- DELEGATION OF THE PROPERTY O

Mutilation of General Sheridan's Despatch to General Grant.

THREATS OF A REBEL ATTACK ON COLORED REGIMENTS.

Attempted Assassination of Union Men.

PACES FOR A NARRATIVE OF THE MASSACRE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Gen. Sheridan's Letter to Gen. Graut. WASHINGTON, August 6.-A despatch has been received from New Orleans, which says that much surprise is left in New Orleans at the punheat.on of a so-called despaten from General Sheridan to General Grant in one of the New York papers. I have good authority for saving that this despatch is an altered and mutilated copy, suppressing some of General Sheridan's opinions, and placing him in an attitude of indorsing all that has been done by the Rebels. I hope to send you General Sheridan's real despatch in a day or two, but until it does appear, you may rely upon the fact that the one published in the New York Times does that gailant officer great injustice, and causes much indignation among his friends.

Threats of an Attack on Colored Regi-ments—Attempts at Assassination.

New Orleans, August 5.—In consequence of the threats made by kebels to attack the colored regiments stationed on Canal street, the whole garrion was under arms last night, and prepared for any emergency. So long as the city remains under martial law there will be no more serious riots, but the assassination of Union men may be looked for by the hirelings of the Mayor. Already several attempts of this kind have been made, but the personal courage of the assailed has shielded them from harm. Every day Union men are receiving notice to leave, under penalty of assassination.

The Feeling in Washington.

Washington, August 6.—General Sheridan's despatch, da ed August 1, 1'30 P. M., to General Grant's headquarters, will be found to differ materially with that published in many papers. My rumor relative to the resignation of General Sheridan I might reiterate again to-night, as the matter is very warmly canvassed in military and political circles. Army officers scout the idea that General Sheridan would submit to being outranked by a Rebel Astorney-General, and be forced to carry out orders contrary to the in-terest of the loyal people of Louisiana; the influence of editor King over the President, in securing the deposing of Governor Wells and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, has surprised the Union men here. In conversation with a prominent citizen of New Orleans to-day, his reply to my inquiry, "Tell me honestly, car a quiet Union man live in safety in Louisiana? "Yes, in perfect safety. applies to secret scheming against an armed opposition to the Federal Government on the part citizens of Sournern States, the epithets which Andrew Johnson was accustomed to apply two years ago, he would get his head broken," He admitted the recent breaking-up of the organizations composed of Rebel soldiery. by General Sheridan, was opportune. One of their chief aims was to rid the State of its loyal he cited that he and Dr. Dostie, sitting at their window four weeks since, saw a funeral cortege pass. The coffin was wrapped in a Rebel flag, and a Rebel battle-flag, well used, was carried in the procession of civilians following. Dostie, now dead, had written a letter indersing the Loyalists' Convention of September 5.- N.

Pages for a Narrative of the New Orleans Mannacre. F. om the New Orleans Tribune.

On Sunday evening the police received their revolvers. They were, it is said, new pistols, in perfect order. A part of the force, and perhaps all, received two revolvers each, for when they came charging along Baronne street they had revolvers in both hands.

Orders were given to the night watchmen to go to rest on Sunday at 12 o'clock, and to be on hand on Monday at 6 o'clock A. M. They were to form small squads and remain in readiness at

distant parts of the city. At noon, the various bells of the city struck one stroke, which was a preconcerted signal to mass and to attack. A part at least of this plan is made to appear very clearly by the following extract from the French part of the Bee of August 1:-"All the squads had been posted in the vicinity of the objective point, where they marched on as last as needed." The term "obective point" is pretty clear. It reters to an

offensive action. An appeal was also made by the Mayor, through a public proclamation to the ciuzens, for wnat was called "special constables. ral hundred Conjederates responded to that cail, and were only disbanded in the evening, when General Kantz had taken charge of the government of the city. Most of these men joined in the fray. They were as determined a set of

Rebels as ever met together in New Orleans. The preparations of the Mayor were completed by ordering the day watchmen to keep in readmess, not at their respective stations, but at the First and Second Stations only. bell was the signal for the night watchmen to concentrate. The twelve bells that they were to strike at any time during the fray was the signal for the charge of the reserve police. This charge was desperate and tremendous. knocked down or shot on their way the black men they met on the street. We will, another time, give a few sketches of the horrid perpetrated on Dryades, Common, and Baronne

