A Modern Alexander Selkirk.—In the U. S. District Court yesterday, Hervy J. presiding, was tried the case of Jeremiah Austin, master of the ship Betsy Williams, of New Bedford, charged with having left on a deserted island, John Francis a colored man, one of his crew, in the month of November 1855. The mate of the vessel Mr. Weston, has already been convicted of an assault upon Francis with an iron belaying pin, by which the sight of one eye was destroyed.

John Francis testified to the fact of his being put ashore. At the time the orders were given by the captain, the witness was below, in irons; his irons were knocked off, and he was put on board a boat, the captain instructed them if they could not land Francis without staving the boat, to throw him overboard and let him get ashore as best he could.

He says as he was leaving the vessel, the captain gave him two or three smart kicks, and said that if he should live and ever should ask him who put him ashore, he should reply, "Captain Austin kicked me ashore." They gave him a few articles of clothing and landed him alone on the beach, after which the ship sailed away, and he was left the only solitary inhabitant of this island. For twenty-six days he lived on raw crabs and young birds soaked in the water, taking refuge in a hut he had made of sticks at night. Every morning he was in the habit of going down to the beach before sunrise to look for a ship, because his inflamed eye could not bear the reflections of the sun upon the sand. Finally a ship touched at the island, and he was taken off and carried to Talcahuano, where remained seven months and a half in the hospital.—There was corroborative evidence of his being put ashore, also some evidence for the defence which did not deny that fact. The case will be argued to-morrow.

The island in question was one of the Galipagos Group and was formerly used by the Peruvian Government as a penal station; it was afterwards abandoned, but was sometimes visited by whalers for the beef of the wild bullocks left upon the island and this fact probably led to the rescue of Francis. The trial of this case form a use of a somewhat similar case many years ago on board an English man-of-war, which at the time caused great excitement in England. There was on board the English ship a mere lad from the West Coast of England, who had been caught in some trivial theft, and for no other cause than this the captain ordered him to be taken, with scarcely any food or clothes, to a then deserted island of the West India Group, and notwithstanding the tears and protestations of the lad, sailed away and left him to his fate.—Afterwards the facts were made public in England, and great interest was expressed to know the fate of the poor lad. So great was the excitement that at last the British Government was obliged to take notice of it, and an expedition was sent specially to the island to search for the boy. Nothing was found there but a skeleton, from which it was supposed that he had perished. It was not long however, before it was whispered about that the boy had been rescued and carried to the American continent.—The English Government found it necessary to send another expedition, for the public indignation grew hot against the inhuman captain, and at last the lad was discovered with a family at Marblehead, a Yankee vessel having rescued the boy at almost the last moment from his place of abandonment. He was thus restored, after the lapse of a number of years, to his mother in England. So much had the case attracted public notice, that as the vessel reached the docks the greatest curiosity was manifested to see him, which continued as he passed through the country, and in consequence of this expression of public opinion the inhuman captain was obliged to compound for his cruelty by the payment to his victim of a large sum of money.—*Boston Traveler, Oct. 5th.*

The Crystal Palace Building.—The entire loss is thought to be upwards of a million dollars. The Palace lately became the property of the city under the charter given the original owners and was not known to be insured. The corporation does not insure its buildings. The Palace had been insured by its previous owners for $500,000, and by the city rented to the American Institute for $6,000 a year. It originally cost from $700,000 to $800,000. The building was erected by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. The whole quantity of iron employed in the construction amounted to 1,800 tons, of which three hundred was wrought and fifteen hundred tons of cast iron. The quantity of glass was about 15,000 panes, and of wood 75,000 feet.

The building contained on the ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries which were 54 feet wide, 62,000 feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet for the purposes of exhibition. There were thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 552-100; in the galleries, one acre and 44 100—total within a inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

It was, with the exception of the floor, roof and a portion of the dome, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The dome was supported by twenty-four columns, which ascended above the second story to a height of 62 feet above the floor. The building compared in point of size, and it is thought of beauty, with some of the greatest edifices of the Old World; and until the extension of the capitol at Washington is completed, it was the largest in this country.

