ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1858.

From Oregon and Washington we learn that the movement to the gold region continued at high tide, large bands, well armed and mounted, forcing their way through the hostile Indian district. Fresh evidences of hostility have been furnished by the savages. In his preparations for prosecuting the war, Major Gen. Clarke is unremitting, and it was anticipated that immediately after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from New York, he would take the field. The troops in the meantime were moving up the river to rendezvous at Fort Walla Walla. Recent intelligence from the new gold fields of the North is not conclusive either in regard to their richness or extent. In some places the rivers had fallen and miners were extracting small quantities of the precious metal; in others, after waiting patiently for several weeks, with the delusive expectation that the waters would subside, the prospect of this event seemed as remote as ever. There was reason to believe, however, that in four weeks the submerged bars in the vicinity of Forts Hope and Yale could be worked. San Francisco papers generally acknowledge that there is abundant evidence of the existence of gold on the Fraser river, but consider the practicability of prosecuting mining operations in those high latitudes, whatever the condition of the river, as a problem of doubtful solution.

As an evidence of the estimation in which the National Intelligencer is held by even its political opponents, we quote the following from the Richmond Enquirer:—

"We do not hesitate to say that the suppression of the "Intelligencer" would involve a national loss. Not only has it become a part of history, not only has it stood for half a century the avowed exponent of a great national party—but within our remembrance we can point to no instance in which it has failed to preserve unimpeached a decency and dignity entirely commensurate with the extraordinary ability which has never ceased to sway its columns. If we are to regard the "Intelligencer" as a perpetual political opponent, still we would have it upheld.—Let the Democracy have just such adversaries, and it will meet foemen worthy of its steel, opponents who base opposition on avowed principle, and pursue the contest in a spirit of patriotism and candor."

The next State election will take place in Vermont, on Tuesday, the 7th of September, when a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a State Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, will be chosen. The Republilican nominations for congress are the present incumbents, whose re-election is deemed certain. The regular election in the State of Maine will take place in the ensuing week--on Monday, the 13th of September. There also a Governor and State Legislature are to be chosen, and six Representatives in Congress. The election in California, we believe, is also to take place on the 7th of September; but the nominations for Congress had not been made at the latest dates from there.

The foreign advices published a few days ago, briefly mentioned that serious riots have occurred in Kilkenny (Ireland) against the agricultural machines, and that the military had to be called out before peace could be restored. The *emeute* is described by a local paper as a "rebellion of the reapers," composed of agricultural laborers of the district aided by a contingent of Connaughtmen and large bodies of peasantry from Tipperary and King's and Queen's counties, who, it appears, had entered into an organized combination for the destruction of reaping machines and the prevention of the practice of mowing corn with the scythe.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We are apprised by the late European papers of the death of M. de Somonoseff, late Russian Minister at the Hague. During his early manhood, Mr. Somonoseff held the position of Secretary of Legation at Washington.—Ever afterwards he professed great attachment to our country and never ceased to study its progress and the nature of its institutions. For this his residence at Washington afforded him very great facilities. Not only did he become the intimate associate of Henry Clay and other statesmen of the Union, but he travelled extensively even through the then wildest parts of the West."

The Romney Intelligencer says:—"Two negro men, from Shenandoah county, claiming to be free, and having in their possession instruments of writing purporting to be true copies of the register of their freedom, were arrested near Springfield, in this County, and lodged in jail in this place, on Tuesday last. Their papers, although they have upon them the County seal of Shenandoah, are supposed to be forgeries, owing to their not being in proper form, &c. Under the circumstances, the negroes, of course, will be retained in prison until the Clerk of that County can be heard from on the subject."

The Postmaster at Pulaski, Kentucky, whose name is Carter, has been detected in playing a sharp game on the Post Office.—The plan of operations was to address letters to the Department requiring a supply of stamps, purporting to come from other offices than his own, and forging the names of the respective post-masters to them. He only selected such offices, the mail matter of which had to pass through his office, and returns being made from the department, would abstract the letters and appropriate the contents to his own use.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz has placed a laurel crown of gold on the tomb of Mme. Sontag who lies buried by her sister Nina's side, in the chapel of the convent at Marienthal, a village near Dresden. The crown bears this inscription: "To the best of wives and of mothers, the most faithful of friends, the most amiable and beautiful of women, the greatest of songstresses, this crown is dedicated by George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz."

The Santa Fe Gazette says that a party of emigrants who had arrived at that place, originally bound for Arizona, have determined to return to the States, and intimates that this is the wisest thing they could do.

