



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1858.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Empire City brings information from Havana that the trade in coffee is still carried on. Twelve hundred of these unfortunate beings had been recently landed from the Chilean, Peruvian, Spanish, and Bremen vessels already reported at Havana.

The news from the Pacific in relation to the deposits of guano, which Commodore Mervise could not find, are favorable. A cargo of 400 tons has been landed at the Sandwich Islands, and a ship has been dispatched to lay down proper moorings at the island.

Now that the Secretary of War has returned, it is supposed that the wagon road expedition (under the superintendence of Lt. Beale) from Fort Smith to Albuquerque, and thence beyond to the Colorado of the West, will be organized. The camels yet remaining in Texas will be placed under his charge, and his views in respect to the personnel of the expedition will, of course, be mainly considered.

A letter to the New York Tribune, from Mount Washington, N. H., July 24, says: "This morning we found the thermometer at 30 degrees, and the mountain top white with snow. The pools of water among the rocks were crusted with ice. Dr. G., N. C., and myself occupied the route of the Tip Top, and saluted with snow-balls our party as they came out to see the sun rise.

Our California contemporaries indulge in a great variety of orthography in printing the title of Fraser river, some giving it as Fraser's, others as Frazier, others as Frasier. The correct mode is "Fraser," and the word should not be used in the possessive case. The river was named after its discoverer, a gentleman now residing in Canada.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Henry Cavendish, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley left St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., on a buffalo hunt in the wilds of Dakota. They went with the same great party which Mohammed Paeba, the Turkish admiral, was to have accompanied. They will be absent in the wilderness some six weeks.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday, says:—A huge hog constructor, which was kept as a show at a tavern in Walnut street, above Eighth, escaped this morning, and working its way into a yard in the neighborhood, it mounted a tree and bid defiance to those who proposed to capture it. At last, however, it remained after the hanging for proper appliances to have fanned it into an active flame.

A boy, ten years old, named George Prickner, the son of a German widow, in Brooklyn, suddenly disappeared on Friday week, and was missing until Monday morning, when his dead body was found in a large trunk chest in the house of his mother. On Friday, while the mother was absent, the deceased was at play with a companion, and evidently had got into the trunk to conceal himself, when a self-adjusting lock closed the lid upon him, and he was smothered.

The newly elected police of New Orleans went into office on the first of July, and the number of arrests for the first eighteen days of the present month amounted to one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven. Of these, 1,199 were white persons, and 138 slaves. The few who write that in those quarters the city was the turbulent, comparative quiet and order prevail.

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At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 10th of July, there was a loud cry for laboring hands. The immigration commissioners had appropriated \$100,000 to promote the introduction of East Indians, and a like sum for the bringing over of Chinese. Twenty-five dollars bonus is offered for the landing of a free African apprentice.

The commencement exercises at Yale College (Connecticut) began this week. The candidates for graduation number one hundred, of which twenty-two are from Connecticut, and seventy-eight from twenty other States and Territories of the Union, and two from foreign countries.

H. G. Davis connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and their agent at Piedmont, in consequence of receiving the appointment of President of the Savings' Bank at that place, has felt it to be his duty to resign. The road has lost one of its very best agents.

Among the patents issued for the week ending July 27, are, one to George S. Bishop, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in coupling for railroad cars; one to Louis Brauer, of Washington, for improved omnibus register; and one to Ellyson Yerby, of Washington, for an improved batter machine.

On the 17th instant, the last sad and solemn rites of sepulture were performed by the citizens of Adams county, Mississippi, including, of course, the city of Natchez, over the remains of the late lamented hero and statesman, Gen. John A. Quitman.

The Secretary of the Navy has advertised for proposals for steam machinery for the screw propeller sloops of war to be constructed at the United States navy-yards of Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Gosport and Pensacola.

Some English farmers have discarded the ordinary scythes in their mowing this year, for an implement in all respects the same, except that it is fifteen inches shorter. It is stated that the result is a saving of one-third in the labor.

