



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, September 25, 1858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

S. H. PARRY, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

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C. H. BOWEN,  
J. E. KEENEY.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.  
For Auditor of State,  
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.For Treasurer of State,  
NATHANIEL E. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.For Attorney General,  
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.For Judges of the Supreme Court,  
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.  
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.  
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.  
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.For Congress—8th District,  
JOHN W. BLAKE, of Clinton.For Judge of the 5th Judicial District,  
WILLIAM P. BRYANT, of Paek.For Circuit Prosecutor,  
WALLACE R. A. OF Fountain.For Common Pleas Prosecutor,  
JOHN MORGAN, of Montgomery.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative—JAMES F. HARNEY.

For Treasurer—JOHN LEE.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM K. WALLACE.

For Commissioner—SAMUEL GILLILAND.

For Surveyor—JOHN BUCK.

For Coroner—JAMES H. VANARSDALL.

For Assessor—JOHN T. S. EASTLACK.

## BLAKE AND WILSON.

A joint discussion between Judge Blake and James Wilson, took place at Pine Grove, in Tippecanoe county, a few days since. There were some fifteen hundred people on the ground. The burden of Wilson's argument was almost entirely devoted to "bleeding Kansas," and the silly and ridiculous charge of extravagance of the present administration. His harangue was very coldly received, no responses greeting him from the crowd. On Judge Blake's taking the stand, the most vociferous and hearty cheers were given. The Judge laid bare the silly quibbles, dodges and pettifoggery tricks of Wilson, and carried conviction to the minds of his hearers in a clear and forcible exposition of Democratic principles. It was a fine effort and won for him the praise of many of the Republicans present. The Judge is unquestionably a knotty opponent for Wilson. Albert S. White, of Lafayette, who was present and heard the discussion, remarked that Wilson had evidently "caught a Tartar," that "he was about the worst used up man in a discussion he had ever met with." This, coming from a prominent Republican, was a damper, and from Wilson's woeful-looking countenance, he must have heard it. Wilson's only salvation for re-election is the carrying of Tippecanoe and Warren counties by large majorities. We are assured by prominent (anti-Wilson) Republicans in those counties, that Tippecanoe will not go over two hundred majority and that Warren will fall under three hundred. Wilson is a dead cock in the pit. Blake stock is rising.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

The time of year is near at hand, when every body will have to provide themselves with boots and shoes suitable for the wet, damp weather, that accompanies the fall months. David Koster has just received a large stock of these indispensable articles. They are, without exception, the most substantial, durable and well-finished stock that has ever been introduced into this market. They contain nothing but the best quality of leather, and are made for service, and those that purchase may depend that they will get value received, a thing not often obtained when buying the miserable trash manufactured in the eastern cities.

Wilson's toadies are full of excuses over his discomfited and route at Pine Grove. Some say that he was suffering from an acute chill at the time. Others that he took through mistake an over dose of quinine, or something in the drug line, that weakened his knees, causing him to hicough and stutter. These excuses won't do, gentlemen.

Israel Kelsey, at the Post Office, has just received a fine lot of school books and stationery. We advise our readers to give him a call.

## IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

"Fire in the mountains, Run, boys, run!"  
Powerful "Tornado" of Public Sentiment—Chris. Walkup demolishes the Administration and opens a fresh vein in Bleeding Kansas—Bill Schooler holds the bowl and points to the Fero Bank—Bromley feels his pulse—while George Hall sticks out his two stumpy fingers and holds his face in a dirty handkerchief.

Oh, dear, Mr. Bowen:

(Give me time to breathe.)

The greatest meeting that ever was held or attended by mortal man, was the one that was held in the "city of Yountsville," on the 22d of September, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M. There was such a mighty gathering of the "People," that poor old mother earth fairly groaned under their prodigious weight. There were nine liners and nearly "eight" Republicans, besides three boys and two small dogs, both Republicans.

