



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1859.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have procured a Map of the Seat of War, in Europe, originally prepared for the Richmond Enquirer, and present it to our readers today. It is an accurate and complete map, and will be very useful for future reference.

We have files of Bermuda papers to the 24 inst. The Bermudian of the 1st says:—"The long prevalent easterly winds still cling to the same quarter, preventing the arrival of vessels from the United States which have been looked for more than a week past.—The circumstance keeps us ignorant of the progress of the great struggle in Europe, which is now the absorbing topic of the day."

We have advices from Turks Islands to the 25th ult. The Royal Gazette says:—"The salt market continues dull, with very little doing; a few cargoes have been sold during the past week, but the demand is very limited. We have a good supply on hand, without any alteration on former quotations."

We have received the June number of the Southern Literary Messenger. It contains a most agreeable and interesting variety of articles. The Messenger continues to improve in every respect. It richly deserves the patronage of the literary public.

The London News professes to give accurate details of a conspiracy at Naples by the Queen Dowager, to prevent the accession of the rightful heir to the throne, and to supplant him by one of her own children.

The New York Central Railroad have reduced the fare from New York to Chicago over that road, to \$12. The same price that is charged on the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne roads.

We learn from Rome, under date of the 21st instant, that active attempts have been made to induce the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope to revolt.

The Valdeictory Oration before the Washington Society of the University of Virginia on the 27th instant, will be delivered by Douglas F. Forrest, of Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Boteler beats Mr. Faulkner 166 votes in the Jefferson District, whilst Mr. Letcher beats Mr. Goggin nearly 1000.

John Simpson is appointed postmaster at Weaversville, Fauquier county, vice Joseph Bear, resigned.

Speaking of the report that Mr. Faulkner is to be appointed to a foreign mission, the Clarke Journal says, "what right has the President to accept and endorse him when his constituents repudiate him?" As to the right, that is one thing—as to the practice, that is quite another thing. Witness the appointment of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, and others, similarly situated. So common has the custom become, that now, almost as soon as a prominent politician loses an election, the public begin to inquire, on what mission the President will send him, or what government office he will receive.

Expenses of the War to France. [Marseilles (May 25) corr. of London Times.] The expenses of the war are already enormous, and few Frenchmen have any conception of them. Independently of the money spent in France, on the increased army and navy, the purchase of provisions and stores, besides their conveyance to Italy, the reconstruction of the materiel, making new equipments, buying horses, railway fares, and almost and infinity of other items of cost, there are sent daily from Marseilles 3,000,000 francs in specie, or £120,000. This makes £4,300,000 annually. It is not likely that the exportation of money to this amount can last; but, if it should, we shall scarcely err in estimating the cost of the war at £80,000,000 francs in specie, or £32,000,000. The State receives on loan, it has to incur a debt of 1000, it would make the real expenditure £135,000,000 a year; for France cannot pay the expenses of war out of the ordinary receipts of taxation.

The demand for merchant shipping appears to be upon the increase. Orders have been received to freight at Marseilles 26,500 tons monthly. Of this nearly 20,000 tons will be required for the conveyance of hay alone, for only a common screw press is employed to compress the hay, the authorities regarding the hydraulic press as being too intricate, and the cost of the machinery too great. The remaining 6,500 tons are required for oats, flour and other stores. This tonnage is independent of what is provided by the government transports and steam frigates. So great are the requirements that 20,000 (£800) have been paid to freight a steamer for one voyage to Genoa.

Value of Water Tight Compartments. It is a fact worthy of note, that although the collision of the steamer Edinburg, with an iceberg on Monday, occurred one hundred and eighty miles east of St. Johns, and two of her compartments were filled with water, the vessel was carried safely into that port by keeping the water out of her other compartments.

