

Gila and Salt Rivers, be the initial point of survey. From this point the Surveyor General is directed to establish base and meridian lines.

New York, 13.

The *Commercial*'s money article says we understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon paying off, at an early day, the remaining portion of the temporary loan represented by clearing house certificates, and amounting to \$46,538,000.

Paris, 12.

Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico, to confer with Maximilian.

Vienna, 12.

Negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

Berlin, 12.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of to-day has an article on the eastern question, the reopening of which by Russia it says cannot be from pacific motives or for peaceful purposes.

Bucharest, 12.

It has been determined that two members of Prince Charles' Cabinet shall go on a mission to Constantinople, to urge the recognition of the Hospodar.

Toronto, C. W., 13.

A complete armament of Armstrong field guns, to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, is on the way from England.

Coshocton, Ohio, 13.

The Presidential party halted at several places on the way to Pittsburg. The President made speeches at each place, which were well received by the people.

Augusta, Me., 13.

The *Kennebec Journal* has official returns from 138 cities, towns and plantations, which give Chamberlain 61,215, and Pillsbury 35,922; Chamberlain's majority thus far is 25,293. The same towns last year gave Howard 26,979.

Boston, 13.

The Republican State Convention renominated Gov. Bullock and all the officers.

New York, 13.

Ex-Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, and wife and Mr. Hagner and wife met with a serious accident yesterday, while riding in a carriage near the former's residence at Jamaica, L. I. The horses ran away and smashed the carriage. Mr. Hagner was rendered insensible; his skull was fractured, and he cannot live. Col. Wood was so badly cut on the face that he may be disfigured for life, and the ladies were cut and bruised terribly.

Chicago, 13.

The Paris *Moniteur*, Sep. 1, says the Emperor, in accepting the cession of Venetia, was guided by the desire of contributing to remove one of the principal causes of the late war. And, to hasten the suppression of hostilities, as soon as the conclusion of the armistice was decided upon in Italy, the Government of his Majesty employed its efforts to prepare the way for the conclusion of peace between the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence. And as it was necessary to regulate the preliminaries of the advances made to his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, a treaty to this effect was signed, on the 24th of August, between France and Austria, and ratifications were exchanged, on the 21st, at Vienna. In virtue of this act the transfer of the fortresses and territories of Lombardy and Venetia will be made by the Austrian Commissioner to the French Commissioner, who is now in Venetia. The delegate of France will then arrange with Venetian authorities to transfer to them the rights of possession which he will have received, and the population will be called upon to make their decision on the future destiny of their country. With this reservation, his Majesty has not hesitated to declare, since the 29th of July, that he consented to the union of Venetia with the Kingdom of Italy.

The Vienna *Volks*, a French clerical organ, contains curious news, namely, that the Pope is to give up Rome as the capital of Italy, preserving to himself the Vatican and St. Peters, while Venetia is given over to papacy as temporal property, Austria preserving the right of garrisons in the Quadrilateral and holding the port of Malanico for her fleet.

In diplomatic circles in Berlin an immediate re-approachment is expected between the courts of Berlin and Vienna. According to some accounts the initiative policy was taken by the King; but Count Bismark is also now in favor of an alliance with Austria.

The exchange of the Austrian-Prussian peace treaty took place at Prague on the 30th. The treaty would be published at Berlin and Vienna on the 1st of September.

A Berlin dispatch says: Pending the

declarations of adhesion having been received from all the states invited by Prussia, further preliminary steps are being everywhere taken for the actual completion of the North German Confederation, as soon as the Prussian Parliament has adopted, by an annexation bill, the preliminary regulation for the administrative management of those states.

The introduced peace treaty is said to contain an article to Elbe, which stipulates that Prussia shall continue to pay all pensions granted by Austria to Holstein, and that Austria shall pay to Prussia 4,500,000 Danish thalers belonging to the Holstein finances, and an official meeting shall be called to account for the reasons connected with past events.

London, 13.

The preceding negotiations between Prussia and Saxony had led to the following results: The King of Saxony will have a permanent accession exclusively composed of Saxon troops, but possessing rather the character of national guard regiments than of an imported military force. Very important fortifications will be erected near Dresden which, like all other military positions in Saxony, will be under the command of Prussians. The King of Saxony will recall all his diplomatic representatives abroad, but Prussia will not object to his retaining the right of receiving foreign Ministers at his Court. The Saxon army will be marched into Prussia, and be disarmed and disbanded. That portion of soldiers who have only served their first 3 years will be incorporated with the Prussian army, while those serving the last three years of time (the term of service in Saxony is 6 years) will be relieved all further military service. An examination of the Saxon Ministry will take place, and the names of the Ministers will be communicated to the King of Prussia, before they are definitively appointed. The *Herald's* Berlin letter says these conditions were so distasteful that the King of Saxony had already, Aug. 24, declared that he would rather not resume his crown.

