The Press.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—"Can do no Wrong;" A Dinner in the Harem; The Commercial Advantages of Philadelphia; From Washington; From Blair County; Voyage of the Agamemnon; Proceedings of City Councils; General News.

The News.

The President, we see it stated, has not yet made any appointment of Commissioner to Paraguay, to adjust the existing difficulties with that Government; and as the Secretaries of State and the Navy, both of which Departments are connected with the matter, are now absent from Washington, with a prospect of returning within a day or two, it is hardly probable the appointment will be made until their return to their post.

The first regular news despatch came over the Ocean Cable, and was delivered to us yesterday afternoon. The grand banquet, in New York, in honor of the working of the cable is to take place at the Metropolitan Hotel. Seven or eight hundred people are expected to be seated around the festive board.

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston yesterday. Her mails will reach this city this morning. The repairs to the Europa have been completed, and it is expected she will sail from St. Johns for Liverpool to-day.

The City of Washington is the next steamer for Europe. A mail to go by this vessel will be made up at our post office, closing at 8 o'clock this evening, the 27th.

A Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Sewell, and King, will convene at the Navy Yard, New York, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of examining engineers for promotion in the navy.

A change in the chiefship of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the Navy Department will be made during the coming month. The candidates are Pursers Slamm, Harris, and Bittenhouse.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department, detaching the officers of the San Jacinto, at New York, and granting them three months leave of absence.

Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, arrived at New York, yesterday morning, from Stonington. Hon. Isaac Toucey, secretary of the Navy, visited our navy yard yesterday.

In the 20th Congressional district of Ohio, Hon. John Hutchins has been nominated by the Republicans, in place of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

A large anti-Lecompton demonstration took place at Pottsville on Saturday night.

The steamship Moses Taylor is now due at New York, with two weeks later news from California.

Ex-Governor Metcalf, of New Hampshire, died at Claremont, on Thursday, of erysipelas.

The Democratic Convention, yesterday, nominated George R. Berrell, Esq., for sheriff.

Twenty-three cases of yellow fever were reported at Staten Island yesterday.

Fifteen Hours from London.

We are beginning to realize the practical advantages of the Atlantic Telegraph. A Telegram from Valentia and Trinity Bay was received in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, having been despatched from London on the previous evening. This makes the communication within about fifteen *hours*: in a little time, when the apparatus is in efficient working order, we shall probably receive it in as many minutes. Even as it is, we have the news some nine *days* earlier than it could otherwise have reached us.

The importance of this intelligence, we presume, suggested to the London Directors the propriety of breaking through the prohibition of sending news over the line, and under the sea, until the whole arrangements at the American and Irish termini should have been completed. The chief interest of the intelligence, however, is that it shows that the war is ended. The Emperor, or the allies of Pekin being attacked by the Chinese, called "outside barbarians" who had arrived when the allies of the merchants had made a treaty, or that the war is terminated. France and England to be satisfied for all expenses. The telegram tells us no further, but we already knew on what terms only Baron Gros and Lord Elgin were authorized to sign a treaty—namely, that Ambassadors should be received by the Emperor, with full permission to reside in Pekin, and that the trade of China should be opened to the commercial enterprise of all civilized nations. Of course, whatever privileges any other country receives, the United States must fully participate in. Mr. Reed is on the spot, and may be relied upon to see full justice done to us in that and every other respect.

The other item of intelligence is a brief announcement, on news exactly five weeks from Bombay to London, that "the Indian mutiny was being rapidly quelled." We confess to some incredulity on this point, believing that the Indian mutiny is not to be so easily put down. The guerilla warfare which prevails in the northern part of India is most harassing to the British regular troops, who are picked off, in detail, by Sepoys and Mahomedans, who have a knack of dodging out of danger, and desert the cities and fortified places on the first intimation that the red coats are at hand. It will be a long time, we suspect, before the Indian mutiny will be wholly put down.

Twenty years ago, when the late Lieutenant Waghorn proposed the Overland Mail, which would bring Bombay within seven weeks of London, he was ridiculed as a visionary. He lived to see the Indian news brought over in five weeks. In another year, if all things go well, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Alexandria, Trieste, (and the whole of Europe,) will be within a few hours telegraph distance from London, which, by that time, we hope, will be within one hour's telegraphic communication with ourselves. We wonder what marvel Science will accomplish *next*.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company.

In compliance with the request of a correspondent, who informs us that the information will be gratifying to many of our readers, we state the following particulars relative to the capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the proportion of it supplied from this country.

