THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EUROPE

THE WAR.

THE PERUVIAN AT FATHER POINT

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Prussian and Austrian Armies in Force Before Vienna.

Prussia Offers Terms of Peace and a Five Days' Pause.

Reported Rejection of the Conditions by Austria.

Napoleon Had "No Intention" of Armed Mediation.

THE PRUSSIANS IN DARMSTADT

OUR SPECIAL LONDON DESPATCH.

Prussian Siege of the Fortress of Mentz.

Action of the Italian Navy on the Coast of Dalmatia.

Impending Engagements Between the Austrian and Italian Squadrons.

Garibaldi Congratulated by the King's Government.

The Bavarians Reject a Prussian Truce.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on Thursday, July 19, via Londonderry, on Friday, July 20, passed Father Point at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, on route to Quebec.

The news is five days later than the telegraphic reports of the Hibernian, published in the HERALD last Thursday.

THE WAR.

A Pause Before Vienna—Concentrating for a Great Battle.

Our reports by the Peruvian, dated Liverpool, July 20, state:—"The military position is unchanged."

Great forces are concentrating on both sides before Vienna.

Five Days' Consideration Time Allowed to Austria.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 20 says that Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided that Austria agrees to do the same, and give or decision *on the basis proposed within that period.*

Austria Said to Have Refused.

Despatches dated still later in the day of the 20th of July state it was reported that Austria had *decided* to refuse to accept the Prussian's conditions for peace.

The Prussians in Darmstadt.

The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt.

Napoleon Not an Armed Mediator.

The *Moniteur du Soir* (a semi-official inspired French military organ) denies that the French government had *any intention of becoming an armed mediator in the difficulties.*

OUR SPECIAL LONDON DESPATCH

LONDON, July 20, 166.

After the engagement between the Austrians and Prussians at Trobitschan, on Sunday, July 15, some cavalry detachments of General Hartman's division charged and defeated several Austrian squares of the First and Eighth corps, and captured three hundred prisoners.

The Prussian Colonel Glassinapp was wounded.

The Prussians have commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mentz. Boats on the Rhine are no longer permitted to proceed past that fortress, and 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 Falkenstein's conditions.

The Federal troops defeated at Aschafenburg are forming a junction with the Bavarians.

The headquarters of Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt are at Waldung.

A battle between the Austrians and Prussians is expected at Floridedorf or in the field of march on Wednesday.

The Italian fleet, consisting of some iron-clad vessels and several steamers, opened an attack on the Island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. After several hours' obstinate fighting Admiral Persano, with eight iron-clad peniels, silenced the Fort of St. George. The powder magazine in the fort was blown up during the engagement.

The Italians had few killed and wounded.

Vice Admiral Albani joined the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was about to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of an Austrian squadron approaching to prevent this design being carried out, and the Italian fleet was soon afterwards preparing for an engagement with the Austrian squadron.

Prince Carignan and the Italian Minister of War have sent their congratulations to Garibaldi upon the victories achieved by the volunteers at Arnpole and Candino.

Twelve thousand Austrians have left Trent for Innsbruck.

The Italian war guard was at Pioav on Wednesday.

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

The same day an attack was made on Candino.

Italian loss one hundred and thirty killed and wounded.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has resolved on immediate adoption of breech loaders for the Swiss army.

The Frankfort contingent has been disbanded and military clubs closed.

The City of Frankfort has paid a contribution of six millions of florins towards the maintenance of the troops.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th of July.

The City of Boston, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 18th of July.

The Preston, England, Banking Company had suspended. Liabilities unknown at date of sailing of the Peruvian.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Grand Progress in the Work of Laying the Cable.

By the steamship Peruvian, at Father Point, with European advices to the 20th of July, we have the following report:—

The news from the Great Eastern continues very satisfactory.

About nine hundred miles of the Atlantic cable have been paid out.

Preparations to Receive the Fleet and News.

ASPY BAY, N. S., July 28, 1866.

We have had no communication with Newfoundland since the 21st inst., the news yacht having been held in waiting at Cape Ray, Newfoundland, by order of the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line, for the purpose of despatching the earliest possible intelligence of the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, where she is now fully due, and her news may reach this point by telegraph to Cape Ray, and by news yacht thence to this side the Gulf at any moment. The telegraph line in Newfoundland, and between this point and New York will be held open night and day until decisive news shall have been received from the cable expedition.

Later.

ASPY BAY, N. S., July 28—Midnight.