The value of these water tight bulkheads cannot be too highly appreciated by our shipowners, for by their use, unless a vessel is absolutely shattered from stem to stern, she can be kept afloat until succor arrives or repairs are effected. All of the Cunard steamships were built with these humane precautions, and most of the steamers of the Vanderbilt and Collins lines have been altered so as to contain them. We should think that so simple and efficacious a measure of safety ought to be universally adopted, not only for steamers, but for all sailing vessels in the passenger trade. There is every reason to believe that the ill-fated President, Arctic, Pacific, City of Glasgow, San Francisco and Tampa, which were so valuable and so profitable, might have been saved lives and cargoes, provided with water tight compartments and capable officers such as rescued the Edinburg, and her passengers from a watery grave.—N. Y. Herald.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until Monday, the 20th day of June instant, for the issue of any portion or the whole of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coins of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within one week from the acceptance of the proposals, under the authority of the acts of Congress of 23d December, 1857, and 3d March, 1859.

The second train due from Baltimore on Friday last, was detained at the Washington Junction to wait for the western train. The western train, it seems, met with quite a chapter of accidents—first running over a horse, then coming into collision with a freight engine, and finally being compelled to lay by because of a freight train which had also met with a mishap. No one was injured by these accidents, but one of the engines was considerably battered.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society have adopted a report endorsing the recommendation of the board of censors of the Philadelphia county medical society, that regular physicians should refuse to associate with, and should not profess the use of, the graduates of female medical colleges. They also very ungraciously recommended that a similar course be pursued towards the lady "M. D." throughout the State.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, regarding the effect of the frost upon the crops, the accounts are generally discouraging; but several reports obtained from farmers and others, satisfy us that the damage has been overestimated greatly. The injury to the corn can be fully repaired by replanting, and even this will not be necessary to any considerable extent. Wheat, we believe, to have escaped without material damage.

There can no longer be a doubt that the anti-slavery men of the North are pleased with the election of Mr. Letcher as Governor of Virginia. They did not desire the Opposition to be strong enough to curb them in the presentation of a Presidential candidate. They think and feel that in a contest simply between North and South, they must succeed.

The annual examination of the cadets at West Point is in progress. The examination of the first or graduating class, is completed, and they will graduate on Tuesday.—Among the number are Elias B. Carling, of Maryland; Robt. F. Beckham, of Va.; Moses H. Wright, of Tenn.; E. J. Crilly and Chas. R. Collins, of Pa. and Wm. E. Merrill and Martin D. Hardin at large.

Ginseng-digging is creating as much excitement in Minnesota as the Pike's Peak fever or as last winter's skunk-skin traffic.—Ginseng is about the only thing talked or thought of. It is the burden of life by day, and the dream by night. The "Big Woods," where it grows are thronged with diggers, who earn from one dollar to four dollars and a half per day each.

Laurel Factory, Md., was thrown into a state of excitement, on Friday, in consequence of a violent attack on several persons employed at the factory. It appears that two young men, Benj. Athey and Oliver Wilson, visited the factory and behaved in a disorderly manner, and finally got up a collision with Mr. R. Pilsom, Mr. Luber and Mr. Porter. Mr. Kraatz, who has the flour mill attached, happened to pass at the time, and received a very severe stab from Athey, who with Wilson was arrested. Mr. K. is the person who was robbed a month or two ago, of \$400 by a young man from Baltimore.

On Friday night last, a party of men made a descent upon a house of ill-repute kept by a Mrs. Gatton, at Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio, and demolished everything in the house. The lawless party then emptied the feather beds, and, after thrashing young Gatton severely, tarred and feathered him.—After this, Mrs. Gatton and her daughter, the latter of whom is only sixteen years of age, were treated with a coat of tar and feathers, and actually carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named Bryan and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle.

A most distressing case has occurred at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A young lady named Miss Mary Queen, aged about 18 years, residing with her parents, it is said, had been unwell for some time, and had received a prescription from her physician, which was filled at one of the drug stores in Harrisburg. She partook of a spoonful, and was a corpse in ten minutes. The prescription, it is stated, was misunderstood, corrosive sublimate being put up through mistake.

