# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## THIRD EDITION

## EUROPE.

PEACE AND WAR.

FIVE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF SUDOWA.

Disastrous and Final Defeat of the Austrians.

Fourteen Thousand Prisoners Captured and Benedek's Army Completely Routed.

Three Austrian Archdukes Wounded and Many Generals and Officers Killed.

Vienna Uncovered to the Prussians

## MAPOLEON PROPOSES PEACE

Venetia Ceded to France, and the War Regarded as Ended.

Garibaldi, Wounded, Falls Back.

### THE BATTLES IN BOHEMIA.

Storming of Gitschin by the Prussians.

The Fighting at Turnau, Munchengratz, Nachod, Skalitz, and Custozza.

Reports from the Imperial and Crown Princes, Marshal Benedek, and the Newspaper Correspondents.

Invasion of Italy by the Austrians.

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

#### ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS AT BITSCHIN Marshal Benedek's Retreat.

despatch from Berlin, of July 3, says:-Authentic intelligence from Bohemia states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of General von Gablenz and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations that he had commenced near Gitschin, and to concentrate his army in a more distant

## An Austrian Brigade Surprised and De-feated.

A despatch from Gitschin, of July 3, says:-On the evening of the 30th ultimo a Prussian brigade, composed of the 1st Regiment of the Guards and of a regiment of Fusileer Guards, surprised an Austrian brigade and captured a flag and two hundred and fifty prisoners.

## The Prussian Reports.

A Berlin despatch of July 2 says:—The following official announcement has been made here:—In consequence of the successful storming of Gits chin the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Federick Charles is looked upon as completely effected. Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary nighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits.

## HEADQUARTERS DESPATCH.

The following official telegram was received in Berlin from the Prussian headquarters:-To-day the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, where he was received by Prince Frederick

The streets everywhere showed the traces of the obstinate engagement, which had been continued within the town.

The enemy fled in disorder under cover of the

The conduct of the Prussian troops was ex

A portion of the Corps of the Guard repeatedly repulsed the charge of the Austrian cavalry

without forming square. The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles have been removed beyond Gitschin. The junction of the 1st and 2d Army Corps

has been completely effected. Austrian prisoners are being continually brought in, and their number already exceeds five thousand.

The Austrian, Hanover, Ramming, and Martine regiments were almost wholly annihilated, and the 18th Jager battation destroyed to the

PRUSSIAN DENIAL OF AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES.

telegram of the 28th ult., announcing the loss of eighteen guns by the Prussians, is officially denied.

The Prussians have not lost a single gun, but have captured twenty-four Austrian guns and eight flags.

BEAVY LOSSES OF THE AUSTRIANS. Despatches from Gitschin of July 2 (evening) say it is estimated that in consequence of all the combats and battles since the 26th of last month, between thirty thousand and forty thousand Austrians have been put hors de com-bat. About fifteen thousand prisoners have been made at the battles of Gitchin, Skalicz, Nachod, and in the engagements at Hunerwasser, Munchengratz, and Turnau.

The number of killed and wounded is more aban twenty thousand.

Several battalions have been completely anni-

The Saxon corps, the Kalik brigade, the Clam-Galias corps, and the Gablenz corps, are com-pletely broken up, and for the present not in a condition to fight.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PORCES. Another despatch from Gitschin, July 2 (afternoon) says:—The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, on the other side of the Elbe, and, according to the statement of some captured officers, the soldiers are discouraged, and the partly in a state of dissolution.

The desertion of Italian soldiers from the Austrian army is increasing, The retreat of the Austrians was very precipi-

THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS

Berlin telegrams of July 3 report:—The King of Prussia left at 5 o'clock this morning for the outposts of the army under the Crown Prince. The principal headquarters are here awaiting

further orders.

The Duke of Coburg has arrived at Gitschin. BOHEMIAN DISLIKE TO THE PRUSSIANS.

A despatch from Paris of July 3 says:-The Monileur du Soir says:-Letters received here speak of the animosity of the Bohemian population against the Prussians, and relate several instances in which this feeling was displayed at Munchengratz, Turnau, and Nachod.

