THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,

At the UNION BUILDINGS, E st., bet. 11th and 12th.

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) and delivered to city subscribers at 12½ cents per week, payable to the collector. To subscribers by mail, at $6 per annum; $3 for six months. Officers of the government, not payin in advance, will be charged $8 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $4 per annum for one copy; $10 for three copies; and $15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the following prices: For one copy, $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $15; twenty copies, *sent to one address*, $25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 147. WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858. TWO CENTS.

1st Auditor

Special Notice to Subscribers:

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, as the paper will always be discontinued at the expiration of the period subscribed for, unless renewed. Notice will be given to subscribers whose subscriptions are about to expire.

Remittances by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and not of the publisher of the Union.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day	$0 50	1 square 2 months	9 00
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do 3 months	12 00
1 do 2 weeks	3 00	1 do 6 months	18 00
1 do 1 month	$5 00	1 do 1 year	30 00

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in exact proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or thrice a week will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, 50 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged double the foregoing rates.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

Two through trains are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted,) connecting closely at Washington Junction, for the West.

2d. The Cincinnati St. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion leaves Washington at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to Cincinnati 28 hours, or to St. Louis only 44 hours.

To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take either the 7.45, a. m., or 3.30, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 3.30, p. m., train. For Marietta and Cuchmnati Railroad take the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train.

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. On Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.

The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connexions.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 5.33, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ticket Office, Washington, or of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, or W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Baltimore. Oct 5

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis. Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6¼ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7¼, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington.

June 18—tf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—eod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 6½, a. m., and 7½, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine breakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the evening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in comfortable berths or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, making certain connexions to

PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WELDON AND WILMINGTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTGOMERY AND MOBILE, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORLEANS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, Tennessee, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Danville,	Bristol,	Dalton,
Chattanooga,	Huntsville,	Memphis,
Lynchburg,	Knoxville,	Atlanta,
Nashville,	Grand Junction,	Montgomery,
	and New Orleans.	

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY, Ticket Agent.

August 17—1y

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

ALSO—

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

May 26—1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK,

ISSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6mo*

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetts. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Aug 13—d3mo

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT TRUSTEE sale.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Michael Kesler and wife, for the benefit of his creditors, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale,

On Thursday, the 7th of October, 1858,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the City Hotel, in Frederick City, Maryland, the following very

Valuable Real Estate, viz: First,

THE FARM,

known as "ARCADIA," lying about three miles south of Frederick City, on the county road leading to Buckeystown, containing about

340 acres

of the primest and most productive land in Frederick county.

THE MANSION HOUSE

is large and beautifully arranged, the main building and wings forming a front of 160 feet, all two stories high, and finished in the very best style. These buildings occupy an eminence from which almost the entire farm can be seen from the portico of the Mansion. The house is surrounded with a beautiful lawn handsomely decorated with shrubbery, flowers, &c. A new and commodious

BARN, CORN-HOUSE, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, WAGON-SHED, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, LIME HOUSE, LIME KILN, ICE-HOUSE,

together with all other necessary out-houses, have recently been erected, affording the very greatest conveniences. The land is acknowledged to be amongst the best, and is certainly as productive as any in the State. There is running water through the entire farm, and a spring in nearly every field. The farm is divided into nine fields, nearly the whole of which are enclosed with new and substantial post and rail fencing. Between 30 and 40 acres of this tract are covered with

PRIME TIMBER,

situate but a short distance from the house. There is an abundance of choice fruit trees on the farm, and one of the finest

ORCHARDS

to be found in the county. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad runs through this farm, and a station-house is located within half a mile of the dwelling; affording to the occupant of the premises the advantage of the Baltimore market, without the expense of hauling. There are also several flouring mills near the farm. This farm is susceptible of an equal division, and will be divided, if desired.

Second.—That new and desirable mill, known as

"NEW RICHMOND MILLS."

This mill is located on Ballenger's creek, about 2 miles south of Frederick City, in one of the most productive grain-growing sections of the State, and is capable of manufacturing

150 BARRELS OF FLOUR

per day. The mill is entirely new, four stories high, built of stone and covered with slate; it is propelled by water and steam, with four run of burrs, and all the modern improvements of the day. There is attached to said mill property about

21 ACRES OF LAND,

upon which there is a large weather-boarded two-story dwelling-house, spring-house, convenient barn, and thrifty orchard of fruit. Also, the remains of a large

DISTILLERY,

such as copper worm, copper pipes, iron, gearing, iron pipes, etc., together with hog pens, sufficient for 2,000 hogs.