There are no tidings yet of the Great Eastern.

The lines hence to New York will be kept open night and day for news of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR.

Extraordinary Scene in the Spanish Cortes—The Minister Declares the War Not Ended, though Nunez Has Abandoned the Expedition, &c.

In the session of the Spanish Cortes held on the 16th ult. the following interesting incident took place:—

Señor Salazar, of Mazarredo, rising, said—I am now going to put a question to the Minister of Marine. A painful impression has been made upon the public mind by the news of the suspension of hostilities in the Pacific. Yesterday several letters were shown me from officers in our squadron there, in which they state that "rage was depicted in the countenances of all when we received the order to leave here (the Pacific), without having destroyed the Huascar and the Independencia, which may yet give the greatest of trouble when they have the support of the forts. I do not wish to pry into the government's plans, but I do not think that the national honor can be considered as satisfied by the bombardments of Callao and Valparaiso, and if we give up now the contest, the Chilean flag will continue to float upon the Covadonga; one hundred and fifty Spaniards will be left to rot in the dungeons of Santiago; greater severities will be exercised towards our countrymen, and we shall not have obtained the satisfaction which we have exacted. I ask, then, of the Minister of Marine, is it or is it not settled that the campaign is at an end?"

The Minister of Marine said in answer that Admiral Mendez Nuñez, in virtue of the instructions which he had received, and using the liberty of action which the government grants to officers of his rank on duty so far from home, has considered the campaign at an end. The condition of his vessels cannot be satisfactory, if we consider merely the length of time that they have remained without an overhauling, and the crews are beginning to suffer from scurvy. These considerations oblige him to bring the expedition to an end, and he has withdrawn to Brazil. But he is to remain there for the present, and the government will decide whatever relates to the war. The expedition is considered ended by Admiral Nuñez; the government approves his conduct—but the war continues. "But our wrongs are still unrepaired; the Covadonga is still in Chile." Thus spoke Señor Salazar. Now, precisely because Chile would make no satisfaction we took it ourselves. We have more of their prisoners than they have of ours. So we can exchange.

Senor Salazar replied:—From his Excellency's explanations one important deduction can be made—it is, that the war is not ended, although the expedition is. The war should terminate in a treaty securing the full satisfaction due to our honor and interest. I think we shall not obtain what is due to the latter unless we take possession of the Chincha Islands, nor what is required by the former while the Chileans have iron-clads with which to oppose us. I will make two other observations to his Excellency. We had despatched a supply ship to the Pacific. It was to touch at Rio. What will happen if, on arriving at Valparaiso, it find our squadron gone? What will become of our wooden vessels returning to Rio Janeiro if——

The President, interrupting him, said—You cannot go any further with your questions. You may make explanations.

Senor Salazar—Well, if I am not at liberty to speak any more on the subject I will keep silent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Money Market.

Our despatches by the Peruvian dated Liverpool, July 20, state:—

Consols for money, 88⅞ a 88⅞.

United States Five-Twenties, 69⅝ a 70.

Illinois Central shares, 77 a 77⅝.

Erie shares, 42¼ a 42½.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £347,000.

The Liverpool Markets.

Cotton has declined one quarter of a penny on the week. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales to-day's (Friday, July 20) sales are estimated at 12,000 bales—the market closing steady; Middling Orleans is quoted 14¼d., and Middling Uplands 13¾d.

Breadstuffs very dull; Corn easier.

Provisions dull.

STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder storm which passed over this place about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an Italian opera singer, named Villerencis Vertue, was struck by lightning and severely injured. Signor Vertue was in an out-house in the rear of his residence, at Clifton, at the time he received the stroke. His right arm and both legs were very much burned and he was partially paralyzed. His injuries are considered to be of a serious nature.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1866.

There was a destructive fire here last night. R. & W. C. Biddle & Co.'s hardware store in Commerce street, above Fifth, was destroyed. Loss $60,000, which is covered by insurance. The surrounding property was damaged. Total loss about $100,000. Several firemen were injured.

SANITARY.

The Epidemic Not on the Increase—Meeting and Action of the Sanitary Committee of Richmond County—No Burial Permits Allowed for Cholera Dead Beyond the District—Great Decrease in the Weekly Mortality—Estimates of Expenses for New York and Brooklyn—Nine Cases Reported in this City, and the Same Number in Brooklyn—Comparative Table of Previous Epidemics—The Condition of Affairs on Governor's, David's and Hart's Islands, &c.

