# EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

NEWS TO THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

**Highly Important Intelligence** 

### ENGLAND INTENSELY EXCITED.

An Attempt to Blow Up the Parliament.

Gunpowder and Fuse Laid at the Entrance to the House of Lords.

A Special Military Mission from Prussia to Russia.

The Czar's German Relationships Invoked, and His Advice Sought.

Military Hopes of the Crown Prince of Prussis, and Honors to Prussian Generals.

Austria and Italy to Negotiate in Prague.

Storm in the Adriatic, and Loss of the Italian Ram "Affondatore."

Napoleon Still in Mediation.

The Empress of Mexico

in France.

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

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Thursday, August 9, 1866 There is great exc tement here this evening at a sepposed attempt to blow up the two houses of Par-hament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse part ally burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visious of another

Gny Fawkes' gunpowder plot. PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA The deaths from cholera in London during the last seek were ten hundred and firty three, and from hiarrhea three hundred and fil y-four.

PRUSSIA-MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA. BELLIN August 8, P. M -General Mantenfiel, note audience of the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St Petersburg.

Kelering to it, he semi-official journal, the Provincias Correspondencia, of this evening, says:Russia by her no tion as a great power, and a so
on account of her numerous samil, the with the Ge man courts, takes a lively interest in the German question The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia the expediency of making confidential commu tions to the Cabinet in Berlia in relation to the views enter(ained by the Czai's Government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any appre-

by certain German journals will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless.

The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legistative Chamters, by passing a bid of indemnity, will cad the conflict with the Government.

a naion respecting the attitude attributed to Russia

herr tinhi and Baron Vaers are re-elected mem ters from Berlin to the Legi-lative Chambers.
The deputies voted that the Order of the Black Eagle be conterred on General Von Roon and General Baron Meitke.

SECESSION. Yesterday in the Unper House of the Legislature a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, de-claring his oath of a liance with the King of Prussta and his duty as a Federal Prince no longer bind ing on him, since his hisjorty had withdrawn from the German Confederation. The municipal authorities of Berlin have presented

an address to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympa-thizing with him in his affiction, caused by the deat : of his infant son, and enlogizing his war and military achie ements in behalf of Prussia in the part personal to the Prince.

The Crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed

to the joyous prospect about to be soon r alized which would suifit the just nopes of Prussia and the THE ITALIAN PLEET DAMAGED BY A STORM.

FLORENCE, August 8.-There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the I alian flee were damaged. The Italian iron ram Affindatore was sunk in the port Avenona Her crew was saved. The term of the suspension of hostilities has been

prelonged. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take piace at Prague. Count Bairol and Gene ral honalse will be the Italian Pienipotentiaries. TTALIAN DIPLOMACY.

PARIS, August 8.-The Chevahers Negra and Artoun have returned here. The Emperor expe it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian admis.

NO INCREASE OF THE ALGERIAN ARMY. The rumor of an increase of the effective strength of the French army in A gerta is denied. ARBIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at Saint Nazaire o-day, in the Imperial steamer. Eugenic is going to n ces her to-morrow.

PINANCIAL EFFORTS OF THE SPANISH CARINET. Madrid, August 8.—The payment of taxes in advance is continued, and the Government expects to balance its account with the Bank of Spain before the 15th of september.

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PARIS" AT QUEENSTOWN, QUEENSTOWN August 8.—The steamship City of Paris, Capinin Keim dy, from New York on Saturday, July 28, for Liverpool, a rived here on the 7th instant, and proceeded on her vo. age.

## The Cable of 1865.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS RECOVERY AND THE ESTA-BLISHMENT OF A SECOND LINE—SAILING OF THE "GREAT FASTERS" AND TELEGRAPH PLEET ON THE MISSION - CHEERIAG HOPES OF SUCCESS.

HEART'S CONTEST, August 9.-Governor Musgrave and Attorney-General Cartier, who have been absent for some weeks in George's Bay on official business, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, in her diajesty's steam stoop-of-war Lilly, and were received with all bono's on board the Great Lastern by Meests. Anderson, Field, Can-

hing, and Gooch.
The party were entertained at dinner, and remained on board the ship all night.
At 8 o'clock this morning the last coil of the cable of 1866 was transfer ed from the Medway to the of 1866 was transferred from the Medicay to the Great Eastern, amidst great rejoicing Preparations were immediately made for her departure, dress cleared, machinery put in order, anchor habled in, and steam got up. The Great Eastern will be accompanied by the Medicay, together with the Terrible and Albany, to assist in picking up the cable of 1866. The Terrible and Albany for for the scene of operations last Wednesday, and fear have receeded already

succeeded already.

