

Massachusetts Bigotry.

Of all the New England States, we believe that Massachusetts is universally regarded as being the most bigoted and intolerant. It is the hot-bed of all kinds of isms—isms political and isms religious. It arrogates to itself all the intellect and virtue of the country, and boasts of its unselfish charity and widespread philanthropy. It was in the prolific womb of that nursery of evil that abolitionism was engendered, fostered and encouraged, whose fruits are now seen in the ruin and desolation around us. In fact, there has scarcely ever been an element of discord in our national affairs but what originated generally in New England, and almost always in Massachusetts. There is no State in the Union more hostile to reconstruction, or more bitter towards the South, more inveterate in their prejudices against us, or who hate the entire Southern people (except, of course, the negroes) with more venom than the State where Adams and Webster lived and died. We have been at a loss to account for this intense animosity, and even now we cannot comprehend it. We are not aware that the South has been guilty of any particular outrage upon their rights or properties; on the contrary, we have a case in point, which we will submit, to prove the existence of the most friendly feeling and most active sympathy on our part, generally, and this city in particular, towards their people when in distress. In July, 1874, when the news of the passage by Parliament of the Boston port bill reached this State, the citizens of the town, this very town of Wilmington, assembled in public meeting and unanimously declared that the cause of Boston was the common cause of America. Their action did not stop there, but as an evidence of their sincerity, and as indicating their sympathy, they sent by Parker Quince, a member of one of the most prominent families on the Cape Fear, and who sacrificed nearly his entire estate, a very large one, for the cause of independence, a ship loaded with provisions for their suffering brethren in Boston. This was the course pursued by the South towards the North; by North Carolina towards Massachusetts. And they were right in doing so. They did not stop to count the cost, or to estimate the consequences; it was sufficient for them to know that a portion of the people of the country were threatened with distress, it mattered not what section, to bring into active exercise their warmest sympathies.

We would not be understood as claiming any merit for this action on the part of our people; we only cite it as in striking contrast to the course pursued by our "northern brethren" towards us. If there has ever been the first expression of sympathy, or the faintest evidence of regard exhibited towards us, by that State in particular, since the formation of the government, we have yet to see it. On the contrary, it has been the first to irritate every movement tending to our degradation. It hounded on John Brown in his murderous raid upon the peaceful citizens of Harper's Ferry, and when that miscreant paid the forfeit of his crimes with his life, it canonized him as a saint, and exalted him to the side of the Saviour of the world. And even now, when we are utterly powerless and prostrate, unable to earn even bread sufficient for our starving people, and we simply ask for peace, the answer comes back, there shall be no peace except by our voluntary dishonor, and the evicement of our manhood. Look on this picture and on that; contrast the action of North Carolina in 1774 and Massachusetts in 1866, and judge between the two, and say which exhibits the truest philanthropy, the devout prayers of Plymouth Rock, or the barbarous slave owners of the South.

Philadelphia Convention.

The delegates from the several Districts in this State, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet in the City of Raleigh to-day, at 12 o'clock, M. The N. C. Railroad, and we believe, all the rest, pass the delegates over the Roads for half price.

The delegates to the Third or Raleigh District Convention of the District will meet on the same day, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gilliam.

Hon. Lewis Hanes.

We admire consistency wherever we find it, even though it may be displayed in opposition to a cause we advocate.

We may think a man mistaken in his opinions, yet, when we are obliged to admit that he is honest in them, we cannot withhold our respect from him.

Our cotemporary of the Old North State has by his course since the war, shown that his course during the war was the result of an honest conviction of duty, and therefore while we have differed from him as widely as possible, we frankly admit that our feelings towards him personally are of the kindest nature—such as candor, consistency and ability must produce in every mind not entirely filled with prejudice.

If other men of this State had pursued a like course, there would be far more good feeling existing between those who favored and those who opposed the war. The following extract from a late editorial of our cotemporary commends our special admiration. We assure him that his course will command the respect of the people, not only of his district, but of the whole State.

As a member elect of Congress, we will stay out forever, and if we cannot make a living by honest toil, we will throw ourselves and our family upon the cold charities of the world, before we will ever consent to purchase our rights by advising the adoption of that degrading proposition—the Howard Amendment. If we can do nothing for our constituents we intend that our course as their representative elect shall at least command their respect, while it shall preserve to us our self respect.