Bavaria has been kicking hard against the sacrifices of territory exacted, and at one time it almost appeared as if the negotiations would be broken and hostilities resumed, but Prussia abating her pretensions, a compromise has finally been arranged by which Bavaria retains the Palatinate, and only gives up a strip of land in Upper Franconia, besides having an indemnity of 35,000,000 florins.

The clean sweep made by Prussia in North Germany has struck terror into the hearts of many who have as yet escaped annexation, and who hasten to propitiate their formidable neighbor while it is time.

The King of Prussia will add a new special portfolio to his Ministry, viz: One for the affairs of Germany; and it is rumored that Herr Rozzenbach, former Minister of Baden and one of the principal members of the progress party, will be Minister to Germany.

The French government represented to Austria how difficult, after the conclusion of peace, will be the position of the Italian Ministry with regard to Garibaldians and the party in action, unless Austria should make some concession on the frontier. Austria consented to cede the northern bank of the Lago di Garda to Italy. This position is important from a strategical point of view and will, moreover, greatly tend to tranquilize the public mind in Italy.

Russia intends convoking a conference of all the German states including Austria, to discuss a mutual arrangement of the German railway system.

After the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy, it is believed that the Emperor of Austria will officially recognize the Kingdom of Italy and send an ambassador to Florence. The condition made by the Emperor Francis Joseph is that the Italian Government will restore the private property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena, who are both Austrian Arch Dukes. His Majesty also asks for the restoration of the private property of the King of Naples; but in the cases of the ex-Dukes the restitution is made a condition of recognition, while in the latter case it is only suggested as being the wish of Austria.

The Pope has resolved to remain in Rome under any circumstances. He will shortly resume the negotiations with Italy, which were begun last year.

Since the exodus of the Diet to Augsburg, little has been heard of it. The Corps Diplomatique who had favored it dropped off one by one, till none were left but the ambassadors of Russia and Belgium, who have now been recalled by their respective Courts.

The *Herald's* correspondent says Napoleon's health is very precarious, and

he cannot possibly live a year longer. He is suffering much from a painful disorder—the effect of juvenile excesses.

New York, 14.

A New Orleans special to the *Times* says the Chinese emigration agent has made contracts for the delivery of 20,000 celestial laborers here in time for next year's crop.

Chicago, 14.

The leading topic of conversation in commercial circles in this city at present is the extraordinary demand which exists for wheat, and, in consequence, the price of number one spring rose in the market as high as \$2.20 a bushel. From all parts of the east orders come pouring into Chicago for wheat, and with our moderate receipts it is difficult to fill them promptly. There is, however, an abundant harvest of excellent quality.

Gen. Grant is mortified that his Cincinnati remarks, addressed to the committee who waited upon him in a theatre box, should have been telegraphed over the country as if addressed to the whole crowd outside. He authorizes the statement, however, that he considers it incompatible with his duty as a soldier to take any part in politics, and being in the President's train by invitation he has sought to shun any popular attention to himself; indeed such attentions have been distasteful. He further says that whenever he shall take sides in politics, if ever, he shall consider it his duty to resign from the army; but now the President is his Commander in Chief, and it is his duty to obey orders; and it is nobody's business to know whether he personally endorses the President's policy or not.

This statement was revised by Grant, and telegraphed by the correspondent of the President's train.

The magnificent steam ship Oregonian, built at Williamsburg for the California and Oregon line, made a successful trial trip down New York Bay last Tuesday, making, with 26 pounds of steam, 18 revolutions a minute and 16 miles an hour.

The Secretary of War authorizes Gen. Halleck to raise one of the new cavalry regiments on the Pacific, and Brig. Gen. Sewell will superintend recruiting at Presidio, Cal., and Col. Blake at Ft. Vancouver, for the departments of California and Columbia respectively.

Paris, 13.

The *Moniteur* today publishes an agreement which was signed at the City of Mexico, July 30, by which Maximilian transfers to French agents one-half the receipts from customs throughout the empire, for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France.

Berlin, 13.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted an electoral law and parliament for Saxony. The negotiations between Prussia and Saxony progress very slowly. It is said that Prussia demands of the King the oath of allegiance to herself, the payment of 10,000,000 thalers, and the right to garrison the fortress of Königsberg and the cities Dresden and Leipzig with Prussian troops.

Florence, 14.

