

News of the Week.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

At length the suppressed despatches from Gen. Sheridan in regard to the New Orleans massacre have been made public, and their nature well explains why the advocates of immediate reconstruction emaculate and mangle them before publication, or throw them under the table as quite unmanageable.

Office of U. S. Military Telegraph. The following cipher telegram was received 4:30 A. M., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6, 12 M., 1866:—

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

I have the honor to make the following reply to your despatch of August 4: A very large number of the colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, Ex-Governor Hahn and others.

The convention assembled at 12 M., on the 30th, the timid members absenting themselves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about twenty-six members present.

Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M. a procession of say from sixty to one hundred and thirty colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street, toward the convention carrying the American flag.

A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman at some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the institute, there was some throwing of bricks.

A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen.

From the testimony of the wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors.

But as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens who formed the outer circle. Many of those wounded and taken prisoners and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens.

Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally. The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assemblage of this convention.

People of New Orleans were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and the fear of his police force. I have frequently been spoken to by prominent citizens on this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor Monroe, ever since the intimation of this last convention movement.

The President also telegraphed the following leading questions to General Sheridan, to which the first of this series of despatches was, we opine, a very unsatisfactory reply: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

What have been advised here that prior to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 1864, inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons, urging upon them to arm and equip themselves for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the convention in its illegal and unauthorized proceedings, intended and calculated to overturn and supersede the existing State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States.

Massachusetts.—The keeper of a New Bedford billiard-saloon has been arrested for refusing to allow a colored person to play on his tables.

liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act.

The following telegram was received 6 P. M., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866: U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.

The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was not riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow.

U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C. I have the honor to report quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government.

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THE STATES. Pennsylvania.—Charles Hyde, of Titusville, the well-known and successful oil prince, returned an income last year of \$216,971.

New Hampshire.—August 23, the thermometer at Mount Washington stood at 28 degrees. One of the telegraph lines had been broken down by the ice which had collected upon it.

Louisiana.—New Orleans.—A general order was issued August 23 by General Sheridan, revoking the general order, No. 60, issued by General Baird, declaring martial law and appointing a military governor.

Loyal Southern Convention.—This convention, to meet in this city next Monday, is receiving many hearty and enthusiastic tokens of welcome in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS. Loyal Southern Convention.—This convention, to meet in this city next Monday, is receiving many hearty and enthusiastic tokens of welcome in advance.

The Last Surrender.—The following rather amusing incident shows that the President's peace proclamation was a little ahead of time. Late last week four Confederate soldiers entered Petersburg, Va., with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that they wished to surrender under the conditions accorded to the main body.

The President in Philadelphia.—Tuesday of this week was the day appointed for the visit of President Johnson to this city, or rather his stop here on his way to Chicago. Our paper is made up too early for any account of the display, or even a record of the fact of its occurrence.

We learn, says the Press, that lists of deserters and non-reporting drafted men, as being printed at the State printing office at Harrisburg, under instructions from the State officials. These lists, it is said, will average about one hundred and fifty names to each regiment, or an aggregate of from thirty to thirty-five thousand names.

Hon. Dean Richmond, of Batavia, N. J., a prominent leader in the political movements of the anti-Republican party, and its probable candidate for Governor, died in the city of New York, on the 27th inst., in the sixty-third year of his age.

Rations to Whites and Blacks, heretofore dispensed from the Freedmen's Bureau, are to be discontinued, with very limited exceptions, after October 1st. Less than three thousand persons are reported now receiving aid. It is reported that Gen. Howard will be removed and the semi-rebel Tilson put in his place.

The Fenians.—A St. Louis despatch of Aug. 23d says:—The United States Attorney-General has issued directions to the District-Attorney of the Eastern District of Missouri to enter a *relevo prosequi* in all cases of Fenians arrested in this city last Spring, charged with complicity in the invasion of Canada. The Canadian troops are in motion. An attack is expected in two or three weeks, and distrust is felt of the good faith of the United States Government.

