



ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1858.

The National Intelligencer advocates, as a scheme for the solution of the Kansas difficulty, Mr. Crittenden's plan, (which indeed was first suggested by the Intelligencer before Congress assembled.)

For once, it is admitted, that the American people have sickened under speech making. "Kansas" is the phylloxera—the continued disease that has created the nausea.

Mr. French, the Senator from the Giles District, deserves credit for the liberality of his course in the Legislature of Virginia.

The Legislature of California, by a decided vote, has requested the delegates and instructed the senators in Congress from that State to vote for the immediate admission of Kansas.

The case of Mr. Matteson, of the House of Representatives, has been tabled—the House deciding thus, not to go back to offences, previous to his election to the present Congress.

On Thursday week, a great flood occurred on the Grand River, C. W. At Brantford, a portion of the town was inundated, but no very serious damage appears to have been sustained.

The wagon manufactory of John Cook, in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the 26th. Loss about \$25,000. Two hundred Government wagons were burnt.

The Sandersville Georgian contains an account of the trial and conviction of a man for the murder of his slave, at the late term of the Superior Court for Washington county, Ga.

The Richmond Enquirer continues to advocate Gov. Wise's plan for a State Insurance. There is no chance for the consideration of the subject at the present session of the Legislature, we presume.

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Leonard Scott & Co., New York, has republished the March number of Blackwood's Magazine. It has, among other interesting articles, a continuation of Bulwer's new novel. Robt. Bell, Agent.

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We believe that arrangements for the sale and transfer of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, are now in progress, if not completed.

The supply of fresh fish at Norfolk, was unusually large on Friday last. The best shad sold at 25 cents each, and the smaller sizes at 10@12 1/2 cents each.

Prof. Fishburn, of Washington College, Lexington, Va., died of measles on the 26th. About 20 cadets are in the hospital, of the same disease.

Capt. Simpson, commissary of subsistence, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth to purchase beef cattle for the Utah expedition.

The Banks and the Subtreasury in New York have now, together, nearly forty millions of dollars in specie.

A man was sentenced in St. Louis, a few days ago, to the workhouse, for six months, for carrying a concealed bowie knife.

The War Department has made no contract for the purchase of either corn or horses for the Utah expedition.

The Baltimore Exchange says:—"Mr. Ullman has announced his intention to introduce into New York, the 'bal masque,' and the Herald welcomes the insidious novelty with a flourish of trumpets.

The Chattanooga Gazette says that Billy Ross is noted advocate of temperance, recently lectured in Newark, Knox county, Tenn., and took the place by storm.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have recently introduced gas into their cars. A holder is placed in one end of the car and filled at the termini of the line.

The Bank legislation will now commence, as Mr. Edmunds has succeeded in making the following bills the orders of the day for today, in the House of Delegates.

It is stated in a special despatch from Washington to the New York Times, that Col. Benton is confined to his bed with cancer of the stomach.

A special messenger has been sent to Washington, to present to the widow of Commander Herndon, a copy of the resolutions, (beautifully written on parchment), recently passed by the General Assembly of Virginia.

It is stated that about one thousand persons have been hopefully converted in Cleveland, Ohio, within a few weeks past, six hundred in New Bedford, three hundred or four hundred in Newburyport, two thousand or three thousand in Newark and vicinity.

One hundred students at the South Carolina College have been suspended until October, in consequence of insubordination.

Capt. A. W. Reynolds has been confirmed by the Senate as a quartermaster in the army, a post to which he was recently nominated by the President.

Gov. McMullin has named a lawyer named Kendall, severally, at Olympia, Washington Territory. The difficulty arose from a threat against the Governor's life, uttered by Kendall.

The Ohio Legislature has repealed the acts of that State designed to nullify the fugitive slave law, the bill against kidnapping, as arresting fugitive slaves was called, and the act prohibiting the use of jails for the confinement of runaway negroes.

We are informed that the Caucus of Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, which was called for Saturday evening last, was fully attended. The Hon. Jno. Cochrane, of New York, presided.

