ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1858.

An Address has been issued by a Committee, (consisting of James Lyons, of Virginia; T. B. Bethea, of Alabama; Wm. M. Churchhill, of Tennessee; B. C. Yancy, of Ga; and W. W. Boyce, of S. C.;) to the people of the Southern and South Western States, requesting them to send delegates to the Southern Convention to assemble at Montgomery, on the 10th of May. This address details the "wrongs and grievances" of the South, and declares that "if these things shall continue, and be persisted in, every man must perceive that the alternatives presented to the South will be ruin, disgrace and bondage, on the one hand, or independence of her persecutors and oppressors on the other. She will be compelled to assert her inalienable right, and refuse longer submission to the laws of a perverted Union, pretended to be passed under a Constitution which has been not only desecrated but destroyed." The Address concludes by urging the attention of the South, to the proposed Convention, and says:—

"Let not the sneers or denunciations of your opponents, or your enemies, deter you, and shrink not under the cry of "Disunion." The Convention will not consider the question of disunion, or any question tending to produce that result. Its hopeful, peaceful, patriotic object will be to promote the prosperity and increase the wealth and power of our own beautiful and beloved South; to make her people happier, if possible, and more willing, as well as more able, to perform all their duties in the Union, and to the Union, if returning reason and patriotism shall arrest the march of fanaticism and stay the hand of oppression—But, if lost reason shall never be found, and patriotism and sympathy have been extinguished—if those who should be our brothers shall prove to be malignant and implacable foes, and cupidity and ambition shall dissolve the tie which binds us together, still our work will have been well and wisely done if we succeed in restoring the commercial independence of the South and build up our own towns and enrich our own people by our own means, which now build up and enrich others—for the Southern States will then be prepared more fully to meet the issue thus forced upon them, and able to defend as well as justify their position when they shall be compelled "to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

When the Minnesota bill was up in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Kennedy of Md., announced his intention to vote against the bill on the ground that the constitution of Minnesota contained provisions at variance with the constitution of the United States, and principles destructive of the rights of the Southern States, and in conflict with the doctrines of the American party. That party were of the opinion that alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty must be repudiated, and he could not admit the right of a State to make those persons citizens whom the constitution of the United States declares not to be citizens. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, entered his protest against the doctrines enunciated on this occasion by the senator from Maryland. He thought the several States had a right to declare, each one for itself, who should be citizens within its limits.

The conversation in the Senate, on Tuesday, in relation the Kansas bill, not then sent back to House, ended in a motion of Mr. Bright to reconsider the vote rejecting the House amendment. Some Senators censured the Secretary for retaining the bill, at the request of Mr. Slidell.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. stated that the Secretary had acted in this matter under his advice and direction, and that he alone was responsible for the delay in the present case. He believed he had acted in conformity with the usual practice when a senator desired to move to reconsider the vote on a bill.

Mr. BRIGHT stated that the course pursued by the Chair was in accordance with the usage of the body.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that this action was unprecedented and unwarrantable. He never before knew the Secretary to keep a bill back for two days at the request of a senator.

In his remarks in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, on the Deficiency bill, Mr. Garnett, of Va., said, he thought the tendency of the executive branch of the government was towards the gradual absorption of all power. To some extent, these deficiencies were unavoidable, but he was opposed to the system—the positive and increasing system—of carrying on this government, not under regular appropriations, but under a system of deficiencies; that the Executive, when he failed to get an appropriation, should come the next year and tell them that they must appropriate ten or twelve millions more, or the good faith of the government would be broken. If they were to go on with these large deficiencies, before the close of Congress they would have another loan bill before them. [This is sound, good doctrine.]

The last legislature of Florida having provided for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the St. John's with those of Indian river, Gov. Perry has appointed commissioners to survey and lay out the work, and they will speedily commence their task. When this work is completed, Florida will have a continuous line of inland navigation for steamboats parallel to the Atlantic sea-shore for nearly her entire eastern coast; and when the Fernandina and Cedar Keys railroad is finished she will have an iron way connecting an Atlantic with a Gulf port through the upper portion of the peninsula.

