ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858

The Richmond Enquirer follows up vigorously its article in favor of manufacturing and buying our own iron for our own railroads. It says:--"It appears to us, we ought to convince every man in Virginia of the utter folly of draining the State of its currency for iron to construct its public improvements, when we have a super-abundance of the crude material on every hand; and, if we could only find language in which to convey our own conviction, if we could only find some argument to illustrate forcibly to the mind, whether practically acquainted with the matter or not, those great facts which stand out plain to our view, like ourselves, all would say, "Virginia iron should make Virginia roads;" and if our Legislature would or could pass a law to that effect, there would be no trouble in putting it into operation. We would soon find the currency which is now leaving us, arrested, and our capital retained at home to circulate among us; the result of which every interest throughout the State would feel, in the most favorable manner."

A marked change has come over the Washington Union since the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

A few days ago, the *Union* held the following language :—

"There certainly, seems to be more or less danger that the Democratic organization in this country, like that of the Republicans and Americans, will become a mere piece of mosaic, 'a bit of white stone here and a bit of black stone there'—a species of hydra of many heads, composed of many men of many minds."

The overwhelming defeat to which the Democracy have just been subjected in the above named States, has had a wonderful effect in brightening the mental vision of the government organ. A new song has been put into the organ's mouth. Instead of the Democratic party becoming like "that of the Republican's and American's," "a mere piece of mosaic," it seems that the disasters of Wednesday last, are destined to unite the Democratic hosts more firmly, and to work out for them a triumph conclusive and overwhelming! The recent temporary triumph of the opposition in the States named only serves, the Union thinks, to "furnish lessons of experience for future guidance." In an exultant spirit, the organ exclaims, "Black Republicanism has no firm hold upon the honest masses of our countrymen. We have met and conquered them in the past, and will do it again in the future. When fully aroused and warned of the dangers which flow from the triumphs of these sectional enemies of the Constitution and the Union, the voice of a patriotic people will soon consign them to merited defeat."

We submit that the Administration organ is very thankful even for small favors. The Union evidently looks upon the late *rout*, as betokening a hopeful future for the unterrified! If New York should follow suit in November next, according to the organ's showing, nothing could be more opportune for the Democracy!

We admire the philosophy of the thing, but are not quite satisfied with the reasoning.

Referring to the fact that just one year ago the Banks of New York suspended specie payment, with less than six millions of specie in their vaults, and that property of every description was depreciated to the standard of a previous generation, the New York Evening Post presents a pleasing contrast in the present condition of things. It says:—"Doubtless many are yet suffering from the pinch of last year; but, putting their losses at the highest, the country has gained more than it lost by the revulsion.—It has taught merchants a lesson about speculating in Railroads and wild lands with their business capital; it has opened the eyes of multitudes to the folly as well as sin of stock-gambling; it has created a healthy suspicion of all corporate property not managed by men of probity and character; it has relieved the country of a mountain of debt which was rising higher and higher."

The National Intelligencer in reference to the late Municipal Election in Baltimore, says: "In view of the fact that there was virtually but one candidate in the field, the magnitude of the vote (being apparently the full vote of the city) is to us as unaccountable as that there should have been any disorder and violence at the polls, of which we regret to see that there is a great deal recorded in the Baltimore newspapers." The respectable men of *all* parties as we expected, denounce these outrages.

Up to the day of the recent election in Pennsylvania, it was confidently asserted by many of the organs of the Democratic party, that the Administration would be fully sustained in that State. Now, these same organs say, that defeat, at present, they knew was inevitable and certain.

It is officially announced that on and after the 1st day of January, 1859, vessels approaching or passing light-vessels of the United States in foggy or thick weather, will be warned of their proximity by the alternate ringing of a bell and sounding of a fog horn on board of the light-vessel, at intervals not exceeding five minutes.

Mr. Wm. Bayley, a useful citizen of Baltimore, a slater by trade, fell from the roof of a house, on Wednesday last, and was killed. His son had one of his legs broken, by a fall at the same time.

Instead of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason wishing to resign the Foreign Missions which they hold, it is now said, they are not at all disposed to resign.

Capt. J. C. Rich, U. S. marines, has been released from suspension by order from Washington. He will soon be detailed for duty.

We have received the October number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

The Mayor of Richmond has given notice that he will not, hereafter, permit counsel for complainants to occupy the time of his Court by the examination of witnesses, or by argument. He cited from 6th Grattan to show that he had the right to say, in effect, to counsel: "I don't want to hear you; my mind is made up, and it will save both you and myself trouble and delay, if you will take your seat. Having this right, he had resolved to exercise it, and if he should at any time need assistance in conducting an examination, he would call upon the Commonwealth's Attorney."