The original capital of the Company was £350,000, in 350 shares each of £1,000. After the failure in laying the Cable last year, it was considered necessary to increase it to £500,000, and the greater part of this amount has been paid in. About £50,000 has still to be advanced to make up this amount, the greater part of which balance will be expended on putting the Cable into complete working order and fitting up the necessary offices at the two termini. The organization of the Company took place in 1856. Among various concessions, here and in England, there is a grant of £14,000 per annum, from the respective Governments at Washington and London, for priority of sending and receiving communications across the Ocean.

Of the three hundred and fifty shares into which the capital is divided, eighty-eight are held on this side of the Atlantic, and two hundred and sixty-two belong to stockholders in the United Kingdom. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is understood to have invested in this speculation to the amount of £50,000, or a tenth of the entire extended capital. We can readily imagine, therefore, how much he must have been interested, in a pecuniary as well as a personal manner, in the success of the great enterprise with which *his* name will stand identified forever.

The shareholders' names, in this country, have been published, but without any indication of the respective extents of their investment. In New York, they are August Belmont; Peter Cooper; Duncan, Sherman, & Co.; Cyrus W. Field; David Dudley Field; John O. Green; Archbishop Hughes; Wilson G. Hunt; A. M. Lawrence; Jacob Little; estate of Mortimer Livingstone; A. Low & Brother; Henry G. Marquand; Matthew Morgan; Mrs. E. W. Perkins; Phelps, Dodge, & Co. W. A. Sale & Co.; Schuchard & Gebhard G. T. Trimble; and B. H. Van Auken. E. F. Stevens, Saratoga Springs, is also a shareholder. Mr. William Dow, of Montreal, is the only person in Canada interested in a pecuniary manner.

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention concluded its labors yesterday by nominating Geo. R. Berrell for Sheriff. We shall probably speak of its action at some length hereafter. The nomination for Sheriff is, to say the least of it, an unfortunate one, and the agencies by which such a result could have been achieved, and a man like Robt. Ewing—who stands in the very front rank of our citizens, and who was the choice of a very large portion of the party—defeated, mysterious.

☞ Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, is one of the guests at the Girard House.

Pennsylvania Interests.

The magnitude of the pecuniary interest of Pennsylvania, and particularly of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in the great staples of coal and iron, and in manufacturing establishments of various kinds, can scarcely be realized. With the fate of the enterprises connected with these great industrial pursuits the weal or woe of thousands of our fellow citizens is indissolubly connected, and whatever advances their prosperity or jeopards their success, creates deep joy, or sorrow and despair, in the breasts of many enterprising proprietors and hard-toiling operatives.

The production of the anthracite coal fields of our State for 1857 amounted to 6,798,089 tons, which, at the minimum price at the mines of $2 per ton, would be $13,596,078, while its market value exceeded $30,000,000. The railroads and canals, constructed principally to carry this coal to market, are over 2,300 miles in length, and cost more than $127,000,000. Of this coal, 4,304,280 tons were shipped to Philadelphia. The prosperity of this interest depends in a great measure upon the welfare of the general manufacturing interest of the country, particularly of the iron business.

In 1856, the anthracite iron made near Philadelphia amounted to 169,249 tons, valued at $4,569,723—the charcoal iron made in Eastern Pennsylvania to 53,160 tons, valued at $1,754,280, and the total product of anthracite iron made in Pennsylvania to 806,971 tons, valued at $8,288,217.

The great basis of the prosperity of our city consists in her vast manufacturing industry, the annual production of which amounts to nearly $150,000,000.

It is very certain that the success of the great interests thus closely interwoven with the well-being of our whole community—with that of our merchants, our property-owners, our laborers and our mechanics, our business men of all kinds, and the farmers in every direction round and about us—can be seriously affected by the legislation of the country. And it is a serious question for all, to consider whether our representation in the National and State Legislatures has been of a character, either in point of intellect or devotion to our material welfare, commensurate with the importance of the interests at stake. We have sent, again and again, to represent us at the great court of the nation, where the welfare of thousands was very seriously affected by Congressional action, men who would scarcely be trusted by any single sensible individual to defend a criminal in a simple case of assault and battery, or to conduct a financial negotiation in which not more than one hundred dollars was involved. Cannot all parties do something to reform an evil which so seriously affects a whole city and State, in future?