#### The Austrian Reports.

BENEDER'S HEADQUARTERS' POSITION. A Trautenau despatch of July 3 reports:-The Austrian army, which has been compelled by the junction of the two Prussian army corps to concentrate itself between the fortress of Josephstadt and Koningratz, appears to intend

remaining on the desensive in that position. THE NEWS IN VIENNA.

The Wiener Abendpost (evening edition of the official Wiener Zeitung of Vienna) of July 2 Authentic intelligence received here from the headquarters of the Army of the North states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found it neces-

sary, from strategetical reasons, to take up a position between Koniggratz and Josephstadt. No further attack has been made on this position, nor has there been any fresh fighting, a proof that the Prussian losses in the late battles must also have been considerable, and that their troops are much exhausted. This has been principally caused by the Austrian artillery.

The first Austrian army corps and the Saxon army have joined the chief Austrian army,

and are ready for action. The best possible spirit and the most undaunted courage prevail in the army. Important events are expected within the next few days. MARSHAL BENEDER REPORTS HIS LOSS AND CHANGE

OF POSITION, General von Benedek thus announces the de feat of the left wing of his army and the conse-quent removal of his headquarters from Konig-

inhof to Koniggratz, a small fortress about twenty-two miles south of Josephstadt:-DUBENEC, June 30, 6 P. M.—The repuise of the Saxon and First Austrian corps d'armee obliges

me to retreat to Koniggratz.

At the foot of Benedek's laconic despatch is the following semi-official article:—From the Feld-Zeugmeister's communication that he, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxons and 1st Austrian corps d'armee, was retreating in the direction of Koniggratz, we, being for the moment without any nearer information on the subject, must suppose that the left wing of the Northern army advanced to the northwest of Jicin (Gitschin), and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him.

We must further conclude that the Feld-Zeug-meister, being unwilling to subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as coon as he may think fit to quit the position which he now occupies. The courage and constancy of our troops, and render it probable that the enemy will soon be deprived of any advantages which he may have

AUSTRIAN LEFT WING AND THE SAXONS BEATEN. Vienna (July 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

Though it was yesterday evening known that the Feld-Zeugmeister von Benedek had failed in his attempt to cut off the communication between the Prussian armies under the command of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, the public was not prepared to hear that the Saxon troops and the left wing of the Austrian army had been defeated and forced to retreat in the direction of Prague.

The news was communicated to the inhabitants of this city by means of an extraordinary supplement to the Weiner Zeitung, which was published and posted at an early hour this morning.

THE EFFECT IN PRAGUE AND VIENNA The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great consternation, and on all sides it is asked ow the Emperor could allow Count Clam-Gallas to retain command of the 1st Corps d'Armee, he having, during the war in Lombardy in 1860, given multifarious proofs of incapacity. You may, perhaps, recollect that I, about two months ago, publicly stated that Gen. von Benedek was loth to have General Count

Clam Gallas placed under his command. The commander of the 1st Corps d'Armee belongs to the Gyulai school, and is totally unable to keep pace with such go ahead soldiers as Gablenz, Ramming, and Edelsheim. Up to two days ago almost all the fighting had been done by the 6th and 10th Corps d'Armee (Lieutenant-Generals von Ramming and Von Gablenz) and the 1st Dight Cavalry Division, under Major-General Edelsheim.

## THE FEDERAL ARMY.

AN ITALIAN CONTINGENT FOR AUSTRIA. A despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 2, says:—An Italian regiment, forming part of the troops despatched by Austria to strengthen her contingent with the 8th Federal army

corps, has arrived here. PEDERAL GERMANS RAIDING ON PRUSSIAN TERRI-

TORY. A despatch from Wetzlar, July 2, says:—About four thousand men of the army corps of Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt entered this town to-day. They levied a contribution from the inhabitants and left this afternoon, taking the

direction of Giessen. MEININGEN, July 2.- The report of the arrival of the 4th Bavarian Infantry Division, under General Hartmann, in this town is unfounded. WEIMAR, July 2.—The representative of Weimar at the Federal Diet has been recalled. the Grand Ducal Government declaring that it can no longer regard the Diet as the legitimate representative of the Germanic Confederation.