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House of Representatives, March 27. Mr. SNOW, of Illinois, referred to the charge of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, yesterday, that a member from the State of Illinois now in his seat told him that a conference had been held by the Illinois delegation, and that they had concluded that the only course for Judge Douglas to pursue in order to be returned to the Senate was that which he had pursued in relation to the bill for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, stated that no consultation was ever held to his knowledge, and he was confident that none such was ever contemplated to be held by that delegation. He had frequently stated, and probably to the gentleman from Virginia, that nearly the entire democracy of Illinois had taken a stand against the Leocompton Constitution long before Congress convened.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said it would be recollected that on yesterday he had referred to the gentleman from the Illinois delegation—the successor of the gallant Richardson. He alluded to Mr. Morris, who said, in a free conversation on public questions—and he repeated it now with more distinctness than then—that after this Congress had been in session, the Illinois delegation at the meeting of Congress held a conference upon the policy that a certain distinguished Senator in other words Judge Douglas—should pursue upon the Leocompton Constitution, and with reference to securing his re-election to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. MORRIS inquired of Mr. Smith where the conversation had taken place. Mr. Smith replied that it did not matter where the conversation occurred; if falsely, he should be exposed, and the place was of no consequence. He would answer, however, after they got more facts out.

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not make any statement about the conversation unless it was called for. Now for the facts. The time he could not fix and did not remember. Some time early after the commencement of Congress he met Mr. Morris on the street in company with another gentleman, a member of the House. He introduced him to the members, when some conversation ensued, which he did not remember. Mr. Morris then requested him to call at his room, as he desired to talk with him. It was on his way to the War Department, and on his return he called, and they had the conversation. He did not pretend to give the whole conversation, but they commenced talking about the position taken by the distinguished senator from Illinois and his colleagues in the House on the Kansas question.

He understood Mr. Morris to state distinctly that, upon conference, the friends of Judge Douglas had agreed and determined that it was their duty to support the course which he had taken on this question, and that it was their duty to sustain him in his position. The gentleman from Illinois well understood that he was the friend of that senator. They had both conversed of making some arrangement by which the democratic party could stand as a unit. During that conversation there was a statement that one reason why Judge Douglas felt himself aggrieved was, that there had been an effort by the present administration to destroy him, to break him down, and that his friends had been neglected in appointment, and the claims of Illinois overlooked, and that they did not intend to stand it. He did not know that he gave the language or the conversation in full. He did not pretend to do it, but he had given the substance—the facts involved in that conversation.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, said he had nothing to do with the question of veracity, or whatever it might be called. On yesterday, when the gentleman from Virginia made the charge, he stated that he never heard of such a thing in any manner or form. He repeated it here to-day upon authority that no such conference in any manner, shape, or form was ever held by the delegation. He stated it distinctly and emphatically that no such conference was ever held by the Illinois delegation. The charge was wholly unauthorized by the facts, that Judge Douglas had indicated to Mr. Calhoun the plan for admitting Kansas under the Leocompton constitution.

Mr. SMITH said the only question of fact now was that in reference to the conversation he held with Mr. Morris. Upon that fact he had nothing further to say. It was said by the gentleman that this conversation occurred in his room, in the presence of his family. That was true, and he went there with a view of consulting with him about the claim of the old soldier; and they branched off into general conversation after that subject was disposed of. It was not held directly or indirectly with an understanding of confidence; on the contrary, he and the gentleman agreed that when public men engaged upon public subjects it was a subject upon which all might speak at will and pleasure. He had not understood the gentleman from Kentucky as declining to permit the use of his name; if he had so understood him, he should not have referred to him, and he made this explanation so as to have this matter understood, and he did so because he held it to be a duty to the country, if he could, to trace up by any proper and legitimate means the secret motives of public men.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, called for the regular order of business. He thought they had better stop here in order to keep them from running on indefinitely. Mr. FLEMING, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn, which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT, at the solicitation of friends, then withdrew his call for the regular order of business. Mr. MORRIS then proceeded. He had not sought to implicate the gentleman from Virginia in any private conversation, and he did not know that the substance of what had been said disagreed with what he had stated. He did not think it very material, at all events, that the gentleman had announced to the House his purpose to use the name of the gentleman who he thinks that the public service requires it. He did not know where the gentleman drew the distinction.

Mr. SMITH denied that he said that he would use private and confidential conversation for public use. He had said that: that, without the injunction of confidence, he would regard no conversation upon public affairs as private. Mr. MORRIS said that the gentleman was very watchful over the interests of the country. He defeated the course marked out by the gentleman from Virginia as calculated to do great injustice to friends.

