



ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1858.

We regret to learn, says the Union, that Aaron Ozden Dayton, esq., the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, died very suddenly in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon.

Measures are about being taken, through the naval expedition to Paraguay, to introduce into the United States, the mate, or Paraguay tea; also a valuable medicine plant called nard, believed to be a sure specific against the bites of venomous insects or reptiles; and a peculiar kind of honey bee, which builds on branches of trees, instead of in hives or trunks of trees, as with the common bee.

A public meeting was held, at Salem, Fauquier county, last week, at which J. H. Scott, esq., made a speech in favor of repealing the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade. After Mr. Scott closed his remarks, a meeting was announced to be held in Salem, on the fourth Saturday of October, when, Mr. Scott was again pledged to address the people.

The Circuit Court of Albemarle, will commence its Fall term next Monday. There are only two cases of felony to be tried, viz: A. J. Shackelford, charged with an attempt to murder J. J. H. Rodon, and Park Marshall charged with the commission of a rape. Shackelford is the only one of the seven prisoners who escaped from jail last Spring, who has been re-captured.

The Union discredits the paragraph copied yesterday, from the St. Paul Democrat, to the effect that Commissioners of the Government had failed to make a treaty with the Yanquet Indians, and says that the ignorance of the editor of the Democrat upon every point stated, as displayed in his article, induces us to suggest that if he had known more he would have written less.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts, will be opened to the public this evening, 5th Oct. ber, at their large and beautiful hall in Baltimore, when a grand promenade concert, by Professor Holland's celebrated Blues' Band will take place.

Johnson, who murdered his wife in Rappahannock, by poisoning her, will be tried in that county this week. The Circuit Court, commenced its session there yesterday. Chas. B. Tebb, the commonwealth's Attorney for Loudoun county, has been employed to assist in his prosecution.

The Staunton Vindicator invites the meeting of the State Democratic Convention at Staunton, and, as one reason for the selection, assures the public that there will be found "the best whiskey the State affords."

The Secretary of the Interior has sent out the party who are to make the survey of the boundary line between the United States Territories and the State of Texas, under John H. Clarke, Commissioner.

It is stated that Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., of Winchester, Virginia, has been called to the pastorate of the Western Presbyterian Church, in Washington.

The best part of the city of Jacmel, in Hayti, has been destroyed by fire. Elections are to be held this month in the nine following States, viz: Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Iowa, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota. The elections will take place on the following days: Oct. 4th—Georgia; for local officers; Florida, for a member of Congress; Mississippi, for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy in Quitman's district; Iowa, for Congressmen and State officers. Oct. 11th—South Carolina, for members of the Legislature. The new Legislature will elect a Governor in place of Gov. Allison. Oct. 12th—Pennsylvania, for State officers and Congressmen; Minnesota, for a new House of Representatives and nineteen Senators. The next Legislature of Minnesota will have to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Gen. Shields, whose term expires March, 1859.

The Richmond Mail throws off the following illustration: "They have a steamboat on the Western waters named 'The Editor.' This is the very best name ever given to a steamboat. We are surprised that it has never been thought of before. The editor is a working engine, whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails against the tide, now with it until suddenly he comes up against some hidden snag, which entirely shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the water in agitation, leaves a wake of ripples behind him. He serves every one but himself carries passengers in any quantity, and goes off puffing down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtaxed, and the boiler bursts, but fortunately it kills no one but himself—and who cares for an editor?"

Fever Abating in Charleston. The Mercury says, it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, that we announce the abatement of the epidemic. The official report of the Board of Health, announces only 81 interments from yellow-fever for the past seven days. The same journal states that the epidemic of the present year has been marked with a peculiar fatality, few of its recipients surviving. Though its ravages have been most extensive among the foreign born and the unacclimated, yet the native, and those who deemed themselves entirely acclimated have been stricken. It has been particularly fatal among young children. Even our servants have been attacked, some of whom have fallen among its victims.

New York, Oct. 5. The German Society, in New York, have had under consideration the subject of the best method of preventing fires at sea. The subject was referred to a committee. A writer in the Journal of Commerce suggests a simple and constant watch ought to be kept below, day and night, and water-casks with buckets should be instantly accessible. A dozen men, promptly at work, would instantly put out a fire. There should be a fire engine and hose always at command, with hoseheads of water to supply them.