Captain Pearson commands the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stevens. It is stated that no sooner does his vessel leave port than he assigns to each passenger a position in one of the life-boats, and the men are enrolled into a boat guard and drilled each day in all the minutiæ of launching the boats &c. The idea has proved a popular one on the Pacific side, and many passengers have been known to wait at both ends of the route for his ship, in preference to any other vessel.

Lola Montez lectured in New York, on Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's projected free church. She had a fair audience, and among the other notabilities present were the Rev. Dr. Higbee, of Trinity Church, and Ex-Judge Edmonds. The most interesting feature of her discourse was a characteristic onslaught on those of Mr. Hoyt's clerical collaborateurs who have expressed their disapprobation of his course in accepting Madame Montez's offer to lecture in behalf of his undertaking.

Hon Jefferson Davis and a small party of aldermen and scientific men went down Boston harbor, in a steamboat excursion, a few days ago, at the invitation of the Mayor.—After examining Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, they proceeded to Marshfield, and thence were taken in stages to the Webster Place. The party dined in the Mansion House, and in reply to a toast, Mr. Davis made an extended speech, concluding with personal allusions to Daniel Webster, suggested by the visit to the tomb.

Returning emigrants from Fraser'sriver do not paint a very delightful picture of life at "the diggings." They say that if you go to the river in the summer you find it too high for work, and if you go in the winter you find it frozen up. If you go where the gold is you find blood-thirsty Indians; and if you go where the Indians are peaceable you find no gold. If you take clothes and victuals with you it costs more than they are worth to carry them; and if you do not take them with you you may expect to freeze and starve.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell has declared his intention to introduce a bill into the British House of Parliament next session, making lawful the verdict of a majority of a jury! One reason assigned is that it frequently happens that one or two impracticable men are drawn on a jury who never think as other men do, but stubbornly refuse to be convinced that they are in the wrong, and prevent the jury from rendering a verdict at all, thereby defeating the ends of justice.

The Richmond South of Wednesday, has an article on the subject of "duties on iron," in which it takes bold ground against the cherished policy of its allies in Pennsylvania, and informs them that they shall receive no aid from the universal Democracy. It adds—"If we know anything of Democracy, the party will not, for a moment, entertain a proposition to impose additional duties on iron." This is another evidence of a "harmonious democracy."

America is said to have asked permission for a United States frigate in the Mediterranean, carrying more guns than the Convention allows to pass the Straits, to go up to Constantinople, and Russia, under pretence that an exception had been made in favor of the Austrian frigate which conveyed Prince Adelbert, of Bavaria, to Turkey, likewise wishes to have one of her frigates permitted to visit Constantinople.

From the London papers we perceive that Mr. Ten Broeck has made another addition to his already extensive stud. He has purchased Eclipse, one of the best three year olds on the English turf, and at one time a great Derby and St. Leger favorite. Priceless, we perceive, is first favorite for the "Cesarevitch," the great handicap which she carried off last year.

A couple of weeks ago, some residents of Long Branch (N. J.) while surveying in the vicinity of the beach, at an uncommonly low state of the tide, found five large brass cannon of Spanish manufacture. It is thought they were either lost or thrown overboard during the Revolution. There is neither record nor tradition of the loss of any war vessel in that neighborhood.

A German mass meeting of some 1,500 to 2,000 persons has been held in New York, for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new independent German party, in opposition to the existing political organizations. Enthusiastic speeches were made and a number of resolutions passed, laying down a platform for the new party.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., Representative of the 17th ult., says:—A car load of 97 Virginia and South Carolina slaves passed through this city on the evening of the 14th instant, en route for the cotton and sugar regions. The Railroad arrivals show a tremendous drain of slaves from the old States to those further south."

The Russian government is now having made in Prussia 5,000 Minnie rifles on a new system. The barrels are to be 38 inches long, and the calibre 58-100ths of an inch, with four grooves. The longest range of these rifles is 1,200 paces. The total length of them is four feet six inches, and they are well suited to light infantry.

The London journals, publish entire pages of the testimony taken before the Commissioners appointed by the Bishop of Oxford to enquire into the charges preferred against Rev. Temple West, curate of Boys Hill Church, said charges being, in brief, for an attempt to introduce the Confessional into the Church of England.

The Abingdon Virginian corrects the statement recently published in its columns, that Judge Fulton, of the Circuit Court of Washington county, had pronounced the law taxing physicians for the privilege of practising, unconstitutional. He only quashed the indictment against Dr. Snead on the ground of informality, as it was defective.

The Detroit Tribune notices the death of Mr. Hiram Becker, of St. Paul, Minnesota. He was found dead in his bed. Mr. Becker was U. S. Marshal for Michigan under President Fillmore, and was elected to Congress from Minnesota, but through some irregularity did not get his seat.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14—The deaths by fever in the Charity Hospital, in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening, were fourteen—an increase of five on the previous day.

