THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE.

Treaty of Amity Signed by All of the Great Powers.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS ADVICES

Important from London.

DEBATE ON NEUTRALITY.

England Awaiting the Ac tion of Congress.

THE LAWS TO BE REVISED.

The Previous Despatches.

HOW ENGLAND QUELLED A REBELLION.

The Dividends on Mexican Bonds.

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT RATE.

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

THE TREATY OF PEACE. AN ARMISTICE FOR FOUR WEEKS AGREED UPON-LASTING PEACE TO BE THE RESULT.

New York, July 31 .- The Herald has the following special despatch over the cable:-

QUEEN'S HOTEL, London, July 28 .- An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and the other German powers. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole continent

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The following is the amplified text of a despatch just received through the cable by a distinguished public officer of this city:-

LONDON, July 28 .- A treaty was signed at Vienna yesterday by the sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt, and the representatives of France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Great Britain, Torkey, and the German States. It is a compact securing a lasting peace throughout Europe. Prussia is to have sele dominion in the German States, excepting Hungary, Bavaria, and the Danusian Principalities. King Wilhelm is to be made Emperor of Germany. Italy is to have Venetia and three fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Austria submitted to every demand gracefully, the recent terrible defeat at Olmutz having decided the

The British Parliament.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS LAST WEEK - THE AME-BICAN CLAIMS-ENGLAND AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES UPON NEUTRALITY-THE BRITISH CODE TO BE REVISED, ETC.

The New York Tribune has a special dated Friday night, which says:-

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lerd Stanley said that the Cabinet was anxious to remove any irritation arising out of the cases connected with the war between the North and South. If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, it possi-

DIVIDENDS ON THE MEXICAN BONDS. NEW YORK, July 31 .- The Tribune's special over the cable, dated London, July 24, savs Baring Brothers announce that large remittances are on the way to pay the dividends on

the Mexican bonds. NO ALTERATION IN THE ENGLISH BANK BATE OF DISCOUNT.

No alteration in the bank rate of discount was expected for the week.

THE REFORM RIOTS IN LONDON-ROYAL HORSE GUARDS CHARGE UPON THE PROPLE.

The Retorm demonstration in Hyde Park, on the 233, was prevented by a force of 1500 of the Metropolitan Police, who protected the Park. The gates were closed, but the mob broke the iron railing and torced an entrance. Several persons were injured. The Horse Guards charged upon the people, but did not use their

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE CABLE

Four Thousand Words Transmitted In One Day - Explanation of Last Night's Commercial Despatches - Latest Dates Received on Monday at Noon -The Tariff of Charges.

NEW YORK, July 31 .- The first business mes sage to the Associated Press was received over the cable from London at 1.50 A. M., to-day, Tuesday, (it was published in the Philadelphia

The price of cotton 14.jd in the Liverpool

but as middling uplands have been almost uniformly given when the price of one description alone was reported at is probably the description

We are informed by General Lefferts, engineer of the Atlantic Cable Company, that the company has not yet fully decided upon the subject of telegraphic charges for business between London and New York, and will not until it shall have been definitely ascertained at what rates of speed it is possible to signalize through the cable-a point which, General Lefferts informs us, may not be decided for several days.

Meantime various messages are being transmitted over the cable from Europe, probably subject to future decision in regard to tariff, etc-The la test London dates to private parties in this city are to Monday forenoon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours, on the 28th instant.

The rates of tariff decided upon last year were as follows:-Twenty guineas for each message of twenty words or less, not exceeding one hundred letters, and twenty shillings sterling for each additional word, from London to New York, counting the date, address, and signature as part of the message. It is very probable, we understand, that the same rates will be fixed on for the present year.

Extracts from the Journal of the "Grea Eastern."

ASPY BAY, July 30 .- Mr. Dean, the Secretary, having refused copies of the journal to the mem-bers of the press, I have gleaned the following from passengers on board:—
July 27, 4 20 P. M.—The Terrible is firing a salute. Cheers from ship and shore. The cable

is on shore.
4:35.—End of cable put through the telegraph louse and window. Tremendous cheers by the British tars who carried it on shore.