## ITALY.

GARIBALDI PALLS BACK-THE GRNEBAL WOUNDED. A despatch from Liverpool of the 6th of July says:-Garibaldi, on the 3d of July, attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello.

The Austrians made a strong resistance The volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the volunteers was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

THE AUSTRIANS CROSSING THE MINCIO AND INVAD-

ING ITALIAN SOIL. Florence despatches of Tuly 3 say:—The Austrians continue to make incursions from the Venetian frontier into Italian territory on the right bank of the Mincio.

They have also burnt several bridges on the La France, of Paris, of July 3, says:—We be-lieve we are able to state that the Austrians crossed the Mincio in considerable force to-day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAINS. An Austrian despatch from Peschiera of July 1

The Austrian cavalry have made a reconnois-

sance from Goito to the Chiese. They drove back the Italian outposts and took several The Austrian gunboats under Capprisoners. tain Manfroni have cannonaded the encamp-ment of volunteers on the shores of Lake Garda. The volunteers dispersed after sustaining con-

#### The Italian Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 30, Evening.—Nothing of importance has occurred. The enemy's patrols make frequent reconnoissances on the right bank of the Mincio. They are watched by our cavalry patrols. Four squadrons of Austrian hussars had advanced on Italian territory to the right of the Mincio, but they were encountered by the 3d equadron of the Fogna Lancers, and compelled to retreat to Goito and Rusains. The compelled to retreat to Goito and Rivalta. Austrians lost several killed, including one offi-cer and several prisoners. Among the wounded on the Italian side was a captain and a lieu

tenant. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, TORRE MALABERTI, July 1.—The Italian and Austrian cavalry continue to make reconnoissances. No brick engagement has taken place since vester-day's encounter, in which the Foggia Lancers made forty Austrian prisoners.

THE ITALIANS CONFIDENT. A Florence despatch of July 1 (night) says;— Headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malaterti. The troops are in excellent health

and spirits. The divisions which suffered most during the battle of Custozza are in no way dispirited, and express their eagerness to be again placed at the front in the next battle with the Austrians.

REPULSE OF AUSTRIAN HUSSARS. A despatch from Florence of July 2 says:— To-day the Italian d'Aosta regiment of lancers had an engagement with three hundred Austrian hussars at Medole. The hussars were dispersed, with the loss of fifteen prisoners and twenty horses. One Austrian officer was taken prisoner and another killed.

DENIAL OF AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES. A despatch from Florence of July 3 says:-An official report from the headquarters of the Italian army denies the accuracy of the third bulletin issued by the Austrian commander, in which the latter announced that the garrison of Mantua made a sortie on the 23d of June, and repulsed the Italians at Curtatone, engagement with the garrison of Mantua is declared to have been only a few volleys fired by the outposts on each side.

THE POPE MAKES A CLAIM. Despatches from Rome of July 2 says:-At the ceremonies held on the occasion of the Feast of St. Peter, the Pope renewed his protest against the annexation to Italy of the provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church.

#### HUNGARY.

Pesth despatches of July 2 report the Hunga-rian episcopal body have voted two hundred thousand florins for the relief of the wounded in battle. Three Hungarian magnates have proposed to raise and equip a corps of volunteer cavalry. One thousand wounded soldiers arrived here yesterday.

#### The Battle of Nachod.

REPORT OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. The tollowing despatch has been received in Berlin from his Royal Highness the Crown

REINERZ, June 27.—I have most respectfully to report to your Majesty as follows upon the events of to day:—On the atternoon of the 26th General you Steinmetz had pushed torward his vanguard under Major-General von Lowenteldt towards Nachod. After a short engagement the latter got possession of the pass, which was abandoned by the Austrians with a loss of eighteen killed. The vanguard threw out skirmishers in the direction of Skalitz.