The meeting was "opened" by Chris. Walkup. Shall I describe the man? yes, if I can. Fancy to yourself two prodigious ring nails, with handles resembling a pair of old-fashioned Scotch hames, and you have him up to his hips; then fancy that you see an old-fashioned Dutch bake-oven, with the "bread hole" shut up with a piece of clapboard, and a crooked pole sitting up against it at an angle of about 45 deg., and you have him up to his neck; then fancy that you see a small red "Yankee pumpkin" with two holes punched in one side and the punctures filled with two ripe cranberries, and you have the man to a dot. He commenced with a tirade of abuse of the Democratic party and the administration, but in such an ignorant and undignified manner, that even Schooler laid down the monkey, assumed the man, and for the first time in his life was seen to blush, and his friend Hall stood it as long as he could, but finally, he too gave way to an impulse of feeling, and having no means of escape, he encased himself snugly behind the pulpit and covered his face with some old "foul linen." The prophet "Dan," too, put upon his countenance such a scowl that I fear very much it will diminish his chances for happiness; but Abijah took it the hardest "of them all." I was somewhat fearful he would push all the pockets out of his breeches feeling for his knife. At the time I did not know whether he intended "getting it out" to cut Walkup's throat or to whittle the pews, but he finally commenced on the pews, the back of one of which he cut nearly in two.

In the midst of Walkup's speech, something stepped into the door with a face very much resembling a monkey, and his head looked as though another "dip" would have sent him to the "cotton field." This yelping nondescript name is Bromley, a candidate for Representative, "the thing" who positively declared that he was in favor of negro equality, without any qualification whatever, and when interrogated as to his vote on the Maine law, he declared that he would vote for it no matter how stringent it might be.

Mr. Editor this is a faithful synopsis of the proceedings of the Republicans at our town, and the position taken by the "Hon." in expectancy did not surprise me at all, for it is a natural principle with us all to court the association of our equals.

## A CARD.

We are now in receipt of an additional supply of those extra good Boots and Shoes, suited to all classes of persons. Those who try our Philadelphia made shoes will find that they wear from a third to a half longer than the Boston work, as it is celebrated for its superior work in that line. We only ask a call to satisfy you that what we say is the truth. Our stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., is of very fine material and at prices to defy all competition; and to those wanting anything in the way of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., call, as we are selling them at prices below all. Call and see our Shirts particularly, for

Happy the man that wins and wears  
A cutting shirt that never tears.

D. R. KNOS.

Judge Blake speaks to-day at the Court House. Let every "Old Line Dog" turn out and hear him. Remember Wilson's boast in 1856, of having his foot on our necks.

The Journal is advocating the policy of placing the negro on the same equality with the white man.

Wilson's harangues are almost entirely made up of extracts from speeches delivered within the last year by Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglas, and Lewis Campbell, the latter of which he is a miserable imitator.

Major Elston left for the Kanawake on last Thursday night, on a fishing excursion.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the new "Acute Cure" advertisement in our columns. It is from such a quarter as will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable sources, that its virtues will sustain their fullest expectations. Citizens of the West can not fail to appreciate the paramount value to them, of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting disorder without either Quinine or minerals, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in proclaiming this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a crying want among us, and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering—Republican, Warsaw, Indiana.

## EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.—Mr. David

Miller, of Madison, Wisconsin, has invented a machine which, from the representation given it, is deemed a very extraordinary affair. Mr. M. has been of the opinion that some ancient application of mechanical power of the wedge, lever, and screw has been lost, as modern mechanism could hardly accomplish—if it could at all—the labor of erecting the Pyramids and other huge ancient structures. He thinks he has supplied this lost art by his machine, which embraces the three principles above named, together with a double cylinder. It is portable, weighing only forty-five pounds. At the Norris Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, where they have one of the machines in use, one of the workmen, a man weighing one hundred and fifty-six pounds, lifted with facility the enormous weight of 37,832 pounds—more than eighteen tons, merely by the application of the strength of his hands to the lever.

HARPER FOR OCTOBER.—This excellent magazine has been received at Heaton's. Persons fond of choice reading should buy a copy. Heaton keeps constantly on hand all the periodicals of the day, as well as a splendid assortment of books & stationery.

Wilson, since the rough handling received from Blake, "looks like patience on a monument smiling at grief."

The Journal still continues to scoff at Popular Sovereignty, and gives it allegiance to negro-equality.

## IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY JUDGE DOUGLAS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, giving an account of the speech of Judge Douglas at Benton, Franklin county, Ill., says:

Judge Douglas then proceeded to notice and denounce the charge which has been circulated, that he, during the last winter, had held consultations with the Black Republicans, and attended their caucuses at his own house or elsewhere. He denounced the charge as an UNMITIGATED FALSEHOOD, declared that he had never attended a Black Republican caucus in his life, at his own house or elsewhere, nor had he ever given any assurance, directly or indirectly, to any mortal man, that in any event he would ever abandon the principle of the Democratic party, or support any other than those which he had always proclaimed in the Nebraska bill as he avowed them in the Senate of the United States and since his return home. His statements on these points were full, direct, and conclusive. He characterized this as one of the inventions of the Abolitionists and their allies, to create distrust in the Democratic party, and thus weaken it for the benefit of the Black Republicans.