Great hopes of the success of the ficet are enter-tained by the engineers, electricians, and all on At 10 A. M. the Medway steamed out of the Nar-

rews. The departure of the Great Eas ern was de-

layed for some time, owing to the fouling of her anchor with a heavy chain. But at noon the offi-culty was remedied, and the lay athan tarnesi her head to the Narrows, and boldly a camed into the broad waters of Trinity Bay with as much case as a ittle tue-boat. As she steamed out her suns fired a salute, and her flags were dipped. The day was bright with a fight breeze, the sea calm, and every-

th bg favorable to a happy voyage
Governor M-ugrave and his party accompanied
the Great Eastern as far as the mouth of frinity
Bay in the Lilly, following gallantly in the wake of

Bay in the Lilly, following gal antily in the ward of the big ship.

Captain Anderson hopes to return in twelve or fourteen days with the old cable recovered and the balance sately laid, thus connecting Europe and America by two magnetic bridges.

The Great Eastern carries eight thousand tons of coal and six months provisions, and Mr. Field says the atternit will not be abandoned while the coal and provisions last. The Great Eastern took twenty-five minutes in turning and reaching the Narro vs.

LATEST FROM THE TYROL-SITUATION UNCHANGED -PROBABLE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

london, Tiursday Evening, August 9.—The latest telegrams received here this afternoon from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Padua and Venice, indicate hat there is no change in the aduation of affairs in the Ita inn fyro! The armies are still in postion for a re unpiton of hostiotics, while the negotiations are pending between the representatives of Austria and Italy. SEIZURE OF SIX BLOCKADE-BUNNERS ON BEHALF

OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. LIVERPOOL Thursday Evening, August 9.—The officers of the British Customs service here, under orders from the Admiralty, have seized six block-ade-runners lying at this port, on behalf of the Government of the United States. The cause of this procedure has not been made public

LOSS OF A SHIP IN THE CHINA SEAS. LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, August 9,-The thip Facright, Cap am Brush, which sailed from Hong Kong May 29, for the port of Shanghai, was lost (no date given) in the China seas.

EXTENSION OF THE TRUCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY-NEGOTIATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS. LONDON, Thu sday Evening, August 9 -- Later despatches received to night from the Continent announce that the armistice existing between Austria and halv has been extended for a period of ten days, by mutual consent. Meanwhile, negotia-tions for a leace are progressing between the au-thorides of both nations at Comorgo. Commercial Intelligence.

London August 8 —Conso's, at the cose of business to-day were quoted at 87], for money United States Five-twenties are quoted firm at 68), I linois Cent al Railroad shares, 75.

Erie Railread stares, 43‡. LIVERPOCL, August 8—Cotton —The Cotton mar-ket to-day rules steady. The rates are unchanged. The sales to-day have reached 10 000 bales. LONDON, Thursday Evening, August 9,-Jonsols coed to day at 873, for money. United States Five-twentus are quoted this even-

ing at 68; an advance of {
Himo's Central Hailroad shares 75}, an advance of {
Eric Railroad shares 43}
Livearood, Thursday Evening, An ust 9—Cotton -The sales of cotton foot up over 8000 bales. The market closed duli. Quolations are una tered. No quotations have ever been given of co-ton prices by the cable but once, and so we are mable to judge of the actual prices except by steamer reports. The form quotations were:—Midding uplands on the 29th uir., 14@144d. Since this, the cable into ms us, there has been a decline of \$d.

The Cable-Preparations to Recover and Cemplete the Submerged Wire of 1865. HEART'S CONTENT, August 8.—Her Majesty's ship Terrible and the steamer Albany left on Wednesday, August 1 and the Great Eastern and Malicay sailed on Thursday All the v seels are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cabe of 1865 if it be possible. The Great Eastern has about 8000 tons of coal on board, and is provisioned as a very monthly crimes.

and is provisioned for a six months' cruise. THE NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE New York, August 10, midnight —A despatch received from Aspy Bay to-night states that the cabe access the Gui of St Lawrence, from Aspy lay to Port-au-Basque, was underrun to a deptu of seventy-five fathoms. That portion of it tying in water over sixty fathoms. That portion of it tying in water over sixty fathoms deep was found immedded in mud, and was in a splendid state of preservation. It was found to have been broken in two places by the anchors of fishing vessels. It was spaced at a distance of three miles from the shore, but might coming on very dark, with a high gale, accompanied by rain and a heavy sea, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cane North where it was safe y ed in thirty fathoms of water Mackey states he chall awa t a fine day to land

the end of the case. It tests well, and there is no doubt that New York will soon be in satisfactory telegraphic communication with London.

Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic CIRCULAR LETTER FROM BISHOP BAYLEY.

Bi hop Bayley, of Newark, N. J., has issued the following circular to the elergy of his dio-

"DICCESE OF NEWARK, - Reverend and Dear Sir; - The second penary council of the Catholic Church of the e United States will be opened in the Catholic Baltimore on the first Sanday in October, the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary. It has been convoked by the authority of the holy Apostolic see, and will be presided over by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore as Apostolic be existed.

to be egate.
"I need hardly say to you that this council has not been called together to deliberate u, on any of those social or political questions which have been and still are so much agitative the country; nor to heal any divisions or disputes in eccessistical matters which have grown out of them; for no such divisions or disputes have occurred. Our unuappy civil war, although it separated State from State, and tamily from family, and brother from brother, did not weaken the unity of the Catho ic Church nor destroy that Christian charity which has ever been one of the most distinguishing marks of the

Household of Faith. But although it be not necessary for the I relates of the Catholic Church in the United States o assemble together to remark the links of broken to as each to retain the tanks of broken unity, yet there are a large number of important practical questions affecting the discipline of the Church and its greater efficiency, some of them growing out of the present condition of things, which need to be determined and enforced.

"The Council about to be held will undoubtedly

be a very important one in its influence on the inture progress and stability of the holy rengion of the You will therefore call the attention of the people under your pastoral care in a particular mailner to this most important event.

"The I riday immediately preceding the opening of the Council (Friday, 5th of October) will be observed as a day of lasting.
"On the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on all the Sundays tollowing, until the end of the Council, you will recite with your people at the end of the Parochial Mass the Litary of the Saints, and you will exhort them to approach the Sacraments during this time, and in their public and private devotions carnestly to beg of Almianty God, 'the Father or lights,' that He will send down

His most abundant graces upon the Fathers assem-bled in council, that so all they do and de cruine upon may be to the glory of God, the extension of His holy faith, and the sa vation of souls, Given at Newars this 6th day of August, the Festival of the Transfiguration of our blessed Lord, A. D. 1866. †JAMES, Bishop of Newark. "By order of the Right Rev. Bishop,
"Groker H. Doane Secretary."

## The Douglas Monument.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE CORNER-STONE -THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET TO BE PUB--GENERAL JOHN A. DIX TO DELIVER THE CHATION.

CHICAGO, August 10. - Now that it is definitely settled that the President and his Cabinet will visit Chicago on the 6th of September to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument, the Committee of Arrange ments are busily perfecting their plans to make

the occasion one of universal celebration. sculptors are preparing an appropriate medallion to be worn on the day of the ceremo-nies, and in commemoration of the event; an amateur murical concert will be given at the Opera House on the evening of the 5th or 6th, and the Masonic fraternity, who will conduct the exercises, are arranging to supply the thousands who will be present with refreshments

On the evening of the 6th a banquet will be given to the President and other distinguished guests. All the railroads centring in Chicago have agreed to carry passengers at the usual excursion rates, and the public offices banks, and Chamber of Commerce will close for the

The corper-stone will be laid on the 6th. General Dix will deliver the oration proper.

The occasion will doubtless gather together one of the largest assemblages of people ever known in the West. The full details of the programme are not yet made out.

## EXECUTION.

Hanging of Alexander McConnell for the Murder of Mrs. Rosa Colvin, at Oleveland, Ohio—The Murderer's Confession—Interview Between Murderer's Oonfession - Interview Between McConnell and the Murdered Woman's Husband

CLEVELAND, August 10 .- Another murderer has gone before his Maker to answer for the crime which branded him with the mark of Caib. On the same drop on which Dr. Hughes stood exactly six months before, and from which James Parks and Jack Cooper were launched into eternity, Alexander McConnett, the murderer of Rosa Colvin, suffered here today the extreme penalty of the law. The history of the murder is brief.

McConnell, who is a native of the north of reland, baving emigrated to Fitzroy, C. 1847, came last March as a boarder to the house of William Colvin, residing about four miles from Olmstead Falls, Ohio. Colvin lived in a shanty partly surrounded with woods, and was a wood-cutter. He was married, but childless, and did not live in harmony with his wife,

On the morning of the 24th March, Colvin and McConneli started quite early for Berea, Cuya-hoga county, Ohio, to seek employment in the quarries there. When they reached the radroad track, about a mile from the house, McConnell complained of rheumatism and decided to turn back. Colvin went on to Olmstead Falls and met his wife Rosa there. He desired her to return home, and she was last seen going toward: her house at 11 o'cl ck the same day. McConnell was observed at the house about the same time. It was the last time the was seen alive. Colvin returned home toat night in company with a Canadian triend named Joseph Miller, They ound the bouse shut up and Mrs. Colvin and McConnell missing. The husband express d no surprise at this circumstance beyond remarking that probably his wife had run off with Mo-Connell.