When Shall We Three Meet Again.—The ecstatic pleasure of meeting again, after a long absence, friends we dearly esteem, obliterates in a moment the pain of separation. After an absence of twenty-seven years (from one) we accidentally met in Nashville the other day, both of our early instructors in "the art preservative of all arts"—Hon. Amos R. Johnson of Mississippi, and Hon. E. K. Zollicoffer of this State. Twenty-nine years ago, we entered a little printing office at Paris, in this State, in the capacity of Printer's devil, with the above gentlemen as editors and proprietors. That office was a model one of primitive times; we had all things in common and the Printer's devil was about as important a personage in the eyes of the people then as editors are now. The fact is, that a printing office twenty-nine years ago dazzled the eyes attracted the admiration of all who came near it. We remember with what pride and pleasure we hailed the advent of every Saturday morning. Then it was that we emerged from the office with all the pride and pomp of a militia captain on golden times on parade day. Early in the morning of that day, (when the editors had ten quires of paper to print on) we went forth, with the "Herald of a noisy world, with *boys* round parts of town lumbering at our back!"—Only those of our favorites (who had cake and apples) were permitted to approach and touch the "Herald;" others were kept at a respectful distance, but who even felt honored if we would permit them to go along with us. Thus we paraded the principal streets and alleys for an hour, and then would return to the office, covered with glory enough to last until the next Saturday. Ah! those were happy days for a printer's devil who carried the "Herald" from the Ramage press and kept time to the music of the *balls*.—[West Tenn. Whig, 1st.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says that he has tried the cultivation of wheat in hills like corn, having the hills two feet apart each way, and two or three plants to the hill.—And he reports obtaining from a small plot of ground, a crop so large as to be equal to two hundred bushels to the acre. The soil was kept stirred and cultivated during the growth of the crop.

The Hog Cholera.—Mr. J. P. Dunn of Knight Township, in this county, called in our office yesterday and gave us some interesting details in reference to experiments which had been made in his neighborhood on the hog disease, some particulars of which we give for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Dunn says that it has been discovered that in all hogs affected with this disease there is a "false tooth" found, similar to the "blind tooth" in horses. This tooth is perfectly black in appearance, and seemed to be a sort of an erratic, or superfluous, offshoot, growing out from the outside of the upper jaw, one on each side, and situated between the tusk and the grinders. Mr. D. informed us that two of his neighbors, Mr. O. P. Aiken, and Daniel James, had examined a large number of hogs, and had found that every diseased hog had this black tooth.

They also extracted these teeth from a number of hogs, by knocking them out; some are entirely well and others are now just getting over it. Hogs affected with this disease refuse to eat, but Mr. Dunn says that as soon as these teeth are out they begin to eat corn readily. He was not prepared to say whether the disease was caused by an inability to eat on account of these extra teeth or whether the teeth were only the result of the disease, and a removal of which would remove the disease itself.—But this as it may sufficient experiments were tried to convince those who saw the trial, that two facts were established: first, that all cholera diseased hogs have black teeth growing out of each upper jaw, as we have described; second, that the removal of these teeth relieves the hog, and is a great remedy if not certain cure.—*Evans Eng.*

The Duchess of Orleans, whose will no paper in France is allowed to publish, died game. In her will she abates not for herself, nor for her infant children, one particle of the claims of the fallen family of which they are the representatives. She charges them to hold firm to the instructions of their childhood and to illustrate the political principles of their family, as well by no stancy in adversity and exile as by their firmness and patriotism when the course of events shall recall them to their country. "May France," she says, "restored to her dignity and liberty—may constitutional France reckon upon them to defend her honor, her grandeur and her interests; and may she find once more in them the wisdom of their grandfather and the chivalry of their father. They should ever bear in mind the political principles which have made the glory of their house, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and which their father, in his will and testament, warmly adopted."

It may seem a wild thing in the Duchess thus to pit her young children against the commander of an army of half a million of men as firmly seated on the throne of France as the present Emperor appears to be. Yet these children do but occupy a position by no means so discouraging as that in which their at present successful rival himself stood not many years ago, with nothing to support him but the tradition of his family, while in their old grandfather they may find another remarkable instance of return from exile to a throne.—*New York Tribune.*

The Long Island Mystery.—Thanks to the perseverence of Marshall Rynders, the mysterious strangers who recently landed on the east end of Long Island, after scuttling their ship, and created so much suspicion by their mysterious conduct, have been found, and the whole mystery of their landing has been explained. They appear to have been part of the crew of the ship Haidee, a vessel which sailed from this port only last January, and, after a most successful voyage in carrying a load of Africans to Cuba, was sunk by her crew, to enable them to get on shore without their nefarious business being known. But, most fortunately a part of the crew have been caught, and, whether they be punished or not, the fact of their detention will have the effect to make others hesitate to engage in a business which is so environed with dangers, and which must, in the long run, leave so small a margin for profit. The necessity of destroying the vessel, either by fire or by scuttling, which has once been engaged in the slave trade, must in itself be one of the most serious drawbacks to it. Before the Haidee left here, the United States District Attorney had notice furnished him of her probable character, but no attempts were made to detain her.—*New York Times, 5th*