Mr. Dostie was shot first in the hall. He Another policeman came up and shot at him four or ave times after he was down. He was then dragged alternately by the hair and feet, and thrown on a pile of dead bodies. His body, in appearance lifeless, was afterwards carried to the Police Station House, and thrown away as a corpse. Some ladies who came there to bring assistance to the sufferers found, however, that he was still alive. They had him removed from among the dead, and cared for. He is to-day in the "Hotel Dieu," with full intellectual powers, but in a very critical con-

On Baronne street, a number of horrible murders were committed. Several black men were shot when taken into custody by the police officers. A black man who ran through the street was killed by a bullet from behind, and so were a number of others. A colored man, who escaped through a window, was riddled with bullets, and then horribly beaten. One who had taken refuge under a pile of lumber was shot at through the boards till he was killed. A black man, who had probably escaped from the main building through the adjoining

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT. | yards, was shot dead by a policeman; after a while a white woman came and threw a stone

on the head of the dead man. All this time the white boys were shouting and crying "Hurrah!" Boys, however, were mordered in cold blood. But they were black boys. Two of them were dragged out of a street car by two police officers and shot. Two colored men who were in the same car were also murdered by these polimenen. Eye-witnesses to these facts will present themselves before the Commission of Investigation, if not murdered

We have still numerous facts to recount. The We have still numerous facts to recount. The particulars will be made public in due time. The stroctles committed on that occasion will never be known in full; but we hope that the Milliary Commission will be able to unveil a part at least of these Confederate horrors. Humanity must be vindicated, or this commutity will only be a community of barbarians.

The Slaughter of Our Loyal Men.

From the New Orleans Tribune. Good news! The effect in the North is tremendous. The Repels themselves are terrified at the moral impulse they have given to the Republican opinion. The following telegraphic despatch of a fair representative of the New Orleans "reconstructed Rebels," W. H. C. King, of the Times, will give an idea of the impression on the public mind at Washington. To attenuate the gravity of the blow they had struck at themselves, our New Orleans politicians, as will be seen by the despatch, tried to rersuade the people of the North that Dostie, Henderson, and other victims had only been scratched. But truth will come out at jast. We should like to know what was the proceeding alluded to in King's despatches. We have witnesses to show that before the meeting of the Convention it was stated, as a matter of fact, by Rebels in our country parishes, that not one of the Conventioners would be permitted to leave the Hall alive. The plot will soon be made apparent. Here is King's despatch:-

Here is King's despatch:

"Waspington, July 31—The radica's are seeting to make great capital out of your note, while the conservatives here declare that the whole movement was concerted in Washington. General Banks is said to have stated that the radicals wished anarchy and bloocshed in the South. It would be convincing proof that the Souther a people were not fit to be in the Union. He said it would be a great card for his part, and already they are howing fremendously. All manner of rep ris are in circulation here to day that the riot has been renewed with learful effect; that Hahn and shaw, as well as Dostie and Henders in, are dead. I have defined these reports, and given the faris as te egraphed to me. I greatly deplore the scenesso recently enacted, and regret that any one's life, no matter what the provocation, should have been taken by violence resulting from riotous excitement. The conduct of the Convention people was bold, reckiess, and illegal, but the Government was only waiting for some act of theirs usen which to found a just inference. Their meetings were regarded as nothing more than a debating ciub. When, however, the laise Wee's attempted to give it logality me sares were ready to squelch the bastard and is godiather Weels will con have opportunity to resume his country visit, where it is boyed he will laye pienty We is will soon have opportunity to resume his country vis t, where it is bound he will have plenty of opportunities to mourn the errors of a corrupt and vacilating politician."

