



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

TAXAL COMMISSIONER.

WESTLEY FROST.

OF PAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

[Subject to the decision of the District Con- ference.]

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS H. PORTER.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES MYERS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

ABEL LLOYD.

FOR AUDITOR.

HENRY HAWK.

FOR TOWN HOUSE DIRECTOR.

MICHAEL M'GUIRE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THOMAS MCCONNELL, Esq., of Summerhill, Chairman.

- Allegany, James McGough, Blacklick, Joseph Maritz, Cambria, Thomas O'Connell, Carroll, John Bach, Carrolltown, Henry Scanlan, Chest, Washington Douglas, Chest Springs, Montgomery Douglas, Clearfield, Edward R. Dougan, Conemaugh, David Williams, Conemaugh Borough, John Brawley, Croyle, Wm. Murray, Elkensburg, T. P. Folsom, Gallitzin, John Trainer, Johnstown— First Ward, J. P. Barnes, Second " G. Nelson Smith, Third " T. L. Hoyer, Fourth " Nathan W. Horton, Loxley, James O'Donnell, Munster, John Thomas, Richland, George Oris, Summitville, James W. Condon, Susquehanna, Charles Weakland, Washington, Joseph Burgoon, Taylor, George Kutz, White, George Walters, Yoder, D. B. Gramer.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Notwithstanding the unsuccessful result of the efforts of a number of aspiring politicians to unite the discordant elements which compose the opposition in support of a State ticket, the Democracy should not rest on their oars confident of success. An effort will certainly be made to defeat our nominee for Supreme Judge, Hon. William A. Porter. The indications at the present time are, that Judge Read, the opposition candidate, will receive the united vote of the Republican and Know Nothing parties in almost every county in the State. However, they may wrangle on other issues, they seem disposed to support Judge Read and oppose Judge Porter. We do not publish this for the purpose of creating a panic in the Democratic ranks, but for the purpose of arousing the Democracy to action. The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance, and to be forwarned is to be forearmed. Judge Porter is a popular candidate, and if the Democracy are active and vigilant in his behalf, from now until the second Tuesday of next October, his election by a large majority is certain.

A Know Nothing and Black Republican triumph in this State next fall, might be productive of very disastrous results for the Democracy party and the country. Pennsylvania was never better entitled to the appellation of Keystone of the Federal Arch, than at the present time. In 1856, when Black Republicanism swept almost the entire North, like a tornado, Pennsylvania became to the Democracy, almost like the fiery Mount to the Gethsemane where they made their last stand in defence of Freedom, and the Altars of the deity they worshipped. Happily the ranks of Democracy then contained no traitor willing to blight their counsels with his treason, and betray them to the enemy. It is true, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey, remained arrayed under the standard of Democracy, but there can be no doubt, that the result of the October election in Pennsylvania, contributed not a little towards bringing about that gratifying result. Our noble old Commonwealth consequently being the great stumbling block in the way of the advocates of sectionalism, in their efforts to obtain the entire mastery of the North, they are not disposed to allow any opportunity for defeating her Democracy, which affords the highest hope for success to pass unimpaired. If defeated next October, the Democracy would probably encounter not a little difficulty in rallying for the great contest in 1860.

There is also another matter which demands the serious attention of the Democracy—the election of members of Congress.

We sincerely hope the Democracy in every Congressional District in the State, will labor zealously for the regular nominees of the party for this important position. In this district, if proper care is used in placing in nomination an available candidate, we can go into the contest confident of success. We have not the right, nor have we any desire to dictate to the Democracy of the district, who their standard bearer should be; but we feel warranted in saying, that we firmly believe that Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, is the man for the occasion; and we can say further, that this is the unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of Cambria. Mr. Pershing is a man of superior talents, undoubted integrity, and his Democracy has ever been unquestioned. As a popular and eloquent public speaker, he has few superiors in the State. He is always sure to make friends wherever he goes; it is impossible to know and not esteem him. We sincerely hope he will be the nominee of the district conference.