The finest Steamboat in the world is said to be the "Commonwealth" of the Norwich and Worcester line from New York to Boston and White Mountain. Her main saloon contains two hundred superb state rooms, and her cabins are fitted with sleeping accommodations for twelve hundred passengers.

The obtrusiveness which has marked the conduct of M. Kossuth during his residence in England, where he sought an asylum from his departure from the United States, has drawn upon him some severe strictures from the English press.

The Light-house Board, at a meeting on the 6th instant, resolved to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury the discontinuance of a number of lights, the continuance of which has become unnecessary to the service.

The United States Pension Office are in receipt of intelligence informing the Commissioner of the arrest at Troy, New York, of a claim agent, charged with forging bounty-land-claim papers.

Lieut. Winifred Scott Bell, of the United States revenue service, died at Norfolk on Wednesday last.

Early Adventurers. A Philadelphia paper says: The following story is good, because it is true. We had it from the lips of a good woman, who was told it by the principal actor in the scene. "Ven I first come to Filadelfy to serve, I was intersted servant in a respectable family. I laugh much, and I feel much ashamed to remember how I behave ven I know so little. Shon, he took me to the theatre one night, when I been in Filadelfy but three weeks. We sits in the gallery, and we not see good, and Shon said he would get a better seat. So he puts his legs round de post, and slides down mid de pit, and he looks and calls out, 'Katrine! Katrine! come down! there a good view here!' and I leucen down and said 'Just slide down.' Shon I put my leg round de post, and I slide down too. Shon, how the people laugh. Day laugh so dey play no more dat night upon the stage. Everybody laugh and yell, and whistle all over de house! I was much ashamed, den though I know not any harm! But now, I blushes every times I dinks of it."

Virginia News.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"The wheat harvest is upon us. Wm. K. Gordon, esq., commenced cutting wheat on his Kenmore farm, adjoining town, on yesterday morning, and we hear of other crops in this vicinity that are ready for the reaper. Mr. G. did not use any guano on the wheat he is now cutting, so that its forward growth is not attributable to any artificial stimulant. It is estimated that he will make from 15 to 20 bushels per acre."

The Leesburg Washingtonian says:—"The wheat in many parts of Loudoun, is seriously injured by the joint worm and fly.—Many fields, we are informed by some of our farmers, will not be worth cutting. We hope this is exaggerated, but the appearance of some of our fields strongly indicates such to be the fact."

On last Saturday night week, the frost was very destructive along the Little Calf Pasture River, in Virginia, destroying all the garden vegetables and fruit, and it is even feared that considerable injury was done to the growing wheat—apples as large as a partridge egg were found frozen black to the core.

The Clarke County Journal says:—"The recent cold has not hurt the wheat so far as can be tested. The crop is luxuriant and promises a noble yield. We lately visited the fields of Messrs. J. and W. D. Smith and Richard E. Byrd, and nobler prospects of wheat and clover could not be found. Mr. B. uses bone dust and salt."

Ned, an old negro man, recently in the employ of the Cemetery Company, in Fredericksburg, was tried and found guilty, last week, on a charge of attempting to commit an outrage on two children. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 6th of August.

A gentleman was in Fredericksburg, a few days ago, who is a practical man in his views, and who has been highly successful in his operations in other quarters, who is anxious to form a company for the manufacture of various kinds of Paper. The capital required is some \$20,000.

The Literary Societies connected with Brookland Academy, near the University of Virginia, will have a celebration on the 24th of June. Orations will be delivered by A. Stuart Marrye, of Fredericksburg, of the Piedmont Society, and T. R. Roane, of Tappanhook, of the Brookland Society.

Jordan's Springs are open for the season. The enterprising proprietors have since the last season, made many improvements for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and the accommodations are now such as cannot fail to please all seekers of health or pleasure.

