CINCINNATI DAILY PRESS
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EIGHTEEN STAR PERFORMERS
In new entertainments each night!
Admission 30 cents; children half-price. Performance to commence at 8 precisely. se2-sw

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PRIVATE AND SELECT
DAY SCHOOL.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, September 3, 1860, under the following
TEACHERS:
MILTON SAYLER, Moral Philosophy and Latin.
FRANCIS C. BAUMAN, Mathematics.
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ANN ELIZA WONES, English Branches.
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ELLEN J. HOYT, Penmanship.
VICTOR WILLIAMS, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
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M. W. RICHARDSON, Principal of Academy of Design (founded by Prof. Connor).
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For further particulars, inquire of any of the above teachers, or at the Seminary, corner of Seventh and Mound-sts. au30-1

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Sycamore-st., bet. Sixth and Seventh,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED on MONDAY, the 3d of September next. No pupils are boarded in the Institution.
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Thos. W. Farrin & Co.
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Celebrated
MAGNOLIA WHISKY!
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Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOL. IV, NO. 12. CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1860. PRICE ONE CENT

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TRAINS DEPART.

LITTLE MIAMI—[7 minutes faster than City time,] 7:30 A. M., 10 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON—[7 minutes faster than City time,] 6 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—[12 minutes slower than City time,] 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE—[12 minutes slower than City time,] 5:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI—[7 minutes faster than City time,] 6:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON—[City time.] 5:45 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI AND LOGANSPORT—From Sixth-street Depot—6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

LITTLE MIAMI—3:50 A. M., 8 A. M., 11:04 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—7:30 A. M., 12:28 P. M. and 9:50 P. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON—7:45 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:12 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI—10:15 A. M., 4 P. M. and 12 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI—10:32 A. M. and 5:13 P. M.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON—10:35 A. M. and 4:58 P. M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS—7:45 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

CINCINNATI AND LOGANSPORT—From Sixth-street Depot—7:45 A. M. and 7:12 P. M.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

EAST MAIL.—Arrives 3:50 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND WHEELING.—Arrives at 3:50 A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.

ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE.—Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST.—Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M.

VARIETIES.

A rare combination—dollars and sense.

Three duels were to come off on the same day, last week, in New Orleans.

The potato disease has assumed serious proportions in many of the English counties.

Of 1,210 Coolies shipped to Havana last month 113 died on the passage.

A French breakfast—two salt cellars and a muffin.

Heavy frosts have recently occurred on the mountains near Cumberland, Md.

A Swiss rifle club of thirteen members has been formed in San Francisco, Cal.

It is said that Horace Greeley either has retired, or will retire soon, from the New York *Tribune*.

It is a worthless fellow who lives only for himself; and yet how few who live otherwise.

An English publishing house have in the press *Over the Cliffs*, a novel, by Mrs. Charter, sister of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

A grain-elevator, of 600,000 bushels capacity, has just been completed at Buffalo by the New York Central Railroad.

Col. Allen May, once known as a banker and man of wealth in Indianapolis, died recently, in Washington Territory.

"Gold," said Joseph Bonaparte, "is in its last analysis the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave."

A few days ago, in Morgan County, Ga., Sidney Morse gave Peyton Shy seven stabs, which will prove fatal.

Jenkins Murray was killed in a coal pit up the Monongahela River, near Pittsburg, a day or two since, by a passing train of cars.

The steam flouring-mill of Samuel Whiteman, of Lawrenceville, Penn., was consumed by fire on Friday. Loss $5,000 to $10,000.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic clergy of New York, as a body, following Archbishop Hughes, refuse to make marriage returns to the city inspector.

Rev. G. C. Culler, formerly Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches, composing the Boonsboro', (Md.) charge, died at his residence at Milton, Penn., on Sunday.

A movement has been set on foot by many of the principal Southern gentlemen now sojourning in New York, to invite the Prince of Wales to visit the Southern States.

While the census-taker was collecting his statistics in Searport, Me, he found a girl thirteen years old, who was the mother of a child of ten months.

Those who can use truly beautiful language know best when to quit it; whereas those who use the sham beautiful never know when to leave it alone.

About 500,000 documents are weekly sent out from the National Capitol folding-rooms, on account of the several political parties.

Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us. True progress acquires either faithful friends or severe enemies.

Give the devil his due. Certainly, says a cotemporary, but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and then there will be nothing due him.

The Augsburg *Gazette* revives an old story that Napoleon seriously contemplates extending the French frontier in the direction of Belgium.

Mr. J. T. Jopling, late editor of the Hamilton (C. W.) *Spectator*, committed suicide recently, by drowning himself in the bay at that place.

It is calculated by the best judges that England will have to import produce to the value of full $45,000,000 between now and the end of the year.

The question is discussed in some of the Missouri papers, whether raising hemp is a good business. A much better business than being raised by it.

The City Hotel at Galena, Ill., and the stables attached, were destroyed by fire the other afternoon. The hotel building was worth about $14,000; no insurance.

George P. Robinson assaulted Enoch Payne with a knife, at Springfield, Ill., recently, and during a scuffle the latter was mortally stabbed.

A gold mine has been discovered at Regla about one and a half miles from Havana, by Don Juan Baptista Olivares, a counsellor of the Royal Audiencia.

Michael Murphy, during a drunken row at West Jefferson, in this State, the other night, was so badly kicked that he died soon after.

John Paggart, Alfred Bottles and James Vance were suffocated to death, and Wm. Bottles's life greatly endangered by foul air, while digging a well, on Friday, in Allegheny City, Penn.

The *Home Journal* publishes a rumor that Estelle Anna Lewis, the author of *Records of the Hearts*, and the foreign correspondent of the *Journal*, is soon to be married to a celebrated Parisian Count.

The foreman of the Hartford (Conn.) *Press* has had a tornado sent him from Fair Haven, which measures eighteen inches in circumference, and weighed one pound and fourteen ounces.

A military post is forthwith to be established on the big bend of the Carson River, in Utah. The troops thereabouts are protecting the mail-carriers and emigrants from the Indians.

New and Important Work on Hydrophobia.

A very important work has just been issued on Hydrophobia (*Le Meilleur Preservatif, de la Rage*, Paris, 1860, 8vo., pp. 84), by M. Sanson, whose name is distinguished among chemists by the discovery of dextrine in the blood of animals. I say hydrophobia, as that is the term generally recognized in America, though M. Sanson considers its use a lamentable error as leading to the belief that dogs are not mad when they show no horror of water. It appears certain, on the contrary, from many facts adduced by this *savant*, that in the majority of cases, when a dog runs mad he is seized with a burning thirst, which is often satisfied by drinking abundantly. Other authorities testify to the same fact, especially the English veterinary author, Youatt. Another fact established by M. Sanson is that an animal may be attacked by the disease, at the same time remaining submissive to his master, and even caressing him—which is, indeed, almost always the case unless he is naturally fierce and intractable. Indeed, the poor brute often appears, by redoubled tokens of affection, to implore the aid of his master to relieve his terrible sufferings. With those caresses, however, may always be observed a downcast, guilty look which is one of the most certain symptoms of the disease.

As it is difficult to describe this gloomy look in print, M. Sanson has introduced in his book a wood-cut representing, in a very vivid manner, the countenance of a mad-dog. A symptom of the approach of the disease, on which the author lays great stress, is an almost constant restlessness, without apparent cause or motive. According to Youatt (whose work M. Sanson praises highly, and from which, indeed, he has taken much of his best matter), the dog runs about, to and fro, and is continually getting up and lying down, changing his position in every possible manner. He piles his bed up in a heap, and appears to take great pleasure in resting his chest on it; and then of a sudden he will get up and push it all away. If shut up, he will not remain a moment in repose, but turns up and down like a caged tiger. If at liberty, he will appear to be searching some lost object, and will dig in every hole and corner with great eagerness, but with no fixity of purpose. His brain appears to be beset by phantoms. A case is given in which a dog undertook to attack a *wall* with great violence, and soon afterward died mad. But besides these general premonitory symptoms, there is one which the author considers infallible. Approaching madness impresses such a change upon the vocal organs of the dog, that his howl, once heard, can never again be mistaken. So important is this sign deemed by M. Sanson, that he has tried to give by musical notes some idea of this "rabid howling," as he terms it, in its three principal varieties.