Third.—That valuable three-story

WAREHOUSE,

on the southwest corner of Market and Patrick streets, Frederick City, Maryland.

This warehouse has been erected within the last twelve months, at great expense and in the most substantial manner, and is, without exception, the best business stand in the city.

Fourth.—A tract of wood land, containing about

100 ACRES,

heavily set with timber, consisting of young chestnut and chestnut oak. This land is known as the "Kohlenburg Property," lying at the foot of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, about four miles from Buckeystown, fronting on the public road, and is easy of access. A plat of this land will be exhibited on the day of sale, and it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Possession of Warehouse, mill property, and woodland given on compliance with the terms of sale.

☞ Possession of the farm on the 1st day of April next; but arrangements can be made for earlier possession, if desired.

☞ Terms of sale will be made to suit purchasers.

EDWARD SHRIVER, Trustee.
WM. B. TALBERT, Auctioneer.

Sep 10—2awtds

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER, 1858.—GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Wilmington, Delaware. To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the governor.

$36,500!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 218, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.—RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$36,500	1 prize of	$3,502
1 do	15,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 do	10,000	20 do	500
1 do	7,500	20 do	400
1 do	5,000	20 do	300
1 do	4,000	199 do	200
	&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$140
Do	do	25 half do	70
Do	do	25 quarter do	35

$37,500!—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 221, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$37,500	1 grand prize of	$3,500
1 do	15,000	1 do	2,760
1 do	12,500	100 prizes of	500
1 do	10,000	113 do	300
1 do	7,500	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets			$150 00
Do	do	26 half do	75 00
Do	do	26 quarter do	37 50

$35,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 230, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

12 drawn numbers out of 75.—GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of	$35,000	4 prizes of	$3,000
1 do	15,000	4 do	2,448
1 do	11,623	100 do	500
2 prizes of	7,500	104 do	250
3 do	5,000	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$140
Do	do	25 half do	70
Do	do	25 quarter do	35

$50,089!—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class R, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$50,089	1 grand prize of	$5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	15,000	25 prizes of	1,750
1 do	10,000	50 do	1,000
1 do	7,500	204 do	500
	&c.,	&c.,	

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $3 75—eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets			$200
Do	do	26 half do	100
Do	do	26 quarter do	50
Do	do	26 eighth do	25

$34,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 241, for 1858. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.—BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$34,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 do	12,500	20 do	500
1 do	5,183	157 lowest 3 No. prizes	300
20 prizes of	3,000	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$140
Do	do	25 half do	70
Do	do	25 quarter do	35

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Sep 12 Wilmington, Delaware.

[No. 624.]

Notice of the Establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of the act of Congress approved May 24, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," which act authorizes the President of the United States to establish a land office for the "district of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public land in the Territory of New Mexico will be established at Santa Fe, in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 27th day of September, A. D. 1858.

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sep 28—w6w [Int. &Star]

TO NATIVES OF THE NORTHERN AND EASTern States, who annually call on us for "white Shaker flannel," white and grey "Shaker net and lamb's-wool half hose," and "Shaker flannel shirts and drawers," will find our stock full and ample in all the above fabrics; with a vast and comprehensive stock of all other first-class American and European fabrics, adapted for general and family wants.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is deceived.

A visit to our establishment from strangers and residents solicited; it incurs no obligation to purchase.

We are not opening any new accounts; all bills presented monthly for payment in cash.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases. PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Sep 26—10tif opposite Centre Market.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 2.]

We have compiled our usual monthly tables of the imports of foreign dry goods at this port, which show a very marked increase upon last year in the total thrown upon the market, and, in reality, an increase in the quantity actually landed here, as our present compilation (to bring it nearer the 1st of the month) includes but four weeks, while in the total for former years five weeks were included.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the Month of September.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$2,154,266	$1,362,495	$1,910,232
Do cotton	1,050,922	820,449	881,092
Do silk	1,880,926	1,348,572	2,077,705
Do flax	815,542	375,293	404,788
Miscellaneous dry goods	600,514	328,275	301,912
Total entered for consumption	6,502,170	4,235,084	5,576,307

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$524,532	$336,389	$484,900
Do cotton	166,728	87,362	128,765
Do silk	163,573	107,333	178,456
Do flax	80,139	73,091	121,416
Miscellaneous dry goods	21,175	70,340	107,745
Total withdrawn from warehouse	956,147	668,415	1,021,276
Add entered for consumption	6,502,170	4,235,084	5,576,307
Total thrown on the market	7,458,317	4,903,499	6,597,583