The epidemic has not increased since last report, but at the same time there has been no decrease. It is feared that the rain of yesterday will have a bad effect unless the streets become perfectly dry again.

MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Registrar received the following resolutions yesterday:—

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Citizens' Association of Richmond county, held July 27, it was resolved that the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to furnish the Sanitary Inspector with blank certificates for distribution to all the practicing physicians of Richmond county, and to require from said physicians a certificate of the cause of death in all cases, and that all undertakers and keepers of cemeteries and burying grounds be requested to have a certificate properly authenticated either by a physician or coroner for delivery to the Sanitary Inspector in all cases of interments in said grounds.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to direct that all the ferry companies communicating with Staten Island be furnished with a duplicate certificate for delivery to the Sanitary Inspectors in all cases in which dead bodies are conveyed by them or their agents.

W. C. ANDERSON, Chairman.

DR. HARRIS' REPLY.

Dr. Harris, in reply to the above, informed Dr. Anderson that the Sanitary Inspector would be furnished with a book of four hundred blanks for permits to bury the dead. At the same time he would furnish two hundred blank forms for reports of individual cases of cholera, and also forms for the daily reports from the Smith Infirmary.

A NEW ORDER.

The annexed order has been issued by Dr. Harris:—

No permit will be granted to convey the remains of the dead of cholera to any cemetery beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Sanitary districts.

THE MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths for the week ending yesterday is about seven hundred and fifty, being a decrease of over six hundred as compared with the mortality of the previous week.

GENERAL ESTIMATE FOR 1867.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimates on Friday the following estimates were made:—

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

The extraordinary expenses for 1866 by reason of impending pestilence, as authorized by section 16 of chapter 74, laws of 1866, and by resolution of the Board of Health and proclamation of the Governor:—For Kings county, $65,000; for New York, $50,000. For sums to be expended under section 14, chapter 74, laws of 1866, to be paid and recovered back from persons and corporations:—Kings county, $15,000; New York, $40,000. Grand Total—Kings county, $80,000; New York, $90,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

NEW YORK.		
Three commissioners at $2,500	$7,500	
Three commissioners at $500	1,500	
		9,000
Complaint clerk	1,800	
One assistant clerk	1,000	
		2,800
Clerk in Sanitary Police office		1,200
Seven inspectors at $1,200	8,400	
One inspector at $1,800	1,800	
		10,200
Registrar of Records	2,500	
One clerk	1,800	
One clerk	1,200	
One clerk	1,000	
Two clerks at $900	1,800	
Two clerks at $800	1,600	
One clerk	800	
		10,500
Total		33,700
Proportion of general expenses		41,175
Total		$74,875
BROOKLYN.		
One commissioner	$2,500	
One commissioner	500	
		3,000
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent	3,000	
Deputy Registrar	1,800	
Chief clerk	1,200	
One assistant	1,000	
One assistant	900	
		7,900
Three inspectors at $1,200	3,600	
One inspector	1,800	
		5,400
Total		10,300
Proportion of general expenses		8,323
Grand total		$25,123

OFFICIAL CASES OF CHOLERA.

William H. Taylor, aged forty, and living at 19 Sixth avenue, was reported on Friday suffering with premonitory symptoms of cholera. His father had just died of cholera at the same place. The premises were disinfected.

Owen Daley, living at 67 Mulberry street, died of cholera at three P. M. on Friday.

Patrick Hanley, living in a shanty on Fortieth street, near First avenue, was reported ill of cholera yesterday morning. Premises disinfected.

Jeremiah Real, a merchant, living in Westchester county, and doing business at 79 Worth street, was taken sick at the latter place on Friday morning and died at ten P. M. The clothing and bedding were destroyed and the premises disinfected.

Ellen Crogan, living at 36 Cherry street, Gotham court, was taken ill with cholera on Friday, at twelve M. The patient died at eleven A. M. yesterday. The premises, which were in a notoriously bad sanitary condition, were disinfected.

Wm. McLaughlin, living at 441 West Twenty-fifth street, was taken ill with cholera early yesterday morning. The house was a crowded tenement, and was disinfected.

George Finn, living in 157th street, near Tenth avenue, has a mild attack of cholera. The premises have been disinfected.

Louis Zimmerman, living at 15 Orchard street, was reported ill of cholera yesterday morning. The premises have been disinfected.