If this be the true theory, and our cotemporary of the Old North State says, "we scarcely need say to our readers that the opinions enunciated in this letter, are those which we have ever maintained," we cannot see how the Convention could gain any authority from the people of North Carolina.

The election of delegates was held in September. Gov. Holden was not relieved from duty until 23rd Dec., 1865. The President's proclamation, declaring the insurrection in North Carolina to be at an end, was not issued until 2nd April, 1866.

It is to be presumed the fact of the suppression of the insurrection in this State was published by the President as soon as it was certainly known by him, as he had previously, on 13th June, 1865, made a like declaration as to Tennessee; and as he declined, and so far as we know, yet declines, to do so in regard to Texas.

The U. S. Constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when the public safety requires it, in cases of in-

vasion of insurrection. The privilege of this writ was suspended, certainly, until the Peace Proclamation. At what precise time it was restored, if ever it has been fully and practically, we do not know.

As we can not suppose the President continued the suspension of the writ in palpable violation of the Constitution he had sworn solemnly to support, we must infer that he did not consider the insurrection at an end; and according to Judge Curtis it was his province to decide that question.

It appears, then, that the delegates to this so-called Convention were elected before the war had ceased, and Judge Curtis says the right of the people to form a government could "begin only when war has ceased."

Here, then, we have this Convention claiming life from a source that, at the time, was incapable of giving any. The fountain being dry, nothing could flow therefrom.

And yet, the opinions of Judge Curtis are of great weight. Our cotemporary says of him—"As an able, if not the ablest Judge on the Supreme Court Bench at the time, and as the one who delivered the dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, his opinions are entitled to their profound respect."

The Drama.

We strolled into the Theatre a few evenings since, and while waiting for the performance to begin, memory carried us back to the days of our boyhood, when the old Thalian Association lived and flourished, and to witness whose performances in the old Theatre, was the crowning shaft in our cup of happiness. Well do we remember the delight with which we would hurry off without waiting for supper, and securing the best seat in the pit; would drink in with greedy eyes and ears, the shifting scenes of the play, believing most implicitly that all we saw and heard, was true as gospel. The Association at that time was composed of gentlemen of great talent, and their representations far exceeded in ability any of the traveling and most of the stock companies of the present day. We can at this moment recall the names of but a few who were members, but they will be sufficient to show the material of which the association was composed, viz: E. B. Dudley, Charles Wright, J. S. Green, W. H. Halsey, J. D. Jones, W. M. Green, Joseph A. Hill, W. B. Meares, and others. Of these, Dudley, who identified himself with the cause of internal improvements in the State, giving to it his time, his talents and his wealth, was subsequently rewarded by the people of North Carolina with the highest office in their gift. Charles Wright seemed born for the stage. He trod the boards with a majesty and grace that Cooper might have envied even in his palmiest days. James S. Green, Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company from its organization until his death in 1862, and universally esteemed both in his public and private character, was unequalled as a comedian, and unapproachable in such characters as Sir Abel Handy and Sir Peter Teasle. Colonel J. D. Jones excelled in the personation of Hamlet. He possessed a highly cultivated intellect, with great powers of analysis, a close student, a courteous and high-toned gentleman. He represented the borough of Wilmington for several years in the General Assembly of the State; was Speaker of the House of Commons, discharging the duties of the position with dignity and ability. W. H. Halsey was a distinguished member of the bar, and regarded by his associates as a most sound and able lawyer. William B. Meares, distinguished for soundness of judgment and vigor of intellect, successful at the bar and as a planter, also won fame in the legislative halls. W. M. Green, now Bishop of Mississippi, distinguished for intelligence, suavity of manner, and for a beauty almost feminine, played with success the role of female characters. Joseph A. Hill shone upon the mimic as he did upon the actual stage of life with unflinching lustre. With an intellect equal to the greatest occasions, and loftiest efforts, his amiability and bon homie, disarmed the envy his brilliancy excited. Unselfish and unassuming, he alone was unconscious of the superiority universally conceded him. He died at a very early age, and in his death, the State lost one of its brightest jewels. Other names might be mentioned who were members of the association and rose to distinction, but we have said enough to show the high character of the society. We must confess to a weakness for the drama; we like to see a good play well performed. It is not only a pleasant way of passing an evening, but is at the same time instructive and edifying, and is particularly interesting where the parties engaged are our neighbors and friends. We think there is sufficient talent in our midst to organize an association that would reflect credit on our city. We believe that the presentation of well selected plays will have a tendency to elevate public taste; that the sentiments of the masters of the English stage even from faltering lips will inculcate good morals, and that an association could be organized, the character of whose members would be a sufficient guaranty that nothing would be offered that would shock the sensibility of the modest, or wound the piety of the devout.