At half-past nine this morning the vanguard was sharply attacked by two brigades of the 6th Austrian corps, well provided with artil-lery, and followed by a third brigade as support. The Prince Holstein heavy cavalry division at the same time appeared upon the field. By the efforts of the vanguard, which withdre slowly skirmishing, time was gained for the main body of the corps to emerge from the pass and reach the heights immediately in front. this moment I came up in good time from Braunau. As the troops arrived they were immediately thrown forward to hold the nearest heights, the Kirchbach division to the right and the Lowenfeldt division to the left. artillery, ninety guns, was brought up into the battle, to meet which the enemy was reinforced by the last brigade of the 6th Corps. and its reserve artillery. The advance of the enemy was soon checked, and as soon as our corps, strengthened by an infantry regiment and reserve, had taken up its position, we were enabled energetically to assume the offensive. The hostile Prince John's Cuirassier Brigade was defeated by a brilliant charge of the 1st Uhlans and 8th Dragoons, under General von Wnuck, after a most desperate hand-to-hand combat Each regiment captured a hostile standard. General von Wnuck, Coionel von Treskow, and Lieutenant-Colonel von Wichtmann, the manders of both regiments, received honorable

The infantry, whose fire had been of admira-ble effect, attacked at various points with the bayonet, and took possession of the advanced woodland and surrounding ground. In these operations the flag of the Third Deutschmeister attation fell into our hands.

Towards 3 P. M. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, followed up by the fire of our artillery. One detachment of the 1st Uhlans succeeded in capturing two guns; three others were abandoned in the hasty retreat. The cavalry, supported by some of the infantry, engaged in temporary pursuit, while the brigade of the 5th Corps that came up towards evening, undertook the vanguard. I returned to Nachod about 6 o'clock, after I had seen almost all the troops

hat had been engaged upon the field, and had

thanked them in your Majesty's name. The battle of to-day is an honor to General von Steinmetz and the fifth army corps. I can not sufficiently praise the extraordinary coolness of the young troops. All arms have vied most gloriously in the discharge of their duty. The needle gun effected considerable slaughter, nd caused the failure of all the enemy's attacks. which were undertaken with great intrepidity The artillery displayed rare powers of endurance in tace of the hostile fire, at first greatly supe rior, and the cavalry showed itself more than a match for the much vaunted Austrian horse Upon the Austrian side twenty-eight battations were under fire, from all of which prisoners have fallen into our hands. The fifth corps, on the other hand, had only twenty-two battalions to oppose to oppose to this force, and of these the troops kept in reserve only came under the fire of grenades. The brilliant success of the day been purchased with comparatively slight

From all I have seen, I estimate it at from 500 to 600 men, among whom are a very con-siderable number of our brave officers. In addition to those already mentioned among the superior grades, I have to report Major von Natzmer, of the 8th dragoons, killed; Major George von Ollech and Colonel von Walther, commander of the 46th Regiment, wounded The enemy's loss is, on the other hand, very large. Over 2000 prisoners are in our hands. His dead lay in many places in heaps, so that lestimate his total loss at over 4000 men.

The trophies taken are the above-mention five guns, one flag, and two standards. I shall not fail to forward to your Majesty as soon as possible, further details and a special list of losses, together with the names of those who had the opportunity of specially distinguishing themselves. PREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince, General of Infantry, and Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army.

#### The Battle of Skalitz.

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S DESPATCHES AND ADVICE. The subjoined despatches were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria during the action at Skalitz:-Eight in the morning—The action is commencing: pray to God!