Henry Schmidt, living at No. 55 Mott street, was seized with cholera early on Friday morning. He managed to "crawl" to his sister's house, No. 61 Mott street, but was not seen by a physician until nine o'clock P. M. When visited by the Inspector yesterday morning he was in collapse. Premises disinfected.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

The following table gives the number of cholera cases in this city and Brooklyn on the 28th of July, 1849, 1854 and 1866, with the deaths, as far as reported:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
NEW YORK.		
July 28, 1849	150	52
July 28, 1854	11	4
July 28, 1866	6	3
BROOKLYN.		
July 28, 1849	13	8
July 28, 1854	20	5
July 28, 1866	7	2

DAILY REPORT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics has prepared a blank form which will be supplied to every physician in the Metropolitan Sanitary District on Monday next, ten thousand copies being now printed. It is a daily report of the sanitary condition of the people, and the following questions propounded are expected to be answered:—

1. Date of visit.
2. Hour.
3. Name of the patient.
4. Age.
5. Occupation.
6. Residence, and name and number of street.
7. Floor and height from the ground.
8. Front or rear.
9. As to cleanliness of rooms.
10. As to ventilation and light.
11. As to house drainage and direct connection with sewer.
12. As to location and cleanliness of the privies and water closets.
13. Do they connect directly with street sewer? Are they well finished and disinfected?
14. Has a cesspool, a surface privy, or surfaces about the earth received any of the cholera discharges? Which? What has been done, or is ordered to be done with the soiled garments and bedding?
15. Was surface filth, garbage, or surface water observed about the premises?
16. What disinfection and cleansing of premises were ordered, and what executed?
17. What is known of the beginning and prevalence of diarrhœal diseases in this house and neighborhood this season? How is it now?
18. Day and hour of commencement of this attack.
19. Has there been a premonitory diarrhœa, or any premonitory symptoms? State particularly, and give the number of hours of such symptoms.
20. Day and hour of the beginning of rice water discharges.
21. Day and hour of the beginning of cramps.
22. Day and hour of the beginning of collapse.
23. If death ensues, give date and hour.
24. Date of beginning of convalescence.
25. Dates and facts concerning the consecutive fever or other sequalæ.
26. Nature of treatment and remarks thereon, as regards preliminary diarrhœa, the algid stage and the consecutive fever—separately.
27. To what extent were the functions of the kidneys suspended, or did uremia supervene? How long continued?
28. Source and quality of the water drank by the family.
29. Mention, in the order of their probable importance, the localizing causes of the disease as observed by you.
30. If the infection was received from some other place or persons state the facts.
31. Particularly designate what you regard as the predisposing and what the exciting causes of the case or group of cases.
32. What disposition was made of the diarrhœal discharges of the sick? How disinfected.
33. State any facts which show whether the disease is spreading or under control.
34. What nuisances or localizing causes of disease in the vicinity should be removed?
35. What number of persons in the family? What number in the house?
36. Name and residence of other persons who have been with the patient, or in the place in such manner as to require sanitary care of them.
37. Name and residence of attending physician, or of the sanitary officer making this report.

THE RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The above-named place, which was seized by the Board of Health by its officers in Harlem, has been very rapidly fitted up. Yesterday it was prepared to receive patients, but to the last accounts none had yet been sent in.

TYPHUS FEVER CASES REPORTED ON SHIPBOARD.

It was reported yesterday morning by the police that a Dutchman named James W. Catie died of typhus fever on board the brig Machias, lying at pier 28 East river. Other cases are also said to exist on that vessel.

Health of Brooklyn.

From noon on Friday, July 27, to the same hour on Saturday, the 28th inst., the cases reported on the

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

were eight in number, as follows:—John Riley, Hopkins street; taken July 26, at six P. M.; admitted to Cholera Hospital July 27. At half-past eleven A. M. in collapse.

Patrick Bride, Imlay, near William street; taken on the evening of the 26th. No collapse.

— Grant, No. 124 Gold street; seen by Inspector quarter past five P. M., 27th. Recovery doubtful.

Mrs. Dempsey, No. 466 Atlantic. Condition critical.

John Wolf, Partition street, near Van Brunt. Died July 27.

Alfred R. Bailey, Flushing avenue, between Kent and Franklin. Attacked at half-past eleven P. M. July 26.

Henry Hynes, Kings County Penitentiary.

Mary Ann Smith, Kings County Penitentiary.

AT THE PENITENTIARY.