We question whether our Representatives have not displayed too little of that patriotism which ever seeks, in the struggle of rival interests, to promote the welfare of immediate constituencies, and, when a conflict becomes necessary between party behests and local advancement, disregards the former for the sake of the latter. Lessons have been repeatedly taught us by the Representatives of the East, West, and South, which we should not be slow to learn.

The Democratic party stands committed against river and harbor improvements, but this rarely prevents a Western Democratic Representative from voting appropriations to remove obstruction from the rivers, or to clear the harbors in which his constituents are interested; nor does any party policy with reference to the public lands prevent him from seeking donations worth millions of dollars to railroads in progress of construction in his own State.

The Democrats of the South have always contended very earnestly for an economical administration of the Government, but this did not prevent the Representatives of South Carolina or Louisiana from obtaining appropriations to build custom houses at Charleston and New Orleans, which are to cost from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. Whenever their peculiar institution is attacked, they rally to its defence as one man, and make them do party duty upon it. When Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy did not suit them, they fiercely denounced it. When he had the filibuster Walker arrested, they abused him bitterly. When General Jackson's tariff policy became obnoxious, they "nullified" against it. In the early days of the Republic, when they hoped for success in the manufacture of cotton, they favored a high protective tariff. When their efforts in this direction proved unsuccessful, they were for free trade.

Nor have the Representatives of the opposition hailing from New England been a whit more scrupulous about maintaining what they believed to be the interests of their constituents. When the slave trade was profitable, New England men united with men of South Carolina to postpone its abolition. When the leading Eastern interest was of a commercial character, Mr. Webster made the most wonderful speeches in favor of free trade. When her manufactures began to flourish, he was equally eloquent in favor of protection. When the Eastern States needed the assistance of Pennsylvania, they were clamorous for the tariff of 1842, in all its provisions. When their railroad interest loomed up they were ready and eager to strike a blow at Pennsylvania coal and iron.

New York is ever on the alert to advance the welfare of her great commercial emporium, and indefatigable in her exertions to levy tribute upon the National Treasury for her special advantage.

We do not mention these facts to complain of them, but to show how ready many of the Representatives of all quarters of the Union are to ignore all considerations antagonistic to the immediate interests of their own constituents, and each session of Congress illustrates the ability, courage, and perseverance they display in promoting the local ends they are ever striving to attain. Pennsylvania has been eminently national and conservative on many occasions, and has won deserved credit for being so, but she has not guarded her own interests as carefully as she might have done heretofore, and as we trust she will hereafter.

☞ The products of the manufacturing industry of Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity are of greater value than the whole cotton crop of the United States. Yet, in national legislation which might be supposed to affect the former interest, scarcely a whisper would be heard from those who generally represent us, while if anything affecting the cotton crop were under discussion the whole nation would speedily ring with the eloquence of the statesmen of the South.

☞ A great public meeting of the friends of Hon. John T. Nixon, of the First district, New Jersey, will be held at Salem, on Thursday, the 2d of September next. Many preparations are made for this demonstration. The Hon. W. L. Dayton and Hon. Joseph F. Randolph are expected to speak, and Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, will probably be present.

☞ The Chicago *Times* publishes the following despatch of Mr. Field to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who lent his aid in the Senate to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise:

NEW YORK, August 19.

Hon. S. A. Douglas: Having just returned to the United States, I desire, in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to render you my heartfelt thanks for your aid and assistance in the great work, happily accomplished, of uniting the continents of Europe and America.

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamship Ariel, of the Vanderbilt European line, arrived at New York yesterday, from Bremen, Havre, and Southampton, which latter port she left on the 11th inst. She brings 304 passengers. The Ariel has experienced a succession of westerly winds the entire passage. On the 21st inst., at seven P. M., she passed Cape Race within six miles, but saw no news yacht. Her advices were anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon and Canada.

The Ingersoll (Canada) *Chronicle* informs us that the venerable patriot, Robert Fleming Gourlay, Esq., so well known in the province on account of his banishment in 1828, and who returned to the country a short time since, was married on Tuesday last. The bridegroom is in his eighty-first year, and the bride in her twenty-eighth.

Train Departed.—The six o'clock train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad was detained for an hour and a half behind its usual time, yesterday morning, in consequence of a heavy fog on the bay. The boat was forced to go very slowly, and finally to lay up below Elizabethport for some time.