Next morning as both men were preparing breakfast Mr. Crawford, a bre-identi of the vici-nity, entered the house and immediately discovered blood on the floor and walls; an earring and bracelet of Mrs. Colvin's were found on the floor, and singer marks of blood stained the walls. Colvin and Miller were arrested on suspicton of the murder of Mrs. Colvin and McConnell, for whose absence they could not account. Atter a long and thorough search the body of Mrs. Colvin was discovered beneath a wood pile. The skull was tractured, and the face, neck, and bosom horribly muulated. Another search was made for McConnell's body which was of course unsuccessful. There was a great deal of indignation expressed against the prisoners, and they were held for trial ou a charge of murder. For the protection of the innocent everything depended on the finging of McConnell. It he should not be found nothing could save them from death. Sheriff N cola, becoming convinced that McConnell was the real in urderer instead of a victim, used every effort to find him. A detective named O left was sent to Canada, and there he succeeded in airesting McConnell at his house in Fitzroy. Several articles belonging to Colvin were found in his possession. He made some resistance to the officers, but was captured and brought back to Cleveland. Colvin with the color of the co vin and Miller were at once released. McConneli was placed on trial in June, and was found guilty of murger in the first degree. The evidence produced against him at the trial was ma ply circumstantial. He was sentenced by Judge Foot to be hung on the 10th of August. On his return to his cell he met his lister weep ing on the Court House steps, and then, and not until then, did his ind flerence and hardened demeanor give way. He soon after made a full confession, from which we extract that persion which relates to the manner in which the murder was committed. It is as follows:-

Ny namejis Alexander Mc onnel. I am 'hirty-flve or thirty-six years old don't know which; was horn in the county of Twone, Ireland; came to America sixteen years ago en the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in o duly last and anded at Oitawa I was married in the township of Fitzroy, Carrol on county, i. W. thir v miles from Ottawa My wife was a widow with six children when I married her. We have had three children, I have always been a farmer. I left my heme to come here in February bist; came directly to Cleveland; stayed one week in the city, and then went to Berea to work. I have said to sone persons that I came away on account of diffhest; came directly to eleveland; stayed one week in the city, and then were to Berea to work. I have said a sone persons that I came away on account of difficulties at home, but it is not so I owed a man the sum of \$12\$, and he i breatened to sue me. I came to carn the money to pay him. (Here Mot ownell was corrowned by his, fee ings. and went.) When I started with Colvin to go to here on the morning of the 14th of March last, I did not intend to to carn the mency to say him there succomed by his, fee ings and went. When I started with (ofwh to go to here on the merning of he (4th of March last, I did not intend to go al the way; I microach to turn back and go to the shanty. There was no one at the shanty when I got there. I took covin's co ofhes and boots and it in yown in the bod. I hen started for the rathroad passed (rawhords, intending to yo by Elyria westward—the way I came On the way to the railroad track I met foosa Covin in Eagler's lot I kept on explaining to her that I had colvin's threat to carry them to him; that he was going to cleve and "She said it olvin was going she was going too. We went on about hill way in it came by Cited 'Shouse, when I told her that I colvin tidn' yo, his things he would not go to Coverland; that I was fired and wo would go back to the shant.—I having bethough me that it wouldn' do to tell the other story. We shant back to he shant was a compact to the shant of the sh blow with the are. The money that was latined to be lost, and the warch and Mrs. Colvin's clothing. I never saw and deny taking. God a brightly knows I am serve for the deed I have done and hope to be orgiven.