A letter has been received from Mr. Hart, now in Florence, dated April 23d, addressed to the President of the Ladies' Association, announcing that the statue of Clay is completed, and will be shipped the last of the present month for Richmond.

Rev. Dr. Eichelberger has recently sold to Wm. R. Denny, his house and lot in Winchester, known as "Angerona." It was purchased by Dr. Eichelberger of J. W. Page, in 1833, and has since been used chiefly for purposes of education.

Alexander Board, who shot and killed young Hancock, in Bedford county, on Saturday last, has been examined before a magistrate and acquitted—the evidence showing conclusively that the killing was purely accidental.

The prospect of an abundant wheat crop in Page county, is better than for many years. If no unseen misfortune overtakes the grain crop, it will be remembered as the season of plenty.

R. G. Gilson, A. M., formerly of Loudoun county, has been elected President of the "Northwestern Virginia College," located at Clarksville.

We learn from the Lynchburg Republican that Mr. Letcher has consented to attend a "Grand Barbecue and General Jollification" in that city, on the 18th inst.

Tomatoes at twenty-five cents a plate, and green corn at six cents an ear, were selling in the Norfolk market last week.

Letter from Washington. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1859.—Advices received by the last arrival from Europe, from a high and reliable source, state that the English government does not yet despair of being able to arrest hostilities, and that the arrangements for ending the war, in conjunction with Prussia and other powers, to bring about that result, and put an end to further hostilities.

The President is fully alive to the present complicated and perilous condition of Mexican affairs, and he is determined to do everything in his power to put the Juarez government upon a firm footing. He believes that a further augmentation of our squadron in the Gulf is necessary, and has instructed the Secretary of the Navy to send three additional vessels into those waters, which will increase the squadron to thirteen efficient vessels.

The Nicaragua mail arrangements, it is understood, are definitely closed in favor of Mr. Johnson, and it seems to be admitted, upon a very firm footing. The contractors propose to commence operations on the 1st of August next, and the administration thinks it sees at length a solution of the vexed and complicated question of the Nicaragua Transit.

Lager Beer an Institution. In New York and its suburbs it is estimated there are about two hundred lager beer breweries, whose immense product has driven the Philadelphia beer out of our market. The most extensive, and we believe, the best of these, is that of the brothers Speyers & Co. in the Twelfth ward of this city, near the northern end of the Central Park, of which in another page the reader will find a full description, together with an account of the manufacture of lager both here and in Germany.—This single brewery, which is only twelve months established, more than three millions of gallons are made in the seven months of the year in which that kind of beer can be manufactured. The increasing good quality increases the number of drinkers, and now there is more of lager consumed than of any other drink in New York. Unless lager beer is rapidly consumed after the barrel is tapped, it becomes "flat, stale and unprofitable." But in a small consumption this is necessarily not the case, and hence many persons have become disgusted with lager beer from having drunk it in this deteriorated condition—when so far from being healthy, it is really injurious. The immense sale renders it worth the while of enterprising men to embark their capital in the business, and to produce the best article that art can achieve. Ten years ago it was impossible to find a glass of lager beer in New York.—N. Y. Herald.

Daniel Webster was once asked by an inquisitive client, the exact meaning of the word "Delinute." "Sir," said the "Great Expounder," "your Creator ever designed that you should know the meaning of that word."

The European War.

A correspondent says:—"As an illustration of the difficulty of getting positive news, I may mention that nobody can tell me whether our Captain Bonaparte was or was not in the action. It is the story at the cafes, that he was, and that he distinguished himself greatly; one report says, cutting down two Hungarian hussars of the regiment of Prince Charles, of Bavaria, with his own hand." Another writer from the scene of action says:—"It is reported that Captain Jerome Bonaparte was in command of the Chasseurs at this battle, and did wonders of valor. But no confirmation of this fact has yet appeared. It is not, however, improbable, as the Captain was on reconnoitering service in this part of the country at the time of the battle." This report is confirmed by a letter from headquarters to the London Times, which says:—"Among the officers who distinguished themselves, the young Captain Bonaparte is mentioned. He is the grandson of Prince Jerome by his marriage with the American lady, Miss Patterson."