Thus far there have been three cases of cholera reported from the County Penitentiary. Everything possible is being done by the keeper, Mr. McNamee, and the physicians in charge to promote cleanliness and prevent the further spread of the disease among the prisoners, and great confidence is felt in the success of their endeavors.

A CASE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT

is unofficially reported. A man named Toble, a German, aged 32 years, residing in Tompkins avenue, near Flushing, was attacked at an early hour on Thursday morning, and died at ten P. M.

THE BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, BUTCHERS.

The butchers of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting to-day, to confer with a committee of the Brooklyn Butchers' Association, relative to procuring an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Health Commissioners from prosecuting them for driving cattle through the public streets.

The Islands.

The general health of Governor's Island has not undergone any material change since the last report. That the disease is not making headway, is due to the watchfulness of the officers in charge. Had the cholera appeared anywhere in the city in the dangerous form in which it at first developed itself on the island it is not likely that its advance would be met by such prompt and energetic action. When once the old cases are disposed of there are good reasons for hoping that the sanitary arrangements that have been and continue to be made will prevent further ravages of the disease. There were two deaths from cholera on the island yesterday, but no new cases occurred. The number reported sick is considerably less than on the previous day. Brevet Colonel Hayden, United States Army, commanding Governor's Island, visited Bedloe's Island yesterday, and it is rumored that the latter place will be selected as a camping ground for the convalescent portion of the recruits at the different points in New York harbor.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

The diarrhœa continues to prevail among the troops here. The hospital accommodations are, however, sufficient to meet the emergency, and all that skill and attention can do is being done to relieve the sufferers. There are three cases in hospital which cannot as yet be classed as either cholera or diarrhœa, but, nevertheless, have some of the peculiarities of both diseases. One man, a recruit, died yesterday of cholera.

HART ISLAND.

Among the few men remaining on Hart Island there are no cases of cholera, but its companion, diarrhœa, still continues to be troublesome.

THE CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1866.

Five new cases of cholera and three deaths were reported by the Board of Health this afternoon.

The total number of deaths for the week were 492, being a decrease of 272 from last week, and the same number as the week previous to the hot spell, including 18 from Asiatic cholera, 21 from cholera morbus, and 101 from cholera infantum.

THE CHOLERA IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 28, 1866.

Five cases of cholera occurred during the week. It was brought by Hart's Island troops on the 22d, via New Orleans. Another detachment to-day. The troops have been isolated. The city is very healthy.

CHOLERA AMONG FOWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HOBOKEN, July 23, 1866.

A strange and widespread mortality having declared itself among the poultry during the last ten days, I deem it my duty to acquaint the public, through your widely circulating journal, that they may, by having their attention called to the matter, exercise proper caution in the selection of healthy fowls for their table use, and so avoid the sickness necessarily occasioned by eating diseased meat. The goose, chicken, or duck (for all have it alike), when taken by the disease for the first day desire to stand in some shady place, with the eyes closed, which it will do all day, if not disturbed; that night, when it goes to sleep, it will, quite suddenly, and with a noise or cry of pain, fall upon the ground, on its breast, and there remain if allowed so to do. In two or three hours it begins to lose all control over its neck and head, so that the fowl generally lies on its breast and the top of its head (the head being doubled under it); the mouth becomes filled with slime, the comb begins to rot off and the feathers mostly fall out, those that are retained on the body presenting a wet appearance; in that condition it will rest without food or water for two days. On the third day, or the latter part of the second, a profuse dysentery sets in, the rice water discharges continuing until death ensues. They do not seem to decay very much faster than fowls killed while in a good condition; only they present a very skinny and emaciated appearance. G. D. SALIONSTALL, M. D.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Free State Convention to be Reassembled—Mayor Monroe Proposes to Disperse the Members, but General Baird Interferes—Another Negro Riot—White Men Inciting Negroes to Violence, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

The State Convention of 1864 will reassemble on the 30th inst.

Mayor Monroe addressed a letter to General Baird informing him that he intended to disperse the Convention and arrest its members unless they were protected by military authority. General Baird says no protection has been asked by the radicals, ridicules Mayor Monroe's proposition, says that if legal the convention had a right to meet, and if illegal it was harmless, and pleasantly concludes by declaring that he shall prevent all violence and preserve order.

All the State officers have protested against the Governor's proclamation calling the convention, and the Secretary of State refuses to append his seal to it.

After the adjournment of a negro meeting last night, the negroes formed into procession, and armed with clubs, brickbats, etc., etc., they marched howling through the streets, threatening violence to the whites. At the meeting their speakers used most violent language.

