ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEM'R 10, 1858.

The Chicago Daily Herald, the organ of the Administration Democracy in Illinois, says, that the "National Democrats" of Chicago "voted *en masse* for the Republican candidates as the most effectual way of defeating Douglas." "Although," adds the same journal, "by voting thus, they, beyond question prevented the election from Chicago of two Douglas candidates for the Legislature, we do not approve of their course." The Chicago Times, the organ of the "Douglas Democrats," intimates that the same coalition was effected throughout the State—thus accounting for the sparseness of the Administration vote, but at the same time leaving an impression on the common mind that the "National Democrats" of Illinois adopted a singular mode to express their high disapprobation of Mr. Douglas's "confederation with the Republicans" during the late session of Congress. On the whole, says the National Intelligencer, if we may trust the representations of the Washington Union, there is no longer any Democracy worthy of the name in Illinois, for it tells us that the "platform of the Douglas party on the great slavery question in the canvass just ended, differs but little from the Buffalo platform of 1848;" while it seems that the "Administration Democracy," going a step further has not disdained to support the candidates, and thus endorse the entire principles, of the Republican party as at present constituted.

Judge Price, of Cecil County, Md., in sentencing to the penitentiary for fourteen years, four rowdies and rogues, recently convicted in that county, for assault and robbery, very emphatically said:—"The time has come when, I think, forbearance to such as you are, ceases to be a virtue; when *examples must be made;* when *exemplary punishment* must be resorted to, at least in the cases of notorious and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than *you are*. Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime, habitually idle, vicious and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonish us all that the criminal law of the land *must* now be administered with a *strong hand*, and such criminals as you are *made to feel its power*. Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and fireside, must and *shall be* protected."

The Atlantic Telegraph-wire *appears* to be still without life or motion, dead and buried in the deep sea. But men's minds will not be satisfied that it should so remain.—Blackwood's Magazine says:—"Even if the worst apprehensions are realized and no future signal pass along it, it must forever be sacred in the eyes of the historian and poet. The wedding of the Old and the New World is an accomplished fact, and the thread-like wire which conveyed across the Atlantic the angelic song as the first greeting from the fatherland has, in one sense, done its work. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the wise, the brave, and patient men who have so nobly carried out this great enterprise will before long reap the full reward, as they have already gathered the first fruits, of their labors."

Several months since the King of Burmah sent to this country a friendly communication, desiring friendship and comity, to the President of the United States. The communication was responded to by Mr. Buchanan in fitting terms, and in due time arrived in Burmah. The manner of its reception by the Burmese authorities was unique and interesting. In an interview with the Baptist missionaries, the King of Burmah intimated a strong wish to have an American Consul residing at his capital. He requested that a man might be sent of "talent and good temper," who might, if he chose, engage in mercantile pursuits, and, at the same time, be a medium of communication between himself and the President of the United States.

The article of starch, though apparently one of no great cost, enters largely into the domestic consumption of every family, and many are not aware of the amount of capital and extent of buildings and machinery necessary to supply the demand for it. The largest and most extensive works are those of the Oswego Starch Factory, New York, which is said to be the leading one in size in the Union, if not in the world, and in the uniform excellence of its manufacture it stands unrivalled. It is sufficient to say that one hundred and fifty pairs of mill stones are employed to grind six hundred thousand bushels of corn annually, from which species of grain the starch is exclusively made.

The London Morning Post says that "negotiations which Mr. Pierce failed to complete have been resumed by Mr. Buchanan, the President of the United States, with the Chief of the Republic of St. Domingo, for the cession of the bay of Samana, at the eastern end of the island." Our contemporary says, "that this port could be easily converted into a second Sebastopol, which would give its possessors the command of the neighboring seas. The pretext alleged by Mr. Pierce was that he wished to obtain a coal depot for the accommodation of the United States men-of-war." The Post contends that this would be preliminary to the annexation of the island, and calls upon the English Government to stop the present negotiation.

The ship Francis B. Cutting, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on Saturday, bringing with her Captain Deane and ten men, recovered from the bark Clara, which was wrecked during the severe gales in October. The mate and two of the crew had left the wreck before assistance was rendered, but their boat was swamped and all three were drowned.

Some thirty miles from San Antonio, in Texas, is located the flourishing German village of New Braunfels, an oasis of thrift and industry amidst a desert of genuine Texan laziness. The main street of the village is very wide, and lined on either side by neat painted cottages, with tasty grass plots and flower gardens in front. Here you find an excellent hotel, a bakery, some fine stores, and no less than ten wagon factories. These German settlements abound in educated men—Hungarians, Poles, and even Austrians, rivaling the Germans themselves in education and refinement—all, or nearly all, exiles from the fatherland, on account of their political opinions.