With regard to our county ticket, its election by an overwhelming majority is certain. The opposition do not even pretend to entertain the faintest hope of electing the ticket, which their county Convention recently passed in nomination. The Democracy of Cambria are now firmly united and will on the second Tuesday of next October, present an unbroken front to the enemy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, congratulating him on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, was not complete, as first published. The message is as follows:

"The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful issue of this great international undertaking, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

"The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

"The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing her wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

The following is the President's reply:

"The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful, than was ever won by the conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph Company, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law, throughout the world. In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be held sacred in the places of their destination, in the midst of hostilities."

The completion of the Atlantic Telegraph is certainly the greatest of the many wonderful triumphs of science during the present century. Fields will hereafter, in the estimation of mankind, stand side by side with Franklin, Fulton and Morse. But whether the successful completion of this enterprise will be a substantial blessing to mankind is a question which time must determine. It will certainly bring the two Continents into close proximity to each other. But we think the United States has nothing to apprehend from this. While nearly all the nations of Europe are rapidly approaching decrepitude, we have an abundant supply of all the elements of national prosperity and progress. In this country we have but little to apprehend from the influence of European institutions. The Monarchs of Europe have really more to apprehend from the completion of the Telegraph than the Freeman of America. We should, however, never allow ourselves to forget the solemn admonition of the Father of his Country on this subject:

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving ourselves with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the bills of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let these engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them."

NOT APPRECIATED.

We have frequently heard it said, that it is often the fate of great men never to be appreciated by their fellow-citizens. Notwithstanding their exalted abilities, they live and die in obscurity, and go down to their graves unwept, unpraised and unregarded. The editors of the Johnstown Tribune, appear to entertain apprehensions, that George S. King, Esq., belongs to this unfortunate class of great men. According to our Johnstown neighbors, he is a man possessed of abilities of a high order, controlled and regulated by sound practical common sense; his opinions are founded on reason, and his sympathies enlightened; in short, justice, necessity and policy pointed to him as the man to lead the hosts of the opposition on to certain victory in this Congressional district next fall. But the opposition County Convention thought otherwise. They neglected the embryo statesman, who dwelt in their midst, and declared in favor of a gentleman who never had a local habitation and a name on the soil of little Cambria. Who will deny after this, that Republicans, Black Republicans we mean, are ungrateful. Our friend A. Keplin, Esq., also affords a striking proof that great men are often unappreciated. However, he has doubtless immortalized himself. Finding that he could not make a point, and secure a seat in Congress, he heroically joined the blessed army of the martyrs. His letter to the opposition County Convention, will doubtless be as immortal as the American language, and his example a burning and shining light to broken down politicians for ages to come. If we may credit the *knowing ones*, Hon. Samuel Calvert of Blair county, is likely to be recognized as the great man of the opposition in this district. But even he will not be properly appreciated by a majority of the voters of the district. If nominated his defeat is certain.

An African Revolt.

There is war in Northern Africa, and for once during the last few years, it is entirely disconnected from French interests in Algeria, and also from French intrigues with neighboring States. The truth is, a rebellion has broken out in Morocco against the Emperor, Muley-Abderrahman, who is now eighty-two years of age. Still he resolved to suppress the revolt, and took the field with his son at the head of very numerous forces. The rebels are the Semmurs (tribes of the interior), and according to the latest accounts, they have defeated the Imperial troops in a battle. We learn from the *Paris Pays*, that the Emperor on the 21st of May, set out from Makhinez at the head of 6000 men of the black guards, 4000 men of the regular infantry, and 9000 horsemen, to attack the Semmurs in their own territory, while his son, Sid Mohammed, advanced with 18,000 men from Rabat for the same purpose. The rebels hastily retreated into the interior of the country, leaving their tents and baggage to the mercy of the invaders. The Emperor, deceived by Arab guides whom he considered trustworthy, was suddenly, after reaching the mountainous regions, surrounded by the Semmurs, and sustained a disastrous defeat, effecting his return to Fez only by a series of almost miraculous escapes. But this is by no means the worst feature of the matter, for the revolt is fast extending to neighboring tribes, and the Amazigs, who were conquered in 1725, after a terrible and bloody war, have made common cause with the Semmurs. In a word, the *prestige* of Imperial power no longer exists. The Emperor is no longer regarded as invincible. Separate kingdoms are the objects of the rebellion, and national independence is the watchword. Should the Empire of Morocco be split into fragments, or even sundered into two or three separate nations, there can be no difficulty in predicting European interference, at least so far as respects Spain, and probably France. Spain, indeed, with her border African settlements, must ever keep a watchful eye on her dusky neighbors, while France might look politically towards enlarging her acquisitions in westerly directions—especially inland, where all the tribes are semi-barbarous. No one will regret an exchange from the very worst phase of Mahomedan (vraun), with all its horrid accompaniments of enslaved captives, piracy, polygamy and capital punishments, as they prevail in Morocco, for such reforms as a revolution would probably produce—while, perhaps, it may not be too much to hope, that political alterations will lead to the introduction of Christianity. The fate of Africa generally, seems to be audaciously with every succeeding year, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, and from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. The ever extending British colony towards the North, the French region of Algeria, the reforms in Egypt, the establishment of the Republic of Liberia on the western coast by Americans, the British stations at Cape Coast Castle, and other ports and towns, together with the Spanish possessions facing Gibraltar, may be regarded as so many heralds of a better condition of things in Africa—while the journeyings of Dr. Livingston into the interior of that sandy continent, promise to reveal to the civilized world the mysteries of a tropical interior, which have thus far been as a sealed book to the more cultivated portions of the human family. And then—gradual reform of all—the slave trade is waged against by the most influential Christian Powers! It has justly become infamous, and is fast passing away to oblivion. We repeat—there are hopes of a more cheerful hereafter for the land of the colored races of men!