The Academy at Lyons, France, has offered a prize of 1,200fr. for the best work on the means of opening fresh sources of labor to females, and of placing the wages of women on a level with those of men, where equality of service is rendered.

The Charleston Free Press says:—"We have authority for saying that the Barbecue in Clarke, was not either intended as a Faulkner or anti-Faulkner Barbecue, but as an old fashioned one at which all parties could enjoy themselves."

A boy named Peter Murphy had one of his legs, just below the knee, cut off by a hawser in the Lumber District, at Albany, New York, on Wednesday. He was standing on the dock, with one foot inside the loose "bite" of a hawser, one end of which was attached to a steambot. The boat starting out into the stream, stretched the hawser taut, completely severing the leg. One of his hands, also, was shockingly mangled, splitting the thumb and tearing off the fingers. He was conveyed to the hospital as soon as possible, but there is little chance of his recovery.

George P. Edgar, well known as a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York and recently the publisher of a religious paper, that lived but a few weeks and was known as "The Way of Life," has been arrested and lodged in the Eldridge street jail. The affidavit on which the warrant was issued alleges that Mr. Edgar obtained at different times, \$1,000 worth of paper for the publication of his journal, on representations that it was a profitable concern and that he was able to pay any bills contracted for it, while he was in reality insolvent.

The public schools are every where becoming the great "institution" of the country, and nowhere does the subject occupy a greater or more important space than in the "Empire State." Millions of dollars are annually raised for the purpose, on the logical argument that it is cheaper to educate and enlighten the rising generation and infuse correct moral principles, than it is to punish criminals in jails and penitentiaries. In New York there is but one drawback upon the success of primary schools. It is the regular and never-ending dispute about the use of the Bible as a school book.

One or two New England papers are arguing the question, Who killed Magee?—a murderer who was hanged in Boston a few weeks ago, but whose body exhibited evidence of life and vitality at the subsequent dissection. A report of the post mortem examination, published in the Medical and Surgical Journal, suggests the idea that Magee was not killed by the hangman's rope, but by the scalpel of the surgeon, who, for some reason, remained after the hanging for proper appliances to have fanned it into an active flame.

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The Blue Ridge Republican compliments Mr. James Barbour, of Culpeper, for a steady and uniform services to the Democracy and the State; and for his recent course in declining to enter the race for the office of Governor; and predicts for him future honors at the hands of his party.

South Carolina and Texas have sustained almost simultaneously the same losses in the United States' Senate. Judge Butler and General Rusk both died in the recess last year—and their respective successors, Judge Evans and General Henderson, both died during the following session. Such a remarkable circumstance is worthy of note.

The visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, are not as numerous now, as they were this time last year. But the number is increasing—and so are the complaints of want of accommodations, inconvenience, and bad fare.

Mr. Winston, of Culpeper, late U. S. Marshal in Kansas, has come on to Washington, to get at the reasons for his unexpected removal from office—a removal said to be without just cause, and not acceptable to the people of the territory of any party.

The U. S. authorities have seized some \$80,000 worth of Cuba box Sagars, just brought into New York and Boston, in consequence of some "irregularities" in the invoices.

Several slaves ran off from Hampshire County, Va., and Dorchester County, Md., last week.

The post office at Kilmarnock, Lancaster County, Va., has been discontinued.

Telegraphic Despatches.

BOSTON, July 26.—Just as the steamer Europa was leaving for Liverpool, intelligence was received that the steamer New York is ashore on the Mull of Cantyre, and had become a total wreck. She parted on the 14th inst., at a point twenty feet before the after-bulkhead in the forehold, and very near the fore-bulkhead in the afterhold. Nothing was visible of her from the rocks except the top of the engines.

The Parisian's last run occupied exactly nine days, six hours, and twenty-two minutes. The steamer was on Friday week, and was missing until Monday morning, when his dead body was found in a large trunk chest in the house of his mother. On Friday, while the mother was absent, the deceased was at play with a companion, and evidently had got into the trunk to conceal himself, when a self-adjusting lock closed the lid upon him, and he was smothered.