The avowal that the Governor's sanction gave to the call a character of legality is pre-

As to the alleged "provocation," the evidence will show from which part it came. There was a meeting. Can a meeting bring on a fight, unless assailants come on the very spot of the meeting and begin the disturbance? The fotlewing commission of investigation has been

appointed by General Baird;— President, Brevet Major-General Mo wer; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General S. M. Quincey, 81st U. S. C. I.; Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg, and Recorder, Licutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General George Baldy, 65th U. S. C. I. The Commission is authorized to summon witnesses and examine them under oath.

Mayor Monroe and General Baird. From the New Orleans Tribune.

We beg General Baird to read, in Parton's book, the letters of Mayor Monroe to General Butler, for which the Rebel Mayor was deprived of his office. They are written in exactly the same spirit as his last profest. One could easily believe that this protect is but a copy of the letter to General Butler, that Mayor Monroe explated by his exile to Fort Jackson.

Who is Responsible for the Riot? From the New Orleans Tribune, August 1.

The Mayor himself does not care to place the responsibility upon the Union party-so apparent is the crime to be fixed upon the Reneis. He speaks in his proclamation of riots "precipitated" by the meeting of the Convention. If "precipitated" they were to happen sconer or ater, which means that the massacre of the Union men was a premeditated thing, fer which the occasion only was wanting. The assembling of the Convention furnished the opportunity Suppose that assembling was illegal or irregular. a could be stopped by process of law. There was no use to have recourse to assassins.

No provocation whatever came from the Convention itself, whose members were quietly sitting in the hall, or from the attendance. The Times itself, speaking of the origin of the riot, acknowledges that the first policeman who made a rush among the colored procession acted on a wrong impression. That journal

"A white man who was standing on the neutral ground loking on, was shoved aside by one of the freedmen, and stepping upon the curbstore, fell. The policemen in the neighborhood seeing this, supposed that the white man had and advanced to arrest the supposed assailant.

Now we must add, on information received on the spot, that the white man "shoved aside" by a colored man had fired a pistol into the proession, and wounded one man, who was brought into the Mechanics' Institute. Who was the aggressor

The whole parrative of the Times is highly suggestive, and cannot conceal the true charac er of the riot-assassination of black and white Union men. We make for the enlightenment of our Northern triends the following extracts :-

"It is our painful duty to record the occur rence in this city, yesterday, of one of the most disastrous disturbances of the public peace which ever disgraced our city, and attended with more loss of life and maiming of body than any similar occurrence in the history of New Orleans.'

Then comes a paragraph which clearly shows that the colored people gathered around the hall of the Convent on had no arms, and did not even expect that they could be under theneces sity of defending themselves.

'At first there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the negro throng to interfere with the policemen in the arrest of the prisoner; the negroes, affrighted, packing themselves together much as a flock of scared sheep."

And they were butchered like sheep. Again the Times says:-"A full occurs in the firing, and the front now comparatively quiet. The police do not onter, notwithstanding a lull in the fire, and the negroes who come out of the front door, as well as those who are dropping from the windows, one by one are attacked and killedmany of them—notwithstanding the efforts of the police. To see the negres mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape, was one of the most horrible pictures it as ever been our ill fortune to witness."

Chief Adams and all his subordinates were everywhere upon the scene, seeking to prevent violence at the hands of white citizens, who, with sword-canes, clubs, and missiles, attacked the escaping inmates of the building. Only when a prisoner attempted to escape was he fired at, though there is testimony of some

firing at prisoners by policemen that was both wanton and, as it appeared, unnecessary. Here we see the police officers firing at pri-solers wantonly and unnecessarily. Here also we see the white Rebels arming themselves with an ord-canes, clubs, and missiles to attack delenseless Union men, attempting to escape

from the building.
For over two hours this heart-rending scene was continued.
"One negro feil," says the Times, "and beaten, covered with blood, near the fence. Another and another feil, killed while the police were bearing him off."

Again:"There were many among the crowd who were drunk and inturated, and who attacked even policemen who were escorting away prisoners, besides, in many instances, killing the prisoners."

An investigation will only reveal particulars of the most shocking and most atrocious kind. The character of the riot is already sufficiently ascertained by the very words of the bitterest enemy of the Convention.