We throw out these suggestions, and shall wait with interest for any action that may be taken in the matter. Such an organization, properly conducted, would not only be a source of pleasure to the public, but of great improvement to the parties engaged; it would excite emulation, develop talent and exercise a strong influence for good.

We see that Mr. Speaker Colfax has been making a speech to his constituents in Indiana, the burden of which is the disloyalty of the South still to the general government. He charges that treason is still rampant; that we are not to be trusted, and that we are no more loyal now than we were during the war. And he bases his opinion upon two pregnant facts; one is, and it seems to be the principal one, that we did not celebrate the fourth of July with enthusiasm, and the other, that having acknowledged the supremacy of the government and admitted the defeat of our cause, that we claim still to have rights which the government is bound to respect. Having been reduced to abject penury; having been overrun and devastated as no other country on the face of the earth ever suffered before, it is required of us to shout hosannas in praise of our conquerors, to acknowledge ourselves as base hypocrites, and to dishonor the memories of our loved dead ones.—We have done all that an honorable foe should demand of us; we have met every requirement made upon us in good faith and all sincerity, have taken an oath which no one dreams of violating—and we honestly believe the only wish of our people is to build up our ruined homesteads, to repair our shattered fortunes and strive to forget, if possible, the terrible scenes of the past. It was the rallying cry throughout the entire North that war was not a war of conquest or subjugation, but to restore the Union; that so soon as we would acknowledge the supremacy of the government of the United States, hostilities should cease, and the beligerent States be restored to the Union with all their rights and privileges. This was

Mr. Lincoln's policy; and, indeed, he went further than that, for he offered in addition to restoration, to pay \$400,000,000 for the loss of our negroes.—We are now called upon to acknowledge that we have no rights which the conqueror ought to recognize, and that we are dependent entirely for any political status we may enjoy, solely upon the generosity of Congress. If this is not subjugation, then we are at a loss to understand the meaning of the word, and we present the anomalous spectacle of being in the Union and out of it at one and the same time; of forming a part of the government, and yet being nothing but a conquered territory. We are taxed as other States are, only a little more so, and yet have no voice in the making of laws by which those taxes are imposed. Having suffered and sacrificed so much; having given every evidence of our sincerity in accepting the situation, sufficient we should think to exult over our own ruin, and kiss the hand that smites us still. This is asking too much for poor frail mortals to perform. We can do no more, but await in dignified silence the events of the future, to meet whatever fate may be in store for us, with the calm courage of men who ask no favors, and who shrink from no responsibilities.

Having done all that men could do to appease the wrath of our enemies, we must submit to whatever the result may be,—sustained and strengthened by the inward conviction of having faithfully observed every obligation imposed upon us.—This course of action is prompted by true patriotism; by a proper feeling of self-respect, and by the dictates of a sound philosophy.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We understand that the estimable wife of General John C. Breckenridge, at present temporarily residing in Canada, presented a few days since with twins. The host of friends of the parties in Kentucky will be gratified to know they are doing well as could be expected.—Louisville Courier.