Sheriff Nicola had a great deal of trouble with him at tirst, as he was savage and revengeful, and formed a plan with his fellow-prisoners to break lail. At length when the fatal day ap pointed drew near, and Governor Cox had refused all petitions for a commutation of the ceath sentence the prisoner lost all hope and applied himself to religion. He professed the most extreme and clamorous repentance, and was attended by the Rev. Messrs. Rylance and Ccoley, both Episcopal clergymen. The following letter was the last he wrote to his wife in Canada:-

Canada:—

(Leveland, August 5.—Wes. And McConnells—My Dear Wite—I will its to write you a few line, at hough eeble will be the effort for me to communicate my teelings, and the emotions of my broken heart. I have not received but one atter from you since I have been hore. I have wondered why you have not written to me often for you must know the anxiety I have for our little ones, a thought I have proved to be an unfaithful parent of them. I hope and trust God will provide a house for you all. My last request to you is for you to give them a good education, and not let them grow up in horance as their unworthy father did. I her you to give them a know edge of the Bible learn them to har and worship God. John now take a warning from me, one that has protected and called you son. But for his week a Friday I shall be no more on earth put I pray God to reselve me to His mansions above whore there will be no more sin or sorrow. I wish John to visit his granding to ten, as long as she lives. I will not look or any as wer, or I will be sone by the time you get this news from your fated husbaud. I will now bid you good by. My prayer is, may God received you.

The doomed man pursed into eternity without even one moment's interview with his wife,

nother, sister, or little ones, Alexander McConnell was about five fe t six inches in he ght, thick set, had heavy eyebrows. low, contracted forehead; blue, lettless, senisterooking eyes, and a mouth around which many evil passions lurked. He marri-d a widow wis six children, and has had three since their marriage. He has a mo her and an unmarried marriage. He has a mother and an unmarried sister also living in Canada. The most impressive scene that took place before the execution was the laterview this morning between th prisoner and the husband of the murd rewoman. The interview was of Colvin's own seeking. The two men stood for some moment beside each other urable to speak from different emotions. McConnell reached out his hand and exclaimed, in a choking voice, "William, for

Colvin drew back, and refused to give his hand, saying, "It God forgives you I will lorg ve

The Sheriff remonstrated with Colvin, telling him that he was not showing a Chr stiac-like spirit; that food had forgiven the unnappy man, and he ought to do so too.

Colvin replied, in a trembing voice, "I can

never shake hands with a murderer." McConnell burst into tears, and kneeling down at the side of his pallet began to pray. Colvin then went into the cell, and McConnell rose, saving, "Won't you forgive me, Mr.

"H God forgives you, I do," was the repty "I always treated you well," continued Colvin. "and I suffered more than death because of you. My wife was murderd; I was accused of you. My wife was murderd; I was accused of the crime and disgraced. Nothing but the consciousness of innocence upheld me. I knew consciousness of innocence upheld me. I knew if they hung me I was guiltless. I'll never treat another man as kinkly as I did you. How

I have suffered !"
"I know it, Mr. Colvin, I know it," replied McConnell, "but do foreive me." "I want to see no man damned," said Colvin; "If God forgives you I will," Then with sudden emotion. "Yes, I torgive you as I hope to be torgiven," extending his hand, which McConnell grasped convulsively, and wept more bit-

terly than before, Colvin then bid McConnell good-by, wishing

him the favor of Heaven. The gallows was erected on the northeast corner of the jail, and presented nothing different in appearance from the judicial instru-ment of death used at every execution. The space inside the jail being limited, the Sheriff was obliged to issue tickets only to those whose duties called them thither. A strong force of police guarded the fail, and kept back the crowd

that assembled outside. At eighteen minutes past 12 o'clock McConnell mounted the steps of the scattold, accompanied by the Sheriff and deputie, the attending clergymen, and others. Prayer was then read by Mr. Cooley from the Episcopal service. McConnell, who all the morning had been quite cheerful and calm, stiff preserved an unrailled de-mear or, although his cheek became ushy pale, Occasionally a tear would trickle down his tacand a slight tremor convulse his frame. He bade an affectionate farewell to all those on the scaffold, and took his place beneath the dangling rope. Turning to the people he said, "Gen.le-men, I trust in the Lord. I hope all men and women will forgive me. I forgive all, and hope to be done by the same."

The mose was adjusted, and the black hood drawn over his head, shotting out from him the light o' day forever. In his last moments he was tirm and collected, and as he stood on the brink of e ernity, with manacied man is and pintoned limbs, be did not tremoleonee. more he said goodby, turning his head stightly. thereby slipping the knot under his chin. At the same moment the Sheriff sprang the trap: a dull, heavy sound followed, and at twenty n.inutes past 12 the soul of Alexander McCou-

nell went before its Creator. Owing to the movement of the head before the drop fell the neck of the condemned was not broken, and he died the horrible death of strangula ion. It was a sickening eight. ight minutes a ter the tall a heaving of the ceast and swaying of the body were manifest, the hands grasping convalsively, and raised towards the deadly noose as high as the wristlets would allow. At the and of titteen minutes lie was pronounced extract, and after another quarter of an hour the body was cut down, coffined, and given in charge of the Rev. Mr.

