We give place to the following memoir of ex-Governor Floyd, the present Secretary of War, with the greatest pleasure. It is from the pen of one of the most gifted men of the day. Besides setting forth, in the most graphic language, the talents and merits of the distinguished head of the War Department, it abounds in the most eloquent reflections upon the position, duties, and principles of the democratic party; and describes, with indignant patriotism, the character of those who oppose it. We commend it to the careful perusal of all:

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The father of this eminent statesman was himself an uncommon person, and figured widely on the public stage. He filled the office of governor of Virginia during the allotted period of service under the former constitution; and, after that constitution was amended, he was again elected to the office, the duties of which he always conducted with honor, dignity, and ability. He was, before that, a member of Congress, where his firmness, usefulness, and patriotism endeared him to the nation.

He was an attractive sample of that lofty and courageous race of upland Virginia gentlemen whose doors were open to distress; who loved their friends; who served their country, and defied its foes. In early life he united to the culture of the mind those manly exercises which impart a grace to the body and vigor and activity to the muscles. His manners were gentle; his affections kind. He was tender and sweet to those who loved him; but lofty and sour to all who dared to abuse the natural benevolence of his disposition.

While in Congress, he pointed out the mighty importance of opening our communications to the Pacific; and, as a prelude, of taking military possession of Oregon. He repeatedly urged Congress, but in vain, to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose. But, because he was a little in advance of other men, his project was condemned as romantic and chimerical. Yet the reasons and arguments which he advanced have been since used in affecting that public policy which he planned, but never lived to perfect. He died full of honors, and deeply regretted by a mourning multitude.

The mother of the present Secretary of War was a daughter of General Francis Preston, of southwestern Virginia, a distinguished member of a leading and heroic family, and sister of Wm. C. Preston, the statesman and orator of South Carolina. Thus both lines of his descent impressed upon the present Secretary of War those hereditary traits which inspire the possessor with a laudable desire to perpetuate his family renown. Charles James Fox loved the eminence of Lord Holland, and aspired to surpass it. Wm. Pitt was the ardent and indefatigable imitator of the glory of Chatham, and modelled his reputation upon it. And the younger Floyd—the subject of this imperfect notice—has successfully aimed to preserve and to perpetuate his family title to eminence and honors.

Both the father and the son were born and reared in that delightful region of Virginia commonly called the southwest, and sometimes Little Tennessee; and by their counsels, family connexions, and influence, have widely opened that prolific section of our country to active capital and competition.

The education of the son was in progress while the father was in Congress; and, to give the former the benefits arising from the wisdom and experience of the latter, the son was placed at Georgetown College, where his father could often see and counsel him, and where he completed the usual course of academic studies. On his return home, to begin the active business of life, young Floyd had to select a theatre suitable to his genius and aspirations. In this country the corruscations of genius, like the northern light, are closely confined to the polar circle of law and politics. They sometimes illumine the battle-field, or sparkle in the closet meditations of philosophical science. A knowledge of this prompted young Floyd to study law and politics in successful combination; and in these united pursuits most of his laborious efforts have been fairly spent.

The promise of young Floyd to fill the measure of his father's fame was hailed in western Virginia with exultation and delight. Gifted with precocity, with eloquence, and conscious power, he soon began to argue law questions with judgment and success, and to discuss among the people the public questions which sorely divided political parties. He early took his stand upon the doctrines and principles of the democratic party, and contended for a construction of the constitution according to the spirit and agreement of the parties to it. From this honest creed he has never swerved, and never will, no matter what the allurements of power and the temptations of ambition may present for his acceptance.

In 1840 he took the field against General Harrison, and showed by the clearest evidence that the doctrines and principles which the General espoused were at open war with the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, and must, unless resisted and crushed out, end either in consolidation or in a dissolution of the Union, with all the direful calamities of civil war. With the speeches of the General before him, he addressed the people wherever he could collect them; and, by the power of reason, the blaze of eloquence, and personal address, he carried for the democratic party southwestern Virginia by the precise majority which saved the Commonwealth from that disgraceful pageant and hard-cider flood which swept the country and drowned the senses in the delusions of folly.

Since those stirring times which tried the metal of public men, he has been prominent in most of the conventions and debates which have marked the progress of politics and politicians.