The Utah correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives an account of the outrages committed on the persons of Mrs. Walker and her daughter, nine years of age, by two Utah Indians at Spanish Fork. Gov. Cumming had demanded the perpetrators, which being refused, a requisition was then made on Gen. Johnston for a detachment of men, who proceeded to the scene of the outrage and effected the delivery of the culprits, who were sent to Salt Lake. One Indian was unintentionally killed, which may lead to further disturbances. A posse of military was stationed at Spanish Fork for the protection of the inhabitants.

The New York Express can find no solution of the fact that although the members of the Common Council in that city are entitled to no legal pay, yet hundreds aspire to be City Fathers, except one, which reflects upon the justice and integrity of those who are bent upon the pursuit of office. There must be some way of reaping profit from the position, and the explanation may probably be found in the extraordinary spectacle now before the people in the indictment against Devlin, Street Commissioner, and his deputy, Turner, for frauds on the city treasury.

The legislature of Mississippi met in extra session on the 1st inst. The Governor's message is mainly devoted to State affairs. He recommends a tax of a quarter of one per cent. on all taxable property, for the purpose of finishing all the railroads in the State now in course of construction; opposes the issue of State bonds to improve the levee system, and earnestly urges many reforms in the common schools. Certain anti-slavery resolutions received from the Governors of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, are denounced as fanatical and incendiary.

Rev. Mr. Crowe, agent of the American Bible Union, who was recently expelled from San Salvador, died in New York, on Sunday. Mr. C. was from England, but had been laboring among the people of Central America for nearly twenty-five years. Everything prospered with him till, as he says, persecution hedged up his way. He was imprisoned, harrassed, and at last driven by mob violence from the country. Mr. C. reached New York only a few days ago. His exposures and imprisonments brought on the fatal sickness.

The London Illustrated News of the 23d ult., says that the great rebellion in India is not yet deprived of its phrenzied vitality, but reasserts itself first at one place, then at another. Every where it is met, however, and crushed by the bravery of English generals and soldiers. The News says: "It is only in Oude that the revolt is powerful enough to merit a higher title than that of a spasmodic and hopeless insubordination, or a mad attempt to escape from inevitable retribution."

Ira Stout, who was recently executed at Rochester, for the murder of Chas. W. Littles, left a written statement which has been published in a pamphlet in Western New York, and is said to have an extensive sale there. Mrs. Sarah E. Littles, the sister of the murderer, has also made a confession which has been published since her incarceration in the state prison. These statements differ widely, and neither is worthy of belief.

A young man named Wm. S. Tompkins, while partially intoxicated in the drinking and concert saloon No. 497 Broadway, New York, (formerly the Art Union Rooms,) got into a difficulty on Saturday night, with a man, name unknown, who struck him upon the jugular vein with his fist, knocking him down, and afterwards kicking him, causing his death in a few hours. The assailant escaped.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the question between the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and the Canal commissioners, (in which was involved the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of the State works,) in favor of the railroad company. This is an important decision, and affects several very prominent companies of that and other States.

Mr. Staunton has declined Morphy's challenge to a joust at chess, on the ground that he has had no time to prepare by practice for such a contest, and that to engage in it he would be compelled to give up a great work, subjecting the publishers to loss and himself to an action for breach of contract.

The aspect of affairs at present has again induced the authorities to augment the United States Marine Corps to even a greater extent than was lately ordered. The strict qualifications for enlistment hitherto indispensable, are being replaced by milder requirements.

The citizens of Western Pennsylvania are making arrangements to appropriately celebrate the 25th inst., the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, or, in other words, the overthrow of the French and the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon dominion in the Valley of the Onio.

The sum of $1,835 has already been collected in Baltimore for the relief of the families of Benton and Rigdon, the murdered police officers—and $107 to purchase a testimonial of respect to be presented to officer Cook for his prompt and fearless conduct in arresting the assassins of Rigdon.

It seems there is a new religion started in Iowa, something between Mormonism and the Shakers. It has the intelligible and euphonious title of "Conjephrezon," and already counts almost a thousand ardently devoted followers!

General Denver, late Governor of Kansas, yesterday, resumed his position as commissioner of Indian affairs. Mr. C. E. Mix, who has fulfilled the duties of the office temporarily, will take the position formerly held by him, that of chief clerk.