CHURCH AND STATE IN NATAL. - The Natal papers state that Bishop Coleoso was to hold a construct on in Jane; but whether the clerge will recognize the confirmation as of any force remains to be seen. The Dean denies that the Bishop is any longer 'ta minister of Christ and dispenser of the 2.4ts of His Spirit," having so stated in his project or detense when before the Supreme Court of Natal for refusing to obey the order of that Court that he should produce the register or baptisms at the cathedral to enable Bishop Colenso to register baptisms. The Chief Justice on that occasion stated that the Court would not exercise its power of time or imprisooment, and only pronounce the Dean in contempt, adding that this decree placed hem in the position of an outlaw. Justice Phillips arther added:-"You are in legal excommunication, and if it does not affect you more than the other excommunication does the other party, other excommunication does you will not be much affected by it."

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS. - A correspondent of an Australian paper, the Orange Guardian, writes:- "Some twenty-two years ago 1 recogused the asbestos, or anticanthus rock, in this district, and since then I have from time to time exposed portions of the stone to atmo pheric influence, and the result has always been a pertect change of the store into asbestos, or nto a substance closely recembling the finest stable of wool, only something strouger, and, it possible, whiter in appearance. I have times obtained it six inches in length, have con bed it out, and found it soft and pliant as This substance, as no doubt you are aware, is inconsumable by fire. The stone may be brought into the state of asbestos in a very short time. I have been employed sinking a well of late, and some days I get as much of this mineral as would make a suit of clothes.

Concrete for Building,-An ingenious appliation of the process of moulding blocks of concrete for building purposes was patented recently in England. The investor proposes to erect houses by literally casting them of concrete in the place they are intended to occupy An ordinary concrete foundation is first laid, and upon the foundation horizontal frames, constructed of boards lined with zinc or other metal, are set up on edge, so as to f rm a kin i of trough for receiving the concrete. By the insertion of suitable cores, holes for the juser tion of the joists, or for other purposes, may be moulded in the concrete as the work proceeds. The proprietor of the patent is now in Paris, superintending the er ction of some houses on this principle, and we believe it is the intention of the French Emperor to build some laborers cottages of this kind at one of the imperial farms. The invention will be illustrated at the

COST OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.-The Frank fort Journal publishes the fellowing official statement of the provision to be made for the Prussians by their involuntary hosts, the citizens that town;- 'Officers, functionaries ranking as officers, sergeant majors, ensigns and sub-officers, acting as officers, have a right to denuald—in the morning, coffee with accessories; at noon, soup, meat, vegetables, a roast, and a bottle of wine; in the afternoon, coffee, etc.: at night, a light supper and eight good clears per diem. The soldiers quartered upon the citizens are to receive from the latter-in the morning, codee with accessories; at noon, one pound of mest, vegetable- and bread, and half bottle of wine; in the evening, a petit souper, with a jug of beer, and eight cigars per diem. The quantity of the provisions must be such as to satisfy the requirements of the soldiers."

-"Now, children," sail a school inspector,
"who loves all men?"
A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catechism, answered quickly-"All women!"

## THIRD EDITION

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Musical Association en route to Laneaster-Storm on the Chesapeake-Delegates Coming to Philacelphia. PECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 11 .- The Baltimore Leiderkrantz Musical Association left here at noon day for Lancaster. There has been a very severe storm during

the past two days on the Chesapeane, detaining several steamers, but no serious disasters have occurred.

Numerous delegates are pas-ing through this city en route for the Philadelphia Convertion. The unconditional Uniquists here, who favor Congressional reconstruction, send no delegates.

#### From Havana.

HAVANA, August 4 .- Several extensive fires have occurred here. Amongst the losers are Payret, proprietor of the Louvre Hotel, which was destroyed. The loss is \$100,000; insured for \$50,600. The cooper-shop and motasses watchouse of Safford & Carreia, at Cardenas, were burnt. Loss, \$40,000.

#### Mormon Emigration.

CHICAGO, August 1:,-Over 8000 European Mormons have passed up the Missouri river this season bound for Salt Lake City. They are of the lowest and most ignorant class of foreign emigrants, who have been collected by the missionary emissaries of Brigham Young.

#### Shipment of Specie.

New York, August 11,-The steamers Ville de Paris, City of Boston, Caledonia, Helvelia, Hansa, and Germania sailed to-day for Europe. taking \$76,171 in specie.

The Cholera in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 11. - Tairty-eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the Health

Officers yesterday. THE POLITICAL WORLD.