THE WEATHER IN CUBA.

A paragraph from the *Sagua la Grande* *Hoja* re-published in the *Diario* of the 6th instant, says:—"The heat is excessive, the drought intolerable, the sun extreme, and the monotony the same as ever; but on the other hand, the sickness remains stationary, or without notable increase, in spite of all the causes which favor it—and sugars bring a good price! This is the sum total of our news."

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted the invitation of the United States Agricultural Society to address them at Richmond on the 25th of October.

England, France and the Future.

Much uneasiness still exists in the popular mind of England and France. The two countries evidently look upon each other with distrust. The military preparations of Louis Napoleon, however they may be denied by his officials, are known to be on an immense scale. According to a late letter from Paris, France has now under arms, the best appointed army that Europe has ever known. It is officially admitted to amount to 500,000 men. Every fort throughout the Empire has, by general orders, been dismantled of its artillery, professedly to replace it with better, but in fact to disguise the transfer of enormous batteries to those points from which they could be most expeditiously conveyed to England. A movable railway for camp artillery use, has also been brought into play, and is a subject of daily practice, and which can be taken up by the troops and laid down again, miles in length, in the interval of a few minutes. At the same time every dockyard in the empire resounds with preparation, and the navy is put on a war footing. This certainly has an alarming aspect, if true, and it must mean something. We perceive also, that in the course of a recent discussion in Parliament on the Slave Trade, Lord Malmesbury and several other prominent members in both Houses, took occasion to attack the French in the most irritating terms, on their African Apprenticeship or Emigration system. These attacks have since been replied to by several of the leading Parisian journals, and with much bitterness. They charge that many of the statements made in the British Parliament are utterly false. Not content with stigmatizing the French system as a virtual commerce in slaves, Lord Grey went further, and assailed the honor of the French Naval Officers on the African Station. The result is a degree of irritation in France, that has not before been equalled. A Paris correspondent of the *New York Commercial*, alluding to these facts, says:— France, however, has other causes of irritation against England. The latter power, whether in reality alarmed or not at the naval preparations of France, affects to be so, and takes advantage of this fear to watch the French naval movements and to parade in the channel between the two countries a fleet of most formidable proportions. In itself, an active surveillance over an ally's fleets and an ally's shores is not an act of good neighborhood, and cannot be exercised without exciting a just indignation. Again, England, in provision of a war with France, has made an unnatural alliance with Austria, for what end? To let Austria loose in France in case she should attempt to cross the channel with an army. The same thing was done under the first Empire, when Napoleon was at Bologna, with his army ready to cross over to England. Austria attacked him in the rear, and he was obliged to leave Bologna and abandon his contemplated conquest of England, to hurry to the defence of the Rhine. But these will not be all the evils that will issue from the Pandora's box which England will open on France in case of a war. By means of money and promises, the red republicans of France, Italy and Germany will join the crusade, and the Third Napoleon, like the First, will not be long in finding his Waterloo.