Noon-The battations are wavering; pray to

#### Four in the afternoon-The Prussians are besten; return thanks to God ! The Battle of Custozza.

REPORT OF THE ABCHDUKE ALBERT OF AUSTRIA-The Archduke Albert has addressed to the Emperor of Austria a report of the battle of Custozza, of which the following are the principal passages:-

The cavalry brigade of Colonel Pulz had orders to retire slowly by Villatranea to Verona, and to avoid any serious engagement; but, at the same time, to remain continually in contact with

he enemy. It is known that our adversary had not observed the delay of three days fixed by himself for the commencement of hostilities, for on the 21st of June he had already commenced erecting a bridge at Molina di Volta, near Pozzolo, with-

out being impeded from our side.
On the 22d of June the enemy, not without some hesitation, passed the Mincio near Goito. Pozzolo, Valeggio, and Morzambano. On the morning of the 224 the detachments of the Pulz brigade evacuated Villafranca, after baving col-lected together all other detachments stationed to the south. The enemy occupied Villafranca only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Bersaglieri, and threw strong columns of cavalry, with artillery, in the direction of Dossobuono, where, towards 4 o'clock, some cannon shots were exchanged with our cavalry brigade, which had encamped during the nights of the 23d and 24th June near Fort Gisela.

Staff Colonel Baron von Ruber, sent out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 23d, an-nounced to me at 2 o'clock, from Somma Campagna, that that point, as well as the neighboring mamilons to the south, were not occupied by the enemy, but that long lines of dust to the south of Villafranca indicated the enemy's march

towards the east.

I therefore took the resolution to occupy that same day the heights between Somma Campagna

and Sandra.
The brigade under Colonel Prince von Saxe-Weimar, belonging to the Reserve Division of Cavalry, advanced towards Sandra, with orders to send detachments as far as Castelnuovo. The 5th Corps marched on Sona, and pushed forward outposts towards Zernare. In the same manner the 9th Corps took up a position on the 23d at Santa Lucca and the 7th Corps at Massimo. These two corps had to guard these positions during the night, not with standing that the 7th Corps in particular had during the day effected, in an overpowering heat, the fatiguing march from San Bonifacio to San Massimo. At 3 on the morning of the 24th the 9th Corps advanced in a straight line upon Somma Campagna; while the 7th Corps, intended to serve as its reserve, took the direction of Sona. The 5th Army Corps received orders to occupy early San Giorgio, in Salice, maintaining at the same time its position at Sona until the arrival of the 7th Corps, while the division of infantry would occupy Casteinuovo. Eight squadrons were taken from the cavalry regiments belonging to the different army corps to reinforce, under the orders of Colonel Beranovics, the Putz Briga ie, which was under instructions to advance on the 24th on the left wing of the 9th Corps, towards Custozza, and thus to cover the left flank of the army. The enemy, who had occupied during the night of the 23d, Villatranca, Custozza, Monte Mamaor, and Montevento, and pushed forward his left wing as far as Castelnuovo, must have been apprised of our army having marched from Verona, for at the break of day his outposts had been advanced on the line from San Rocco di Palezzuola to Fenile Corte and Oliosi. This last point especially was strongly occupied. The successive appearance of large columns on Mount Vento. hount Mamaor, Mount Godio, etc., as well as the array of cavalry and mantry near Villa-franca and to the south of Somma Compagna, proved to me that the enemy, finding himself n front of the whole Austrian army of opera

tion, had recalled all his columns previously sent out towards the east. About 7 in the morning a heavy artillery fire began, while the reserve division upon the right wing, near Alzarea, the 5th Corps to the east of San Giorgio, in Salice, and the 9th Corps, at Jomma Campagna and Zerbare, came into act on. Our artillery fire was maintained with coolness and admirable precision, and produced a considerable effect, although the enemy successively brought into line a superior number of

I ordered the 9th Corps to maintain itself under all circumstances at Somma Campagna and upon the heights of Casa del Sola, and to push forward vigorously, should it be possible, towards Custozza, by way of Staffalo. The gap between the 9th and the 5th Corps was filled by the brigade of General Scudier, of the 7th Corps. The 5th Corps and the reserve division had orders to advance, the former by San Roccodi Palazzolo, the latter towards Oliosi. These troops acquitted themselves of their task in a brilliant manner. The Piret Brigade of the 5th Corps and the reserve infantry division carried the village of Oliosi, set on fire by our artitlery, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy and the murderous fire of several

batteries established upon Monte Vento. The two other brigades of the 5th Army Corps under General Moring and Colonel Bauer, carried the farms of Corte and San Rocco di Palazzolo, and the Scudier Brigade of the 7th Corps sdvanced in a continual and obstructe struggle from Zarbare towards Monte Godio. Lastly the Toply Brigade, and subsequently the Weisersheim Brigade of that army corps, were able to enter the line to participate with overwhelming ardor in the sanguinary combats for the possession of Monte Godio.