The Crops of the Present Year.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in a recent article, estimated the agricultural products of the United States for this year, by adding the average annual increase to the Patent Office returns of 1855, (the figures in each case showing millions,) to be as follows:

	1855. Production.	Value.	1859. Production.	Value.
Corn	600	$300	700	$425
Wheat	165	217	198	218
Rye	14	14	16	16
Oats	170	68	200	110
Potatoes	110	41	100	80
Beans and Peas	9	19	10	20
Rice	50	10	60	12
Sugar lbs	550	88	700	42
Tobacco	199	19	200	25
Cotton	2700	135	1100	140
Hay tons	18	160	25	250
Other products		243		250
		$1,355		$1,598

The production of wheat is estimated to be as follows:

WHEAT.

	1858 Bushels.	1859 Bushels
New York	22,000,000	20,000,000
Pennsylvania	20,000,000	20,000,000
Virginia	20,000,000	18,500,000
Kentucky	10,000,000	8,500,000
Ohio	25,000,000	22,000,000
Indiana	15,000,000	13,000,000
Illinois	18,000,000	14,500,000
Other States	50,000,000	42,000,000
	180,000,000	158,500,000

These calculations, however, are considered by some of our exchanges entirely too high for their respective localities. The year has by no means been one of unmixed prosperity to the American farmers. The freshets, the rust, the weevil, and the general unfavorableness of the season, have operated disastrously upon wheat. Spring wheat has been almost an entire failure. Pennsylvania seems to have been more fortunate with her crop than almost any other State. In nearly the whole Northwest, and in Virginia and North Carolina, the crop is said to fall far below the yield per acre last year; but throughout the whole country the number of acres sown is much greater. The *Prairie Farmer* estimates that Illinois will not export more than 6,000,000 bushels of the crop of the present year; Iowa less than 1,000,000—perhaps less than 500,000 bushels; Wisconsin not more than three-fifths as much as of the crop of 1857; and that Indiana will export in about the same proportion as Wisconsin.

In the oat crop there has been a very great falling off from last year. In some States it has been almost entirely ruined by the rust, a disease never before known to attack oats.

It is supposed the corn crop will be at least a light average.

The grain trade of Chicago, however, has been unusually active. We notice by the Chicago *Times* of August 24, that the receipts up to that time, during the present season, had been 270,112 barrels Flour, 6,248,973 bushels Wheat, 5,243,698 bushels Corn, and 1,782,040 bushels of Oats, a total of 14,570,271 bushels of grain. The receipts up to a corresponding period last year were 156,000 barrels Flour, 3,000,000 bushels Wheat, 5,900,000 bushels Corn, and 633,000 bushels Oats, making a total of 10,813,000 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the receipts of this year over those of last year of 4,267,271 bushels. The shipments at this time last year amounted to 7,915,000 bushels, while 13,162,024 have been forwarded this season.

The cotton crop in several quarters does not appear to be as promising now as at an earlier period of the season. A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes as follows:

"Columbus, Ga., August 21.—The crop prospect has changed in all of this section within the last ten days. I now hear much complaint of rust and boll worm, both of which are said to be doing much injury. A gentleman of high standing, whose word no one who knows him can doubt, tells me a story that lays all Fish and Snake' stories in the shade. He says that from 110 acres of cotton he had picked, in two days, 130,000 boll worms! He did not count every worm, but counted those taken from a certain number of rows, and made the estimate *in favor of the worms*. Had he taken the other side of the question, the figures would stand 180,000 worms.

"His hands averaged one thousand worms a day. He expected twelve hundred pounds of cotton per acre from this field! Now he doubts getting six hundred pounds per acre. If he is so badly used, others must be considerably scared. I look upon the boll worm as the greatest enemy of the crop, and if these are becoming general, look out for *howls* from the prairies and the rich bottoms of the West. The four million man are not of the sort to submit to such treatment. The planters of Georgia will doubtless be a good one. I look for large receipts at Savannah and Charleston."

As to the crops abroad, it has been well ascertained that the wheat crop of France is equal to that of a good ordinary year, and it is supposed that it will be unnecessary for her to make any importations for her consumption. The prospects in Ireland, as a general thing, indicate good crops. In England a fair average crop seems to be expected. In some important grain-growing portions of the continent there is supposed to be a considerably diminished bulk of grain.

The whole crop of the agricultural world appears to be a moderate one, not rising to an unusually fine yield anywhere, and falling considerably below it in many places; but at the same time there is no large region where the crops are absolutely of a very bad character.

Educational Establishments.