The point of dispute between Maryland and Virginia seems to be whether the North Branch of the Potomac as now recognized, is truly the real boundary line, many who profess to have a knowledge of the early history of these States saying that it is not. The Legislatures of both Virginia and Maryland have passed bills for the adjustment of the difficulty.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Washington correspondent of the York Tribune writes—Serious embarrassments are involved in respect to the New York Custom House appointments, which will probably result in Bronsonizing Collector Schell. A month ago he sent in fifteen or twenty nominations, which have been kept suspended by Secretary Cobb in consequence of being made in disregard of the recommendations of the Congressional delegation. Since then he has declined reconsidering them, and now distinctly refuses to make any others till they are acted upon.

The arrangements for extending the Richmond, Lynchburg and Abingdon Telegraph line to Chattanooga have been fully completed and operations were commenced at Lynchburg during the present week, by staking off, preparatory to erecting the posts. At Chattanooga the line will connect with various others already in operation to New Orleans, so that it is probable the telegraphic connection between New York and New Orleans, through Virginia and Tennessee, will be completed about the same time with the railroad connection.

On the 16th and 17th ultimo was to be celebrated the opening of the Lyons and Geneva Railroad, with appropriate ceremonies. A great concourse was expected. This junction of France and Switzerland must be, indeed, universally regarded as a memorable event; of moment in its prospects, political, commercial, and social; and travellers of whatever country, may rejoice in the convenience of the journey.

Mohammed Pasha made an application to the Secretary of the Navy to build the best three-decker that could be constructed for Turkey, without regard to cost. He did not apprehend that any objection would be made and was much surprised when a negative reply was given. He has now written home for instructions to make a private contract, though it is suggested that a naval constructor may be assigned him.

It is stated that the President will submit a message to Congress as soon as the Kansas business is disposed of, with reference to our relations with Spain and Cuba and to other matters affecting our interests on the American continent.

Dispatches from Paris to London state that the papers report great activity in all the dock yards and naval arsenals of France Orders had also been given to push forward with all dispatch the vessels now on the stocks.

The Fredericksburg News says that if the vote of the Virginia House of Delegates on the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, indicates "the sense of the House," Gov. Wise had better call another extra session at the Lunatic Asylum!

We learn from the Norfolk Argus that certain capitalists in France have expressed their willingness to take Virginia State Stock at par, if subscribed to the establishment of a line of steamers between St. Nazaire and Norfolk.

The New York Herald, which has a queer way of bearing upon all sides of a question, after abusing the Crittenden amendment and defaming its supporters, now urges its adoption as the best means of settling the Kansas question.

The general committee of the Native Americans in New York have adopted an address and resolutions, in reference to the recent vote on the Lecompton constitution in the House of Representatives, approving Mr. Crittenden's amendment.

Major Benjamin C. Ridgate, one of the "minute men" of our army, during the battle of North Point, died in Washington, on Tuesday, after an illness of several months. As an officer of the Treasury Department as well as a citizen, he was highly esteemed.

The St. Louis Leader thus acknowledges the appropriateness of Kansas as a field for Parson Kalloch's labors: "The Parson has chosen well. As a divine, he was an excellent preacher where there is no gospel; and he is just the lawyer were there is no law."

The Richmond South calls loudly for vengeance upon the heads of Douglas and his Democratic comrades, whose exertions and votes have caused the defeat of the Kansas bill of the Administration.

S. G. Daniel esq., of Fredericksburg, on returning from Spotsylvania Court House, on Monday, had his shoulder discolated by jumping from his horse, to avoid a mule running away with a cart. We are glad to hear he is doing well.

F. H. Stonesiffer, esq., of New Market, Rockingham county, has in his possession a colt, some three years old, which is without a mane, and woolly as a sheep. It is said to be a greater curiosity than the famous one which was exhibited by Phineas Humbug.

Philadelphia has lost another well known citizen, in the person of Dr. John K. Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell enjoyed for very many years a large practice and has long been connected with the Jefferson Medical College, as Professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

The Knoxville Register says that the proposition to have a jubilee, on the occasion of the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, meets with universal favor.

Green peas have made their appearance in the market at Savannah, Georgia. The severe weather in February caused them to appear later than usual. They were then in the pod.

The citizens of Cumberland, Md., held a meeting on Saturday evening, and adopted preliminary measures to urge upon Congress the propriety of selecting that town as the site for the proposed national foundry.

The time occupied in Cincinnati in firing up a steam fire engine, lighting her torches, attaching the horses, and getting the machine into the street, does not exceed one minute and a half.

Mr. Hill, of California, has given notice of a bill to prohibit repentant "Know-Nothings" from becoming Democratic candidates until they have been faithful members of the Democratic party twenty-one years!