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$332,632	$920,325	$173,150
Do cotton	154,866	455,549	100,493
Do silk	181,766	440,269	44,416
Do flax	143,687	420,909	79,043
Miscellaneous dry goods	53,859	193,146	46,607
Total entered for warehousing	866,810	2,430,198	448,708
Add entered for consumption	6,502,170	4,235,084	5,576,307
Total entered at the port	7,368,980	6,665,282	6,025,015

The gain is general except in cotton, the receipts of which (including those warehoused) have considerably decreased. We also annex our comparative statement from January 1st, remarking that the total includes one less week for the current year than is embraced in the table for either of the former years:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for Nine Months from January 1.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$21,315,298	$19,010,964	$13,890,836
Do cotton	12,763,076	13,748,031	7,557,996
Do silk	25,254,582	21,911,711	14,459,562
Do flax	6,649,359	5,041,318	3,559,963
Miscellaneous dry goods	5,873,957	5,380,366	2,098,170
Total entered for consumption	71,856,272	65,095,390	41,966,527

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$2,317,929	$4,815,663	$4,003,246
Do cotton	1,819,911	2,718,415	3,280,563
Do silk	1,764,310	3,862,666	3,065,463
Do flax	893,658	1,388,726	1,303,526
Miscellaneous dry goods	355,975	707,877	1,136,579
Total withdrawn from wareh'e	7,101,983	13,493,967	13,353,779
Add entered for consumption	71,856,272	65,095,390	41,966,527
Total thrown on market	78,959,255	78,589,357	55,320,366

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Manufactures of wool	$2,771,289	$6,650,196	$1,909,642
Do cotton	1,588,051	3,078,640	1,648,039
Do silk	1,870,394	4,647,896	1,932,562
Do flax	750,468	1,957,654	728,273
Miscellaneous dry goods	492,547	1,417,544	483,884
Total entered for warehousing	7,502,747	17,751,910	5,802,396
Add entered for consumption	71,856,272	65,095,390	41,966,527
Total entered at the port	79,359,019	82,847,300	47,768,913

We look for a considerable increase in the comparative total of imports from this date to the close of the year. The receipts for the last three months of 1857 were less than seven and three-quarter millions, and this year's business must show a large gain upon that amount.

RICHMOND BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual report for 1858 has just been presented, and is a document of some interest. The quanty of flour inspected during the past four years is as follows:

	Barrels.
For the year ending 30th June, 1855, was	347,605
For the year ending 30th June, 1856, was	458,654
For the year ending 30th June, 1857, was	497,226
For the year ending 30th June, 1858, was	535,000

In reference to the shipping trade, the board say: "Already the channel has been deepened sufficiently to Warwick, within five miles of the city, and the shipping merchants of this port are earnestly urged, hereafter, to provide, in their importations and exportations, for the loading and unloading of their cargoes at this point, almost within sight of their doors. The old habit of foreign vessels of clearing for City Point as the port of Richmond has become so fixed, that the individual determination and labor of shippers to bring them to Warwick, thirty miles or more nearer their destination, is the only thing that will put an end to the practice. If they should succeed in this, they will also at the same time save themselves the trouble and expense of entering their cargoes in the Petersburg collector's office, whenever they import by a vessel arriving at City Point with a freight destined entirely for Richmond. And it seems as if this annoyance would never be remedied in any other way. It is evidently a mere oversight in the language of the revenue law, which provides that City Point shall be a port of entry for the district when *part* of the cargo is for Richmond and part for Petersburg, and yet does not provide for the case when the cargo is *entirely* for Richmond; yet every effort to get this accidental omission remedied has heretofore failed."

TELEGRAPH LINE TO CUBA.

The Havana *Prensa* of September 19th has a leader on the subject of the submarine telegraph between Havana, Key West, and Macon, Georgia. The company, it says, was organized in Havana in 1857; in July of which year $800,000 capital was subscribed in shares of $1,000. The line projected is to be partly terrestrial and partly submarine, between Georgia and Key West, extended to Havana, if the permission of the Spanish government can be obtained—otherwise the 80 or 90 miles of sea communication will be made by steamers. The company was approved by the Island government, and the charter for the American end of the line was obtained from the legislatures of Georgia and Florida. Application was then made to the Spanish court for permission to run the submarine cable, and as yet no answer has been received from the Queen, although it is expected that her C. M. will interpose no serious objection.