(SECOND DESPATCH.) HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, via ASPY BAY, uly 30,-The following are extracts from the Journal of the Great Eastern :-

All went well until 12:29 on the 18th (Greenwich time), when the first real shock was given to the success that has hitherto attended us, and this time we had real cause to be alarmed. A foul flake took place in the aftertank. The engine was immediately turned astern, and the paying of the cable stopped. We were all soon on the decks, and learned that the running and paying out of the coil had caught three turns of the flake immediately under it, carried them into the eye of the coil, fouling the toy out and hauling up one-half turns from the outside, and five turns of the eye of the under flakes.

This was stopped, tortunately, before entering the paying-out machines; stoppers of hemp with chains were also put on near the wheel astern, and Mr. Canning gave orders to stand by to let go the buoy. This was not very cheering to hear: but, though the calm and collected man gave us confidence that his skill and experience would extricate the cable from the danger in which it was placed, no fishing line was ever entangled more than the rope when thrust up in apparently hopeless danger from the eye of the cable to the deck. There was at least 5000 feet of rope lying in this state, and in the midst of the rain and increasing wind the cable crew set to work to disentingle it.

The Dolphin was there, too, patiently follow ing the lights as they showed themselves, the until at last the character of the tangle was seen and soon it became apparent that ere long the cable would be saved and uninjured down to tank, Captain Anderson was at the taffrail anxiously watching the strain on the rope (we could scarcely make it out, the might was so dark), endeavoring to keep it up and down,

going on raising with paddle and screw.
When one reflects for a moment upon the rise of the ship and the enormous mass she pre sented to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern, under the circumstances, over the cable can be apprehended. The port paddle-wheel was disconnected, but afterwards there was a shift of wind, and the vessel came to the wrong way. Welcome voices were now heard passin the word att from the tank that the heights

were cleared, and to pay out. Then the huge stoppers were quietly opened and at 2.05 A. M., to the joy of all, we were once more discharging the cable. They veered it away in the tank to clear the screw, and the paddle-engines were slowed so as to reduce the speed of the ship to four and a half knots During all this critical time there was entire

beence of noise and confusi in. Everything was silently done, and the cable nen and crew worked with hearty good-will. Mr. Canning has had experienced foul flakes before, and showed that he knew what to do in tke energency; but what of the electrical con-dition of the cable during this period? Simply that through its entire length it is perfect.

A Message from Mr. Field—American Claims on the British Government.

VALENTIA, 2.53 P. M.-Stuart to Field .- Congratulate you and your fellow-citizens on your complete success. Are you in satisfactory electrical communication with New York and other cities? How soon are you likely to be so? VALENTIA, 27th July .- Stuart and Glass to Field:-We intend opening the line to the pub-

he to-morrow morning, and so place beyond question all parties on equal footing. FRIDAY NIGHT.—In the House of Commons on Monday night Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation arising

out of any cases connected with the war between the North and the South. If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to sue a royal commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, to revise them.

Completion of the Work-The Shore End Laid and the Instruments Attached on the 27th instant-The Line Between the

two Continents now Perfected. HEART'S CONTENT, July 27,-The route of the hore end from the Medway to the land atachment is now marked out, and men are prigaged in digging an earth canal leading from

At the memployed men in the village have been pressed into the service, and are now working with a will.

The officials who are to have charge of the Atlantic Telegraph have taken possession of the

branch office of the telegraph office, and are now adjusting their in truments preparatory to sending messages from Newfoundland to Europe, Cyrus W. Field has received the congratulations of the whole village, and is still under-going a very vigorous handshaking.

The Medway came to anchor opposite the telegraph office about ten minutes before 2 ?.
M., when a hawser was attached and four when a hawser was attached, and four small boats, manned by powerful crews, com-menced hauling the heavy shore end to its point of attachment with the land. During this operation, Captain Auderson, of the Great Eastern; William Canning, and several other gentlemen, left the Medway for the purpose of

viewing the interesting ceremony. The shore end was safely landed amid a scene of the greatest excitement, the people cheering lustily and the sallors fighting among them-selves for the honor of dragging the massive wire on shore. The end was safely brought to

After reaching the telegraph house the cable

market of the 28th, is doubtless that of middling uplands, rather than middling Orleans.