The War Department has been offered ten regiments already, and will now select with regard to their respective efficiency and adaptation to the peculiar service in hand.

Col. Colt is said to have made a contract with the War Department for one hundred thousand dollars' worth of his arms.

During last week 55 boats left Cumberland for tide-water, carrying 6,325 tons of coal.

Senator Davis's physical condition has become more critical.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Levant, from the East Indies, has arrived at Boston.

Cart-loads of shad are selling in the Norfolk market for 10 and 12½ cents apiece. Our mouth waters, says the Bristol News, at the thought. If the Virginia Railroads offered facilities for transporting these delicious fish at such rates that they could be sold here fresh, at double, or even treble Norfolk prices, we have no doubt that Western Virginia and East Tennessee would afford a market for many tons of them, and the Railroads pocket a per centage on the traffic, thus encouraged, which would help them to pay their honest debts.

A man having been found dead in Clarke county, the Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of "died by the visitation of God." The Clarke County Journal noticing the case said—"On the right leg was an ulcer, which was probably the cause of his death." Whereupon the Rockingham Register thus comments: "So "an ulcer on the right leg," in Clarke county, is styled "a visitation of God." It may be so, but we never heard that name for it before. We call 'em *sores* hereabouts."

The record of crime in New York on yesterday, reads as follows: "A Lady Drugged and Robbed;" "Brutal Fight between Gamblers;" "Capture of a young Robber:" "Malicious Act;" "Daring Highway Robbery;" "A woman found in the water under suspicious circumstances;" and "Attempted Highway Robbery." Besides, Thos. Newell, a young man, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, and a German, named Kraener, ended his days by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found true bills against Mr. Allibone, late president, and Thomas A. Newhall, late director, of the Bank of Pennsylvania, charging them with conspiracy in certain transactions which have resulted in a loss to the institution of some two hundred and forty thousand dollars. They have been held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, to answer the charge.

Thomas Picton publishes a long letter in the New York Times pronouncing the Musard, whom Manager Ullman is importing to the New York Academy, as the grand master of the Parisan bal masque, to be an impostor. According to the Times' correspondent, he is only the son of the eminent musician, and does not share in his father's genius or reputation.

Kreosene Oil, is a newly discovered oil distilled from Coal which is free from sulphur. In lamps properly constructed it burns with an extremely brilliant but small flame, and diffuses more light than any other article of the kind. It is also said to be non-explosive, and hence its entire adaptation to use wherever gas is not obtainable.

The New Orleans papers of the 31st of March all contain notices of a flooding rain in that city on the previous day. The Crescent thus describes it:—"The rain in the morning was one of those which may be properly termed a deluge. It is hardly enough to say that the water fell in torrents. It was an immense douse of water."

Gov. Wise is great on combination. At the Anniversay Dinner of the Hibernian Society in Richmond, a week or two since, he made one of his charactoristic speeches.—He told the Hibernians that "he himself was half English and half Scotch by extraction, but he was all Virginian and whole American."

The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor, has been begun under what appear to be very favorable auspices, considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved.

The Mountain opposite Charlestown, Va., was on fire during Wednesday and Thursday of last week. On Thursday night, the view from elevated positions was sublimely grand. A line of fire was traced for miles along the horizon.

The election for municipal officers at Annapolis, on Monday, resulted in a complete American triumph.

An Astonished Litterateur.

One of our distinguished *litterateurs*, since the breaking out of the revival, was invited to spend the evening in a select company at the house of a common friend. At the appointed hour our friend went, expecting to meet a few kindred spirits and to enjoy the delights of literary and scientific conversation. As he entered the room he thought he detected an air of restraint and solemnity on the countenances of those who had assembled, the effect of which was not at all diminished by one of the number breaking the oppressive silence with the remark, "I see we have present with us a distinguished literary gentleman, and, I doubt not all of us would be glad to join him in a petition to the Throne of Grace. Let us pray." At once every eye was directed toward the unfortunate *litterateur*, who, although an eminently moral man, was rather unaccustomed to vocal prayer.—While trying to think of some courteous phrase in which to decline the unexpected invitation, his embarrassment was heightened by seeing the whole company kneel, as if it were a settled thing that he was to lead in prayer. Seeing the condition of things, no other alternative was left him than to pray as best he could. It is enough to say that the company were edified, and that the victim is careful, before accepting an invitation to a party, to ascertain whether he is expected to lead in prayer!—*N. Y. Post.*

What sort of an Animal a "Snob" is.