# Important Letter from Governor Denison.

Governor Denison, late Postmaster-General of the United States, has written an elaborate and powerful letter, giving his reasons for leaving President Johnson's Cabinet. He was not unaware that the Pre-1 ent and himself differed in regard to the treatment of the Robel States. Mr. Johnson had been a slaveholder and a member of the Democratic party, which maintained the rightfulness of slavery, and the propriety of its protection by the General Government, while he (Mr. Dennison) had been educated all his life to believe slavery a creat moral and politica. wrong, and had acted in early days with the Whig party, which opposed the territorial expansion of the institution or any increase of its power in any form. Still, says Mr. Deni-

Assuming that the President was equally deternames with in sell to accept the final action of might be his opposition to particular measures, i did not ook forward to any necessary preacabetween him and any member of his above, nor did I believe there would be any occasion for threach between min and the majority in Congress a sumed that he, his Caben t and the majorit in for gress were equally earnest and sincere in their lovary to the Union heputhean party to which they were a ske indepted for their plat cal positions, and that in any event the just claims of that party on their allegiance, would, be fully recognised all and its unity reny ously pres in my dec arations private and publical lumiformly of all the existing viat differences b tween the President and Congress, antil a snort period pre nous o my withdrawn from the Cabinet I would of Le unders god that I was not aware prior to the meeting of Concress, and more convinced at er that event that influences bostile to the Union party were brought to be at upon the Pressent to induce the reputation of his obligations to it by the reor-gan zn ion of his Cabre e, and by public opposition to the princip es and demands of that party, as de-clared by its representatives in Congress its press. and it- representative men. Such influences were irged upon the President to a imited extent, almost immediately up in his installation to office. Apparent y, however, and I doubt not really, they made attie incression upon him. Though deteated in their purcose at the time, the persons who thus sought to aller are the President from his political friends were not discouraged from renewing their efforts wh never any differences transpired between bim and those friends.

In consequence of these machinations, Mr. Dentson affirms that a very marked change to public sentiment came over the South. They began to hope for a breach between the Administration and the Union party, and for their own return to political power through the favor of the President. For months after the close of the war, they acknowledged the overthrow of slavery and all its logical consequences, and while not favoring the extension of political rights to the freedmen, were prepared to acquiesce in it if required so to do by the Govern-

"it was under this conviction that the President sent his despatch of the date of August 15 to Gov-ernor charkey of Mississippl advis ng the Convento not that state, ben in session, to so amend the Constitution as 'to ex'e. d the elective tranchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their manes, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250 and pay taxes The annual message of the President, Mr.

Denison says, revived the hopes of the loyalists who had despaired of Mr. Johnson's patriotism, and the prospect of harmony between him and the majority in Coogress discouraged the leaders of the coalinon against the Union party. The relations between the President and the Executive department with the Union members of Congress were practically those that exist between members of the same political party. and confidence in their permanency prevailed throughout the Union organization of the country.

Nor did the veto of the Freedman's Borean bill seriously disturb this confidence; but a more serious blow was the veto of the Civil Rights

bill. Of this Mr. Dennison says:-"I feit it my outy to advise against that veto. reparded the bill as not only free from all the comreparted the bill as not only free from all the constitutional objections urped against it by the President, but as a measure to which he was virtually committed by his repeated declarations; and as wise, just, and beneficent in all its leading provisions. If there was any proresition on which there was no division or sentiment in the Union party, it was the imperative necessity of securing to the colored population of the South all their civil rights, without which their emancipation from slavery would be a mockery. I deply repretted the President could not see his line du y in the same direc ion with the Union mem

In regard to the State Governments which the President has organized in the South, Governor

I purpose'y waive ithe inquire how far these State Governments were merely provisional, depending on the approval of Congress, as my pursons is not to disc use any of the mooted questions on that subject. In the absence of Congress, the President felt him-self authorized and required to invite the people of

the incurrent States to recreanize their local governments in which, as a member of his Caunet, I concurred. But there is nothing in the proclamations, nor in the circumstances under which they were issued, nor any declared purpose for their being issued, nor any sub-equent Executive declaration or act in support of them, intended to restrain, or understood to opera e in restraint of Congress determining for itself, whether such severements, when organized, were republican restraint of Congress determining for itself, whether such severtments, when organized, were republican in form, within the true meaning of the Constitution; and, above all nothing to prevent or even embarrass. Congress deciding when and upon what terms members from those States should be admixted to seats in Congress. The declaration of Mr. Lincoin in his last steem, a lew days before his assassination, when he give his reasons for having encourased the people of Louisania to form a State Government. "That ie had never claimed the right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from the rebellious States," was recognized as the corner-stone of the Executive policy in respect to the reconstruction of those States. In his around message, President Jounson did not controvert this propos from but admitted that the Executive had nothing to do with overming the question of the again asson of members to seats in Congress; but that its consideration and decision belonged exclusively to Congress.

but that its consideration and deci ion belonged ex-clusively to Congress.