A Terrible Encounter with Bull Dogs—Man Nearly Killed.—Yesterday Reed R. Young, the well known pilot, was most terribly bitten and lacerated by two fierce dogs, the property of a milkman of the name of Rhinehart, we believe. It occurred in the Salt River lane in the lower part of the city, just as Mr. Young was walking towards the railroad track. The dogs suddenly jumped on him, one seizing him by the calf of the leg and the other attempting to catch him by the throat. He had presence of mind sufficient to throw up his arm in defence of his throat, and the dog seized him by the arm, tearing away the clothes and flesh in a terrible manner. The other dog tore the flesh from his leg, severing an artery. He then caught Young by the top of his head with his teeth, and literally tore off the scalp. The other dog fastened his fangs in his breast, and they had so completely worried and bitten him, that he was almost exhausted and entirely overpowered, and but for the timely assistance of a neighbor, would have been killed outright. The man attacked them with a club, and had much difficulty in getting them loose from their prey.

Great excitement was created in the neighborhood by the terrible affair, and a crowd of people assembled to hunt the dogs and kill them. They were shot with bird shot, but got away before more effective weapons could be obtained. A party, however, soon started in pursuit with rifles and axes, and they will be certainly killed as soon as found. Mr. Young is a tall, stout man, and was one of the survivers of the terrible Pennsylvania disaster. We hope the wounds inflicted by the dogs will prove less dangerous than represented, and that he will soon be out again.

We learn that one of the dogs was killed but the other escaped. A boy was the first one to interfere in behalf of Mr. Young, by shooting at one of the dogs with a pistol, scaring the brute off. The muscles of both of Mr. Young's arms are terribly torn, and he is also severely bitten on the back.—*Louisville Courier.*

Frauds in Michigan.—Some startling disclosures have lately been made in Michigan. The Detroit Advertiser states that it turns out that while the Democrats had control of the State government, they defrauded the University Fund out of $35,590, and the Common School Fund out of $71,703—Besides pocketing this $107,000 of public money, they cheated the School Fund out of $250,000, in the fraudulent sale of a section of School Land, containing valuable copper mines.

Georgia Gold Mines.—The Marietta Advocate has seen a letter from the gold diggings of Lumpkin county, in his opinion entirely reliable, in which it was stated a vein had been discovered worth $2,000 per square foot, and the owners were realizing from $250 to $300 per day from it, by beating up the rock in which the gold is imbedded in a common spice mortar, and washing it out. And one of the proprietors said he could stand off twenty yards from the diggings and see the gold sticking in the rocks. This beats any of the stories we have yet heard from California, Arizona, Frazer river or Pike's Peak.

Incidents of the Latest California Duel.—The duel between George Penn Johnston, Clerk of the U. S. Circut Court, San Francisco, and W. I. Ferguson, Senator for Sacramento, was fought at Angel Island on the 21st of August, in the presence of about one hundred friends and acquaintances. It grew out of political bantering in the barroom of the Bank Exchange in which the name of Mrs. Gwin wife of Senator G., was introduced by Ferguson. The fight came off in the afternoon two days after the challenge having been given by Johnston the next day. On the ground Johnston won the word and place, and had the wind in his favor, and Ferguson won the choice of pistols Distance ten paces. At the first fire both pistols were discharged simultaneously, but neither party was hit. Second fire, distance shortened to six paces. Both fired in a hurry and too low, and the shots fell short ploughing the ground. Ferguson pointing to Johnston's shot, jocosely said, "there you are." Johnston replied, pointing to both.—"Poor shots—I am here and you are there." Third fire—Ferguson fired at the word, and missed. He then braced himself up to receive Johnston's shot, remarking, "I'm a gone community." Johnston took deliberate aim, and fired at the word "two" grazing Ferguson's whiskers. Ferguson felt the shot, and started as if he had realized the fact that he was a "gone community," and fell into his second's extended arms. Johnston looked vexed at the incomplete result. Terms of apology were now discussed, but could not be settled.

Ferguson lost his temper, turned pale, and instructed his second to inform the other party that they would oblige him by continuing to reload, and fire without interruption. Fourth fire—Ferguson's right thigh bone broken, and Johnston hit on the left wrist, and a button cut off of the front of his pantaloons. After Johnston's wound was dressed he shook hands with Ferguson, saying, "Uncle Ferg., I'm d———d sorry for you, and I'm perfectly satisfied." Ferguson replied, "That's all right." Johnston in walking away, said, "I'm sorry, very sorry, that's the frozen truth."

Brutal Treatment of a Deserter.—A Texas correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* gives the following particulars of the brutal treatment of a man named Harrington a deserter from Camp Colorado, who had been re-captured. He was a native of Louisville:

Young Harrington was enlisted for the Second Cavalry, but deserted, and was brought back to Fort Smith. The citizen who brought him back must have been more of a fiend than human. He traveled a day and night, and until ten o'clock the next day without giving him a mouthful to eat.