These remarks, I should add, were made referring directly to an article published in the Missouri Republican from the Jefferson City Examiner.

## TAKE THEM TO BOSTON.

The Southside (Va.) Democrat suggests that the best plan to get clear of the captured Africans is to take them to Boston. "There can be no doubt," says the Democrat, "that they would teach a valuable lesson in two or three ways. They would absorb somewhat of that surplus philanthropy which finds itself without objects at home, and enlists about after the 'poor negro' in the South."

This would relieve the Government, while it could not be objected to on the part of Boston, except that such a lump of blessings might too much exhilarate her sober people.

In sober seriousness," continues the Democrat, "we can conceive no more instructive lesson to put before New England than must be taught by a cargo of savage Africans put down on its shores. Looking at them, the New England mind may compare the slave of the South with his original, and reach a safe conclusion about the humanity of Southern slavery. It may see whether the claims which blackness in its imagination on the limbs of the negro in the cottonfield—the lash which drives him, or the inhumanity that staves him, as pictured in the schedules of underground railroads, and laid down in the platforms of Abolitionism, in their darkest colors, are worse than what the bondage of savage life exhibits in these poor wretches."

## A MONSTER LIBRARY.

The Bibliotheque Imperiale Library in Paris is the oldest in that country, and is one of the oldest in the world. Its origin dates back to the commencement of the French Monarchy; yet as late as 1544 it contained only two thousand volumes of which only half were printed. The number of volumes which it contains now is numbered by many hundreds of thousands, and fills room after room and hall after hall. In one of the latter are specimens of book printing from the earliest date down to the present time, showing the progress of the art. Autographs are also preserved of nearly all the distinguished men of modern times. The rooms appropriated to manuscripts are very large, and the number preserved quite amazing.

They are nearly all bound in volumes in a uniform style. The cabinet of medals and antique gems is also wonderful for its extent and beauty, many of them being exceedingly rare and curious. The number is said to be nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. The department of maps and plans is said to contain over three hundred thousand maps, charts, plans, views, &c. In this department were many persons employed in copying. The department of engraving is also very large, containing more than a million and a half of specimens, nearly one hundred thousand of which are portraits. The gallery of ancient sculpture was extensive, but much more curious than beautiful. There are in one of the halls models in china of the celebrated porcelain towns in Nanking; also an elaborate piece of bronze work, called "The French Parassus," covered with figures, representing the men of genius of France, each occupying an elevation according to his merit. In all the commodities of the several revolutions in France, this institution was always respected; not a book, manuscript, medal or coin was ever disturbed. This library is open to the public twice a week and to students and literati every day.

## HISTORY OF CHERBOURG AND ITS ARTIFICIAL HARBOR.

The recent fete at Cherbourg, in France, renders the following history of the prolonged and finally successful attempt to construct an artificial harbor there interesting.

Cherbourg was a city of the great Caesar, at least the medieval chronicles call it Caesar's Burgus, from which, Cherbourg and Cherburium. Tradition, says an old Danish King, by name Aigrold, held his court there in the year 945; William the Conqueror founded a hospital there of which traces exist; and the King Henry II, with his pretty Queen Eleanor, had bowers upon the hills overlooking the harbor. Stories of sieges and captures; of English and French rule succeeding, belong to it. But always it was little dapper Cherbourg, whose great harbor, all open to the north (though it had water which no refuge against storms. The magnificent Louis XIV., first conceived the idea of making it safe, and sent his great marshal, Vauban, to measure it and study it, and contrive how it might become the northern arsenal of France. The marshal, true to his duties, went there, and the result of his studies is still hanging in a chart which is treasured in the Hotel de Ville.

But the project proved too grand for the day, and was abandoned; but new wars quickened the sense of need, and Louis XVI., revived the plan. The engineers of his day (1784), suggested that truncated cones of lime, or large broad bottomed tubes, should be floated across the entrance of the harbor, and then filled with stones and sunk—the dyke being completed by throwing in masses of rock upon either side.

But it needed only a few storms, such as come once in half a decade of years, to overset the cones, and to strew their wreck throughout the bed of the harbor. Then came the thwacking Revolutionary times, in which little Cherbourg was forgotten in the talk about the guillotine and Robespierre. Yet the Revolution had its strategy and its engineers, and its need for a harbor.