William Fell Giles, Jr., of Baltimore, has just received from President Buchanan, the appointment to the Consulship of the United States, at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Giles is a son of the Hon. Wm. F. Giles, Judge of the District Court of Maryland.

It is stated that there are 4,202 Masonic Lodges in the United States, and 183,833 Free Masons. It is probable the number greatly exceeds what is here set down.

The trial of the crew of the slave brig Echo, will commence at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th inst. Capt. Townsend will be tried at Key West on the 28th of next month.

A Tennessee paper has hoisted the names of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Washington Hunt, of New York, for Vice President.

Oregon dates to the 22d September, mention a rumor that two noted hostile Indian chiefs had been captured and shot.

The Result in Illinois.

There was a time when Virginia gave law to Democracy. In the days of the Junto, her voice was more potential even than that of the Albany regime. Men and measures and principles alike awaited her imprimatur. Then she spoke with no divided voice, and in no uncertain tone. This is so no longer. The sceptre has departed from Israel. We look in vain to Virginia for the one infallible rescript of party faith. What is true Democracy there is now no oracle in the Old Dominion to tell us, for not only is there a confusion of sound in the multitude of responses, but contradictory utterances come from the same oracle. It has been but a short time since one of these—The South—fulminated a storm of wrath against Judge Douglas for recreancy to Democracy and treason to the South. Then we were told that the President was the elected head of Democracy, and to oppose him was to desert the party. But Judge Douglas proved too strong for the South, too strong even for the Administration, and, bearing down all opposition, achieved a triumph against unequalled odds. Forthwith, the oracle of The South declares that his success is cause for congratulation! Henceforth the Northwest is to give law to Democracy. Westward the course of empire has taken its way, and beyond the Mississippi the idols and the oracles of the party have been set up. What the Northwest decrees is henceforward to be the decalogue of the faithful.—*Rich. Whig.*

Russian Movements on the Amoor.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, the last India mails bring important details as to the development of the Muscovite power at the mouth of the Amoor. Before it disembogues into the Gulf of Nickolajaw, this mighty stream approaches the sea by a bend so as to be only sixty versts or forty miles from the gulf of Castries, and to obviate the banks of sand at its junction with the ocean, the Russian engineers propose a railway from the admirable roadstead last named. The name is French, and was given to this part of the coast by the celebrated navigator, Lagelrouse, whose fate, involved in mystery, occupied Europe at the close of the last century. Castries was then French Ministre de Marine. The exploring steam-frigate America, by the report of its Russian captain, found a still more serviceable bay farther south, opposite the Japanese Island of Matzmai, and no similar craft had ever been seen in those waters.

Gen. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—General Walker's visit here is not directly to the government. It is in fact to ascertain the extent of the proposed British interference. He is satisfied there will be no hindrance to lawful emigration to Nicaragua. He denies the truth of the statement that there has been a sale of bonds and transit; and hence that part of the President's proclamation must have been founded on incorrect information. He further says that passengers leaving Mobile are expected to pay their own expenses and act on their own responsibility. The emigration is under the auspices of the Southern Emigration Company, which has been in existence for six months, and has branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. There is no clashing of interests between it and the Canal Company.—Gen. Walker will probably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it is not certain that he will go out with the first party to Nicaragua.

Prize Cattle.

S. C. Ludington, the successful cattle exhibitor at the recent United States Fair in Richmond, has sold several of his stock. He writes as follows to the Greenbrier (Va.) Era:

I have sold "Scipio" to Mr. Hansbarger, of Rockingham county, at $500, and "Lady Roan" to Dr. Bowen, of Fredericksburg, at $500, and one from Kentucky fat cattle to Mr. Linsey, of Richmond, for $500, and one fat Kentucky cow for $265 80. My white steer I sold to Mr. Price for $220, and one yoke oxen at $200. One ox, three years old, at 8 cents gross, amounted to $300, and a fat heifer at $200. "Triumph," bull calf, sold for $200.

"Muscle Men."

It may not be out of place to remind those of our young men who are longing for the emoluments attendant upon a pugilistic victory, that those gentlemen who follow the "manly art" as a profession generally come to a bad end. The father of Mr. T. Hyer, who enjoyed the distinguished honor of participating in the first ring fight in the United States, died of too much liquor; Belcher Kay died of too much fight; Wm. Poole died of too much bullet; Paudeen died of too much stab; Yankee Sullivan died of too much Vigilance Committee; and they are continually dropping off, coming to a violent and disgraceful end, unhonored and uncared for.

Warning to Legal Gentlemen.

