

upon their own resources, and do not understand the change yet, and the immediate effect of introducing a number of strange whites, traders, adventurers and soldiers has had a bad effect in a semi-civilized community like that of Alaska. The habits of the new comers and their method of civilizing the natives often takes the form of instructing them in vice. Gen. Halleck did not find it necessary to court martial any officer, though, probably many changes will take place before matters work smoothly.

Late Idaho advices say that a scouting party from Fort Boise had succeeded in capturing Eagle Eye and his entire band of Indians, forty-one in number, and a large quantity of provisions. This capture ends Indian hostilities in that section of country.

Gen. Crook writes from Camp Warner that he found many Indians in a big valley on Pitt River, most of whom fled to the mountains on his approach. He had a talk with some of their principal men, who confessed that a party of Pitt River Indians murdered the Pearson family at Long Valley, Nevada. Crook ordered the arrest and hanging of the murderers, which, it was thought, would have the effect of preventing any more such outrages. The Indian troubles are considered over in that vicinity, as bands of savages are continually coming in to the different stations and surrendering, most of them in a starving condition, and greatly needing the assistance of the government.

Augusta.—A large Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day. Toombs, Gen. Wright and others made speeches. It is believed that the programme is to elect all objectionable members of the legislature. It is probable that several whites will be expelled, as it is evident that the Democrats can do what they please with the legislature.

Pirchback, a mulatto senator, made a violent speech in the senate, yesterday, charging the people of the city with manifesting a growing disposition to murder men for their political opinions or the color of their skin. He warned them to beware, and declared that the next outrage of the kind would be a signal for the dawn of a retribution which they had not dreamed of, a signal which will cause 10,000 torches to be applied to this city, for patience will have ceased to be a virtue, and the city will be reduced to ashes. He notified the Democratic party that the negroes intend to take the matter into their own hands, and they purpose to have peace if they have to conquer peace.

Washington.—It is understood that the Secretary of War has ordered a mounted force to be sent to Marion, Nelson and Lartie counties, Kentucky, where armed resistance has been made to the execution of a process of the Federal courts, to enforce delivery of the processes by the next term of the courts.

New York.—The city and suburbs were severely washed by a heavy rain yesterday; cellars were flooded in the lower parts of the city, and in Brooklyn several small houses were submerged, the occupants having barely time to escape. A portion of Greenwood cemetery was much injured. The cellars in fifty blocks of houses in Brooklyn were submerged, and several shanties swept away. No lives were lost. The damage to property in Brooklyn will reach a quarter of a million.

Chicago, 5.—The Republican Congressional convention at St. Paul, Minnesota has split, two candidates being put up namely Donnelly and Gen. Hubbard, and unless a compromise is effected, Becker, a Democrat, will be elected.

Key West.—An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Dr. Mudd, Arnold and Spangler has been refused.

Benington.—The returns from all but six small towns show that Page's majority amounts to 23,774.

New York, 7.—A. T. Stewart, of this city, has instituted a suit against L. C. Hopkins & Co., of Cincinnati, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate; the amount claimed is over \$95,000.

Washington, 8.—The September Statement shows the public debt, less the cash in the Treasury to be \$2,535,614,318; there are 3 cents over 92,500,000 in coin in the Treasury, and 15,000,000 currency. The total disbursements for the month of August amounted to 37,730,000.

New York, 8.—It is reported that the Erie directors have settled their difficulty with Drew, perfect harmony with Vanderbilt and his party will result from this arrangement.

The investigation of Binckley's charges against commissioner Rollins

and deputy commissioner Harlan was renewed to-day. D. J. McHenry, formerly a revenue inspector, testified to brands on a certain lot of whisky that were mysteriously changed on one occasion, also to seeing S. N. Pike hand a check for several thousand dollars to Harlan the next day, remarking that the note was from a friend.

Collector Smythe removed forty clerks from the custom house yesterday.

Chicago, 8.—A special from Hays City says, a party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes made a dash on Fort Dodge on the morning of the 3d, but were driven off after a severe fight, in which four soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded; the Indian loss is unknown. Gen. Sheridan is now at Fort Dodge.

Chicago, 8.—The Times special says the *Intelligencer* contains an article calling on Seward and Evarts either to come out in support of Seymour, as the other members of the Cabinet have done or to leave the Cabinet. The article would possess no material significance, except for the information that it was prompted from the White House.

FOREIGN.