Capt. N. G. Evans, of this regiment was at the Fort at the time, and Harrington was put in his company, and that day he had to walk 12 miles, handcuffed and dragging a ball and chain, before he got any thing to eat. The second day's march from fort Smith was over a road called the "Narrows," the roughest that wagons ever travel, I suppose. The wagons, in going over it, would bounce and slide off from rocks four feet at a time. On the morning of the second day the captain ordered Harrington to be tied up by the hands close up to the tail-gate of the wagon. At that time his wrists and fingers were so swollen that he could not bend them.

The sentry who was put over him, says that for more than one hundred times the ball which was attached to him by a chain and placed in the feed box, would, when the wagon came out of a hole or slide off a rock, jerk his feet from under him, and all his weight would come on his wrists, and his breast strike the feed-box. The sentry, who saw that the man was almost dead, took the responsibility to let him get in the wagon out of the sun and dust, and gave him water to drink. He began to enliven and feel better, when the sergeant of the guard came up and raised h—l, and made the sentry tie the poor fellow up again. He did not go more than three miles before the sergeant, seeing the man was almost dead, ordered him to be cut down; but before he reached the ground, he breathed his last.

Harrington's breast was almost beat to a jelly, and his back, from his chin down, was as black as could be. He told them in the morning that if he had to walk that day tied to the wagon he would be a dead man before night. He begged and prayed them to shoot him, and put him out of his misery.

The Burning of the Crystal Palace.—During yesterday thousands of men, women and children visited the ruins of the Crystal Palace, but were prevented from entering the grounds by the iron paling around the square. Eight of the turrets and a portion of the iron frame work of one of the galleries are still standing; the rest of the edifice is a heap of unsightly ruins. The whole area to the depth of three or four feet is covered with broken pillars and columns, melted glass and disordered machinery. Wandering among the rubbish and debris where many exhibitors, searching for any of their property that might be worth saving. The ruins were yesterday in charge of twenty policemen, and none were admitted within the inclosure except those passed by the Board of Managers.

The burning of the Palace attracted much attention at Greenpoint, from the fact that during the conflagration, the wind blowing the smoke and cinders that way, large pieces or flakes of glass and tin were swept across and droped on the Point and vicinity. Many of these pieces were picked up at a great distance from the fire, and a sheet of tin a foot square, from the burning building, was found in a lot in Newtown, a distance of two miles from the Greenpoint Ferry. Pieces of tin and glass of various sizes were picked up in various places in Williamsburgh.—*N. Y. Tribune, 8th.*

Fluid Lamp Explosions.—We recorded a few days since, the burning of a lady by the explosion of gas formed by the evaporation of burning fluid. Such occurrences have been very common. A fortnight since Simeon Draper went with a light to examine a leaking gas pipe in his office, when an explosion ensued, setting fire to the building. The public are aware of the narrow escape of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, from death by a similar cause.

It should be borne in mind that hydrogen, when mixed with oxygen or atmospherere air of two or three times its volume, and then set on fire, will explode with violence. The force of the elements thus exploding is stated by Faraday to be equal to the power of many thunder storms. The gasses used for illumination are carbonites of hydrogen, and present the same phenomenon. The common burning fluids, when heated, or suffered to decompose or evaporate in a partially filled lamp, take the form of a carbonite of hydrogen, which, upon mixing with atmospheric air, will explode violently upon being brought into proximity with a burning taper. The mixture may not be as dangerous as gunpowder, but its explosive properties are as distinctly marked. Hence fluid lamps should never be filled near a burning wick, and a light should never be employed in the examination of a gas pipe or meter. The catalogues of gas explosions, camphene accidents, and deaths from carelessness with burning fluid, are sufficiently numerous, one would suppose, to enforce our admonitions.—N. Y. Post, 8th.

W. D. Washburn, a younger brother of the famous three, is nominated to the Minnesota Legislature by the Republicans of Hennepin county, and there is talk of adding him to the Washburns in Congress next year. There is still another brother in California, who was a candidate for Congress in 1856; and who yet intends to add his name to the catalogue.

The Gazette.

A. THOMSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Delaware, October 15, 1858.

Our County—The Result.—Below we give the figures showing the result of the recent election in this county—the details will be learned from the official abstract, which we shall lay before our readers next week. It will be seen that our candidate for Auditor is defeated and the Sheriff barely elected. The contest which brought about this result was in its prominent features one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in this county—and if Republican ascendency is to be maintained and party unity preserved, it must be the firm resolve of every true and loyal Republican that it shall be the *last* of the kind. If the personal feelings and prejudices engendered during contests for nomination are to be carried into the canvass and operate at the polls—if the doctrine is to be considered as inaugurated that a nomination is of no binding force upon the members of the party; that it is right and proper to enter upon a contest for nomination with the understanding that if our favorite is successful it is all right, but if his opponent succeeds we shall bolt and push our opposition "to the bitter end;" *if such is to be the rule of action* that is to permanently govern the party or any considerable number of its members, it is not necessary to say the days of its united and effective action are numbered, and to surrender at once everything into the hands of the enemy would be but saving the repetition of such mortifying scenes as we have just passed through; for it eventually throws the power to elect all their candidates into the hands of the minority, and all past experience shows that when they possess the power they never fail to exercise it to the utter exclusion from office of all who are not of their party.

We do not wish to indulge in crimination or re-crimination; our duty and desire is to heal up the existing wounds rather than aggrevate them; and hence we forbear to make such remarks as the occasion would justify and perhaps calls for. We will merely say the result is one deeply regretted by the great body of the Republicans of the county, whose vote shows that they held duty to the cause paramount to all minor considerations.

The official count gives the following aggregates:

SUPREME JUDGE.	
Peck,	1911
Bartley,	1500
	411
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Wolcott	1941
Ward,	1458
	483
COMPTROLLER TREASURY.	
Thrall	1958
Gilson	1441
	517
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
Martin	1961
Hendrickson	1428
	533
CONGRESS.	
Stanton	2010
Hubbard	1436
	574
COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.	
Powell	2030
Given	1307
	773
AUDITOR.	
Chamberlain	1752
Rhodes	1631
	121
SHERIFF.	
Sherman	1716
Smith	1630
	86
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
Van Deman	1871
Crawford	1219
Hall	267
(over both)	385
COMMISSIONER.	
Paul	2301
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.	
Riley	2273
CORONER.	
Willey	2209

Ohio.—The returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. It is also generally conceded that the Republican candidates are elected in the 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Districts—and that the Democrats have elected their candidates in the 1st, 3d, 11th and 12th Districts, in the first three by very small majorities. The 4th District, now represented by Nichols, (Republican,) is in doubt, and no reliable returns have been received from the 5th and 17th, both of which are now represented by Democrats. If these returns are correct it shows Republican gains in the 2d, 9th and 15th Districts, and a loss in the 11th, now represented by Mr. Horton. The election by small majorities of Vallandigham in the 3d, and that miserable trimmer Sunset Cox in the 12th District, are results especially to be regretted.

Pennsylvania.—A large mass of despatches announcing the result in various portions of this State have been received. They indicate a thorough defeat of the Administration on the State ticket as well as in members of Congress and the State Legislature. The Administration loses members of Congress in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th Districts and as far as heard from the Democracy hadmade no gains.

Indiana.—In this State the Republicans have also made a noble fight. They have beaten the Democracy in every Congressional district heard from except two—have gained largely in most of the counties, and probably carried their State ticket and a majority of the members of the Legislature.

Kansas.—The few scattering returns received indicate a complete triumph of the Republicans.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "We have not definite news from all the Congressional Districts of the States in which the election of Tuesday took place but according to the best judgment that we can form from such scattering returns as are before us, we believe the Administration has lost in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS."

The election in this State is over and the result known. There is, however, another and more important and decisive conflict approaching, upon which all intervening aciton will have a decided bearing; and lest recent experience and associations may have induced some who glory in calling themselves Republicans to look as lenitently and approvingly upon the most corrupt and profligate Administration with which our country has ever been cursed as they have upon some of its prominent detenders and supporters, we present them with a picture the lineaments of which should be indelibly stamped upon the mind and not for a single moment lost sight of while the Presidential election of 1860 remains undecided. All are familliar with the dark record of outrage and fraud which marks the history of the persistent and determined effort of Buchanan and his cohorts to force slavery upon Kansas—of the profligate wasting of the people's money upon political favorites no intelligent reader is ignorant—and all have doubtless also heard what it *costs* to sustain this state of affairs, but lest they should have forgotten it we give it again both in the aggregate and in detail. Look at the figures and reflect upon them—and when hereafter asked to jeopardize your party organization and sacrifice competent men of your own faith and household to elevate to prominent and responsible offices those who sustain and defend such an Administration, consider well whether in doing so you are not virtually sustaining it also.

The official record shows the expenses of present Buchanan Administration to be:

$90,000,000 A YEAR!
7,500,000 A MONTH!!
875,000 A WEEK!!!
297,859 A DAY!!!!
11,160 AN HOUR!!!!!
3,10 A SECOND!!!!!!