In 1849 the Virginia assembly elected him governor of the State, when the credit of the Commonwealth, in a financial aspect, exhibited a downward tendency, to an alarming extent. But it very soon began to revive under the auspices of the statesman who placed it upon a sure and solid foundation. The first message which Gov. Floyd penned and submitted to the assembly displayed a knowledge of finance and a fulness of resources which must stand as a lasting monument of genius, patriotism, and sagacity. And when the governor retired from office, the credit of the State was never more solid and commanding. Her public stocks, scarcely salable before at any price, rose to 112. A part of his message to the legislature advised a system of internal improvement by the several States most deeply interested in the measure, to begin at tide-water in Virginia, running through the centre of the State, crossing the Ohio, to be bridged at Louisville; crossing the Mississippi in the same manner, at Grand Tower, and reaching thence to California. This measure, which he alone had the sagacity to comprehend and the readiness to propose, has since been warmly supported, and the author deservedly commended for his patriotism and penetration.

In this gigantic and comprehensive system of national unity and welfare, we shall ultimately behold the Genius of Commerce immovably seated on her lofty throne, diffusing riches and splendor and power over boundless seas, crowded towns, and cultivated plains, and leading all nature out of darkness into sunshine and joy.

In 1856 Governor Floyd became convinced that no other statesman but Mr. Buchanan could defeat the fused elements of the opposition. With that foresight and frankness which denote him truly he told the people so, and went to Cincinnati and impressed his convictions upon the National Convention. He was especially impressive in his masterly appeals to the Virginia delegates to vote as a unit, and not to divide and neutralize their power in an issue on which was staked the federal constitution and the Union itself; and now all concede that, without the standard-bearer which the convention selected, Pennsylvania would have grounded her arms, and hung her armor on the post. Under any other lead the democratic party would have failed. The demon of discord would have broken the chains which bound him to his dark abode—would have fastened those chains around the body of the prostrate republic, and crushed her bones in the celebration of departed liberty. Peace would have drooped her plucked and shattered wing, and told her sorrows to the advocates of anarchy and civil war. We should have beheld the saddest epitaph ever yet graven on the tablets of time: we should have looked upon the shattered fragments of the repudiated Union and murdered constitution.

The doctrines and principles of the democratic party are based on the solid foundations of eternal justice, and claim an exalted rank in the empire of reason. They are the pillars of our social and political edifice; and whatever weakens those pillars will incline the edifice to totter and fall. For a season, the gorgon noise of folly and of faction may decry them; the iron hand of arbitrary power may bear them down and hide their value from the admiration of mankind; but the sun which makes his golden and diurnal set is not more sure to rise again than the doctrines and principles of the democratic party. They are bounded by no geographical limits. They pervade the Union. They cover the country all over with the armor of equality. According to their obvious import, an American citizen cannot migrate so far from one State or Territory into another as to deprive him of a legal and organic protection for his person and property. Fair, honest, recognised, and unmolested equality among the States constitutes a cardinal feature of the democratic platform.

All the enemies of the democratic party have taken refuge in the black-republican camp. The defenders of this black and motley camp assert a higher law for their guidance than any which the wisdom of man can create. They assert a right to be inside the constitution when they want to use it, and outside that covenant when they want to abuse it. *Infra muros et extra*—within the citadel of power whenever they can profit by it; but without the citadel when asked to protect it. A thrifty and convenient contrivance, truly! But if any politicians can maintain this attitude, all other politicians have an equal right to maintain it. And in such a conflict, what is to become of the constitution, that fixed and organic standard by which public actions must be judged, and by which any departure from fundamental principles can alone be corrected? Why, we should have confusion worse confounded than ever. We should have no better security for life, liberty, and estate than we had when wild in woods the savage ran. The lion of encroachment would leap all the fences of the constitution, and toss our laws and freedom in the air. We should witness the downfall of the Union; a dissolution of society; the spoliation of property, and all the direful calamities of civil war.

Most of the subjects which used to divide political parties have been happily settled according to the wishes and principles of the democratic party. One potent element of discord, however, continues to disturb us; but it is one which can receive no countenance from any principle of the constitution, or from any notions entertained when that instrument was signed. When our great and god-like ancestors of the revolution went into general convention to settle the terms and conditions of the confederacy, slavery existed among us throughout the States. In that august and patriotic body it was agreed that the institution of slavery should be let alone by the general government, and be under the sole guidance of the respective States that might think proper to maintain it. And the only authority of the general government over it is wholly of a conservative character, to wit: to protect it from wanton interference and officious abuse. The same great statesman who gave to the country the blessings of the Union and a model of good government also enacted a statute to require any State to whom any person held to lawful service in another State should flee to surrender him on demand to the State from whence he fled. Now, to construe a power to protect into a right to molest—a power to save into a power to destroy—is a solecism in reason and a monster of injustice.

But if there was no express provision in the laws and constitution upon the subject of slavery, that institution is fairly protected under the general principles and conditions of our political association.