There was a new national outlet on the north coast of France, and Cherbourg was talked into notoriety once more. A new scheme was devised: the timber cones were abandoned, and immense granite walls were sunk, filled in with fragments of rock. For years this progressed successfully, and Napoleon found it risen above the level of the water. At once he saw its need and its capacity for military defense. He ordered a fort constructed upon the center of the mole, and straightway the fortification lifted its embayments, too, were built, and the works extended year after year.

In 1808 an extraordinary storm burst upon the harbor; the waves, carried to an unusual height submerged all the buildings raised upon the dyke, and by the force and suddenness of their shocks, swept them all away save only the cabin of the commandant of the prison; and making a wide breach in the masonry, poured over and through it with tremendous violence. There were at the time upon the dyke two hundred and sixty-three soldiers and workmen, of whom one hundred and ninety-four were drowned, sixty-nine were saved by finding shelter in hollows among the stones, and thirty-eight found their way off in a boat, which they managed with infinite difficulty to reach during a temporary lull in the tempest.

By this storm the work of sixteen years, in sinking great blocks of granite, was almost annihilated, and the whole mass reduced to the state of a mere rubble-heap. Could the work ever be made effective? Losses had been immense: the plans of the greatest engineers had been proven worthless. Even the foundations of the dyke, it was found by survey in 1828, had been shifted a considerable distance. Still the glory and honor of France depended on the triumph, and the work went on.

Louis Philippe brought the vigor of a fresh administration to a comparatively poor government into strong contrast with the indolent hands of the reinstated Bourbons.

New engineers contrived new material. No weight of stones, it was found, would prove sufficient to withstand the prodigious force of the tide when lashed by the north winds. A concrete was now formed of one part of small stones and pounded brick, and two of lime, and deposited upon the loose foundation sloping in either direction, and upon this a vertical wall raised by well jointed and solid masonry. This, however, yielded to the storms of 1846; the concrete was broken—blocks of stone weighing three tons or more, were raised twenty-two feet in the air, and carried over the wall to the inner side of the dyke. The masonry was broken, and breaches made through which the sea burst impetuously.

Enough remained, however, to warrant continuous prosecutions of the work.—Year after year, under Guizot, under Thiers, under the Provisional Government, under the Presidency, and under the Empire, the laborers upon the dyke and fortifications of Cherbourg have counted by thousands, till at length it was brought to completion under Louis Napoleon.—More than six hundred and fifty millions of francs have been expended on it. Humboldt pronounced it—so long ago as he saw it—the grandest work which man had yet accomplished.

Four light-houses now show the way there by night. A sea-wall more than two miles in length, and five hundred feet in breadth, has been constructed in water varying from forty to sixty feet in depth. A vast number of guns protect it, and hundreds of war-ships may lie within in perfect safety.

The London Times throws a damper on the proposed visit of the Queen to America in this wise: "We are convinced at any rate, that the reception of a British sovereign on the American Continent would indeed be such as our contemporaries predict, but the 'difficulties' which the Canadians are compelled to recognize in the way of such an event are sadly destructive of the speculation. Berlin is far away for a mother, but Montreal and New York are further still, and, in spite of the telegraph, there is a stormy ocean between us and them."

The Queen's Bench in England have decided that ill health is sufficient excuse for a breach of promise of marriage.

## UNPARALLELED BALLOON TRIP—CHILDREN IN A TREE TOP.

On Saturday last an aeronaut made a short ascension from the town of Centralia, Ill., on the line of the Illinois railroad. He had a successful flight, and the balloon was safely landed on a farm some fourteen miles from the starting point. While there two little children of the good farmer were placed in the basket of the balloon, at the urgent request of the youngest, a bright little boy only four years old. His sister, a girl of eight summers, also got into the basket with her brother, and all were delighted with the wonderful thing; but in a twinkling their joy was turned to horror and dismay, as the balloon tore the anchor loose, and once more soared aloft, like a huge bird of prey, carrying the two children to the clouds in a few moments.—Their parents were in ecstacy of despair, expecting every moment to see one or both of their little ones fall to the earth and be dashed to pieces. Together with the aeronaut they followed the course of the balloon until night closed it from view, but distinctly saw it gradually descend towards the earth. They followed its course to a dense wood, and about daylight on Sunday morning discovered it safely anchored in a tree top.