It is proposed to hold a general Convention of managers of western railroads in the city of Buffalo, on the 13th inst. The favorable issue of the long struggle between the Atlantic line, gives great encouragement to the entire railway interest, and it is generally believed that a beneficial change in the management of this vast interest will be worked.

The steamship Vanderbilt sailed from New York, on Saturday, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carrying an unusually large mail and \$447,467 70 in specie, besides 201 first cabin and 228 second cabin passengers—total 429—the largest number of cabin passengers ever left for Europe out of New York.

The annual autumn Regatta of the New York Yacht Club was one of the objects of interest; last week, and the papers have copious details, with which the general reader need not be troubled. The weather was fine, and the contest was highly enjoyed by the spectators.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, commenced its session last week. The first session was occupied with preliminary proceedings and a sermon. On the second day the provisional Bishop delivered his annual address.

The shipment of vegetables from Norfolk during the past summer has been unusually large, amounting in the aggregate to 128,595 packages, valued at \$450,082—an increase of \$113,736 over last year. The quantity shipped to Baltimore was \$220,984.

The Wool Grower estimates an increase in round numbers of 600,000 pounds in the wool crop of Ohio over last year; only one county (Knox) showing any considerable decrease.

The oldest and at the same time the smallest city in New England is that of Vergennes, Vermont, which was incorporated in 1783. It is the only city in Vermont, and in 1850 contained 1,378 inhabitants.

There was a grand muster of firemen at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, to compete with their new and powerful engines. There were about 3,000 firemen and not less than 10,000 spectators.

Louis Long, Postmaster at Pleasant Union, Pa., was arrested on Monday last on a charge of purloining money letters from the mails. He was committed to jail.

Letter from Fairfax County. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. CENTREVILLE, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA., Oct. 2nd.—With the lovely atmosphere, the blue mountains hazy in the distance, and the forest hues gradually changing to the gorgeous drapery of nature's farewell pageant ere she sleeps the sleep of wintry repose—with all these, there has descended a spiritual beauty, warming into life and loveliness the spiritually dead among us.

For one week the Rev. Mr. McFaden, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dick, of the Methodist Protestant Church, have been laboring for a revival with unabated zeal and faithfulness.

Professing Christians of both sexes, and different denominations, devoted themselves, through prayer and exhortation, to the furtherance of the good work.

Non prayer meetings, with preaching at night, have been blessed to the awakening of many, and for long years have been the subjects of many prayers. Parents and children, brothers and sisters, the aged with white locks and feeble steps, the middle rags of life, and even the young men with many tears and prayers, and professed their faith in things unseen—"They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever." VIATOR.

The Great Bell Craves. The New Orleans Picayune says:—"A friend, who visited this scene of disaster day before yesterday, gives us some details of its present appearance. The crevasse is about 300 feet wide at its opening on the river, and extends back a quarter of a mile to the Opelousas Railroad track, varying in depth from 5 to 40 feet. The surface soil of Mr. Bell's plantation is entirely washed away for nearly half a mile back from the river, and the mass of logs and drift-wood scattered about, gives the place the appearance of the mouth of the Mississippi through the passage made by the waters in entirely in the woods, just the place, as Mr. Bell informed our friend, where he wanted such an accumulation of land, and by which means a large tract of land is reclaimed that was formerly useless. The heaviest deposit of soil is, however, above and below the crevasse.—The property next below Mr. Bell's is much improved by it. The 'Harvey Canal,' on which so much money has been spent in the last five years, to render it of use to the many fine plantations of the interior, has, it would appear, been much injured by the crevasse."

Senatorial Sweepstakes. The sweepstakes for North Carolina's two Senatorial seats, to come off this winter, will be as intensely interesting as any ever witnessed on the political turf. The dogs have been all "up," and in training for some time past, and judging from what we can pump out of their respective grooms and trainers, are in good condition, with the exception of the old steed, Bedford Brown, who is "drawn in the hide, and laid to sweat." This, however, the groom thinks will be remedied in a few days by hard practicing and rubbing.

The entries are, up to this time, Bedford Brown; Thos. L. Clingman; David S. Reid, and W. W. Holden.

Quite a "field," even if no more entries are made, of which there is a strong probability, as the stakes do not close until after the caucus.

As we have been appointed one of the judges, we do not feel at liberty to name the two winners, as under other circumstances we could easily do.—Raleigh Register.