He adds, that though this method may not entirely succeed in conveying the right idea, "the hearing of the sound in nature, though but a single time, produces an impression so distinct and so profound that no one can ever forget it." He also calls the attention to the obtuse state of physical sensibility manifested by the mad dog, upon which subject he relates many interesting facts. He examines the question of the poisonous properties of the virus with great care, and finds that two-thirds, on the average, of persons bitten, escape the disease, unless it be brought on by terror, which he believes to be the most powerful predisposing cause. Taking this view of the matter, he recommends the use, for the purpose of inspiring confidence, of almost any one of the almost innumerable receipts for hydrophobia that are every day brought before the public, provided that previously all the wounds by which the saliva could have reached the blood have been deeply cauterized with a red-hot iron. All these remedies, according to him, are only valuable as they impart a sense of security to the patient.

Small Pox and its Prevention—Interesting Experiments.

In Sweden, for twenty-eight years previous to the discovery of vaccination, says the London *Times*, 2,050 out of each 1,000,000 died annually of small-pox, while for forty years after the discovery the death-rate averaged only 158. In Westphalia it came down, under similar circumstances, from 2,643 to 114; in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, from 4,000 to 200. In Denmark the fatality of the disease became but an eleventh of what it had been; in Berlin and large parts of Austria, 120. Finally, from observations made for twenty-one years on 40,000 persons in Bohemia, it appears that the risk of death to vaccinated persons, if they happen to contract the small-pox, is at the rate of five and a half to 100 patients; but the risk of death to non-vaccinated persons when they contract the disease is at the rate of twenty-nine four-fifths for every 100 patients. And the concurrent testimony of London, Vienna and Milan shows, on an experience of nearly 26,000 cases, that small-pox after vaccination, if it occurs, is but a fifth or sixth part as dangerous as the natural disease. And yet the small-pox is now increasing. The protecting influence of infantine vaccination has diminished (this is the important fact), and cases of small-pox after that operation have become more numerous, not, indeed, because vaccination is a delusion, but because the present process hardly amounts to vaccination.

Four reasons are assigned for the recent increase in small-pox. First, bad vaccination in respect to the choice of matter employed, and an observance of the rules propounded by Jenner. Unqualified persons have been in the habit of operating with matter in an imperfect state, especially in England, and for many years past until "there is reason to believe the perfect vesicle is becoming the exceptional one, and not that which is most commonly seen and resorted to." Secondly, there is reason to believe that, apart from disturbing causes, the cow-pox matter itself tends to deteriorate by descent. It has been ascertained that its vesicles are less prominent than formerly, that its symptoms are shortened in duration, and that the older scars are much better marked than recent ones. In short, a series of observations has established, says Mr. Simon, that "certain original properties of the vaccine contagion have very generally declined after its long successive descent from the cow," and it is now questionable "whether an indefinite length of transmission of the vaccine contagion, without renewal from the cow, has not been of public detriment." Thirdly, apart from the fact of the renewal of lymph having been omitted by the National Vaccine Establishment since Jenner's time, there was some time since a demand upon its resources which it was unable to supply with lymph of the best existing quality; and fourthly, there was no government requirement of vaccination till recently, and even yet this is imperfectly enforced.

WHITEWASHING BEAUTIFUL FRESCOES.—In the chapel S. M. Novello, in Florence, is a beautiful fresco by Filippino Lippi. One day Mr. A. H. Layard discovered upon a scaffold erected in front of it three knights of the whitewashing order, armed with big mop brushes and many pails, to his inquiry as to their purpose, they replied, "We are engaged *rice frescare*—or to refresh Filippino Lippi." With religious zeal Mr. Layard hastened to the authorities, expostulating against such sacrilege, but with no avail, until he threatened to write to the London *Times*, which, strange as it may seem, put a stop to the proceedings.

LARGE SALE OF REAPERS.—Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the celebrated reaper, has sold, this season, four thousand reapers to the farmers in the neighborhood of Chicago.

Eruption of Mount Ararat Twenty Years ago.

The village Arguri, which was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Ararat in 1840, was, according to the traditions of the country people, of the most unquestionable antiquity—it having been founded by no less a person than Noah himself, immediately after coming out of the ark.

