

Kearney, for the purpose of guarding trains; and Colonel Sumner is to be sent, with six companies, against the Indian tribes. This is all nonsense. The road from Leavenworth to Fort Bridger is far safer than any street in New York city; an unarmed traveler might pass over it alone without the slightest danger.

True, but how came the Post to print it? Does it begin to PAY, to print truth in the States?

THE COMET IN SEPTEMBER.

Mr. William C. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, publishes in the Boston Traveller the following communication respecting this comet, the re-appearance of which in the latter part of September, after its conjunction with the sun, will be carefully observed. It seems probable that at its re-appearance it will be a more conspicuous object than whilst approaching its perihelion.

"The comet discovered by Donati, at Florence, on the 2d of June, and now visible in the constellation of Leo Minor, has been frequently observed at Cambridge. Its geometric path has been very unfavorable for the investigation of its orbit. This circumstance has greatly troubled the European computers as well as our own; four sets of elements have been computed at the Observatory of Harvard College—two parabolic curves by Messrs. Charles Tuttle and Asaph Hall, and two elliptic orbits by Mr. G. P. Bond, whose latest elements indicate that the comet will be seen much brighter, and in a better position, than at present, during the latter part of September. The period of thirty-two years which has been obtained, also indicates a possible identity with the first comet of 1827, the elements of which have in other respects a considerable resemblance.

W. C. B.

"HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, Aug. 28, 1858."

OREGON.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.—In the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, we have a pencil scrawl from an attache of the army now on the march to Colville. The note is dated at Walla Walla, 20th August, and reports the troops as having been employed in the construction of temporary fords, boats, etc., for crossing Snake river—says something indistinctly, or rather illegibly, of a fort being erected in the neighborhood of Tucanion, to be called Fort Taylor, in memory of the gallant Colonel Taylor, who was killed in Colonel Steptoe's engagement with the Indians—states that the Indians had called for a talk, and were rightly denied it—that subsequently they fired the grass on the other side—that the impression is that the Indians will give way before the advancing columns, and show fight when and where only they feel assured of being in possession of advantage sufficient to render victory in their favor quite a certainty—that a portion of the troops will remain at Fort Taylor and the rest proceed at once to Colville; and that the sentiment of the army officers is decidedly and rightly in favor of making this warlike excursion something to be remembered by the Indians.—[Portland Times, Aug. 28.]

FOREIGN.

Jeddah (Arabia) was bombarded by the British steamer Cyclops, in consequence, it is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the recent massacre there of the English Consul and others. The Cyclops shelled the city for five days, when Ismail Pacha, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange the matter. He subsequently executed eleven of the assassins, and sent four others to Constantinople, to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The Cyclops then then took her departure.

The despatch conveying the above intelligence gives no account of the extent of the damage done to Jeddah in the bombardment, nor of the immediate grievance which impelled the commander of the Cyclops to so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of Ismail Pacha, before proceeding to extremities.

We have details of India news to July 17th. They fully confirm the telegraphic statements to the effect that the country was gradually quieting down.

TURKEY.—The late collision in Borna, in Turkish Croatia and Montenegro had caused a sort of panic in the capital. The Mussulmen and Christians were living in a state of mutual fear of each other. The Sultan, to show his confidence, had gone with the fleet on an excursion to Smyrna and Archipelago.

A plot, having for its object the massacre of the Christians, had been discovered at Smyrna. The Government had made another seizure of arms and sent the guilty parties to Constantinople. It was reported on the 28th of July a band of Montenegrins, one thousand strong, assailed Kolaschin, killing nearly 1000 of its inhabitants, who, confiding in the armistice, were unarmed. The Montenegrins burnt many houses, and carried away women and children into captivity.

COMPLIMENTARY TO CHRISTIANS.—The Rev. M. Kallach, who was dismissed from the pastorate of a fashionable church in Boston for adultery, has, as our readers are informed, received and accepted a nearly unanimous invitation to return. The church languished sadly in his absence, nearly all of the women abandoning it on account of the absence of their favorite. No doubt they will hasten back now, and two or three times as many more will accompany them, we suppose. We expect there will be no room in the church for the men.—[Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.]