Thackeray thus daguerrotypes this animal. Thackeray is speaking of English society: "A snob is that man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into one above, without the education or characteristics which belong to it; one who looks down upon, despises and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential."

Sudden Death.

We deeply regret to learn the sudden death of John H. Bernard, esq., an old and highly esteemed citizen of Port Royal. Mr. B. had been out riding in his buggy. His horse came home attached to the vehicle, without him, whereupon search was at once made and Mr. B. found lying in the road in an insensible condition. It is not known whether he was thrown from the buggy, or was struck down suddenly with disease, and fell therefrom—the latter conclusion is most probable. Thus are the links of the past with the present generation being broken.—*Fred. Herald.*

Maple Sugar.

The maple sugar season is now in full bloom. The weather is excellent for the flow of sap—warm sunny days, and cool frosty nights. The product is plenty in market, and reasonably cheap, twelve to eighteen cents a pound. We remark the generally improved quality of the sugar.—*Springfield Republican.*

Late Foreign News.

Lord Derby has announced as untrue, "the recent importation of free negroes from Africa to form them into regiments."

The consideration of the amendment to the oaths bill, providing for the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, was rejected in the House of Commons, 297 voting against the amendment, and 144 for it. The third reading of the bill was fixed for April 12th.

Leave was granted for the introduction of a bill to legalize the marriage of a deceased wife's sister to the widower, by 43 majority

It was expected that invitations would be issued for the India loan on the 24th ult., and it was rumored that the debentures would be placed at four per cent., redeemable in seven years; the first amount raised is to be five million pounds.

The Bank of England was accumulating gold rapidly, and a reduction in the rates of discount was anticipated.

A Polish bookseller in London, named Tehorewski, had been arrested, charged with publishing a pamphlet, recently, written by M. Pyat and others, advocating the assassination of Napoleon.

It was rumored that the French Empress was *enciente*. Accounts from France complain of the undue severity in respect to passports. A new division of French gunboats were fitting out for China.

The commercial affairs of France were greatly depressed. The railway receipts for the week are the worst ever known.

The municipal commission of Paris had resolved to commence the public works on a large scale, in order to give work to operatives. All sailors of twenty-four years service have been ordered to join ships immediately.

It is said that an hour before the Emperor arrived at the opera, on his recent visit, all the houses on the Rue la Pelletier, opposite the opera house, were searched by the police.

The transportation of the parties arrested under the new public safety law, had commenced, and between fifty and sixty of the proscribed individuals had been sent to Africa.

France had proposed to Switzerland the expulsion of 40 refugees. Among them, 12 had already gone to England.

Russia is watching with great interest the relations between England and France. The Russian navy is to be fully manned.

Russia has no intention of accepting either English or French Consuls to the Black Sea. All suspicious vessels on the Circassian coast will be seized.

After the blockade of Canton is raised, the city will be accessible to foreigners, under certain conditions. A state of seige will continue during its occupation. Immense depots of arms were discovered, and the allies had destroyed the remainder of the fortifications. The large town of Kvachou and Chang Treang had been retaken by the Imperialists.

Four plenipotentiaries had gone to Shanghai, and it was expected by the middle of March the policy of China, under the present circumstances, would be known.

Shooting and Killing in Baltimore.

The following are the particulars of an exciting occurrence which transpired shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning, at the public house of Erasmus Levy, on Holliday street, near Fayette street, which resulted in the mortal wounding of a man named Archibald McAleese. It appears that about the time stated, a party of young men, six in number, proceeded to the house, and rapping loudly at the door, called for the proprietor, who was sleeping in the apartment in the rear of the bar-room. Levy arose, and inquired of the parties what was wanting, whereupon he was informed that they wished him to go to the Central police station for the purpose of getting several parties released. This was peremptorily refused, when, according to the statement of Levy's friends, the parties insisted on entering the establishment and getting something to drink, adding that if the proprietor did not open the door, they would break it open. Perceiving that their threats had no influence upon Levy, they prepared to carry them into execution, and whilst some commenced kicking at the door, others succeeded in raising the sash of one of the windows, and placed a stick under it. According to the statement made by Levy, he expostulated with them for some time, and begged them to desist, at the same time telling them that he was prepared and determined to protect himself and his house. McAleese thereupon stooped down, the window being low, and prepared to enter, and was thrusting his head in supported by his accomplices who urged him on, when Levy seizing a large horse pistol, which was heavily laden with balls and slugs, and taking deadly aim, fired. At this time he was not more than fifteen feet from the parties, and it is needless to add, the discharge instantly repelled the assault. McAleese fell upon his face mortally wounded, his head having been penetrated with three balls or slugs, all which were immediately above the forehead, and caused most fearful looking wounds. Another of the party, named John Barron, received two balls in his left arm, and a third struck him in the abdomen. Andrew Gies received a ball in his right arm.—The others escaped injury. Shortly after the occurrence, a man entered the Central police station in great haste, and informed Capt. Mitchell that a difficulty had occurred at Levy's house, which resulted in the shooting of a man who was lying in the street. A posse of officers proceeded to the place and removed McAleese to the station house. Upon reaching the place, physicians were sent for, and Dr. H. P. P. Yeates was soon in attendance. He soon ascertained that the wounded man was beyond recovery. McAleese was then removed to a private room, and every attention paid him.

