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S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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Has General Cass Been Consistent?

Since the publication of General Cass' dispatch to the U. S. Minister at Berlin, he has been charged by a number of papers with inconsistency. They assert that in the dispatch he abandoned the doctrine which he promulgated in the Le Clerc and Hoffer letters. Those who will take the trouble of comparing the letters referred to with the dispatch, will find that this charge against Gen. Cass has no foundation in truth whatever. The following is the substance of the Le Clerc letter:

"A passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation, or penalty which he may have incurred to the government of his native country prior to his naturalization, if he should voluntarily repair thither."

The Hoffer letter sets forth the following doctrines: "The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of their emigration."

"If, at the time of their emigration, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, if they afterwards place themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction, &c."

"But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to the United States."

Now, where, we ask, do the doctrines embodied in the above letters, conflict with those expressed in the dispatch? In our opinion, they are directly consistent with each other. In the dispatch, as in the letters, Gen. Cass maintained that the moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. In order to entitle his native country to punish him for any crime, the offence must have been complete before he emigrated. Unless he had been actually enrolled into the service, or had been regularly drafted into the army of his native country, it, on his voluntarily returning to it, has no right to claim his services as a soldier, or to punish him as a deserter.

We think no sensible man in the country will maintain that the doctrines laid down by Gen. Cass are wrong.

Peace.

The news brought by the "North Briton," which arrived at Quebec on the 24th inst., are very important. A treaty of Peace has been concluded between Austria, France and Sardinia. According to the telegraphic dispatch, the provisions of the treaty are as follows:

"The Italian confederacy is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his right in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederacy."

Will the peace be permanent? We think that it will not. It may continue a few months, perhaps a year, but the monarchs of Europe have lost confidence in each other, and the people are anxious for war. We believe that the battles already fought were merely the large drops preceding the storm—the beginning of perhaps the fiercest and longest struggle recorded in history. It cannot be delayed much longer. Europe is now nothing but a slumbering volcano, which is liable to burst forth at any moment, and a general war with all its horrors must and will ere long take place.

The course of Louis Napoleon in signing the Treaty of Peace is unanimously condemned by the London press. The British government has evidently lost all confidence in the Emperor of France.

The Washington correspondent of the York Courier, in a recent letter to that paper, says:—"The Republicans are gaining confidence in their ability to elect the Speaker and Clerk—Messrs. Sherman and Corwin of Ohio, and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, are the most prominent candidates for Speaker, and Mr. Wm. Schouler of Massachusetts, Mr. Underwood, Whig member for Kentucky in the last House, and Col. Forney, of Philadelphia, are the leading competitors for the Clerkship. Mr. Schouler, from his ability, his firm attachment to Republican and American principles, and his popular manners, perhaps stands best as a competitor for the nomination, but the Clerkship will be made the subject of a compromise with reference to the Speakership."

The Courier is a rabid Republican paper, and yet it announces that Mr. Forney stands a fair chance for the support of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Clerkship of that body next winter. He has not in truth been recognized as a sincere Democrat during the last year. Yes, strange to say, men in this country who live on the patronage of the Democratic party, have been active recently in endeavoring to get up clubs for the anti-Democratic paper which he edits. It is very strange that this should be the case, but it is nevertheless true.

Sudden Death.—The wife of Mr. William Lake of Allegheny township, was found dead in her bed, on last Monday morning. Her daughter we learn, had entered her room about an hour before she was discovered dead, that she spoke to her and that she then appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. On Sunday evening when she retired to rest she was well and cheerful, and seemed to entertain no apprehensions that she was soon to take her departure from this world, and those she loved. By what a frail tenure do we hold our existence in this world, and how true is the saying that we are but shadows, and our life a dream.

We yesterday received the intelligence of the death of D. H. Hofus, Esq., of Hollidaysburg. He was well acquainted with many persons in this county, all of whom will receive the intelligence of his death with feelings of sincere sorrow. He was a well read lawyer, and in arguing a case he was always clear, logical and forcible. He was also possessed of a kind heart, and we think he never intentionally uttered an unkind word concerning any one, or "set down" in malice against his neighbor. Peace to his ashes! Now that he is gone, the voice of censure should be hushed, and none should name him but to praise.

The London Times says the war which has just been concluded has cost France £50,000,000, and the lives of 60,000 men. The first scene in the tragedy has been played out, but the end is not yet. It has not yet been proved that Louis Napoleon is worthy to wear the mantle of his uncle, but he evidently regards himself as the child of destiny, and might appropriately adopt for his motto the immortal lines of Shakespeare—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we may."