Arguri was one of the largest and handsomest villages of Armenia. It lay in a ravine of Mount Ararat, about 2,500 feet above the bed of the Araxes, and had a population of nearly 1,600, independently of the Curds, who worked as day-laborers for the Armenians. It was a flourishing place; wheat and barley throve well notwithstanding its elevated position; in the gardens most of the fruits of Europe prospered well, and the flocks and herds found good pasture from April to October. A spring furnished the inhabitants with good water for drinking, and in sufficient quantity for the irrigation of the gardens. At the melting of the snows this brook became a considerable stream, and poured down into the Karass.

According to tradition, Arguri was the oldest village in the world, and the first vine was planted here by the hand of Noah. Half a mile above Arguri stood the convent of St. James, where the traveler, Parrot, resided during his stay on Ararat. The gardens planted with fruit trees reached still higher, and by the operation of water, the crumbling of the volcanic rock had here advanced farther than elsewhere on the mountains. Near to the upper end of the ravine were great hollows containing masses of ice and snow, which, in the hottest summers, never entirely melted, and probably reached a great depth. What was called the Dark Ravine of Ararat, was most likely formed originally by a rending of the mountain from internal fire. For centuries, however, the existence of slumbering volcanic forces had only been indicated by occasional tremblings. But the tranquility in which for ages this vast subterranean furnace had reposed, was, on the 20th of June, 1840, suddenly broken by a terrible and devastating eruption.

About half an hour after sunset, when the atmosphere was perfectly clear, the inhabitants of Armenia were startled by a terrible explosion, which was loudest and most fearful in the vicinity of Ararat. This was followed by an undulation of the ground, in a direction eastward and southward from the mountain; and at the same time a chasm yawned open about three miles above Arguri, at the end of Dark Ravine, and there burst from it volumes of gas and steam, while stones and masses of earth were hurled with enormous force down the declivities toward the plain. The clouds of steam that arose from the abyss probably caused the heavy rain that fell around the mountain in the same night—as watery deposits are, in the summer, in these regions, very rare.

At its first breaking forth, the steam was tinged sometimes of a blue, but more frequently of a red color; but whether there had been flames or not the witnesses could not undertake to say. These blue and red colors soon passed into a deep black, and, at the same time, the air was filled with an unpleasant sulphurous smell. The mountain roared and the earth shook without ceasing; and besides a subterranean noise of cracking and bellowing, there was a whistling sound, like that of cannon balls, from the stones thrown through the air. The size of some of these masses of rock will be scarcely credited: one I observed which could not have weighed less than several tuns. Wherever those masses fell, they mostly remained lying, as the inclination or the ground at the foot of the hill is too gentle to enable them to roll on.

The eruption lasted a full hour; and when the steam and smoke rolled away, and the shower of stones and mud ceased, neither the great rich village of Arguri, nor the renowned convent, was any longer to be seen, and the fields and the blooming gardens, and the harmless population which, for many peaceful years, had found in them their occupation and their subsistence, had now found in them a grave, beneath the stones and mud. Of the monks and servants of the convent, of the 1,500 villagers and 400 Curd laborers, only 114 individuals were left alive; and these had been on journeys, or otherwise absent. These poor people were, when I was in Ararat, scattered about among the villages of the plain, suffering the bitterest poverty; and Noah's mountain was again as solitary as on the morning after the deluge.

It has been observed of many volcanoes that they have long periods of rest; that they have remained for centuries inactive, and then suddenly burst forth again with all their tremendous energy. Thus, Vesuvius, up to the year 79, appeared to be completely extinguished, and covered with trees to the very summit. Strabo, indeed, concluded from the external character of the mountain, that it might at some time have vomited fire; but he could find no historical fact to support his assertion. Aurelius Victor, speaking of Vesuvius, says that in 79 it began to burn. The case was the same with the Etna before the year 40; and the great volcanoes of America have seldom more than one eruption in a century.

"The life of volcanoes," says Humboldt, "depends entirely on the mode and duration of their connection with the interior of the earth. Eruptions have, with many volcanoes, an intermittent character; and this effect ceases as soon as the channel is closed by which the communication of the atmosphere with the interior of the earth has been kept up."