It may be asked, what are the real intentions of France toward England? I heard yesterday a Counsellor of State say this:—"It is not our policy to quarrel with England, because the interests of the two nations are too closely identified; but she has heaped upon us lately insult after insult to such a point that France is ready now for war, and only waits an occasion; she will not seek the occasion, but if it comes she will accept it with delight. England is counteracting us in every measure we propose in the interest of the East; she is league with Austria to assist in this ungrateful work; she insults us gratuitously and boldly in her parliamentary discussions on the slave trade, and in singular contrast with her servility to the United States; she exercises a most impudent surveillance over our vessels and our coast; she has just acquitted two more of her propagators of assassination, and she has never yet given the Emperor our word of satisfaction on the refugee question. Is it curious that our forbearance, even in presence of the immense interests which unite the two countries, should be on the point of giving way?"

The reader will perceive from the foregoing, that the Anglo-French Alliance is anything but cordial. The two parties, instead of exchanging civilities and reciprocating courtesies, are now engaged in attacks and rejoinders, which certainly have a serious, if not a threatening aspect. And yet a war between England and France, unless some stern necessity should impose so dreadful an alternative upon Louis Napoleon, would seem almost impossible.

Resignation of Cyrus W. Field.

New York, August 20.—Mr. Field persists in his resignation of the active management of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, owing to the impaired state of his health and the pressure of his private business, notwithstanding the opposition expressed by the stockholders here.

The Atlantic Cable Works Well.

CAROLINE, N. F., August 20.—The cable is working beautifully. A McKay, the Superintendent of the Newfoundland lines, sent a very explicit message to-day from Cyrus Station to Mr. M. C. Iver, the Agent of the Cunard line of steamers, at Liverpool, respecting the disaster which occurred to the steamer *Europa*.

A Telegraphic Message from England.

New York, Aug. 20.—Mr. Field sent a message to England on Wednesday, and to-day received the following reply:— VALENTIA BAY, Ireland, Aug. 19.—The Directors have just met; they congratulate you on your success. The Agamemnon arrived at Valentia at six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 6th. We are just on the point of chartering a ship to lay the shore ends; no time will be lost in sending it out. Please write me fully about the tariff and other working arrangements.

A Lucky Newsboy.

JOHNNY DOWNEY, a boy who sells papers at the Cortlandt street Hotel, New York, has come into the possession of \$500 on the recent race at Goodwood Park in England. John sold copies enough of "Porter's Spirit" to entitle him to a share in the sweep stakes offered by the proprietors of "Porter's Spirit," and John was lucky enough to draw "Sauveteur."

Fanatical Movements in Turkey.