It is announced that the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy have agreed upon all points but the amount of indemnity, and that they will soon arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on this score, when the treaty of peace will be officially signed by the high contracting parties and proclaimed throughout the two countries.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN GUN EXPERIMENTS.

The Board of Army Officers which recently met in Washington to test sixty-five different guns, filed its report in June, but the document is not yet published. We are enabled, however, to give the material results of the experiments.

General Hancock presided over the Board. The members were General Buchanan, of the infantry service; General Griffin, of the artillery; General Hagner and Colonel Benton, of the ordinance; Colonel Owens, of the cavalry; Colonel Comings, recorder. After repeated trials of all the guns submitted for inspection, the Board recommended for adoption the plan of converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, invented by Colonel Berdan; and also recommended the same plan for all the new guns hereafter to be made.

The Berdan musket was fired from the shoulder, before the members of the Board, one hundred times in five and a half minutes—the first twenty rounds

in one minute. It had previously been fired three hundred times for the purpose of "fouling" it; had then been rusted in salt and water and afterwards rolled in fine sand; and finally, was subjected to proof-charges with the sediment of four hundred charges in it—but came out in perfect condition and was again fired with safety. This extraordinary result is probably without a parallel in the history of small-arms. A correspondent, alluding to the Wimbledon trial, remarks that "it must be very gratifying to the Board to know that an Enfield musket altered on the same plan won the prize in England."

The rapidity of fire of this arm is more than double that of the famous "needle-gun" of the Prussians. The cost of conversion does not exceed two dollars for each musket. Another American invention, therefore, is to be placed by the side of the Monitors, now attracting the notice of Europe, as the best of its kind in use.

The magazine gun is not considered so effective a weapon as the improved breech-loader, nor has it been able to endure the repeated discharges to which the Army Board subjected the arms submitted for trial.—[*N. Y. Evening Post*.]

A SINGULAR RECOVERY FROM CHOLERA.—The following singular fact is related by the *Memorial d'Amiens*, in speaking of the cholera: "During the summer of 1848, towards the end of June, the epidemic reached Brussels, when it attacked, one Sunday in the forenoon, General Chazal, Minister of War, who gradually sank, and by eleven on that night was in an almost hopeless state, notwithstanding the attendance of four medical men, including Dr. Sentin, the first surgeon of Brussels, and Dr. Varlet, a celebrated homoeopathic practitioner. At eight the following morning all was considered over, the face having assumed a blue tinge, and the pulse having ceased, so that the General's death was communicated to the royal family and announced in the public journals, whence it was copied throughout Europe. Meanwhile an incidental reference by General Jomini, before the attendants in the sick chamber, of a remedy had recourse to in Russia, where sacks filled with hot ashes were placed on the body of the patient, induced the General's aides-de-camp to try the plan, and after six hours of incessant perseverance the remedy proved efficacious, the body resumed its natural hue, and animation being restored. The General subsequently recovered, and is still Minister of War in Belgium."

EXPERIMENTS WITH A NEW GUN.—Some interesting experiments with Gatling's improved battery gun have been in progress at Fortress Monroe for the past three weeks, under the supervision of the Ordinance Department, and the results speak most favorably for the new projectile. Most of the experiments have been made in conjunction with a twenty-four pounder flank howitzer. Where the howitzer throwing canister hit the target once the missiles from this gun hit it six times, both at short and long range, the former from three hundred to four hundred yards distant, and the latter at the distance of from one and a half to two miles. The howitzer did not shoot at long range. This gun is a revolving gun of six chambers, and capable of shooting one hundred times a minute. At short range it threw fifteen one-half inch balls, contained in each cartridge, and a cap ball, making sixteen missiles at each discharge, and sixteen hundred missiles a minute. At long range it fired a half pound of Minnie balls. Its capacity to load and fire incessantly while revolving, its freedom from foulness, and its accuracy have astonished every one witnessing the experiments. Three men can manage it, and its cost will not exceed that of the ordinary cannon. The inventor proposes not to give any other nation the benefit of the invention, whether our Government adopts his invention or not.

OREGON has just reason to be proud of the development of many branches of her industry; and in none of them has there been more rapid advancement than in the manufacture of woolen goods. At present there are four mills in operation in the State, two of them being the largest on the Pacific coast.

EARTHQUAKE.—At 11-17 o'clock p.m., Sep. 5, another of those unpleasant visitors, known as earthquakes, was experienced. The shock may be spoken of as being vertical in its motion, producing the sensation of a heavy body falling to the earth. A noticeable phenomenon, which soon succeeded it, was the occurrence of rain. This may well engage the consideration of the scientific.—[*San Francisco Flag*.]