Hon. Mr. Wortendyke, a Democratic Representative in the present Congress from the State of New York, and during the late session, a supporter of the "Kansas policy" of the Administration, announced, on the occasion of his recent re-nomination by the Democracy of his district, that in his judgment the restriction of the "English Conference bill" against the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union should not be regarded as binding by Congress. On this point he speaks as follows:—"The people of Kansas could now proceed in accordance with the law and in an orderly manner, to form a constitution, without interference from outsiders; and when they had done this and come up to Congress, with the evidence of their desire for admission as a State, the speaker hesitated not to say that *they would be at once admitted into the Union.*"

Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College delivered an address of about five hours in length, in Albemarle county, on the "Education Interests of the South," and in behalf of Randolph Macon College in particular. His object is to raise, by private subscription, by the 1st of January next, $100,000, for the purpose of endowing the professorships of that institution, and thus to place it in all future time beyond the reach of chance or change. Already $80,000 of that sum have been secured in cash, or pledged by bonds.

Among the passengers by the steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Smith, which sailed on Friday from New York for Havana and New Orleans, was not the "gallant Zouave;" but it didn't happen to be his fault, for he begged the Captain, like a cripple, to take him for God's sake, at a large discount upon the regular passenger fare, saying "that was all the money he had at present, but would make up the remainder as soon as he got to Mobile." Captain Smith, however, said he did not like to trust the "gallant Zouave," and so the disconsolate Captain was put ashore!

The Haytien Government some time since, sent an armed force and a commission to the Guano Island of Nevassa, where an American Company were at work collecting and shipping away the Guano deposits, without permission. They were ordered to leave the Island, but refused until they could hear from their employer, a Mr. Cooper, of Baltimore. The proper measures, it is said, will be adopted to force them to leave. The Island has been leased to M. Rassia, a merchant of Jamaica.

The New Orleans Daily Cresent of Monday week says:—"The yellow fever returns up to last Thursday noon, as reported by the Board of Health, showed a steady decrease in the mortality by the disease; but since then, it has taken a vigorous increase. It is now becoming pretty well spread throughout the city, or exists in different portions of the city; the Third District in which at first it was almost exclusively located, being now to all appearance through the worst part of its ordeal."

The various reports in regard to yellow fever, appear to have stirred up considerable excitement among the Staten Islanders, and threats of violence are by no means few.—Hundreds of people have removed to New York city and other places, while many more are preparing to go. Unless the fears now prevailing are put at rest, there will be a general stampede of the residents of Castleton, Tompkinsville and the adjoining towns, to places deemed more safe.

Perry E. Brocchus, of St. Louis, Mo., is in Washington. It will be recollected that this gentleman was appointed one of the U. S. Judges in Utah, but resigned after being in the Territory. He lately addressed a letter to the President on the subject of the Mormon difficulties in that Territory, the obstacles in the way, and the means of remedying them. He favors decided action with physical as well as moral means.

The well-known temperance lecturer, Jno. H. W. Hawkins, died of cholera morbus lately, at the residence of a son, in Parkersburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Hawkins, it will be remembered, many years ago, with a number of companions in Baltimore, quite suddenly reformed his drinking habits, and commenced a crusade against rum-drinking. This was the commencement of the Washingtonian movement.

Mr. Bryant, the poet, in a recent letter from Europe, relating to the death of Miss Helen R. Waterston, a young American lady, at Naples, cautions "those who are liable to nervous complaints, and who fear to be reduced by them to a state of extreme bodily weakness, against the climate of Naples."

The new usury laws of Pennsylvania are said to work well. The doing away of much of the cumbrous machinery of midlle men, necessary under the old law in order to avoid the penalty of taking more than six per cent. interest, is of itself highly important. The old law never operated to prevent excessive rates of interest, but rather to increase them.

Aaron J. Patterson, landsman, born at Washington, aged 19 years, who had just entered the naval service, fell overboard from the United States ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, on Saturday, and was instantly killed, his head coming in contact with the chains and gangway in his descent.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis, "launched" at New York, a few days ago, is thirty years old, having been built at the Washington Navy Yard in 1828. She is a second class sloop, carries twenty guns, has been on the stocks repairing for some time back, and goes into the dry-dock to be coppered.

Nearly all the Salem, (Mass.) clergymen have deserted the city. Hardly enough are left to perform marriage ceremonies. This is not altogether right, since if one got a chance to marry a Salem girl, who knows but the flame might cool before a clergyman could be procured?

The revival in Natchez, Mississippi, has resulted in the addition to the various churches of that city of over six hundred persons. This is almost one-tenth of the whole population, a larger proportion than in any city of its size of which we have knowledge.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands mention the adjournment of the Legislature, and the appointment of the Hon. David L. Gregg, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The first ship-load of Guano from the Archigelago had been dispatched to New York. Other cargoes were to follow.