BOSTON, Oct. 14—The case of the slaver "Echo" was brought up again this morning. The charge of misdemeanor was in consultation by the counsel, and resulted in the postponement of the case until Tuesday.

The United States brig Dolphon sailed for Paraguay this afternoon. One of her officers has been detained as a witness in the slave case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Gen. Jerez to-day had a long interview with Secretary Cass—Notwithstanding that he had previously asserted that he had full power to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, and to finally arrange matters pertaining thereto without the necessity of referring it back to Nicaragua, it appears from the official document just submitted by him to the State Department, and of which a translation was immediately made, that he is empowered only to act, "in order that the amendments made by the Assembly of Nicaragua to the treaty may be substantially carried into effect." This is the language employed, but it is not considered sufficient to meet the demand of our government. The Secretary of State will have a consultation with the President on the subject to-morrow, and Gen Jerez will soon thereafter be informed of the result. His mission is generally considered at an end, and unless he has documents of a more satisfactory character to present, he will very shortly be dismissed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The British steamer Valorous, from Plymouth, via Fayal, arrived here this evening. She brings the 42 passengers of the steamer Austria who were rescued by the bark Maurice, and landed at Fayal. C. Messeinder, Prof Eisfeld of New York, and C. Becker of Westphalia, remain at the hospital at Fayal badly bruised. The officers and crew had gone to Hamburg.

The Valorous is to convey Sir Gore Ousley to Nicaragua.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13—The plaining mill of Mr. Beardslee, storehouse of Rathburn & Co., hammer factory of Cheney & Lerow, barrel manufactory of D. C. Peck lumber-yard, landing and store of Mr. Houghton, were burned last night. The property was set on fire. The loss amounted to $15,000, which was mostly insured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The trot this afternoon between Flora Temple and Ike Cook resulted in the success of the former, winning the three first heats. The time made was 2 minutes 31½ sec; 2 min. 38 sec.; and 2 min. 42 sec.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12—The exports of cotton from this port during the past week were 12,800 bales, including 10,000 to England, and the residue to France. From Mobile there were no exports to any foreign port during the week.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—The trial of Rev. J. R. Graves, a distinguished minister of the Baptist church, and editor of a Baptist newspaper, on several charges, is progressing before the church in this city and occasioning great excitement.

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The opposition, or the anti-administration party, have elected their ticket at the charter election in this city, by four hundred and fifty majority.

PROVIDENCE Oct. 13.—The trouble among the students at Brown University has been settled. All the students who were dismissed have been restored.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13—J. M. Riland, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of our city, died last night.

MOBILE, Oct. 13.—Exchange on London is dull at about 8 per cent. for best bills—Freights quiet at 9-16ths.

Important from Spain.

The following is translated from a letter dated Madrid, September 21st. It confirms the reports that the Spanish Cabinet are determined to act energetically against Mexico.

"In the early part of October, four ships of war, belonging to the squadron of Gallicia, will depart for the waters of Cuba, two of them being the Petronilla and the Isabella Cotolica. They and the transports accompanying them, will carry three thousand soldiers of all arms with considerable war material, destined for the Antilles.

"It is designed to have at Havana a considerale squadron and a disposable force of 12,000 men destined to compel satisfaction from the Mexican Republic. The trip of the Minister of Marine to Cadiz was principally with a view to prepare maritime reinforcements destined for the Gulf of Mexico."

Better than Stumping.

Irad Kelley was an independent candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth district of Ohio, and the following "card" was published in the Cleveland papers:

"Mr. and Mrs. Irad Kelley invite all their acquaintances and others, and strangers of suitable age and character, to their Grape Levee, on Monday, Sept. 27th, at precisely seven o'clock. They will be in waiting until eight o'clock at which time promenading and dancing will commence. At 9 30 the grape tables will be opened, and remain until twelve; dancing, &c., until then, at which time the party will sing 'Home, Sweet Home' after which the brass band will play 'Yankee Doodle' and other national airs until the guests retire. All persons will be expected to leave their names or cards, and be introduced unless previously acquainted."

Pennsylvania.

The majority in this State against the democrats for supreme judge and canal commissioner, is estimated as likely to reach 20,000 The State Senate is in doubt, but it is thought will stand 17 democrats to 16 opposition, as 12 of the former and 9 of the latter hold over, while the House will consist of about 72 opposition to 28 democrats. To Congress, 19 opposition, 2 regular democrats, and 4 anti Lecompton democrats are probably chosen, which is a democratic loss of 9 members compared with the last election.