A curious incident occurred on Thursday last in the Supreme Court of the city of New York. The case of "The American Hair Company vs. Charles Fogg" was tried that morning, occupying the court about two hours, when the jury retired. After a quarter of an hour the jury came in, when the foreman announced that eleven agreed, but the twelfth man had not understood the evidence, for he was a German who did not speak English! Whereupon, the counsel for the plaintiff offered to take the verdict of eleven, but the counsel for the defendant refused. The court then ordered the cause to be tried again.

Shot with Water.

A young German of Chicago, named Simon—says the Press of that city—committed suicide on Saturday last, in the following strange manner:

"He went out into a shed, took a gun and *loading it with water*, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, completely shattering his head. When found he was standing in the corner leaning on his gun. The room presented a terrible appearance, being completely drenched with blood and covered with pieces of head and brains.

The cause of the suicide is traced to the refusal of Simon's father to permit him to marry the girl of his choice."

Effects of Lime.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Baltimore had in his garden some old apple trees which produced no fruit. Two winters ago he took some lime which he steeped in water and with a brush washed the old trees all over. The result was the destruction of all the insects: the old bark fell off, and was replaced by new, and the trees bore an excellent crop. Most of them have now acquired such renewed vigor that all appearance of age has disappeared.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Galveston dates to the 5th, report the weather cold and the fever entirely disappeared.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—There was a white frost in this vicinity, this morning, and also at New Orleans, a most welcome visitor after a long season of warm weather and yellow fever. No damage, it is believed was done to the crops.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 8.—Capt. Jonathan G. Dobson, late master of the bark Isle de Cuba, arrived here last evening, is charged with fitting out his vessel as a slaver. He was taken to Boston this morning and examined before, U. S. Commissioner Dexter. A full hearing, however, was postponed until Wednesday.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—A meeting of the business men of Boston, interested in receiving European news via Halifax direct, was held at noon in the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of constructing a line of telegraph from Boston to Halifax, via Cape Ann and Yarmouth, N. S.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 5.—To-day a bill was introduced into the Legislature providing for the repeal of the clause in the State constitution prohibiting the importation of Africans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The deaths from fever yesterday were 23.

A "Smart Woman."

One Way to Buy a Shawl.—Last evening an elegantly dressed woman entered Stewart's and asked to see some shawls. After assorting and comparing, she at length made a selection, the price being $500. Gracefully producing her portmonnaie she tendered the clerk a two thousand dollar bill in payment. He took it immediately to the cashier, who examined it carefully and then, to make himself perfectly sure, sent a clerk out with it to see an expert and obtain his opinion. Meanwhile the lady became very indignant, and resented the affront which she said had been put upon her. She was not a character to receive or pass off bad currency, and would never come again to Stewart's to do any shopping. Presently the messenger returned with the intelligence that the bill was good. She caught it from him, declaring that she would not take the shawl. After a little while, however, she seemed to relent, and saying that she had been to a large number of establishments, and that the shawl was the only one that had suited her, she remarked that she would take it, adding her determination not to expose herself again to a similar affront. The clerk was profuse in apologies as he did up the article and the two thousand dollar bill was taken by the cashier and fifteen hundred dollars promptly paid back to her, when, without bidding good night, she took her leave. The bill this time proved to be a counterfeit. She had paid the clerk a different one from the one first exhibited.—*New York Post.*

Verification of a Dream.

A lady from the South, sojourning at the house of Mr. John Elitch, No. 36 East Fifth street, Cincinnati, for some weeks, dreamed one night last week that a favorite sister, to whom she was much attached, and whom she left at Mobile in the full enjoyment of perfect health, had died, and so greatly was she grieved that she awoke at once, and could not sleep again. She was in great distress, and walked about her room, wringing her hands weeping as if her heart would break. Several persons in the house, among them Mr. E. himself, endeavored to comfort her, assuring her of the folly of mourning over an idle dream. The lady, however, insisted upon the truth thereof, declaring that she knew her sister was no more. She had supposed herself at her bedside, she said, and had supported her sister in her arms. She had seen every lineament and expression of the face of her relative, who grew paler and paler, and her breath shorter and shorter, and, asking to be lifted up, pointed to a clock in the apartment where the narrator imagined she was, and as it struck the hour of two, the suffering patient fell back and expired. During the remainder of the night the distracted woman paced the floor in all the agony of bereavement. It was useless to reason with her or seek to assuage her sorrow. Morning came, and the breakfast hour, but she could not touch a morsel of food. Still the storm of woe swept across her soul. Her agony thus continued until 10 o'clock, when, sure enough the telegraph informed her that her sister had died that morning at two o'clock precisely.

The Land of Contraries.