Two or three serious disturbances occurred in the rear of the city, resulting in the killing of three negroes, and three police officers were badly bruised by the negroes. All is quiet now. Ten or fifteen of the negroes have been arrested and bailed.

It is understood that efforts are making by the Chief of Police to have the speakers who used the violent and incendiary language arrested. A committee of citizens will wait upon General Sheridan to ask his aid to suppress the efforts of those who are exciting the black population to deeds of violence against the whites.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES.

New York is becoming as prolific of political societies as ever Paris was during the chaos that attended the Reign of Terror. Only last week a Teutonic club of the German residents of America was formed to republicanize their fatherland, and there is an "on dit" among certain circles that two additional societies for similar purposes are in progress of organization. One of them, "The Canadian Independence Association," though not at present publicly announced, is known to be composed of many of the most intelligent and influential Canadian residents of New York. They are desirous of seeing Canada completely severed from the British empire, as they consider her being subject to such a bellicose Power has entailed on her considerable expense and anxiety without a possibility of receiving an equivalent, but on the contrary, the appalling prospect of being made the battle ground for England and the United states to settle their little difficulties about the Trent and Alabama affairs, and also to be subjected to Fenian raids on account of her connection with that government. The members seem to think that the "glorious privilege" of being part of the empire whose flag has "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" is not being eminently conducive to Canada's fame, but decidedly detrimental to her fortune. There is also a rumor that a Cuban association is on the *tapis* for the purpose of advocating and promoting Cuban independence. It is to be supported and fostered by citizens of the South American republics resident in New York. The members complain that the country is preyed upon by Spanish officials, and that their conservative ideas are obstacles in the way of the interests and progress in civilization of the country. The Canadian association is modelled after an organization of a similar nature formed in Manchester, England, during the recent war, and called the "Southern Independence Association."

CANADA.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Wild Reports of Another Fenian Invasion—A Party of Supposed Prize Fighters from the American Side the Occasion of the Scare—Canadian Troops on the Qui Vive, &c.

TORONTO, July 28, 1866.

Canada is once more in the throes of intense Fenian excitement. Last evening a despatch from Fort Erie, not intended to be made public, but the contents of which in some way leaked out, threw the newspaper fraternity into a state of agitation equal to that of the first of June. The Fenians were said to be landing, five thousand strong, a few miles from Fort Erie. The rolling stock of the Grand Trunk Railway was removed from Fort Erie, Port Dalhousie and intermediate places, to St. Catharine's, in order that troops might be despatched at a moment's notice. Colonel Peacock and the Mayor of St. Catharine's spent nearly the whole of last night in the telegraph office at St. Catharine's, receiving and sending despatches to all parts of the country.

At this place General Napier was busy all night in dictating and reading despatches. The gunboat Rescue was ordered to the seat of excitement.

Despatches were received from the scene of the supposed point of invasion at twelve o'clock to-day, saying that the cause of the excitement was the arrival of a large number of persons from the American side to witness a prize fight at Point Abino, between Port Colborne and Fort Erie.

The excitement here still continues, and every message over the wires is read with eagerness as it is made public. The regulars and volunteers here are still held in readiness to march to the front.

Many people are of the opinion that the prize fight is but a Fenian ruse, and that danger is still to be apprehended.

MONTREAL, July 28—9:55 A. M.

It is beginning to be understood here this morning that a new and formidable Fenian movement is immediately imminent, and as the day grows older a renewal of the old excitement is looked for. A newspaper here announces in a despatch from the seat of Government, which is regarded as reliable, that the Fenians were believed to be crossing the lines above Buffalo, last night. General William McDougall, Adjutant General of the Province, has just arrived here, accompanied by Mr. George H. Macaulay, private secretary to the speaker of the House of Commons. The most efficient military measures are already in progress to resist the contemplated attack. Nevertheless there is a shade of feeling that the approaching attempt at invasion has been more thoroughly considered by the Fenians than the last one, and it is believed that the thwarting of it will have to be correspondingly energetic.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 28.

Rumors of another Fenian raid were circulated here to-day. There is a general impression that another attempt at invasion will be made by the Fenians in the Fall.

Orders have been issued by the British Colonial Secretary to treat the Italian frigate, Magenta, not as a belligerent, because she is engaged in an exploration of the unknown waters of the China seas and the Indian ocean.

Parliament has been engaged in the discussion of the local constitutions of the Provinces. The opposition tried to force the measure on to a vote, but the government has postponed the matter till Thursday next.