DISUNION.—The Hon. W. L. Yancy, perhaps the most influential Democrat in the South, is devoting all his time and energies to getting up Southern leagues for the dissolution of the Union. He has formed and published a constitution and laws for his leagues, and the number of members is said to be daily and rapidly increasing. And now it is a significant and most fearful fact, that, of all the Democratic editors of the South, Mr. Pryor, the Richmond fire-eater, is the only one who denounces Yancey's movement, and that he denounces it avowedly upon the ground that he thinks it calculated to retard, instead of hastening, the glorious cause of disunion.—[Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.]

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—The cry comes from the counties of New Jersey and Pennsylvania which lie adjacent to this city—the grasshoppers are upon us! And would they were only grasshoppers—for they not only hop over but consume buckwheat, potatoes, cabbages, and almost everything else that is green, save young men and young women. In some districts the second crop of clover is entirely destroyed, the fields looking bare and brown as if a mowing machine had passed over them, cutting the grass close to the ground. We hope, however, the late heavy rains and succeeding cool weather have abated the nuisance a little.—[S. E. Post, Aug. 28.]

THE TELEGRAPH TERMINI.—Bull's Bay, or Baboul Bay, is a bay on the east side of Newfoundland, in lat. 47° 25' N., long. 52° 20' W.

Valentia, or Kinmore, a picturesque island off the west coast of Ireland, 7 miles long and 2 broad, is separated from the main land by a strait, a mile and a half in breadth, and contains the most westerly harbor in the British isles. The harbor is deep, capacious, and land-locked and has lately attracted considerable attention, as the proposed westerly terminus of railway communication, and principal stations for Atlantic steamers.

GREAT INUNDATION AND DESTRUCTION OF CROPS ON THE MINNESOTA.—We learn from passengers who came down from Mankota yesterday, that the whole Minnesota Valley is inundated, owing to the heavy rains of the last few days. Corn, hay, of various kinds, wood, &c., have all been overflowed and ruined, or swept away. The damage is wide spread and general and we are not yet informed as to the probable amount of the loss. It seems this season as if everything was against the farmer.—[St. Paul Minnesotian, Aug. 18.]

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Warsaw of the 4th says: "A religious reform has taken place in Russia. The government has limited the powers of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the United Greek clergy, so as to have one pope (priest) for every 1,000 souls, instead of one for every 300."

The new comet is not the long expected comet of Charles V.—so says M. Babinet, of the French Institute. "The present comet advances very slowly, and will be in the midst of its apparition on the 5th or 6th of September next. It goes towards the west; whereas the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, so that they can no more be confounded than the mail from Brest can be confounded with that from Strasburg."—[S. E. Post, Aug. 26.]

The Santa Fe correspondent of the Mo. Republican says that the reason why the Navajo Indians refused to surrender the murderer of Maj. Brooks's negro is because Brooks positively refused to indemnify them for some forty horses killed by troops, about two months since, for trespassing on the grazing grounds of Fort Defiance. The Major gave the Indians till the 12th inst., to bring in the murderer.

PERSECUTION.—A Brussels paper gives an account of monstrous persecutions practiced under the authority of a Cardinal. No doubt such persecutions are practiced under the authority of all the Cardinals. In the Romish Church, persecution is a Cardinal virtue.—[Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.]

And such 'virtue' is becoming very prevalent in Protestant churches.

An old red house, standing near the line of the Troy and Boston Railway, is located in two states, three counties and four towns: the states of New York and Vermont, the counties of Rennselaer, Washington and Bennington, the towns of Hoosick, White Creek, Shaftsbury and Bennington.

The Moniteur Algerien mentions an invasion of rats in the province of Bona, the animals having spread over some districts of the country and devoured whole fields of corn. According to the accounts of the Arabs, these vermin have never appeared in such numbers as during the present season.

The Russian mission now at Pekin has, in a recent report, made known the result of the last census, taken by order of the Emperor of China. The present population is said by this document to amount to 415 millions—that of Pekin being 1,648,814.