During a thunder storm in the early part of last week, the lightning struck a flock of sheep on the farm of James C. Devore, about eight miles from Cumberland, Maryland, killing twenty head. The whole flock only numbered thirty-five.

It having been publicly stated that the Hon. Robert J. Walker, ex Governor of Kansas Territory, advocated the expediency of adhering to the restrictive feature of the "English bill" in reference to the future admission of Kansas into the Union, the Philadelphia Press announces that it is "authorized" to say for that gentleman—"That he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the American Union at the next session, (if the preliminary arrangements can be made,) or whenever the people present their constitution to Congress, and, also, that inasmuch as the English bill proposed to admit Kansas as a slave State with a population of thirty-five thousand, Governor Walker is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State irrespective of the discrimination in that bill against such a State. In other words, as the Democratic party has been for years pledged to admit Kansas outside of the ratio, now to insist upon this ratio as against her people, would be in the last degree inconsistent. Such is Governer Walker's position."

A public meeting of the Electors of New York city, opposed to the course of the Administration about Kansas, and in favor of requiring an adopted citizen to have been naturalized one year before voting, of a registry law, and of legal safeguards against the deportation of foreign convicts and paupers, is to be held on the 6th of September.

There were more than a thousand visitors at the White Sulphur Springs last week.—There are fewer complaints about fare and accommodations. The cool weather is beginning to *thin* the company at several of the minor watering places.

Hon. Calvin Willey, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut, died at Stafford, Connecticut, on the 23d inst. He would have been eighty-two years of age if he had have lived till the 15th day of September next.

Mr. Shaw, of Biddeford, Me., has got up an almanac showing the days of the week and month for the whole of the Nineteenth Century. It is only about the diameter and one quarter of the thickness of a silver dollar.

A beautiful medal in gold is to be presented to Mr. C. W. Field, by a number of his friends. It is of fine gold, and weighs four ounces, the face bears a fine medallion likeness of Mr. Field.

The total donations to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from August 1, 1857, to July 31, 1858, were $304,076.05; donations for the Missionary Packet, $28,635.28.

Hon. Mr. Wright, M. C., from Georgia, endorses Senator Douglas, and hopes he will be re-elected. Douglas is winning a great deal of sympathy in the South.

The negroes of San Francisco contemplate emigrating to New Grenada, and have entered into correspondence with Gen. Bosques, who invites them to come.

The new style of bonnets is a unique affair, and resembles a cabbage leaf trimmed with tomatoes. The price is only thirty dollars!

During September and October, the Post Office Department hope to have two more mail lines to the Pacific in operation.

The citizens of Savennah, Georgia, have resolved to discard politics altogether, in the election of their Mayor and Aldermen.

Secretary Toucey has returned to Washington.

From Venezuela.

We have by the arrival of the schooner Peerless, Captain Patterson, at this port, from Porto Cabello, in the very quick passage of thirteen days, the following very interesting advices: On the 12th inst., the British steam-frigates Buzzard and Tartar, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Capt. Peel, of the Buzzard, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captive a large number of small coasting vessels anchored therein; and on the 14th, 10 A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a number of coasting vessels. At the latter port there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by the officers and crew, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were anchored in the port. Capt. Patterson states that the blockade was caused by the government refusing to give up the person of Gen. Monagas.—*Balt. Am.*

An Unfortunate Day.

Thursday last was an unfortunate day for Philadelphia. A fire near Fairmont destroyed property to the amount of $50,000, throwing a number of industrious workmen out of employment. A young man named James Freas was murdered in West Philadelphia by a dissolute fellow by the name of Charles Stiles. Louis Orr, a lad, was crushed to death at Broad and Girard avenue by the falling of a marble slab. A son of Samuel Smith, only four years old, was scalded to death by falling into the gutter in Cherry street, which receives the waste hot water from Wells & Webster's steam saw mill in Sterling alley. Augustus Schnackenberger died in convulsions in Parrish street. A daughter of Mrs. Buchingham, ten years of age, was burnt to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp, at her residence in the vicinity of Third and Poplar; and several other accidents of a less serious character occurred.

Excitement in Brunswick, Va.

