ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Expected Amicable Settlement of the Turkish Difficulty—Short Crops in France—Important from India and China—Dreadful Shipwreck, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The steamer Arabia, with Liverpool dates of August 13th, and 122 passengers, arrived at an early hour this morning, having made the trip in less than ten days.

FRANCE.—There was nothing of moment from France. The wheat crop had nearly been harvested, and it was reported would prove only two-thirds of an average.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail from India is telegraphed.

The Chinese Imperialists were preparing to retake Amoy. The insurgent forces lay within four miles of Nankin.

A private despatch states that the insurgents had beaten back the Imperial fleet from before Nankin, and had concluded not to attack Canton till September.

AUSTRALIA.—The steamer Monumental City was totally wrecked on May 15th, in her passage from Port Philip to Sydney.—Thirty-five persons perished.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to August 5th state that the Czar had definitely accepted the proposals of the four powers.

A despatch from Trieste says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the Principalities.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Doubts of the Turkish Settlement as a Finality.

NEW YORK, Aug 23, 9 P. M. The following further intelligence is gleaned from the foreign papers:

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.—There is little or nothing new to add to the last advices. It is said that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by the Porte, but the statement that they have already been accepted is premature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the ambassador of the Sultan is the real gist of the message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

Direct negotiations with the Porte, in his own capital at St. Petersburg, above all things, is desired by Nicholas.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and less in communication with his allies, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

An explanation of the rapidity with which the Czar's reply was received is current in Prussia. M. de Mezendorf, the Russian Minister at Vienna, they say, was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the four Powers. This he declined to do, but they communicated to him their resolutions before they had put them in journal shape. He was thus enabled as early as July 28th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburgh, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburgh, August 3d, was based, not on the formal document of the four Powers, but on Mezendorff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th.

It appears that the Proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 9th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned early by way of the Baltic, and telegraphed via Berlin.

SMYRNA—*The Kossta Affair*—Constantinople advices to July 28th say that the Smyrna transaction between Austria and America is still pending, and that it will give rise to some disagreeable complications it is feared in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our mediator, M. de Bruck, is reported to have availed himself of the recent difficulties to raise some pecuniary and territorial question with the Porte.

EXCITING NEWS FROM MEXICO!—

Highly Important from El Paso—A Californian Imprisoned—The Jail Attacked by the Americans—The Mexican Troops Firing Upon Them—Battle—The District Attorney Killed—Intense Excitement.

The New Orleans Picayune has received advices from El Paso, Mexico, to the 22d July, which report the existence of great excitement in consequence of a disturbance between a party of Americans and Mexicans at that place.

It appears that an American who had recently returned from California, was seized by the Mexicans, for some alleged offence, and cast into prison; on hearing of which circumstance, a party of his friends (also Americans) commenced an attack upon the jail for the purpose of effecting his liberation and rescue.

A guard of Mexican troops, however, soon came up, and witnessing the action of the Americans, fired upon them causing the latter to beat a partial retreat. The fight was afterwards renewed, and the District Attorney of El Paso county, Texas, who was present, killed. One person was also severely wounded.

What the final result of the affair would be was not known, but the Mexican forces were armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was in great danger. —*N. Y. Express.*

BURNING OF THE DEAD.—The New Orleans papers indignantly deny the report that the burning of the remains of the victims by the fever had been resorted to.—The report appears to have been circulated along the river and was telegraphed from Louisville to the east. The Bulletin of the 18th inst., says that no such occurrence has taken place, and there is no probability that such an awful necessity will arise.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT AT N. YORK

Two Weeks Later News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamer Northern Light, Capt. T. Miner, from San Juan de Nicaragua, Aug. 15th, with dates from San Francisco of August 1st, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night, with $1,124,953 in gold, on freight.

[From the Alta California, Aug. 1.]

The squatter difficulties in this city, which at one time threatened to result in serious and bloody riots, have passed over for the time being, and we have reason to hope they will not be revived.

The wheat crops in nearly all parts of the State are suffering with rust, which it is said will make the yield twenty or twenty-five per cent less than it would have been otherwise. This, with the present rates of flour, has advanced the price of wheat considerably, and the farmers will realize large profits from their crops, notwithstanding the rust.

The present season is highly favorable to mining operations in all the gold districts—the miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly by the use of improved means for extracting the metal.—From present appearances the total production of gold for the 6 months commencing with the first June will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, at larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.