Our prophecy of the 15th of December, 1864, at the time of the Gleason case, is now completely fulcilled. We said then:—"But, for every Union man in the city, the last verdict is a warning. In the event—as impossible as it may appear—that Rebel rule should temporarily be reestablished here, we can foresee the rate of the trends of the Union. Then there will be no more justice, no more projection for them than or the haved negro. It will be lawful to pursue them in the streets, drown them, k II them; and no jury will be found to convict the murderer. Let the Union men understand the case."

An Appeal to General Sheridan. General Sheridan is in the city. In spite of the smooth tongued praise of the Rebel papers, he is the hope of the Union men. General, do not deliver the friends of the Union into the hands of those blood-thirsty lave-drivers who murdered our bre hien at the Milliary Institute. Permit a loval m:litta—truly loval—without distinction of color, to be organized. It is clearly seen now that protect on is necessary. The military rule cannot be perpetual. Let the Union men of the city be organized, and arms be put into their han is.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Large Meeting in Fremont Temple, Boston - Speech of Senstor Wilson on Nogro Suffrage - He Denounces the President-the Philadelphia Convention Made Up of R. bels, Copperheads, and Whig Flunkeys-the Bebel States Must Adopt the Constitutional Amend. ment, Etc.

Boston, August 6.-The Tremont Temple was filled to its full capacity to-night by the enthusiastic friends of universal treedom, for the purpose of listening to the views of Senator Henry Wilson on the present state of the country .

The meeting was ostens bly for the purpose of raising funds for the theological education of the emancipated race, and considerable of a fund was raised for this object.

Hor. Mr. Wilson was received with a five minutes round of applicase when he was introduced, for which he returned his slacere thanks. He accepted it, he said, as a tribute to the op-pressed race who had struckled to make this country a great Christian commonwealth. He Lelieved their appeals should be heeded by all who have the good of the country as heart. While they had broken the shackies of the slaves, they had not subdued the hearts of the slaves masters, and what they should now do was to convert them both in brain and heart. He believed tout slavery was wrong from the South by power alone, and we must now do the work which war had not done, and that was to change the national conscience and heart to the belief that the black man is equal to the white, and deserving of his privileges, both merally and socially, and he would go for the amplest guarantees for building them up and elevating their every position. While he loved the black man he ald not hate the white, but yould stand up for elevating and educating him. He did not despair of his country, for all was lost; but they would triumph as sure as there was a God in heaven, for during the last six years they had done nothing but march from victory to victory. They had accomplished the emancipation of the oppressed race: ut there was yet as great work to be done then alluded to the disappointment which they had met in the advent of President Johnson to the chief magistracy of the nation. He had turned his back upon the men who elected him and the principles which he once professed, an was now the inspiration of leading Rebels. had even put the revolted States back into their nunagement, and in consequence of this the loval blacks and whites of the South are now n der the cruel hoots of confirmed Rebels. this he said or Andrew Johnson with sorrow. The demand for equal suffrage for the blacks was nex touched upon, and the promises which the Po dent made that the rights of the race would be granted. But there next came "my policy which was the result of interviews with rein stated Rebel editors who were ambitious to have Congress wiped out. The temporary obstruction of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bil: was first lamented by the speaker on account of the veto, and he then rejoiced over their passage by the two-thirds vote of Congress, expressed it as his belief that combination of men could ever overthrow hese great measures. He believed that here iter they would elect a Congress inithiul to liberty, and a President who would not betray then. The Philadelphia Convention, he said, was a conglomeration of unpardoned Rebels, Copperneads, and flunkeys of the Whig party. glad there was to be such a convention, for it would show that the people who have made this nation grand, powerful, and free are not to turn it over to Valland gham. Ben Wood, Alexander H. Stephens, Jim Doohttle, and their associates The Republican party, which had been turned upon by Andrew Johnson, was one, he said, which had done more for liberty, Christianity and the elevation of mankind than any o her party which the sun ever shone upon. Massa-chusetts was represented by such illus rious men as Sumon P. Harrison, and John L. Swift. Such men as Governor Bullock and John A. Andrew were utterly forgotten, and this was rue of every State in the Union But notwithstanding all this, we believe the

Republican party would triumph gloriously. He believed in the final adoption of the Constitu-tional amendment; that Tennessee would give suffrage to the black man; and that the peopl would elect men to Congress who would admit only such States into the national Government es would favor universal suffrage. In brief, they would compel the late Robels to adopt the amendment; but while Constitutional this they would be true to the great principles of liberty.