We learn from the Petersburg Democrat that Brunswick is all agog because of the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Chas. Williams. His brother publishes a card saying—"My brother Charles was engaged to be married to Mr. Ridout's daughter, and our object in going down on the day mentioned was to arrange matters so that they could be married. Mr. Ridout and family were violently opposed to Miss Ridout's marrying my brother. We arrived there on the night of the 28th, and found out that the young lady was locked up to prevent my brother from seeing her. Finding that we could not effect our object, we left Mr. Ridout's premises. I came immediately came back to Brunswick county, where we both live, and he went to a Mr. Macklemore's in the neighborhood, saying to me as we parted, that he would certainly be at home the next day. It has now been over six weeks, and I have never seen him or heard from him since."

The Paraguay Expedition.

We learn that the able and gallant officer, Commodore Shubrick, has been selected by the Navy Department to command the expedition to Paraguay, and will proceed to his station in the Sabine frigate, now ready for sea at New York. Com. S. will have a squadron of twelve or fourteen vessels under his command, with a considerable force of marines.—*Nat. Int.*

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 28.—The steamer North Star passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon. The following abstract of her advices has reached here. She brings Liverpool dates to the 18th.

Queen Victoria was making her royal progress toward Germany.

A splendid banquet was given by Minister Pellissier, in celebration of the Napoleon fete.

The House of Commons have ordered the return of the lands of Vancouver's Island to the Crown, and to put a vessel on the line between Liverpool and British Columbia.—The British government is going to send a corps of engineers to build roads and bridges, and to erect block-houses for the reception of gold, and to form an organized military force for the protection of the inhabitants.

From India the latest accounts say that Bequin and her son, the present King of Oude, were at Burgee where the rebels were collected.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

The Gualior army was broken up and gone into quarters. The enemy withdrew from Ingdeepore on the approach of General Roberts.

An out-break was expected at Indore.

The fugitive rebels from Gualior had occupied the town of Turks. Matters appear to be settling down every where in India, although some thirty thousand rebels were still in the field.

THE MARKETS.—Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Cotton—Sales of the last three days 17,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators. Richardson & Spence say middling qualities have declined 1-16 and that buyers demand a reduction of 1-16@⅛. Holders offer reely.

Manchester advices are favorable. Prices have an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs.—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, but the harvest is well secured. Flour is very dull for inferior qualities. Wheat is quiet, but prices steady.—Corn is dull, and the market nominally unchanged.

All Right at Last.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, a young man named P. Luyster, who was on the eve of being married, disappeared from his home under very peculiar circumstances. On Wednesday afternoon, the announcement that Mr. Luyster had turned up, put an end to all excitement.

According to the statements of his friends, he was found sitting on the door steps of a house in Roosevelt street near the ferry, with a light summer suit instead of the black one he had on previous to his disappearance.—His own clothes were no where to be found. A portmanteau which he had with him was missing as was a breastpin two gold watches, and four hundred dollars in bank bills, &c.

On being taken home, Mr. Luyster's feet were so badly blistered, that on taking off his stockings, the skin came along with them. From all appearances, he must have walked a considerable distance, and not known it, for he is conscious of scarcely anything that occurred previous to his leaving home. His back was very much bruised, by what means he does not know. Mr. Luyster was married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of the same company who had assembled on Tuesday evening, and by the same minister, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

A Suggestion.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is unquestionably entitled to all praise for his energy, perseverance and courage in prosecuting to completion, under very discouraging circumstances, the submarine telegraph work. It was a noble enterprise; and now that it is completed, and we are receiving communications which run away ahead of the sun, our credulity is heavily taxed to believe the reality of the reports which come to us across the Atlantic. Mr. Field is being feasted, toasted, and courted very much, we should say, as if he was the discoverer of the electric secret, and the only man to whom we are indebted for the completeness of the great work which has brought all Europe within a stone's throw of our shores. This is hardly fair. Where is Mr. Morse and other inventors and discoverers whose names have been identified with telegraph operations during the last fifteen years? Nearly twenty-five years ago these *visionaries* fatigued a great many men with their explanations of electro-magnetism, and about the possibility of converting currents of electricity into a medium of communication.—With all deference to Mr. Field, and with every disposition to give him full credit for what he has done, we submit it would be quite as just and fair to remember the real authors of the oceanic telegraph. We merely make the suggestion.—*Union.*

Crinoline, a Philanthropic Institution

Crinoline, so much abused, has at last been vindicated by its inventor M. Frick, who, having retired from business, is now building a palace with a fortune which so many balloons have helped to inflate. M. Frick, in a letter which he has just written to his detractors, proves that even crinoline has its philanthropic side, since, thanks to the prodigious development of this branch of industry, twelve millions of farthingales have been constructed; that in the manufacture of these articles of the toilet four millions kilogrammes of steel and four millions metres of all sorts of dry goods have been employed, not to mention the fact that at least six thousand workmen have found profitable wages in the satisfaction of this sumptuary fantasy. Behold then crinoline decidedly elevated to the height of a public benefit and a humane institution.—*Independence Belge.*

Capture of Fugitive Slaves.