Sargeant Davis and Hewette proceeded to Levy's house, and were met by him, who gave himself up at once, and gave his version of the whole affair. He was briefly examined by Justice Mearis, who committed him to jail to await the action of the Court upon the charge of shooting McAleese. Michael Clark, Nich. Wolf, John Barron and Andrew Gies were arrested. These are charged with attempting to break into the house of Levy, and were all committed to jail by Justice Mearis to await the action of the Court.—Shortly after receiving the wound, Ottenhouse was assisted to the office of Dr. Baxley, who rendered all the assistance which his case demanded.

An examination of the window through which the parties endeavored to effect an entrance, attests the power of the weapon with which Levy defended himself. The venetian window blinds are perforated in eight places, and some of the holes are near a half inch diameter. The occurrence caused considerable excitement, particularly in the neighborhood where it occurred, and crowds of persons during the morning assembled at the police station and at Levy's house, anxious to obtain the most minute particulars of the tragic event.

To that class of society in which both parties moved the occurrence is not so startling as it was well known to them that for several years past a most bitter feud existed between them, which was not likely to be settled without the shedding of blood. The wounded man was insensible from the time of the occurrence until half past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon when he expired. He was visited by his aged father, and other members of the family, the shedding of whose tears and other indications of grief, were touching in the extreme. The body was removed to the residence of the father yesterday afternoon.—*Balt. American.*

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Starting from the then small inland city of Lynchburg, this line was projected through a rich but mountainous country, without the attraction of populous towns or villages along the route, and yet it was carried successfully through in a comparative short space of time; and that too, over the Blue Mountains and the Appalachian ranges with easy grades. And without the aid of New York or Baltimore capital, or the assistance of English gold. It is due to the persevering energy of the people in the South-West, that this great work is not in the same condition with too many of our elder improvements, that now languish for want of public spirit, more than the want of means, though their completion is of the most vital consequence to all concerned, and particularly to the State which, like a steamship at anchor, only awaits orders to "fire up" and sail.

This road passes through, or drains twenty of the richest counties in the Union.—Leaving Campbell, above Lynchburg, it passes through Bedford, proverbial for tobacco and grain, and enters the Blue Ridge at Buford's, emerges into the Valley of Virginia below Salem; and from thence, it ascends the Alleghanies to Christiansburg, where it touches the great Appalachian coal-fields, while it skirts almost into Tennessee.

We doubt whether any other road could be carried across the Alleghanies, at any other point between Alabama and the Lakes, as cheap and effectually as this has been done; we are certain that no locality presents so many natural advantages. Whether located by chance, or selected by judicious and practical men, it certainly could not be *better* located. Were it possible to exchange the counties of Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth, and Washington, through which it passes, after leaving the Blue Mountains, for the garden spots of the world—from Britain or France, or Saxony, or even our own great West, we doubt, much, indeed, whether or not the exchange would be profitable. Mountainous and Appalachian as those highland counties are there is scarcely an acre of ground in any one of them that will not yield to the hand of the husbandmen, or the miner. Unlike almost any other country—differing widely from the iron, or coal, or copper, or agricultural regions of Pennsylvania or New York, or even Western Virginia, we have prolific fields of wheat and corn on inexhaustible beds of coal; we have all the constituents of iron in the same hill—for iron ores and coals and limestones, may here be found in close proximity, and the James, the Roanoke, the New, and the Holston rivers, spend their giant strength in vain, instead of treading the mill or blowing the forge. But the *Philosopher's stone* has been found in the hills of Montgomery. We have seen huge masses of the black diamond—the pure Anthracite, dug up from the bowels of the earth. We know it will change the face of Nature. All it touches will return a tribute of gold. All those who possess the talismanic treasure flourish.