An Unrepentant Rebel.

LETTER FROM EX GOVERNOR HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE. Corpova, Mexico, July 9 .- I have nothing to say of myself except that my health is excellent. and I work harder every day than any freedman that you have. I hope and expect to make myself comfortable here ere long, and expect to live and die in Mexico. I have nothing to regret in the past except the blunders which ost us our independence. My own course was taken from a stern sense of duty, and long and sober reflection confirms and strengthens me in the correctness of the opinions on which I acted.

"A sigh for those that love me, A smile for those that hate." Most truly your friend, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

flicial Announcement of the Acceptance of the Prussian Conditions by Austria.

At the opening of the Paris Bourse on the 24th ultimo, the following official notice was

The Minister of the Interior requests the commissary of Police of the Bourse to immeciately a age known the subjoined information-"Austria accepts the preliminaries of peace already admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries of these two powers are assembled in the Prussian headquarters for the purpose of negotiating an armistice. The definitive reply of Italy is awaited. That power has declared its acceptance of the preliminaries in principle." DE LA VALLETTE.

Prince Napoleon's Mission to Italy.

Milan (July 20) Correspondence of the London News Prince Napoleon's visit to headquariers has excited a good deal of interest. He is reported to have said that his own mission was entirely contingent on the success of that of Benedetti to the King of Prussia.

The Two Germantes.

It is somewhat premature to undertake to mark out and certify the future of the two great Germanic groups which are tolerably sure to arise from the rains of the Bund struck down by the voice of Prussia June 15, 1866, and by the aims of Prussia less taan two months subsequently. Lut the following table of the popula-tions of Germany, north and south of the river Main, which is set forth as the future boundary ime b.t. cen the Piussian realm, with its depen-dencies, and the South German Confederacy that is to be, may be found bo h useful and interesting. It represents the population returns of the German States down to the end of the

P	RUSSIA	N GE	RMA	NY.		
Pru-sin						18,497 458
BACLY						8 105,400
IBLGV01						1,958.000
wo herees						784,920
Danish Duchies.						674 550
Druhewick		+363000+				381 533
wo Mecklenbu	Marie					708 520
denturg						805 710
cur Saxon Due	n e					786,840
wo Anhalts						19.143
Nassau						471 701
WO SCHWHIZDOU						140 892
two Lappes						141.27
wo Keussen						182.490
hamturg						246 410
abeck						51 426
Втешев						
ranafort	******		41.4	*****	eres.	88,612
wardeck						59 460
Lienterstein						7.15.
					-	
Total						26,078,978
	BOUTE	COER	MAN	Υ.		

Bayaria	1 831,872
By such a divis on of Germany it will that Prussia will be put in control of a tion not greatly interior to that of Grea and Ireland, and superior to the popularly, even after the annexation of The population of Austria, after the ce Venetia, however, would still be nemillons greater than that of Prussian G and not more than two milions less in	be seen populate Britain atton of Venetia, as on of early ten termany,

Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers. The Florence papers of the 20th ultimo contain the following order of the day just issued

ropulation of France.

by Garibatdi to the Italian volunteers;-Italian Volunteers:-We have passed the by nature; in occup ing the Trentino you are still upon Italian so l. You will have the conolation of restoring it to liberty, or rescuing it from foreign rapine. But to render this lotty mission possible, no light sacrifices must be mede; you will make them. Neither the long marches among these precipices, nor the langues, nor the privations, will weaken your invincible suirit. Those who have followed me at the appeal of the country come, I none, with he ochberate determination not only to tight without lear, but to suffer without complaint.

The velunteers should set an example. I need not, therefore, export you to treat with cinduess this excellent population that Austrian yranny could never bend with threats nor corrupt with flattery; the joyous welcome it accords you attests the instruct of kindred, and furnishes the most eloquent contradiction to the ignorant and premeditated calumny that would throw uspicion upon its patriotism. It immed ately sees the joy or being free with that of consider ng you as brothers. I am certain that none of you, in desregard of my recommendation, wil arnish Italian honor with acts or words of prutality that I am determined to runish in-JOSEPH GARIBALDI. exorably. HEADQUARTERS OF STORO, July 14, 1866.