S. M. & P. Railroad.—We have heretofore announced that an arrangement had been perfected by which the finished portion of this road becomes an important link in a short through line between Cincinnati and Cleveland. Many of our readers are individually deeply interested in its completion and ultimate success, and as citizens of the county and tax-payers, all are more or less interested. Knowing, therefore, that we are doing an acceptable service by publishing anything within our reach tending to show what its prospects for the future are, we give below extracts from a recent letter written by the President of the road, Wm. Dunbar Esq. Taken in connection with the fact that the contractors are actively at work on the unfinished portion, it affords strong grounds for hope that after the many disappointments and delays that have marked its history thus far, the day is not far distant which will witness its final completion and successful working.

This important chain of railway, forming a through line between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, over the route above mentioned, is secured as a through line, for the period of twenty years from the first day of September, 1859, by a written agreement duly executed and ratified by the several companies forming said line. By the provisions of this contract, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Companies not only guarantee three hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds of the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at eighty cents on the dollar, but bind their respective companies to purchase these Bonds of their holders at that price, by appropriating monthly one half the gross earnings of their respective Road, derived from the business over this line of Road to that specific object, and further bind themselves respectively to throw all the through business that they can control at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, over this line of Road. Upon the completion of our Road, therefore, we have a guarantee of business from Pittsburgh destined for Cincinnati and points South and West, as well as all the intermediate points over our Road and a like guarantee of business from Cincinnati and points beyond, destined for Pittsburgh and Eastern cities.

In addition to this important arrangement for through business, the local business along our line of Road will be equal, if not superior to that of any Road of equal length in Ohio. The six counties into and through which it passes more than equal in population and value of taxable property, an average of that of the State, and would yield an annual income of $9,5000 per mile; and when we add to this the amount of the Pitsburgh and Cincinnati through business, secured to us by the contract referred to, the gross income cannot fall short of 8,300 dollars per mile, or 940,000 dollars per year. The data upon which this calculation is based, is the actual earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads, derived from their business between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

The only competing line we have for Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Cincinnati business, is called the Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Cincinnati Road, which is formed by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago to Rochester, on the Big Beaver River, from thence to Steubenville over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, thence to Newark over the Steubenville and Indiana Road, thence to Columbus over the Central Ohio, and thence to Cincinnati over the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miama Roads. The arrangement for running this line from Rochester to Pittsburgh, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, is but temporary, as is also the running arrangement over the Central Ohio, both of which are liable to interruption at any time. Besides both these are strongly competing Roads with the Steubenville and Indiana Road and will throw no business upon it within their power to control. At Cincinnati, the Little Miama Road has no connection with any other line of Road, its Depot being about two miles from the Ohio and Mississippi Depot, and hence passengers must be conveyed that distance by Omnibus lines, and freight by drayage. Nor can a direct connection ever be made without destroying one of the most important business streets in Cincinnati.

In comparison with the Steubenville route our line of Road has the advantage not only in alignment and grades, but in every other element of success, and can be run in from two to three hours less time from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh than any other line of Road in Ohio.

Damages.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has given Patrick Kelly $3,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company because his son lost a leg while crawling under a train. The train stood across the turnpike, and the boy who was going for some "baccy" for his father, could not stop in a case of such emergency for the cars to go on. So he crawled under, and the cars started and ran over his leg. The court held that the railroad had no right to stop its cars on the turnpike to obstruct travel, hence the verdict.

As showing the force of the flames and heat at the burning of the Crystal Palace we note the remarkable fact that sheets of tin measuring 14 by 20 inches were wrenched from their fastenings, carried into the air to an immense height, and after twenty five or thirty minutes sailing in the air, dropped down two or three miles from the Palace.

Presidential Symptoms in Massachusetts.—The New Bedford Standard closes some very kind remarks about Gov. Chase as follows:

"At the recent dinner given to him in Boston, at which Governor Banks presided, there was exhibited a feeling of cordial friendship and perpetual good will which must have satisfied all who were were present, that Gov. Chase is one upon whom Massachusetts will readily rely, if need be, to lead her sons in the coming contest.—He has some admirable qualities which are needed. He is firm and judicious, and highly practical; and the whole commercial community understand well that he is safe and trustworthy. His talents as a statesman are of a high order. He has had full experience and knows thoroughly the duties of government. Like our own Governor Banks, he has shown himself an able administrator of affairs, and like Governor Seward he has amassed a legislative experience that has made him conversant with the wants of the people, and with those wants of the people which call for immediate national protection. He is a very strong man in the West and Northwest. No man can unite the various interests of the free states more surely than he can. We shall hold ourselves uncommitted for the present.—While so many good men are with us we are at liberty to take time to choose. But among them all, we know not now any one who combines more of the elements of success than the statesman of Ohio."