The Huntington Journal recently contained an article recommending John Covode as the candidate of the Black Republicans next year for Governor. John would make a good Governor, but he would make a better President, and would certainly, if the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, increase the tariff on wool. The Journal should not attempt to "kill him off" by bringing him out for Governor. He is his name for the Presidency at once.

In looking over a number of the Pittsburg Journal a few days ago, our attention was arrested by the following advertisement:—"To advertise this afternoon by Adams's Express—a further supply of the favorite 80 spring wove skirt, with the lately patented buckle. Also the queen of Diamonds with the last improvements." The above is all "high dudgeon" to us, and we will therefore feel duly grateful to any of our fair readers who will be kind enough to favor us with a translation.

John D. Hughes has opened a Tailoring establishment in the office lately occupied by John Fenlon, Esq., two doors west of Crawford's Hotel. He is one of the best workmen in the county, and those who want a fashionable and well made suit of clothes should patronize him.

Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic Telegraph notoriety, returned to this country recently from England. It is confidently asserted, that he has made arrangements in that country for laying a new cable, and that he is sanguine of success.

PASSPORTS REFUSED TO U. S. OFFICERS.—The Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday says that private letters from the continent of Europe intimate that the American officers, who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war in order to gain military insight into war tactics, by observation of the contending powers, have been refused passports to travel thither. They consequently returned to England, to await further diplomatic consideration of the matter and causes of objection.—Journal of Commerce.

ONE OF MARION'S MEN.—At the fourth of July celebration in Ironton, Missouri, Capt. John Hall, one of Marion's men, was present. He is a native of North Carolina, and will be 90 years of age on the 21st of September next. He supports himself by making brooms and baskets, and has never received a pension, though he fought gallantly during the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, 1781, where he was lieutenant of a company.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the demand which has sprung up in England, France and Belgium, for hulled cotton seed, cannot with present means be supplied.—This article commands the money in the market upon bills of lading as readily as cotton itself.

The Zouaves.—"The Zouaves have been much admired by both armies, they are the first soldiers in the world"—this was written by Marshal St. Arnaud to Napoleon III. on the evening of the battle of Alma. It is now almost five years since this glorious truth has been recorded in our military history, and every new fight has been occasion for the Zouaves to increase, if possible, their renown, which is now European. The four regiments (including that of the Imperial Guard) which are now acquiring fame in Italy have each their glorious blaze; but they have also inherited that of the old regiment of Zouaves, which from 1830 to 1852 has taken part in all the campaigns and all the works which have secured the conquest of Algeria.

Armed with a rifle and a spade, sleeping in the bushes and ploughing in the desert, the Zouaves were fighting and building strategic roads at the same time. Like the old soldiers of the Roman legions, who fought and were in the meantime building those monuments which were the first memorials of a new civilization, the Zouave has aided to the colonization of French Algeria. His ardor in the fight is only to be compared to his patience at the bivouac. His bronzed features upon which energy, solidity and thoughtlessness are strongly characterized, will remain as the prototype of the French soldier under Napoleon III., and his madder chachia will become a subject for legends as the bonnet a pots of the grenadier of the First Empire.

To General Clausel belongs the honor of formation of the Zouaves. The prescribed limits of this article do not allow us to enter into great particulars; we will only recall to mind that they were temporarily organized in 1830 with native soldiers, commanded by officers of the French army. They received their legal existence by the ordinance of the 31st of March, 1831. They were then divided into two battalions, commanded by Messrs M. Dunet and Durvier. After some more changes they were definitely organized as a regiment the 8th of September, 1831. It is from that time that the native Africans have been rigorously excluded from their ranks.

The Ravages of War.—The French accounts admit the loss of nearly 13,000 killed and wounded in the battle of Solferino, and the Sardinians state their own loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The killed and wounded on the part of the allies in that one engagement may therefore be safely stated at not less than 15,000. The Austrian loss was probably still larger, besides 6,000 prisoners. But on the whole, there is no such difference in the number of killed and wounded on each side, as there seems to be in the moral and strategical effects of the battle.

The official return of casualties in the battle of Magenta is one of numerous examples going to prove that the public seldom learn the full extent of losses occasioned by military engagements, at least until much time has elapsed. The local authorities at Magenta assert that they actually interred 13,000 bodies. At Montebello, Palestro, Malignano, in the raids of Garibaldi and the constant collision of outposts, there has been a continuous waste of human life, forming a fearful aggregate. In the single city of Milan there were, at last accounts, not less than 10,000 wounded, among whom, of course, a large percentage of non-combatants. It is within bounds to say, that at least 100,000 men have already been sacrificed in the Italian campaign.