Cialdini's Plan - Statster Rumors of

French Interference Florence ((July 20 Correspondence London News I think that I may venture to tell you that he plan upon which Cialdini is now acting, that of making northward between Venice and the Quadrilateral, while leaving the latter to the eft, was the plan originally advised by the Prussians; and that the competing plan so astrously preferred to it was the scheme of the rench and of La Marmora. These facts, together with the manifest injudiciousness of he latter plan, and with the too evident reasons which made an Italian deteat desirable to the French, are causing very ugly things to be But I am most entirely unded that La Marmora is an upright and hon-orable man, though I think that it is likely enough that he may have been inaccently made the tool of French designs to any conceivable

The Italian Navy-Official Accounts of the Engagement Off the Island of Linna.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT. VIENNA, July 21,—Yesterday morning the talian fleet, composed of twenty-three ships, including the ram Affondatore, and twelve rou-clad trigates, was attacked off the island of

Lissa by the Austrian squadron, under the command of Admiral Tegethoff. In the course of a severe action a large Italian iron-clad frigate was sunk by the Austrian iron-clad *Ferdinand Maz*, and another Italian frigate was blown up. All on board these vessels

were lost.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser was urrounded by four Italian iron clais, of which she ran down one, and forced the others back, losing in the engagement her oremast and bowsprit, twenty-two killed and ghty-three wounded.

The Austrian squadron has sustained exceedngly little damage, and is quite fit for action. After several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian squadron, and the island of Lissa is thereby

The Italians made three attempts to disembark troops near Comiss, which were each time successfully repulsed by the garrison. ZARA, July 20 .- The Italian fleet renewed the

at ack on Lissa to day, but without result. The Italian fleet was then attacked by the Austrian squadron under Admual Tegethoff, and after a very severe engagement, which lasted for five ours, was forced to retire in the direction of Ancons, followed by the Austrian squadron. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ON THE NAVAL VICTORY.

VIENNA, July 24 .- The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late

naval engagement at Lisso, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may

remain undisturbed. The Emperer replied by telegraph as follows:—
"I return my m at cordial thanks to Zara for its patriofic communication. The Empire regards the heroic devotion of the faithful Dilmatians with pride, and never could I harbor the thought with price, and never could I harbor the thought of permitting so worthy a portion of the Empire to be separated from the Austrian recopies. Your fidelity to me and my love to you form an indissoluble bond between us. God bless Dalmatia, and may He all o strengthen me in the tollilment of the paternal withes which, in the gratitude of my heart, I offer for the welfare of the inhabitants of Dalmatia!"

THE ITALIAN ACCOUNT. FLORENCE, July 21. - The following official account of the naval engagement between the Austrianaud Italian fleets, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received here:-

The Austrian squadron not having made its appearance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our iron-class vessels forced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges. This morning disembarkation commenced, when the naval videttes s gnalled that the enemy's squad-ron was in sight. The Italian fleet put out to

meet them, and a battle commenced.

Admiral Persano horsted his flag on the Affon datore, and bore down upon the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The stern of the Austrian Admiral's vessel was destroyed. The fight was very severe. We lost toe fron clar Re d' ttatia, which the Admiral had left, and which suns from a collision with the enemy at the com-

mencement of the battle.

The iron-clad gunboat Palestro caught fire. and the commander and crew refused to leave the vessel. She blew up amid their cries of "Long live the King! Long live Italy!" No other vessel was lost, or tell into the enemy's

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene

of action.

The damages sustained by the enemy are con-

Fur her intelligence is expected. The crew of the Pr d'Italia were nearly all picked up by the Vitorio Emanuele, Even n.t.—Further information received here

from Lissa reports toat one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were sunk by the are of the ltalian squadron.

AMERICAN WAR CLAIMS.

Earl Derby's Position fowards the "Alabama" and Other Claims in England-The British Neutrality Laws to be Revised.