A Defeat and a Victory.—An intelligent Californian, who voted for Mr. Buchanan, writing from San Francisco since the recent election in California, says:

"We have won a great victory, although defeated. We made the fight square on the issue on Curry for Supreme Judge, and our opponent was elected by about 3,000 majority, against 31,000, which was Weller's majority for Governor last year over the Republican candidate, and 22,000 over the vote of the Know Nothings, and 13,000 over both. When you take into consideration the fact that our organization was not five weeks old, and that Senator Broderick, our brave leader, was sick in his room the whole time, I think you will agree with me that we made a gallant fight in opposing the corrupt Lecompton-Buchananites. In this city we polled 8,000 votes. The Buchananites only got 2,300, and 1,300 of them are on the pay roll of the Federal Government. We had the federal, state and county organizations and all the county officers against us.

New Settlement.—A new settlement has been started at Hammonton, New Jersey, which for success and progress rivals anything we have heard of in the west. There is a large emigration having objection to the West on account of unhealthfulness, distance and association, which embraces this new enterprise. The land is in a genial climate, and the soil is said to be among the best Jersey soil. Jersey, as will be seen by the agricultural statistics at the Patent Office, is the first agricultural State the in Union. The tide of emigration to this place is immense, as well from the West as from the North. Many of the best grape growers of Ohio have located, with a view of making wine. To judge of its progress, the population one year ago is numbered at only five persons, it now numbers over eight hundred souls, has one hunred and twenty-five buildings, three stores, two churches, Episcopal and Methodist, steam mill, brick yard, marble yard, public schools, newspaper, &c., some twenty five miles of new roads opened, six square miles being improved, a new railroad station, and all the elements of an old place. We are satisfied that this place must posess merit from its unparalleled progress.

Death from Hydrophobia.—A boy named Patrick Madden, aged about 11 years, died at the residence of his mother in Hamilton avenue on Sunday afternoon of hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog about six weeks ago, being engaged at the time in driving hogs through the street. Several hogs and dogs were also bitten, but they were promptly killed. The boy was taken to Long Island Hospital, and the wound healed up. He went home two weeks since, and remained in good health until Thursday, when he complained of illness. He continued to grow worse until Friday night, when the fearful malady manifested itself. He had to be tied down to keep him on the bed. He was relieved of his sufferings about 10 o'clock on Sunday.—*N. Y. Tribune*

The Missouri *Democrat* gives a new item in regard to the sale of Fort Snelling. It will be remembered that the sale was a clandestine transaction, and stands revealed to the country as a monster plunder job. The Democrat says: "Without advertisement or notice of any kind, $300,000 worth of property was alienated from the government and the equivalent exacted for it was $90,000! The sale was not only clandestine, but the price was nominal. The parties to the contract were National Democrats exclusively, and after the reservation including the Fort was sold, some troops were detained there, and $10,000 a month barrack rent was charged to the government by the new proprietors. The $90,000 purchase money, or the greater part of it, has thus been discharged."

Mr. Seth Smith, of Chatham Four Corners, Columbia county, N. Y., lately gave a party to the old folks round about. There were fourteen guests present whose ages averaged eighty-five years and twelve days; their total was one thousand one hundred and eighty-one years, and seven months. The youngest, who was seventy-eight years old, was appointed to deliver the address.

Champhene Again.—It is with no hope that any report of the mischiefs occasioned by the use of champhene, however terrible they may have been, will have any effect as a preventive of its use; nevertheless we may report that a family circle of our acquaintance were the evening before last placed in imminent peril by the bursting of a camphene lamp in a lady's hand. The burning element flew right and left, happily, however, without more serious injury than the destruction of a dress or two and the inspiration of what we hope may be a wholesome terror against the continued use of the article in one family at least.—National Intelligencer.

Death of Dred Scott.—This personage whose memory will remain as long as one of the most absurd and enormous outrages ever perpetrated under the name of the law is remembered, died at St. Louis on the 17th inst., of "negro consumption"—a gradual wasting of the nervous power without perceptible local disease. He had been free for some time previous to his death, having been freed by his owner soon after the decision of which he was subject.

What the South Thinks.—The following short paragraph gxplains much:

The Charleston Mercury declares that "the evils of pardoning and supporting Douglas," will be absolute destruction of the Democratic party, inasmuch as the party which "is now weak as the North will be divided and repudiated at the South, and between the sections, fall hopelessely to the earth."

Charles Lucas, a German who was stabbed by a scoundrel in a Locofoco procession in Cincinnati, a few nights since, because he hurrahed for a Republican candidate, has since died of his wound. A man named Patrick Ronas, who was arrested for the stabbing, and discharged, has been re-arrested on charge of murder.