A. R. Boteler, esq.

We are gratified to know that the nomination of this gentleman for Congress from this District, meets with a hearty response from every portion of the District. His high sense of honor and integrity, together with his brilliant and unsurpassed intellect, entitle him to be placed among the first men of his age, and whilst he has the admiration of his political friends, he shares largely in the esteem of his political opponents for his talents and private worth—*Charlestown Free Press.*

An old Proverb proved False.

The schooner Sarah Barton, at Salem, Mass., from Para, when in lat. 26 degrees 49 minutes North long. 60 degrees West, on the 8th inst., was struck by lightning four times within half an hour, twice on the foremast, once on the mainmast, and once on the jib-boom. Fortunately the hull was not injured. It has heretofore been an accepted maxim that 'lightning never strikes twice in the same place,' but the case of the Sarah Barton is certainly an exception.

Oratory.

One Saffin, a candidate for the office of Register of Wills in Philadelphia, commenced a speech the other day, with the following unique exordium: "This," said Mr. S., "is the first time I ever conspired for the sufferings of my constituents, and I hope you will all give me your support. With the consistance of my friends, and the confluence of the Democracy I can be elected." He was not elected!

An Exciting Scene.

In Venice, a series of dramatic representations have been given during the present month by Madame Ristori. Amongst other pieces calculated to display the varied talents of the accomplished actress was Giacommetti's well-known tragedy of "Judith." The theatre was crowded, and the audience listened with sympathy and admiration to the gradual development of indignant courage in the Hebrew heroine. But when, in the fulness of her unrivalled power, Ristori pronounced the line—"Name my name to your children, and tell them that that war is sacred which is waged by a nation against those who invade a land given to its defenders by their God," the audience rose as one man, and gave vent to all the passionate excitement which the children of the South, when deeply moved, are accustomed to display. It was in vain that the graceful artiste strove by her looks and gestures to appease their tumultuous applause, and sought permission to resume the enactment of her part. Judith and the foe of Israel seemed swept away from their memories by the sudden whirlwind of popular passion; and the air was rent with invectives and imprecations against Austria! In the first subidence of the storm, a repetition of the magic lines was called for. Compliance would have been an infraction of a notorious order of the police, made to guard against mandates of that kind from the audience. Ristori hesitated for a time, and then withdrew to ask permission. The commissary was absent, and to pacify her frenzied hearers she finally came forward and gave the ominous words again. The anger of the authorities is not worth describing; and it is almost superfluous to add that the guilty play was next morning erased from the list of pleasures permitted to the disaffected Venetians.

Victor Hugo in Exile.

This distinguished poet and politician has now completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will in a few day complete his new poetical production, "Les Petites Epopees" (Little Epics,) which is expected to appear at the opening of the new year

M. Victor Hugo's sons are both journalists of good repute, but prefer to share their father's exile rather than return to France, which they are at liberty to do if they would only recognize the existing *regime*; but of this, however, there is not the remotest probability. The elder son has recently been contributing under a feigned name to the *feuilleton* of one of the Paris papers, and he is now in treaty with one of the proprietors of *La Presse* for a romance to be published in the pages of that paper. The younger son is engaged in translating the complete works of Shakespeare, whose poems he has already presented to his countrymen in their native tongue.

Mlle. Hugo, the poet's youngest child, is said to have exhibited indications of ability of a very high order in musical composition which promises for her a brilliant future, should she follow out her tastes in that direction.

A Noble Looking Indian Girl.

A soldier in the U. S. army, writing from the Camp before Red River, New Mexico, under date of July 28, communicates to the Richmond Dispatch, the following:

"It was here that I saw the noblest looking Indian girl that eye ever beheld. Her dress consisted of a piece of brown cotton cloth, wrapped around her loins and hanging to the knee. On her head she wore her native war plume. She was tall, straight as an arrow, and had a free wild Indian look, that was quite taking. (Some of her tribe were given to another kind of taking, which required all our watchfulness to prevent.) She appeared to be about 18 years of age, and was the wife of a young chief about 20 years old. It was interesting to see with what respect she waited on him. Her example would be edifying to the wives of more civilized life. But it was amusing to see with what lordly indifference the young savage regarded her attentions. I trust I have too much of the native gallantry of my own Erin to see anything to commend in this example of coolness towards such a devoted and sweet spouse, although exhibited by "one of the rulers of the earth."

Different Kinds of Whiskey.