Heavy Robbery. A package containing \$10,000 on Friday notes was stolen about one o'clock on Friday last from the Farmers' and Planters' Bank at Baltimore. It appears that a young man, a clerk in a large mercantile house, went to the bank for the purpose of making a deposit. He had \$10,000 in bills—\$6,000 in checks, which were enclosed in a bank-book, and the package also contained \$10,000 intended to be placed on special deposit. On reaching the bank and finding persons in waiting, he placed the book containing both sums of money upon the desk of one of the tellers while he attended to some business in the neighborhood of the post office. He was not absent from the bank over ten minutes, but on returning he discovered that the package of \$10,000 had been stolen from the folds of the book, and as yet no clue has been had to the thief.

Horrible. We learn that a most horrid butchery of a little colored child was enacted one day last week in Delaware, near the line of this State. It appears that the old folks went from home and left two small boys in the house, who, during their absence, took their little sister to the wood pile, laid her head upon a log, and chopped it off with an axe. The younger brother afterwards chopped off one of her arms. On the return of the parents the mutilated parts of the child were found scattered about the yard. The reason for this inhuman act, given by the older boy, is, that his sister had dared him to do it, and "he would not take a dare from anybody."—Snow Hill Herald.

Heavy Load. The boat "Susan Baker," owned by Rentsch & Stonebraker, of this place, Mr. Geo. Harris, Captain, left the Wharf of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at this place, on Saturday last, 20th inst., loaded with 4000 bushels of Corn, 200 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of Oats, 125 barrels of Flour, 50 bushels of Timothy Seed—the entire weight of which was one hundred and thirty-four tons. The boat averaged 4 feet, 8 inches of water in the bow, and 4 feet 5 inches in the stern. This is said to be the heaviest load ever known to leave the wharf of Shepherdstown, upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Shepherdstown Key.

River Sports out West. The Cincinnati Gazette has a "private telegram" from Louisville, which says: "The Baltic and Diana left New Orleans together, and are coming up to Portland on a race. A dispatch from Memphis states that the Baltic was ahead, and that each steamer was doing her best to reach Louisville first."

The next dispatch will probably read thus: "Terrible steamboat explosion!"—lives lost! "heart-rending incidents," etc.

House of Delegates, March 26. Oyster Fundus.—This bill being the order of the day was taken up, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections. Mr. SUGAR moved to dispose with the reading, but the Chair decided that it was necessary to read the bill, as amendments would be offered.

Mr. Sweeney here suggested to Mr. Paxton to lay the bill on the table, with the view of having the amendments printed.

Mr. Paxton declined to entertain the proposition. Mr. Claybrook said that Mr. Paxton had favored him (Mr. C.) with a look at the amendments. They were 34 in number; and, instead of their being of no moment, as Mr. Paxton had conceived, they were of vital importance.

Mr. Paxton said it was not his fault that Mr. Claybrook had not an opportunity of discussing the bill within the last 30 days.—He (Mr. P.) had no special interest in the bill, but he had taken charge of it and would do his duty by it. Mr. Claybrook said he did not wish to be at all regarded as dodging the question. This bill makes the Governor more emphatically the despot over the oyster culture than the Emperor of Russia was over his serfs, or the Emperor of the Celestial Empire over his people. He asked the House, as an act of justice, to sustain him in his demand to have the amendments printed.

Mr. Paxton said he was afraid if he agreed with the proposition of Mr. Claybrook that they would not meet at Phillips, and if they did not, then he would hold the gentleman responsible. He (Mr. P.) intended to cut up by the roots the "liberty" of the Yankees to violate the law in Virginia; and if these were Mr. Claybrook's people, he did then intend to destroy their liberty of violating the laws, a thing which had been practiced for 25 years.

Mr. Kemper here crossed over from his seat, and standing beside Mr. Claybrook, commenced to address the House. He said he was not in the ring of this fight. (Laughter.) Mr. Claybrook, he proceeded, was excited about being cool. Whereupon Mr. Kemper said "Oh, yes. Mr. Claybrook remains of a certain majesty at Buena Vista, who was seen formerly riding along the lines,—the object of his hot haste being to say 'keep cool, boys! keep cool! Don't you see I am as cool as hell!'" (Immense laughter.) Printing these amendments (continued Mr. Kemper) will create delay. The House is now "in articulo mortis." (This caused immense laughter, which became perfectly uproarious on Mr. Tomlin's saying, "Amen!")