Passage in the Lower House of the New Militia Bill—Fortifications to be Erected Along the Frontier, and a Standing Army to be Kept as Soon as Confederation Takes Place—Committal of Babin, the Alleged Murderer, &c., &c.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 27, 1866.

The new Militia bill, authorizing the government to call out an indefinite number of volunteers at their pleasure, has passed through the House of Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, by such a majority that it is now virtually the law of Canada.

Babin, the alleged murderer of his sister, has been committed to the county jail in Ayler, near this city. Efforts are being made to have him bailed, but thus far without success.

I have learned an important piece of information to-day. It is that after confederation, if it takes place, one of the first measures of the confederate provinces will be to have fortifications erected at all the principal points along the frontier, at a cost of twenty millions of dollars. Of this sum one-half is to be paid by the English government. As these fortifications are to be along the frontier, principally at such places as Montreal and Toronto, there is a great deal said in favor of removing the capital to either Toronto or Montreal, as new Parliament buildings could be erected at less cost than would be required to fortify this wretched hole in the forest. A standing army, to be supported by the provinces in connection with the fortifications, is also a subject which will probably become a reality if the confederation scheme succeed, and the British government, as well as its satellites here, are sparing no ingenuity nor labor to force it to success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AERIAL RAILROAD IN GREENWICH STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Common Council on Railroads, held on Thursday last, the application of John T. Yelverton, Wm. H. Appleton, and others, to erect an experimental aerial railroad in Greenwich street, was reported on favorably, with privilege to erect on other streets if the one in Greenwich street be found to work satisfactorily. The report will come before the Board of Councilmen on Tuesday next for final action.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN DROWNED.—James Burke, recently a private watchman in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, left his home, No. 3 Dominick street, last Monday evening, in a partial state of intoxication, to resume his duties on pier 31 North river. During the night he is supposed to have fallen overboard, and was drowned, as his remains were yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Murray street. Coroner Gover held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On the 17th of July a young man named Michael Geary started from Newburg on board of the steamboat Susquehannah to come to this city. On the boat arriving in New York he was nowhere to be found. During the passage, it is stated by several parties who were acquainted with him, he was attacked with diarrhœa, and had a severe fit of sickness. It is thought that he may have fallen overboard. Mr. Geary was about twenty-seven years of age, five feet six inches in height, and when last seen was dressed in dark pantaloons and light vest. His friends reside at No. 8 Boyer street, in this city, and desire any information regarding him to be sent to that address.

DEATH OF A GIANTESS.—A colored woman, named Sarah Miller, of remarkable proportions, died on Friday last at her abode, No. 42 Wooster street, from inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and measured five feet across her chest. Her weight was seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds, and it required the muscular efforts of six strong men to remove the body from the upper floor of the tenement on which she died to the hallway where she was to be coffined. The remains were buried under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. The coffin, being of unusual size, had to be specially made for her.

THE COURSE INVESTIGATION OF REVENUE FRAUDS.—Next month the Congressional committee appointed to investigate and report on the revenue frauds in New York and other cities will commence their labors. Illicit distillation of liquors and frauds in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, will receive a large share of the attention of this committee, where several distillers and others interested in these trades will be called upon to give testimony. Upon the result of their investigation amendments to the existing law will be made during the next session of Congress.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Yesterday afternoon John Wade, while repairing the roof of No. 124 Front street, was precipitated to the pavement, by the breaking of the scaffold, and instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the First precinct station house, and a coroner notified. Deceased was aged forty-five years, and resided in Twenty-first street.

FIRE IN BLEECKER STREET.—A MAN BADLY BURNED.—About half-past eight o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 2 Bleecker street, occupied as a crockery store by R. Carey. It originated from the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. Mr. Carey's clothing caught fire from the explosion, when he ran into the street, and rolled in the gutter. His arms and hands are very badly burned. He was taken to his residence, No. 63 First street, and properly cared for. The damage to the stock will be about $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the Irving Insurance Co. The drug store on the first floor, owned by Franklin Smith is damaged by water about $100. The building is owned by Robert Irwin. It is damaged about $150 and is insured.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR

Interesting Official Reports of the Battle of Tuguity.

Former Reports of the Frightful Slaughter Fully Corroborated.

Over Five Thousand Dead Bodies Left on the Field.

Only Three Thousand Six Hundred Wounded.

&c. &c. &c.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Order of the Day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE ALLIED ARMY.