Two of the ten slaves who escaped on Tuesday last from the farm of Colonel George W. Hughes, on West river, Anne Arundel county, Md., were captured at Queen Anne's by T. E. Alvey and R. H. Harwood. The Annapolis Republican says:

The rest of the runaways, who were a short distance off waiting their return, suspecting from their long absence that they had been arrested started in pursuit and coming upon the captors, at once with a bold rush released their two comrades. A desperate fight occurred, and two of the runaways were we learn, dangerously wounded, and left upon the field of battle. This seemed to frighten and deter the others, and they as speedily as possible returned home to their master. The two wounded men were sent for and properly cared for. Of the ten, one is still at large.

Beautiful Inscription.

A little girl, about five years old, died some time since in Courtlandville, N. Y., of malignant scarlet fever. After the disease had taken complete possession of her, so that it was difficult to determine whether she recognised those who were about her, her mother asked her if she knew who was taking care of her? The dying child looked up with a smile, the expressiveness of which cannot be described, and said: "God takes care of me." This expression was transferred to the slab that marks the resting place of her perishable body; and no words could more simply express the sublime idea of immortality.

Matrimonial.

The Pioneer and Democrat, Washington Territory, contains the following marriage notice:

Married by the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, at the residence of Captain James H. Hunt, in Olympia, on Monday, July 12, at 9¾ o'clock, p. m., Fayette McMullin, Governor of Washington Territory, to Mary Wood, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Thurston county.

The Chinese Empire Opened to the Trade of the World.

Nothing could have been more auspicious, as indicating at once the success and utility of the Atlantic Telegraph, than the first business despatch sent over it, announcing that peace had been made with China; that the hostilities which had been for the last couple of years waged by the navies of France and England against that old mystic Asiatic empire had ceased; and that the hoary ramparts of prejudice and exclusivism had received another mighty shock, from which they were tottering to their very base, if, indeed, they had not already fallen. It was a providential inauguration of the wonderful highway of intelligence that has been stretched from continent to continent. It was a wonderful verification of the motto so often applied to it:—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men."

The complement to this intelligence is that which was flashed over the Atlantic Cable on Wednesday, informing us that peace had been concluded—that England and France had obtained all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin and indemnification for the expenses of the war.

The Chinese empire is open to the trade of all foreign Powers, and the Christian religion is allowed in all parts of the country, and foreign diplomatic agents are admitted.

Although the United States cannot be said to have had any hand in the obtaining of these concessions, we will nevertheless be the foremost in deriving advantages from them. The ramparts of Chinese exclusiveness being thus demolished, the whole political, commercial, and social life of China will soon be exposed to view, to be operated upon by all the Powers of an enlightened and active civilization. Pekin itself, that stronghold of Oriental prejudice and semi-barbarism, will have its gates thrown open to the world for the first time in the long centuries of its existence, and will have the inner life of its three or four millions of inhabitants displayed before the eyes of observant foreigners. What a field will be thus presented for the operations of the journalist, the artist, the merchant, the statesman, the missionary and the mechanic, and what a vast amount of knowledge will be added to the literary storehouse of the world!

It is not by the small figures of our present trade with China that we can estimate the importance of that clause of the treaty by which we learn that the Chinese Empire is open to the trade of all Foreign Powers.—The whole foreign commerce of China did not exceed in 1856 one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Its commerce with the United States was not more than one-tenth of the whole. In other words, we exported to China in 1856, goods and specie to the amount of $2,558,237, and imported therefrom tea and silk to the amount of $10,454,436. But when we are told that the tonnage of China used in the navigation of its rivers and canals is larger than the aggregate tonnage of all the other nations of the earth; that there are no less than ten thousand imperial barges engaged in collecting and carrying to Pekin the duties in kind imposed on the single article of grain; that an equal number of barges is employed in collecting the duties on salt; that the annual revenue of her government amounts to some $120,000,000; that there are over four thousand walled cities and towns in the empire, many of them rivalling Pekin in size and population; that there is not a creek or haven on which there does not stand a town of commercial importance; that its great river, Yang-tze-kiang, opens up the trade of a hundred millions of people, and that in industry and enterprise these Celestials are not excelled even by ourselves, we may then form some idea of the immensity of the trade that may be established and maintained with this swarming hive of humanity.

One of the most satisfactory characteristics of this immense market for Yankee notions, from steamboats down to pins and needles, which will be opened among the Chinese, is the fact that it creates a mutual exchange of products, and puts a stop to that immense drain of silver for China which has so long disturbed the exchanges of the world.