A member (said Mr. K.) had remarked that this bill affected the very meat and bread of his constituents; and he made some remarks on his constituents pay a tax for every bit of pork in his mouth. Mr. Kemper continued in a very pleasant and witty strain to address the House, and restored that good humor which was evidently ebbing fast.

Mr. Paxton here remarked that it was a most extraordinary thing that the gentleman from Northumberland, should have consulted poor oystermen on political economy and the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Claybrook was proceeding to reply to this in rather a warm manner, when Mr. Kemper again spoke and said that he interposed as a peace maker, and the Bible said, "Blessed is the peace-maker." (Much laughter.) After some further discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed.

Death of Two Horse Thieves. Terrible Robbery.—The Memphis, Tennessee, Avalanche, of Tuesday, says: "We announced some days ago that Mr. L. B. Cooper of Tusculum, Ala., had had two horses stolen from him. Mr. Cooper thought it probable that the thieves were still in the neighborhood, and, with a view of detecting them, employed a gentleman named Gibson to pursue them. On Saturday last, the 20th inst., when Mr. Cooper was on his way to Decatur, Ala., he met two men who were mounted upon the identical horses that had been stolen several miles from Decatur. Mr. G. stopped the horsemen and engaged them in conversation in reference to horses, and, perhaps, proposed a swap, with the expectation of detaining the thieves until he could secure assistance to enable him to arrest them. That effort failed, however, and Mr. G. accompanied the two men a short distance on their way. Seeing a man engaged at work in a field near by, Mr. Gibson called to him, and the laborer who was afflicted with deafness, did not hear the call. Mr. G. then dismounted and caught the horse of each rider by the bridle, charging that the horses had been stolen. Of course a rencounter ensued during which one of the men called upon his companion to fight Gibson. The fight for a time was desperate and uncertain.

Mr. Gibson finding that he was inferior to the physical energy of two powerful men, drew a bowie-knife from his bosom, with which to defend himself, but the scabbard remained upon the knave, who was drawn, thus rendering the men grasped the scabbard firmly, and the knife was thus unheathful. Then, in an unequal hand to hand fight, Mr. Gibson killed both men and took possession of the stolen property. The thieves were named respectively Pat Chamberlain, or Chamberless, an Irishman, and John Smith, who is represented to be from Kentucky.

The Shipping Interest. The depression which now prevails among the shipping of this port, is so severe that the prospects of a revival are discussed with much solicitude. A gentleman remarked yesterday that he effected charters this week at lower rates than at any time within his recollection. A variety of circumstances seem to point to the month of June as the time when a revival may be expected with a good degree of certainty. Communication with the Great West will be then unimpeded, and her products will begin to come forward in large quantities. More than six months ago, when she has elapsed since both the export and import trade of the country received a very decided check. Owing to the deranged state of Domestic exchanges, previous to the closing of the Canal, but a small proportion of the great staples of the North were sent forward to the seaboard and the South, other kindred influences have produced the same result, and the consequence has been that holders have maintained prices that have proved a bar to any active export trade. The imports at this port have fallen off in quantity more than one half, and are really below the absolute requirements of this country. It is evident, therefore, that a renewal of importance cannot be long delayed, while there can be no relief to our granaries except through exportation.—N. Y. Courier.

State Fair. That the next State Fair will be held in Petersburg, by the Union Society, is a matter settled. The Democrat says that the conditions upon which such an arrangement has been made, are that the State Commissions be empowered to appoint the Marshal, arrange the premiums, &c., and the Union Society bear all expenses. It is supposed that the amount of premiums will not fall to offer unsurpassed inducements to exhibitors. A grand display is anticipated.

Berkley & Shacklett are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally.

Colonization Society of Virginia. The following leading facts and figures, gathered from the annual report of the Colonization Society of Virginia for 1857, will be perused with interest.

The Colonization Society is a response to repeated demands of the General Assembly of Virginia for an asylum for free negroes, &c. These demands were made in 1802, 1804 and 1816. Up to this date there had been no Colonization Society. The American Colonization Society was organized in January, 1817, in response to these demands.

