

THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "CHINA" AT HALIFAX.

PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE "CABLE" NEWS.

The Armistice Previous to Peace.

HOW RUSSIA IS TO TREAT CAPT. FOX.

Details of Recent Battles.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT OLMUTZ.

Terrible Defeat of the Austrians.

NAVAL BATTLE AT LISSA.

The Americo-Italian Iron-Clad "Re d'Italia" Sunk.

AUSTRIA TO WITHDRAW FROM GERMANY.

Latest Commercial News.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MARKETS.

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

HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamer China, from Liverpool on July 21, via Queenstown on the 22d, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamer Java arrived at Queenstown on the 26th, and the Argo at Southampton on the same day.

The Preliminaries to Peace—Armistice Agreed Upon by Austria and Prussia.

Austria and Prussia had accepted the proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

Later via Queenstown.

Liverpool, July 21.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets, the prevailing opinion among the Germans being that peace would almost certainly be concluded, and consequently there would be no resumption of hostilities.

The Italian answer had not yet been received.

There were no reports of further fighting. Liverpool, July 22.—In a great naval fight off Lissa the Italian iron-clad Re d'Italia was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King and Italy!" from the crew.

The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna despatch says the Italian fleet was driven back, and was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

It is stated that Frankfurt will have to pay a further war contribution of twenty-five millions of forins.

The Paris Bourse was excited; Rentes were quoted at 99.32c.

The Observer says:—"Parliament will be required, at almost the last moment of the session, to give its concurrence to the confederation of the North American provinces, including a plan for the continuance of the Grand Trunk Railway."

Bombay, July 19.—Cotton quiet. Exchange, 28.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Helena, at Fal-mouth.

Captain Fox in Russia.

Great preparations were being made at St. Petersburg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a grand reception.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton, on Saturday, the 21st, was 1/8d. higher. The sales were 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at about 14 1/4d.

Breadstuffs were inactive. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Previous closed flat.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money, 99 3/8d; Dated states 5 1/2%; Erie shares, 44 1/2d; Illinois Central shares, 79 3/4d.

NEWS BY PERUVIAN AND PALMYRA.

Details of the Battle of Olmutz.—The Despatches from King Wilhelm—Important Official Reports and Proclamations, &c.

A despatch of July the 22d says:—A letter published from the King of Prussia to the Queen is as perfected his Majesty's account of the battles of Konigsgratz.

The War in Italy.

Despatches from the coast of Ireland, dated July 16, received on board the Great Eastern during the voyage, and forwarded to us, report:—General Childan's march upon Revere with one hundred thousand troops. Two hundred thousand Prussians are left between the Milanese and Adige.

The War in Bavaria Before the Peace Treaty.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE IN FRONT OF VIENNA.

The Paris Monitor says that Prussia has consented to demand from Austria, before the peace, a renunciation of the Duchy of Austria, which in future are to set in union, and be under the control of Prussia.

THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA.

A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as Prussia's demands, in addition to the complete settlement of the Duchy, which in future are to set in union, and be under the control of Prussia:—

Prussia demands, as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the unity of Northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and moreover, requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power of the German Confederation.

All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indissoluble by the fact of Austria's recognition of the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being rejected by Austria.

ITALY INCLUDED IN THE PRUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Prussian official Gazette (Berlin) says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.

AUSTRIA SAID TO HAVE REFUSED.

Despatches from England, dated still later in the day of the 21st of July, state, as reported, that Austria had decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace.

NAPOLEON NOT AN ARMED MEDIATOR.

The Monitor du Soir (a semi-official inspired French military organ) denies that the French Emperor is acting as mediator in the difficulties.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador.

WHAT FRANCE WISHED TO EFFECT.

The Monitor du Soir contradicts the journals which appear to believe that another Prussian offer of its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of an armed mediator in Germany. It says that France has no intention of being the idea to bring about peace. Far-reaching measures would have created fresh and more serious complications.

The London Post says that France has decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers towards the seat of war, so anxious is the Emperor to avoid the slightest indication of France being dragged into military activity.

The Prussian Advance.

AUGUST 1.—The Prussians entered Darmstadt on the 18th of July. The Prussian General Falcenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfurt, and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the government of Nassau and Frankfurt. Several of the Prussian journals have been suppressed provisionally, and the Frankfurt Gazette has been destroyed.

Our special London despatch of the 20th July, forwarded by the Peruvian, contains the following interesting account of other and new Prussian and Austrian operations:—

The Prussian have commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mainz, Bonn or on the Rhine no longer permitted to proceed past that fortress, and no railroad communication with the town is suspended.