A SNOW SQUALL IN AUGUST.—A letter from Franklin, N. H., says there was a snow squall of five minutes' duration at that place, on Monday morning. There was not enough snow to show upon the ground, but it was clearly perceptible as it fell.

The Portland Argus, of July 28th, says that gold had been exhibited in their office which was taken from the bank of the Kennebec river, at Kowpegan, within five feet of the water.

A Mr. Abel Matthews announces, in the London papers, that he will recite throughout from memory alone the twelve books of Milton's Paradise Lost, comprising 10,575 lines.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Holderness, N. H., Aug. 24.—A shock of an earthquake shook the houses in this place considerably at one o'clock to-day.

CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH, ARABIA.—The London correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator gives the following clear summary of the facts:—

We have some further news of the massacre at Jeddah, and other fanatic Mussulman deeds. The Christian population of Jeddah consisted of some 40 or 50 persons, of whom 22 were murdered. The official report of the captain of the British ship Cyclops, ascribes the origin of this disturbance to a dispute about a flag. The ownership of a vessel was contested by two Anglo-Indian merchants. The case was heard by the British Consul, and when he had given his decision, the man to whom it was adverse declared himself a subject of the Sublime Porte, and applied to the Turkish authorities to hoist the Turkish flag, to which they gave their consent. Our Consul was absent at the time, but on his return in the Cyclops, the right owner stated to him what had occurred, and received his sanction to haul down the Turkish colors and hoist those of England. This was done, when the native merchants complained to the Kaimakan that an outrage had been perpetrated in the very land of the prophet on the Ottoman Crescent.

It appears that the Kaimakan, Governor of Jeddah, was perplexed how to act, and in his confusion said, 'why make such a fuss about a flag: are there not flag staffs enough in the town to pull down?' These incautious words prompted an immediate attack on the flag staffs; and from this violence the infuriated Mussulmans proceeded to burn the houses of the Christians, and murder the defenseless inmates. The Pacha of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, was sent for to quell the riot. He did not arrive for four days, though he might have made the march in forty-eight hours. On his arrival he communicated with the Captain of the Cyclops, who demanded that all the Christians in the place should be sent on board his vessel. This was done, and twenty-two persons were thus rescued. It appears that the daughter of the French Consul, M. Evyillard, who perished with his wife, in avenging the murder of her parents, slew their assassin at the cost of having her own face laid open by the slash of a sabre. The Cyclops took all to Suez, where also the inhabitants were alarmed at the conduct and menaces of the fanatic sons of Islam, and the Pasha of Egypt has sent troops to that port.

TABLE containing a Summary of Meteorological observations for the Month of September 1858, G. S. L. City. By W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
25.710	25.710	25.615	25.695
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
64	70	77	66
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
54	64	70	60
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.	
6 a.m.		3 p.m.	
54		68	

Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month. Max. 26.000 Min. 25.050 | Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month. Max. 88 deg. Min. 40 deg.

A brilliant comet below the constellation of Ursa Major during the month, passing south and west of Bootis.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 Clear and pleasant.
- 2 Clear; a little cooler.
- 3 Clear and warm: comet seen north.
- 4 Clear and do
- 5 Cloudy; several gales, and some rain.
- 6 Cloudy and cool.
- 7 Clear at intervals: new moon, 6h to 47 a.m.
- 8 Clear and cool.
- 9 Clear "do
- 10 Clear and pleasant.
- 11 Clear and do
- 12 Clear and do
- 13 Clear and do
- 14 Clear and serene.
- 15 Clear and do
- 16 Clear and do
- 17 Clear and smoky.
- 18 Clear and pleasant.
- 19 Clear and do
- 20 Clear do do
- 21 Hazy a.m. cloudy p.m.
- 22 Cloudy: rain at 3 p.m. Full moon 7h 52m p.m.
- 23 Clear and cloudy alternately.
- 24 Clear and fine do
- 25 Clear; strong wind south.
- 26 Partially clear.
- 27 Clear and cool.
- 28 Clear and pleasant.
- 29 Clear and serene.
- 30 Clear and warm.

Rain water measured 147 thousands of an inch.

Questions Answered.