Distractions of accounts of Austrian misdeeds in Piedmont, such as are related upon Italian and French authority, is likely in the main to be exaggerated by an English letter writer who reports that the headquarters of Count Giuly is announced by the London Times, in terms highly favorable to the enemy, and whose statements are in direct conflict with those of news-writers from the French and Sardinian camps.

The battle of Montebello, unlike that of 1800, will be without importance as regards the future movements of the two armies.—It was an unexpected battle, and was merely the resistance of an advanced French corps to a strong reconnoitering force from the Austrian side. It was not the less a hard fought, and for the French, a brilliant, feat of arms.

Garibaldi has made the bold and, thus far, the most successful movement of the war. With a force composed solely of Italian volunteers, and which has been variously estimated at from three to six thousand men, he has traversed Northern Piedmont, and keeping close to the foot of the Alps, has crossed over into Upper Lombardy, seized the Austrian vessels upon Lake Como, and finally, after a sharp struggle, has entered the town of Inverigo, in the province of Lecco, and is now in the hands of the French, and is being over-estimated.

A feeling that the battle of Montebello was not a French victory is decidedly on the increase, and the disposition to criticize it unfavorably, seems fully as active in Paris as in London.

If we may believe the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, the reputation of the Prince Napoleon, the son of old King Jerome and the cousin of the Emperor, is very bad. His courage is suspected, and his want of it has led to all sorts of epigrams and remarks upon it. A correspondent states that no officer of any character is willing to serve under the Prince for this reason. It will be recollected that he was always sick when any important military operation was undertaken in the Crimea, where he was attached to the army before Sebastopol. He is very unpopular in Paris.

Personal Appearance of Literary People. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following pen-and-ink sketches of prominent literary people.

Emerson looks like a refined farmer, meditative and quiet. Longfellow, like a good natured beef eater. Holmes like a ready-witted, but a little nervous. Bryant seems to be a fussy little body, wishing only to be "fanny as he can." Everett seems to be a graceful gentleman, who has been handsome, once. A ruddy, rollicking boy. Whittier the most retiring of Quakers. And thus I might name others. Not one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except Beecher, who might be a deal handsomer. Mrs. Sigourney, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime (if we may believe her portrait) was quite handsome. Katherine Beecher is homely. Mrs. Beecher Stowe so ordinary in looks that she has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was a handsome woman, and a face as marked as Daniel Webster's, and quite as strong. So has Elizabeth Blackwell. Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs. Oakes Smith is considered handsome. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been a New York belle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia F. Welby was almost beautiful. Sarah J. Hale in her young days, quite, unless her picture fits. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, possessed beauty. We cross the ocean we find Madame Staud was a bright, but Hannah Foster was plain. Elizabeth Fraz, glorious; Letitia Langdon, pretty; Mrs. Hemans, wondrously lovely; Mary Howitt, fair and nutronly; Mrs. Norton, regally beautiful; Elizabeth Barrett Browning in physique is angular, and though she has magnificent eyes, her face is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had a look in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at Britishmen of first class eraniums—Shakespeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnson, with the exception of ugliness; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Burns, all were uncommonly so. Sir Walter Scott looked very ordinary, in spite of his fine head. Macaulay is homely. Bulwer nearly hideous, although a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but covered with jewelry he can but look like a simoniac.