When the old thirteen States wrested their dignity and independence from the British yoke they became free, sovereign, and independent States; and, as such, were free to act as any other independent States might of right act. In that free and equal condition they entered into a mutual confederacy, by the express articles of which they agreed to surrender to the central government, as a common head, certain specified powers for common defence and general welfare; each State reserving unto herself, and according to her pleasure, her residuary powers. And, that the lawless hand of arbitrary power should have no pretext to seize what the covenant of the contracting parties forbade it to touch, the constitution was amended to declare, as it plainly does, that all powers not expressly granted, nor proper and necessary to execute the delegated powers, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. In fixing the family-compact no offensive distinctions and dishonoring inferiority were permitted to affront the dignity or to wound the pride of any State. Each State took her seat within the family circle with the badges of equality seated on her brow. And wide as the circle may become, and as many as it shall contain in future times, sense, virtue, and justice enough should be always found within it to preserve it unhurt by human violence, no matter from what quarter it may come. Our States and their duties forever should be distinct as the billows, yet one, as the sea.

Yet this circle can only be preserved by a strict and honest observance of the sacred principles upon which it was formed. Family quarrels are the easiest to create and the hardest to adjust. The first dark crimson drop that shall fall from any wound in civil strife will widen till it swells into an ocean of blood. It is with kindred States as it is with individuals, who unite for a common end. Mutual confidence and respect lie at the bottom of harmony and welfare, and never will honest reconcilement obliterate the scars which the knife of discord has made upon the heart. If any of the United States has a right to meddle with the internal concerns of her co-States, the other States have the same right: for the rights of equal States are themselves equal. What would become of State sovereignty and reserved powers if Texas could dictate to New York what estate the latter should hold, what labor she should employ, or to what country she must confine it?

If Massachusetts can constitutionally prohibit Virginia from carrying her property to Kansas, why cannot Virginia prohibit Massachusetts from carrying *her* property there? There is nothing in the constitution, nor in the history of our country, which allows either of those prohibitions to the exclusion of the other. Yet it is lamentable to see the efforts now being made in certain quarters to create a difference in the sovereign, constitutional powers of the States, and to censure, to vilify, and to uproot the federal judiciary for exercising a legal and conceded power to expound the rights and duties of citizens within the meaning and intendment of the constitution.

The avowed motives for officious conduct are seldom the real ones; and never after the intermeddlers have been warned that their conduct is offensive.

In other countries, when the monarch has fairly acquired what others want, a warlike league is formed against him, on the pretext, hypocritically started, that he disturbs the balance of power, and has become dangerous to other States. They then proceed to reduce the monarch to that standard of impotence which the leaguers apply to everybody but themselves.

To adjust this so-called balance of power, large armies are raised; and blood and treasure drained from the exhausted veins and purses of submissive subjects, till taxed and exhausted nature can endure no more. Then the estate of the victim is sliced and divided among the adjusters of the balance, to reimburse the labor and expenses of the process. Poland and Hungary are but samples of many such. This is called the adjustment of the balance. Such modest arbiters of others' rights never condescend to notice the misery and vassalage around them. No; sin may beset them, and crimes degrade them, but the far-seeing philanthropist beholds them not. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view;" and the mountain abroad is nothing but a molehill at home. Under this system of perverted optics, the remotest evil is always the greatest, and excites and stimulates a mighty sectional crusade against it.

Such false and hollow notions of humanity must bring upon any country where they prevail the worst of evils and the sorest shame.

This insatiate desire to meddle with the social concerns of the separate States has been whetted and abetted by long heads and longer purses from abroad. We have never been forgiven for breaking the colonial power of the British Crown, and wrenching our liberties from a lawless rule. Arms have been tried in vain to avenge the insult and to obliterate the disgrace. *Vis unita fortior* is the maxim and the policy under which we conquered the British King. *Dividé et impera* is the competing maxim, which furnishes the only hope of any ability to conquer us. Money, bribery, and corruption have a mighty sway; but, no matter what powers may combine against us, we shall be able to defy them, if only to ourselves we be faithful and just. No power comprehends these solemn admonitions with higher solicitude than our old and sleepless enemies abroad. If they can sever the Union of this country by any means, they will be certain to do it. They might then expect to counteract the great truths and lessons we have taught. They would force the American schoolmaster to take a backward step; they would quickly extinguish the last traces of the republic, and continue, booted and spurred, to ride mankind as unresisting beasts.

No nation has ever more clearly illustrated the dominion of the intellect over matter than our English ancestors; and they know that no two races, differing in mental and physical characteristics as widely as the whites and blacks do, ever lived in the same country with the same measure of civil rights and political power. Her own sanguine examples have signally failed.