A few days since we received a letter from a friend in the East, making inquiries in regard to our Territory from which we clip the following questions and append the answers:

We have been in Nebraska but a short time and our knowledge being somewhat limited, we hope due allowance will be made for any misstatements.

What kind of country do you live in? Mixed and extensive. It is made up principally of land and water.

What kind of weather? Long spells of weather are frequent. Our sunshine comes off principally in the day time.

Have you plenty of water, and how got? A good deal of water scattered about, and generally got in pails and whiskey.

Is it hard? Rather so, when you have to go half a mile and wade in mud knee deep to get it.

What kind of buildings? Allegoric, Ionic, Anti-Boloric, Log and Slab. The buildings are chiefly out doors, and so low between joints that the chimneys all stick out through the roofs.

What kind of society? Good, bad, hateful, indifferent and mixed. Any aristocracy?

NARY ONE. What do your people do for a living generally?

Some work, some laze around, one's a very shrewd business manager, and several drink whiskey.

Is it cheap living there? Only five cents a glass and the water thrown in.

Any taste for music? Strong. Buzz and buck saws in the day time, and wolf-howling and catfighting at nights.

Any pianos there? No, but we have several cow-bells, and a tin pan in every family.

Any manufacturers? Every household. All our children are home productions.

What could a genteel family in moderate circumstances do there for a living?

Work, shave notes, fish, hunt, steal, or, if hard pinched, buy and sell town property.

Are your people intelligent? Some know everything that happens, and some things that do not.

Would they appreciate a well-bred family of sons and daughters?

Certainly. Great on blood stock; would take them to our next Territorial Fair and exhibit them.

Dear friend, your questions are answered, bring on your well-bred stock and make your home with us.—[Nebraska Post.]

THE NEW PRINTING PROCESS.—The discovery of natural self-printing, by M. Aber of Berlin, is considered one of the most notable in the art of printing since Gutenberg's invention. In order to obtain a copy from the original corresponding thereunto in its minutest details, be it a plant, a flower, an insect, a piece of cloth, or any inanimate object, the following method is pursued: Place the object to be printed between a polished copper plate and a lead plate, and then let the two plates pass between two cylinders moving parallel to each other. The pressure produced by the cylinders causes the original to leave a perfect picture of itself upon the lead plate. This lead plate needs no special preparation, common lead plates answering every purpose, if they are only smooth on one side. After being submitted to pressure between the cylinders, the lead plate will no longer be perfectly flat, but slightly bent to the form of the cylinder; it must, therefore, be placed upon a smooth, hard surface, that its shape may be restored, both through its own weight and a little mechanical aid. As soon as this is done, one or more copies can be taken from the plates, if it be charged with any colored fluid, and treated generally as any copper-plate form when an impression is desired. Only a limited number of copies can be taken from the lead plate on account of its softness; but to obtain a large number of copies the lead form may be stereotyped, or a galvanic precipitate thrown upon it to make a printing plate, from which a proper form may be obtained. The lead plates only need be subjected to the action of a smoothing cylinder to render them again fit for use, and the copper plate may also be used again.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.—P. Barry said he would cultivate in rows two and a half feet by one foot, and keep off the runners until after bearing. Runners generally destroy the bed—they should be removed every second or third year. The ground should always be well trenched and manured.

H. E. Hooker would plant two and a half by three feet for an amateur, in very rich, deep soil, and keep off the runners. He finds it difficult to get an extra price for extra large berries in the Rochester market. For marketing he would plant four or five feet apart and cultivate with a cultivator, let the rows grow in masses about one foot wide. This he thought was the cheapest way to produce them.

C. L. Hoag said Dr. Ward, of Newark thought that the poorer the ground the better the fruit.—He had a bed on poor ground which produced admirably—some which he planted near an old hot-bed did not yield well. He spades under all of the present year's crop, using this year's runners for the next year's crop.

Doolittle, of Oaks Corners, Ontario county, said the best berries which he ever saw raised were grown on ground which had been scraped off a foot deep. The part scraped had been carried a few rods and the whole planted with strawberries. The part which had two surface soils produced very inferior fruit, while the part scraped yielded abundantly.