The Naval Academy Graduates. The following are the names of the acting midshipmen who have received their diplomas from the Naval Academy, arranged in the order of merit, viz: No. 1, Wilburn B. Hall, of Louisiana. No. 2, Alfred T. Mahan, of New York. No. 3, Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia. No. 4, George C. Remy, of Iowa. No. 5, A. S. Mearns, of New Jersey. No. 6, Norman A. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania. No. 7, Samuel D. Greene, of Rhode Island. No. 8, Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana. No. 9, Charles H. Swasey, of Massachusetts. No. 10, George A. Borchert, of Georgia. No. 11, Theodore F. Kane, of New York. No. 12, Beatty P. Smith, of New York. No. 13, C. M. Schoonmaker, of New York. No. 14, Hilary Cenas, of Louisiana. No. 15, Roderick Prentiss, of Indiana. No. 16, Roderick L. McCook, of Ohio. No. 17, Samuel H. Hackett, of Pennsylvania. No. 18, Gilbert C. Wilcox, of New York. No. 19, Thomas S. Spencer, of Connecticut. No. 20, Walter R. Butt, of Washington Territory.

A FROG IN THE STOMACH THREE YEARS.—A son of Mr. Charles Davis, residing in Gold's Court, leading from Montgomery, near Light street, has caused the family great uneasiness for three years past in consequence of his being subject at times, for hours together, to spasms and terrible fits. Physicians were consulted, but all their investigations failed to reveal the causes that produced the malady. Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, when entering the house the lady was seized with convulsions of his hands, and in a fit of retching, threw up from the floor a live frog, about two inches in length. The frog hopped gaily about the floor until secured by the family. Instant relief was experienced by the lad. His name is William Davis, and he is about ten years of age. He has no recollection of the time the frog was taken into his stomach, but his father thinks it was swallowed with his drink about three years ago, when he was first afflicted with fits.—Balt. Sun.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 10.—It is understood that, included in the insurance upon the cotton burnt here a few days since, about one-quarter of a million falls on English companies—the Great Western, Liverpool, London and Washington offices being among the number.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In addition to the twelve army officers, whose names have heretofore been published, the names of the dragoons and the rest of the engineers, have obtained permission from the War Department to go beyond the United States.—They will visit Europe to observe the military operations in Italy.

The steamers Fulton and Water Witch will shortly be dispatched to the gulf of Mexico and the home squadron will be further increased.

LEAVEN WORTH, June 10.—The Pike's Peak express has arrived, and brings extraordinary reports of rich nuggets having been found in North Fork. Twenty thousand dollars has been yielded by the nugget's mine alone, and gold of the highest quality is being struck in abundance. Denver city is at most disappointed. The express brings some rich specimens of gold, and there is great excitement here. More loughing!

AGUAYCA, June 10.—The steamer John Lawton exploded her boiler near Savannah last night, killing the captain, pilot, assistant engineer, John S. Montuola, a passenger, and a man named Gity, of Barnwell. Eight are killed or missing, and a number scalded or wounded, so that it is apprehended fatally. The steamer is a total loss.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The steamer Texas has arrived from St. Antonio, with dates as follows:—At the sale of premium lot on the 2d inst., Capt. John B. Bayton, with 350 men, had made an attack on the Indian reserve near Fort Belknap, driving in the scouts, and endeavoring to capture the Indians. He was ordered to leave but refused.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—A man named Lyons, the brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas, a silk dealer of New York, was murdered on board the steamship Matagorda, on her trip from Indiana. A passenger named Hill was arrested on the charge of perpetrating the murder and taken to Galveston.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—At the sale of premium lot on the 2d inst., Capt. John B. Bayton, with 350 men, had made an attack on the Indian reserve near Fort Belknap, driving in the scouts, and endeavoring to capture the Indians. He was ordered to leave but refused.

CONING, Canada, June 9.—Dr. King the wife poisoner, was hung this morning. He made a speech on the gallows, declaring his guilt and willingness to die.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The ship Audubon, of New Bedford, from Singapore for New York, was burnt in the Java roads, the vessel and cargo being a total loss.

A Woman Rescued from the Mormons. A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, having under their protection a young lady whom they had taken from the Mormon land, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom they passed a train of Mormons, who were busily engaged—men, women and children—in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud. While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentally overheard a young girl, of about 19, exclaim, "I heard a young girl, of about 19, exclaim, 'I wish I was at home in that snug!'"