The revenue of the Parent Society in 1857 was \$97,350 75, of which \$45,000 was the gift of a single planter in Mississippi. The revenue of the Virginia Society, in 1857, was \$8,000. The emigration was smaller than usual, owing to the rumors about a famine in Liberia, which was only a scarcity, such as is incident to all countries, and which, in this case, was occasioned by a failure of the rice crop, and the withdrawal of many Liberians from agriculture, at a busy season, to repel the aggressions of some hostile tribes. The number of emigrants in 1857 were 42, of whom 135 were from Virginia. The chief difficulty the Society has to encounter, is the unhealthiness of the tropics to emigrants from a temperate climate. This fact interdicts the land to the white man as a home. But Africa is the natural cradle of the negro race, and the mortality has not exceeded that attending the colonization of this country at Jamestown and Plymouth.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society for 1858:

President—John Rutherford. Vice-Presidents—Governor Wise, W. H. Macfarlan, Judge Moore, James C. Bruce, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Judge Caskey, Judge Taylor, Wyndell Johnson, John H. Cooke, Managers—P. W. Daniel, Jr., P. R. Grant, John O. Stegar, John Howard, James Thomas, Jr., Dr. W. H. Gwatney, G. W. Randolph, M. Greter, R. Whitfield, Samuel P. Palmer, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Parker, James Dunlop, W. H. Haxall, J. P. Taylor, John M. Patton, Jr., Philip Price, Nicholas Mills and Fleming James. Secretary—Frederick Bransford. Treasurer—Thomas H. Ellis. General Superintendent—Rev. P. Slaughter. Agent for Emigrants—Rev. W. H. Starr.

Portland, March 27.—The steamship North American sailed here about 2 P. M., for Liverpool, with a full freight, but only a small complement of first-class passengers. She also carried the United States mails, in fulfillment of the contract with the post-office authorities.

New York, March 28.—The next news from Europe will be due about Tuesday, and will be brought either by the City of Baltimore or the British steamer Alps, both of which vessels were announced to leave Liverpool on the 17th, for New York. Their arrivals will be four days later.

Belvidere, Pa., March 27.—The steam tannery of Messrs. Sharpe & Co., was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$8,000. Insured for \$6,000.

Boston, March 26.—The chain manufactory of Burrage Bros., in Ashburnham, with outbuildings, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$10,000.

Merritt's sunset and woolen factory, in Fitchville, Windsor county, Vermont, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss estimated at \$12,000. Insured for \$8,000.

Merrittsville, C. W., March 27.—The trial of Townsend, the highwayman, commenced yesterday; great excitement prevails. Thousands of people from the surrounding country attending. There are upwards of one hundred witnesses, including four penitentiary convicts, to be examined on the part of the Crown, and nearly as many on behalf of the prisoner.

Boston, March 27.—A man named Ganett was arrested here yesterday, on the charge of bigamy, having, it is alleged, three wives living, two of whom he married within the present month. He was formerly a merchant in good standing in this city.

New York, March 28.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, has arrived, with dates to the 23d. Sugar was active, and holders firm. Molasses unchanged. Freight rates dull. Exchange rates tending upward.

Attempted Suicide of a Convict. On Tuesday last, Jefferson Shifflet, a convict, on his way to the Penitentiary, attempted suicide, for the particulars of which we are indebted to Maj. H. J. Kelly, sheriff of Monroe county.

On the morning named, Maj. Kelly and his deputy, Col. Lively, started from Union, in a boat, with Shifflet en route for Richmond. On reaching the "Alum Rock," on the bank of Jackson's river, Shifflet made some excuse to get out of the vehicle for an instant, the Sheriff accompanying him. The two were standing on the rock near each other, when Shifflet heavily ironed, when he suddenly leaped into the river, a distance of ten or fifteen feet, and alighting in the current, which was ten feet deep and quite rapid, he immediately sunk, but rising to the surface in an instant thereafter, was speedily floated and gladly rescued, until a rope was thrown to him, which he seized with avidity, and was drawn ashore.

Shifflet afterwards stated that his object in taking the cold plunge was to commit suicide by drowning, but the Sheriff thinks his prisoner hoped to effect his escape by taking to the water.

Last Thursday evening Maj. Kelly delivered the prisoner at the Penitentiary, whither he had been sent by the Court of Monroe county for seven years, on a conviction of burning the barn of Dr. Caldwell, of Greenbrier, in November last.—Rich. Disp.