In Australia the north is the hot wind, and the south the cool; the westerly the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious; it is summer with the colonists when it is winter at home, and the barometer is considered to rise before bad weather, and to fall before good; the swans are black, and the eagles are white; the mole lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; the kangaroo (an animal between the deer and the squirrel) has five claws on his fore paws, three talons on his hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail. There is a bird (melliphaga) which has a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; a fish, one-half belonging to the genus rara, and the other that of squalus. The cod is found in the rivers, and the perch in the sea; the valleys are cold, and the mountain-tops warm; the nettle is a lofty tree, and the poplar a dwarfish shrub; the pears are of wood, with the stalks at the broad end; the cherry grows with the stone outside; the fields are fenced with mahogany; the humblest house is fitted up with cedar, and the myrtle plants are burnt for fuel; the trees are without fruit, the flowers without scent, and the birds without song.

Imperial Struggle for a Kiss.

A merry scene is said to have occurred in the vestry of the Chapel of St. Cloud after the marriage ceremony of the Duc de Malakoff. It is the custom among the country people of the Duke's native province, for the gentlemen of the bridal party to make a rush for the "bride's kiss," or as they call it, the first kiss of the new made bride, which entitles the happy possessor to the left hand of the bride in the procession on leaving the chapel. The struggle between the Emperor and Lucien Murat caused the greatest merriment. The Emperor was permitted by courtesy to proclaim himself the victor, but Prince Lucien protested against the decision most vehemently and declared that the kiss had been rightfully conquered by him.—*Court Journal.*

The Acquisition of Cuba.

The Washington letter writers represent that the President is anxiously considering the ways and means of acquiring Cuba, and that the government will not relax its exertions until that object is fully secured, and we believe there is truth in their present representations. It is well known that Mr. Buchanan favored this movement long before his elevation to his present high place, and since the inauguration of his Administration he has more than once repeated the opinions of earlier days. It is, therefore, certain that the President desires the acquisition of Cuba, whenever that shall be possible. The season is peculiarly propitious for putting this desire into execution. (?)—*Rich. South.*

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Mr. Wm. A. Duncan having resigned the Agency for these justly celebrated SCALES, I have accepted the same, and am now prepared to furnish parties in want with all the different sizes, at Factory prices. [oct 30] GEO. T. BALDWIN.

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR, received this day, and for sale, by
nov 6 J. E. DOUGLASS.

Cost of a Woman's Curiosity.

The New York papers of yesterday, tell the following story: At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, a good-looking, well-dressed woman, holding a young infant in her arms, elbowed her way to the Magistrate's desk. "What's wanted?" urbanely inquired Justice Brenan.

"Here's a child that don't belong to me," responded the woman, holding out the child at arm's length.

"Wall, what's wanted?" reiterated the Justice, not so politely as before. "Make the story short."

The woman told her story. Her name was Ann Williams. She lived in Thompson street, and in No. 31 in the same street lived, or rather had lived, a Mrs. Cheron. The husband of Mrs. Cheron was absent in California, where he had been for over two years. Mrs. Cheron, it was believed, had not acted altogether as a faithful wife should. It was rumored among the neighbors that she had given birth to a baby. On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Williams called on Mrs. Cheron to find out whether this rumor was well founded or not. Mrs. Cheron was in bed, and being spoken to with regard to the report, indignantly pronounced the story false.

Mrs. W. was curious, however. She pulled down the bed clothes, and sure enough there was a baby. Determined to let the neighbors know that the report was a correct one, she snatched the infant and ran out of the house with it in her arms. She exhibited the child to the neighbors, was absent nearly an hour, and then returned to deliver it over to the charge of its mother, but Mrs. Cheron had fled. She (Mrs. Williams) said she had waited twenty-four hours, and Mrs. Cheron had failed to return, and it was her belief she would not come back again.

A look of triumph was on Mrs. Williams's face as she concluded the story. Justice Brennan—looking very stern—told her that she had been guilty of child stealing, an exceedingly atrocious crime: he should have to commit her upon her own confession. There was a remedy, however. She must take the child home and take care of it. Mrs Williams expressed her marked displeasure at the result, but firmly convinced that there was no other way to save herself from prison she gave the required promise, and left, taking the child with her.

Niagara Falls.