The Late Rufus Choate.—The public journals throughout the country have done high honor to the talents and genius of the late Rufus Choate. He was a man of indomitable perseverance as a student and had the rare faculty of throwing his whole mind not only upon a subject but upon a great variety of topics, which enabled him to draw from one to illustrate another. He was a brilliant man, because he was diffusive in his thoughts and illustrations, and was responsive to the theme upon which he was engaged. His biographers are doing him all justice for his varied attainments, and we agree with them in the estimate of his powers which were certainly admirable.

Yet it will be wondered at that Mr. Choate beyond a small circle of admirers, was almost wholly unknown until the praises of the press proclaimed his death. The solution of this is plain. Politics, in this country, will devour all promise and all greatness. Men of inferior minds and powers control not only the destinies of the country, but to some extent the energies of the press, of public opinion, and of individuals. Mr. Choate was not permitted to grow into a national greatness, because it was not for the interest of political parties to trust him with national affairs. He was not a fit instrument for them—not sufficiently pliant to suit their tactics. This is a sufficient reason for the silence that smothered his intellectual efforts. He was too good for a politician and not bad enough for a statesman. Many men with half his abilities will gain more political distinction, for while the country is ruled by demagogues, no truly great mind can be brought into the area of the government, except by accident. Truly great men will not make their appearance in the national halls till the times of danger and trouble.

Mr. Choate was well qualified for statesmanship. He could have directed some branches of the public service with great skill, for he had the power of drawing up from the experience of men all the wisdom of the past and of comparing it with the wants and necessities of the hour. Had he lived in the days of the revolution he would have kindled patriotism in thousand of breasts by his persuasive eloquence, but he was too refined a spirit for the coarse materials found at the root of our politics. The public may well deplore the loss of so gifted a man, and should learn to remember that he lived with only a local fame, though his merits and his gifts should have given him a national name and remembrance.—Inquirer.

Doubtful Banks.—The Bank of Lawrence county, Pa., is again in bad odor. The Brokers refuse its notes. The Toga County Bank is also said to be in a shaky condition.

Death of an Editor.—Mr. William Simonds, one of the editors of the New England Farmer, died of consumption last week. He was the author of the "Aimwell Stories," a series of excellent books for young people.

John Binn.—Everybody in Pennsylvania knows the name of John Binn. The Philadelphia Press in noticing the receipt of his advertisement as Commissioner of Deeds, Commissioner of the United States, &c., &c., written in a sketch of this old veteran of the law:—"He will be 87 years old on the 22d of December next, having been born in Dublin on the 22d of December, 1772. This was before the Declaration of Independence, and yet this remarkable man at his present great age preserves all his faculties, and attends to his business with an assiduity, regularity and punctuality that might well be imitated by men more than half a century his junior. He reads without spectacles, and though slightly afflicted with the gout, we have seen him on our streets within a few months in his rights and stockings, walking almost as rapidly as a man of 40. During his active life he has seen nations rise and fall; monarch after monarch has been deposed; revolutions have ripened and rotted; the Old World has been convulsed by popular insurrection, only to relapse, enfeebled by the struggle, into the arms of despotism; while in the New he has been a spectator of the successful beginning, and, up to this time, triumphant trial, of the republican experiment. Mr. Binn, in his splendid speech in the House of Commons, on moving his resolutions for "Conciliation with the American Colonies," on the 22d of March, 1755, drew a picture of my Lord Bathurst, who was of an age to comprehend alike the extreme of what was old and what was new in that era. Bathurst was one whose memory touched extremities, as well of the closing of the old era as the beginning of the new; and Burke said of him, "That if the condition of the United States of America (a dependency of Great Britain at that time) had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm, to make him believe it?" "Fortunate man," says Burke, "he has lived to see it. Fortunate, indeed, if he lives to see nothing that shall vary the prospect or cloud the setting of his day." At a moment when our venerated townsman, Mr. Richard Rush, (whose name is associated by his connections with the past, in his family and in his own experience, with revolutionary memories, is stretched on what we are compelled to believe his bed of death) the presence of a vigorous intellect like Mr. Binn's, who is greatly the senior of Mr. Rush, is calculated to awaken peculiar emotions. The life of each may be said, in some sort, to be a history of the native country of the one and the adopted country of the other. Both have been highly favored by Providence. They have lived far beyond the average of human life; and while all men will mourn over the grave of the one who is earliest called, so all men will bless the sunset of him whose life is spared. We forbear referring to the part acted by Mr. Binn in the politics of Ireland and of the United States. He has himself written his own book. His American experience has been varied. In his day and time he wielded immense influence, was a most thorough partisan, an accomplished editor, an upright gentleman, and a thorough patriot. He controlled men by the integrity of his conduct, and he quarrelled with Administrations when they did not suit him. He began life a Democrat in this country, and he is a Democrat to-day.