Charlottesville, Va. The population of Charlottesville, as officially ascertained, a month or two since, is two thousand. As the corporate boundaries of the town are very limited, being the old lines established many years ago, we are safe in saying that at least twelve hundred of our citizens are not counted in the above estimate of the population. Making the allowance, the population of Charlottesville will be set down at 3,200, which added to the University and its immediate vicinity, would give us really a population of four thousand five hundred or five thousand souls.—Charlottesville Advocate.

Postoffice Affairs. Jackson's Shop, Orange county, Va., Geo. W. May, Postmaster—situated directly on route No. 4911.

Madison Run Station, Orange County, Va., William J. Eskew, postmaster—on the route between Orange C. H. and Gordonsville.

Don't Like the Buckeyes. Parson Brown has not enjoyed himself at the North. On his way home he stopped at Cincinnati, of which town he speaks disrespectfully.

"It is a city of great wealth, trade and commerce; it is a fast city, and as corrupt as the devil could make it. It is full of rascals, and the beggars are bogus stock dealers. Even the streets are full of them. In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatever this mixed profligate set at, the thief and impostor stick out."

FOR SALE—A comfortable two-story BRICK DWELLING, on the corner of Prince street, between Washington and St. Andrew streets. Enquire at this office. oct 5—edw

NOTICE—The highest market price paid for old Scrap Iron, Wrought and Cast, Nags, Rope, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Bones, &c. &c. J. W. KENT & CO., corner Union and Duke sts., No. 50 Union-st. sep 20—U

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have been requested to publish the following extract of a letter written by a gentleman well known to us as being thoroughly acquainted with all matters relating to the interests of this work. We do not doubt the suggestions of the writer will receive the prompt attention of the highly intelligent gentlemen who now have the destinies of the Canal in their charge.

CUMBERLAND, October 1, 1858. The water in the Canal is still insufficient; the steam-pump worthless, as I always thought it would be. For its outlet might have taken in Eratt's Creek and have flooded seventy acres of land. The natural flow of the creek is now seven hundred and fifty feet per minute, which would pass eighty boats in twenty-four hours. With the flooding of seventy acres, at an average of six feet in depth, thirty boats, in addition to the natural flow, could be passed daily per acre—supply of water making every thing sure for all time to come.

The steam-pump is on the second level below this. The deficiency of water occurs on the first level, which pump will remedy, and the river below the dam is as dry as Pennsylvania Avenue. Eratt's Creek will lead back into the dam in Cumberland.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the week ending Saturday evening last, brought to the tide-water collection office seventy-two boats in all, of which seventeen were freighted with various cargoes, and fifty-five with coal from Cumberland. The week's receipts were, for ascending \$479, for descending \$4268, in all \$4747. The water on the Cumberland level is still low. Reports from the two dams, No. 4 and No. 5, are favorable to the probable completion of the work for this season, and to the successful progress of the other. The Board of Directors will meet in Cumberland, on Friday next, the 8th inst.

The total receipts during the month of September just past, at the Georgetown collection office were, for the ascending trade \$1,638, for the descending \$17,198, making the total receipts \$18,836. To this amount must be added about \$8,000 paid at Cumberland and other offices to get the grand total of the month. By way of giving some idea of the average trade on the Canal, we may mention last month's tonnage of a few principal articles. The first in importance is coal, which was about forty thousand tons; the grain amounted to eight hundred and eighty tons; salt to eighty-three tons, sugar to two hundred and three tons, and ammoniac to about two thousand tons. The guano, salt, and gypsum being to the ascending trade, the other to the descending.—Nat. Int.

Telegraphic Despatches. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Letters from the Pacific wagon road expedition, dated Big Canyon, Oregon, Sept. 7th, have been received. They state that Col. L. and his company, the work of reaching Soda Springs before bad weather sets in. Two hundred miles of the road is finished, and an additional five is now at work beyond Salt river. The expedition will winter at Laramie. Col. Lander starts for Washington on the 5th of October.

The Indians are friendly, and the health of the expedition is good.

The Western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold diggings.

Col. Sumner and Lieut. Col. Burke arrived here last night.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—The crowd at the State Fair yesterday was enormous. Wm. A. Stokes, of Westmoreland, delivered the grand oration, which was a production of extraordinary power and eloquence. About fifty thousand persons attended the fair yesterday. To-day the exhibition was brought to a close.