England planned her policy in the distance. She has aimed to furnish an example which might lead us into discord and civil blood. She emancipated her slaves in the West India islands, and turned loose a lazy horde of lawless vagabonds to riot in their vices, and to ruin, as they have done, the culture and commerce of a happy, rich, and productive country.

All this was fully explained in the able speech which, in September last, Governor Floyd made before the merchants and bankers in the city of New York. The orator then counselled his immense audience against the dangers to the Union from foreign or domestic interference with the settled and undoubted institutions of the States. He showed that the democratic party constitute the only advocates of law and order; and that without their wholesome and conservative power the Union would quickly go to pieces in ruinous confusion. It was because he was a sincere national statesman, loving his country and hating his foes, that he was warmly invited into the office of Secretary of War.

The glory and happiness of his country constitute the delight of a patriotic statesman. Other enjoyments may contribute to reward him. Friends may caress him, and the breath of applause may be incense to his ambition. But to behold that national welfare which his conscious efforts have advanced, imparts to the genuine statesman a lasting satisfaction which nothing but death can extinguish.

Non ego cum crimis viris compono, sed similiaque Deo judico. CATO.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

From the concurrent statements of our western exchanges it would seem that the Territory of Kansas is now in the course of pacific occupation by honest and enterprising emigrants from every section of the Union. The Cleveland Plaindealer remarks:

"The tide of emigration which now flows so swiftly through all the thoroughfares of the country is throwing into Kansas a wealth of people of which any State might be proud. They are welcomed not 'by bloody hands to hospitable graves,' but with hearty kindness by the settlers, and surveyors already there, who need their assistance to open roads, build saw-mills, put in crops, organize townships, and all the associations of political and social life, and to add to the value of the unbroken wilderness. The duties of American citizens are too well known and the privileges too well appreciated to allow a neglect of those simple acts which tell so directly upon the institutions of a State. Out of Kansas, none but men who regard a civil strife there as necessary to abolition struggle here wish the people to forego their political rights—to stay away from the polls and allow the laws to be made without an expression of the whole public sentiment."

In connexion with the above, we make room for the following extract from an editorial article in the Albany Atlas and Argus on the same subject:

"There are laws on the statute-book of Kansas which, if it becomes a free State, will have to be repealed. But there are no laws that obstruct the right of any resident to vote, and that do not protect him in his franchise, and assure him an unrestricted right of suffrage, and fraud is as well guarded against and punished there as here.

"The question of good government in Kansas rests with its people. The Seward leaders invite their friends to stay away from the polls. The advice, which is as malignant as it is foolish, will not be followed. It is difficult to make American citizens stay away from the polls. They believe in their power to correct what is wrong by the suffrage, and they are accustomed to act on this faith. They will therefore cut loose from and disregard the advice of the demagogues who are trying to mislead them."

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, (Monday evening,) April 20, 1857.

The schooner Ring Dove, Captain Palmer, arrived Saturday evening from Philadelphia with an assorted cargo. She is expected to proceed to Georgetown to-morrow (Tuesday) without touching at Washington.

Alexandria consignments: W. N. Brown, 1 trunk; Manassas Gap railroad, liquor and sundries; Orange and Alexandria railroad, liquor and railroad chains; Hill, Brown, & Co., sundries; English & Son, snaths and rakes; Ridgley, Hampton, & Co., liquor; W. H. Muir, merchandise; D. Hume & Co., merchandise; Perry & Son, glassware; D. & S. Blacklock, potatoes; Addison & Howard, ale; R. R. Snyder, stoves, hardware, &c.; Shinn & Son, hardware, &c.; Z. English, 2½ barrels snuff; C. F. Suttle & Co., 20 barrels liquor; P. H. Hoff, tea; Washington & Co., liquor; G. W. Harrison, liquor; J. Keith & Co., 6 boxes machinery.

Washington consignments: Thompson & Bro., iron pipes; A. Sergeant, 54 bundles straw boards; Nairn & Palmer, merchandise; G. A. W. Randall, vinegar; J. F. Hodgson, stoves, hardware, &c.

Georgetown consignments: Arny & Shinn, 10 barrels bottled ale; E. M. Linthicum & Co., hardware, &c.; D. English & Son, hardware, &c.; George Lowrie, 19 barrels liquor; W. H. Godey, paint; J. L. Kidwell, paint; Cruitt, 350 bushels potatoes; W. C. Diamond, coffee.

The schooner Mary P. Sanderson, Captain Ballance, arrived Saturday evening from Elizabeth City, N. C., with cypress and juniper shingles, for sale.