We learn from the Hamilton Spectator that constant change, the law of nature, reigns too at Niagara. Every year, the outline of the wonderful cataract changes, as the mighty waters slowly but surely wear away the channel, carrying in their embrace now a small fragment, then a huge mass of rock into the chasm below. Years ago, our readers will remember, Table Rock yielded to Time, and at successive periods pieces of it have fallen. On a visit to the Falls a day or two since, we observed another change had occurred, meriting, at least, a passing notice. Every sight seer must recollect the path which, commencing below the brink of the ravine on the Canada, side, almost opposite Prospect House, leads beneath Table Rock, and which those who desire to go "under the sheet of falling water" used to traverse in their water proof habiliments.

It led to Termination Point, as a spot a long distance under the cataract was called, and the adventurer who dared air and flood to reach it, blinded by spray, deafened by the terrible roar which the beating of a million tons of water on the rocks below produces, used to receive a certificate of his having accomplished the feat. The oilskins are yet in requisition, the guides yet demand and receive their fees, and the certificates are yet given. Termination Point too, may yet exist. But no mortal being can visit it. It never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock, the other water, and the floor a composition of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the handiest and most courageous must pause, no further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all the mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know.

Singular Discovery.

A Natural Gasometer.—The village of Fredonia, Chautauque county, N. Y., is shortly to be supplied with gas from a natural gasometer, which workmen are engaged in fitting so that the supply can be distributed. The gas was found in a well, from which the water has been entirely pumped out, and an accurate measurement was made a few days since, of the amount of gas evolved daily from the borings. The measurement was made from a dry meter, and the total amount proved to be a little over 9 000 cubic feet which will supply some 1,200 lights or burners

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber is authorized to sell the following valuable LOTS of REAL ESTATE:

TWENTY FIVE ACRES of LAND, covered with a heavy growth of WOOD, on Braddock's road, about one and a half miles from this city, immediately north of Mrs. Powell's farm, commencing at the corner of Mr. Green's paling fence, and extending on the public road to Goings' fence—bounded on the north by Mr. J. J. Lloyd's farm. Price, $100 per acre. This property is admirably adapted for a country residence, being remarkably healthy, and commanding a delightful view.

A LOT 20 feet by 100, on Queen street, between Alfred and Patrick streets, with two FRAME HOUSES, one fronting on Queen street, and one on a wide alley, to which the lot runs back.

A HALF ACRE LOT, on the southwest corner of square bounded by Columbus, Wythe, Madison and Alfred streets.

AN ACRE LOT, being the northern half of square bounded by Fairfax, Madison, Wythe and Royal streets. Fairfax street is graded to the Canal, and the Depot of the Loudoun and Hampshire road has been located in the immediate vicinity.

NORTHERN HALF of SQUARE, bounded by Washington, Montgomery, Madison, and St. Asaph streets, except that portion occupied by the Washington and Alexandria railway.

A LOT 30 feet by 123, in the middle of the square on Alfred street, between Wythe and Madison streets.

The above property will be sold on very liberal terms with easy payments. Apply, after 3 o'clock, P. M., to W. M. WATSON,
Room No. 24, City Hotel, Alexandria.
nov 3—eo3t

HALL & HARPER,
AT UPPERVILLE, VA.,
Are in receipt of an unusually large assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY-GOODS, including a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Embroidery Shawls, Manties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Over Coats, and Blue Mackinaw Blankets.

Large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, (some custom made.) HATS and CAPS in great variety. Carpetings, Rugs, Drugeting, Felled and Striped Linseys.

GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they most respectfully invite the attention of buyers in Upper Fauquier, Loudoun, Clarke, and Warren. *Cash* buyers will do well to give us a call, as we will make a liberal deduction for *cash*, in *all* cases. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Upperville, Va., oct 23—2aw3w

SCOTCH WHISKEY—1 puncheon pure Scotch Whiskey, (of Virginia importation) for sale by T. A. BREWIS & CO.
sep 23—eo4m

WINTER MILLINERY.—*WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, Jr.*, will open Winter styles of MILLINERY, on Saturday next, November 6th, 1858. nov 3

A Curious Trial.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune reports some "queer legal doings in Alabama," at the Circuit court for Wilcox county, before Judge Nat. Cook. We take a report of the case of the State vs. John Kersey, for grand larceny—the act charged being the felonious taking of a hundred dollar bill of the Commercial Bank of the State of Alabama.

The case was ably argued on both sides. His Honor delivered his charge. No exceptions by defendant's counsel. The jury retired a short time, and returned with the following verdict endorsed on the indictment, of which this is a literal copy—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty."

Gen. Baine, defendant's counsel, made haste to say, that as the jury had not fixed any value upon the bill stolen, he should insist that he was guilty of *petty larceny*.—Whereupon there was some private chat between counsel on both sides, and then it was announced to the Court that both parties had agreed it should be a verdict *for petty larceny*.