Between one and three in the afternoon one brigade of the 5th Corps carried Monte Vento, and the two others, after a most desperate struggle, gained possession of Santa Lucia and Monte Mamaor. During this time the reserve division reached Salionze and pushed forward towards Vallegio. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the 9th and 7th Army Corps, they vere unable to succeed in carrying Custozza up to three in the afternoon.

The troops being exhausted, partly by the burning heat and the tatigue of the struggle, I gave them a short rest, and subsequently ordered the 7th Army Corps, reinforced by a brigade of the 5th Corps, to make a last attempt to carry Custozza, detended by the enemy with stubhornness and great bravery. Before, how-ever, my order had arrived the 7th Corps, efficacionaly supported by the well-maintained fire of the pieces of the 9th Army Corps, placed at Casa del Sole, had gained possession of the Monte Arabita and Belverere. There still There still remained then the difficult task of taking Custozza and Monte Torre, and of repulsing the continual and very violent attacks of the enemy against the 9th Corps at Somma Campagna and

a del Sole, Ti e enemy, led by the Princes Humbert and Amadeus, stiempted with picked troops to advance to Naffalo and hold Custozza, but the 9th corps energetically repulsed every attack, and ultimately, towards 7 P. M., the 7th army corps, supported by the brigade of the 5th corps, succeeded in carrying Custozza. The Putz Reserve Cavalry, with the eight squadrons of Colonel Beyanovics, had maintained with various for-tune a series of combats from 4 o'clock in the morning until fall of night. These valiant troops, who, under their excellent chief, performed prodigies of valor and devotion, sustained considerable losses, owing mainly to the impetuosity of their attacks.

At nightfall the two cavalry brigades were withdrawn from behind Dessebuone. As late

as nine o'clock artillery fire was heard in the direction of the 9th corps and the Pultz brigade. The enemy had by this time abandoned further resistance, and clouds of dust towards Gotto and Valeggio point out his line of retreat upon the Mincio. It would be impossible to deny to the enemy the testimony of having fought with obstinacy and bravery; his first attacks in espe

cisl were impetuous, and his officers set their ciel were impetuous, and his omcers set their men good examples.

The enemy brought into line of battle, under the eyes of the King and the order of Princes Humbert and Amadeus—the latter of whom was wounded—the complete army corps of Durando and Pella Rocco; also, as reported by prisoners, a strong force of the Cuchiari army corps and reveral cavalry regiments—in all, nearly eleven divisions of infantry, being a force of about one divisions of infantry, being a force of about one hundred thousand men, and almost all his reserve artillery; but it was impossible for him

small, owing to the impetuous dash of our troops. I am unable to state the figures until I receive detailed reports. According to an approximate estimate we have made about 3600 prisoners, many of whom are officers. We have also captured some guns; but the number is not

vet certain. It is my opinion that the splendid victory of Cust za will have all the more effect, as sympoms of demoralization were visible in Italian army towards evening, after the capture of Custozza, many of the prisoners not having

In retreating beyond the Mincio the enemy burnt the fine tridge of Valeggio, where he left five hundred wounded. He evacuated Villatranca the same night, and also abandoned a great number of wounded there.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

#### Probable End of the War-Venetia Ceded to France-The New English Cabinet, Etc. Etc.

By the arrival of the steamer Nova Scotian off Farther Point, Lower Canada, yesterday, we have Liverpool advices to the 6th instant. The news is very important.