The grade quoted is not stated in the despatch but as middling uplands have been appeared by the control of the building, and the end pulled round to the little aperture made for its reception, and where it was shortly after united with Var'ey's instrument, in the interior, preparatory to sending the first message to

The cheering on the completion of this operation was, if possible, louder and more enthu-siastic than any preceding. During this time the electricians and directors were assembled in

the office, congratulating each other, and re-ceiving the appliance of the excited crowds.

About five o'clock, religious exercises took place at Mr. Gardner's church, in thanksgiving for the successful completion of the great enterprise. Four Episcopal clergymen officiated. The solemn services were a fitting finale to the eventful day, which will be ever memorable in the annals of science. The Rev. Mr. Phelps delivered a short sermon, taking his text from the twenty-first chapter of St. John. The discourse that the occasion.

During the evening Mr. Field received several short despatches from different parties, among others from Mr. R. Stuart and Mr. Glass, congratulating him on the success of the cable The steamship Great Eastern was the theatre of a lively scene, the sailors marching up and down the deck beating drums and kettles and enjoying themselves to their hearts' content.

Rockets were sent up from the deck of the Great

Eastern, which illuminated the heavens, and from the shore fireworks were displayed in Mr. Field has despatched the steamer Niger to repair the cable across the Guif of St. Lawrence, under the direction of Mr. Mackay. The steamer Bloodhound of St. Johns, has also been chartered by Mr. Field to assist in the work. The new cable will be laid across the gulf by the Medway as soon as the end of the Atlantic cable is grap-pled and attached to the shore cable, thus making two lines of electric communication

between this place and Europe,
The Great Eastern will coal immediately, and by Saturday next will proceed with the other vessels, to pick up the cable of 1865. It is not decided yet what time the line will be

opened for business. The following is the first official dispatch sent to an official personage in Eugland, after the completion of the line:-

ME. GOOCH TO LORD STANLEY, FOREIGN OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—Mr. Gooch has the pleasure to inform Lord Stanley that the Newtoundeand store end of the Atlantic cable was Newfoundand store end of the Atlantic cable was laid to-day, and the most periect telegraphic communication established between England and America God grant it may be a lasting service of great benefit to our country!

The message of ner Majesry to the President of the United States has been received, and I hope arrangements will be completed by Monday, when it will be at once forwarded.

LATEST NEWS BY THE EURO-PEAN STEAMERS.

be at once forwarded.

The Armistics Negatiations at Napo-leou's Suggestion.

The Paris Moniteur of July 20 says:-Prussia has engaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days on condition that Austria pursues a similar course and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis agreed upon. It the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative and Italy gives consent, an armistice may be signed immediately. AUSTRIA ACCEPTS.

The Paris Moniteur, of the 21st of July, says Austria has accepted the proposals of Prussia to abstain from hostilities, during which the Court of Vienna will have to notify its acceptance on the subject of preliminaries to peace,

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has conented to retire from the German Confederation. THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION.

The London Times, speaking before the Moni teu.'s announcement, says if the report of the acceptance of the armistice be true it is a su pension of arms with a view of signing an armis tice of six weeks, which period will allow ample time for the settlement of the details and the signature of peace. The suspension of arms implies a preconcerted agreement on the of pacific arrangements. Prussia would lose all defeat at Floridsdorf, and with victory could gain little beyond what she has already done. Austria, on the other hand, if defeated, would risk being swept from the face of Europe, while if victorious she could hardly hope to regain her position in Germany.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS AND PREPARATIONS. The London Times says that Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new federal or imperial com-

She is preparing for a German war. PRUSSIA MAY TAKE HANGVER.

In the English Parliament Lord Stanley de nied a statement to the effect that England would not allow Hanover to be handed over to Prussia. The statement was entirely unfounded.

THE COMMERCIAL EFFECT. A despatch from Liverpool, dated July 21, says: -"The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities had caused great buoyancy in all

markets. The prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, was that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and, consequently, there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no re

ports of further fighting. A HUGE AUSTRIAN FORCE IN FRONT OF VIENNA A correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defense of Vienna are estimated at four hundred thousand men and six hundred field guns. It is said that one hundred thousand men are

crowded within the intrenched camp of Florids-From sixty thousand to eighty thousand fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, everything betokens the coming conflict as

CONFIDENT IN BATTLE.