The news from Turkey increases in importance. The *Paris Pays* says:—"It appears by recent letters from Mecca that, during the last religious fete, serious dissensions broke out between different Mussulman nationalities, and that the fanatical part of the population of Hedjaz, having at its head an Arab chief, Beket Hafar, who has acquired an immense reputation for sanctity, has formed itself into an independent religious party called 'the sect of true believers.' This sect is said to be fast increasing. Its tendencies are very unfavorable towards the Porte. It does not recognize in the Sultan the title of protector of the true believers and temporal chief of the Mussulmans, which, as Emperor of the Ottomans, he has borne without dispute for many centuries. This state of things deserves notice. The rites of the religious head of the Ottomans are incontestable, their maintenance is essential to the tranquility of the east. A letter from Szivek (Croatia), on the frontiers of Bosnia, of July 11th, says:—"We are most anxiously expecting the Archduke Leopold, who is now inspecting the fortifications of Agram, and whose presence is very necessary to the taking of measures for placing all this country in a state of security. Within the last two days upward of 6000 Christian Rayhas from Bosnia have taken refuge on the Austrian territory, flying from the Turks, who commit all sorts of violence and excesses. These unfortunate people state that between the 26th and 28th of June, more than 150 young Christian girls were carried off by Turkish soldiers, and that after this outrage the fanatics devastated churches and pillaged houses. The Christians who were some time since dispersed by Omer Pacha, defended themselves as they best could, with piousness, syciths, and pitchforks, and for a time they made a good fee against their assailants, but on July 8th they were completely defeated and put to flight, with their women and children. Our authorities received them kindly, and distributed provisions among them. The execution of the Hatti-Humayun, as far as regards the recruitment, meets with great opposition in the province of Bagdad. A letter from that city, on the 9th, in the *Press of Orient*, announces that, in consequence of some manifestations which have taken place on that subject, Omer Pacha, instead of being able to act, as he had hoped to do, against the murderers of Jeddah by sending a detachment of his troops to that point, has been obliged to keep them near him, and to postpone his intended expedition into the Kurdistan, in order to put an end to the depredations of the tribe of Bari-Lam, who had revolted and pillaged the country in all directions within only about forty-five miles of Bagdad. A great number of farmers have taken refuge in Persia in order to escape the recruitment. Some partial engagements have taken place between the troops of Omer Pacha and the insurgents, but the latter, who amount to 15,000 strong, keep their ground, and, by adopting the Arab tactic of dispersing when subject to attack, manage to escape the punishment which threatens them. It is, however, feared that the revolt, being joined by other tribes may become more formidable and call for fresh troops being sent by the Turkish government. A letter from Ragusa, of the 4th, gives the following account of the meeting between the consuls and the Christian insurgents of Herzegovina. The meeting took place in the plain before Ekluk, a fortress built on the top of a high rock, and garrisoned by 1000 bashibazouks. When the consuls were seen approaching, the insurgents, Koyaback, and about 50 of his men, who were waiting advanced to meet them, and fired their muskets in the air by way of welcome. An hour later the chiefs of Bagandi, Piva and other places, with their followers arrived. The chief of the insurgents of Zupci, whose name is Luka Vie Lovitch, was the only chief absent, and his absence was occasioned by his not having learned in due time the appointment of this meeting. After the usual greetings, the chiefs set forth grievances:—"We are not," they said, "rebels to our sovereign, for his intentions are good. We believe Kemal Effendi to be an honest man, but when he may go away we shall fall into the hands of our natural enemies, and then who will protect us?" They then complained of the Christians, who, having obtained of all kinds, which he required for his army, had instead of paying them, only given them (written acknowledgments) and had then made their chiefs go to Mostar. At Mostar he had not only taken back the tariffs, but had thrust the chiefs into prison, where they all died except two who escaped. Next, the chiefs complained, the bashibazouks had destroyed their churches; burned their religious books, insulted their women, and even buried their children alive. In relating their grievances, the Christians became somewhat excited, but the consuls tranquillized them, and represented to them that in order to show themselves worthy the interest of Europe, they must submit to the government. "We understand," they answered, "but we have been so often deceived by the Turks that we can no longer have confidence in them, unless the consuls will act on our behalf." After a considerable amount of discussion, it was resolved that on St. Peter's day the chiefs should assemble their respective populations, and that each of their villages should nominate two deputies, charged to write a most respectful letter to Kemal Effendi, offering their submission, and praying him to receive them. The consuls further made them promise not to stop the Turkish convoys, and not to dispute the Turks; but at their request the consuls undertook to pray the Turks not to molest them. Before leaving, the chiefs assured the consuls that since the affair of Grahavo on Montenegro had crossed the frontier, and that Prince Danilo has constantly advised them to submit. A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that Kemal Effendi has completely put down the insurrection in the Herzegovina, by an amicable negotiation, and the troops have been removed from the south to the north of Bosnia. Disturbances in Syria increase. It is confidently stated that one portion of the District of Lebanon comprising even Latakia and the city of Tripoli, in Syria, has revolted. Ismail Bey has been mortally wounded, and the Emir has again demanded reinforcement. The plundering Arabs who had invaded Lebanon have been repulsed. Letters state there is no doubt that Russian intrigues have been conducive to the late disturbances in Turkey, and that the Greek government fomented the outbreak in Candia.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia, from Europe.

New York, August 20.—The steamship Arabia arrived this morning at 8 o'clock.

The regular packages of newspapers missing, and are supposed to have been during the collision with the *Europa*, and being transferred to the latter. There are no papers later than Friday morning's dispatch.