The *Prensa* announces that all the estimates and surveys of the proposed line have been made; that the soundings of the Gulf between Key West and Havana were made by vessels of the American navy, which were generously tendered to the company for that purpose by the American government without cost to the directors. The *Prensa* has seen the charts, and says that the American route of this line will be from Key West to St. Marks, 425 miles of submarine cable, allowing ten per cent. for stock; from St. Marks to Tallahassee, 25 miles of wire on poles; from Tallahassee to Albany, Georgia, 80 miles of do.; and from Albany to Macon, Georgia, 100 miles of do. At Macon the wires will connect with all the other wires of the Union. The estimated cost of the submarine cable will be $500 a $600 per mile, and of the land wires $200 a $300. From Key West to Havana will be 90 miles of cable, including the allowance of slack. The cost of working the line is estimated at $30,000 per annum, all included. The income—on a very moderate tariff, and on a calculation that only one hundred messages will be sent per day, when the line will be capable of transmitting four hundred—is estimated at fourteen per cent. on the capital.

The *Prensa* learns that a New York steamship company have offered to lay the cable gratis; and as the soundings were also made gratis by the American naval vessels, the *Prensa* thinks the stockholders should be much obliged to the authorities. The Captain-General had sent the plans and surveys to Spain by the steamer "Ter," which sailed from Havana on the 12th September, especially for the purpose, and a favorable answer from Madrid was expected.

The population of Newfoundland, as shown by the census of 1858, is 119,336. Of these, 55,152 are Catholics, 42,859 Episcopalians, 20,142 Methodists, 302 Scotch Presbyterians, 520 Scotch Free Church, 347 Congregationalists, 44 Baptists.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CUBA.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

HAVANA, Sept. 21, 1858.—If my memory does not deceive me, I informed you in my last letter that Oidores (justices) of the Real Audiencia (Supreme Court) Don Anacleto Vielta and Don Manuel Valero Soto had been convicted of taking bribes, and in consequence been sent to Spain by his excellency the captain general, there to receive due punishment for their offence. Upon the suspension of the above-named judges, I learn it was debated among all the Judges of the Supreme Court whether they ought not *all* to resign, which they probably would have done but for an observation made by the *Regente* (Chief Justice) to the effect that all the revolutions in the former possessions of Spain in this hemisphere, which had terminated in their loss to the Spanish throne, had been preceded by difficulties between the captains-general and the Real Audencias. Notwithstanding this remark of the Regente, Señor Oliveros, he and two other *Oidores* (justices) of the Supreme Court, named Escosura and Herques, have since resigned their high offices, which resignation, under the circumstances, would appear to me to possess ominous appearances.

The following statement respecting the *Real Audiencia*, with which I have been favored by a friend, who is a member of the "Long Robe," does not exhibit that court in a very enviable light, but is, I believe, the strict, stern truth:

"The Real Audiencia Pretorial of Havana is the supreme tribunal of the island, and is composed of three departments or halls, each under the presidency of the oldest oidor (justice) in office. For the last two years there has not been a decision of pecuniary importance that was not purchased with gold! It was frequently observed that the judges would not come to a decision when the suit involved any considerable interests, for those judges who had received bribes from the litigants remained obstinate in supporting injustice, in opposition to the evidence that had been adduced and to the views and opinions of their colleagues. These differences of opinions never occurred in common criminal cases, although the penalty of the offence might be death, ten years' close imprisonment, or the chain gang, because few of the criminals possessed means with which to bribe the judges. Only in a certain class of offenders, such as Domingo Fresneda, a notorious vitriol-thrower, has there been any deviation. The wealth of this man, distributed at the right time, procured his acquittal of a most atrocious crime, clearly proved against him. The scandal of this rose to such a height that Gen. Concha was under the necessity of giving their passports to Judges Portillo and Barrajo.

"Of the judges who compose the Supreme Tribunal, billy two, Cruciliau and Duran, possess a good reputation for talent or incorruptibility."

Such, then, being the case—and the above emanates from a source that leaves not the slightest doubt of its being the truth—is it any wonder the inhabitants of this island are dissatisfied with the present order of things? I, myself, have unfortunately had some little experience in the sort of justice administered by an inferior court here in a matter of debt, but, having been one of the litigants, I forbear all observations thereupon.

ACCOUNTS FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE.

[From the Independence Messenger, Sept. 25th.]