We have to record the hanging of two more men by the populace in Calaveras co., one on the charge of horse stealing and the other for murder.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court a few days since, that will attract attention and create some surprise in the Atlantic States. The Court decided that the mines of gold and other precious metals of California are the exclusive property of this State; that the United States have no interest in them and cannot exercise any jurisdiction over them. The decision does not include the lands containing the minerals, but only the minerals themselves. If this opinion of the court becomes established as law, which we think it will not, it will prove of immense advantage to the State by making the mines a source of State revenue, which they never can be so long as they are recognized as the property of the General Government.

On July the 20th a squatter named McCarthy shot the deputy sheriff of this county, who went with a writ from the District Court to dispossess him, and the sheriff in return shot McCarthy. The wound of the sheriff is in the hip and is not dangerous; but McCarthy is dangerously wounded with two balls in the lungs.

There was a fire among the shipping in the harbor on the 25th July. The ship Manco, with cargo, was burned to the water's edge; loss about $40,000.

A correspondent, writing from Quartzburg under date of 27th July, says—

It has just been reported here that the company of Rangers, commanded by Capt. Burns, met with the notorious murderer and robber Joaquin, and six of his equally infamous band, at Panoca Pass, and after a desperate running fight, Joaquin and one of his gang were killed and two taken prisoners; three managed to make their escape, but one of their horses was killed and several captured. Capt. Love is now on his way down with his prisoners and the head of Joaquin preserved in spirits.

One of Burn's company was seriously injured.

A passenger by the schooner Cecil, from the northern coast, reports that large gold discoveries have been made in and near Port Oxford some time since. The gentleman who gave the information has been engaged in trading with the Indians for some time, and on account of the steamers not touching at Port Oxford, himself and four others started for Umpqua river and while on their trip discovered rich diggings.

In some places, it is said, the gold could easily be perceived on the surface of the earth. The information was given to one of the officers of the station, who found that the reports were not exaggerated. In a short time the news was spread and others went to work, when a party of five persons took out $1,000 a day, and were doing so when the Cecil left.

Our informant and his son took out four days together $150 per day, and part of it in and near the house they occupied. There is no telling how far the mines extend, as there has been rich diggings paying from 30 to 100 dollars per man per day in Port Oxford, and also for twenty miles north and south, as well as extending into the interior. There were but few miners there, say fifty or sixty, but as the news spread more were flocking in.

BOSTON, August 22.

Seizure of an American Fishing Vessel.—We learn by an arrival at Gloucester, that the American fishing schooner "Star Light" was recently brought to by a shot from the British war steamer Devastation, and afterwards boarded and taken into Gaspe. This happened in Magdalena Bay.

The schooner Highlander had also been previously seized by the same steamer, and afterwards released.

The schooners Mary Miles and Ellen Proctor were also chased out of the same bay by an English cutter.

This news is creating a great excitement at Gloucester.

The Devastation passed by a fleet of fourteen vessels without noticing them, but after procceding two miles further, where the Star Light and another vessel were lying becalmed, the officers took possession of the former, but suffered the latter to go.

Our informant does not know what was done with the captured vessel. He was told at the Gulf of Cansa that two armed vessels had passed through, but saw nothing of them.

A fine monument to Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, together with several other sculptures, are soon to be shipped at Leghorn for Baltimore. They are from the studio of the highly gifted Bartholomew, whose beautiful works are now attracting much attention in Rome.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.—A railroad, we learn from the Cecil Whig, is projected from Port Deposit, on the East side of the Susquehanna, up to Columbia. Meetings in relation to it have been called in Cecil and Lancaster counties, through which it will pass.

CUMBERLAND, August 19.

Cholera at Cumberland.—Great excitement prevails here among the residents, 8 or 9 deaths having occurred in the last 24 hours from the cholera.—The disease is confined to the lower part of the town, and no cases have occurred near the hotels, which are well filled with passengers passing to and from the West over the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Many families are, however leaving the place.

CUMBERLAND, Aug 22.

The Cholera at Cumberland.—The physicians to-day report the cholera, though apparently on the increase is of a much milder type, and yields readily to proper treatment. The pa ties who have died would probably have been carried off by almost any other disease. The proportion of deaths to the number of cases is not large. The panic however continues, and nearly 3,000 persons have left the town. The weather is clear and cool at night, but warm at noon.