THE DARBY BAM TROTTED OUT. Here is the new "Derby Cabinet" of England: Premier, Earl of Derby; Chancellor of the Exhequer, Hon, B. D'Israeli; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley; Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Walpole; Secretary for War. General Peel; Chief of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pakington; President of the Queen's Privy

#### Council, Duke of Buckingham. The International Sculling Matches. Kelly, the English champion, has defeated James Hamill, the American sculler, in two

races rowed on the 4th and 5th of July.

The Great Battle of Sudowa. LIVERPOOL, July 5, Evening.—A great battle took place on the 3d instant, near Sudowa. resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took fourteen thousand prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate was given of the numbers.

The Austrians sent in a flag of truce. Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and to accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated with the bel-

ligerents. The Paris Moniteur of the 5th makes the following announcement:-An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes to the French Emperor, and accepts his medi-ation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to the summ and immediately communicated with the King

of Prussia, in order to obtain an armistice. The Austrian Field-Marshal Von Gablent: arrived at the Prussian headquarters at Hovitz. near Gitschin, on the 4th of July, with a flag of

The battle of July 3, near Sudowa, was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the

Austrians.

in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Hovitz and Koniggratz. The battle lasted twelve hours. Until 10 o'clock A. M. the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages all were with the Prussians.

At 2 P. M., after an obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the latter were quickly driven out of other positions, and by o'clock. P. M. were in tull retreat to Konig gratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry.

The Austrians were in complete route, the road being strewn with baggage, which they had thrown away. The number of kiled and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle-field it had not yet been ascertained. The Prussians claim to have cap tured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounced prisoners, 116 cannon, and several

The Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz were taken prisoners. General Testetics, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. General Count Hume was shot in the head, and Colonel Bender and another staff officer killed.

## Battle in Italy—Garıbaldi Wounded and Repulsed.

Garibaldi on the 3d of July attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The latter made a strong resistance, and the Italians fell back in good order. Garibatdi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the Italians was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

#### Latest Commercial Intelligence Per Steamer Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—The Brokers' Circular reports sales of cotton for the week 88,000 bates, including 8500 bates to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened duli and downward, but closed buoyant with an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d. on other kinds, owing to prospects of peace. Sales to-day, Friday, 20,000 bates, the market closing fit mer and advancing.

The authorized quotations are:—

The authorized quotations are :-Uplands.
Stock in port, 967,000 bales, including 429,500 bales
of American.
The Manchester market is firmer and steady.

Breadstuffs very duil, and all qualities declined.
Provisions inactive but steady.
London, July 6.—Consols closed at 87;@87; for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £165 500. decreased £165 500.

United States Five-twenties, 67, 267; Lilinois Central Raliroad, 71, 278; Eric, 38, 239.

Breadstuffs very duli with a declining tendency.

Mersra. Richardson. Speuce & Co., report Flour flat. Wheat very dull, and 3d. tower. Corn active at a decline of 6d per quarter, and holders are pressing their stocks on the market. Mixed Corn, 28s. 5d.

28s. 5d.

Provisions dull. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon duil. Lard dull; sales small at 68@70s. Tallow quiet. Ashes inactive. Sugar quiet and steady. Conce quiet. Blee steady; sales small. Rosin dull. Spirita of Turpentine inactive. Petroleum steady at 1s. 10d @1s. 14d.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs inactive, but steady. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea

Vesuvius Lively .- Vesuvius is showing signs of greater disturbance than has been the case for two years. The volcano is thundering, and the crater emits an enormous volume of are.

steady. Rice quiet. Tallew quiet.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 16. Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, by which the latter covenant and agree that slavery shall not exist among them, and, in consideration of the sum of \$300,000, cede to this Government the territory west of the 98th degree west longitude, known as the leased district, and obligate themselves to bestow upon all persons of African descent resident in the Nations, and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens, and also give them each forty acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The United States declare a general amnesty of all past offeases committed by these Indians, and restore them to all the civil rights which they enjoyed before they took part in the late

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Weather - Arrival from New Orleans, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 16 .- The weather is again

intensely hot, with the thermometer at 98. The steamer Liberty arrived yesterday from New Orleans on the 5th, Havana on the 7th. Large number of passengers and full treight. All healthy at New Orleans and Havana.