Thus the activity of the long silent volcanoes of Armenia may be destined again to awaken, and this remarkable eruption of Ararat be but the messenger and forerunner of future outbreak. It does not appear probable that so long a period has elapsed from the formation of the Allages to the present time, as between the activity of the ancient crater of Vesuvius to the eruption of 79. The Titanic force which upheaved the vast piles of Caucasus and Ararat "is not dead; but sleepeth."

PREVALENCE OF MOHAMMEDANISM IN AFRICA. The Wollos, says Dr. Krapf, in his recent work, are said to have been converted to Mohammedanism by an Arab, named Debelo. Since the time of the great Gukesa this tribe has possessed considerable influence in the politics of Abyssinia. Gukesa, was the son of the chief Merso, and father of Ali Allula, who was the father of Ras Ali. Ras Ali for a long time governed Western Abyssinia, and inclined toward Mohammedanism; but in 1853 he was vanquished in battle by King Theodorus, and obliged to seek refuge among his Mohammedan relatives, with whom it would appear he is still resident, waiting for an opportunity to dislodge the conqueror. Should he succeed, Christianity in Abyssinia will be in great danger; for the Mohammedans, who nourish a strong hatred to King Theodorus, on account of his abolition of the slave-trade, would be sure to take signal vengeance on the Christians. Indeed, Mohammedanism is still most powerful in Eastern Africa, and it is even very doubtful whether before long it will not become still stronger, and the heathen and Christian populations be involved in a mighty conflict with it.

A POLITICAL PROCESSION SINGED.—A Syracuse (N. Y.) paper says that at the recent Republican demonstration in that city, the Oswego Club went home entirely bald, having burned each others' hair off with their torches while trying to read the signs both sides of the street at once.

FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH HOP CROP.—The hop crop has suffered severely in some parts of Great Britain, and in many districts a total failure of the crop was announced.

Grand Fete of the French Emperor—Immense Outpouring of the Populace—The Mode of Celebrating the Occasion.

Galignani's Messenger gives this account of the great *fete* which occurred in Paris on the 15th ult.

The Emperor's *fete* on Wednesday was favored with delightful weather, the sun not being too bright, and a delicious breeze blowing throughout the day. As is usual on such occasions a salvo of artillery from the Invalides was fired at six o'clock in the morning, and, shortly after, distributions of provisions and alms to the aged and indigent took place at the various *mairies* and *bureaux-de-bienfaisance*.

By the time that this work of benevolence had terminated, the French capital had assumed quite a holiday aspect, tricolored flags being hung out from the houses in every street, and the old flags on the public buildings, which had braved the weather since last year, being renewed for the occasion. About the same time an additional allowance of wine and rations of a superior character were given to the troops in the barracks.

At one o'clock took place at Notre Dame a solemn *Te Deum*, in presence of the great bodies of the State, the various civil and military authorities, and an exceedingly numerous congregation. Similar services were performed in the other churches of Paris with great pomp, the day being not only devoted to rejoicings for the Emperor having passed over another year of health and prosperity, but being the great festival of the Assumption, always held in such peculiar veneration by the Roman Catholic Church.

By the time the religious services had terminated, all Paris seemed out of doors, the greater number of spectators bending their footsteps toward the Champs Elysees, to witness the out-of-door amusements prepared in that quarter for the gratification of the people. Thousands, too, rushed to the various theaters on the chance of obtaining admission. Vain hope! since for hours before a patient, long-enduring crowd had been collected round the doors.

The outdoor amusements were military pantomimes of the Esplanade des Invalides, boat-races on the Seine, and *mats de Cocagne*. The public illuminations in the evening were very brilliant, especially on the Place de la Concorde, at the hotels of the different Ministers, the English Embassy, and the Tuileries; but the great spectacle of the night was the fireworks on the Champ de Mars, near the Pont de Jena.

Before the hour appointed, that extensive ground was peopled by a vast multitude who were amused by the exhibition of the electric light, which shone from the top of the establishment at Chaillot, and the apparatus being arranged on the revolving principle, the light, as thrown round in different directions, produced a very fine effect, although we do not consider it was so powerful and intense as that exhibited some time since from the top of the Arc du Triomphe de l'Etoile. Presently, as the clock struck nine, the signal-gun was fired, and the air was filled with a shower of rockets, Roman candles, and other preparations which, on bursting, displayed every imaginable color, some throwing down what looked like showers of gold and silver.

