

for the convention of the representative federal state will be laid before the Diet without delay. Gentlemen:—You know that our entire Fatherland feels the high importance of the moment that brings me once more among you. May Providence bless Prussia as graciously in future as it has visibly blessed the immediate past. May God grant it.

Prussia has positively declined the proposal of Russia for a congress of the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

The Colorado, Admiral Goldsboro's flag ship, from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg.

Berlin, 6. The first sitting of the Chambers was held today. The members rose and saluted the King and the Prussian victories. Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House.

Pesth, 6. Several political arrests have been made by the military here today. Similar arrests have taken place in other parts of Hungary.

Vienna, 6. It is expected that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries at Prague. Italy is not included. If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

Florence, 6. The Italian and Austrian Generals met at Comorn, in Austria, to negotiate. France takes no part in the pending armistice. Austria and Italy, if it can be arranged, will hold a separate conference, which will probably meet at Paris.

St. Petersburg, 7. There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet have gone to Helvingfors to meet it.

Some of the principal Russians have subscribed 30,000,000 francs to complete the railroad from Kozler to Mosihautzen. The Czar has entered into no arrangement relative to the question, as yet.

Dresden, 7. Special peace negotiations are about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

New York, 7. The Prussian government has made a demand upon the English government for the treasure packed up and carried off by the King of Hanover, and deposited by him with the Bank of England, asserting that she will seize and retain Hanoveran domain, if not given up; the amount of coin is 1,250,000 thalers.

The *Patrie* announces that a Mexican army of 50,000 men, recruited among the Mexicans and officered by Europeans, will take the place of the French army, and will maintain Maximilian on the throne.

McCulloch's statement of the national debt causes considerable comment. It appears that the total debt on the 1st of August was \$2,770,416,608, from which deduct \$137,317,332 cash in the Treasury. The cash is divided into coin \$61,332,126 and currency \$75,995,206.

The debt includes \$118,000,000 of temporary loan and papers on demand, which is the reason McCulloch does not pay the \$6,000,000 annual interest. Brown Bros. and 33 other Wall st. firms, mainly branches of European Houses, unite in a published letter to McCulloch, urging him to sell the coin not needed, to meet the interest of the public debt.

The total deaths in the city last week were 949, of which 239 were by cholera.

Chicago, 7. Returns of the Kentucky election yesterday indicate a majority of over 20,000 for Duval for clerk of the Court of Appeals, over Gen. Hobson. Duval is supported by Pendleton and Vallandigham; Hobson by Senator Guthrie and Rosseau.

The steamer Gen. Lytle, the mail boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, burst her boilers near Madison, Ind., yesterday afternoon; 20 persons were killed and 70 or 80 badly scalded.

New York, 8.

The meeting in Hyde Park, on the 30th, was called; it is alleged, by consent of the government, but the Ministers declared that no such consent was given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. The League determined to hold the meeting, and the government assented to its being held at Primrose Hill, declaring that the Royal Parks should not be used until the question of rights is settled.

The truce expired on the 27th of July, but was prolonged to August 2d, and a 4 weeks armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded. It is also announced that peace preliminaries had been signed, and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria.

The minor German States were not included in the armistice, and hostilities

between them and Prussia continue. The Bavarians were defeated by the Prussians near Wurtemberg.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th.

Chicago, 8.

The *Evening Post* says the news by the Java throws considerable light on the Sibilline utterances of the Atlantic cable. It will be seen that, although Prussia concluded a truce, with an armistice appended, with Austria, hostilities with the minor German states were not suspended, consequently the Prussians advanced into Bavaria and fought a battle at Wurtemberg, in which the Bavarians were defeated. The cable announces that simultaneously, with the exception of Wurtemberg, the Bavarians have been permitted to enter the Hessian city, one of the most important of the old federal fortresses. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, undoubtedly in that part of Hesse which is to form a part of the new South German Confederation. It is at the mouth of the Main, and at the north eastern extremity of the new Confederation. As it lies directly between the Prussian forces in Bavaria and the Rhine provinces, its occupation is conclusive proof that the war is over, that stupid Bavaria has consented to the terms, and that Prussia is henceforth omnipotent in South as well as North Germany. It is only a question of time, the gravitation of the still independent southern Catholic states into the northern Protestant power.