The anticipated truce between the Prussians and Bavarians has not yet been definitely concluded, the Bavarians declining General Falcenstein's conditions.

The Federal troops defeated at Aschaffenburg are forming a junction with the Bavarians. The Prussian forces are advancing on the 17th of July, cutting communication between Olmutz and Vienna.

The Prussian army was greatly demoralized. The Southern German Prussians established their headquarters at Ludenburg on the 18th of July.

THE BATTLE OF OLMUTZ.

An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 17th of July. The Austrians were defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns.

The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

The Prussians occupied Ludenburg on the 17th of July, cutting communication between Olmutz and Vienna.

The Prussian army was greatly demoralized. The Southern German Prussians established their headquarters at Ludenburg on the 18th of July.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

The military correspondent of the London Times with all his array of facts, declares that the Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will raise the army to three hundred thousand men, exclusive of the reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

The Austrian Army.

The London Times correspondent with the Austrian army says that the resources of Austria are not so good as she has been led to believe.

The Prussian army is actually winning. The Prussian army is actually winning.

The Fighting in Italy.

The Italian headquarters were at Rovigo on the 19th of July.

Prince Napoleon had gone on a special mission to the Italian headquarters.

The Austrian forces were retreating into the fortress of Mantua, but were making some preparations to defend the passes into Italy.

On the 17th of July the Italians in force attacked Borgofero. The Austrians withdrew, abandoning their guns, ammunition and provisions. The tele de pont at Motteriana and Forte Kochetta and Borgo di Gardo were destroyed by the Italian artillery.

The Italian occupied Borgo Forte, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across the Caffera river, captured 1,000 men, and sent 200 to the Austrians.

Italian Naval Attack on the Island of Lissa.—The Austrians Prevail a Discomfiting Victory.

Our special correspondent in London, dated on the 20th of July, furnishes the following important advice, the accuracy of which is confirmed by our news reports through the Atlantic cable.

The Italian fleet, consisting of some iron-clad vessels and several steamers, obtained an attack on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, on the 19th of July. The Austrians obstinately fought Admiral Persano, with eight iron-clad vessels, eleven the Fort of St. George. The powder magazine in the Fort was blown up, and one of the Austrian iron-clad ships had low killed and wounded.

Victory of Admiral Alboni.

Victory of Admiral Alboni joined the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was about to give orders for a despatch of the Italian fleet, which was ordered to approach to prevent this despatch being carried out, and the Italian fleet was soon afterwards preparing for an engagement with the Austrian fleet.

Prince Carignano, and the Italian Minister of War, have sent their congratulations to Garibaldi upon the victory achieved by the volunteers at Arno.

The Italian rearguard was at Piave, on Wednesday.

The Austrians on Mount Domino attacked the Italian volunteers, but soon retired from the fire of the Italian artillery.

The same day an attack was made on Candino.

Two hundred and thirty killed and wounded.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

BY ATLANTIC CABLE TO-DAY.

Message from Queen Victoria to President Johnson.

Reply of the President.

ASPY BAY, July 30.—The Superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:—

"OSBORNE, July 29, 1866. "To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

Reply of President Johnson.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 11:30 A. M., 1866. To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Western and Eastern hemispheres may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and amity between the Governments of England and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Salute in Honor of the Cable.

BOSTON, July 30.—Governor Bullock has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired on Boston Common to-day, to celebrate the completion of the Atlantic Cable.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

United States Troops for Pennsylvania—Indiana Volunteers.

The steamer Star of the South sailed from here to-day on account of Government, with five hundred United States soldiers for Pennsylvania. The Indians there are becoming troublesome, and troops go out to quell them.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—The steamer George Appold touched here this afternoon to receive on board a number of colored people destined for Boston, where situations have been prepared for them.

The United States tug Stephen Decatur, in the service of the United States Burial Corps, arrived here to-day with the barge Dell Hymes in tow from Washington. The barge had on board a large number of coffins, and was sent to City Point.

Over twenty thousand coffins are now in Washington awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries designated for the burial of Union soldiers.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City was recently held in Hampton, Va., and a resolution adopted approving and endorsing the call for the National Union Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th of August next, and requesting the old Whig and Democratic State Committees to appoint delegates to represent the district in the Convention.

At another meeting held at Halls Cross House, Va., several days ago, resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

The old United States ship Pennsylvania, for many years the receiving ship at this station, and which was sunk at the commencement of the late war, is soon to be raised.

The weather remains unsettled, and this afternoon a short rain storm commenced, lasting a few hours. Wind easterly. No arrivals or departures.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Advices from Havana to the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors due to royalty. The Empress did not land, but proceeded on her journey the next day.