Philadelphia is celebrated for the number and the excellence of her private schools. The success of these establishments is proved by the fact that many have been maintained for years, and that the number of their pupils and patrons is constantly increasing. The summer vacation is nearly over, and great preparations are making for the fall and winter sessions. Among others we notice that—

The Boarding and Day School (1929 Chestnut street) of Mrs. Barton, the widow of the lamented and distinguished George W. Barton, deceased, will open on Monday, the 6th of September. This school is an established favorite in Philadelphia, and is managed with great skill and ability.

B. Kendall's Classical and English School, 1230 Locust street, will re-open September 6th.

The Friends' Academy for Boys, Eleventh street, below Arch, will open on the 30th.

Faires's Classical Institute, Dean street, below Locust, August 30.

McGuire's Central Institute, Monday, September 6, Tenth and Spring Garden streets.

Mrs. McGuire's School for young ladies, 1080 Spring Garden street, September 6.

W. G. E. Agnew's Institute for young ladies, 1711 Vine street, will open its twenty-ninth session on Monday, the 6th.

Rittenhouse Academy for boys, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, will commence its eighth session on Wednesday, September 1, 1858.

Mr. P. Stewart's Institute of West Point and College of Mathematics, now open, No. 108 Fourth street, below Chestnut.

Young Ladies' Institute, southwest corner Arch and Tenth, Harriet Brown principal, opens September 1.

Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey, for boys, now open. Address Rev. James I. Helm, or Rev. James P. Hughes, principal.

The Misses Aertsen's school for young ladies will reopen at their residence, Germantown, Monday, September 6th.

Boarding and day school of Misses Casey and Mrs. Beebe, for young ladies, 1703 Walnut street, will reopen on Wednesday, 8th of September.

F. Dunlevy Long's Spring Garden Academy, northeast corner Eighth and Buttonwood, day and night session, begins September 6th.

J. J. Reed's Institute for young ladies, 1523 Walnut street, reopens on the first Monday of September. We know Mr. Reed as an accomplished scholar and gentleman.

The Germantown Academy, J. H. Withington, Principal, will reopen on the 6th of September.

The Scientific and Classical Institute, Chestnut and Twelfth streets, J. Ennis, Principal, will reopen on Monday, September 6.

The Penn Institute, R. Stewart, Principal, will reopen on the 6th of September.

Charles Short's English and Classical School, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, reopens on Monday, the 13th of September.

Duff & Co.'s Mercantile College, for the tuition of Book-keeping and business writing, southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College, northeast corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets. This flourishing establishment is in the full tide of successful experiment.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges, southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, now open.

For further particulars of all these institutions, see the advertising columns of The Press.

John A. Bingham has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress, in the twenty-first district of Ohio, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Columbia, Harrison, and Carroll.

Imperial Oratory.

The speech of Napoleon III, on board the *Bretagne* at Cherbourg, in the presence of Queen Victoria, is too important to be omitted in a journal of politics and general intelligence. It is not the interest of France to quarrel with England, and it is impossible that the expression of amity so publicly made by Napoleon can be a "cheat, a mockery, and a delusion." The Emperor, in proposing the health of his guest, said:

"I drink to the health of the Queen of England, to that of the Prince who shares her throne, and to that of the royal family. In proposing this toast in their presence, on board the French admiral's vessel, in the port of Cherbourg, I am happy to show the feeling which I entertain towards them. Indeed, facts speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions excited by some unfortunate incidents have not, in any way, changed either the friendship between the two crowns, or the desire of the people to remain in peace. I have, therefore, the strongest hope that, if any attempt should be made to revive the rancors and passions of a bygone age, the attempt would be as completely crushed by the good sense of the two peoples as the waves are now broken by that breakwater which at this moment protects the fleets of the two empires."

Prince Albert, at the request of his wife, made the following reply:

"Sire: The Queen desires me to assure your Majesty that she deeply feels the new proof of your friendship which you have given her by the toast you have just proposed, and by pronouncing words which she will never forget. Your Majesty is well aware of her friendly sentiments towards yourself and the Empress, and I need not remind you of them. You also know that a good understanding between the two countries is the constant object of her desires, as it is of your own. The Queen is, therefore, doubly happy at the opportunity which presents itself, by her presence here on this occasion, to join with you, sire, in endeavoring to strengthen, as much as possible, the bonds of union between the two nations. This friendship rests on the basis of their mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven will not fail to attend it. The Queen proposes the health of the Emperor and Empress."

