the main army, keeping watch and ward over its right flank; but here and there a tew turn up in the line of march.

and there a few turn up in the line of march, generally a detachment of a few troopers guarding wagous. These detachments are of all kinds of horsemen, cuirassiers with their white flannel coats braced tightly in by the culrass. and with heavy-looking high-jack boots, are followed quickly by some few men of the Ziethen hossars, with short crimson jackets, or by some of the Weimer light cavalry, with their light blue and silver unitorms looking none the worse tor exposure, while every column seems to be headed by Uhlans, the black and white flags of whose lances wave with an almost tunereal a pect above their small caps and gay red or yellow facings.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Steppage of the Birmingham Banking company - Two Millions of Pounds Sterling Involved.

Birmmgham (July 13, night) telegraph to London Just now (nearly midnight) it has been determened that the Biracingham Banking Company will not open its doors to-morrow. It had three-fourths of the business of the trading com

munity of this district. To say this is to give some idea of the frightful results which must ensue from this calamity.

At this late hour we cannot enter into the details of the circumstances which have led to this disaster. It has arisen out of the lavish advances made a few years since to one in dividual in particular, and to many engaged in the iron trade. The subjoined letter, from the general manager contains the only particulars of this fearful disaster which we can give at this

moment:-TO THE SHARRHOLDERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM BANK-

Gentlemen-By order or your directors it becomes my painful duty to inform you that owing to gross past mismanagement recently discovered, the mayes surfained heavy losses, and a large amount of capital has been locked up in securities that for a lime capitot be realized. Under these circumstance your directors have been compelled to close the bank While expressing deep sympathy with creditors. is 1.st necessary for me to say anything more than that their claims are perfectly sate, but to you I am anticorized to say that in all probability it will prove that asthough the whole of the reserve fund is lost, a position of the paid-up capital will remain if the estate is realized with care and economy. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. SHAW, Manager. The amount of the deposits is about £800,000. robably the total liabilities are over £2,000,000. The number of shareholders exceeds 800. The company was established in 1829; its paid-up capital at this moment is a little short of £280,000. Contingent depreciations and reserve fund at the last report in February £200,000. They are £20 sbares, paid up, but on the original shares no more than £4 3s 6d. has been paid up, The dividend and bonus of late years has been £2 per share annually.

tiess than two years since the capital was necreased by the issue of 10,000 new shares of £10, paid up at £10 per share premium. At that time the price of the shares was £14. Within the last few months a gradual decline has taken place. Yesterday the shares suddealy ran down to 20; to-day it began to be talked about that all was over, but very few people believed it. The shares were sold at 18 in the course of the day.

The stoppage of Atwood & Spooner's bank was as nothing compared with what this must There has been a conference among the other bankers in the town to-night, and they are well prepared for to-morrow; but the scene be in the town is something fearful to contemplate. The following circular has been prepared:-

SUSPENSION OF BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY, The undermentioned banks, desirous of alleviating as much as possible the effects of the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company, are prepared to afford facilities for supplying the immediate necessitres of the depositors and customers of the bank;—
Birmingham Fown and District Bank, Birmingham and Midland Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (limited), Lloyd's Banking Company (llmited), National Provincial Bank of England.

Atlantic Cable-Despatches from Ireland. The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company at 1-17 P. M., July 12,

trom R. A. Glass:-VALENTIA, July 12, 1866,-The Great Kastern and attendant ships will leave Berehaven this atternoon, arriving at the buoys on the shore end at daylight to-morrow morning, when the Splice will be made, weather permitting.

Livsaroot, July 13, P. M.—The Great Eastern commenced landing the Atlantic cable this veniug. All well.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15 .- The Great Eastern is

The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that one hundred and thirty-ave miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect. [Continued on the Eighth Page.]

paying out the cable.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 24.