There it is again. We took occasion some time ago to warn the Southern people against the perpetration of such acts of folly as the above, and to impress upon them the important fact that in these times of suspicion and distrust, such things were "more honored in the breach than in the observance." We told them that to carry out that first law of nature to "people and replenish the land," would be an additional evidence to the radicals, and "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" of our continued disloyalty to the government. They will not consent that any more boy children shall be born at the South, for they regard them as rebels in embryo, a new crop of heretical traitors that may give trouble hereafter. And, yet, in spite of our warning, and in apparent defiance of the threats of the radicals, our people still continue in their ways, and the crop bids fair to be the largest ever known. We can overlook such things in the mass of our people, because we are charitable enough to suppose they err through ignorance, but when the foremost man of our country set such a double example of disloyalty as in the present instance, we cannot find words strong enough to express our disapprobation. As a watchman upon the ramparts of the citadel, we have discharged our duty, and given timely warning, and if our people will not heed our voice, then is "Ephraim joined to his idols," and they must take the consequences of their folly. "Oh, woman, woman, thou shouldst have few sins of thine own to answer for, thou'rt the cause of such a book of follies in a man that it would take the pen of the recording Angel to blot the record out." However, we will not be hard upon the dear creatures, they are an admirable invention, and, as a friend observes, are one of the most convenient things in the world—in a family.

"The Land We Love."

The August number of this interesting Magazine, edited by General D. H. Hill, Charlotte, North Carolina, has been received. It contains the following interesting articles:— Education; Acceptation—by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston; Snow Bound; The Woolly Head; or, Out in the Cold; General Clarke's Report of the Battle of Chickamauga; Lines Dedicated to those who have been Southern Soldiers; Road-side Stories; The Tenth of May—by Mrs. M. B. Clarke; Adieu St. Maur—by A. B. E.; An Invective Fact; Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest—by W. H. B.; Farewell Address to the People of Louisiana; Prison Life of George E. Badger; Seraps; The Haystack—by D. H. H.; A Few Words on Fruit Culture; The Best Wine Grapes; Review Notices; Editorial.

Tilting hoops have not yet reached Sanda Hill. Albany Argus.

Owing to its elevated location, and the natural delicacy of the sex.—Albany Journal.

We have not seen a "tilt hoop" in Pensacola Oort young ladies have so many, innocent little slight of hand ways of attracting attention to their garters, that the article would be superfluous here.—Observer.

We presume not. We doubt whether any one ever saw a tilt hoop in the street. The Observer must be veridant, not to know that "tilt hoops," when in use, are, like the atmosphere, not intended to be seen, but simply to enable other things to be seen.

By Last Night's Mail—Additional Election Returns.

Table with columns: RATIONIFICATION, REJECTION, and names of counties.

Alamance 139 429
Warren 6 402
Cumberland 132 394
Cabarrus 303 394
Mecklenburg 277 144
Lincoln 397 16
Chatham 490 2
Rockingham 55 358
Wako 637 317
Bathurst (in part) 400 2
Franklin 18 525
Harnett 120 296
Greene 70 126
Nash 79 349
Orange 392 414
Randolph 327 40
Granville majority 95
Majority for Rejection as far as heard from is 1,070.

REVENUE OF TOBACCO, &c., BY THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE. The Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, in a report on yesterday proceeded to the sales rooms of our merchants and seized a quantity of Tobacco found unstamp, and a quantity of liquor and other articles which were also found without the prescribed stamp. In instances where property was thus seized a receipt was given specifying the quantity of the article, and setting forth that the seizure was made for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Law.

This action on the part of the Collector has given rise to some discussion as to the justice of the course. It is asserted on the part of some of the merchants that the law states that all Tobacco manufactured prior to August, 1865, is exempt from taxation. In one instance where Tobacco was thus seized we are informed that it was manufactured prior to the war, but the Collector gave as his reason for the seizure that it did not bear the stamp prescribed in such cases, that it should be branded, by the Collector of the District wherein it was manufactured, thus: "No duty in late manufacturing States."

The Collector was assured that a certificate could be procured in confirmation of this fact, but it was asserted by him that this would have no effect in procuring a release of the articles taken possession of. We are not sufficiently posted in the law to argue the justice of the case, but presume that it will be fully investigated by the parties interested. We have no doubt but that justice would be done, if the Collector was convinced that he had misconstrued the law.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW QUARANTINE REGULATION.—The new Quarantine Regulation embraced within an order, published in yesterday's issue, from the Medical Director of the Department of the Carolinas, was on yesterday enforced by the Commandant of this post.—Several vessels arrived from New York and were immediately placed in quarantine.

ing so nearly as it does the commercial prosperity of our City. As we did in yesterday's issue, the business interests of the place are almost wholly commercial, and such being the case the Quarantine will have the effect of retarding our prosperity. Life, however, is dearer than riches, and if we are afforded health, and the means upon which to exist, we will have no occasion to murmur.