The British frigate *Agamemnon* arrived at Valentia on the morning of the 6th inst., and the successful laying of the cable sent telegraph shares in one day from 350 to 500 pounds.

The *Evening Express* says that the general satisfaction felt at the result of the shares has risen to 800 pounds with holders, but sellers demand 1,000 pounds. A 900 pounds is reported.

The Liverpool papers contain the following dispatch:— VALENTIA Aug. 5.—The *Agamemnon* arrived to-day. The *Niagara* in Trinity Bay, and there are good signals between the ships. A French of continually crossed the cable on the evening of the day before, and a half. The *Agamemnon* was stopped and the injury repaired, though not without hopes of holding on to the cable had been abandoned.

On Friday, the 9th inst., the *Agamemnon* encountered a gale, against which she held under full steam, could hardly make headway. The three succeeding days the gale continued with violent squalls, the sea running, unusually high, and no one expecting to hold from one minute to another. Wednesday the weather moderated, and the low water was gained, and a few words of the *Agamemnon* anchored in Dublin Bay.

The German papers state that the Queen of England is to visit Berlin in the autumn, in connection of the Regency, with a view to protect the interests of her daughter.

The *Steamer Indian* Empress of France received with great enthusiasm on the 19th inst. to Cherbourg. The Queen of England and the Emperor met on Thursday on board the *Bretagne*. The weather was magnificent, and the fetes were carried out according to program.

The King of Holland was about to leave on September 4th. The Prince of Orange will be on September 10th. Relations between Naples and France will be resumed soon.

The French troops had been injured by rains. The conspirators arrested at St. Etienne are to be transported without trial.

The Belgian Chambers had rejected the project of the fortification of Antwerp. It was rumored that the Sultan was to employ El Kader to ally the Mohammedans of the Moslems.

Relations between Persia and England had been re-established.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—It is reported that our government will agree to the Cass Heron treaty, as an inducement by Granada. Gen. James states that he has come here with extraordinary powers and act in conjunction with Kissel, his general manager being apprehensive that the latter would not be officially received until explanations were made concerning the conduct of the *Ragua*, of which our government employs. He represents that he has full authority to make due reparation or apology, and to arrange the treaty.

The receipts into the treasury during the last week, amounted to nearly \$9,000,000, making the entire amount on deposits for ten millions, ten and a third of millions, New York. The receipts apart from the payments on account of the ten millions for 1860 over a million, and an advance of \$2,000,000 over those of the previous week.

Secretary Cass left this afternoon for St. Petersburg, to be present in the name of the President at the marriage of the daughter of the Emperor, Mr. Van Dusen, Minister from the Netherlands, will act as the Postmaster General, and his family have taken a temporary residence at the country seat of Gen. Wallbridge.

Attorney General Black contemplates leaving this city to-morrow, for Pennsylvania.

Three Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, August 20.—During the storm on Wednesday, a fishing boat with eight persons on board, was capsized on the lake, five miles from Milwaukee. Three persons, two of whom were named C. Crook and M. Frederick Lessing, were drowned. The balance were rescued by the steamer *Traveller*.

EVANSVILLE, August 20.—The steamer *Black Hawk*, bound from Mount Vernon to this place, struck a snag opposite Mount Vernon and sunk in 13 feet of water. She had a full cargo of Flour and Corn. The balance and cargo are considered a total loss. The amount insured is not ascertained.

ZANESVILLE, August 20.—Col. Geo. W. Mendenhall, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 16th District.

THINK OF HOME.—The husband who, in his moments of relaxation from the cares of business, allows his thoughts to revert to his family circle, is in a measure safe from the trials and temptations of the world. We try to believe that there are few husbands who give a practical turn to such thoughts; else there would be a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine found in every well regulated family. None but those who have experienced the benefits conferred by the use of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, can realize its advantages. Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.—The dispute from Mr. De Santy, at Trinity Bay, has finally settled the question. How long the *Queen's* Message on the journey across the cables? Mr. De Santy says it will be completed yesterday (Monday), so that all speculations that it occupied a longer time, in crossing across, are entirely dispelled.

Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis, the proprietor of the *Arago* for Europe on Saturday the 21st inst. She has been engaged by one of our leading publishing houses to prepare a series of letters to be published in the *Arago*, and has taken many letters to her publisher design.