#### From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 13.-The first [stage on the new route between Chica, California, and Idaho came through in three days. It is believed that the Idaho trade, heretofore conducted via the Columbia river, can, by this route, be brought to California direct.

The uncertainty about the tariff unsettles the market for imported goods. There is a fair demand for wheat at full prices. Extra flour is quoted at \$6.25. The ship G. Glover, from New York, reports

George Thomson, seaman, of New Haven, drowned at sea. San Francisco, July 13.—The steamer Golden Age, from Panama, arrived to-day, bringing New

York dates to June 21. Mining shares are generally firm. Crown Point, \$900; Ophir, \$235; Imperial, \$101; Chollar, \$193; Yellow Jacket, \$622; Legal-tenders, 701.

A Victoria despatch, dated to-day, announces the arrival of the barque Emeline Wood, from London, and the ship Mohawk, from Gravesend, with wire for the Russian American Telegraph. The ship Imperial, from Hodesik, reports the steamer Constantine as having been ashore, but

## got off with slight damage.

The Ship "Hornet" Burned at Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.-Honolulu advices report that the clipper ship Hornet, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea May 3, in latitude 2 north, longitude 35.5 west. passengers named Ferguson and Lander, arrived at San Pawboco, after being forty-three days in a long boat. Two other boats are yet out, containing the first and second mates and about twenty others. The boats kept company for nineteen days, and then parted from one another. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene, and burned rapidly.

The New York Excise Law. New York, July 13.—It is understood that the Supreme Court of Kings county, at Brooklyn, will to-day give a decision in favor of the Constitutionality of the Excise law. This will compel its enforcement in Kings county, while it is disregarded in this city, awaiting the action of

## the Court of Appeals in September.

The "Great Eastern" Spoken. NEW YORK, July 16 .- The steamer Marathon reports that at 10.30 P. M. on the 4th instant, she exchanged signals with the steamer Great Eastern, ten miles northeast of Fastnet. The Marathon saw three icebergs six miles east of

#### Arrival of the Steamer "Marathon." New York, July 18.—The steamship Marathon arrived at this port this morning. Her advices

Cape Race.

have been anticipated.

Marine Intelligence. New Orleans, July 15.—Sailed, steamers General Grant and Mariposa, for New York. Arrived, Mississippi, from New York, and ship Harrisburg, from Bordeaux.

By TELEGRAPH.—A despatch, received from Portland, says that Herring's patent safes passed through the great fire, preserving all their contents without a single loss.

ming lectured recently at Halifax, England, on the "Signs of the Times." The lecturer did not claim to be a prophet, but expressed his belief that these were solemn and startling times, and that the world was on the point of great events. The great lines of prophecy, ne said, seem to intersect the year 1867. The world, he believed, would not be destroyed, but would endure forever in a more purified and exalted state. Though he was unable to explain the increase of Catholicism in England, he believed the heart of the country was still true to Protes-tantism. In 1792 there were nive thousand priests in Paris; but though the population of the city had doubled itself since that time, there were now nine hundred priests only in Paris. He believed the Saturday evening of the world was very near, and that on the Sabbath of one thousand years which was at hand, there would be a sunrise which would experience no western declension.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION. -The following is the text of a letter brought by the two sons of Abd-el-Kader to M. Emile de Girardin:—"Praise be to the one true God. To our noble, respected, and highly honored friend! May God grant you all happiness! May you and all who are dear to you enloy periect health! We pray also the Almighty to pour down His mercies on you. After being informed as to you and your health, we shall tell you that, thanks to God, we are at the height of our wishes. Your personal affection and the great kindness of France always present to our wind. May the Sternal ts always present to our mind. May the Sternal reward you—you and the French nation—as highly as you deserve. I have sent my sons to France that they may visit our friends. They will go after that to one of the watering places of your country. We pray you to regard them with kindliness. May you live long in peace! Your true friend,

ABD-MI-KADIM. Your, true friend,