She was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made such a foolish wish. She replied that she was tired of life; that she had started from Iowa city for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a wish to leave the train and return to the city, they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the Peakers that if she desired to return to Iowa city, she could go back with them to which she replied that she desired very much to return. The Mormons, numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., and declared that she should not go back.

The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazards, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time a fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl safely under their own protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The Peakers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would permit the things to be taken from their wagons.

A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends, while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the Saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they themselves departed. The young lady in this position, leaving the Mormons to handle themselves as best they could in their own way.

The Pike's Peakers who were engaged in the rescue, who numbered only about 28 men, were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa city.—Iowa Free Press.

Another Shooting Affair. The West Troy Democrat has been put in possession of the particulars of the shooting of a young man by the name of a girl, said to have been ordered by the young man. The affair took place in Stillwater, Saratoga county. We give the account as furnished the Democrat, which paper vouches for the credibility of the statement.

"The citizens of this place were thrown into great excitement last night by a report which reached us about sunset, that Hiram D. Case had been shot by Arthur Holden for improper relations with his (Holden's) daughter. Case was formerly a clerk in a dry goods establishment in Albany. He and his friends live about five miles north of this place. Last December he came home and stayed about here for three weeks, and during that time got acquainted with Miss Holden. She was the daughter of a poor man, but bore a good character. As circumstances have since shown, Case, under promise of marriage, ruined her. As soon as her father knew this, he swore that Case should answer for the crime with his life. Mr. Holden served in the Mexican war, and with him a party was sent to capture the first of May, Case has resided with his parents, and last night came round to Holden's when Holden as he entered the gate shot him through the heart with a rifle. He died almost instantly. Holden gave himself up to the authorities, and made no resistance, simply remarking that he had done his duty. There is a great deal of feeling here upon the subject, and a large number of people have been to the place where the tragedy occurred, which is about two miles north of the village."

Thomas Whipple, for forty years one of the most active and influential politicians of Rhode Island, died, at his residence in Coventry, on Wednesday morning, aged seventy one years.

LADIES' SKIRTS.—A NEW ARTICLE.—We have just received from O. G. Moore, of New York, an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirt Spring SKIRTS, with an adjustable Bustle. Also, the Opera Double Action or Hinged do. These, we think, are decidedly the best Hoop Skirt yet produced. GEO. K. WITMER & BROS.

Garibaldi.

The annexed biography of Garibaldi will be read with interest: "A native of Piedmont, Garibaldi, like his father and grandfather, in early life became a sailor, and performed numerous voyages in the Mediterranean and Levant, until, having joined the secret society of Italian patriots, he was condemned to death, and escaped from Genoa to Marselles in disguise. In one of his early voyages he had visited Rome.

Having subsequently spent a few months at Rio Janeiro, and learned the condition of the Republic of Brazil, which had rebelled against the tyranny of the Brazilian Empire, he embarked with General Rosetti, in a small vessel, to go to their assistance, and captured a few coasting vessels on his way, under the authority of the flag of the new State. He was soon after attacked, in the Parana, by a Brazilian vessel of much superior force, and laid senseless on the deck by a shot in the neck, which rendered him unconscious till after the repulse of the enemy. He commenced his military life, which continued 14 years in South America, and through the revolutions of 1818-20, of alternate trial, success, and disaster, seldom paralleled. A chief object at which he constantly aimed in his romantic South American military career, was to train to arms Italians who were in exile in those regions, and to prepare them to fight for their own country.

Such was his success, that, although he commenced under many adverse circumstances, "The Italian Legion" soon began to reap laurels, and at length took the front rank in the armies for discipline, daring, constancy, and success. In his service in Italy during the last revolution, he had many of his old soldiers in his files, and amidst some of the bravest warriors must be with him now, to struggle against the Austrians.