Attempt upon the Life of Louis Napoleon.—The Florence correspondent of the Providence Journal relates the following story:—"A French officer here tells the following story. He says that it has not been printed in the French journals—and certainly we have seen no account—but the fact is known to the army, and the story is true. On good Friday, if at no other time of the year, all good Catholics partake of the Communion.—On that day, the 21st of April last, according to his habit, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated water in the chapel of the Tuilleries. Before going to the chapel he was told that he must not eat the holy particle that was to be offered him, as it had been prepared with a subtle and malignant poison for the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor, led him to betray the conspiracy. The Emperor knelt at the altar during the mass, but did not eat the bread. When the office was finished, the officiating priest was invited to the apartment of the Emperor, to partake of a collation, while the wafer was submitted to a chemical examination. It was found to contain, as the informant had said, a concentrated poison.—The priest is now in a fortress in Algeria.—The officer says that the priest was an instrument of the Jesuites; but whether in Italy, Austria, France or England is not understood. So much for the story."

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that it is incumbent on owners of mills, factories, tanneries, &c., situated on streams, to keep the dust, shavings, tan, bark, &c. out of the same. Any deposit of these renders them obnoxious for damages.

The Erie Observer says: Judge Ellis Lewis, who was in the city last week, and who, forty years ago, was a printer, went into the Gazette office and "set up a stick full" as readily as though he had just left the case.

A Court Horse Blown Up.—On the morning of the 1st inst., some villain placed a keg of powder beneath the Court House at Port Gibson Miss., and igniting it, blew off half of the building to atoms, and then robbed the sheriff's office of \$10,000. Damage to the building, \$12,000.

The duel between Mr. O. Jennings Wise and Mr. P. H. Aylett, the peppery Richmond editors, was quite an absurd affair. Shots were exchanged vertically. Neither brave was injured.

Fifteen cars arrived at Norfolk on Friday, over the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, loaded with apples from some of the adjacent counties. This immense quantity of fruit was shipped on Saturday evening in the various steamers for New York and Baltimore.

Col. Sam. Black, now Governor of Nebraska, has taken the field at the head of 250 men and 70 dragoons against the Pawnee Indians who have recently committed great depredations upon the citizens of the Territory. The Indian force numbers about 4000.

Letter from Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.—New York, July 29.—The Herald of today contains a letter to the editor from Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, in which he corrects a statement made in that paper yesterday, regarding the recent event in his domestic relations. The reconciliation, he says, was my own act, without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. What ever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall upon me—I am prepared to defend it. I have done before the only tribunals I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject, my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which make it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near or dear to us, and I cannot allow even the world combined to dictate to me the reprobation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her and restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utter desolate position of an offending though penitent woman, the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger to which she is doomed when placed as an outcast, I can now see plainly enough in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child; and, although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends, and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the limitation of the generous, and the commendation of the just. There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and father, is to be fatal to my professional and political standing.—If this be so, then be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and so long as I do nothing worse than reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impressions from a few, but in the end man think for themselves; and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in the career of mingled sunshine and storm, I have noticed nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future, to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say one for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies, they will be as servicable to him as his friends. In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment to public or private upon this sad history, and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast and for the sake of my innocent child, to spare her yet youthful mother while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

The War in Italy.—ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—On the 7th inst. the Emperor of the French telegraphed to the Empress that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and himself, and that commissioners had been appointed to settle the clauses and duration of the armistice.

The Paris Monitor, in publishing the official dispatch, appends the following remarks:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice. It is limited merely to a cessation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, do not enable us for the present to see how the war may be terminated."

The armistice has given rise to a variety of speculations in the English papers. The London Times believes in peace, and remarks:—"Before the truce has ended, the French army will be refreshed and reinforced. A fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and despirited as Austria now is, she is yet better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. If this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Austria and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future while she rests upon her arms."

The London Post inclines to think that the proposition for an armistice came from the moderation of the Emperor of the French, and is of opinion that Austria will consent to sacrifice her Italian sway, and thus end the war.

The Daily News says it would be interesting to know whether the proposition for an armistice came from Austria or a third power, for no one will suppose that it was made by France. By whomsoever, it can have been accepted only for the purpose of giving scope to negotiations.

The Globe interprets the armistice as a prelude to peace.