If we look forward still further, to the time when her rivers and canals will be navigated by steam; when from West to East the locomotive will traverse her extent of country, bringing to her harbors on the eastern and southern coasts the products of her three or four hundred millions of inhabitants; when Pekin and Canton, and Nankin and Amoy, and her other great centres of commerce, will be connected by electric telegraph with London and San Francisco, then indeed we may begin to realize the magnitude of this first piece of news transmitted over the little wire that stretches from Valentia to Trinity Bay.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ex-President Pierce.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract of a letter from Ex-President Pierce, received in this city yesterday morning by a friend of this distinguished gentleman. It is dated August the 10th, at Hotel Byron, near Villeneuve, Switzerland. It communicates most gratifying intelligence to the many friends of Gen. Pierce and lady in this city.—*Union.*

"You will be gratified to learn that Mrs. Pierce's health has improved decidedly since we left the United States. Nothing could have been more agreeable than our six months in Madeira. The climate in winter is, I believe, unrivalled—the atmosphere at once bland and bracing, and the scenery extremely grand and beautiful. That we were especially refreshed by the complete repose which it was our privilege there to enjoy, you will readily understand. We left Funchel on the 12th of June, but lingered by the way, visiting Lisbon, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Lyons, and Geneva, and arrived here only a week ago. With constant care to avoid over exertion and exposure, Mrs. P. has been able to enjoy a good deal, and now we find this place of rest quite charming.—The hotel, which is at the northern extremity of Leman, is spacious, clean, and airy, and commands magnificent views of the lake and mountains. The castle of Chillon is close by—'Clarens, sweet Clarens,' within the range of a pleasant walk; Vevay, Lausanne, Bex, &c., in the neighborhood. We may remain here during the remainder of August, and then perhaps proceed to Interlaken by the way of Berne. If the weather is favorable we may cross the Simplon or Splugen, and pass into Italy in September."

Change of Season.

In a day or two the Summer season will have passed away and autumn ushered in, and even now a change of season has taken place, as the mornings and nights are cool and damp, whilst at noon-day the warm rays of the sun have not yet lost their oppressive heat. The difference of degrees between daybreak and noon is nearly 38, and is apt to effect health but for a proper attention to clothing. Saturday was one of the most disagreeable days of the season, the close murky atmosphere and the dreary rain which fell half the day contributing to render it so. Yesterday was pleasant, with a northwest wind and cool air.

"Sut Lovengood."

We learn that Sut Miller, the hero of the Lovengood papers, died suddenly in the neighborhood of Ducktown, a week or two since. Poor Sut! After having innumerable encounters and conflicts with man and beast—been shot several times, and consumed "bust-head" enough to run an over-shot mill for forty days and nights, he died ignobly at last from a blow inflicted with the fist of a fellow man.—*Athens (Tenn.) Banner.*

Telegraphic Despatches.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Aug 28.—Captain Bolles, of the ship Camden, died on Friday, of yellow fever. He was a native of Connecticut.

The cargo of Africans have been landed at Castle Pinkney, in charge of the United States Marshal. The affair has created much excitement.

BOONVILLE, August 28.—We learn from Leavenworth, August 26th, per U. S. Express Company, that the military commission authorized by the Secretary of War, to adjust certain differences between the quartermaster's department and the contractors who furnished mules for the Utah expedition, met yesterday at Fort Leavenworth. Present—Major Sherman, Lieut. Col. Roberts and Gen. James. The board made two ineffectual attempts to organize, and its preliminary proceedings were exceedingly inharmonious. The question of precedence of rank had not been definitely settled last evening.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 28.—The great regatta took place yesterday. In the first race the boat Frank G. Wood, of Newburg, N. Y., won the prize of $100, and the boat Dan Bryant, of New York, the prize of $50 making the three miles in 22 minutes and 23 seconds, and 23 minutes and 30 seconds, respectively. In the second race the Fort Hill Boy of Boston, won the prize of $100 and the Bonita, of New London the prize of $50, in 21 minutes, and 21 minutes and 45 seconds respectively.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The following shows the number of trains sent out on government account by Majors Russell and Waddell, contractors for supplying the army of Utah:—From Kansas City fourteen trains of twenty six wagons each; from Leavenworth one hundred and five trains of twenty-six wagons each; from Nebraska territory thirty-five trains of twenty-six wagons each. These trains left previous to the 18th inst. Other trains are being loaded.