The different set pieces consisted of several fountains of fire, revolving cascades, accompanied by an eruption of flames of all colors, and next a large piece representing a lofty triumphal column, with military trophies at the base, and the national colors ornamenting the sides. In the center was a large medallion with the initials and arms of the Emperor; on either side of this column was a smaller one of exceeding brilliancy, bearing the initials of the Emperor and Empress. Between these pieces a constant fire of rockets was kept up, and so splendid were the discharges that many people not accustomed to such exhibitions fancied they were the grand final display which they had doubtless heard spoken of. At length came the bouquet, and certainly it was a monster one. We last year said that it appeared as if Ruggieri had on that occasion borrowed the use of Mount Vesuvius, but last night he appears to have got Garibaldi to spare him also Mount Etna, for the burst of fire was so brilliant as to baffle description.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA—PARTICULARS OF HER LIFE.—The Grand Duchess Anne of Russia died at Elfeszau, near Berne, on the 16th inst. Princess Julienne Henriette Ulaqui, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the original titles of the deceased, was born September 23, 1781, and was a daughter of Ernest I, and sister of King Leopold, the reigning King of Belgium, and Princess Victoria, afterward Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria, and cousin to the Prince of Wales. She was married to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia—who renounced his heirship to the throne of Russia in favor of his brother Nicholas, in 1825—February 26, 1796, and assumed the name of Feodrowra. The marriage was brought to pass by the grandmother of the Duke, but it soon after proved that the parties were too young, and the Duke eccentric, passionate and turbulent. No children were born from the marriage, which was by no means a happy one, and the young pair separated by mutual consent at the expiration of four years.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. WALKER'S FRIENDS FOR HONDURAS.—The schooner *John A. Taylor*, Capt. Lombard, sailed from New Orleans on Thursday evening, says the *Picayune*, for Ruatan Island, with a lot of merchandize. She had on board, also, a number of passengers, friends of Walker, for Truxillo, Honduras, who go out in the most peaceable manner, most of them on special invitation, and with the expectation of being engaged in the civil department of his new government. We are assured that it is the intention of Walker, so soon as he shall have put himself fully *en rapport* with the supporters of the Liberal party of Honduras, to establish a government which will have an eye singly to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Of course Walker's ultimate destination is Nicaragua, but the cause of the Liberal party of Honduras, and, indeed, of all the States of Central America, is one and the same.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD HINT.—A short needle makes the most expedition in plain sewing.

Put your balls or reels of cotton into little bags, leaving the ends out.

One flannel petticoat will wear nearly as long as two, if turned hind part before when the front begins to wear thin.

Dirty windows are very reliable tell-tales; they give the character of the lady of the house with great correctness.

A leather strap, with a buckle at one end and tongue-holes at the other, is useful in the house.

There is not any thing gained in economy by having very young and inexperienced servants at low wages. They break, waste, and destroy more than an equivalent for higher wages, setting aside comfort and respectability.

MURDER COMMITTED BY A SOMNAMBULIST. After a long examination, Miss Constance Kent, supposed murderess of the child (her brother) at Frome, England, has been discharged and placed in the custody of her father. It is alleged that she has at times exhibited signs of insanity, but a correspondent of the London *Dispatch* suggests that the deed may have been committed while under the influence of somnambulism.

The fact that every man in every tribe and nation has an instinctive desire to "go ahead," would seem to prove the unity of the human race.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More of Hon. A. H. Stephens's Speech.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 2.—Mr. Stephens defended Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Douglas agreed with every principle decided in the Dred Scott case, but also insisted that the point—that a Territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery—had not been decided; no case involving this principle had been before the court. The position of Mr. Douglas is that of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with respect to the rights of persons and property. Mr. Douglas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery.

He differed with Mr. Douglas on this point, but it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because, if the majority of the people of a Territory opposes slavery, it would not go there. He believed slavery will go to the extent of the capacity for it, and that no law of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, can extend it beyond this. He dwelt upon the Union, and the importance of preserving it. He did not regard Mr. Breckinridge as a Disunionist, but his running endangers the Union, notwithstanding he has no chance of an election by the people.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The steamship *Bavaria* arrived this morning, from Hamburg and Southampton on the 18th.