The London Times' correspondent says the confidence of Austria is not shaken. A pattle on the Danube may reverse the battle on the Elbe. Success is a necesity for the Prussians. The consequence of a reverse is beyond calculation. The Prussians have marched five hundred miles into the enemy's country, and have left hostile fortresses in their rear.

PRUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY. portion of the Prussian army has crossed

the river Marsch, near Horitz, in Hungary. Archduke Albrecht had issued a proclamation apposition his assumption of the command of the Austrian army at Vienna. General Benedek, who has been relieved from is functions as commander-in-chief of the

Northern army, remains commander of an army The Frankfort contingent has been disarmed and disbanded, and the military clubs closed.

Frankfort had paid a contribution of six millions of florins towards the maintenance of the

Prossian troops. The Prussians had occupied Wiesbaden and Hochst, and had commenced a regular slege of the fortress of Mentz. Boats on the Rhine were not allowed to pass the fortress.

The War in Italy.

despatch from Liverpool of July 22 reports:

In the great naval fight off Lissa the Italian iron-ciad Re & Italia was sunk by collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board amid cries of "Long live the King and Italy!"

steamers had been sunk. A Vienna despatch says:—The Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

As already announced, the Italian fleet opened an attack upon the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, on the 18th of July.

The Italian official reports state that after seven hours obstinate fighting the fleet silenced the port of St. George.

The improved first De 2002.

The iron-clad frigate Re d'Italia, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built by William H. Webb, in New York, in 1863. She was launched on the 18th day of April, in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. The length of her keel was about 277 feet, and over all the measurement was 289 feet. The breadth of the ship was fifty-two feet. She was plated

with four-and-a half inch iron.

Just previous to her departure for Italy, in December, 1863, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore. It became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off. Being among the first of the iron-clads built in this country, she was not, for obvious reasons, so good a vessel as those afterwards made.

A despatch from the headquarters of Gari-

balds, dated Stord, July 19, says, in conse-quence of recent engagements, and the occu-pation of Combino and the Val de Ledro by the volunteers, the Austrians in Fort Angolia have been compelled to capitulate, conditionally, alter an obstinate defense.

Prince Carigbano and the Minister of War

had congratulated Garibaldi on his success. The Italian vanguard was at Piave on the 20th

The army had been separated into two corps, one under General Caldini, consisting of fi teen divisions, and the other commanded by General La Marmora, composed of six divisions. Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to Padua, and that Brevion, the commander of the fortress of Verona, had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves

with provisions for three months. Prince Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th of July,

A decree had been officially promulgated organizing an administration for Venetia,

The Marquis Pepoli had been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor Mardini at Vicenza, and Signor Alhevi at Rovigo.

In Berlin, the Prussian Minister of the Interior had had interviews with some of the leaders of the political parties in Prussia, in reference to the convocation of the German Parliament, Some prominent men of the National party, belonging to the different German States, had been invited by the Prussian Government to take

part in the conference. The official journal says, the Prussian Government has no intention of controlling, but desires to give the German nation the benefit of its advance, and to consult for that purpose, regardless of party politics, those men who place national unity above all other considerations.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Prussian correspondent of the Times writes:—"An overwhelming majority of Austrians is noticeable in the hospitals of the Prusstans, consequent upon the latter remaining masters of the various battle-fields. In their praiseworthy endeavors to provide all neces-saries for their hospitals, the Government are zealously assisted by the public. Large contributious of money, as well as of every imaginable article of food and clothing required, are continually flowing in to the numerous committees established in the capital as well as the pro-vinces. From the variety and profusion of the depot at Berlin is a perfect industrial exhibition Imagine thousands of or the noblest of objects. shirts heaped up by the side of hams, jethes, and bandages of Eall sizes and dimensions. Mountams of lint may be seen in strange, but, alas but too appropriate, juxtaposition with casks of Cape wine and other restoratives, while stock gs and ice, Bibles and combs, plates and tumlers, slippers and novels are some other of the ospital fair. The depot is superintended by e most aristocratic ladies of Berlin, who care ully sort the goods pouring in, and daily send off chests full of the various articles to the places there they are most wanted. Reckoning the each and the different commodities together, the voluntary contributions are estimated at £4000