Aug 22—9 P. M.—No more deaths from cholera have occurred to-day. Those previously reported were mostly old cases.—The physicians say that the disease is positively abating, and is easily controlled.—Few deaths will probably now occur.

CUMBERLAND, August 24.—No deaths from Cholera have occurred in the last 24 hours, and but a few mild cases are under treatment. Weather cloudy and rather warm. The deaths of Alexander Clear, Sr. and Jr., and Nelson Beall, which occurred on Saturday, have not been heretofore mentioned. The alarm has now subsided.

FRACASES AT CAMP MEETINGS.—There is seldom or ever a camp meeting held in this or any other vicinity, that there are not disgraceful fracases brought about by the rowdy and turbulent persons who attend, and if such disgraceful and *murderous* scenes which we are called upon to record cannot be prevented, they should be done away with altogether, and some better and less exciting plan adopted to bring the people together for religious worship.

On Saturday night at the Sudlersville camp an attack was made upon John Elbern by a man named William Lee. It appears that Lee and Elbern had a quarrel some ten or twelve years ago, and having met at the above named place the former accosted the latter and endeavored to reap up the old quarrel, and upon the latter telling him that he wished to have nothing to do with him, he was struck a violent blow on the head with the butt of a loaded whip which felled him to the ground. Lee immediately jumped upon him, but Elbern being a powerful man succeeded in "turning" him—no sooner had he got the advantage than Lee's son struck him with a club several times. Two to one was not enough, however, and two more of Lee's cronies, (Bill Chace and Jim Everett, both of Delaware,) drew their knives and inflicted several severe stabs upon the person of Elbern, and would, no doubt, have succeeded in killing him on the spot had they not been prevented by persons who went to his rescue; as it is the poor fellow will stand a narrow chance of losing his life. Strange to state, the ruffians who made the assault were allowed to escape. Elbern was taken to the nearest house and medical aid called.

On Sunday at Wye camp there were two desperate attemp's at murder. One negro man stabbed another, and it is doubtful whether he will recover; while another negro drew a pistol and deliberately shot at a sable acquaintance of his, exclaiming "d—n you I'll kill you"—fortunately he did not succeed in his attempt and the negro escaped without a scratch.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn from officer Wm. M. Smith that on Monday evening, shortly after dark, as a gentleman engaged in the dry goods business in West Baltimore street, above Howard, was passing near the corner of Howard street, near Fayette; a miscreant rushed up and struck him a violent blow on the forehead, after which he dragged from the pocket of the gentleman a valuable gold watch with which he succeeded in making his escape. The assailant appeared to be a tall, powerful man, dressed in dark clothes, and the attack and robbery were made so quickly as to prevent any effectual resistance from being made by the victim of this nocturnal outrage. On the same night, as an elderly resident of Madison street was passing near the Richmond Market he was approached by a fellow of ruffianly appearance, who inquired the time of night. The old gentleman not liking the appearance of the questioner, refused to pull forth his lever to answer the inquiry, and whilst attempting to pass on, the fellow made an attempt to seize his watch guard, which proved unsuccessful, as the intended victim suddenly took to flight and in a short time succeeded in distancing his pursuer, who was, fortunately, too much inebriated to continue the race.—*Balt. Times.*

KEEP A LOOK-OUT FOR THEM.—It is stated in the New York Tribune, by private advices from New Orleans, that the clothes and soiled linen, sick-chamber rags, and so forth, of persons dying of the yellow fever and black vomit, are shipped to Northern cities by rag speculators. It is to be hoped the health authorities will keep a sharp look-out for such cargoes. The vessel which would bring such pestilence-disseminators ought not to be permitted to approach any city. The Tribune says:

"At the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, the bodies are put into the coffins naked, and the clothing of the deceased sold to the highest bidder. Such are our private advices, and nineteen bodies so treated came under our informant's notice. These sales take place once a week. Our letter further remarks that when the rag-shippers learned of the exposure likely to be made of their shipments, they would put up their rags in casks to secrete them the better.—Most of the clothing taken from the deceased victims is *covered with black vomit!*"

The advice which the Tribune gives, to leave no box, bale, cask, hole or corner unsearched, in vessels from New Orleans, is deserving of particular attention.