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Letter from the Orkney Springs.

Under this head, the Norfolk Herald devotes a column of editorial praise to the "strong practical sense, dauntless enterprise, and above all, the high and indomitable principle of perseverance" which they have displayed in enlarging and building up the shipping interest in Richmond. The Herald says: "The business family is composed of three brothers, David, John and William. The head as well as the elder of the brothers, is David, who is undoubtedly entitled to the quarter share of the credit of originating, and determining the success of the enterprise. He has been aided by the good judgment and determined industry of John, and latterly by the shrewd business talent of William, the youngest of the three. They are yet comparatively young and we may reasonably hope for many further years of usefulness from them, and the establishment of still further enterprises, or the greater extension and perfection of those now in hand. "David Currie" is well known for other than his mere business qualities, for—the very soul of honor, the life of conviviality, and liberal "as Prince of Royal blood,"—there is not another gentleman in Virginia, who can rival around him a more extensive array of boon companions, and devoted personal friends. His liberality is like his enterprise perfectly conclusive. As he has been eminently successful in his business operations in the face of predictions to the contrary, so he has grown rich in open violation of the "money a mickle do," and other saving maxims of the frugal nation from which the Curries descended.

The Herald then enumerates the several enterprises by which the Messrs. Currie have established their reputation as the "fathers of the shipping interest of Richmond, and the head of the present shipping interest of Virginia." It then remarks: "There is a lesson in this little history of these gentlemen that contains a world of valuable instruction, and an example worthy of all heed, and careful imitation. They have shown that here in Virginia, even 'some things' may not only be done 'as well' as other things that now occupy exclusive confidence and attention; but that better, and much better things can be relied upon, as the result of the proper efforts. They have shown by their triumphant success in the face of adverse predictions, the 'shrewdest and most experienced' the value of independent thought and action. They have shown the best doctrine, and have set an example that thousands may follow to their honor and advantage, and to the credit and well being of the Commonwealth.

Several of our contemporaries have expressed much indignation that the contract for the great quantity of iron pipe required for the water works at Washington was likely to be given to a manufacturing company at Glasgow, in Scotland, instead of to American manufacturers, and having severely censured the officers of the Government for their supposed preference of the foreign article, Mr. Meigs, the chief engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, has written the following explanation which seems to entirely exculpate the Government from all cause of censure in the matter: "An advertisement for the materials and work needed to complete the aqueduct was published for two months under the laws of Congress. This advertisement engaged that the lowest responsible bidder should have the contract, and having received the proposals from these mountains, and having determined to write a few lines to your valuable paper, in order that your readers may not be behind-hand in knowing what is going on in the mineral world, about here.

The rush to the mountains of Virginia this season is very great, more especially when we take into consideration the "crash" of last Fall. I spent a very pleasant week at the Rock Alum, a short time since, and at no time while there did the crowd number less than four hundred. When we left, there were more than five hundred at that place.

Among the visitors from your city, were Francis L. Smith, esq. and family; Mr. Hooff, the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, and family; and many ladies, whose names it would not be proper to mention. I am glad to say that the health of the families of both the gentlemen mentioned, most rapidly improved while I was there.

Hon. John Letcher, Judge Richard E. Parker, of Winchester; Judge Powhatan Ellis, of Miss; Judge Stearns, of Ga., and Lieut. Governor Locke, are among the notable who have been there during the last ten days. On Tuesday evening last, ten companies with a large party of acquaintances, your correspondent reached these Baths, and after brushing his weary limbs in its pure and health-giving waters, and enjoying a fare that would do honor to the St. Nicholas or Astor House, he felt justified in saying, that for him, and all others in search of health and pleasure, it is the healthful El Dorado of the Virginia mountains.