The hopes and fears of the party were alternately excited in regard to the children, but the mother's quick ear detected the voice of the little girl, and she distinctly heard her singing her little brother to sleep, wholly unconscious of the peril she was in, or the risks she had run. The tree was hastily climbed, and the boy discovered asleep, with his head in his brave sister's lap. She had taken off her apron and covered his head; and singing the little song to keep him hushed and quiet, well knowing, in full confidence of innocent childhood, that her parents would come after her and take her home. The adventure and escape is certainly the most remarkable we have ever heard of, and we can but add that the following should have been the lullaby to her little brother:

Rock-a-bye baby in the tree top,  
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;  
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,  
And down will come baby, cradle, and all.

Louisville Courier.

## FEARFUL FLIGHT IN A BALLOON.

On the 16th, at Adrian, Mich., a balloon ascension was made by Messrs. Bamister and Thurston. The ascent and descent were a perfect success, landing near Riga.—While ketching the net-work the sack of the balloon escaped from its fastenings and rose, carrying Mr. Thurston with it, who at first felt no uneasiness, supposing the gas was escaping, and that it would soon settle down again, which proved not to be so. He was soon horror-stricken to find himself destitute of any means of managing his vehicle. The power to rise and fly he had—the power to manage was left behind; and, astride of the rigging, he soon shot out of the sight of friends into the regions of frost. The last seen of him was near Malden, C. W. There is little hope of any other fate than that he will eventually fall to the earth a frozen mass. He has a daughter in Adrian, but has no other family. Mr. Bamister, two years ago, made an ascent from the same place, when, throwing out ballast too freely, he almost immediately rose out of sight, and was not heard from for two days. His balloon became unmanageable and himself nearly perished with cold, having frozen both hands and feet. He twice saw Lake Erie pass beneath him, and finally landed in Pennsylvania, near Beaver, having made, involuntarily, the longest trip ever made in America. The fate of poor Thurston is fearful to contemplate, and no little anxiety is felt, far and wide, for the result.

## SOLDIERS IN PRUSSIA.

Extract from a foreign letter to the St. Louis Democrat:

A traveller can scarcely go a step in Prussia in any direction without seeing a uniform. Berlin in particular swarms with soldiers. They are all dressed in a very fine and substantial uniform; in some part of which the Prussian eagle is prominent, and are on the whole a very fine looking set of men. They seem to be nearly all young men, from twenty to twenty-five years old. Every young man in Prussia is obliged to serve three years as a regular soldier in the army before he can become a citizen in full. And hence the common soldiers are all young, each serving out his three years. For this duty no class is exempt.

But this army of two hundred thousand men, more or less, constantly under arms in the cities, towns, forts, and indeed all over the country, producing nothing, but being a dead weight on the Government, becomes a great sore upon the body politic. When the flower of the Prussian youth are taken from the farm and workshop to spend their strength in tugging heavy muskets and useless equipments in the broiling sun, no wonder that the weaker sex should be obliged to take their places in the fields. Hence the traveler is obliged everywhere to look upon women in all parts of the land working by scores and hundreds in the fields, hoeing potatoes, shoveling manure, mowing grass, plowing, and even digging on the railroad and shoveling gravel. That a nation, with only seventeen millions of people, is obliged to sustain two hundred thousand soldiers in time of peace is an oppression. That the burden of it should thus fall upon women, formed and constituted by the Creator for the lighter duties and embellishments of home, is a burning shame. But the character of the German is very much like the ox. He will bear a huge burden when once placed on his back, provided you will let him have his own time. The immense burdens of Government are thus borne quite cheerfully, and so far as I can see, there is very little growing or complaining. Even the revolution of 1848 is now bewailed by many, because their burdens since that event have been increased. Should another revolution start in France or Italy, like that mentioned above, Prussia would be the last Government, Russia perhaps excepted, that would feel the shock.

CABLE PREACHING.—The Rev. Mr. Grigg of New York, in his telegraph sermon, used the following figures:

"When the sulphuric acid of true repentance corrodes the contaminating zinc of innate depravity and actual sinfulness, with the fervent electrical force of prayerful entreaty." Go to the telegraphic office of the atoning cross, "touch the wire of penitential prayer."

Princess Napoleon goes to Algiers about the 25th of August.

Germany.—The German papers give a rumor that Queen Victoria will visit Berlin, to be present at the accompaniment of her daughter.

Russia.—Letters from Warsaw mention that three ships of war were on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Tarlany, in order to join the squadron on the Amoor river, which has recently received reinforcements of seven vessels.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Quebec, September 21.