Two days later, after the English visitors had returned home, the Emperor witnessed the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I, and expressed himself in the following words:

"It seems, he said, to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor conceived by him during war. He principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realize the ideas of a great man. But, whilst we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I, we must also do justice to the means which had been made by preceding Governments, not only by that of Louis XVI, but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced *to defend* the national honor and the great interests of the people. Let us continue in this course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us as friends, and not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence is at once justly reign, and that maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honor and reason."

There can be no doubt that this policy of Peace is the best that France could adopt. It is better to develop and augment the resources of a nation by the gentle arts of peace and civilization than to waste treasure, blood, and honor in wars undertaken merely for the acquisition of territory, or in revenge for imagined wrongs or old grudges. Napoleon's great difficulty, it is apparent, will be to restrain his immense army, who are wearied of inaction and desirous of realizing the traditions of the first Empire, when every drummer-boy indulged in the gratifying belief that there might be a Marshal's baton in the bottom of his little knapsack.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1858.

When Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, shall return, it is the intention to take up the diplomatic and consular appointments which remain unchanged. Any number of aspirants have taken the field for these places. Pennsylvania has had her share, and more than her share. Among the missions that will certainly be changed, that of France stands first; and for this the names of Mr. Dix of New York, Mr. Ward of Georgia, Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, are mentioned. Mr. Mason, who is the incumbent, is prepared to return home. His speech at the late Panama dinner, by what weakness which has been charged to him. For all this, it is evident that his resignation will be expected and accepted. The position of American Minister at Paris is an important one. Great interest is felt in it by American residents in that city, and by none more than Mr. F. Corbin, the millionaire, now on a visit to the United States, it is said, with a view to securing the right kind of representative near Louis Napoleon. Paris will be the centre of great events in the years that are reserved to the Emperor. It is about the centre of attraction. To Paris the various American travellers resort, and there the diplomats of all nations congregate. Any number of schemes, political and pecuniary, are hatched in this gay capital, and he who has the entree to the imperial circle can wield a vast influence in behalf of his country and his friends. The shrewd American capitalist is always anxious to stand well with the American Minister.

Among the ex-officials now on the wing in Europe are Mr. Hawthorne, late consul to Liverpool; Hon. Mr. Seymour, late minister at St. Petersburg; Hon R. Dale Owen, late minister at Naples. These and other gentlemen are now travelling with ex-President Pierce, who is making an unostentatious tour of the Continent, and, of course, making friends wherever he goes.

The Spanish mission is a very important one, and as the incumbent, Mr. Dodge, has signified his willingness to return, a new appointment may be expected. The resident ministerships at Turin and Vienna remain to be filled. Certain valuable consulates are in abeyance. It is certain, however, that some of these tempting places will be reserved for such of the patriots as may be defeated in the coming elections. It will not do to leave the wounded Lecomptonites to die on the field. They must be invalided at the public expense, no matter who complains. Should Mr. Phillips go by the board, he must be taken care of, even if somebody is displaced from the Pennsylvania list.

I hear nothing said against Mr. Dallas. His efficiency on the right-of-search question gave him a new hold upon the confidence of the country. By-the-way, Mr. Dallas is just now an object of peculiar interest in certain high quarters. London is a very cosy cyrie from which to survey the field of the American future; and who knows that we may not have another President ready-made for us in 1860, thus saving much trouble to the Charleston National Convention which is to meet in the same year? There have been many coincidences in the cases respectively of the President and his fellow-citizen, Mr. Dallas; and the list may not yet be exhausted.

The manly and defiant course of the National Democracy of the First Congressional district, in your State, in refusing to be bound by the official decree of the Navy Yard and Custom House, excites much interest here. Colonel Florence is an agreeable gentleman, and has many friends; but the idea that he, or any other man, should be forced upon the people by a set of office-holders—and this, too, in endorsement of his votes against Democratic principles—is more than any people will submit to. The revolt was natural, and not at all unexpected. Let the advocates of popular sovereignty stand firm!

Occasional.

Later from Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of the 22d.]

By the arrival of the steamer Red Fox, Captain Oliphant, from Tampico yesterday, we have intelligence thence to the 11th inst.

The papers comprise but very little news. From a long article in *La Union*, of the 11th inst., it is manifest that the Constitutionalists are surrounding it, preventing all intercourse with the interior, and meeting an early attack on it. They are also stated in the same article to have made overtures to some of the officers of the garrison to come over from the fallen Zulouguista cause. Of course *La Union* speaks of them, and represents their actions in the most depreciatory and contemptuous manner; but through all this, a conviction that they will accomplish their object is distinctly shadowed.