It was action these concumstances that Congress assembled. It found these sovernments that the President had etup at work: but it discovered, or be leved it discovered, from the evidence it received of the brutal freatment of the free dmen, and of Union men and the discovered retrances of the press, and of prominent citizens of the rebelious States, that there was interine loyalty to the general Gov-ernment among the people of those States and that although deleated in their armed treason against the Government, they were not prepared, consist-ently with the safety of the ration, to immediately enter upon and enjoy all the rights and privileges of Federal citizenship. Federal citizenship.

And Mr. Denison adds:-

"I do not inquire whether Congress was right in their susticions or conclusions. It is sufficient they had the suspicious and had formed such conclusions. It was the law max n; power of the Govern-ment, charged with the constitutional duty of not permitting any Stat to be represent dista body whose Government was not, in its judement, their remultican in form, a ratio recognition of whose full rights as a State won dampers the safety of the nation. Of all such matters, Congress was alone the urge. As no appear could be made from its decision but to the people, so no other authority had the right to direct or embarrass it in its deliberations or determinations, save the President by his qualified negative upon its d cisions.

"My purpose in dwelling a such enoth on the subjec. of reconstruction is in part, to assert for Con-gress the exclusive control over it, and to dony to the executive branch of the Government any power to interfere with the exercise of such control, save through the quained negative of the President in matters of legislation. I have one other object, which is to vindicate Congress from the charge of lasty or intemperate legislation, and to express the opinion, which I now do, that it was the duty of the Legislation as a classification of the control of the contr l'assident as we lan view et his responsibilites as the Executive of the Covernment as his obligations to the Union Republican party, to have approved the Constitution of amendment, as it finally passed Con-press, and to have given the influence of his adminstration for its randication by the State Logisla-

"It cannot be overlooked that in the controversy between the President and Courses on the subject of reconstruction, concess has displayed the more conciliatory spirit. Indeed, the co-cessous have been wholly on respect the President has yielded nothing from the position he assumed in his first veto on the Freedomen's Bureau bill in opportunito to correct legislating in an institute of the president has the position to the president setting the same particular state. t orgress legislating in any matter affecting the in-sure of 8 ares until they were represented in both branches or tongress. The majority in Congress, on the other hand, waived the urging of several coestions regarded by prominent members of either House as of a most vital im ortance?" And in regard to the remarkable magnanimity

"I ever, in the conduct of any Government towards in these tions people, has such generous for-bearance and magnitudity teen shown as has

warked the action of Congress towards those who stugist the overthrow of our Government, and whose ingratitude, dis layed in their persistent a saults upon Congress, and in their savage treatment of the freedmen and Uo on citiz us of the outle, is little less a crime than their open treason seainst the Government."

and forbearance of Congress, he says:-

The important issues before the country in the coming elections are thus truthintly and eloquently stated: -

"The issues in the coming elections cannot be "The issues in the coming electrons cannot be misunderstood. Shall the Government be underlove or discoval control? Shall the just results of the war, which we apped had secured forever the unity of the nation, and the network traceguition of the erea tiuths of the Declaration of Independence be the y preserved and emore d. or defeated by the confusion of the leaders of the Religious m. by the condition of the leaders of the Rebellion in the South and their ables in the North mprehera the question upon which the people

o pronounce their dec sion. Expet the Union party from power, tollowed by he restoration of the Democratic party, with its itsle at ante edents, its committees and predges to he demands of the South, and what security will be let the nation for the preservation of its half to its patriotic ciedlors, o the so chris and sallors who saved it from the catches of treason, for their pensions and heir bounties, and to the 4,000,000 loval backs whose cervitude was the direct reproach to republican institutions and humanity for their

May we not hote the country will be spared so errib e a cu amity as would be that of the defeat of the gre t and patriotic party that under Providence, crushed the Rebellion, and the restoration to power of the party that in the darkest hour of the war pronounced it a mildre and whose success in the Presidential election of 1864 would have been the signal of surrender to the demands of the Recellion -a surrender, be is noteo, that would have permaent y divided the nation, involved the North and South in ceasel as war, backrupted the Government, to rever to reed the chains of a avery on the blacks of the Seuth, and by the discredit it would have brought upon recubican government, crushed the

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