FOREIGN. BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. August 21.—Munich advises to this date that the German Zollverein or Customs League will be introduced into Bavaria. This country, after having contemplated an armed resistance, on her own account, to the Prussian authority, has submitted to the demands of that Government.

Absorption of German Territory by Prussia.—Berlin advices of the same date represent "The Cabinet Policy" as asserting that the hostile attitude maintained toward the government of the King of Prussia by the kingdom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse, Nassau and the late free city of Frankfurt, has determined the Prussian executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the kingdom of Prussia.

Despatches from Vienna, of the same date, say that King (George) of Hanover, at present in this city, has been formally advised that the King and Government of Prussia demand the abdication of his crown. The aged and blind exiled man is willing to take the step, but declares it to be in favor of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession to her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

Removal of La Marmora.—Florence despatches, August 21, say General La Marmora has been removed from his position as chief of the staff of King Victor-Emmanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him.

Insurrection by Greek Christians against the Turks.—Advices received in Athens, August 21, from Candia, dated on the 9th instant, state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of governmental reform from the Porte, which, being refused, they, in arms, displaying the standards of the three protecting Powers and of Greece. They have proclaimed their independence. The Governor treats the Christians as rebels, and has sent for reinforcements of Turkish troops.

A Later Despatch.—The Turks have commenced hostilities against the Christians in Candia. Several Consulates, especially those of Holland, Sweden and the United States, having suffered much damage, have protested. The insurgents, 25,000 strong, hold important points.

An Assurance not Unexpected.—A London telegram says:—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Government and Cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville from Belgium in the event of territorial changes occurring on the continent of Europe.

August 22.—A Paris despatch of to-day says, on rumor however, that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of French troops, previous to their evacuation of Mexico, to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement, a report is current with some degree of credulity, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

Berlin despatches say peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes the Northern District to Prussia, and pays her 30,000,000 florins. Darmstadt cedes to Prussia, Hesse-Hamberg, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, which joins the Northern Confederation.

Other telegrams say Hesse-Darmstadt cedes to Prussia the territory of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, a State which was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in the year 1817, and lies directly between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Birkenfeld.

Under the treaty, Bavaria retains the territory of Upper Hesse, which will be joined to and incorporated with the new Confederation of Northern Germany, the organization and limits of which will be arranged after the treaty of peace.

The Prussians commence evacuating Bohemia to-day, to conclude by September 15. Austria promises a responsible ministry to Hungary. Napoleon will sede Venetia directly to Italy. It does not yet appear whether he will buy any territory out of Victor Emanuel.

Ex-Governor Eyre was received by his friends and the civil authorities of Southampton August 21, and entertained at a banquet in the evening. At a large opposition meeting, resolutions condemning his course in Jamaica were passed with great unanimity.

August 23.—A London despatch says:—Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be signed yesterday, and ratified in eight days. Peace was also to be signed between Prussia and Bavaria.

August 24.—Paris despatches say:—It is reasserted that the Emperor Napoleon has rejected the request of the Mexican Emperor, for assistance in quelling the insurgents. Among the reasons for the refusal was the necessity of keeping faith with the United States concerning the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. The Prussian troops are rapidly retiring from Bohemia. Six thousand remain at Prague as a garrison, until the treaty to be signed is carried into effect.

August 25.—London despatches say that advices have been received to-day in official circles here, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy and Austria and Bavaria, was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective governments on the same day.

Thecession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emmanuel.

It is announced officially that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1840, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution in 1848 and 1849.

Advices have been received to-day from Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, that a civil war has broken out in Japan. Paris despatches of this date say that the Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the empire in that country approaches its end.

It is authoritatively stated that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of the French subjects during the fall of the empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilian.

August 26.—All of yesterday's despatches concerning the treaty of peace are confirmed. The King of Saxony has ordered his ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities.

August 27.—Information has been received in London which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nicholasburg, on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

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