She brings London papers of the evening of the 18th. The evening edition of the London *Times* of the 18th, says a Sardinian frigate arrived at Messina on the 12th, bringing Dr. Bertano, with important news for Garibaldi, who immediately issued the order of the day, stating that he was obliged to leave for a few days, and placing General Sirton in command of the land and sea forces. The event is supposed to have a peaceful meaning.

Advices from Constantinople of August 8 state that 200 churches and two convents were burned at Bolonect during the recent disturbances. Male Christians were murdered and the women outraged.

The Turkish troops sent to preserve order were assisting in the outrages.

The Mussulman population of Damascus, as late as January 28, maintained a menacing attitude.

Large bodies of fanatics were parading the town, demanding the surrender of the Christians who had sought refuge in the citadel. Troops dispatched from Beirut had not arrived.

Movements of the Prince of Wales.

OTTOWA, C. W., September 3.—On returning to his residence the Prince held a levee, and a large number of gentlemen were presented, but no addresses were made. The Prince then lunched with the Legislature.

The royal party rode to Chaudiere Falls and the Suspension Bridge, where they dismounted, got on a crib, and went down a timber slide. Thousands of people watched them descend who cheered as they shot past. The scene was rather exciting.

The royal crib got down safe, and the party were taken off in canoes to an island in the center of the bay, near which the canoe races were held. The river was covered with small boats, and presented a beautiful appearance.

The Prince took great interest in the proceedings—applauding the victors, &c. He returned to the city at seven o'clock, in a barge specially prepared, and rowed by six gentlemen. He was much pleased with the events of the day.

Additional by the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, sailed from Panama for Callao on the 24th of August, leaving in port United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and the British frigate *Clio*.

The *Narragansett*, which was sixty days out from Rio, had not arrived at Panama on the 25th ult. It was believed that some accident had befallen her.

Advices from Buena Ventura, New Granada, state that Gen. O'Bando, second in command to Masquera, is reported to have taken the town of Pasto, the stronghold of the Government in the State of Cauca, and the only place in that State which has refused to join the revolutionists.

The Mayor of the place, and his retinue, retired, it is said, toward the Equadoran frontier, leaving in their precipitate flight, $12,000 in the Treasury, and 300 infantry suits of clothes, which fell into the hands of O'Bando.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The steamship *Bavaria* has arrived. News anticipated.

Dr. David Wickham was arrested here yesterday, on a charge of having, a year ago, in Sussex County, N. J., caused the death, by poison, of Mrs. Cole while sick. There was an insurance on her life, and Wickham is supposed to have colluded with her husband.

From Boston.

BOSTON, September 3.—Ship *C. A. Morrison*, from Pensacola for Fayal, has put in here in distress.

The bark *Union*, from Pensacola, for Cork, put in on Saturday, with five feet of water in her hold.

River News.

PITTSBURG, September 3—M.—River four feet four inches by the pier-mark and falling. Weather clear and warm.

Particulars of the Recent Tragedy in Wytheville, Va.—A Bank President Shot by an Editor.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* gives the particulars of the affray there, in which W. W. Hanson, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, lost his life at the hands of O. Staite, editor of the *Telegraph:*

Some weeks since, an interchange of newspaper communication took place between the parties, relative to some strictures of the former upon the public acts of the Trustees of the town, of which body Mr. H. was a member. These articles were concluded by one from Mr. H., about two weeks ago, in which he declared himself satisfied. To this Mr. S. made no reply, thereby manifesting a disposition to let the matter drop, and the apprehensions of the public were allayed in regard to it. Both the parties have since attended to their usual duties, neither seeming disposed to interrupt the other, until Saturday last, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. S. was coming down the street from the postoffice, Mr. Hanson and one or two friends being seated upon the opposite side of the street on the steps leading into the bank, one of them remarked, "Hanson, here comes your man."

Upon this, Mr. H. arose and replied—"Well, I'll go across the street, and I'll bet you he takes down the cross street." Suiting the action to the word, he crossed the street,