Prisoners of War. In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for

report:-Number of Union prisoners South, 26,940; number of Rebei prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 22,576; number of Rebel prisoners died, 26,436.

the number of prisoners of either side held and

that died during the war, he makes the following

Customs. The receipts from customs at the port of New

York for the year ending June 30 were \$2,903,474'82. Internal Revenue. internal revenue receipts yesterday, \$1,383,

Homestend Lands. The Governor of Iowa has received warrants for United States land in lieu of swamp land, 4520 acres in Sac county, 4752 acres in Union county, and 359 acres in Mills county. Agricultural College scrip amounting to 270,000 acres was to-day issued to the State of North Carolins. This is the first Southern State that has received its scrip, that of Virginia being now in

preparation. Maximilian's Treaty with France. Letters from the City of Mexico, received here, contain the intelligence that Maximilian has signed a treaty with M. Daus, the French minister, with the following provisions: - Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico, under Maximilian's service, and the Mexican flag is to support them for five years; France will furnish besides to the Maximilian Government \$500,000 every month for five years, to meet Maximilian's civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as security for the money thus advanced, and other claims, the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Maximilian's revenues

CONGRESS.

are to be collected by French officers.

Washington, July 24.

House of Representatives. The House met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The House bill to authorize the entry and

dearance of vessels at the port of Calais, Maine. Passed.
Mr. Eliot, under the permission given by the House to Mr. Washburne, of Idinois to be absent on account of illness, in de the following report from the Committee on Commerce:—

The House bill to provide for and to regulate the weighing of export. It provides that on all weighable articles, hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, and on all weighable goods withdrawn from the bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied and collected three cents per one hundred pounds. It abolishes the office of measurer at the port of New York. The duties are to be performed by the weigher. New York are to receive \$2500

a vear. The bill was passed.

The Senate bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the District of New York was passed, with an amendment providing that all aids to the revenue, or others performing the duties of inspector, shall be paid the same per

liem compensation as inspectors of customs. The Senate joint resolution manufesting the sense of Congress towards the officers and seamen of the vessels, and others engaged in the rescue of officers and soldiers of the army, the passengers, officers, and crew of the steamship Son Francisco, was passed, with amendments appropriating \$7500 to each of the captains of three vessels, Three Betts, of Glasgow, Kelby, of Boston, and Antarctic, of New York, and \$500 to each of the mates, and \$100 to each

man and boy,
Mr. O'Neill (Ps.), to whom the bill had been reterred as a sub-committee, presented a report to the House, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bills granting pensions to Damel Lucas, Charles M. Pott, and Quincy A.

Mr. Van Aernam (New York) from the same committee, reported a bill granting a pension to Marion M. Burton, widow of a late ensign of the United Stares Navv. Passed. On motion of Mr. Wilson, (Iowa), the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of

James P. Johnson, of Iowa, and the bill was brought before the House and passed. Mr. Dawes (Mass.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution, providing for an examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defenses, was referred to the Committee of the

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Affairs in Maryland—The Corn Crop Unsurpassed, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, July 24 .- A short trip through Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, in Pennsylvania, shows that tremendous rains fell in those regions last Saturday. The crops of corn are unsurpassed.

The Union party is as much divided in Western Maryland as it is in Baltimore, and unless these difficulties are compromised, the Democrats will surely carry Maryland.

The weather here is pleasant, the city healthy, and we have no cholera.

Murder in Cincinnati CINCINNATI, July 24.- Thomas H. Corry, a clerk at the Spencer House, was shot yesterday by a lawyer of this city, named J. C. Heally.

Corry died this morning.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, July 24.—Cotton declining Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 5000 barrers state at \$5.50@8.35; Ohio \$8.10@11.80; Western \$5.50@8.35; Southern drooping sales 200 barrers, at \$9.50@15.75; Canada lower, sales of 100 barrels tat \$8.25@12.15. Wheat dull and declining. Corn advancing; sales of 50.000 bushels at \$4.254.c.. Pork heavy at \$31.25. Lard dull at 18.20.5. Wasky dull.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY, Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN ORNTS EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the cast and west roads, NIME CENTS. 72414