Halifax.—Attorney-General Williams concluded the debate on the repeal resolution in the most violent anti-confederation speech of the session. Blanchard and Pino, the only two Union members, retired, when the resolution was carried unanimously.

London.—The prospectus for the new telegraph line from Portugal to the United States, under the title of the Peoples' Cable, has been issued.

Cork.—Several incendiary fires have occurred to-day, which have damaged property quite heavily.

Vienna.—At the Farmers' Feast, given in this city to-day, Baron Beust made a speech of a reassuring and pacifying nature. He declared that the development of Liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects of the future were eminently peaceful.

New York, 6.—An Ottawa special says that six Fenian head centers have arrived from New York and Massachusetts, for the purpose of watching the trial of Whelan. It is expected that further arrests will be made to-night.

The steamship *American*, from Southampton, brings the following additional cable dispatch. The storm which prevailed on the coast of England on the night of Saturday, August 22, proved destructive to shipping, the beach, at some points, being literally strewn with wrecks of every description. Twenty-three lives were lost on the sinking ship *Lara*. Another large vessel, name unknown, went down off Farnby Light, with all on board. Many disasters to British shipping are reported from Welch and Irish ports. Steam communication with Ireland and the continent was very nearly suspended by the gale.

The subscription for the shares of the French Atlantic cable had closed with complete success.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in Hungary, one quite violent.

The betrothal of the King of Bavaria to the Grand Duchess, Maria of Russia is regarded as certain.

The proposed conference of the south German States, to form a military commission, will not meet, and the scheme is regarded as abandoned.

Constantinople, 1.—A dispatch reports that skirmishes continue in the mountains of Crete.

Paris.—The *Presse* has another editorial regarding the American fleet in Turkish waters. The *Presse* says that Russia prompted the demand that the United States war vessels should pass the Dardanelles, and thinks that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by the English and French ministers, will refuse to comply.

London, 5.—Reverdy Johnson delivered a speech at Sheffield yesterday, in reply to an address presented by the Corporation and authorities. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries. He complimented Minister Adams in high terms; he also said that the character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of a rupture with England. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, member of Parliament, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous and maintained that all the foreign immigrants merged into one great nation and that nation was English.

Southampton.—There was a fire among the shipping at the dock last night; damage heavy.

London, 5.—The *Standard* considers the non-settlement of the Alabama claims not the fault of England, as she has always been ready to settle disputes and to return to friendship, and has been

more disposed for a real alliance than the United States.

London.—Murphy, the champion of Protestantism, is in Manchester. Several thousand people held a meeting in his interest on Saturday night, the meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who drove off the speakers, when a sanguinary fight ensued. The police finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and arrested several of the leaders. Several minor disturbances occurred subsequently, in which a number of persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

The Times has a lengthy editorial on Johnson's speeches at Sheffield. The Times thinks the people of the United States are as much of a unit as the people of England, where Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share of the population, and says that whatever is the result of the general election about to occur in England, the same reciprocity of feeling between England and the United States is certain to ensue.

The Times, to-day, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable but could not be accomplished at present without a needless expenditure of money and blood.

London.—The *News*, commenting on the mission of Minister Johnson, says, difficult questions are to be treated, but the manifest of a friendly disposition on the part of both countries is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Manchester.—Thirty persons have been arrested for taking part, on both sides, in the riots on Sunday. After a short preliminary examination they were remanded. The excitement is high and a renewal of the disturbance is feared. Every precaution is being taken to preserve order.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Montana Herald, of the 14th ult., contains a lengthy account of an exploring expedition under John L. McClellan. The explorations extended from the Sun River on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the British Line. While prospecting in the vicinity of St. Mary's Lake, two of the party—Captain McClellan and Eli M. Jones, discovered a most beautiful region of country, which is supposed was never before gazed upon by civilized man; and as their was not a vestige of Indian trails visible, it is believed by the explorers that they were the first—either civilized or savage—who ever set foot upon it. Flowing into Belly River, at the mouth of St. Mary's Lake is a large stream whose banks are lined with groves of cottonwood. Captain McClellan and companion traveled up this stream for sixty miles, when as they were emerging from a wide valley covered mainly with timber and swamps, they beheld the walls of a rocky cañon rising perpendicularly to a height of from 100 to 200 feet, while half a mile ahead of them the prospectors saw a succession of falls and rapids rising to a height of a hundred and fifty feet. Desiring to scan more closely the natural beauties of which they had obtained a glimpse, the two men proceeded up the right bank of the river to the foot of the falls. Upon arriving there a scene of wonderful beauty presented itself to their view. The falls were three in number, like stone steps cut in the solid rock, and were respectively twenty-five, thirty-five and forty feet in height, and separated from each other by gentle rapids one hundred yards in length. The width of the upper fall was about fifty feet; of the lower ones seventy-five feet. When standing at the base of the falls they were at a loss to tell where the water came from. They could perceive a snowy conical peak towering above but far behind the upper fall. Determined if possible to see all the wonders, our explorers climbed to the summit of the falls and there beheld a most beautiful heart shaped lake about fifteen miles long and from five to ten wide. The lower point was at the falls; the re-entrant angle directly opposite, and five miles distant. In the angle last named, and upon each side of the lobes of the heart, extending a distance of fifteen miles into the mountains was the snow capped peak which they saw from below, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge a thousand feet high. On the southern side of the lake was a heavily timbered slope, culminating in a high mountain range; on the north side, an extensive and beautiful prairie. They followed the north bank of the lake to its highest point, where a large stream empties into it. They traversed the banks of this stream for about fifteen miles, when making a record of the