The same paper has a paragraph to the effect that a person who had left a few days previously arrived at Tampico from San Luis Potosi brought the announcement that General Miramon, with *five thousand men*, had approached *within five* leagues of that city, after having routed Aranberri at Guanajuato, whence he had retreated to San Luis.

Tampico is, from the testimony of *La Union* itself, not without internal dissensions. In its issue of the 7th inst., that paper alludes at considerable length to philippics against General Moreno, his secretary, other officers, and some merchants, accusing them of sinister and treacherous designs, and of mismanagement and malversation, which had been placarded about the streets. They are denounced as calumnious, but they nevertheless indicate hostility. From one paragraph in the course of this article, we gather that the officer in command at Tuxpam, when it was captured by the Constitutionalists, is to be tried.

The same paper reports that a body of Constitutionalists had been defeated by the Negrete brigade, consisting of 600 men, at Tecolula, near Papantla; and that the Fuertes section, also 600 strong, at Espinal, eight leagues from Papantla, was considered to be acting in concert with the Negrete brigade, in view of an attack on Alatriste at Papantla, which *La Union* thought it probable they had already successfully made.

The same paper represents the situation of the Constitutionalists at Tuxpam as extremely precarious. The decertions are characterised as "monstrous," and by way of example, it is stated that twenty-five Tempaucheres set on guard at the jail deserted in one night, taking their arms and ammunition with them.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FIRST NEWS DESPATCH FROM LONDON.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Treaty of Peace Concluded between China, France, and England.

THE INDIAN MUTINY BEING RAPIDLY QUELLED.

Engineer Bright's Report on the Atlantic Telegraph.

THE STEAMER ASIA TO SAIL ON SATURDAY.

Dates from Bombay to the 19th July.

LONDON, via Valentia, Ireland, August 26—Evening.—By the Overland Mail, late advices from China have been received, announcing that a treaty of peace has been concluded with China, by which France and England are to be indemnified for the expenses of the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July have also been received.

The Indian mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

The London papers of yesterday contain a long and interesting report on the Atlantic telegraph, by Mr. Bright, the engineer of the company.

The steamer Asia is to sail on Saturday for Halifax and Boston, instead of the Europa.

The steamer North America, with the Canadian mails, will also leave Liverpool on Saturday, and the steamer Fulton will leave Southampton on the same day for New York.

The Telegraph Banquet.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable have decided to have a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, the proprietors of which are making arrangements for the accommodation of seven or eight hundred persons in their dining saloon.

Cable Celebration.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—A grand celebration in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph took place here this evening. The town was illuminated.

Cyrus W. Field arrived at 2 o'clock. David Leavitt presided; the Hon. Increase Sumner made the presentation speech, and the Hon. E. E. Phelps delivered an oration. Deputations were present from all the neighboring towns.

The celebration at Stockbridge has been postponed till Friday.

The Southern Mail--Later from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—By the Southern mail, New Orleans dates of Saturday afternoon have been received.

Advices from Monterey announce the departure of Vidaurri with the second division of the army of the North for the city of Mexico.

The forces of the district of Tamaulipas were concentrating with the view of capturing Tampico.

General Miramon had left Guadalajara on the 13th of July, with 3,000 men, in the direction of Lagos either to march on San Luis or to take another route for the city of Mexico.

There has been a proposition to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

Examining Board of Naval Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A Board of Naval Engineers consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Sewell, and King, will commence at the New York Navy Yard on the first of September, for the examination of U. S. Naval Engineers for promotion.

Army Movements--Later from Santa Fe.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Fort Laramie dates to the 7th instant state that Colonel Monroe has assumed the command of the district of the Platte, and now has three companies of the 4th Artillery stationed at that post. Two more companies of the same regiment and one company of the Second Dragoons will be stationed here this winter.

The Santa Fe correspondence of the *Republican* says that the reason the Navajoe Indians refuse to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks's negro is because Major Brooks positively refused to indemnify him for some 40 horses killed by the troops, about two months since, for trespassing on the grazing grounds of Fort Defiance.

Major Gatlin with one company of the Seventh Infantry, left Fort Laramie for Utah on the 7th. Capt. Marcy, with the escort of emigrants who went out with Gen. Harney, passed Fort Laramie on their way further west.

Major Brooks has given the Indians until the 12th instant to bring the murderer.

Ohio Politics.