SOME COTTON STALKS.—The different journals of the State have from time to time published communications and extracts, boasting of the prosperous growth of the cotton crop in their several sections, and giving descriptions of specimens, which were no doubt worthy of note, but which will sink into insignificance when compared with that given in the following communication, from one of our Duplin county friends:—

KENNESSETT, N. C., August 7th, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:— During the past week I saw in an issue of your daily paper, commencing with the 1st of August, a communication, stating that he had a cotton stalk, growing on his farm, being one hundred and sixty holes and forms, which he challenges any one to beat. I therefore, take pleasure in informing him, through your columns, that I have a stalk now growing on my farm bearing three hundred and fifty holes and forms, which I challenge any one to beat. I am, Sir, a reliable gentleman as there are in the county, can substantiate this assertion. Very respectfully, WALTER R. BRYAN.

FILE.—The Cape Fear Steam Flour and Grain Mills, the property of Mr. Alex. Oldham, situated on the corner of North Water and Walnut streets, caught fire about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, and together with contents were in a short time entirely consumed. The fire communicated itself to a small wooden tenement opposite the Mills, which was also destroyed. Fortunately, there was little or no wind at the time, otherwise the result would have been much more disastrous. The Mills are situated in a thickly settled portion of the city, and if the fire had been in the least influenced by the wind, a great portion of the vicinity must have been laid in ashes.

Adjoining the tenement alluded to, which was destroyed, is the fire-proof brick warehouse of Messrs. Wallace & Southland, wherein a large quantity of Spirits Turpentine was stored. This building rendered no little assistance by its fire-proof qualities in arresting the further progress of the destructive element.

The most accurate conclusion arrived at in regard to the origin of the fire, is that it was caused by the excessive heat of the furnace, which communicated this property to the smoke stack, the walls having been in operation for some time past, and at the time the fire occurred was running. The roof through which the smoke-stack had an outlet, was shingled, but in the immediate vicinity of the stack a tin covering had been placed. The roof had been recently painted, in fact sufficient time had not elapsed for it to become perfectly dry. A considerable quantity of oil had been used in the preparation of the paint, and had become so hot that a stream of the smoke-stack rolled down upon the roof in a heat of steam. As a matter of course the roof was almost immediately enveloped in a sheet of flame, and hence the disastrous consequences.

The loss is estimated at about \$20,000. No insurance.

BRETON MURDER.—Passengers by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad report the murder of a young white man named John Cutchin, at Whitaker's Turnout, Halifax County, on the night of the 9th inst. The deceased was in the habit of sleeping in his store at that place, and on the morning following the murder several neighbors having occasion to visit his store, waited until the usual time of opening, and thinking perhaps the deceased had overlept himself, endeavored to arouse him by knocking on the door. After waiting some time and making several unsuccessful attempts to awaken him, they naturally began to entertain apprehensions that some accident had befallen him, knowing that it was his custom to sleep in the store alone. They finally concluded to effect an entry into the store, and breaking down the door entered the room where he slept and found the deceased sprawling in his own blood upon the floor.—Upon an examination of the body it was discovered that the deceased had been murdered, and that his skull was dreadfully fractured, and bore signs which led them to believe that the weapon used in the perpetration of the deed was evidently a hammer.

There has been as yet no positive clue discovered which would lead to the apprehension of the murderer, but suspicion is directed to Virgil Busby, a freedman, who was employed on the plantation of the father of the deceased, a few miles from the place where the murder was committed. The only circumstance which appears to warrant this suspicion is that the freedman mentioned above suddenly disappeared on the night the murder was committed, and has gone nowhere since.

Other facts regarding the case will perhaps come to light in a few days, and we may then be enabled to give a more detailed and accurate account of the whole transaction.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We have received from Messrs. Northrop & Cunningham, a fine, large cotton bale, which has ripened and shed its contents. This bale was grown on the plantation of Mr. N. S. Barnes, near Stonington, Edgecombe county. The fibre appears to be rather short, but of fine quality, and well adapted for the League, which is the first of the season, or at least the first we have heard of.

FOREIGN DETAILS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE—A Review of Preliminary Arrangements Between Prussia and Austria.—Action of Louis Napoleon. The Cholera in England.—The Cholera in the Reform Riot at Hyde Park, London.