Yet more blest in other respects, is this truly magnificent region, where copper and iron and coal are drugs, and limestone hills and limestone vallies—richer than "Wheatland" and more productive than those of Lebanon, (Pa.,)—stretch away from the long blue Kittotinny, far down into Tennessee. On one side we have coal and iron, and on the other we have copper and lead, and everywhere we have fields of wheat and corn, and lowland meadows, and highland pastures; and yet, perhaps, more precious than all are the subterranean fields of Gypsum and lakes of Salt that lie beneath the rugged surfaces of Smythe and Washington. But we cannot enumerate, and there is no comparison—we challenge the world to produce all the variety—all the wealth and availability—all the grandeur, beauty and productions of this Storehouse of Virginia.

For the trade of this region far down into the adjoining States, the Virginia and Tennessee road can have no rival; for the South-Western travel, and valuable merchandise, and the United States mails, she will soon have no profitable competitor. Under a liberal policy that tends to encourage the development of her vast mineral resources, this road must as certainly be productive to its owners, as it will be certain to pour wealth into the coffers of the State and golden showers into the laps of Lynchburg, and Richmond and Norfolk. [And, we hope, Alexandria.]

But it has the power to monopolize, and monopoly is a dangerous power, if carried too far, since a young trade, though growing and thriving at present, may be crippled and stunted in its infancy and made powerless to rise. Its interests, however, will not be sacrificed by a ruinous rivalry, and it is not possible that the men who planned and executed this work, shall lack judgment to discriminate between the two extremes—ruin to the trade, or bankruptcy to the road.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length and its cost about $7,000,000. It has but lately been completed, and its connections at the terminus, with the Tennessee and Kentucky Roads, are not yet made, but its Southern connection with Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and much of the South and West may reasonably be expected during the present season.

Its receipts are now over half a million per annum, without the full benefits of its Southern connections, and without the assistance of its immense mineral resources, the development of which has scarcely yet begun. Under such circumstances, may we not justly conclude, that its prospects are flattering.

The influence of this road in promoting the growth and prosperity of Lynchburg, and, indeed, the whole country through which it runs, can scarcely now be calculated.

We will merely take a glance at the counties through which it runs, or whose produce it drains, and we shall have another irresistible argument in favor of internal improvements.

In 1850, the taxable value of land in those counties, as taken from the census, was $28,942,647—and in 1856 the State assessment makes it $53,917,229!! or an increase in six years of $25,365,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only $7,000,000. But in this estimate, the mineral value of the lands is not taken into consideration, or with but few exceptions. Indeed, from personal observations and pretty close calculation, we must set down the increase in value, at least one-half higher. We are aware that many tracts of land, which sold a few years ago for five dollars per acre, are now held at fifty, and over.

If we go into the counties remote from Railroads or Canals, we find them depreciating instead of increasing. Then, if such is the potent influence of steam, let us throw up our caps and hail it the "King of Trade."—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Bold Thieving.

Dr. Reynolds who resides within a few miles of town, missed from his premises one day last week a young cow, and suspicion having been excited against some of the negroes on the farm of Mr. A. N. Bernard, one was arrested and brought to jail, who subsequently confessed to officer Timberlake that the cow had been driven from Dr. R's into Mr. B.'s cow-yard, where it was slaughtered, that two quarters of it had been eaten, sold and distributed, and that two other quarters had been stowed away by them in their master's ice-house. Search being made the meat was found. It was a bold piece of rascality to steal game of this magnitude. The negro implicated several of his fellow-servants.—*Fred. Her.*

Bayard Taylor at the Court of King Otho.

ATHENS, Jan. 14, 1858.—About nine o'clock, there was a stir in the halls beyond; the crowd parted, and the King and Queen, accompanied by the officers of the court and the ladies of honor, walked into the centre of the ball-room. The guests fell back, the foreign ministers and high officers of state pressed forward, and a highly dignified circle of some size was thus formed. The King looked remarkably well in his Greek dress of blue and silver; in fact, I saw no other costume so rich and tasteful as his. The Queen wore a Parisian dress, white tulle over white satin, trimmed with roses, a coronet of pearls, a superb diamond necklace and a crinoline of extravagant diameter. She turned toward the ladies, who, seated in three rows, occupied one side of the ball room, while the King addressed himself first to Sir Thomas Wyse, and afterward to the other foreign ministers in succession. After he had gone around the circle, he went off to the ladies, and the Queen, who had meanwhile formed the centre of a large periphery of crinolines, came forward and saluted the embassadors.