It seems that the private understanding between them was, that defendant should pay back to H. G. Campbell his one hundred dollars, with interest thereon. But Campbell, the prosecutor, is at least one hundred and fifty dollars clear money out of pocket, being fees paid to the lawyers for prosecuting the case. The jury dispersed. Court adjourned for the day. After supper, his Honor was induced to take his seat in the Court House again. An effort was made to collect all the jury. They succeeded in getting *nine* of the jury back. General Baine, after a few words to the jury, asked them if any one of them objected to his Honor imposing a merely nominal fine and imprisonment against the defendant Kersey. Two or three of them replied that they did not. The rest of the *nine sat mute—in mute astonishment.* His Honor fined the defendant *$5 and imprisoned him one hour in the county jail!*

Section 3,173 of the Code defines grand larceny to be stealing personal property exceeding the value of twenty dollars and punishes the offender by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years. Section 3,174 defines petty larceny, and punishes the convict by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. Section 3,175 reads thus: "Whenever the jury finds the defendant guilty of larceny, and the jury must ascertain the value of each article stolen, and the Court must render judgment against the defendant for the assessed value, unless such stolen property has been returned to the owner."

All the citizens of Camden who delight in seeing rogues detected and punished, according to the magnitude of the crime, did hope that—since the fact was so plain to his Honor that the defendant was really guilty of grand larceny, while he was to receive punishment for a less crime, petty larceny—his Honor would go as far as the law would allow in punishing a criminal for that offence, to wit: fine defendant one hundred dollars and imprison him for six months in the county jail. But to the dismay and astonishment of all, he was turned loose in our very midst.

The rogue who steals one hundred dollars pays five dollars for the privilege of stealing another hundred. The honest man, who prosecutes the rogue, pays one hundred and fifty dollars for his privilege to do so, and learns a lesson which teaches him hereafter that if he should catch a rogue stealing anything, he must "lie low, keep dark," and say nothing about it.

A Bold Fraud.

We stated a day or two since, that the State Department at Washington had reason to apprehend the existence of an attempted fraud originating in England and practiced upon our citizens. We have been put in possession of a bit of evidence in relation to it by Samuel Lawrence, esq., of our city.—This gentleman received a letter dated—"Charing Cross Office, Trafalgar Square, London, 8th Aug., 1858," and signed "*John Michelson*." The writer desired to communicate with Mr. L. in relation to a very considerable property now lying in abeyance in the English Court of Chancery, and awaiting a claimant; he professed to be a court agent and to have traced back family records through many generations until he is convinced that that Mr. L. is the legal claimant to the estate, valued at about $25,000. This generous information is accompanied with a request to send him $25, as to confirm and validate the right it will be necessary to obtain copies of certain old wills and documents now locked up in the archives of the court. The cunning rogue particularly desires to have the Christian name of Grandfather Lawrence, and his mother's maiden name, though he already knows them, but wants the written testimony of the heir apparent. The whole tone of the letter is business-like and calculated to deceive, but Mr. Lawrence did not fall into the trap. On the contrary, he has discovered that the letter is a mere circular, copies of which have been sent to other gentlemen of our State, with the mere change of names. The manner in which Jno. Michelson has obtained the names of resident Kentuckians upon whom to attempt his operations, has been the possession of an old Blue Book or Post Office Register. Mr. Lawrence was for many years postmaster at Mortonsville, Woodford county, where the letter was addressed, though he had removed thence to this city. The other copies of the circular, as far as he is aware, have been sent to persons who held similar official positions. The fraud was a bold one, but we are happy to believe that it has not been successful in a single instance among our citizens. As General Cass has doubtless communicated with Mr. Dallas on the subject, the scheming Mr. Michelson will speedily vacate his "Charing Cross Office."—*Louisville Journal.*

PARK HILL FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell this very desirable and healthy Summer retreat, situated on that high range of hills, lying west, and northwest of the City of Alexandria, in the County of Fairfax, about two hundred yards to the south of the Alexandria and Warrenton Turnpike Road, distant from Alexandria about three and a half miles, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, more or less.

PARK HILL, was, until within a few years past, the Summer residence of Judge Christopher Neale, by whom it was purchased, and fitted up at a cost of more than six thousand dollars.

It commands a fine view of the City of Alexandria, the Potomac river, and the adjoining country, and is remarkably healthy, and abounds with Springs of the purest water.

The DWELLING HOUSE is small, but comfortable, with BARN, STABLE, CORN SHEDS, ICE HOUSE, SPRING-HOUSE, and various other out houses.