STANTON, VA., Oct. 1.—R. W. Bushnell, late of Washington city, while laboring under temporary derangement, caused by ill health, shot himself this morning at the American Hotel. He still lingers, (S. P. M.) and is perfectly conscious. He states the act was committed while under mental aberration.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 46.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Joseph C. Ballard, one of the oldest and best ship wine collectors, and for many years connected with the Daily Advertiser, died yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The American Missionary Society yesterday passed a series of strong anti-slavery resolutions. After electing the old board of Officers the society adjourned sine die.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Imprisoned Post, superintendent of the Central (G.A.) Railroad, died of yellow fever on Thursday night.

There were six interments to-day, of which there were five females.

The Mechanical Bakery. A late letter from Philadelphia says: The great Mechanical Bakery still lives and flourishes. It has not yet superseded the hand bakers, as most of them apprehended, and has consequently not effected any revolution in the business. Yet it works up some fifty barrels of flour daily, and is gradually bringing its products more extensively into use. This enterprise is incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, and was organized with two of Burden's automatic ovens, having machinery sufficient to knead and bake 800 barrels of flour daily. Though the average of our bakers consume only about five barrels daily, yet there are some few prominent ones who dispose of thirty barrels per day. The Mechanical Bakery, at its inception, promised to be an enormous success. Here are 600,000 people, each requiring, on the average, at least one loaf daily for every two of them. This, at five cents per loaf, involved an annual outlay exceeding \$5,000,000. The demand for the bakery of the machinery for supplying it being almost equal, it was reasonable to suppose that an immense sale might be depended on. The private bakers certainly were apprehensive that the sale would be so great as to ruin them. But the enterprise has thus far proved to be the great monopoly in bread-making that was anticipated. It is not supposed to be a losing business, but why baking is a curious question. It is beautifully white, is baked in the best manner, possesses a delightful flavor, which no other bread can equal, and is sold as low as any in the market. The only objection worth investigating by political economists, with whom the bread supply is generally the leading topic.

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The Comet as Seen Through a Telescope. PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S OBSERVATIONS.—O. M. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, communicates to the Daily Gazette a very interesting paper regarding the Comet which now makes so fine a display in our Western heavens at night. It was discovered by Professor Donati, of Florence, Italy, nearly four months ago, and for a larger portion of the time since it was detected, has been steadily approaching the earth, and in a direction nearly coincident with the visual ray, that but for the computations of astronomers, might well excite anticipations of some fearful collision with our planet. Indeed, throughout the present month it seems to have been plunging downward so exactly toward the earth, that it scarcely changed its apparent place among the fixed stars by a quantity larger than two or three times its diameter of the moon.

It will reach its nearest approach to the sun in a few days. Its brilliancy will increase rapidly up to the first week in October, when it will put on its most splendid appearance, and will then rival in grandeur the famous Comet of Halley, at its last return in 1835.

This comet, Professor Mitchell says, "will soon commence to change direction, at first slowly, afterward more rapidly, as seen from the earth, when swinging directly round the sun it will regard us as a distant region of space, and far beyond the reach of telescopic vision."

He further states: "On the evening of the 25th of September, the appearance of the comet, in the great reflector of the Cincinnati Observatory, was especially interesting. The central portion, or nucleus, was examined with powers varying from one hundred to five hundred, without presenting any evidence of a well defined planetary disc. It was a brilliant glow of light, darting and flashing forward in the direction of the motion toward the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wonderful physical feature presented, was the portion of a nearly circular nebulous ring, with its vertex directed toward the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperious ring swept more than half round the luminous centre.—This nebulous ring resembled those which sometimes escape from a steam-pipe, but did not exhibit the appearance which ought to be presented by a hollow hemispherical envelope of nebulous matter.

"There was an evident concentration of light in the central portions of the ring, while in the case of a hollow envelope, the brightest portion should be at the outer edge. By micrometrical measurement, the distance from the central point to the circumference of the ring was found to be about one-third of eight miles. The width of the ring was eight or ten miles in each direction, and similar measurements, made on the evening of the 26th of September, indicated a decided increase in the radius of the ring, which was now not less than twelve thousand miles in length. On the same evening I noticed the fact that the luminous envelope did not blend itself into the head portion of the tail, but appeared somewhat to penetrate into the nebulous mass, especially on the upper part presenting the appearance of about 200 degrees of a spiral. The tail on the 25th was decidedly brighter and better defined on the upper than the lower portion, while on the evening of the 26th there was a much nearer approach to equality in brightness, especially near the head of the comet. Through the telescope, and with the aid of the tail, I traced the appearance of a hollow nebulous envelope, under the form of a paraboloid of revolution, the edges being brightest and well defined, while there was a manifest fading away of light towards the central region. Through the vast depths of nebulous matter composing this wonderful appendage, the faintest telescopic stars shone with undiminished brightness.