News from Mexico represent the situation of the empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoros caused great dismay.

The Imperialist newspapers are excited and peevish in their discussions of the situation.

A French war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the foreign legion. The Diario del Imperio, the official organ of the empire, says the Emperor has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico and arrange several international affairs. She is expected to return in November next.

Octavio Resado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guantamo. Petrolium oil is being exported to New York from the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Prince Sal-Salm has been made a Colonel on the staff of an auxiliary division.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamers City of New York and Borussia have arrived at this port. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands are quoted at 90 1/2d, and middling Orleans at 88 1/2d. Flour dull. Sales of 4000 bbls at 85 3/4d to 86 1/2d for Ohio; and 85 1/2d to 86 1/2d for Western. Southern unsharped; sales of 200 bbls at 86 1/2d to 87 1/2d for extra; 14 1/2d for No. 1, and 12 1/2d for No. 2, common, as to quality.

The following are the prices of the same:—17 1/2d for No. 1, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 16 1/2d for No. 2, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 15 1/2d for No. 3, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 14 1/2d for No. 4, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 13 1/2d for No. 5, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 12 1/2d for No. 6, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 11 1/2d for No. 7, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 10 1/2d for No. 8, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 9 1/2d for No. 9, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 8 1/2d for No. 10, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 29.—The Cattle Market is rather dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. About 1000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drive, and about 1000 more for export 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d, and 12 1/2d to 13 1/2d for common, as to quality.

The following are the prices of the same:—17 1/2d for No. 1, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 16 1/2d for No. 2, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 15 1/2d for No. 3, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 14 1/2d for No. 4, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 13 1/2d for No. 5, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 12 1/2d for No. 6, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 11 1/2d for No. 7, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 10 1/2d for No. 8, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 9 1/2d for No. 9, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d. 8 1/2d for No. 10, Western, 14 1/2d to 15 1/2d.

MONDAY, July 29.—The Flour Market has been depressed to-day in consequence that the Oregon news noting a suspension of hostilities on the Continent and the decline in the premium on gold. There is scarcely any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at 86 1/2d to 87 1/2d.

Attention was next directed to New York as the place most likely to furnish the needed supplies, and President Johnson immediately commissioned confidential agents in this city to purchase rifles and gunpowder sufficient to supply ten thousand men during an aggressive campaign, which was contemplaned in this city, and that their destination was Mexico. How the rifles and the "villainous suspects," with large quantities of shot and shell which have been purchased, were to be exported, remained a profound mystery till Thursday morning.

It is known to less than a score of persons that arms were being purchased which had been manufactured in a little town on the borders of the Hudson, a short distance from this city, and that their destination was Mexico. How the rifles and the "villainous suspects," with large quantities of shot and shell which have been purchased, were to be exported, remained a profound mystery till Thursday morning.

There are a few persons on the River which are generally adapted for secrecy. One of these is located in the extreme rear of West Water Street Market. The successive squares of two-story sheds, which stand on that ground, shield it from all possi-

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CHESNUT HILL.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A DRUNKEN ROUGH.

THE ASSASSIN STILL AT LARGE.

Last evening one of the most wanton and unprovoked deeds of blood that has ever disgraced this community, was perpetrated on the outskirts of the city.

Two men, Oliver Oilison, the victim, and Jacob Hirsch, a friend, were driving up the Wissahickon turnpike early in the evening, the time being a little after 8 o'clock.

Coming to the toll-gate at the junction of the Reading and Wissahickon pikes, the carriage halted a moment, and then Oilison, for some inexplicable reason, exclaimed, "Drive on!"

The driver, a Mexican, and his attendant, who is almost as deaf as a rock, endeavored to detain him. He did not succeed in this effort, and so the party drove on about three hundred and fifty yards, when they again halted.

The party were then surrounded by a number of men, and Oilison and Hirsch were taken to the city and Montgomery county.

Oilison and Hirsch both alighted, the former remaining to watch the horse, while the latter intended to take the gate, intending to pay the toll. Before reaching the gate, he encountered three men, and inquired if one of them was the gate-keeper. The reply was in the negative, and Hirsch continued walking towards the toll-gate.

He had gone much further he heard a scuffle, and he cried that some one was bleeding to death. Hirsch turned about at once, and about fifty yards from the place where had left Oilison standing with the horse he found his friend lying on the ground.

The wounded man had not been killed on the instant, but was able to stagger this far, as was shown by the zigzag course of blood with which the ground was sprinkled.

He fell to the earth near the gate of a dwelling-house, through the open doorway of which he saw a light. As he fell, he cried out "Hold me," or "save me." The gentleman living in the house, on running to the gate, found the fallen man over and found him to be quite dead.