Several gentlemen arrived at this place on Thursday last, direct from the gold mines near Pike's Peak. The parties live in Ray County, Missouri, and have spent several months prospecting for gold in these mines. They state that as many as 150 persons had been at the mines this summer, and had explored and prospected them to their heart's content. This party represent that nearly all had abandoned the mines, they being about the last to leave. They say that gold certainly exists in that whole section of country, as they never tried at any point but they succeeded in washing out a small quantity from the dirt, but the yield was so small that it would not pay the miners at work while they were there, not averaging as much as fifty cents per day. The gentlemen intend when they arrive at home, in Ray, to publish an account of their adventures and success in the mines, together with the prospects and inducements for others to go.

[From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, October 23.]

During the past week there have been several arrivals in town from the gold regions of the Rocky mountains. From Mr. Baker, who was one of the original Lawrence company, we learn that that company have gone to the Spanish peaks instead of Cherry creek. The Spanish peaks are in New Mexico, about six days' journey south from Pike's peak. The Lawrence company have been encamped nearly all the summer at Pike's peak, and have sent prospecting companies into all the country round about. They found gold in all the streams, but not in sufficient quantities to prove profitable mining with their present facilities. Mr. Baker is confident that there are rich deposites of gold in all that region, and that, with the proper facilities for mining, it could be made to pay well. He confirms the account that there is a Georgia company at work on Cherry creek. It is from this Georgia company that the arrivals of gold to Kansas City have been received. The Lawrence company have gone to Spanish peaks, and will probably winter in New Mexico.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, September 29th.]

Mr. John Horton arrived in this city yesterday, having left Fort Laramie on the 3d inst. He brings most important and interesting news from the gold mines of the Arkansas, Pike's peak, and Cherry creek. All the Indian traders about the fort, and in the vicinity of Deer creek, were removing their goods to the mines. He saw at the fort a Mr. Jackson, who had several hundred dollars' worth of the dust. The greatest excitement existed at Fort Laramie. The mines were poorly provided with breadstuffs, not having over two months' supplies on hand. They were also entirely destitute of mining tools. Picks and shovels were worth their weight in gold—in fact, they could not be had at any price. There was not a rocker in the mines, and no sheet-iron with which to make riddles. Mr. Benjamin Clemmore is now coming in and will be here in eight or ten days, bringing some five hundred dollars of the gold, which he obtained in about two weeks without any tools. There are now about 280 men in the mines, most of whom are engaged in prospecting Cherry creek and in the vicinity of the Medicine bow. Seven men worked two weeks and made $500 with nothing but pans. These are, in short, the particulars furnished us by Mr. Horton, who is a man well known to every business man in this city. This is certainly the most gratifying intelligence that we have published for several weeks, and it is the more cheering inasmuch as it comes from a man we all know and upon whose word we can rely.

CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes recently held a convention at Worcester, Massachusetts. Although not as noisy as some other meetings, yet a general interest prevailed, and the speeches of the orators were received with marked attention. The exercises of the occasion were in the language of signs, as taught at the several institutions for the education of deaf mutes, with spelling on the fingers, of proper names and such words as could not conveniently be expressed by signs.

Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, of New York, son of the late Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, whose mother was a deaf mute, and whose wife is one also, acted as interpreter, for the benefit of those who hear, and do not understand the sign language. That the *speakers*, if so they may be termed, were well understood by the mutes was abundantly manifested by the simultaneous applause which broke forth in all parts of the hall whenever anything was expressed calculated to call forth such manifestations. The members of the convention afterwards partook of a dinner, and had toasts, &c. One of these was as follows: The ladies—Their beautiful faces and benignant smiles are visible music to the deaf and dumb.

A TELEGRAPH PROPHET.

The New York Express says that when the Atlantic cable was successfully laid, everybody had his laugh at the expense of one T. P. Shaffner, one of the American *savans*, for his prediction that a sub-ocean telegraph would never be a success. Mr. Shaffner was greatly ridiculed at the time of Field's triumph; but, as things now stand, we should not be surprised to see the late laughing stock offered an ovation, and paraded down Broadway for the admiration of the world. If, however, the cable, which seems a capricious coquette, should happen to brighten up again about that time, poor Shaffner would be dead in a second. Better be cautious in future demonstrations.

THE MAMMOTH TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

On the 23d and 24th of June I visited the celebrated Mammoth Tree Grove, in Calaveras county, accompanied by Brother J. D. Blain and Brother H. Bland and lady. We reached the grove at four p. m. on the 23d, and put up at "the Mammoth Tree Grove House," the only public, indeed, the only dwelling-house at the grove. The accommodations were satisf