FINE CATTLE.—Mr. Churchman, formerly a grazier of this State, passed through this city with a lot of Maryland cattle, on Tuesday, among which were two fine steers, remarkable for size and fatness, raised and fed by Purser John Hambleton, of Talbot county. We also noticed two fine steers raised and fed by John W. Martin, Esq., and several heifers raised and fed by Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of the same county.—*Delaware Reporter*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT,

JOHN R. FRANKLIN,

OF WORCESTER.

RETURN OF BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.—Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, returned from Europe in the steamer Pacific.

RICHARD C. LANE, Esq., announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

IN a note at the bottom of a communication on our first page signed "A Maryland Slave-Holder," it is stated that it is from a distinguished "Democrat" of this county—it should read "Resident." Also read, view for *views*.

A MEETING of the Democrats of this county is called for Tuesday, the 13th of September, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, two candidates for the Legislature, and three candidates for county Commissioners.

CARROLL SPENCE, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Minister resident at Constantinople, by the Administration.

Capt. J. C. Marriott of Baltimore has received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Peru. Maryland has probably got her quota of Foreign appointments now.

THOMAS DONALDSON, Esq., of Howard county, is named in the Annapolis Republican as a suitable candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury. No better selection could be made, as Mr. Donaldson's thorough knowledge of the financial affairs of our State, and his unexceptionable private and public character, render him peculiarly qualified for the station.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The decision of Judge McLean in the McQuerry case, an account of which we published in the Gazette last week, derives peculiar importance from the fact that it is the first decission under the fugitive slave law of 1850, that has been rendered by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. We hope the question is now settled, and that the time of our courts of justice will no longer be wasted in hearing discussions of the constitutionality of this law.

THE proceedings of the Whig Convention in Caroline County, on the 16th inst., was received too late for publication last week. Delegates to the Congressional Convention were appointed, and Messrs. Wm. Hardcastle, J. E. Rochester and Mitchell Covey, were appointed delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were not structed. Messrs. Daniel Orrel, J. P. Manlove, Robert Pippin, J. E. Rochester, James H. Barwick, Alex. P. Sordin, Willis Charles, John Nichols and Edward Thompson, were appointed the Central Committee of the county for the ensuing year.

JOSHUA VANSANT, Esq., was on Wednesday nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d District, composed of the first eight wards of Baltimore city, and the last five districts of Baltimore county. Resolutions endorsing President Pierce and Gov. Lowe were offered, but it being ascertained that the opponents of Gov. Lowe had a majority in the Convenvention, both resolutions were withdrawn.

Moor N. Falls, Esq., has also been nominated for Commissioner of public works, and Thomas P. Chiffelle for Surveyor, in Baltimore city.

"MARK HURDLESTONE, by Mrs. Moodie, author of Roughing it in the Bush," a well written novel of much interest and considerable dramatic power. The style is vigorous and pleasing, the plot well laid, and interspersed with thrilling and exciting incidents. Published by DeWitt & Davenport, New York, and for sale by Charles Robinson, Easton. Price 50 cents.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES AND LIFE.—Messrs. DeWitt & Davenport have published a carefully prepared report of the famous Lectures of Father Gavazzi in New York, which have created so much excitement throughout the country. These Lectures go over the whole field of the religious controversy of the present age; and the arguments on the Protestant side of the question are ably and powerfully displayed, so that no more remains to be said. No Protestant can possibly peruse these Lectures without being startled at the statements, arguments, and warnings they contain, and feeling his vigilance awakened for the safety of his faith, and of religious freedom in this country. Besides the Lectures, this book contains a carefully written "Life" of Father Gavazzi, revised and and authorized by himself; and also brief reports of his Addresses in Italian to his countrymen in New York, &c. For sale in Easton by Chas. Robinson. Price 50 cents, paper; 75 cents, cloth.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—JOHN R. FRANKLIN, ESQ.—The delegates appointed to select a Whig candidate for Congress in this, the 1st District, assembled at Cambridge on Wednesday last, the 24th inst. Full delegations were present from each county in the District, viz: Somerset, Worcester, Dochester, Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne's. The Convention was organized by appointing John Brown, Esq., of Queen Anne's, President, and Wm. G. Nicholson, Esq., of Caroline, Secretary. Dr. Wm. Williams, of Somerset, and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Talbot, were appointed Tellers, when the Convention proceeded to ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows:

For John B. Kerr, of Talbot, 4; for Lloyd Tilghman, of Queen Anne's, 3; for F. P. Phelps, of Dorchester, 6; for John R. Franklin, of Worcester, 9.