CLEVELAND, Aug 26.—John Hutchins was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Republicans of the XX district, *vice* Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company report that the contractors did not perform their contracts, nor do they intend doing so.

The Europa for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug 26.—The repairs of the steamship Europa are nearly completed, and she will sail to-morrow evening.

[Despatches left at the American Telegraph office before noon to-day can be forwarded to Europe by her.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Flour is dull, and prices 25 cents lower. Wheat has declined 2c. Whiskey 22c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $16.

The Niagara's Tars on a Bender.—Upwards of two hundred of the sailors and marines of the frigate Niagara assembled last evening in Franklin Square, formed in procession, and preceded by the band of the North Carolina, marched to the Cooper Institute. They carried with them an accurate model of the Niagara, made by one of her crew, which was gaily decked with flags, exactly as was the noble ship it represents when she last entered our harbor. On arriving at the Cooper Institute the tars were saluted with a discharge of fireworks and the hearty cheers of the multitude.

Professor Webster, of the New York Free Academy, presided, and introduced Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Seamen's church, who made a speech full of nautical allusions, which greatly pleased his audience. Then some songs were sung, and Mr. Joseph Hoxie made a speech, in which he complimented the sailors and glorified the cable. As going to show that the nations were already beginning to mingle, he instanced the recent marriage of the daughter of Secretary Cass to a German baron, which "brought down the house."

Cyrus W Field was the next speaker. He was evidently a great favorite of the sailors, who, it is said, *used to call him on board ship "the sister of charity."* They cheered him extravagantly when he rose. He made only a short speech, consisting of reminiscences of his laying out a landing of the cable, and the gallantry and faithfulness of the crew on those occasions; and read despatches from Mr. Gurney, dated in Ireland yesterday morning, and from Peter Cooper, at Long Branch.

More singing and more cheers were followed by the entrance of Captain Hudson, who was received with the warmest enthusiasm, and made some appropriate remarks. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith made some remarks, but his untimely allusions to the bloody scenes of the Revolution were not well received. The procession then marched to the Palace Garden, in Sixth avenue, where a bountiful entertainment had been provided for them by Mr Field, with champagne *ad libitum* provided by John Murphy, of Water street.

The sailors enjoyed the repast and pyrotechnic accompaniments with prodigious zest, and those were followed by more speaking from Mr. Field, Hon. George Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Richard Laighton, one of their own number, familiarly called "Dick." Dick's speech was full of life and fun and created a great sensation. About midnight the company marched to the Metropolitan to serenade Secretary Toucey; but failing to get the old gentleman up, they cheered lustily, marched down town and disbanded.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Singular Disappearance of a Bridegroom—He turns up and gets Married.—On Tuesday afternoon, a young man, named Peter Luyster, who was on the eve of getting married, disappeared from his home under very peculiar circumstances. Mr. Luyster has for some years past paid addresses to a young lady residing in Oxford street, and latterly they were engaged to be married. The time fixed for the marriage was Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father. Rev. Dr. Kennedy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was to perform the ceremony, was in readiness at the appointed hour, but Mr. Luyster did not make his appearance. The guests waited till one o'clock on Wednesday morning, but up to that time nothing had been heard or seen of him.

The singular circumstances of the case created at the time intense excitement in the neighborhood; a number of persons were of the opinion that he had been foully dealt with, and several of his friends went in search of him, but could learn nothing. However, on Wednesday afternoon, the announcement that Mr. Luyster had turned up put an end to all excitement. According to the statements of his friends, he was found sitting on the door-step of a house in Roosevelt street, near the ferry, with a light summer suit, instead of the black one he had on previous to his disappearance. His own clothes were nowhere to be found. A portmanteau, which he had with him, was missing, as was a breast-pin, two gold watches, *and four hundred dollars in bank bills, &c.*

On being taken home, Mr. Luyster's feet were so badly blistered, that on taking off his stockings the skin came along with them. From all appearances, he must have walked a considerable distance, and not known it, for he is unconscious of scarcely anything that occurred previous to his leaving home. His back was considerably bruised, by what means he does not know. Mr. Luyster was married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's father; in the presence of the same company who had assembled on Tuesday evening, and by the same minister, the Rev. Dr Kennedy.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Queer Swindle.—Two men were arrested in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 20th for a novel swindling operation. They purchased groceries, dry-goods, hardware, &c., and paid in bills upon the "Western Exchange Bank" of Indianapolis. When ignorance of the money was expressed, they produced Paddock's *Bank Note Mirror*, and pointed