CHARLESTON, August 28.—The steamer Catawba brings Havana dates to the 25th.—The U. S. brig Dolphin had sailed for Boston from Key West, with the supposed captain of the slaver Echo. Sugars were active at a considerable advance. Shipping to the States were scarce. European engagements were easy. Sterling exchange dull at 15. Exchange on New York at 60 days, ¾ premium.

BOONVILLE, Aug. 28.—Monsieur Burden and party have arrived in Kansas city, from Pike's peak, Nebraska Territory. He reports newly discovered mines. He brought with him several ounces of gold, and confirms the existence of gold mines on Cherry creek, branch South Platte, latitude 39.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamers Edinburgh, from Glasgow on the 14th, and New York, from Bremen on the same day, arrived this afternoon. Their dates have been anticipated by the Canada.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28th.—Dr. W. S. Haiden, of Bryan county Ga., was killed at his residence, on Thursday, by his step-son, George Lane.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—The official report of the board of health makes the number of deaths by fever for the week 39, including today.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The deaths by fever yesterday reached seventy-seven.

Political Assessments.

According to the New York Express every custom-house officer—and we presume the regulation is of general application—before receiving his salary, is required to swear substantially, that no part of the same shall be contributed to political or party purposes. In order that there may be no mistake on this point, we copy from the Express what it denominates a true transcript of the oath which every officer of the Customs is obliged by law, to take, immediately upon receipt of his salary:

THE RECEIPT.—Received from —— —— esq. Collector of Customs, for the District of ——, on the — day of ——, 185 , the sum of —— dollars, —— cents, being in full of my compensation for the period above stated, having signed duplicate receipts.

THE OATH.—I, A. B. C., ——, in the office of the Collector of the District of ——, do hereby certify on —— that I have performed the services stated in the above account; that I have received the full sum therein charged, to my own use and benefit; and that I have not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person; nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for my office or employment, or emolument thereof.

So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of ——, 1858.

"Thus, then," says the Express, "right in the teeth of that solemn oath, it is authoritatively promulged that, unless persons in the public service contribute a certain per centage of their salaries to the support of the Democratic party—in other words, unless they perpetrate deliberate perjury—they must put up with the prescribed penalty—dismissal from office! What is all this, we should like to know, but subornation of perjury, in high places?"

We are glad to see that the Union's extraordinary article relative to political assessment has not escaped rebuke from the Independent and a portion of the Democratic as well as from the Whig press.

Steam on Canals.

The Canal Board at Albany have adopted some important measures for the furtherance of steam navigation on the canals. All boats propelled by steam or other mechanical powers on the canals of this State are to be exempt from toll on their machinery, and they are to have a preference at the locks.—The proper dimensions of a boat for navigation on the enlarged Erie Canal is set down as follows by a committee of persons interested:—

Extreme length 97 feet 6 inches; width 17 feet 6 inches; height under deck 7 feet 3 inches; extreme height ends 11 feet 8 inches; length of hold 72 feet; and an average width of hold in clear 15 feet 8 inches; (these being the maximum length and width for the locks.) A boat of these dimensions will carry under deck 1,060 barrels of flour, weighing 113½ tons, and by loading above deck with five tiers may carry 1,260 barrels more, making 2,320 barrels, weighing 248 tons, and requiring 6 feet 8 inches depth of water. The entire height of boat and cargo would be 17 feet 3 inches, floating 10 feet 7 inches above water surface. If loaded with wheat under deck it would carry 6,600 bushels, (198 tons,) or 1,400 bushels less than what might be considered a full cargo, showing that boats designed for carrying wheat require greater depth.

These matters may be of interest to persons connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and those using it.

Contradicted.

We learn that the rumor of the decease of the Hon. A. Rust, a representative elect to Congress from the southern part of Arkansas, is contradicted by recent advices received in this city from his neighborhood. He has been afflicted for several months with a disease of the throat, which the preformance of campaign duties seriously aggravated, and this circumstance probably led to the abovementioned rumor.—*Wash. Star.*

GREEN GINGER.—Just received by Express, a full supply of Green Ginger, in excellent order. Also on hand, Spices of all kinds, for sale by.
J. LEADBEATER & SON.
8 mo 31 Nos. 5 and 7 South Fairfax st.

50 BBLS Rectified WHISKEY, in store, and for sale by
J. H. McVEIGH & SON,
aug 26 Prince street Wharf.

A Statement Contradicted.