"An especial good office has been rendered the sick by the Crown Princess suggesting a new kind of pillow to lay wounded limbs upon. Very small bits of paper, torn so as to offer unever sides, are put into a linen case, and this again into a covering of thin leather. This simple and inexpensive invention, which is said to cooler than an ordinary pillow, has employed thousands of little hands in schools and families, enormous patience being required to tear ut enough of the tiny shreds to make one cushion.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 27 .- A Victoria despatch says the bark Onward, of the Collins telegraph expedition, sailed yesterday for Petropaulowski. Bids for \$50,000 worth of seven per cent. school bonds of the city and county of San Francisco, have been awarded at 84, 82], and 81. They run fifteen years from April 1, 1866. An auction sale of Circle sugar took place to-

day. It sold at 1@3 cents less per pound than at the previous sale.

The arrival of the Filas Greenman, the first ship that ever came here from Siam, has caused difficulties at the Custom House, the officials here claiming ten per cent. additional duties on the cargo, because there is no reciprocity between this country and Siam.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, \$245; Gould & Curry, \$705; Imperial, \$91; Chollar Potosi, \$178. Legal-tenders, 71.

Arrival of Hamill, the Champion Oars-Hamill, the champion oarsman, arrived yes

terday morning by the City of New York, and was welcomed back by many of his friends, whom he entertained at his hotel with anecdotes of the manners and appearance of the Northumbrians, among whom he had lately been ojourning. He regretted that his arrangements did not permit of his being in London on the resentation of the £1000 stakes won by Harry Kelley, his antagonist in the great sculling contest. He conferses to having been beater in the first race from High Level Bridge to Leamington Point, on the Tyne, a distance four and a half miles, and in the second race from High Level Bridge to Paradise Quay and back, a distance of five miles, which latter race was run in thirty-eight minutes and twenty greatest kindness by the people of Newcastle with whom he became a favorite, and who notwithstanding national prejudices, seemed to be rather desirous that he should win. He affirms that the races were conducted in the most honorable manner, not the slightest foul play being shown or disagreeable feeling mani fested, and that the utmost harmony and good will prevailed at the contests. His Newcastle friends, on his departure, presented him with a massive gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held .- N. Y. Herald.

A BLACKSMITH DRAWING A PRIZE .- One of the prizes of five hundred thousand france belong-ing to the Mexican bonds, lately drawn in Paris, was gained by a locksmith of the Marais, named

Italian accounts state that the Anstrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 31. Mr. Sloanaker Appeinted Collector of

Internal Revenue for the First Dis-Mr. Albert B. Sloanaker has been appointed

Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Dis trict of Pennsylvania, vice Colonel John H. Tag gart, removed. The President handed the commission to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C. for the First District, this morning, at whose solicitationithe appointment was made. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Flanigen, and others recommended Mr. Sloanaker for the position also.

The Customs Collector.

It is understood that the President has consulted Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery relative to the case of Colonel William B. Thomas, Col. lector of the Port of Philadelphia, and be has decided not to remove that official for the

Confiscations. It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the amount of seizores and confiscations for the year ending June 30 exceed, by over \$150,000, the cost incurred in protecting the commerce and revenue from smuggling.

Farragut's and Porter's Commissions. The commissions of Admiral Farragut and Vice-Admiral David D. Porter were, on Saturday. signed by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and forwarded to each respectively, to the former at Long Branch, and the latter at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Customs. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Cotlectors of Customs, who have rented private property for the use of the Department, to report the total number of buildings and rooms occupied, the amount of rent paid, and their re-

spective locations. It is the intention of the Department to dispense with all unnecessary apartments of this character, and as soon as the reports shall have been received there will be a large retrenchment of expenditures for the above-named purposes. The Government annually pays over \$100,000 for the accommodation of custom and other officers.

Financial.