Brighter Prospects for Liberia.—A letter from Monrovia, under date of May 16th says:—"The Liberia Herald will tell you of our bright prospects agriculturally. There have been more products of American-Liberian labor shipped to foreign ports (English and American) within the last six months than during the entire forty years previous, and there is a good prospect of the increase next year being 200 per cent. Our people are farming in good earnest."

Quick Work.—Mr. Geo. A. Wagner, of Berks county, took to the 4th of July celebration at Seman's woods, near Hamburg a loaf of fresh bread, the wheat of which was growing in the field at 5 o'clock the same morning. It had been cut, threshed, ground and baked into bread in about six hours.—This is a feat that has rarely, if ever been equalled.

From the London Times (city article.) July 29. HUNGARY. The proposed rising in Hungary. Agreement between Kossuth and Napoleon.

Through a perfectly reliable financial channel information has been unexpectedly obtained to-day of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to Hungary. It will excite surprise, but the character of the parties from which the account is derived and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining details upon the point are such as leave no opening for incredulity. Kossuth has by this time had an interview with the French monarch at headquarters, and the circumstances by which their meeting proceeded are thus narrated.

Col. Nicholas Kiss, who is residing in Paris, and who married a French lady of fortune conducted all the preliminary steps. Orders were made to him, which he had to communicate to Kossuth, and he has therefore late been constantly out and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. Kossuth required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor, which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved to send Kossuth a message that a determination had been formed to raise Hungary, or without his aid. Kossuth replied, that that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive.

Kossuth was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He received at the Tuilleries by the Emperor and certain defined conditions were agreed to. These were—1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a *croix de France* and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should be the first proclamer to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by him Kossuth.

3. That in case of Hungary rising, freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognize the independence of the country, and should then make the same recognition from her allies.

4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part, to do her own form of government, and to elect her sovereign the person she may deem the most desirable.

5. That the formation of a Hungarian nation should commence immediately. Lastly, that, as a token of agreement to foregoing, the Emperor Napoleon should give to Kossuth a sum of 3,000,000 francs, at Kossuth's disposal, the amount of which, Kossuth having declined to accept it, has been placed under the management of the Emperor's Committee now acting at Geneva, and which will be used for the purpose of returning to England, and to agitate for maintenance of a strict neutrality—of which the public are aware he faithfully filed. Having delivered several public lectures in this country, he then left for Paris, and the latest intelligence with regard to it, that, accompanied by Col. Nicholas and Major Fingelmyer, he was on his way to the French headquarters.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that only two or three days after the negotiations with Kossuth, were agreed to, the Emperor Napoleon gave, it is understood, to Col. Walewski the most positive assurance that he would not make use of any revolutionary means. But, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the least likely to be true. It is enough to say that the Emperor and his friends are believed to be clear and satisfied, and that it is not thought likely will now be decided in any essential manner by Count Walewski or any other official personage.

The Paris correspondents of the News and Globe hint at the probability of French force operating in Hungary, and making a dash at Pesth, which they could do without setting foot upon any territory belonging to the German Confederation.

The London Daily News, referring to the above article from the Times, says:—"It is impossible to understand with what inventiveness like the self-contradicted one published day after day. It is enough to point out that, if the reported conditions were agreed to by the French Emperor, Kossuth would not now be in Italy."

Mexican Affairs.—The official letter of the Minister of the United States to Mexico, making formal demand for satisfaction on the part of the Government for injuries received by our citizens in Mexico, at the hands of the Mexican authorities—which will be found in a part of to-day's paper—will command attention. It certainly looks very serious as affairs in our wretched neighborly public are at last reaching a crisis. The time is at hand when Mexico should be compelled to square accounts with the United States. She has offended, under another of her constantly shifting governments, until our people have no patience with her. We have borne and foreborne, but cannot trifle away.—Chicago Times.

A NET FOR MR. BOTTS TO CROSS.—Washington Statesman, referring to Mr. Bots' argument against Mr. Cass' naturalization says:—"If a male of Virginia—one of Mr. Bots' own party—were to escape from his own party to Prussia, there become a subject of the United States, and subsequently return to Virginia, likely that he would be restored to the United States upon the demand that he is a Patriot? The notion is too absurd to be entertained by a rational being. Old Bots would surrender her existence before she would surrender him. The case is not a political one. So long as the slave remains within the jurisdiction of the Prussian law, and of the confines of the United States, he would his master be without a remedy; his wages; and so long as the Emperor who owns military service, remains in Prussia and the German Confederation, long is he secure from the execution of his sovereign in whose realm he was born."

The grasshoppers in certain parts of Virginia have taken to chewing the wheat, corn, &c.