The Marshal had probably stated that I spoke German, as the King at once addressed me in that language. He is quite near-sighted, and thrust his head forward close to my face, as he spoke. He is of medium height, forty-two years old, and has some general resemblance to Benedict, the composer. His head is bald on the crown, but he wears a large brown mustache, which almost conceals his upper lip. His nose is prominent, his chin pointed, and his large, hazel eyes rather deeply set. The prominent expression of his face is amiability, mixed with a certain degree of irresolution. His complexion is pale, owing to long continued ill-health, and he has an air of weariness and sadness when his features are in repose. The throne of Hellas is evidently not an easy chair. As a young man, he must have been handsome.

He commenced with a compliment, which—not knowing exactly how to reply to it—I acknowledged with a bow. As he seemed at a loss to know what to say next, I took the liberty of making a remark, although this was rather an infringement of court etiquette. The conversation once started, he spoke very fluently and sensibly, questioning me particularly about the influence of climate, and the method I took in order to acquire different languages. He detained me some eight or ten minutes, after which I withdrew into the circle to await the Queen's pleasure.—Presently she sailed along, sparkling with her diamonds and roses, and the presentations were repeated to her in the same order. When my turn came, she addressed me in German, in almost the same words as the King. Her remarks related principally to the beauty of Greece, and to the weather, which gave her occasion to state that during the twenty-one years of her residence here, she had never known so cold a winter. She is near forty years of age, rather under the medium height, and inclining to corpulency. She is said to have been quite handsome, even so late as five years ago, but retains very little beauty now except such as belongs to robust health. Her face is large and heavy, her mouth long, thin and hard, and her eyes of that clear gray which so beautiful in a gentle face, express a coldly gracious condescension. She evidently never forgets that she is a Queen. Her movements and manners are certainly remarkably graceful and self possessed, and she is withal a woman of will, energy and ambition. I watched the two narrowly during a part of the evening, and a hundred indescribable little traits showed me that the amiability and kindness are all on the King's side, the pride, ambition, and energy on the Queen's. Neither one is the ruler required by Greece.

Spotsylvania County.

The attendance at Court on Monday was much larger than usual, though we have never seen so little money afloat. The dearth was distressing.

There was a fine rain in the country bordering the Chickahominy, on Friday, and that stream rose far beyond its banks.

The reports of the growing wheat are highly satisfactory. Most of the farmers have finished seeding their oat crop.

Deputy Sheriff Mansfield sold the services of some fifteen or twenty negroes, to the bidder willing to take them for the shortest date, and pay the taxes with which they were assessed. The dates were all short, as labor seemed to be in demand.

Mr. Sanford has erected large shedding and commodious stabling at the Court House.

Joseph F. Walter, the German charged with breaking into the residence of Mr. A Armstrong of the county, and robbing him was tried before an Examining Court, and sent on for trial. Walter confessed the crime to officer Timberlake.

A Volunteer Rifle Company, numbering sixty strong, has been raised in the county of Spotsylvania, and will proceed in a few days to organize according to law.

The exhibition of horses was the best we have ever seen at the Court House. Morgan Hunter, Black Hawk, the Orphan Boy, Pamunkey, as well as several others whose names we did not learn, attracted much attention.—*Fred. Herald.*

The Leviathan.

The people of Portland (Maine) are making large calculations on the curiosity of the Americans to see the monster ship, the Leviathan. The Argus estimates that 300,000 people will visit Portland to see her. Of these, it says, New England ought to furnish 100,000; the British dependencies 50,000; the valley of the Mississippi, 50,000 &c., and adds, that this vast army will probably leave in the State, and most of it in the city, $3,000,000, or $10 each. It is easy from this statement to see how much will be saved if these hundreds of thousands have the good sense to stay at home, and read the accounts of the monster, as furnished in the newspapers.