Col. Jordan, the worthy and gentlemanly proprietor, is a host in himself, assisted by gentlemen who thoroughly understand every thing necessary to the comfort of his guests. The temperature of the baths, one of 40 feet by 60, and the other 25 by 50, is 82 degrees, or several degrees higher than the far-famed Sweet Springs. Having tried both, the writer gives the preference to this, because it is more pleasant in its temperature. For ladies, this water is said to be the finest in the world. Its strengthening effects are so powerful, that females of comparative health, who are weaker in a few weeks' time. Gov. Wise thinks it the best water in the world, and believes that in time it must become as great a resort as the White Sulphur. He is of the opinion that two thousand visitors would come here if the accommodations were sufficient. The crowd at the White Sulphur, I understand, number over one thousand, who are complaining very much of the fare and accommodations. The Sweet, Old and Warm 200; the Hot 250; the Rock Alum 500; and the place which is new, (this being the first season since the cabins were built), is full up. In a few days more I will write you again in regard to the medicinal qualities of the Baths.

Mr. Harrison Fuller killed four rattlesnakes about ten days ago in less than twenty minutes, on his way to a friend. They measured respectively four feet two inches, three feet seven inches, three feet six inches, and three feet two inches long, with rattles from 9 to 13 on each. Mr. Samuel Durst killed one on Meadow mountain that had twelve rattles, and was very large; but the largest of all was killed one day last week by Mr. T. B. Garlitz, near Watkins's mill. He measured four feet six inches in length, was three inches in diameter, and had fifteen rattles.—Chamberland Telegraph.

The Harvest in North Germany. The crops in Prussia and North Germany in general are good, particularly in Pomerania. Complaints, however, continue from Silesia, Saxony, and the Rhine respecting the damage done by the heat. Eastern and Western Prussia have reason to hope for a good middling crop. The news from Bohemia and the Kingdom of Saxony is very satisfactory, and what has been said of a failure of the crops in Hungary refers, as now appears, to single districts only.

The Curries of Richmond.

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Hon. John Letcher, Judge Richard E. Parker, of Winchester; Judge Powhatan Ellis, of Miss; Judge Stearns, of Ga., and Lieut. Governor Locke, are among the notable who have been there during the last ten days. On Tuesday evening last, ten companies with a large party of acquaintances, your correspondent reached these Baths, and after brushing his weary limbs in its pure and health-giving waters, and enjoying a fare that would do honor to the St. Nicholas or Astor House, he felt justified in saying, that for him, and all others in search of health and pleasure, it is the healthful El Dorado of the Virginia mountains.

Col. Jordan, the worthy and gentlemanly proprietor, is a host in himself, assisted by gentlemen who thoroughly understand every thing necessary to the comfort of his guests. The temperature of the baths, one of 40 feet by 60, and the other 25 by 50, is 82 degrees, or several degrees higher than the far-famed Sweet Springs. Having tried both, the writer gives the preference to this, because it is more pleasant in its temperature. For ladies, this water is said to be the finest in the world. Its strengthening effects are so powerful, that females of comparative health, who are weaker in a few weeks' time. Gov. Wise thinks it the best water in the world, and believes that in time it must become as great a resort as the White Sulphur. He is of the opinion that two thousand visitors would come here if the accommodations were sufficient. The crowd at the White Sulphur, I understand, number over one thousand, who are complaining very much of the fare and accommodations. The Sweet, Old and Warm 200; the Hot 250; the Rock Alum 500; and the place which is new, (this being the first season since the cabins were built), is full up. In a few days more I will write you again in regard to the medicinal qualities of the Baths.

Mr. Harrison Fuller killed four rattlesnakes about ten days ago in less than twenty minutes, on his way to a friend. They measured respectively four feet two inches, three feet seven inches, three feet six inches, and three feet two inches long, with rattles from 9 to 13 on each. Mr. Samuel Durst killed one on Meadow mountain that had twelve rattles, and was very large; but the largest of all was killed one day last week by Mr. T. B. Garlitz, near Watkins's mill. He measured four feet six inches in length, was three inches in diameter, and had fifteen rattles.—Chamberland Telegraph.