In the House of Commons, July 23, Mr. White wished to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, looking to the conspicuous good faith and triendly leeling of the Government of the United States towards this country in its recent conduct to the Fenians, her Ma jesty's Government was now prepared to submit all claims and matters in dispute between the two powers to an arbitration mutually ac-

Lord Stanley-I agree in the opinion which the bollotable member has expressed as to the mendly and honorable teeling that has been shown by the overnment of the United States with regard to this Fenian adair. (Hear.) I am very anxious, it possible—and I can speak for my colleagues as well as myself—to do anytuing that is reasonably possible to remove any celing of irritation or of soreness which may re nain in consequence of c reumstances connected with the late war. But with respect to these claims I am atraid I cannot give him so precise ind to positive an answer as he may With regard to the most important of those claims a full discussion has taken place between the Government of the United States and those who preceded us in office. That discussion was terminated six or seven months ago, and during the very short time I have been in office claims have not been revived. They involved questions of considerable per-piexity and difficulty, and, I need not dd, that I have had a very short time and very little leisure to consider them. In any case i would be premature on the part of the Govern ment to say immediately what answer we should be prepared to give to claims of that kind when they are revived, until and unless they are pre erred. Perhans I may say that, with a view to lessen, it possible, the probability of such differ ences arising in luture, it is the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a royal commission to inquire into the working o the neutrality laws, and, if necessary, to tevise hese laws. (Cheers).

See Eighth Page for Additional European News.

-Victor Hugo has written the following letter to M. Lacaussade, who recently published a critical art cle in the Revue Française on Hugo cons dered as a poet:—
"Sir:—I knew and I highly appreciated the poet m you. You reveal the critic to me. One

worthy of the other. One feels in what you write you have practised the great art. I have ust read your admirable and protound essay on ny poetical works. I disagree with you on more than one point; but I am charmed, touched, and at times stirred to ravishment by the many losty qualities of philosopher and artist displayed by you in these lew pages. You have two great qualities without which no mind is complete. I mean contemporary senti ment and eternal taste. You understand the ameteenth century, and you understand the deal. Hence your power as a critic, your pene tration as an arust. People now-a-days talk great deat of taste, and those who talk of most are those who have the least of it. are engrossed by a local and ephemeral taste the French taste of the seventeenth century They cannot appreciate what I have just called eternal taste. Therefore in the name of Boileau they emasculate Horace, and in the name of liacine they deny Æschylus. To bring back li crature from this false taste to the true taste which goes from Aristophanes to Shake speare, and from Dante to M liere, is the office of a mind like yours. Who says office, says mission; who says mission, says duty. Co thank you for myself, and applied you for all. "Victor Hugo."

-France possesses 61 regular theatrical com panies, England 37, Austria 34, Prussia 32, Italy 24, and Russia 15. The towns which have the most theatres are-Paris, which has 40; Loadon Naples and Milan, 13 each: Rome, and Turin, 10: Eerlin, Vienna, and Florence, (this comprises the concert-rooms of Vienna) Madrid, Venice, and Genoa. 8; Seville, 4; Lis bon, Hamburg, Amsterdam, St. Petersburg, Bologna, and Verona, 5. There are in Europe 1480 theatres, although there are only 298 distinct companies. Out of these 4 only belong Greece, 4 to Turkey, 3 to Roumania, and I to

-Since the outbreak of the war there has been a considerable decrease in the number of Dutch essels of small tonnage trading with the north eastern ports of England, and it is said that a good deal of tonnage is laid up there. It seem that the Dutch Government is reluctant to allow seamen between eighteen and twenty five years of age to leave the country just now, and in consequence, the rate of wages in the merchant There is an improved demand for British shing to take cargoes out to Holland but on account of the alleged prevalence of cholera in the principal ports seamen are re-luctant to go."

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7. Fog Signal.

A special fog signal has been ordered for Eastport, Me.

Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were \$1,828,752.19; for the week ending August 4, \$9,863,345.12.

National Bank.