The London *Times* says:—With Wurtemberg and portions of Baden and Bavaria in his hand, the King of Prussia can afford to calmly await any overtures France may have to make. For the present Louis Napoleon is well disposed, but let him relapse into the very different mood evinced a fortnight ago, and the chance of all Germany's springing to arms, to resist the meditations of one whose good offices have ever had to be remunerated territorially, will now be greater than ever. Even now, when the Prussian armies have penetrated but a very few miles south of the river Main, the line of division between the north and south, a change in the tone of public opinion is very perceptible in Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. The more sensible begin to understand that Prussia, being backed by the good will of the whole northern people, is unquestionably stronger than the south, and that resistance is useless.

Boston, 8.

The Johnson convention in Faneuil Hall today was numerously attended. Everett Saltonstall presiding; and among the Vice Presidents were B. R. Curtis, G. Ashman, Franklin Hoorn, Gen. Coach, C. S. Woodbury and George Hilliard.

New York, 8.

The *Post's* money article says gold is strong, and advanced under a decline in 5-20's in London. The money market is extremely easy, and the stock market has advanced.

The Queen of the Sandwich Island arrived here to-day.

Chicago, 9.

The Illinois Republican state convention, at Springfield, yesterday nominated Gen. John A. Logan for Congress at large, and adopted resolutions endorsing Congress, recognizing it as the supreme power in the matter of reconstruction.

The Faneuil Hall convention, at Boston, yesterday appointed Robert C. Winthrop, Q. Davis, G. Ashman, J. Quincy Adams, D. N. Couch and E. C. Bailey, among others, delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

The southern delegates to the Philadelphia convention, now at Washington, protest against Vallandigham's threatened participation in its proceedings, and say he has notoriety rather than the good of the cause in view.

London, 8.

Relations between the governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a more threatening attitude.

Liverpool, 8.

The ship Dainabu, from Bristol for the United States, has been burned at sea; the passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship Compeer from Mobile.

Louisiana, 9.

Sixty-nine counties give Duval, for clerk of the Court of Appeals, 39,000 majority; only five counties give Hobson a majority. A special election will shortly be held for a member of Congress in this district. Rousseau declines re-election, as he intends to locate permanently in Washington.

Chicago, 9.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, publishes a long letter addressed to the President on the subject of the convention and late riot. He declares that the riot was long

since planned by Mayor Monroe, and had its motive in the same rebellious feeling which plunged the country into civil war, and which flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slave holding aristocracy.

New York, 9.

The *Commercial* reports the money market unchanged, and says there is a decided scarcity of old 5-20's, and the purchase of about \$250,000 of them for shipment abroad was sufficient to put up the price $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ pence. Gold continues firm, apparently under the operation of the clique who are to carry out a scheme for producing extreme scarcity of coin for delivery.

Advices from Frankfort, 26th, state that the Senate and other municipal Doges of that city have assembled, in order to draw up a petition which M. D. Rothschild was instructed to present to the King of Prussia; the Prussian Commissioner of Hanover refused the necessary permission. Burgomaster Feller has hanged himself, out of despair at the manner in which the Prussians have acted toward the city and himself. The Prussians have had drawn up a list of the names of the members of the Senate and other municipals, together with a statement of their moveable property. All the bankers have held a meeting, at which it was declared that if violence of that kind were resorted to, they would suspend payment in Germany and abroad. The amount of two contributions levied by the Prussians is 25,000,000 florins. Valuables and plate have been removed to a very large extent. There has been a run on the banks which the bank officers encouraged. The principal newspapers have been suppressed. Troops are quartered on the residents.

Mr. Murphy, the American Consul, is issuing protection papers, exempting Americans from disturbance. The sudden growth of American population is astonishing.

Berlin, 26.

The Official *Gazette* today justifies the course pursued by Prussia in levying a war contribution of 25,000,000 florins upon the residents of Frankfort, on account of the systematic hostility shown toward Prussia by the government of Frankfort, and their toleration of articles in the Frankfort press insulting to the King of Prussia, the violation of treaties, the damage done to Prussian property, and Frankfort's participation in the war carried on by the Austrian coalition against Prussia.

Washington, 9.

The Southern delegations to the Philadelphia convention are constantly arriving. It seems to be understood that George Ashman will be the President of the convention. An opinion also prevails that Vallandigham and other Northern delegates, who during the war refused to support the Government, will be excluded. Pendleton announces that he will not attend the convention.