A statement has recently been going the rounds of the papers that thirty thousand Christians had been discovered upon an island north of the Celebes, in the Indian or Malay Archipelago, who knew the Apostles' Creed and the Heidelburg Catechism, and possessed portions of the Scriptures. One Walter M. Gibson, in a communication published in the New York Evening Post, says that this must be an error. There is no inhabited island lying north of Celebes, except one of the large islands of the Spanish Philippines, capable of sustaining so many habitants. Among the Molucca islands to the west of the Celebes there are to be found some interesting remnants of the Christian communities founded by the missionaries who accompanied the heroic Portuguese commander, Galvan; and among the small islands of the Tenimber group, in the Java sea, there have been recently discovered a few pagan Christian communities, the descendants of converts by Dutch missions at Amboyna. This island has now a population of 5,000 civilized Christian natives, and contains unquestionably a larger native Christian population than any other island in the Malay Archipelago. The conversions in the great islands of the Philippines, in Luzon, Cebu, Panay and others, to Christianity, have kept pace with the progress of the Spanish authority, and the Catholic Church claims have three and a half millions of communicants in the Philippine Archipelago. The island of Mindano, about as large as the State of New York, which belongs to the archipelago, but is not yet included in what is termed the Spanish Philippines, inasmuch as the greater portion of it is yet governed by its native independent princes, is now the field of active operations on the part of the Spanish missionaries; and according to late received statistics from Caraga and Mosamalo two Spanish provinces in the northern portion of the island, there was about 31,000 Christian converts. This island lies due north of Celebes; and I am led to suppose (contiues Capt. G.) that this account of Catholic converts in Mindano, joined to late accounts of small Protestant Christian communities among the Molucca islanders, numbering a few hundreds, who I know make one in the instruction of their children, of a book translated Heidelburg Catechism, have given to the erroneous statement that 30,000 Protestant Christians exist upon an island in the Malay Archipelago, who have, until recently, escaped the observation of the rest of the Christian world.

Brazil Squadron.

We learn that the gallant Commodore Shubrick has been selected by the Navy Department to command the Brazil Squadron and will proceed to his station in the Sabine frigate, now ready for sea at New York. He relieves Commodore Forrest. The Paraguay fleet will be attached to this squadron, and the Commodore will also have command of it. The fleet will consist of some twelve or fourteen vessels, and this morning the Navy Department exhibits a scene of activity. The officers for these vessels are being selected. Commodore Shubrick and Commander Page were both at the Department this morning, for the purpose, it is thought, of conferring about the necessary preparations for fitting out the fleet. We have not yet learned whether a Commissioner has been appointed to accompany the expedition; but if not, it is probable that appointment will be made at an early day.—*Wash. Star.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, at her mother's residence, in Culpeper county, Va., on the 24th inst., after a long and painful sickness, Miss MARY JAMES GOVIN, in the 17th year of her age. She was a young lady of a disposition the most amiable and possessed all the virtues which adorn a Christian character, together with a sprightly and intelligent mind. She professed a hope in Christ at the age of 12 years, and since that time, by a "godly walk and conversation," proved to all around her that she had not "been with Jesus." Her life, brief as it was, might remind us of the beautiful bow which sometimes see glistening in the heavens—

"We love to see its colors glow,
But while we look they die."

Just so in her case. We loved to see her in her excellencies, but while gazing and admiring them, death came and took them from us forever. But still her memory will be cherished by a fond mother, devoted brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends long after her body shall have moulded in dust.

[Religious Herald and Blue Ridge Republican.

DIED, at his residence, in the county of Culpeper, on Sabbath morning, 29th of August, JAMES SOMERVILLE, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. S. was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November, 1774. In his 18th year, he emigrated to this country, and resided in the town of Fredericksburg until 1809, since which period he has been a resident of Culpeper.

On Saturday, August 28th, JOSEPH AMOS, youngest son of Joseph W. and Jane E. Foster, aged 3 years and 22 days.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT—The Model Architect, a series of original designs for Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, &c., accompanied with explanations, specifications, estimates, and elaborate details, prepared expressly for the use of projectors and artisans throughout the United States, by Samuel Sloan, Architect, in 2 large quarto volumes, containing over two hundred elegant plates and details; price $15. For sale by
aug 31 ROBERT BELL, 81 Kingst.

40 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, FOR SALE.—The undersigned are authorized by the owner to sell 40 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad, about two miles from the city of Alexandria. For a description of the property, with the price and terms of sale, apply to BRENT & KINZER.
aug 31—eo3w*

A CHEAP FERTILIZER.—Lofter's TURK'S ISLAND SALT, weighing 56 lbs. to the bushel, at the low price of 20 cts per bushel, in lots not less than 100 bushels. Farmers wishing to improve their land can find no article, for the same money, that will be more beneficial.
B. H. LAMBERT
aug 31—eo3t

TOURNAMENT AT THE FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The Annual Tournament at these