By the steamer Germania, with European additional news to the 25th ult., we have the following additional news:—

PEACE—THE ARMISTICE, &c. From the London Standard, July 25th. Scarcely had we heard that the five days' armistice between the armies of Austria and Prussia had been arranged by the pacific intervention of the Emperor of the French when the more important news followed of the provisional acceptance by Austria of the preliminary terms of peace. Italy, though more tardily, is now said to have agreed to them in principle. These terms of peace had been proposed by Prussia, in concert with France, and the concessions required of Austria are believed to be less humiliating than those which Prussia was at first inclined to demand after the victory of Konigsgratz. Prussia wishes to be left alone to extend her influence in Northern Germany. Her ambition does not at present extend beyond the line of the Maine. She is content to leave Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden to their own devices, to form a confederation of their own kind, and to unite with Austria or Prussia, as they may find convenient. All Germany as far as France and the Bohemian frontiers is to be formed into a close confederation, of which Prussia shall be the head, and from which Austria is to be excluded. As Prussia is absolutely to annex a large portion of Northern Germany, the Danish Duchies, half of Hanover, and Electoral Hesse—and is to have supreme control of the military resources of the rest, the North German Confederation will be a Prussian empire in everything except the name. It has been supposed that the great obstacle to the formation of such an empire would be the very natural objection entertained by France to the consolidation on her Rhine frontier of a powerful state which, if ill-affected towards her, might at any time place her interests in jeopardy, or even threaten her existence.

It is a phenomenon which deserves to be noted in passing, that the French Emperor has, to all appearance, done his best to bring about the very state of things which it was fancied he would regard as so objectionable. If France is willing, as she seemed to be, that the rule of Berlin should extend unchallenged from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Maine to the Konigsgratz, and that the whole of Central Europe into the arms of a possible rival, the countries which she was opposing for fear from Prussia will not grudge her the acknowledgment. The development of a strong Germany is a fact upon which we in England have every reason to congratulate ourselves and our satisfaction will be enhanced by the knowledge that it is also acceptable to France. The division of Northern from Southern Germany, though it has been brought about by violence, is in itself an eminently natural and proper arrangement.

The very antagonism between Austria and Prussia which has existed for years, but only just now exploded in war, is a reason why they should be separated by some sort of geographical limit.—The division of Northern from Southern Germany, which is a common form of government, and which, had it been suffered to continue, would only have remained the inevitable seed of future

discord—the occasion of other wars. Any treaty which shall permanently under these two deadly antagonists must be acceptable to the rest of Europe as a promise of peace.

We think Austria has done wisely in accepting this plan as the basis of peace. She will not suffer all to be much the worse for her sacrifice. Austria will also forfeit her position as nominal chief of the Confederation, her title to the first place in the German Diet. This, however, was but an empty honor, and carried with it no advantage of a substantial kind. The hegemony which Austria has always coveted has been of a more unselfish kind than that which Prussia desires to assert. Austria would have left to the minor States the most complete independence: Prussia aims at absorbing them into herself. Which is for the greater advantage of the German people we need not now discuss. It is sufficient to point out that Austria, in losing the headship in Germany, has lost a position which was far more onerous than profitable, while Prussia, in gaining it, has secured with it certain tangible advantages for which she has chosen to stipulate in her own behalf. Austria has only lost in position. Prussia has gained territory, population, and material resources.—Austria will be still able to ally herself with the States of Southern Germany, if she desires to do so. She will also have, however, for the future, not to entangle herself needlessly with obligations on which her allies have put such a one-sided interpretation. She has received no help in this war from her federal friends, whose sympathy was a cause of weakness to her rather than of strength.