NEWS ITEMS

A little girl in Louisville had her nose bitten off by a horse, one day last week, while passing under his head in a stable.

It is stated that the indemnity to be paid by China for the war is $3,000,000 to England and $3,000,000 to France.

The drought is so great in the province of Arragon, Spain, that the fields have to be watered, and the peasantry fight with each other to obtain water from the Ebro.

A gentleman recently renewed his subscription to the Worcester Spy, who has taken the paper for sixty-seven years successively.

A reverend preacher in Florida having recently preached a sermon to prove that "Africans have no soul" Prentice pertinently comments:

"He had better be careful. How can he expect his disciples to consent to go to heaven if they can hope to have no niggers there?"

The mayor of Waterbury, Ct., has resigned. His salary was $50 a year; he asked to have it raised to $100, which the common council refused, and therefore his honor indignantly stepped out.

It is a sad fact that of the fifty-seven children on board the Austria not one was saved.

Morphy is expected to return to America after finishing his visit to Germany and beating Stanton, the chess champion of England.

The wound of Mr. Clemens, of Va., lately shot in a duel, has, it is said, taken a favorable turn, and his recovery considered certain.

The New York Times says that the examination into the origin of the fire at the Crystal Palace shows conclusively that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Times says he is authorized to say that Mr. Sumner will retain his senatorship, so long as he lives and has a legal right to it.

In the year 1856 the Paris tribunal pronounced 1242 sentences of matrimonial separation; and there were 4220 cases decided where neither party should interfere with the others property.

Col. Forney has published a defence of his Tarrytown speech which we laid before our readers some time ago. He completely substantiates all the startling charges of duplicity he had made against the President.

By the death of Mr. Hobson, of Calcutta, a youth now in the employ of a printer at the West end, London, Eng., is suddenly put in possession of more than $7,500,000. It is said that the young man had no previous knowledge of his relation, except having once heard his mother say she had a brother in India.

Hon. Arthur P. Bagbey, formerly governor of Alabama, and U. S. Senator from that state, died at Mobile on the 21st ult., of yellow fever.

James Buchanan's administration, for the present fiscal year, will cost One Hundred Million Dollars. The money and credit of the people must make it up. Next June will find our National debt increased to all of Eighty Million Dollars.

On Thursday of last week the first overland mail started for California from St. Louis. It is to go all the way by coaches and spring wagons.

The educational statistics of the country show that there are four millions of young men and boys connected with the various literary institutions within our limits.

His holiness the Pope orders that hereafter no parents among the faithful shall give to their children the name of Mary. That his holiness thinks belongs only to the Virgin of the immaculate conception.

The notes of the Bank of England are now printed on yellow paper with blue ink, which prevents counterfeiting by photographing.

A wealthy female pickpocket has been arrested in Philadelphia. The North American says this woman is a well-known character, and is believed to have accumulated about $25,000 solely by filching from the pockets of people who buy dusty provisions in the hovels in Market street.

A Miser's Death and Will.—M. Crepin, at Lyons, France, who was furnished with two meals a day, by an old widow, for twenty-five centimes, has left his fortune, three millions of francs, to the guardian angel over his misery.

Official report shows that the General Government is quite a property holder in Washington City—owning five hundred and seventy-eight acres within the city limits all free of taxation. The Government has paid enough for improvements in and around Washington to pay the whole District of Columbia.

Miss Mary Wingate, aged twenty, while lying in bed at her father's residence, near Cambridge, Md., during a violent thunder storm, on Saturday, 4th inst., was struck and instantly killed by lightning.

New Hayen, Sept. 24.—George Mercer, an Englishman, was killed in an amateur fight with William Houston, also an Englishman. They fought only five rounds. A single witness was present. Houston has been arrested.

A Democratic convention in Crawford county, Indiana, passed the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now alike in favor and opposed to all the doctrines and issues of the political parties of 1856.

That is so, says the Louisville Journal, and is the most distinct declaration of Democratic principles" that we have seen elsewhere.

At Lyeander, Onondaga county, N. Y., on Sunday, John G. Forbes tied a jug of whisky about his neck, and attempted to swim the river. The jug proved too heavy for him, and he was found at the bottom next morning—having mixe too much water with his liquor.

Another batch of Douglas anti-Lecompton Postmasters have been beheaded in Illinois by James Buchanan. Among the number are the Bloomington, Galesburg, Joliet, and Springfield postmasters. The work of proscription "goes bravely on," in the Sucker State.

According to an official table, comprising eighteen of the States, it appears that North Carolina pays less tax, per capita, than either of her sisters, it being only 25 cents for each individual annually—while the tax of the State of Maine, the highest in the list amounts to $3 per head.

Neuralgia.—A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:

"In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I