No one can gaze on this gigantic object, in all its misty splendor, with a deep impression that the eye is resting on a mass of nebulous matter, precisely such as the nebulous portion of La Piazze supposes to have been the primordial condition of our earth, and all its attendant planets, and from which chaotic conditions this beautiful system of revolving worlds has been evolved by the action of a single law.

The only comet which has presented an appearance resembling the one now visible, is the one known as Halley's Comet, as seen by Sir William Herschel and others in its return in 1835. There is a marked difference between the two: That while the envelope of Halley's Comet is described as a hemispherical hollow envelope, this shows more the shape of a nebulous ring, and is a later, misty light of irregular outline, but not to be mistaken by even a casual observer."

The University of Virginia. College exercises will be resumed at the University to-day. All of the Professors are at their places, fully prepared after their vacation sojourn in the Mountains, to resume the arduous labors of another session. The health of the University, of Charlottesville and its vicinity, was never better than it is now. It is a fact, and one of which we are proud, that there is no doubt that the number of matriculates this session will equal, if not exceed, the number entered last year, which was about 630.

In a recent visit to the University upon business matters, we had an idle half hour which we devoted most pleasantly to an examination of the Infirmary of the institution, to which the workmen were just then putting the finishing touch. We confess we were more than surprised at the complete appointments, comfortable arrangements, and perfect adaptation to its purpose of this building. Our recollection is that this building, erected by the accumulation of those students who may be taken sick during the session, and whose wants could not be properly met and skillfully attended to in their boarding houses or dormitories. The Infirmary will be placed under the management of a professional hospital nurse and a medical board. Every provision possible has been made to meet the wants of the sick inmates. The chambers are large, well appointed, perfectly ventilated, and so arranged as to secure by the means of a hot-air furnace, any required uniform degree of temperature.

From the basement to the attic, the whole building is supplied with cold and hot water; showers of steam are in the bath rooms, and showers of hot or cold water, cold or warm, can be had at a minute's notice.

Mr. Pratt is making grand improvements in the grounds and carriage ways generally around the University. He is most energetically engaged in executing the order recently given by the Board of Visitors. For a plan of extensive and tasteful re-arrangement of the grounds. A carriage way has been opened from Jones' back street directly to the Rutgers, and which, passing under the portion that connects the Rutgers and Public Hill, will carry visitors directly to the doors of these public buildings, and exposing them to a long walk, with a weather, as was the case, through the mud holes, and to the feet of the lawn. Mr. Pratt thinks that it will take four or five years to complete all the proposed improvements.—Charlottesville Adv.

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Rascality. The Boston Atlas gives some interesting particulars of the way in which the defaulting cashier of the Brighton Bank managed his rascality: "The reason for the recent resignation of Mr. Robert N. Woodworth, cashier of the Brighton Bank, has become apparent. He turns out to be a defaulter, having made way, as is alleged, with some \$40,000 belonging to the bank. An investigation is progressing by the directors. The bank is said to be secured against loss by the bondsmen of Mr. Woodworth and by his private property, which has been made over to the bank to protect it from loss. It is said he has been indulging in fancy stocks for some time, and which, as is generally the case, has brought him down. He is a leading Baptist in Brighton, and the revelations are heard with concern by the Church.

It was supposed at first that the robbery was of recent occurrence, and this opinion was all the stronger from the fact that the cashier's books have been balanced with the nicest exactness, and the examination of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners, in May last, revealed no suspicious circumstances. A few days since the President of the bank, S. H. Bennett, received an inquiry from the President of the Faneuil Hill Bank, whether he could furnish Mr. Woodworth with \$20,000 on New York, on account of the Bank of Brighton. He at once refused saying if they did, it was at their own risk. Mr. Bennett was then informed that they had already lent him the same amount. This led to an investigation and to the confession of Mr. Woodworth that he had for four years been appropriating the funds of the bank to his own use for speculation and other purposes.