The steamship New Britain, from Liverpool on Wednesday the 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning, having been delayed over night by the storm.

Though the political intelligence, generally speaking, by the New Britain, is not of importance, there are some points of marked interest, especially in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday.

The screw steamship Great Britain, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The cessation of signals through the Atlantic cable was announced in London on the 6th, but no particulars had been given to the public. It was believed, however, from what had leaked out, that the difficulty was near the shore and remediable.—The non-working of the cable had caused a decline in the shares to a nominal quotation.

In addition to the above, we are permitted to state that the New York directors of the Atlantic company have to-day received a dispatch from the Superintendent in Newfoundland, who states that the electricians have been unable to communicate with Valentia Station since the first of September, but the electrical manifestations are such that no doubt exists here that the difficulty is at, or very near the Valentia office.

A grand banquet in honor of the Atlantic cable was given at Killarney on the 7th of September.

Charles T. D. Bright, the engineer of the Telegraph Company, had been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Queen Victoria had opened the town hall at Leeds. The proceedings were attended with great éclat.

The indemnity from China to France and England for the expenses of the war is believed to be considerably greater than was reported via Russia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The weather had been favorable for the crops, but the market for breadstuffs was generally steady.

The Liverpool provision market was quiet and rates firm.

Consols quoted at 96½@96¾ for money. The London money market was slightly easier. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

## Further Foreign News.

Quebec, Sept. 21.

The steamship Northern Light was to leave Southampton on the same day as the North Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The stoppage of the signals through the Atlantic cable was announced in the English papers of the 6th, in the shape of a letter from the secretary of the company. The letter says that intelligible signals ceased to be received from New Foundland at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, from some unknown cause.

The quotations for shares immediately became quite nominal—the only price named being £400 to £500, without any operations.

The directors and a corps of scientific electricians were at Valentia investigating the matter, with a view, if possible, of remedying the difficulty.

The London Times says a similar difficulty was understood to have occurred temporarily a short time back, and the hope is that the accident is merely one of those to which the cable must be liable until the necessary measures shall have been completed for protecting the portion near the shore.

Some disagreement between the electricians and board of directors have lately existed, and these, it may be presumed, tend to embarrass the general proceedings.

Mr. Whitehouse, who styles himself electrician-in-chief, and one of the four original projectors of the Atlantic telegraph, writes to the Times that he believes the injury to the cable to be in the home end, which he had foreseen, and had on one occasion repaired. He apprehends that there is little cause for anxiety, and thinks there is nothing in the obstructions calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of ultimate and complete success. He complains of the summary manner in which he had been dismissed from the service of the company.

The telegraph between England and the Channel Islands had been formally opened. There was a remarkable increase of ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans.

Messrs. Archibald, Montgomery & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about £60,000.

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

London, Sept. 8.

The daily News' city article of last evening says the funds were strengthened to-day, by an extraordinary and rapid rise in the Paris Bourse, coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly settlement of consols, that there was a fair demand for money in commercial channels.

The stoppage of John P. Lowes & Co., of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, had been announced.

The Montgomery liquidation is expected to prove unfavorable.

The Times' city article of last evening, says the funds have improved a quarter per cent. About £1,400,000 was sent in to the bank yesterday.

FRANCE.—An official report of Prince Napoleon, minister of Algeria, on the condition of that colony, is published. He expresses a desire to replace as far as possible as may be safe, military by civil government.

The late accounts show a gradual improvement in commercial affairs.

The French wine and brandy markets had a drooping tendency.

A duel with swords between two Parisian journalists—Messrs. Delevarn of the Cycle and Vandin of the Pays, terminated without harm to either.

A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway accident on the height of St. Germain. There were seven killed and fifty wounded.

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Russia.—Letters from Warsaw mention that three ships of war were on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Tarlany, in order to join the squadron on the Amoor river, which has recently received reinforcements of seven vessels.

Details of the great fire in Astrachan show that 121 houses and 17 quays covered with various articles, principally timber, are destroyed, as well as a great number of boats. The number of lives lost was not ascertained.

TUNKEY.—Religious fanaticism continues to prevail in the east at Aleppo. A perfect panic prevailed for three days.

The Musselmen armed themselves, and the city was destroyed. No serious loss of life, however, occurred. The authorities are taking measures to prevent it.—At Tripoli, a similar panic prevailed, and was only dissipated by the arrival of a man-of-war in port.

It was said that Russia and France would support the project of obtaining from Turkey the cession to Montenegro of a small part on the Adriatic, and through which the Monten