Some of the most interesting passages in Garibaldi's life relate to his wife. He married a lady of extraordinary qualities, a native of one of the states of South America. She was trained to horsemanship and the most athletic habits which prevail among the females of those countries. Though, like him, noble-hearted, affectionate, and disinterested, she also possessed a singular degree of personal courage, and fortitude which has seldom been displayed, and still more rarely depicted by any authentic pen. After her marriage, she accompanied him in his battles, by sea and land, and, although usually unmarried, and keeping at his side only as his companion, she sometimes aided in his most desperate conflicts, by dealing out powder, loading guns, and even firing them at the enemy. The sufferings which she endured during seasons of tempests, were severe and almost incredible. The short account of her escape from a Brazilian guard, after capture in an engagement, and her journey of several days and nights, on horse-back and alone, through wild forests, swimming swollen torrents on her way by holding to the mane or the tail of her horse, is exceeded only by the sad narrative of her death, in 1849, on the banks of the Po, when, after resolutely accompanying Garibaldi on his retreat from Rome, she landed with him in one of the boats in which he was seeking to reach Venice, then the only place in Italy which held out against the enemy.

Garibaldi declined the proffered honors of a public reception on his arrival at New York, in 1849, urgently recommending his exiled countrymen here to apply themselves to such honest employments as they could obtain, for their present and future welfare. He was not content with accepting the most humble—even sweeping the streets." As soon as his feeble health was restored, in strict consistency with his precepts, he set the example of engaging in daily labor, in the candle manufactory of his friend and countryman, Signor Menoni, on Staten Island. While thus employed by day, he continued at evening, for some time, to add to his manuscripts, at the request of the American friend to whom he had committed them, until he found it necessary to intermit his literary labors, in consequence of his physical fatigue.

He afterwards spent several years in commanding commercial vessels between Peru and China, and then returned to Piedmont, his native country, where he was allowed to reside by the government, and where he superintended the education of his two young sons, and endeavored to colonize the little Island of Capri, on the coast of Sardinia, which he had purchased with money bequeathed to him by his brother. When the present war was threatened, he was placed in command of a division of the army of Piedmont, and assumed an important and advanced post on the left wing, where his standard has been joined by thousands of the most enthusiastic Italian soldiers, viz: the volunteers who have flocked, in arms, from every part and corner of the Peninsula."

The \$30,000,000 Humbug Again. There are some Hamburgs in this world that will somehow never stay killed. There is a vitality about them that is positively catlike. Pick them heels over head out of the nearest window, when you think they have given up the ghost, and they turn up with as much effrontery as ever.

Just so it is in the political as in the feline family. For instance, everybody thought the Thirty Million Bill, to relieve Cuba into the Union was killed stone dead by the last Congress and that by consequence we should never again be troubled with its ghost. All a mistake. "Monsieur Tonson" turns up again as large as life, in the Administration organ—the Washington Constitution—of Thursday, which now gives notice that, "It is also highly essential that the American people should consider Spain free and a land that if she consents to part with the 'Queen of the Antilles' for a valuable consideration, the treaty of session will certainly be ratified. There certainly is nothing which can be tortured into an insult in the proposition by the United States to buy Cuba. We merely say to Spain: 'You are, as compared with France and England, a comparatively weak nation, without a navy or financial resources, exposed at any moment, in case of a war between you and either of those great powers, to lose Cuba. That island is of little or no value to you. We cannot permit any foreign nation other than yourself to possess it and therefore, in order to avoid all difficulty between you and us, or between European nations and us, we offer you in cash far more than the island is worth. If you really do close the bargain at once by the payment of the value purchase money."

The "Gargant" the editor of the Constitution ought to know, is one to which two parties are needed. One of them is the Congress of the United States, and the other is the Government of Spain,—and as both have recently put the brand of reputation upon the "joke," it is respectfully suggested that it is too early to attempt its revival with any decent prospect of success.—N. Y. Express.