He had purchased a house in Brighton for \$15,000, which was furnished in part by the bank, and he had given \$1,000 to the wife of the President of the Faneuil Hill Bank, to enable her to purchase a house and other stock, &c. When his rascality was in danger of being discovered, he sold his house for \$10,000 at the same time discharging a mortgage upon it of \$5,000.—At the same time he got rid of stocks in the Suffolk Mills. Mr. Woodworth asserts with great emphasis that the bank will be fully indemnified. His bondsmen will be called upon, we suppose, as a sacrifice. The directors are disposed to be lenient with their errand officer. Mr. Woodworth states that he has within a short time lost \$7,000 by a real estate speculation, in buying a block of houses, with which the directors had not the least suspicion that he was connected, as the business was carried on in the name of another person.

Solomon's Temple. Mr. Williams, the editor of the Utah Herald, has reached Palestine in the course of his Eastern wanderings. The following is an extract from his last letter describing the "Holy City."

"There was one 'Holy Place' in Jerusalem I sought in vain to visit—the site of the Temple of Solomon. It is, as you know, occupied by the principal Mosque of the city—the Mosque of Omar. Including the enclosure, it occupies the whole southwestern part of the city, and appears out of the most marvellous edifices I have seen in the East. (Hitherto strangers have been permitted to visit it by paying a modest back-bush of from five to fifteen dollars each; but late Mohammedan laws have been 'growing no letter' in the matter of toleration, and the very havehessly shut the door of the sacred edifice in the teeth of the whole 'quod of 'Christian dogs.' I attempted to look into the enclosure, but a Turkish sentinel offered to make me a present of the contents of a very rusty musket, while an old vagabond who stood near suggestively drew his finger across his nose, indicating by such gesture that in case I should enter I should for the future be relieved of the bore of carrying a gun, and that I should be placed in the hands of the great Palatine. And I may here remark that a Turk is not so much degraded as he is by the Christian, Turkish soldiers kept guard at the door and a Turkish Pasha kept the key."

Transmutation of Gold into Copper. In the Supreme Court yesterday, was commenced the case of the Granite vs. the Granite Bank of Boston. This case grew out of a remarkable occurrence of the year 1856, when a large sum of money, \$5,000 in gold, had passed through sundry banks in State street without suspicion, until at last, at the Exchange, it was weighed, found deficient, and opened, when, instead of gold, a bag of cents was brought to light.

The Exchange at once sent it back to the Market, from whom it was received. The Market redeemed it and sent it to the Granite, from whom as they allege, it came to them.

This however, the Granite denied, and hence the suit of the Market to recover.—Where the transposition took place, was never discovered. Four prominent lawyers are engaged in the case, viz: Moses Abbott and Walter for the plaintiff, and Chubb and Russell for the defendants.

Old Fellows Thanksgiving Day. The United States Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, at the recent session, adopted the proposition "to set apart the 25th day of April, 1859—the fourth anniversary of the organization of the O. F. to be observed by the Grand Lodges of the United States as a day of thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the unextinguished prosperity which has attended the Order since its organization on the American continent." The city of New York was selected for the place of this national jubilee; and a committee appointed who are charged with the details. This will be a magnificent display. On a like celebration in Boston, several years ago, ten thousand Odd-Fellows marched in procession.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS—Rich, Plain and Fancy, for Mountains and Merino; Rowland and Striped Silks, Merino and Scotch Plaids, Pol de chevre, Valentias, Mantillas and Plain Shawls, French wools in great variety, Saxony & Shetland Yarn, all colors, bleached and brown, Suetings, Linsey's, Ombre, full cloths, family and servants Blankets, a large assortment of Laid, Ingrain and heavy ply Carpetings, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c. on hand and for sale by TAYLOR & HUTCHISON. oct 5

WHEAT & BRO. COAL COAL—Per Schooner SWAIN, RED and WHITE ASH ENGLAND AND WHITE ASH broken for furnaces, expected daily. Send in your orders as it is less from the vessel, and expenses upon coal are increasing. WISE & CO., oct 5—w King between Union & Water sts. WOOD purchased by DANIEL F. HOOR. j 26

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Double Elopement. TWO BROTHERS RUN AWAY WITH TWO SISTERS.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, of the 29th ult., contains the following account of a double elopement: Mr. Lloyd, a highly respectable farmer of Wickliffe, arrived in this city last evening in an excited state of mind. He sought out Marshal Glasgow, and told him that his two daughters had eloped on Monday night with two hired men, brothers, and named respectively Chauncey Lewis and Watson Lewis. Mr. Lloyd said he thought they were in this city. The marshal put on his seven league boots and commenced walking rapidly around the city. He found the enterprising parties at last at the Franklin House on Pearl street. Watson Lewis had already married Channey Lewis, making arrangements to marry the other sister, when the marshal appeared and took him and his intended to the police station. Locking Chauncey Lewis up in the watch-house, Mr. Lloyd took his daughter to the Commercial House and locked her up in a room.