The noble art and mystery of law progresses like the comet, and widens like crinoline: it embraces a knowledge of the essence of Rye. Whether this new branch of study will necessitate the establishment of an their adjunct professorship in the University, we are not advised. The public may judge for themselves after reading the following from the Fredericksburg Recorder, touching the transactions of the Court (Caroline) last Monday: "In Court the only case that attracted attention was a criminal prosecution against one Pugh, and accomplice, for attempting to murder his brother (the chief witness for the prosecution) with an axe.—This witness was questioned as to the quantity and quality of the whiskey they had all imbibed on the morning the offence was said to have been committed. The various combustible brands of bad whiskey, including "the Fighting," "the Rifle" and "Sky-Rocket," were learnedly explained to the Court, and to make a long story short, the prisoners were promptly discharged."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

THE MARYLAND COAL TRADE—For the week ending Saturday 3,470 tons of coal were shipped over the Pennsylvania Railroad; 4,239 tons over the George's Creek; 3,396 tons over the Cumberland, and 1,075 tons over the Hampshire road—making an aggregate for the week from the whole coal region of 12,181 tons. Total shipments for the year from the entire region 512,356 tons.

CANAL PUMP.—We are sorry to learn that another accident has occurred to the machinery of the steam canal pump. The pinion wheel was again broken on Monday and several days must elapse before it can be repaired.

INCREASED SALARIES.—At the late meeting of the canal board the salary of Mr. Ringgold, the clerk of the company, was increased to $2,000; that of Mr. Shaw, collector of this port, to $700; that of Mr. Ferguson inspector, to $600, and that of Mr. Stone, general superintendent, to $2,000.—*Cumberland Telegraph.*

The Mississippi.

The New Orleans journals state that the most important subject that will demand the attention and action of the next Legislature of Louisiana, is the levee system of the lower Mississippi. The flood of last spring has demonstrated the insufficiency of the present levees, and, unless a more secure system be established, many of the sugar planters of Louisiana, and many of the cotton planters of Mississippi and Arkansas, will emigrate to Texas. It is suggested that there be held a convention of delegates from all the regions interested, at which some plan be devised for building levees on both sides of the Mississippi, all the way from Cairo to the Balize.

A New Fruit.

The Charleston Courier makes known the fact that a new and valuable exotic in the fruit line has been successfully cultivated this year in the vicinity of Charleston. We suppose that it will grow with equal luxuriance in this part of Virginia.

"THE PIE MELON.—A specimen of this fruit, which will be new to many readers, may be seen at the Courier office this day.—It is from the farm of B. G. Heriot, esq., in Christ Church Parish, and was introduced from the Sandwich Islands. It is recommended as a pie plant by its good preservation, as it may be kept through the winter. In preparation it is treated as apples are for pies or it may be stewed for the table."

The Sandwich Islands.

If one desires to obtain a true judgement of the progress of the Sandwich Islands during the present century from idolatry to Christianity, from barbarism to a high state of civilization, he should carefully peruse the two newspapers now published at Honolulu—the Polynesian and the Commercial Advertiser. In addition to the editorial and news columns, he should not forget of all things the advertisements, for they often give the best idea of life and business in the community where they are issued. In the paper before us, which was printed only two months since, we have announcements of packets to various parts of the world; expresses to California, the United States, and Europe, of daguerrean and ambrotype galleries, of a law term of the First Judicial Circuit Court, (Island of Oahu;) of the meeting of various Masonic Lodges; of Oregon hams and California cheeses for sale; of a depot for the sale of forty different newspapers published in California, Oregon and Washington Territory; of a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the persons who robbed the custom house; of the sale of the first volume of the Hawaiian Law Reports, comprising many of the most important decisions and rulings of the superior courts of the Kingdom during the ten years ending with 1856; of the meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Club; insurance notices; billiard tables for sale; and also every imaginable comfort and luxury, including jewelry of every kind. A coffee plantation containing fifty thousand coffee trees, upon 1,050 acres, is offered at a bargain. In fact, a complete map of busy civilized life is furnished to the reader. What a change is here, and all accomplished in the space of fifty years! It is also evident that nearly the entire trade of these rapidly advancing islands is with the United States, and principally with Boston. —*Boston Journal.*

Female in Pursuit of Adventure.

A dashing, hand-some young woman was detected in the streets, a night or two since, in men's clothes. She was out on a tour of inspection, having the natural element of curiosity so strongly developed as to overcome her prudence, and induce her to partake of some adventures of quite an extraordinary character. She was found to be one of those who are frail as well as fair. Having heard of the sights to be seen by gas light in the highways and by-ways of Detroit, she had prevailed upon a male friend to accompany her, while she assumed the character of a young gentleman, and took observations, *incog.* In the course of their perambulations, the major portion of the places of iniquity contained within the city limits were explored, from the tasteful and luxurious gambling room in fashionable localities down to the lowest dance house on Macomb street As might be expected, she was detected in her disguise several times, but managed, with the aid of her friend, to get out of danger. At last, during the latter portion of their explorations, they fell into less scrupulous company, and the bold adventuress was taking into custody by a designing knave, who represented himself as an officer, and modestly requested her to come to jail. She of course remonstrated, when he immediately picked her up, and made off with all speed, followed by the disconsolate lover. The sham officer was finally prevailed upon to parley, and the three sat down on the curb-stone and fixed the ruing up, the official receiving fifteen dollars in consideration of letting her off this time, with her promise not to do so any more. Officer Weyl was yesterday on the track of the swindler, but has not succeeded in arresting him—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Desperate Attempt.