The schooner Armada, Captain Elsey, arrived yesterday evening from New York, with Columbia guano; 100 tons for Fowle & Co., Alexandria, and 20 tons for Morgan & Rhinehardt, Washington. She will proceed to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday, depending on the weather.

The transactions of the Corn Exchange to-day have been as follows: Flour, $6 offered, but no sales. Wheat—prime white, $1 50; red, no sales. Corn—white and mixed; 63 cents; yellow, 62 cents.

The storm of yesterday and to-day has materially affected both the fisheries and the fish trade. Both buyers and sellers have been in a great measure weatherbound to-day. The prices have ranged: Shad, $10 to $12; herring, $9½ to $10.

The main features of the day here have been the violent snow-storm and the extreme low tide in the river. This has been lower to-day than it has been for a long time before. The shipping in port has nearly all been aground, and the steamers have experienced great difficulty in getting up to their docks. VIRGINIUS.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Cabbage Worm.—Mr. E. D. Hewitt, of East Randolph, Columbia county, Wisconsin, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, remarks that he observed in the Patent Office Report for 1855 that the cabbage worm eat the cotton plant when small. The way in which he treated his cabbage was to sow in the spring two and a half bushels of salt to the acre before planting it. In all instances, after such treatment the worm disappeared. In his opinion salt would not kill cabbage, and if one tea-spoonful of salt was put into the cabbage before it matured it would head much better, and would not be affected by the bugs or lice. In conclusion, he hoped that some of the cotton planters would try a similar experiment.

Cultivation of the Sweet Potato.—In an article which appeared in the Daily Union of the 27th of March the name of David Wyrick, in connexion with the subject, was erroneously printed. This gentleman, we learn from a private letter received from him, dated Newark, Licking county, Ohio, is now trying to bed two hundred bushels of potatoes, to grow plants, which, after the fifteenth or twentieth of May, are distributed by railroad over a portion of country extending from Rochester, New York, to Iowa. Many are purchased in large lots by dealers in Chicago, and thence distributed all over the West. It is a business which could be extended much further than at present, and is sure to be profitable.

Large Mails.—There were received at the General Land Office for the week ending on Saturday last *one thousand two hundred and thirty* letters requiring action on the part of that bureau. These mails exceed by *one hundred and ten* letters the largest mail heretofore received in one week.

Books for the new Land Officers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.—We learn that the instruction, tract, record, and other books for the new land officers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin are being prepared with all possible despatch to enable these officers to enter upon the discharge of their duties. It will require at least one thousand large packages of the various blank forms, one hundred volumes of the large tract books, thirty volumes of the letter records, seven sets of the land laws, instructions, and opinions, and seven sets of the Statutes-at-Large, with the various circulars, &c., &c., to be transmitted before these offices can be opened for the transaction of business.

The Removal of the Office of the Surveyor General of Minnesota from Detroit to St. Paul.—We understand that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is making provision to defray the expenses incurred by the removal of the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota from Detroit, Michigan, to St. Paul, Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Horse and Mule Shoes for the Army.—The house of Messrs. Burden & Sons, iron manufacturers at Troy, New York, have concluded a large contract with the government to supply the horse and mule shoes used in the United States service. These shoes are to be made by a machine lately invented by Mr. Henry Burden, which turns them out at the rate of fifty a minute, or about ten tons a day. They have been examined by the Quartermaster General and received his approval. There are about 1,500,000 pounds worn out annually by the horses and mules in the service, and we are told that the Quartermaster General has made a contract with the Messrs. Burden for a much superior article than can possibly be made by hand, and at less than half the cost. These shoes are fitted to the horse's foot in the most perfect manner, and fastened with nails as before. They are swedged between dies, and, when finished, are as uniform in weight and form as coin.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval.—We learn that Captain Montgomery has been appointed to the command of the United States steamer Roanoke, now at Norfolk, to which the crew of the Merrimac has been transferred. The former will, in the course of a few days, make her trial trip.

Captain Dupont has been ordered to the command of the new United States steamer Minnesota.

Captain Pendergrast, who commanded the Merrimac on her late cruise, has arrived in this city. He yesterday paid his respects officially to the Secretary of the Navy.

Official Interview.—Commodore Lawrence Kearney, president, Commodore John Thomas Newton, and Commodore George W. Storer, and Robert Little, esq., of Pennsylvania, judge advocate, (officers of the new naval court,) yesterday paid their respects to the Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF D. L. DE SAUSSURE, ESQ.—We find in the Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian the following notice of the death, at Camden, of this highly-esteemed citizen, in his 61st year:

"Nearly thirty years ago he left the navy of the United States, where he served with much credit as an officer, and entered the service of the State in the branch bank at Camden. As cashier of that institution he enjoyed the highest confidence of the community, discharging his responsible duties with great accuracy, attention, and efficiency. Of the purest character as a man and Christian, his loss will be severely felt by his fellow-citizens. In all his relations of life, no one was more beloved and respected, and the bereavement in his family circle, though not unexpected, is of sad and mournful interest."