The three men whom Jacob Hirsch encountered as he was proceeding back to the toll-gate, were named respectively, Philip Sile, Thomas Tregan, and Michael Pott. The last of the three, at least, was in a drunken condition.

In the afternoon he had taken Sile home to supper with him, and while at the house had shown him a large dirk-knife, the blade of which was six inches in length.

On the night of the previous winter, Teeven had shown this same knife to Sile, and invited him to purchase it. When Teeven left his house last evening he is supposed to have carried this knife with him, intent on mischief of some kind.

When the three men reached the spot where Oilison stood, Teeven drew his dirk, and made a lunge at him, inflicting a large and deep wound behind the ear, and severing the carotid artery.

As Teeven struck the blow, he cried out, "Do not stir up the soldiers and the police." He then fell for parts unknown.

The alarm was soon given and the police attracted to the spot. They took Sile and Teeven into custody and removed the body of the murdered man to the State House. At an early hour this morning Detective Levi proceeded to Chesnut Hill and at once instituted proceedings which it is believed will soon bring to light the facts.

This Michael Teeven is an Irishman by birth, having first seen the light in the county Cavan, on the 29th of September, 1837. He is five feet nine inches in height, of medium build, with a dark complexion and a dark complexioned face, and weighs about 155 pounds.

Oliver Oilison, the victim of this cold-blooded deed, was a stout, heavy man, of middle age. He was a bricklayer by profession, and resided at 74 in Arch Street.

At 12 o'clock Colonel Taylor viewed the body, and Dr. Shepleigh commenced the post-mortem examination. A jury was impaneled, and the inquest was then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The investigation necessary by the multitudinous engagements of Colonel Taylor, for whom the warm weather and bad whisky together have made enough work of late to keep half a dozen ordinary men busy.

MEXICO.

Departure of a Military Expedition to Aid the Liberals—General Wallace Said to be in Command—Cannon, Revolvers, Rifles, Powder, Shot, and Shell for Juarez—Interesting History of the Expedition, &c. &c. &c.

From the N. Y. World of to-day. An event occurred on Thursday, in this city, under the most secret auspices, which will probably prove to be of great importance to the cause of the military discipline under which Maximilian has labored since his official entry into the halls of the Government at Mexico.

The military authorities are aware that the Liberal army under President Juarez, are but scantily armed, and that there is a great dearth of war materials in their magazines and arsenals.

"It is raw powder from which gunpowder is made cannot be found over the whole region extending from Tampico to Chihuahua, and there are only few killed workmen capable of manufacturing the weapons of the three arms of the military service in the long and bloody history of that nation, where troops for their supplies of the materials of war, and the late struggle between the empire and the republic was no exception to the rule.

ABORTIVE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ARMS. Soon after the Liberal army took the field, an effort was made to secure a large number of muskets and artillery pieces from San Francisco, but the master was made known to the French consul, and the master failed the attempt. It is said the arms were taken for his subsequent use, but the money was not refunded to the agents of the Liberals. It was subsequently found impossible to procure war materials in any other manner, and the project was abandoned.

ARMS PROCURED IN NEW YORK. Attention was next directed to New York as the place most likely to furnish the needed supplies, and President Johnson immediately commissioned confidential agents in this city to purchase rifles and gunpowder sufficient to supply ten thousand men during an aggressive campaign, which was contemplaned in this city, and that their destination was Mexico. How the rifles and the "villainous suspects," with large quantities of shot and shell which have been purchased, were to be exported, remained a profound mystery till Thursday morning.

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HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

ON \$200 (\$1000) A YEAR.

BY MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

(Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.)

The warm kindness of the girl was not to be borne down. I ate to gratify her, and was refreshed. The fire was kept burning, and the can of water boiling, in expectation of my husband's return. My watch had stopped, and I could not mark the time. I sat on a box with a shawl over my head, leaning it against the side of the fireplace, and my feet were tucked up, dozing, letting Bridget come and unbuttoned. Presently we were started by a loud knock, and in a few moments my husband entered, with the tidings that the furniture had not arrived, and was not likely to do so before morning.

"We'll just have to sit up then all night; anyhow, we've got some coal," said Bridget, undismayed by the prospect, and busily proceeding to pour out some tea; and then pushing the bread and butter towards him, said, "Sure it's that'll cheer ye up."

My husband looked first at one, then at the other, then at the tea, and burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. The empty house rung with his hilarity. His mind was so full of the prospect of Bridget looking cheerily up, saying, "It might be true."

"Well, Bridget, for we have only to picnic in an empty house instead of in the green wood in a field," he said.