A German shoemaker, living on Josephine street, between Annunciation and Coippewa streets, fourth district, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting a tremendous gash in his throat. He took the precaution to place a bar across the door to prevent being disturbed; but somehow the people around got wind of it, and crowded up to the door, just after he had inflicted the wound.

We learn that after he made the gash in his throat he took up a bottle of wine, and, uncorking it, placed the mouth into the wound, and let the wine run in until it bubbled up and ran over mixed with his blood. To prevent the crowd from advancing he kept throwing at them bottles and lasts. It was some time before any one would attempt to enter, and it was not until some person present had pulled off a door for a shield, advancing behind it, that he was finally secured by throwing the door on him. He had commenced taking another bottle of wine through his artificial throat before he was knocked down. He was placed in a cart and taken to the Charity Hospital, where his wound, an ugly but not a fatal one, was attended to.

This is the first case which we recollect of where a man ever acted in such a singular and unaccountable manner. Where he got the idea of pouring the wine down the wound is hard to say. We don't think it could be beat.—*N. O. Delta*

Caoutchouc Carriage Wheels.

These wheels are now extensively manufactured in England, and are said to possess several advantages over those hitherto used. They are stated to be less expensive than iron-tyred wheels, and to be capable of travelling as many as twelve thousand miles, whereas an iron-tyred wheel is said to be worn away after travelling four thousand miles. An improvement consists in forming the periphery of the wheels of a dish-like figure, in which the india rubber lies, with a projection in the centre, dipping far down into the wheel, so that as the pressure increases so does security in proportion, and the rubber presents a curved figure to the road, similar to a new hallround tyre. If the objection of excessive wear has been got over by this arrangement, there is little doubt of india rubber wheels coming into more general use.

No time For Swepping.

An Indiana man was travelling down the Ohio, in a steamer, with a mare and a two-year-old colt, when by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river.—The Hoosier, as he rose puffing and blowing above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him safe a-shore. The old mare took a "bee line" for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current, with its owner still hanging fast. "Let go of the colt, and hang on to the old mare," shouted some of his friends. "Phree, hooh!" exclaimed the Hoosier spouting the water from his mouth, and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog, "its mighty fine, your telling me to let go the colt; but for a man that can't swim, this ain't exactly the time for *swapping horses.*"—*State of Maine.*

Heavy on the foot.

An Iowa paper reports a ladies' foot-race, which came off on the 20th September, at Iowa City, the prize for which was a handsome cake basket. The distance was one hundred yards, and there were seven entries. Miss Handy and Mrs. Cross led the field handsomely, and they ran so even, breast and breast, that when they came in the judges were of opinion that it was a dead heat.—Indeed on measuring their tracks as imprinted at the score the heels of both were found exactly parallel, but Miss Handy's foot, extending by reason of its length four inches in advance of that of Mrs. Cross, the prize was given in her favor!

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, with Super, Extra, and Family Flour, for sale by [oct 16] Z. ENGLISH & BRO.

The Brazil Trade.

In the late interesting and very sensible letter of Governor Wise, recommending the establishment of steam lines from Virginia to Brazil, the remark occurs doubtless in the hurry of writing, that "until lately not a pound [of coffee] was imported into Virginia, and not a Virginia bottom was employed in this [Brazil] trade," &c. The Governor momentarily lost sight of *what Norfolk once was*—and we have no doubt that his whole heart and best wishes would have her be again.—Previous to the war of 1812 there were several houses in Norfolk engaged in the Brazil trade. We will name two of them from memory: Theodorick Armistead & Co., who owned the brig Brazilian. She had made one or two voyages to Rio, we believe, prior to 1808; but in that year her connection with that trade was impressed on our memory by the fact, that Commodore James Barron having been suspended from command in the Navy by the Court Martial, on his conduct in the affair of the unfortunate Chesapeake, was tendered the command of the Brazilian, which he accepted, and made a voyage to Rio

