

News of the Week.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

This melancholy outbreak was as one-sided as the riot at Memphis. It was the result of a conspiracy of the police, the rebel authorities, and the miscreant mob of New Orleans to put down by violence, an attempt of the loyal men of the State to remodel the Constitution...

ACCOUNT OF THE N. Y. TIMES.

The members of the Convention who were arrested by order of Mayor Monroe, were released by Gen. Baird, July 30th. The grand jury have found bills of indictment against twenty-five members of the Convention, but they would not be tried until the civil authorities resume the government of the city...

tempting to dispute his (Baird's) military law order, he (Monroe) cannot but express his astonishment at such a step, and at a time when no exigencies existed for it. The aid of the military, says Mayor Monroe, would have been most gladly received to repress violence when such intervention was asked...

The bitterness against the Constitution grows out of the fact that it permits the Legislature to make pecuniary possession, service in the United States army, or superior mental attainments, on the part of the negro, a reason for receiving franchise. This affair in New Orleans is but the beginning of the end.

At the meeting to be held on the 12th of August to send delegates to the September Loyalist Convention, a repetition of the late scenes is anticipated. Attorney-General Herron, now in charge of the State, says there shall be no such meeting, and Mayor Monroe is, swearing in all the thugs as a special force for police duty on that day.

General Sheridan's Opinion. Despatches are published from Gen. Sheridan, who did not reach New Orleans until the riot was over. He speaks, in his first despatch, of the Convention as made up of agitators, but severely blames the violent course of the police...

The Investigation. New Orleans despatches to the Tribune, dated August 2, say: "The Military Commission appointed to investigate the massacre of Union men, took Dr. Dostie's deposition to-day. The Hon. John Henderson and the Rev. Mr. Horton, were too weak to give evidence. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Hon. Oscar Plynou, the Hon. E. Dupuy, and the Hon. George Howe are among the dangerous wounded not heretofore reported.

Statement of S. S. Fish. "The telegraph correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: 'I spoke with S. S. Fish, a brother of the conventioners, who, as I dispatched yesterday, was wounded and imprisoned. This fine young man is a lawyer, and the same who read the Declaration of Independence at the Union celebration on the Fourth. He has three shot wounds, in the head left arm and back, in which the balls still lodge; besides he has several ugly bruises. The following is his own account: After the Rev. Mr. Horton had been shot while showing a flag of truce and proffering surrender, I made my way out of the door to the landing at the head of the stairs, where I met a young man in citizen's dress, armed with a club, whom I asked if we could not surrender. He replied, 'No we intend to kill you all, and then he raised his club to strike me. I rushed aside to a policeman who stood near the stairs and begged him to take me prisoner, that my life might be saved. He made no reply that I remember of, but pushed me from the landing and forced me to descend the stairs alone. At the bottom I was encountered by two citizens, who attacked me with their fists. I broke from them, ran to a policeman on the pavement and begged him to protect me. He knuckled me down with his revolver. I rising much stunned but conscious, ran toward another policeman whom I saw in the centre of the street, calling on him to save me. He replied by raising his revolver and taking deliberate aim at me, but which of my wounds he gave me I can not tell, as I fell to the ground for a moment senseless. The next I remember, I was between two policemen, who took me through Common, Carondelet, and Lafayette streets, to prison. All along Common and Carondelet streets respectfully dressed, apparently business men, came out of the stores, and standing on the pavement, cried 'Kill him! the Yankee white nigger!' I was kept in a cell for some time, laid on a plank, unable to get release on bail, till Judge Hart came and had me removed to the parlor above, and from there I was brought here."