A certificate of authority has been issued to the First National Bank of Clarksville, Va., to commence business on a capital of \$100,000. No circulation is allowed unless some further

provision is made by Congress. The Fisheries. The captain of the steamer Winooski, lately cruising in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, reports he boarded 500 smacks, and was in the company of 750 vessels. Two-thirds had taken out English

He estimates the catches will not be as satisfactory as in former seasons.

licenses, misunderstanding the recent treaty.

Mississippi Lunatic Asylum: Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, reports to General Howard that the Insane Asylum of that State is so crowded that he is daily compelled to refuse admission to white citizens, and is therefore unable to provide for the imbecile blacks. The reverses of the war, the bankruptcy of the people, and their present sufferings for tood and clothing, are thought to be

the reasons for this increase of idiocy. Virginia and the Loyal Southern Con-

The Union Central Committee of Virginia meet to-night at Alexandria, to perfect the organization of the radical party, to prepare the way for the selection of delegates to the September Convention, and to make appointments for speakers, who are to visit the States North, at the solicitation of Loyal Leagues and Union organizations.

Senator Cole and the Johnson Conven-tion.

Cornelius Cole, Senator elect for California, named in the Associated Press despatches as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, called upon me to-night, and states that such use of his name was wholly without authority, and that he will not be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th instant. He is not willing as yet to enter into tuil political affinity with Northern Copperheads and Southern traitors. Of the delegates at large namel not one of them are Californians.

Mr. Segar's Claim.

The large farm of the Hon. Joseph Segar at Hampton, Va., has been occupied by the Federal troops since 1861, now five years, neither the rent for which, nor the destruction and use of personal property, valued at \$10,000, has he ever been compensated for. At present he is unable to obtain indemnity, owing to the ruling of General Meigs, that a claimant must not only himself be loyal, but that his claim must originate in a loyal State. This decision is being considered by the Secretary of War, as it affects the vital interests of a large class of Unionists whose only dependence was necessarily taken by our troops, but who have been unable to obtain redress. The proclamation of peace of President Johnson on the 2d of April, 1866, allows about four months' consideration, but back of this date it is claimed compensation cannot go.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Accident to Madame Bonaparte-Robbery on the Washington Railroad.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BALTIMOBE, August 7 .- Madame Bonaparte, widow of Jerome, sister-in-law of the first Napoleon, and aunt of the present French Emperor, fell down the stairs of her residence, in this city, last evening, whilst going to tea, breaking a small bone of her right wrist, and bruising her forehead. She is doing well this morning, and in no danger. Mr. Marshall, a Washington lawyer, had his pocket picked, while coming from Washington last evening, of nearly eighteen hundred dollars in greenbacks.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

Cholera in Cincinuati-Steamboat Explosion—A Large Democratic Majority in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 7 .- Twenty more deaths from cholera were reported at the office of the Board of Health yesterday. Total deaths from cholera since August 1, 79.

The steamer General Myrtle, which exploded at Bethlehem, Ind., yesterday, belonged to the Cincinnati and Louisville mail line, and is the first serious disaster that has happened to this Company. The total number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained.

Returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of twenty thousand to thirty thousand.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis. August 6. - Some twenty cases of holera were reported to the Board of Health since Saturday, mainly persons from the South. The general sanitary condition of the city is unusually good, and no serious apprehension is felt of the disease becoming epidemic.

Cable News Expected.

ASPY BAY, August 7 .- The Dauntiers has not arrived, but is hourly expected with London advices, via the cable, of August 5 and 6.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 7 .- The Santiago de Cuba,

from Nicaragua, with California dates of July 15, arrived here last night.

Markets by Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, August 6 — Flour and Wheat are firm, at unchanged prices. Corn beavy; mixed and yellow, 6'@65c.; white, 75@60c Oats lower at 35@ yellow, 6 dood,; white, fogoto Oats lower at acceptate, Provisions active, with an upward tendency but not quo; ably higher. Stock on hand August 1 270,000 lbs. of dry sa ted and smoked side;; 180,000 lbs. plain and sugar-coated hams; 7200 bbls. M. ss Pork. Whisky suffat \$2 23.

-It is gratifying to learn, by a late Australian paper, that "at Wagga Wagga there has lately been a grand corroborce of the aborigines,"