Whether he brought back coffee, or proceeded to Buenos Ayres for hides, we cannot now say. J. F. O. Fernandes fitted out a schooner about the same time, called the Count Delmonte which traded to Rio, and brought back several cargoes of Coffee. Subsequent to the peace of 1815—from 1820 to 1827—J. & W. Southgate entered largely into the trade to Rio—shipping flour and receiving returns in coffee. Their own ship, the Constitution, Capt. McRea, made a number of voyages, and they chartered others—one of them the three-masted schooner Ferrata, Capt. Foster, built in Matthews, and rigged entirely with iron—whence she derived her name. This vessel was chiefly employed in the Brazil trade. Another vessel, called the Good-Hope made a voyage also for the same house. One of their return cargoes consisted of 5,000 bags of coffee, which at that time paid 5 cts. a lb. duty, equal to $8 per bag, or $40,000 on the cargo! The duties then were bonded, and the importers had 6, 9 and 12 months credit on their bonds, and the free use of the duties in the interim to employ in new shipments. These were fine times for our enterprising merchants.—*Norfolk Herald.*

[We think that some thirty years ago, there was a South American trade to Alexandria.]

California Industry.

Although a young State, a variety of industrial pursuits have been developed to a remarkable extent in California. Indeed, but few of the older States surpass her in some respects. According to an address recently delivered before the Mechanics' Institute at San Francisco, there have been enclosed in California since 1850, for agricultural purposes, upwards of half a million acres; and there have been erected 135 flouring mills, at a cost of two millions of dollars; also, 175 saw mills, worth $2,600,000, which are now not only supplying the home demand, but exporting $300,000 worth of lumber annually. Within the same period there have been constructed 4,400 miles of canals and flumes for mining operations, at a cost of more than $12,000,000 exclusive of eight hundred miles in course of completion. In addition to these, there have been erected 150 quartz mills, the machinery of which is valued at $2,000,000, besides numerous other extensive and valuable works, such as sugar refineries, metallurgical works, tanneries, (of which there are twenty of a capacity sufficient to supply the State,) breweries, paper mills, cordage manufactories iron foundries and machine shops, adopted to the construction of every conceivable description of machinery, from the most delicate mathematical instrument to the most powerful steam engine, and of a capacity sufficient to supply the entire wants of the Pacific coast. These improvements, together with others, have, during the last nine years, increased the taxable property of the State from comparatively nothing to the enormous value of $160,000,000.—*Boston Journal*

The Philadelphia Press recalls the following historical reminiscence.

In O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile; vol. 1, page 219, of Redfield's edition under the date of June 27th, 1817, are some remarks of the Great Emperor, whose common sense was never at fault, upon the purchase of English water pipes, which may be as applicable to American as to French Bourbons or Joneses:

"I observed," continued the Emperor, "a circumstance in a paper two or three days ago, which I cannot believe, viz: that there was a project in France to make a contract with some English company to furnish iron pipes to supply Paris with water, which had met with the approbation of the French Government.

"This, *imbecile* as I know the Bourbons to be, appears to me not to be creditable, as there are so many thousand manufacturers in France who could execute it equally well. A project so unpopular, and of so destructive a tendency to themselves, could be entertained by none but insane persons. Why, it would excite the rage and hatred of the nation against the Bourbons more than any plan their greatest enemies could suggest, to cause their own ruin and their expulsion a third time from France. It it takes place and be not followed by some terrible consequence to them,' said Napoleon with energy, 'I am a blockhead, and will say that I have always been one." Fifty years ago it would have produced terrible commotion in France."

ALEXANDRIA RESTAURANT—The subscriber has opened the Restaurant lately occupied by Samuel Tennesson, on Royal street, near the City Hotel, where he is prepared to furnish his patrons with all the DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, in eating, and with the CHOICEST LIQUORS. He invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and ascertain for themselves.
oct 16—eo1m ROBERT TOMLIN.

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES, &c., &c.—Low's Brown Windsor Soap; Lubin's Extracts; French Pomades; badger Shaving Brushes India Rubber Dressing and Pocket Combs; Cold Cream; Amandine; superior Nail Brushes, and Tooth Picks, together with a general variety of Toilet articles of the best manufacture, just received, and for sale by
oct 16 J. A. MILBURN, Druggist.

NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the first day of November next, for the purpose of holding an election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board C. W. WATTLES, Secretary.
oct 16—eotNov1

FOR SHAVING—Rogers' genuine Razor Strop; also, Emerson's, Chapman's & Hall's; with Shaving Cases, Compounds, Soaps and Brushes—just received at
oct 16 H. B. WHITTINGTON'S, 82, King-st.

WE ARE just in receipt of another lot of New York State CHEESE, of superior quality; also, in store, 15 bbls pure Cider Vinegar, and 1000 lbs. best quality Red Sole Leather.
oct 16 Z. ENGLISH & BRO.

SOUTH AMERICAN SOAP BARK, Lamp black, Kushton's Cod Liver Oil, Gutta Percha Spring Pessaries, received, by
DR. R. H. STABLER, Pharmaceutist,
oct 16 No 1-5, King-street.