CAMP OF VICTORY AT TUGUITY.

The enemy was completely whipped on the 24th of May, on the field of Tuguity, and was obliged to seek shelter within his fortifications, after having abandoned in his flight a great number of cannons, colors and small arms, as well as his killed and wounded. After four hours and a half of fighting he was repulsed at every point of our lines, which he had attacked in four columns, supported by reserves, with the intention of turning our flanks. This victory is chiefly due to the Oriental army and two divisions of the Brazilian, together with one regiment of the Argentine contingent, under the immediate command of General Flores, occupying the centre of our position, and to the Brazilian troops on our left, under the command of Marshal Osorio. The right was held by the Argentine army, under General Paunero, with Colonel Rivas leading the van—Generals Emilio, Mitre and Hornos covering it with their respective forces.

More than 4,200 of the enemy's dead, abandoned on the field in his flight; 370 prisoners, the greater part of whom are wounded; four brass pieces of artillery; five standards; three colors; twelve drums; fifteen bugles; 4,700 muskets, more than the third of which are flint-lock pieces; over 400 carbines; 300 sabres; 250 pikes, and 50,000 rounds of ball cartridge together with many other spoils were captured by our victorious armies in this battle, which has shed so much glory upon the allied arms, and has proved so bloody and disastrous to the enemy. On the side of the allied armies the total losses amount to 732 killed and 2,645 wounded. Of these the Brazilian contingent lost 418 killed, of which twenty-nine were officers—two of them being corps commanders—and 2,000 wounded, of whom 183 were officers, including one general. Of the Argentine troops, 126 were killed, of whom four were generals and seven officers; 480 were wounded, including two generals and thirty-five officers. The Oriental troops lost 135 in killed, of whom twelve were officers, and 163 wounded, including seventeen officers.

All, without a single exception—Brazilians, Argentines, and Orientals—performed nobly their duty, from the highest officer to the lowest soldier. The heaviest fighting, however, fell to the lot of the Brazilian contingent. The medical staff of the allied armies distinguished itself by its generous care of friends and foes.

The General-in-Chief of the allied armies presents his compliments and felicitations to his victorious brethren in arms on this the field of their victory. He leaves to the division commanders the grateful duty of recommending in their respective reports those whose bravery entitle them to special consideration. For his own part, he desires to announce his satisfaction with the Brazilians as well as the Orientals and Argentines for the enthusiasm and gallantry which they all displayed—fighting like true freemen who sustain a great and just cause in a war to which we have been forced by provocation.

Long live the Empire of Brazil!
Long live the Oriental State of Uruguay!
Long live the Argentine Republic!

MITRE.

REPORT OF GENERAL FLORES.

HEADQUARTERS AT LAGOA TRANQUERA, MAY 25, 1866.

To His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Allied Army:—

Yesterday, at half-past eleven in the morning, the enemy made a sudden and fierce attack upon our centre, penetrating to within twenty-five yards of our runs and turning the left of our centre; this rendered it necessary to move forward the First division, under General Argolio, and the Third, under General Campaio, to the menaced point, upon which firing became general along the line, from the centre to the foot of the mountain on the left. At half-past two the enemy had been completely repulsed from the centre of our position, and the firing continued only on the left, where the dense thickets and the rugged nature of the ground secured them a footing. Noticing this, I ordered a cessation of the firing at half-past four in the afternoon. The enemy, according to my calculations, has lost not less than twenty-five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides some colors and pieces of artillery taken on the left by the Brazilians. Still, from the accounts of deserters who arrived here to-day from the Paraguayan camp, the enemy's loss cannot have been less than five thousand or six thousand men.

On our side I estimate that we have lost, in killed and wounded, about six hundred men out of the forces that fought in the centre.

God guard your Excellency many years.

VENANCIO FLORES.

POPULAR IDEAS.

The International Sculling Match.

An Old Sport who bet on Hamill in his late rowing match on the Tyne river in England, calls our attention to the fact that the American champion, notwithstanding his defeat, has made quite a profitable visit to the dominions of John Bull. He says he was the recipient of two boats, before he started, from American boat builders, each of which was probably worth one hundred dollars. Then he received five hundred dollars bonus as a condition that the race should take place in England. After his defeat Harry Kelley, his antagonist, raised among his friends a purse of forty pounds for him. At the Tyne Concert Hall he was presented with a signet ring worth fifty dollars, and a gold medal worth fifty dollars