The Lewis brothers are uneducated, uneducated and overgrown specimens of humanity, and can neither read nor write. They hired out to Mr. Lloyd some six months ago. He paid Watson, the eldest one, \$13, and Chauncey \$10 a month. Chauncey Lewis, the young man who didn't get married and who passed the night in the watch-house, is a very sleepy and stupid appearing young man. He was released this morning, at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd, and requested "sobol," which he hastily did. He promised, with tears in his eyes, never to come within ten miles of Wickliffe again. The married brother of course cannot be interfered with.

The parties eloped at about 11 o'clock on Monday night, and were not missed until yesterday morning. The brothers hired a horse and buggy, Willoughby's and went to Mr. Lloyd's house, where the girls were waiting them, with their trunks all packed. The girls left the house noiselessly and got into the buggy, and the parties moved slowly towards Cleveland. One of the brothers walked all the way here (about sixteen miles) and the other rode and drove. Arriving here they stopped at the Commercial House. In the evening a justice was called in and Watson and Mary were married. Chauncey and Laura concluded to postpone being united until this morning, which conclusion fortunately enabled Mr. Lloyd to prevent the ceremony.

This is the most remarkable case of elopement ever heard of. It utterly eclipses the Baker and Dean case. Mr. Lloyd and his wife are overwhelmed with grief by the inexplicable conduct of their daughters.

Oregon Territory. A correspondent of the Eugene City Pacific Journal, thus describes Oregon Territory:—"The great bulk of the settlement in Oregon, is in what is known as the Willamette Valley, which is about 150 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 miles broad; and the Willamette river, a navigable stream most of the distance, runs through its entire length. The principal town in the Territory is Portland, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Willamette, easily reached by ocean steamers from San Francisco, and other ports. It is a city of about three thousand inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. The other principal towns are Eugene City, Salem, Corvallis, Eugene City, Roseburg, and Jacksonville, ranging from 300 to 200 inhabitants each. There are eleven newspapers in the Territory, five at Portland, and one at each of the other towns I have named. Salem has an extensive woolen manufactory, while most other kinds of machinery are in operation throughout the Territory, developing her resources. Schooling is a large scale of public education, and is mostly based on a secure foundation.

It then proceeds to give a more minute description of Eugene City, which though only three or four years old is a flourishing town, with a population of 500 or 600.—Prices are as follows: Lard, 10 cents; tallow, 8 cents; American horses from \$150 to \$350. Indian horses from \$40 to \$100. Wheat from 75 to \$2.50 per bushel. Potatoes about \$1 per bushel. Bacon from 12 to 20 cents per pound. Sugar and coffee about 20 cents.—Larders \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Clerk and laborers \$75 to \$100 per month. His town is centrally located, and some in view of the future capital of Oregon."—N. Y. Day Book.

Deacon John Bolles. The following is a good illustration of sectarian bigotry, as well as characteristic incident in the life of Deacon Bolles, who is an eminent type of the age in which he lived, for personal and private worth, both as a man and a Christian.

When the Baptists of Harford began to hold public services, an over zealous member of Dr. Strong's society called upon him and asked him if he knew that John Bolles had started an opposition meeting.

"No," said he, "when, where?"

"Why, at the old church-use."

"Oh, yes, I know it," the doctor carelessly replied; "but it is not an opposition meeting. They are Baptists, to be sure, but they preach the same doctrine that I do. You had better go and hear them."

"No," said the man, "I am a Presbyterian."

"So am I," rejoined Dr. Strong, "but that need not prevent us from wishing them well. You had better go."

"No," said the man with energy, "I shan't go near them. Dr. Strong, are you going to do something about it?"

"What?"

"Sup it, can't you?"

"My friend," said the doctor seriously, "John Bolles is a good man, and will surely go to Heaven. If you and I get there, we shall meet him, and we had better, therefore, cultivate a pleasant acquaintance with him here."