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REBEL INVESTIGATION. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The Grand Jury, composed of picked Rebels, have indicted the members of the Convention, and those of them who were able to be dragged out were rearrested, yesterday. Gen. Baird ordered a stay of proceedings, but the President telegraphed him emphatically not to interfere. The New Orleans Tribune says: "W. H. C. King, alias William Buxhose, a renegade from Pittsburg, Pa., editor of the New Orleans Times, a notoriously Rebel sheet, 'murderer of Arthur McGill, and Captain of the Glenn Guards, under the Rebel Gen. Lovell, is in Washington, and pretending to be in the confidence of the President, is sending the most incendiary dispatches to his paper, advising the President to be in sympathy with the Rebel police and murderers of Union men. There is sworn testimony that, after Dr. Dostie was supposed to have been shot and stabbed to death, the mob gave three cheers for President Johnson and Jefferson Davis."

THE HUNGARIAN LEGION. A Hungarian Legion, formed of prisoners of war, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. This body consists of 9000 men, with cavalry and artillery of its own, and is commanded by Gen. Klapietz. The Times says, the armistice of the 22d did not come into effect till the 29th of August, and the Italians would have been in full possession of the Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the East and West. The combatants are now resting in their respective positions, and there are well-grounded hopes that the time may be prolonged into an armistice, and then again into a definite peace.

THE MURDERED REPUBLICANS IN N. ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Dr. Dostie and the Rev. Mr. Horton, the officiating minister at the late convention, died this morning.

THE RESULT. Within three days since the riot, thousands of Unionists have left New Orleans, warned away by the assassins of the 30th, while in Mobile, the persecution of loyal men has recommenced. Another agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, not the first or the last victim of the absurd and devilish hatred of those who are striving forever in vain against the march of the civilization has been murdered in Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On Saturday July 28th, Hon. C. V. Culver refused to give bail voluntarily went to the Venango county jail to escape the systematic persecutions of some of his creditors, who wish to make him out guilty of fraud in his late failure. Most of his creditors leave him unmolested and it is a wide spread impression that he is an honest but unfortunate man.

NEW YORK.—Cholera in Brooklyn.—77 cases of cholera occurred in Brooklyn from July 27 to August 2. From noon of Wednesday to noon Thursday Aug. 2, there were six deaths.—There were 200 messages received at the New York Telegraph office August 2, for Europe for which \$1,313 in gold was paid.

NEW YORK CITY.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths August 5th. The mortality of the week from cholera in this city and the adjacent islands was 239. In Brooklyn the epidemic was also severe—thirty-eight new cases of cholera occurred on Friday in the penitentiary there, which led the District Attorney without any consultation to the extraordinary step of turning loose forthwith about 100 prisoners.

DELAWARE.—A colored man was shot down and instantly killed without resistance, by two white men near Dover, August 4. His offence appears to have been driving past the murderers in the road.

MARYLAND.—The canal Ericsson steamer H. L. Gaw exploded at her dock in Baltimore July 31. The cook was killed.

KENTUCKY.—On the night of the 25th ult., at 11 o'clock, some half-dozen Rebels from Webster County, crossed the Ohio River at Owensborough to the Indiana side, and forcibly took from his bed Lieut. Hampton, late of the Union army, carried him out to the river, shot him dead, and threw his body into the river.—Gen. John Ely, Chief Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, is in Washington on an official visit. He reports that 95 per cent of the freedmen in Kentucky are self-supporting, and are employed at fair wages.

TENNESSEE.—A white school-teacher who arrived in Memphis July 31, intending to take charge of a negro school a short distance in the country, was on the same evening mobbed by a party of twenty or thirty men, who ordered him to leave the city immediately. Two policemen were among the mob. The teacher packed up and took a boat for Cairo the next morning.

GEORGIA.—Celebration of Bull Run.—On Saturday July 21, the public of Savannah were notified that the anniversary of the Metropolitan Engine Company would take place. It is the only steam fire-engine in Savannah. The firemen all turned out, and it being the 21st of July, it was generally understood among the Southern people there that it should in reality be a commemoration of the battle of Manassas, as it is called South. The firemen assembled in Pulaski Monument square and played. Their band played Southern airs, and at last some ladies in a neighboring house shook a Confederate battle flag out of a window and waved it, while a large crowd of police in gray uniform—it looks so near the Confederate uniform as scarcely to be distinguished from it—firemen, and others, cheered the flag, while the band played "Southern Rights." &c.