CHEWING TOBACCO—Lynchburg best, for sale by PEEL, STEVENS & CO.,
oct 16 cor. of King and Alfred sts.

50 BAGS Rio, Java, and Maricaibo Coffee, for sale by
oct 16 KINCHELOE & BRUIN.

LEWIS'S WHITE LEAD, warranted pure, received, and for sale by
oct 16 H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.

[COMMUNICATED

A gentleman once asked Cuvier's opinion of his definition of a crab—"that it was a fish, of a red color, that walked backwards." Cuvier replied, that the definition was a good one, being incorrect in only three particulars. 1st. It was not a fish. 2d. It was not red. 3d. It did not walk backwards.

"At last," says an extract from the Journal of Commerce, in your valued paper, "we have an Admiral in our Navy. The Navy Department has just decided that Naval Captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title, and entitled to the honors and salutes, of an Admiral. Accordingly, Admiral Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore, instead of the main, where American Commodores have heretofore located their flag."

The Journal of Commerce here, is in an analagous position to the *intelligent geologman*, but *poor ichthyologist*, mentioned above. It is unequalled as a journal of commerce, but as a naval authority it is wofully mistaken. The fish-Admiral being under discussion, it dates its inception, it assigns its proximate author or paternity, and takes the first specimen that falls under its personal ken—as the first of the family, the elder born—concluding with the signs by which it may be recognized. Here are four propositions, expressed in three sentences, and contained in one short paragraph—a paragraph of misstatements, bidding fair to occupy, even in New York newspaperdom, distinguished rank.

Demosthenes refused Pericles' application to be answered in his own order. "Federalist" will reply in order to the statements here made, and it is not presumptuous in him to do so. For though he was Demosthenes, his antagonist was Pericles. Federalist has nothing to oppose, but yielding error.

"At last," says the Journal, "we have an Admiral in our Navy." Has the Journal been editorially asleep? None will affirm it. Has its keen eye-sight been impaired? Not so—for American Commerce, in her every mart, has been scrutinized by it, and American enterprize has marched by it. The editor has erred, from inadvertence, thinking that to mistake here will not impair the commerce he aims to promote, nor the credit of the journal that chronicles its operations. But, although no material injury can be caused by such error, it is error, and one that a commercial paper should be the last to make.

Not very long ago, Congress, in a section that almost seemed parenthetical, enacted that all Captains in command of squadrons should be entitled Flag officers. Now it will be seen, at once, that from and after the passage of the act, the title of Flag Officer, which is (being interpreted) Admiral, was recognised and existent as a titular, if not a regular, rank, in our Navy. Months pass, the bill is arrested without a hearing, the press ignores it, until Federalist, by a writ of literary habeas corpus, presented it through your columns, that the legality of such arrest might be tested. Still another interval of silence, only broken by the general order of the Navy Department, May 18, 1858, when the Paraguay Expedition obtrudes itself before our editor's occupied eyes. He hears that Admiral Shubrick has been so entitled by the Navy Department, and with genuine business abstraction, notes—"At last we have an Admiral in our Navy." Certain it is, that there be such title now, it is the consequence of the act of Congress, and was neither upon, was coeval with its passage, and is not, as he in his second sentence pronounces, a creation of the Navy Department. The Department is not legislative, nor can it be so to be judicial. It has no constitutional power of enacting laws, nor of retarding or anticipating their application; and although by a literal construction of the act, it might still conceal the Admiral behind the more convenient "Flag Officer," the title, with the much needed privileges, had been established fully, certainly, and the Department had no option in the matter, much less "discretion." A Democratic Cabinet travailed much owing to the world the ill-omened title, Admiral. The Department felt awkwardly and hesitated. The question now was, who will supply the moral courage the Department lacked? Who will interpret? Will any flag officer now afloat, brave the misconstructions of a cavilling corps and a jealous world? Will any have the moral sublimity to venture into an unknown sea, for the good of his country and country, to place her flag as high as Britain's?

The reply came from our Brazil Squadron, whose commanding officer hoisted the first flag of the American Navy at the mizzen of the St. Lawrence. This left courage to the Department, and they issued the general order of May 18th, 1858, which reads thus:

"GENERAL ORDER.—It is hereby ordered that in lieu of the Broad Pendant now worn by Flag Officers in command of squadrons, they shall wear a plain blue flag, of the dimensions proportionate to the different classes of vessels, prescribed for the Jack in the Table of Allowances approved July 29th, 1854.

Flag Officers, whose date of commission as Captain is over twenty years, shall wear it at the fore; all others at the mizzen.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Sec'y of the Navy.

Navy Department, May 18, 1858

[According to the etiquette of all the