Austria will lose Venetia, and it is reported that she will be called upon to pay the expenses of the war, amounting to a sum of eight millions sterling. With these drawbacks, and that of the seeming humiliation of being driven to terms by a defeat, the Austrian Empire will not, after all, be materially modified. She will recede from a position which she could not hold with any real dignity, and make a concession demanded of her by the public opinion of Europe. As Venice has been a source of expense rather than a profit to her, she will not lose by the sacrifice in a pecuniary point of view. The Italian government also has agreed to a suspension of hostilities. We may presume that it has been to some extent influenced by the wise counsels of Prince Napoleon, who has been sent to it by the Emperor on a special mission regarding this armistice and negotiations for peace, and that now it will not pretend to stand in the way of a consummation which all Europe desires.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE ADRIATIC. VIENNA, July 22.—An engagement between Italian and Austrian fleets took place on the 20th of this month, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The official reports are of course contradicting each other. After all, the real truth seems to be the following: The Italian fleet attacked the forts of Fano, which are on the Island of Lissa, and succeeded in capturing the fort of St. Andrea, and when at once, on the 20th, in the morning, the Austrian fleet appeared, much inferior in numbers to the Italians. However, Admiral Togohtoff—the same who commanded the naval engagement against the Danes—offered fight, and Admiral Persano commenced the engagement by a furious assault. His flag was hoisted on the iron ram Affondatore, and the engagement commenced. The beautiful new iron-clad Re d'Italia, built in New York, was sunk in the engagement with the Austrian frigate Schwarzenberg.

The iron-clad gunboat Zestero caught fire; the men and officers did not leave the vessel, and under the command of "Enrico" the vessel was blown up. All the lives of the crews of these two steamers have been lost, except a few men of the Re d'Italia who were picked up by the Vittorio Emanuele. The most brilliant deeds were performed by the line-of-battle ship Kaiser, surrounded by four iron-clad frigates, and one of them and defeated the other three entirely.

The iron-clad Re d'Italia was sunk by the frigate Ferdinand Max. The Italians retired to Ancona, the Austrians remained in Lissa. The battle will be called St. George, the port of Lissa having that name. No doubt the Italians behaved gallantly, but the lateral attack of the Kaiser prevented them from doing so.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser lost twenty-seven killed and seventy-five wounded; her bowsprit and foremast are entirely ruined or damaged. Except this vessel, the other Austrian ships did not sustain much damage. The Austrian naval artillery has proved itself far superior to the Italian.

THE GREAT RIOT IN LONDON.

The London journals of the 24th and 25th of July give full particulars of the reform riots in Hyde Park, London—the first of the kind which was received here by the Atlantic cable, last week. We have already described the origin of the disturbance, namely, an order issued on the 18th ultimo by Sir Richard Mayne, commissioner of police in London, forbidding the use of Hyde Park for a mass meeting called by the Reform League, which was held on the 21st of July, and the League, who insisted upon the right of the people to meet in a public park.

On Monday evening, July 23, accordingly, a large procession was formed and marched towards Hyde Park in an orderly manner. Around the park an immense crowd of spectators had assembled, and the streets leading to the park were filled with Sir Richard Mayne, and a strong force of mounted police was on duty within the enclosure. The procession did not enter the park, but the populace, indignant at their exclusion, made a sudden sweep against the iron railings, wrenched them from their fastenings, tore down one whole side, and then swept the park, and by a tremendous tide, to which the police could oppose only a feeble resistance. Then a body of the Life Guards came up and charged the crowd. The mounted police and the military together made many arrests, and the people were finally dispersed.

The Times, in its account of the affair, says:— "Stones were thrown at Sir Richard Mayne, who, as well as his men, was much hooted. Between forty and fifty persons were taken into custody in the vicinity of the Marble Arch, and about as many more at the other approaches. Many of the leaders of the crowd exerted their best efforts to prevent a breach of the peace, and Mr. Braughton got on considerably hustled for so doing, falling under suspicion of being a government spy. About 8 o'clock a company of the Grenadier Guards and a troop of the Life Guards entered the Park, but it was then too late to prevent the influx of people, for the iron railings were still zealously guarded, breaches had been effected in every direction, the palings, and the military, who were loudly cheered by the crowd, confined themselves to manoeuvres, the only effect of which was to oblige the mob occasionally to shift their position.

The numbers of the crowd were by this time very large, and although of course there were a considerable number of "roughs," who look on the people as their natural enemies, many of the persons present appeared to be quiet and respectfully dressed people, who had simply been attracted by political proclivities. Speeches were made at various spots, one of the orators being a Miss Harriet Laws, who delivered a very fervid address on the political and social rights of the people.