The soil is good, a FEW ACRES of which is in WOOD. The GROUNDS and GARDEN were tastefully laid off by Judge Neale, and planted out with various kinds of choice selected FRUIT TREES, all of which are in full bearing, (although of late, they, as well as the Garden, have been somewhat neglected,) and enclosed by a plank fence. There is a small TRACT of LAND, of FORTY ACRES, adjoining this FARM, all covered with a young and thriving growth of White and Red Oak, and Hickory, with Springs of fine water, &c., which may be sold with Park Hill, at the option of the purchaser. The whole, (EIGHTY-THREE ACRES,) can be had for five thousand dollars. Terms easy, and to suit the purchaser.

GEO. WHITE, Baltimore, Maryland.
nov 5—eo3t

PLASTER AFLOAT.—200 tons soft, cargo of Brig Catherine Rogers, direct from Windsor, N. S., to arrive, for sale by
JAMES C. NEVETT,
oct 25 Duke-street Wharf.

JELLY STRAINERS and Jelly Moulds, Footmen to hang before Grates. For sale by
nov 5 JOHN OGDEN.

Benevolence of Pope Pius IX.

We translate an anecdote from Dr. Frank's Nach Jerusalem. In Greece our traveller met an American lady—Miss Dorothea L. Dix—who, impelled by the philanthropic desire to contribute towards an improvement in the treatment of lunatics, also visited Rome. She told the doctor: "I visited the lunatic asylum, and my heart revolted at the sight. I did not see sick persons whom man should pity, unfortunates whom we should endeavor to cure—they were brutes in chains, the sight of which seemed never to have been cleansed. Several days after my visit to the lunatic asylum I was presented to His Holiness the Pope, who knew the object of my travels. The Pope asked me in the most friendly manner, whether I had yet visited the Asylum at Rome? I had the courage to answer yes, and am convinced that your Holiness has not yet paid it a visit. Pio Nono quickly raised his head, and only asked with an expressive attentive look. I understood him, and related to him, in a voice full of emotion, all the horrors and barbarism I had witnessed. I ventured, trembling within myself, upon the bold expression on the unchristian treatment of the unhappy beings. The respected commanding man of Christendom listened with earnest attention and said briefly, after I had concluded, 'Come again in a week's time,' and I then left his presence. My anxiety was unutterably great. The Protestant, the stranger, had perhaps risked too much. Although I was conscious in my innermost heart of my good intentions, I yet passed a sleepless night, and a day of the deepest inward agitation. It created a deep sensation when the holy father two days after I had been presented to him suddenly, while taking one of his drives stopped before the gate of the lunatic asylum, and spent an hour in it. The week had passed, and I stood, as I had been commanded, in the Vatican before the Pope. In a manner as grave as it was calm, Pio Nono said to me—'I have appointed a commission charged to lay before me propositions concerning the erection of a lunatic asylum, conformably to the rules of humanity and morality in the shortest time possible. When you visit Rome again, your just and pious wishes will have been fulfilled. I thank you for your communications. May heaven bless you.' I bent my knee, deeply moved, not before the head of Catholic Christendom, but before the wise prince and the good man.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

The Mission of William Gore Ouseley.

The following remarks of the London Herald, a journal in close relation with the present British Ministry, seem to throw some light on the subject:

"Sir William Gore Ouseley was sent out to treat directly with the States of Central America. He was directed, however to tarry at Washington on his way. There he has been detained till now, unable to arrive at any conclusion, and delayed by the summer season during which it was impossible to continue his journey. The United States though dissatisfied with the existing status will come to no solution. Jealous of us without cause they will neither alter, modify, nor even agree to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty. The settlement, however, can no longer be delayed. Sir William Ouseley, we understand, is about at once to proceed to Central America to effect a final arrangement of the question. He is fortified by instructions to negotiate, and if possible, to conclude treaties of commerce and amity with the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a solution which will be most facilitated by the good understanding lately established between those States. He will effect some arrangement for the Mosquito coast which, by showing a due regard to the interests of that nation will enable us in a worthy manner to relinquish a protectorate productive of much jealousy in others and of no benefit to ourselves. He will therefore be enabled to adjust our relations so as to settle at rest some of the disputed points in the Clayton Bulwar treaty. If successful he will have accomplished a great task in a manner worthy the country he represents. We shall then be able to co-operate with the United States in a work of interest to the world, but of special interest to both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the establishment of an inter-oceanic communication. We can have no object but free access to our colonies. To England it is essential, and to other nations free passage to the Pacific is of the first importance."