The Harvest in North Germany. The crops in Prussia and North Germany in general are good, particularly in Pomerania. Complaints, however, continue from Silesia, Saxony, and the Rhine respecting the damage done by the heat. Eastern and Western Prussia have reason to hope for a good middling crop. The news from Bohemia and the Kingdom of Saxony is very satisfactory, and what has been said of a failure of the crops in Hungary refers, as now appears, to single districts only.

How the Fraser Gold Mines were Discovered.

The first white miner who worked on Fraser's river was a Scotchman named Adams. He happened to be traveling through New Caledonia early last year, on his way to visit some relatives, and he stopped at one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he met a brother Sawyer, and an old acquaintance, named McLain. The latter entertained him in a friendly manner, and told him how he had been living on Fraser river, and had been bringing gold dust to the post. Adams, saying that he had had it on the river bank, this statement was listened to by Adams, who took to examine into the matter for himself. He had been a miner in California, and knew how to go to work. He accordingly provided himself with a pick, shovel and large tin pan, and went to the dwelling-place of a certain family that had been in the habit of bringing gold and the gold dust to the post. He found the squaws engaged in washing in baskets, and he soon satisfied himself by washing a few pans of gravel that he was in rich diggings. He returned to the post, made a rocker, purchased some provisions, went back to his diggings, hired a couple of Indians to help him, and worked industriously for three months, in which time he dug up some \$1,000. During all this time he never saw a white man save when he went to the trading post to purchase provisions, for which he was compelled to pay extravagant prices; flour at \$1 per pound being the cheapest article.

In the autumn he became tired of living away from white society, and he went down to Puget Sound, where he engaged as a sailor on board the American steamer constitution. He told his story there, showed his gold dust, and attempted to induce various persons to return with him, but did not succeed for a long time. Finally, in November last, he found three brothers Sawyer, who were looking for him. They arrived at the diggings on Fraser river, seven miles above the mouth of Thompson's river, about the middle of December, and there they remained until March, when their provisions gave out, when two of them went down to Fort Langley, and bought a canoe load of provisions and trinkets for the Indian trade, with which they forthwith returned. They were the only white miners on the river during the winter.

While the water was low they never made less than \$8 a day, and sometimes as high as \$20; and none of them knew more than that to be made by an acre, though they were not at all acquainted with the business. They were making as much as \$100 and \$200 a day. The winter was cold and they lost about a month's work on account of the frost and ice. One of the party, a Canadian, had his feet badly frost bitten, and he has gone to the Sandwich Islands to take life easy, unless he gets well. Snow fell three feet but did not last long. There was no rain, and it is said that little rain ever falls in the Fraser valley.

An Epidemic in the Country. The fever which has been prevailing so fatally for nearly a year, at Peterstown, Giles county, Va., has become more violent. Further additions are announced. The editor of the Advocate has visited the doomed neighborhood, and says: "A more desolate and gloomy place we never visited. Nearly every business establishment in the place was closed, and only an occasional female form, dressed in the sombre habiliments of mourning, was to be seen. The graveyard which we visited in the neighborhood was a fearful confirmation of the sad reports which have been in circulation. There was many a mound of fresh earth—alas, too many to allow for a moment the consoling hope of the exaggeration usual in cases of such general distress. What fatal loss to the associations of a home, in which the family circle is so often ruptured, and accounts for the bitterness of those people to their present locality!"

A Romance Squashed. The Mankato Independent, of the 17th, says:—"One of the Sioux chiefs recently returned from Washington, brought back with him an addition to his household, in the shape of a white wife—a good looking fashionable dressed young woman, about twenty years of age. From one of our citizens, who went up to the agency on the same day, we learn that she also met heritable dishonor, in consequence of the aspect of affairs on her arrival. The romance of the thing was pretty effectually 'squashed' by the appearance of the remnants and surroundings of her new home. She declined all offers of assistance from the officers of the post, who were anxious to return her to her native land, and she was left to her own devices, and advising them to do likewise. They left her in an eight by ten foot