The expenditures of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments in the week ending yesterday, were as follows:-War Department, \$848,996; Navy Department, \$1,116.729; Interior Department, \$236,850; total, \$2,199,485. The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the ending week was \$254,000. Amount shipped, \$177,500. Amount destroyed, \$342,400, a targe portion of this being received from Portland

ruined by the late fire. Codifying the Customs Laws. Under a recent joint resolution, General Garfield and Senator Creswell have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to

codify the Customs Laws. A third person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Naval Prize Claims. The prize list of the United States ship Mont-

gomery for the capture of the prize Pet has been prepared, and is ready for payment at the office of the Treasury; but owing to the fact that the claims of the crews of tity-five vessels for the Red river and Mobile captures are yet to be settled, this list will not come up for payment

for five or six weeks yet. The Equalization Bill.

An opinion prevails that the Bounty Equalization bill, which passed Congress on the last night of the session, will cost the Treasury several hundred millions of dollars. It is proper to say that this opinion is based upon the bill first introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson. which would have cost from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The bill finally adopted is a compromise between the above bill and the one introduced into the House by General Schenck. The former provided for the payment of \$100 per year to the soldiers who had serve I three years, with a Government bounty of not more than \$100, the bounty to be deducted from the amount

thus to be paid them. The latter provided for the deduction of local instead of Government bounty. The bill as passed is estimated to cost seventy-five to eighty millions, quite enough, but not so much as stated by Mr. Fessenden. The Paymaster-General says that it will take three years to examine the accounts of the soldiers to whom this extra bounty is due. The amount paid each year will, therefore, be about \$25,000,000. The clause in the new Bounty bill awarding to two years' soldiers who have received a bounty of \$50 a sum of \$50 more, is inoperative, as there is no

General Rousseau's Resignation. General Rousseau states that whoever applied to Speaker Colfax to withdraw his resignation did so without any authority from him; that he would not allow it to be withdrawn. He is still

here, and will return to Kentucky soon. The Printing Sureau. It was the understanding here yesterday that General Steedman had not accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Printing, as the law requires that the Superintendent must be practical printer and binder, and he being neither, is ineligible. An evening Administration paper states that Cornelius Wendell has

been appointed. Wendell was Public Printer

under Buchanan, and distributed the money

used in passing the Lecompton bill. The Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30 .- The total number of deaths to Sunday was 95. Two deaths and one new case are reported to-day. The total number of cases in the hospital is 87. The cholera is subsiding. Three sporadic cases of yellow fever have occurred in this city.

Boller Explosion in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 31 .- The steamer Henry L. Gaw, of Shriver's canal line of steamers to Philadelphia and New York, exploded her boiler this morning. One man was killed.

Arrival of Specie. NEW YORK, July 51 .- The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brought \$1,678,000 in

£200 (\$1000) A YEAR,

MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.] "And now, dear Milly, I come to that very prolific and almost universal source of discom-

"SERVANTS.

"It is a fact, however incre fible it may seem,

that four women out of ten, perhaps a greater number, suffer their servants to become their mistresses-indeed are actually atraid of them. This arises more from the mefliciency of the mistress, which renders her weak and power-less, dependent upon the servant tor everything, less, dependent upon the servant tor everything, than from any other cause. My advice to you, Milly, is to learn everything you possibly can belonging to domestic work, even wash and iron, and never say to Bridget's successor, whenever she comes to you, 'I don't know; do it as you like.' You must leel that Bridget, with only the little knowledge she possesses, is a very tyrant over you, because she feels that you are dependent upon her for the most trifling service—that all your cooking is guess work—that in washing clothes you would not know the difference in the result it you were to throw your difference in the result if you were to throw your soiled collars into scalding or tepid water. The strongest mind will ever be the ruler; it is the natural effect of a cause. Bridget would not know how to receive company, or how to play on the piano; and if she, by any change of circumstances, were suddenly called upon to do so, she would run away in affright, and throw herself upon the mercy of any one who could help her in her emergency; but had she such knowledge, she would hold her own, fear no one, and be respected.