At one of the meetings held near the Marble Arch, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting condemns, in the most emphatic and unqualified terms, the attempt on the part of the ministers to rule the country by force, and their recklessness in compromising the dignity of the country by wantonly provoking a collision between the people and the officers appointed to keep the peace, and resolves that a deputation of not more than six persons wait on her Majesty with a petition signed by the Chairman, in the name of the meeting, requesting the dismissal of Earl Derby and his colleagues, and the appointment of a ministry who have a better appreciation of the value of the lives of her Majesty's subjects, and of what is due to their own high office."

None of the speakers male or female, were interrupted by the police. By this time darkness was drawing on, and the crowd rapidly thinned, until at about 10 o'clock only a very few persons remained in the park.

HOW THE PARK LOOKED THE DAY AFTER THE RIOT.

From the London Times, 25th. Yesterday morning Hyde Park presented along its eastern extremity a pitiable spectacle. Between the Marble Arch and Grosvenor gate the railings were entirely demolished, and the flower-bed was ruined. Between the Grosvenor and the Strand gates the masonry was not a railing remained erect, those not actually leveled being

forced considerably out of the perpendicular. This had been done out of mere wantonness, after ingress had been effected at other points, as was evident from the fact of the flowers and shrubs having escaped damage.

On the north and south side of the Park much damage had also been done to the railings having been overturned in numerous places. In many cases the masonry had given way, and was still attached to the iron work, while in others the rails had not been forced from their sockets, and one could not but reflect what appalling results might have ensued had the mob used them as weapons. The trees and shrubs were grossly injured, and in fact the appearance of the northeastern portion of the Park was as if it had been overrun by an invading army. Wagons were engaged yesterday in removing the broken railings and shattered masonry, and a considerable sum will certainly be required to restore the Park to its original condition.

HEALTH OF GARIBALDI.

The Opinions Nationale says that the health of General Garibaldi is very bad. It remarks:—"His legs are so thin and weak that it is painful to see them. He is pale, and bears on his countenance the traces of suffering. His rheumatism and also recent loss of the very arm in his second wound. He can only move about in a carriage, and is only sustained by the energy of his will. All this explains the slowness of the operations of the volunteers."

A dispatch from Nice announces the death of Michele Garibaldi, brother of the General.

The Kentucky Election.

The election of Judge Duval as clerk of the Court of Appeals, which is an important State office, and of some pecuniary profit, means, as we understand it, no more than that a large majority of the people have thought proper to avenge, through him, an outrage committed during the war, of using the military power of the government to prevent the people from casting their ballots for him when a candidate for State Judge. It is just one of those cases where the majority of voters, whenever the opportunity occurs, will take upon themselves to right the wrongs of their fellow-citizens. We have seen many a case of the sort, and shall witness them many times hereafter.

That Judge Duval is a constitutional, law-loving Union citizen no one doubts. That he was once, even when self-stimulation was imposed by the strong arm of the military power upon him, is no doubt true. Still more is this true of his opponent, Gen. Hobson, who is a democrat; who took part in the war, and who was supported by men of the character of Governor Bramlette and Senator Guthrie, and others of equal prominence. Under other circumstances the majority would, no doubt, have cast their suffrages for the democrat. The radicals will, of course, cry out against his election, which, however, proves no more than the fact that perhaps 25,000 more voters gave their suffrages for one who was insulted and outraged during the war, rather than for one who was more conspicuous upon the side of the government.

N. Y. Express.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Chas. T. Chamblin, at the time he was wounded, a lieutenant in the 8th Virginia regiment, coughed from his throat a few days since, a missile ball that had been lodged there for more than twenty years. He was wounded at "Seven Pines," June 1, 1862, the ball entering the side of the nose just below the left eye. It was probed four inches, and found to have passed near perpendicularly in, scarcely missing the brain. It disabled him for duty, and has ever since caused much pain in the eye, and by constant rubbing it almost impossible to swallow at all. We coughed up on Tuesday evening last, it seemed to have come from just below the right ear, under the jawbone, and caused but little pain, and was followed by no blood. It was an ounce missile, not mashed out of its original shape, although much deformed by contact with the bones in the face. The coming forth of the ball caused a giddiness in the throat and a giddiness in the head for a day or two, but nothing more.

Leesbury (Va.) Mirror.

A VICTIM OF CHOLERA.—A Paris letter of the 20th ult. says:—"Several cases of