The second ballot stood, Kerr 7, Phelps 6, Franklin 9. Seventeen ballots were had without any change.

On the 20th ballot the vote stood, Franklin 13, Kerr 8, blank 1. Mr. Franklin having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared the nominee of the Convention.

While we regret that the choice had not fallen upon our own fellow-citizen, Hon. John B. Kerr, we must rejoice that the Convention selected one of the most able, popular and worthy gentlemen, and unflinching Whigs, in the District. Although a resident of Worcester, Mr. Franklin is known to probably every man in the entire District. He has frequently represented his native county in the Legisature, and in 1849–50, was the unanimous choice of the Whig members of the Legislature for Speaker, to which position he was elected by a large majority. In 1851 he was elected a member of the board of Commissioners of Public Works, from the District composed of the eight Eastern Shore counties. In the various positions he has held, he has given universal satisfaction by his devotion to the public interests, and his urbane and gentlemanly deportment. His public career heretofore is a sure guarantee that the citizens of the first District of Maryland can safely entrust their interests to his care. We congratulate the Whigs of the District upon the selection of a candidate so unexceptionable in every particular, and whose talents will render him one of the most useful and honorable members of the House. Let us determine to give him an old-fashioned Whig majority.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION will meet in Baltimore on Thursday next, the first of September, to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Lottery Commissioner. Some Whigs are opposed to making any nominations, and for this reason the call was so worded as to allow the Convention to discuss and decide upon the question. It is thought, however, that a large majority of the delegates will be in favor of action, and a full Whig ticket will be nominated. We by no means think the success of the Whig party in the ensuing campaign hopeless, as the election last Fall was no criterion by which to judge the relative strength of parties in this State. Battles have been fought and won against greater odds than the Whigs of Maryland have to contend with. Let the Convention give us "good men and true," men whom the Whigs of Maryland will delight to honor, and who will excite their active and persevering efforts, and we need not anticipate defeat. With unceasing and united action, Maryland may and will be redeemed.

TENNESSEE.—Our most reliable advices relative to the recent State election in Tennessee, are that Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 2216, that five Whigs and four Democrats are elected to Congress, thirteen Democrats and twelve Whigs to the State Senate and forty-four Whigs and thirty-one Democrats to the House of Representives. This shows that our Whig brethren have gallantly contested a State which is generally close.—Mr. Johnson, the successful aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, is one of the most artful demagogues of the West. In canvassing the State, he mounted every hobby by which there was the slightest hope of obtaining a vote. Knowing that the poorer classes are always most numerous, he baited his hooks and set his lines especially to to catch them and their influence. For this purpose he and his friends raised a hue and cry about the management of the State Bank. He has also declared in all his speeches that he was in favor of all sorts of radical legislative measures, in these days, bearing the distinctive appellation of progression. Of these, his principal one was the white basis of representation, by which the representation of slave property in elections of representatives would be abolished. This took wonderfully among the non-slaveholders of Tennessee, and his election is therefore regarded as a triumph of that innovation.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Will the Democrats of Maryland, and of other southern States, rejoice over a victory obtained by the advocacy of a measure so ruinous to their best interests as is the last one named? Will the election of a Democratic Governor compensate the South for the introduction of a principle which may eventually lose them two-fifths of their members of Congress? If the above statement is true, and Southern Democrats rejoice over the election of Andrew Johnson, no measure however destructive to the interests of the South, would be too monstrous for them to endorse for political purposes. We hope, for the credit of the paty in Tennessee, and the interests of the South, that it is an error—that there is a mistake in regard to the ground he took.—If true, no greater traitor to the South than Andrew Johnson, Governor elect of Tennessee, exists within the limits of the Union.

THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.—The New York Journal of Commerce occupies a neutral position in general politics, but all its proclivities were in favor of the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, and to support his administration, after he was elected. The time has now come when the *acts* of the Administration give promise of what will be its policy and by what influences it will be governed. The Journal looks at these facts fully in the face, and in an elaborate article thus wisely and justly passes judgment upon them:

"In electing Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, it was supposed that prominence and influence had been given to the National sentiment which had so conspicuously triumphed over sectionalism. The country did not understand, in electing Gen. Pierce, that the union of factionists, held together by the spoils, would constitute the Government, and that those who had been conspicuous in giving a controlling direction to public affairs at a great juncture, should occupy only a subordinate part in its machinery.—In our judgment, Gen. Pierce has gone counter to the public intention, and has committed a capital error. We express this opinion with deep sorrow. We have no personal disappointments of any description to avenge. He has been liberal with *sentiments* favorable to the National idea, and has bestowed *power* and *command* on its antagonists; thus holding out an inducement for treachery and desertion of the Constitution, and holding it out to the leaders of those who, feeling that they had committed a great error, were ready to return to their allegiance to the country by assenting to the supremacy of the class who throughout the contest had shown their patriotism and their ability to govern. The appointment of Mr. Sickles, recently made, intended as an exception to the general policy, is one of those mistakes which under a sudden conviction of error is often committed. The National feeling of this country, sickened at the display of mere sentiment in its favor, has arrived at the solemn judgment, that the President has come short of the duties which a great position imposed, and of the high distinction which its performance would unquestionably have conferred."

The Democrats all over the Union are exulting in the election of a Democrat in the Ashland District, Ky.; but if the facts are as they seem at present to be, they have more cause for shame than exultation. The Louisville Journal says that just before the election a large number of "vagabonds" were taken up from that city, by railway, to the Ashland District, and that in every county in the district, the number of votes polled exceeds the number of white males of legal age living in the county. The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the following statement of the votes cast at the elections for the last two or three years:

In 1851, Dixon received 5,353 votes in the district, when a candidate for Governor, Powell 5,064, and C. M. Clay 271—the whole number of votes being 10,678.—At the same election, Combs, for Congress, received 5,141, and Breckenridge 5,671—the whole number of votes being 10,812.—In 1852, Scott, for President, received in the district 5,683; Pierce, 5,057—the whole number of votes being 10,740. This shows the very slight variation of 134 in the number of votes cast in the several contests.—But now we find that while Gov. Letcher has received 6,009 votes, Major Breckinridge has received 6,532! Letcher's vote exceeds Dixon's by 653; it exceeds Comb's by 867; and it exceeds Scott's by 323. But Breckinridge's vote exceeds Powell's by 1,468; it exceeds his own two years ago by 861; and it exceeds Pierce's by 1,475! The whole vote instead of ranging from ten to eleven thousand, as in the previous contest just named, now rises to 12,538! It would be a rare credulity that could believe that the Democratic increase of nearly 1,000 over Pierce's vote was made up without a large proportion of illegal votes. And it will be especially difficult to believe it when it is seen that it could not have been composed of accessions from Whigs, in any degree worth noticing, because the Whigs have given Letcher more than three hundred over their vote for Scott. There is only one explanation of the facts, and that is the importation of Breckinridge votes from abroad.

CHANGED ITS TUNE.—The New York *Day Book*, last Fall, was one of the redoubtable advocates of Pierce, and pitched into Scott and Seward an everlasting quantity of grape and canister. The editor has turned his guns now in another direction and this is the way he shoots:

The "liberal" press of America, prior to the 4th of March last, rang with the praises of Pierce, but now it rings to another tune. What a sell! We should like to know the ancestry of Pierce, on *both* sides of the house. There is some bad blood somewhere. When we think of the contemptible trick Pierce has played off upon the American people, we are at a loss whether to laugh or to be indignant. If Pierce was a secessionist or a free-soiler, why did he not let the people know it like an honest man? The present administration is altogether the weakest which has ever been entrusted with the reins of government.

REPLY OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. EVERETT.—An official correspondence is published in the English papers, between Lord John Russell and Minister Crampton, respecting the proposition for a tri-partite treaty, in order to guarantee to Spain the continued possession of the island of Cuba. The answer of Mr. Everett, the late Secretary of State, to this extraordinary proposition on the part of England & France, forms the chief theme of Lord John's comments. Mr. E., it will be recollected, declared that "the U. States would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain." By way of response, Lord John, while admitting the right of this country to reject the proposal, pointedly observes that "*Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty, and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.*"

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The returns of the Board of Health show that the yellow fever is frightfully on the increase. The interments, August 21st, were 315, and on the following day, 283, including 265 from the fever.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0581.jpg