"It is the ignorance of the mistress which

raises the servant into a tyrant. This is one bad state of things; but those who are clever in every domestic detail, and have a limited income, so as to be obliged to make one shilling do the work of two, have their trials. They can find no servant who has experience beyond a smat-tering knowledge of work or cooking, one who is too old to be taught, or one who knows not the value of any article of consumption. From such domestics the mistre s generally obtains the character of being mean, near, and fidgety, and never keeping her servants long, and thus she gets into bad repute, so that good servants never offer themselves, and she obtains only those who have difficulty in obtaining situations elsewhere—though she has this reward in her daily martyrdom, that at the end of the year she makes both ends meet. It she conceal the egrave evils from her husband, she makes his home a happy one, and her house orderly; punctuality is her handmaid, and despatch and comfort re-sults of her management; but there is no denythan Spartan courage is hers to enable her to meet her husband in the evening with the winning gracefulness which he loves so well. I am glad, dear Milly, that you now see your husband is one to be thought of, to be welcomed, and all work and complainings to be cast aside to make his home joyiul. In the old, old days of court-ship, when the loved one was expected, you looked forth many times as if to hasten him on his path, your work was cast aside, and all was unthought of but his presence. I am certain you never dreamed of amusing him with the shortcomings of your servants, except it was to relate some ludicrous incident, and so your conouct then won him. It you now withdraw the screen, and show him the skeleton (for in middle-class life, as in any other, there are skeletons in every woman's heart), you stand a chance to make him remember with a sigh that such were not the days of old.

"Hiring Servants.—It you yourself are edu-cated for a wife, not alone for an entanglement in your husband's affairs, you will, in hiring, ask the servant who offers herself do, and how she cooks any particular foint or de, and how she cooks any particular joint or dish of fish; say first, 'How do you cook a leg of mutton?' You will be sure to be told, 'I boils it.' You ask, 'But how long will a leg of eight pounds take?' The reply will be an hour and a half, or two hours and a half, or even an hour, and but rarely the right time. 'And how do you fry soles?' 'I fries 'em.' 'Well, out how?' 'I puts a little piece of fat in the pan, and then I 'em dry and puts 'em in.' correct don't know how to do better, how can you tell whether the girl is right or wrong? Supposing you don't know-you take her into the house, and confusion, waste, and dirt are the consequence; but perhaps you are clever, and discover that the girl is teachable and clean -you take her in, instruct her, and make her

render you service. "Avoid hiring one who has lived as kitchenmaid in a superior household-she knows httle more than to waste and to make large fires, the latter being most essential to her importance. and has a soul above saving dripping, excepting for her own purposes. There is one thing I would mention. I have found low-classed London servants to have a perfect knowledge or the price of dripping; therefore, they will use for the same purpose three or four times over that in which fish has been fried. Clean dripping, tresh from the meat, they can get fivepe pound for; hence, for themselves they have learned to save, and can do so for a mistress if they choose, but, unfortunately, they will not. If, when hiring, it is mentioned that to sell grease is not permitted. the will understand he position, and, if found doing so, the only remedy s to discharge her.

"Never attempt to hire a servant who professes to be able to do everything, and who tells you she 'doesn't like a mistress to come into the kitchen.' Be assured she knows nothing, and arrangements and plans. She is one also who is prompt at giving notice.

"Have nothing to say to her who asks you if this or that is to be done; one who has never cleaned a knife or boot, 'had no call to do sich things, bavin' always been brought up respect-able.' Hire no girl who speaks ill of her former nistress, or who evinces a readiness to betray the affairs of the family.

It is all very well for Bertha to write thus: but where shall I find a servant at all? I mentally asked. In London a good general servant is not to be had for ten pounds a year; so Mrs. York, a lady who lives near, tells never exceeds eight pounds; but then, certainly, she is clever, and understands all the minute of cooking and everything else. I wonder who Mrs. York could have been, and what was her occupation before her marriage, for she sings and plays, draws, and teaches her servants to cook and to wash, and she makes dresses and irons them; but then her husband has only a hundred and twenty pounds a year, out of which he has managed to insure his life for two hundred pounds. I think I must take a lesson from her book when Bridget goes, and for the moment I wondered if the latter and I should go on together to the end. So I reverted

Respecting a versant's Character,pretext or pretense take one without a character for honesty and civility. Lay not too much stress on anything else; what may be cleanliness n one house may not be thought so in another. Do not take a written character; the appearance of the mistress and the house will go far to equally a very good or very bad character, and