fact on some trees, they started on their return—bade farewell to the lake, swam the river and returned to camp.

An important discovery in telegraphy is said to have been made a few months ago by Messrs. Dugan and Coleman, the former of Booker Ford, the latter of Memphis, Tennessee. These gentlemen have invented a battery very simple in construction, and yet so effective, that by its means an inexhaustible supply of the electric current can be generated at a very trifling cost. In the new battery neither jars nor fluids of any kind are required, the current being generated in, and drawn directly from mother earth.

The details of the *modus operandi* are not yet fully made known, as the discoverers are applying for a patent; but the materials used are simply a sheet of zinc and a sheet of copper—to the latter of which the wires are attached—which are buried about two feet deep, with four inches of earth between them.

For some months past the operators in the Bolivar office have dispensed with all kinds of fluids, all messages having been sent from that office by means of the buried battery. This discovery must save a vast amount of means to telegraph companies, and by reducing the working expenses of their offices, will in all likelihood lead to a reduction of the tariff on dispatches, and thus prove a general benefit.

The Sacramento Bee of the 31st ult. is jubilant over the condition of things generally in the State of California. In its leading article of that date it reviews the trade, emigration, immigration, crops, and improvements, throughout the State, and is seemingly very well satisfied therewith.

The Bee says the season has been one of the best that farmers were ever blessed with for "making and saving" their crops; and that the grain market was good, oats and barley fetching a high price, and the price of wheat advancing.

The season for fairs had fairly set in, the Mechanics' Institute Fair having commenced on the 8th of August. It had been the most perfect in its arrangements and the most successful yet held, the prospects being that its receipts would amount to \$50,000. Several other important fairs were close at hand, and the indications were that they would be very successful.

The work of improvement in the matter of roads and bridges was being prosecuted in several districts with commendable zeal. Emigration and immigration were about equal. Some of the papers of the State think that there are more departures from than arrivals in the State, caused by the action of land speculators. The Bee takes a different view of the case, and says that all those who want good and cheap land can be accommodated, there being still enough in the State beyond the control of speculators to supply all arrivals for years to come.

The building of railroads in the State was progressing. The Central Pacific had reached 300 miles from Sacramento, the Supervisors of San Francisco had donated \$300,000 to the Southern Pacific and the books were about to be opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Stockton and Merced road; and the prospect was good for lines from Oregon to California.

Religion was flourishing among the Episcopal Methodists, who were holding camp meetings in four different sections of the State. The annual festival of the Pacific Turner Union was held at Sacramento, and was favored with fine weather and a large attendance. The fruit season was at its height. Peaches were not so good as they had been in former years, and grapes were late; but plums were abundant. Work on the State Capitol was progressing, 90 men being constantly employed upon it. The demand for laborers was greater than the supply, the Labor Exchange at San Francisco being continually beset with applications, especially for carpenters and bricklayers.

The health of the State was generally good, the small pox was declining, the sun was shining as brightly, the supply of water in the rivers was as great as usual, and taking all things together the review of the condition of affairs in the State the Bee considered was highly gratifying.

Glads to hear it. The people of Utah are not at all churlish. While enjoying a fair share of the blessings of Heaven themselves, they like to see their neighbors the recipients of similar favors; and while we are all enjoying them, let us not forget to thank Him upon whom we are all alike dependant.