Gen. Baird is relieved of his command in New Orleans, and Gen. Stoneman succeeds him.

Gen. Hunter has been placed on the retired list.

Gen. Humphreys has been appointed Chief of the Engineer Corps, *vice* Delafield.

The Secretary of War announces the entire re-districting of the military commands as follows:—Department of the East, Gen. Meade, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Department of the Lakes, Gen. Hooker, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Department of the Potomac, Gen. Schofield, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. Department of the South, Gen. Sykes, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Department of Tennessee, Gen. Thomas, with headquarters at Nashville. Department of the Gulf, Gen. Sheridan, with headquarters at New Orleans. Department of Arkansas, Gen. Ord, with headquarters at Little Rock. Department of Missouri, Gen. Hancock, with headquarters at Leavenworth. Department of Platte, Gen. P. St. George Cook, with headquarters at Omaha. Department of California, Gen. McDowell, with headquarters at San Francisco. Department of Columbia, Gen. Pope, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

General A. H. Terry will report to Lt. Gen. Sherman, to take command of a new Department to be made on the plains, according to Sherman's judgment. Sherman has the general command over the Departments of Arkansas, Missouri, the Platte, Tennessee, and the Territories; and Gen. Halleck has the command of the military division of the Pacific, as heretofore.

Chicago, 10.

The Cincinnati special says there were 49 deaths by cholera in that city yesterday.

The Cholera seems to be abating at the east.

New Orleans, 10.

R. King cutler and other Conventionists have made affidavits before acting U.S. Commissioner Husted, charging Mayor Munroe and Sheriff Hays with being principles or accessories to the homicides of the 30th ult. The military authorities to-day informed Mayor Munroe that he must make no more appointments or performing other official acts, without their approval.

New York, 10.

Reports from all quarters yesterday indicated a general abatement of the cholera. Eleven new cases and 9 deaths were reported in the city. There has been no new admissions of cholera patients in the hospitals on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. In Brooklyn a marked decrease was also noticed, there being but 13 cases and 2 deaths there.

Chicago, 10.

The President and Secretary Seward have promised to attend the Douglas Monumental ceremonies at Chicago early in September, when they will also make a visit to New York and prominent western cities.

London, 9.

Consols closed at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money; 5-20's at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cotton is dull.

The truce between Italy and Austria has been extended 10 days.

Liverpool, 9.

The officers of the British custom service have seized six blockade runners at this port, on behalf of the United States government.

Heart's Content, 8.

Her Majesty's ship Terrible and the steamer Albany left on the 1st, the Great Eastern and Medway sailed on the 2nd; all the vessels are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865, if possible. The Great Eastern has about 890 tons of coal, and provisions enough for a six months cruise.

Aspy Bay, 10.

Superintendent Mackay states that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Aspy Bay to Port-au-Barque, was under run by him to the depth of 75 fathoms; that portion of it lying in water over 60 fathoms deep was found imbedded 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 spliced at a distance of 13 miles from shore; but night coming on very dark, with a high gale accompanied by rain and a heavy sea there, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cape North, where it was safely buoyed in 30 fathoms water. Mackay states that we shall await a fine day to land the shore end. The cable tests well, and there is not the least defect in it; New York will soon be in satisfactory telegraphic communication.

London, 9.

There is great excitement here this evening, at the discovery of an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament by packages of gunpowder, with the fuse partially burned, which were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. Members of Parliament have visions of another Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot.

The deaths from cholera in London during the last week were 1,033, and from diarrheea 384.

London, 10.

Parliament has adjourned. The Queen's speech includes thanks to the United States Government for its action in the late Fenian raid.

Berlin, 8.

Gen. Manteufel, having attended the military council and had a favorable audience with the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St. Petersburg. Referring to it, the semi-official journal's provincial correspondence says Russia, by her position as a great power and also on account of her numerous family connections with the German Courts, takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia ought to suggest to Russia the expediency of making a confidential communication to the Cabinet in Berlin, in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Russia by certain German journals will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless. The same journal hopes the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the government.

Yesterday in the Upper House of the Legislature, a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring that his oath of alliance with the King of Prussia and his duty as a Federal Prince were no longer binding on him, since his Majesty had withdrawn from the German Confederation.