The Latest Invention. The latest effort of inventive genius is a cane the purpose of which is thus described: "It must be obvious to all persons who ride in omnibuses, that some new means of paying the fare is demanded, thereby dispensing with the inconvenience of leaving their seats, treading on crinolines, or otherwise rendering uncomfortable those who are their fellow passengers for the time being. This cane holds the money for 16 rides—32 three cent pieces. Each time you push a small knob near the handle, the money for one ride is made to proceed to the other end, whence it can be easily taken by the driver. With the money of person who have to ride twice a day, it only requires to be loaded once a week, which is done by uncorking the bottom, and filling the ferule with three cent pieces. It answers in every respect the purposes of an ordinary cane."

FOR SALE.—Having permanently settled myself in the city of Alexandria, I now offer to sell privately, the very desirable property in the town of Jefferson, Culpeper County, Va. formerly owned by J. F. Latham, consisting of a large and comfortable DWELING HOUSE, Kitchen, CHAIRY, Stable, Ice-house, &c., with about THIRTY-TWO ACRES of beautiful grass land, a large and productive Garden, Orchard, &c., which I will sell on most accommodating terms. Any one wishing to purchase, I would refer them to Mr. Caleb Burnley or Mr. James Settle, residents of the above place; Mr. Rice W. Payne, Warrenton, Va., or to Z. English & Brother, Alexandria, [Va. 13—20.] C. W. ENGLISH.

An Indian Wedding. The Nebraska City News of the 10th inst., contains a long account of the marriage of a Pawnee chief to a blood Royal Squaw of the Ooie tribe. The bridegroom was named Whitewater, and the bride Wah-mush-pe-shing. We extract the following:

The chief's daughter was elegantly dressed in a red flannel shirt with deep blue collar border, a checked apron, a summer killed buffalo robe and a white felt hat. Her jewels were magnificent. From either ancestral or departed bright ornaments of brass, tin and copper.

We must not omit to mention that Miss Wah-mush-pe-shing also wore a "petticoat," embroidered according to a design of her own, with porcupine quills, representing a desperate dog-fight. Her entire wardrobe and jewelry could not have cost less than a thousand dollars in Foutenelle time. The bridegroom was attired in all the magnificence which his rank and wealth demanded. He wore a standing shirt collar, a medal President Pierce, a blue straight-collared soldier coat, with brass buttons, and an elegant pair of Spanish spurs, while his state waist loins were admirably clothed in an elegant coffee sack. Altogether the appearance of both the bride and groom was appropriate to their high sphere in life.

The most sumptuous feast in the history of the guests at the residence of the bride's father. It was spread in a camp-kettle and served on the fire that burned in the center of that princely lodge. It consisted of young dog meat, very tender, blue corn and dried dog meat, beaver tails and muskrat, fresh fish and sugar, making altogether, one of the most palatable and nourishing compounds that ever graced a royal camp-kettle. The horn-spoons of occidental luxury seldom convey to the educated palate viands more tempting and delicious. As for drinks, corn-whiskey, made of red pepper, tobacco plugs and rain water, together with molasses-sweetened coffee, made up the list.

California and her Resources. The Illinois Herald of Richmond (Big City) contains an interesting letter to Rev. J. D. Coleman of Caroline county, Va. from the Rev. J. L. Shuck, a missionary of the church now in California.

Several Chinese have been converted and are now in the field as Missionaries. As Clark is represented as a lucid and plain speaker, and one who "truly interests his countrymen by his simple yet accurate and beautiful similes and illustrations of the truth."

Iron, of a superior quality, has recently been discovered in California, which Mr. Shuck represents as so rich that blacksmiths can work it up into some articles just as it is taken in its natural state from the mountain's side. New quick-silver mines have also been discovered, although those now worked near San Jose are said to be the richest in the world, and sufficient to supply the wants of all nations for two hundred years to come. A rich coal mine is now worked with glowing prospects between San Francisco and Stockton. Two Sugar refineries, several factories for Builders and other heavy iron works, and one large chemical factory, have been established, while steam grist and saw mills, in great numbers have been put in successful operation throughout the State.

Prices of living continue enormous.—Flour has been selling the past winter at twenty-four dollars per barrel. Beef 25 cents per pound. Butter from 50 cents to \$1.00. Lard 30 cents, bacon 25 cents, pork and mutton and wool, some as high as \$80 each, and chickens \$1.50 per pair. Wild fowls are generally cheap. Sugar 25 cents per pound, molasses, coffee, and tea like proportion.