MEMPHIS RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Memphis are making arrangements to entertain their guests on the 1st and 2d proximo on a grand and extensive scale. A large number of invitations have been sent out, and it is expected that the visiters will be counted by thousands.

MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP EASTERN.—The Portland board of trade have received authentic information that the owners of the great steamer expect that she will be ready for sea soon after midsummer. They look for her in August or September, and will probably receive her with "all the honors."

VALUABLE BEQUEST.—At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History the announcement was made by Dr. A. A. Gould of a most valuable bequest to the society by the late Prof. Bailey, of West Point. His whole microscopic collection, contained in books, with an index volume, his collection of algæ or sea-weeds, his rough material for microscopic research, including his cabinet of minute fossil animal and vegetable forms, together with his microscopic memoranda and unpublished papers, and his very valuable library of microscopic and botanical works—amongst them Ehrenberg's great work on Microgeology—have been bequeathed to this society.

REJUVENATED.—The Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph states that Mrs. Barbara Ellen Klink, an inmate of the almshouse of Alleghany county, has reached the age of one hundred and six years, and she is still active. Several years since she went blind, but has recovered her sight, and is now able to thread a needle without the aid of spectacles. She has also been blessed with the renewal of her teeth.

QUARANTINE.—The propeller Borussia, with some four hundred passengers, arrived at New York, from Hamburg, on Tuesday afternoon last. Six days before she reached that port, a solitary case of small pox, or varioloid, appeared on board, the victim being a female passenger. All the remaining passengers were, and still are, in good health, yet, upon their arrival at quarantine, she was compelled to anchor, and the whole four hundred were vaccinated. The vessel will be obliged to remain for several days longer, when, if no new cases appear, she will be allowed to come to town.

NAVY SUPPLIES.—The New York Journal of Commerce discredits the assertion of its correspondent at Spezzia in regard to the bad quality of the supplies furnished to some of the Mediterranean fleet. It says:

"Whatever may have been the result of surveys held on board the Congress and the Susquehanna, we have the most reliable evidence that the provisions, clothing, and small stores, supplied by contract for the navy, were never of so good quality, and never received and delivered in better condition than at the present time.

"Within the last two years there has been an entire change for the better in this branch of the service, and it is quite possible that the supplies condemned in the Mediterranean were a part of the original stock taken from home when the squadron sailed, and before this improvement commenced."

LOCAL NEWS.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATES.—In the Board of Aldermen yesterday evening, the committee of police, instructed at the last meeting to obtain the opinion of the corporation attorney in regard to the nomination and appointment of police magistrates, submitted a report, deeming any expression of opinion on their part superfluous, the highest tribunal in the District having already definitely decided the question. In conclusion, the committee suggested that it was incumbent upon the mayor and the board of aldermen to take immediate action to place the magistracy of the city in such a condition as to make their acts binding and of effect.

A communication from the corporation attorney accompanied the report, in which he stated that it was unnecessary for him to express any opinion, because the highest court in the District, in the case of George Parker *versus* The Corporation, tried on an appeal taken from the judgment of one of the magistrates, acting under an appointment made in pursuance of law, the objection being made upon the grounds stated in the mayor's communication, had decided, without hearing argument against the corporation, that the proceedings of the police magistrates were null and void, and that the offices of police magistrates in this city were now in contemplation of law vacant.

After a desultory discussion, the report was informally laid over, and a communication from the mayor was read, in which he stated that he was unable to carry on the police department of the city without police magistrates, and deemed it proper, in view of the decision of the circuit court, to submit the same names to the board for the same offices. In accordance with the above, the following nominations, offered at the last meeting, were then confirmed: Samuel Drury, first district; John H. Goddard, fourth district; James Cull, sixth district; and Daniel Rowland, seventh district. John D. Clark, second district; F. J. Murphy, third district; and Wm. Thompson, fifth district, were rejected.

THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—We understand that a committee of the corporate authorities of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, have tendered the hospitalities of that city to the corporate authorities of this city on the 1st and 2d days of May next, on which occasion there will be a celebration in honor of the completion and opening to travel of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.—Doctors Joshua Riley, Thomas Miller, Noble Young, Cornelius Boyle, A. Y. P. Garnett, and G. M. Dove have been appointed delegates to represent the Medical Society of the District of Columbia at the tenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, at Nashville, on the first Tuesday in May next. The National Association, which was established in 1847, has met at Philadelphia, (where it was organized,) Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Charleston, Richmond, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Detroit, and has already done much towards the attainment of its recognised object—the improvement of the whole medical education of the country.

NOMINATION OF A POLICE MAGISTRATE.—The mayor nominated to the Board of Aldermen, at its session last evening, Mr. Dawes, as police magistrate of the second district, in place of Mr. Diggs, resigned.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The board of managers have a special meeting this evening, and intend, it is rumored, to invite their secretary to resign, on political grounds.

ORDWAY'S ÆOLIANS.—This gifted company of vocalists have left Boston, and we may expect them here in about a fortnight. On the last night of his performance in Boston Mr. Ordway was presented with a diamond ring, worth nearly two hundred dollars. The Boston Times of the next morning said:

"We sincerely regret that Mr. Ordway's interest compels him to leave us even for a brief season; for, by his managerial tact, invariable courtesy, and sterling integrity, he has won for himself a reputation which sparkles as brilliantly as the diamonds in last evening's token of friendship."

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.—We learn from the Norfolk Argus that the steamer Sea Bird has been chartered to take the members of the Norfolk Literary and Scientific Institute and the volunteer companies to Jamestown on the 23d of May.

A large crowd, a brilliant display, and a glorious time may be expected on the above-appointed day, on the consecrated ground on the banks of the magnificent "Powhatan."

THE WEATHER.—We may truly exclaim, in the words of Mr. Goldsmith, that, "Winter, lingering, chills the lap of May." On Snuday a cold rain fell in torrents, and yesterday morning there was a heavy snow storm, accompanied and followed by a high wind. Roofs were stripped of their tin coverings, trees were blown down or broken, fences were prostrated, and winter clothing was in demand.

NAVAL VISITORS.—Commodore Newton, Captain McIntosh, Commodore Stringham, and Commander Gillis, all of the navy, are at Willards'.

Purser Cunningham has been here to say adieu to his many friends, and will sail in a few days from Norfolk for the coast of Africa.

CONCERT.—A concert of the first and second district schools, under the direction of Mr. Joseph H. Daniel, is to be held at the Smithsonian Institution on the 28th instant.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Gurley and the Rev. Mr. Huntington, *ministers*, and Hon. Judge Spence and James P. Tusten, esq., *elders*, were elected commissioners to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st day of May next.

DISTRICT ARMORY.—The armory for the militia of this District will soon be ready for use, $7,827 having been voted for completing it, in accordance with the views of Col. Craig, by the last Congress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Storm and its Effects.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A violent northeast gale has prevailed here since yesterday noon. The eastern and northern telegraph lines are down.

Several vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors, but no serious casualty has yet been reported. The steam frigate Niagara still remains at anchor, and will not go to sea until the storm abates. The George Law will also probably be detained.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 14th, arrived here to-day.

Recent heavy rains throughout Cuba had injured the sugar crop greatly, and prices had advanced. Muscovado was quoted at 10 a 13 cents, with an excited market. Stock on hand 100,000 hhds., against 230,000 hhds. at same period last year.

Money is plentiful. Exchange rates improving. Freights very dull.

The United States frigate Saratoga was in port.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, April 20.—The barque Warren, of New York, from Cuba, picked up abandoned by the steamship Cahawba, ninety miles south of Cape Hatteras, has arrived at this port. Her bows and deck load were stove.

The steamer Liberty has been burnt to the water's edge at Plymouth, N. C. Loss, $20,000.

University Burnt.

BETHANY, (N. Y.,) April 20.—The University of northern New York, at this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is unknown.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 5,000 barrels; State, $5 60 a $5 75; southern, $6 30 a $6 55. Wheat is very dull and scarce—sales unimportant. Corn is quiet; mixed, 71½ cents; holders demand an advance. Pork is lower; mess, $22 75. Beef is steady; repacked Chicago, $16 25. Lard has declined; barrels, 14 a 14½ cents. Whiskey is easier; Ohio, 27½ cents. Coffee is dull; Rio, 10 a 11½ cents. Sugar is firm; Cuba, 9½ a 10¾ cents. Rosin is firm at $1 80. Spirits turpentine is steady at 50 cents. Rice is dull at 4½ a 5¼ cents. Freights are heavy.