TEXAS.—The President telegraphs to Judge Bell, Secretary of State, that the Legislature of Texas will meet without hindrance on the 6th, the Governor being inaugurated on the 9th, and then the officers of the Provisional Government will turn over their respective papers to the officers elect.

THE CITY.—Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port will test, at law, the President's right to oust him from his office without "the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate." There were 47 deaths here from cholera last week. Three deaths are reported for Monday, August 6.

FINANCIAL.—The public debt, August 1, less cash in the Treasury, was \$2,633,099,276—a decrease since June 1st of more than thirty-seven millions. The internal revenue receipts for last week were \$9,863,345.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. The first business message to the Associated Press was received over the cable from London at 1:50 A. M., July 31. The charge for transmitting messages is about equivalent to a gold dollar for every letter. The address and signature are free. This charge includes all the expense of telegraphing to any station in any part of the United States or Europe.

News Items by the Cable.—LONDON, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and the other German powers. Terms of Peace.—LONDON, August 3.—The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto are agreed upon as follows:—Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and to lose Venice and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay \$10,000,000 to her adversaries as the expense of the war. The German States north of the Maine are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia, and those south of the Maine, (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden,) are to form an Independent Union.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—LONDON, August 4.—The bill for the removal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government. Mr. Magaw's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31.

FOREIGN. Great Britain.—A monster Reformed Meeting was advertised to be held in Hyde Park, July 23. The Government refused to admit the crowd by the gates, when they threw down the wall and rallied and entered the park in great numbers. No meeting was held.

THE EUROPEAN WAR. July 22d.—An engagement took place before Presburg which was a great success for the Prussians. At noon, the Prussian Boze brigade was in the Austrian rear. The principal attack was in progress when fighting was broken off by the arrival of intelligence of the armistice. The Austrians, in order to reach Presburg had to pass the Boze brigade. A Hungarian Legion, formed of prisoners of war, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice.

Mexico.—The Imperial Consul of Mexico, San Francisco, has been officially informed that the Liberals assaulted the fortified garrison at Acapulco at the third line of defence on the morning of July 22d, but were repulsed and pursued some distance, leaving the dead body of their commander in the hands of the Imperialists.

STEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The first of a new line of steamers from New Zealand to Panama, arrived at the latter port in 26 days, bringing 90 passengers. New Zealand dates are to June 24th. The mission of the Governor among the hostile tribes had failed. They have resolved to shut their territory against Europeans, and not let the law have a footing.

Brazil and Paraguay.—The losses of the combatants in the battle of May 24, are put down by the correspondent of the Tribune at 4200 for the Paraguayans, and 3241 for the Brazilians and their allies.

Insurance Companies. INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY. THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA, S. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Table with 2 columns: Description of assets and Amounts. Total: \$1,143,874 15.

Table with 2 columns: Description of assets and Amounts. Total: \$544,592 92.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Cash Capital and Assets, Dec. 1, 1865 \$596,338 12.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE. 409 WALNUT STREET. THE PIONEER ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA.

WESTERN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. J. G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

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Medicinal. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

A new discovery in medicine which strikes at the root of disease, by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Blurred Vision, Stomachic Affections, Chills, and Fevers.

From the venerable Archbishop SCOTT, D.D. DUBLIN, Canada East, March 26, 1865. I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT. A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative.

SCROFULA. All Medical Men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered.

WILD CHERRY. HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY. With the most Astonishing Success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Group, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty in Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS, & CHEST.

CONSUMPTION. Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a great extent than any other malady, often YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE. Cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds. Grace's Celebrated Salve Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains. Grace's Celebrated Salve Cures Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Grace's Celebrated Salve Heals Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, &c.