STEPHENS'S BLUE-BLACK LONDON WRITING fluid, warranted genuine.
Also, Stephens's patent unchangeable London dark blue writing fluid.
Stephens's brilliant red London writing fluid.
Stephens's liquid rouge carmine, London, and Guyot's celebrated French ink, "double superieure," just imported direct from Paris by
April 21 FRANCK TAYLOR.

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S NEW BOOK.—Two Years Ago; by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Argus Leigh." $1 25.
The Americans in Japan, an abridgment of the government narrative of the United States expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry; by Robert Tomes. $1 25.
Things Not Generally Known, a popular hand-book of facts not readily accessible in literature, history, and science; edited by David A. Wells. $1 25.
Waverley Novels, household edition—Guy Mannering, 2 volumes. $1 50.
The World's Gem; by Julia Ward Howe. 50 cents.
Poems by Charles Swain, 1 volume, blue and gold. 75 cents.
Longfellow's Prose Works, 2 vols., blue and gold. $1 75.
Isabel, The Young Wife and the Old Love; by John Cordy Jeaffreson. 75 cents.
Reading Without Tears, or a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read; by the author of "Peep of Day." 50 cents.
The Child's Book of Nature; by Washington Hooker, M. D. $1 25.
Miss Strickland's Queens of Scotland, volume 6. $1.
Just published and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
April 21 Bookstore, near 9th street.

TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIALS.—Conner's United States Type Foundry, Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Beekman street, New York.
The undersigned beg to call the attention of printers to their new and celebrated series of Scotch cut faces of PRINTING TYPE for books and newspaper printing; also, to the large variety of FANCY JOBBING TYPE, BORDERS, &c., &c.
Every article necessary to a perfect printing establishment furnished at short notice. JAMES CONNER & SONS.
The type on which this paper is printed is from Conner's United States Type Foundry.
April 21—wp6m

MADAME D'ANGRI'S ONLY CONCERT IN Washington.—MADAME D'ANGRI respectfully announces to her friends and the public generally that she has made such arrangements for a tour during the present month as will enable her to give one concert in Washington on Saturday, April 25th, at Carusi's Saloon.
She will be assisted by M'lle Mathilde D'Angri, Mr. Thomas, violinist, Mr. Schreiber, solo trumpeter, and Sig. Abella, pianist.
Further particular in future advertisements.
April 21—dtf

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.
The following are the drawn numbers of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, class 11, drawn April 18, 1857:
50 1 30 12 26 31 60 67 3 53 69 38
The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 91, drawn April 20, 1857:
76 41 27 35 54 31 21 9 1 16 63
R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
D. H. McPHAIL, Commissioner.
April 21—d

Navy Agent's Office,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1857.
THE United States steamer Engineer will be sold at public auction at the United States navy-yard, Washington, at 12, m., on the 25th day of May, 1857, subject to ratification by the Navy Department.
The vessel was rebuilt at the United States navy-yard, Gosport, in 1848, being in length 108 feet, in breadth 17½ feet, and in depth 7 feet, measuring about 126 tons; has a beam engine, diameter of cylinder 25 inches, stroke of piston 7 feet, and an iron boiler. The vessel can be seen and the inventory examined on application to the commandant of the yard.
Terms cash.
A. GREENLEAF,
April 21—law4w Navy Agent.

LAND FOR SALE.—I have for sale 1,150 acres of land in Crawford county, State of Indiana. It extends more than two miles on the Ohio river, at the Great Horse Shoe Bend. About 70 acres of the land is cleared. It is about 65 miles below Louisville by water, and one-fourth of a mile from the town of Leavenworth. Also, 50 lots in the town of Fredonia, situated on the above land, commanding a fine view three miles up and five miles down the Ohio river.
Any one desirous of ascertaining its situation is referred to Colton's map of Indiana. The land is surrounded by mills—2 water mills within two miles, and 3 steam mills within 3½ miles. It lies well for cultivating wheat, corn, oats, timothy, &c.; has first-quality limestone and fire-proof sandstone quarries upon it, and, it is believed, iron ore and coal also. The neighborhood is as healthy as anywhere; the largest class steamers can stop at the landing at all seasons of the year. Those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine the land. I refer such to J. H. Thornton, esq., Leavenworth, or Gen. A. D. Thom, Fredonia, who will give all necessary information. The title is perfect, being patented to me. The land can be divided into five or six farms, though I prefer selling the whole to an individual or company at a less price. Any inquiries will be promptly attended to by
R. T. THOM,
April 22—10tep Fredericksburg, Virginia.

OFFICIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 12, 1857.
Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the 1st day of June next, unless the sum of $1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, in addition to the interest accrued from the date of the last semi annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium on said stocks:
For the stock of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.
For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.
Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party duly entitled to receive the proceeds.
Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certific