ASHBY & WOOD have just received their full supply of SPRING GOODS, embracing an elegant assortment of every thing new and desirable in their line—
Fine Dress Goods, in great variety
Beautiful Dress Silks
Ducals, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c
Fine Embroideries
Linen Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Laces, Edgings, Collars, Sleeves, &c
Figured Swiss Muslins, all styles.
Our stock of MOURNING GOODS is large, embracing a very general assortment.
In DOMESTICS, we have the standard makes of brown and bleached Cottons, some very superior; Sheeting, one, two, and three yards wide; heavy Drillings, Ducks, Osnaburgs, &c., for Servants; fine French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of superior quality; purchased direct from the Importers, and warranted genuine; Hoop Skirts, Parasols, Shawls, and all articles suited to the wants of the present season.
Our stock this season has been purchased with great care, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please, and will make it to the interest of our friends to deal with us. Always on hand, CARPETING, OIL CLOTH AND MATTINGS. No. 170, King-street, second door from Washington Hall. ap 8

COMBS.—Buffalo, India Rubber, Horn, Shell, and Ivory, Fine, Dressing, Tuck, Side, Long, Bonnet, Pocket, and Sleeping COMBS, just received at 166, King-street, Alexandria, Va.
ap 8 JOHN H. PARROTT.

NAILS.—1,000 kegs Old Dominion brand, landing this day, for sale by
ap 8 WHEAT & BRO.

WHITE MERCER POTATOES, for sale by PERRY & PENNYBACKER.
ap 8

[COMMUNICATED.

Napoleon's pamphlet appealing to the common sense of England, has not made much impression upon the public. All its possible effects were neutralized by its supremely ludicrous denunciation of the "Discussion Forum," a harmless debating club near Temple Bar, London, which has since become the inexhaustible storehouse for all the minor wits of the city papers. Punch has made the best of it, but the following letter which appeared in The Weekly Dispatch, a paper of immense circulation, is worthy to have been written by Dickens or Thackeray:

"MR. EDITOR: When I got up on Wednesday morning, I little thought myself the man that I turn out to be. I was by no means aware of the space I occupy in the eyes of France and of all Europe. Reading the second edition of The Times I found myself out. It was late in the evening—we do shut up soon, for my employer doesn't approve of the Early Closing movement, which he says only leads to all sorts of idleness and mischief—that I perused the Emperor Napoleon's pamphlet. There I see how the destinies of the world hang upon the decisions of the 'Discussion Forum.' He thinks we are too hard upon him, and if we continue he must give up the English alliance. 'Regicide—is it permitted under certain circumstances?' That was the question we spoke upon, and little did some of us dream the terror our debate would create in Paris.—Perhaps I had my ideas. I seconded the question in the affirmative. John Baughan Rasper opened the debate. Rasper is strong. His voice is tremendous and his action is a fine imitation of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien. He flings his head, limbs and body at the audience as I may say, and shakes them as if he wished to pitch them at the people. I can't do that myself. I tried, and I tumbled over. So I stick by the Disraeli style. I fold my arms and look over my shoulder. It was in this withering attitude that I fixed my eye upon a pale faced chap with small black mustaches, that seemed to be taking his observations of the discussion. I fixed not say I fixed it sternly, and poured out sarcasm after sarcasm upon all panders to tyrants. That, sir, is what has brought us into notice; I am as sure of it as if I looked over the Emperor's shoulder when he was writing in the Tooleries. It's as if I could see that pale faced fellow saying to him—'The rest of 'em a'o't much, but Wapps is dangerous; he's the Cassius of the society.' Well, sir, when I read the pamphlet I can't say I felt easy. It is agreeable to be distinguished; but I don't fancy being rowed to the Traitor's Gate in the Tower, to be hung, drawn and quartered, as we see the Duke of Buckingham at the Princess's. So I didn't sleep much that night, nor indeed since, and I wish to put it to you, Sir, whether the resolution we came to after three nights' adjourned debate has anything in it likely to get us into trouble by unsettling the peace of Europe. We considered and disputed every word of it till Rasper said, in his unpleasant dare devil way, that we made it no better than diplomacy. It was finally settled that 'Resolved unanimously, that Regicide is a disagreeable proceeding, though it may be attended with multifarious results.' Do you think, Sir, that a British jury will consent to make much of that against us? Is it treason, or parricide, or anything of that sort? It is, for myself I may say, we've fallen upon it quite unknowingly. Besides, I've looked in the dictionary, and 'Regicide' means killing a King, whereas Louis Napoleon is an Emperor. I think Sergeant Parry could make something of that in defence of us.

"After a restless, agitated night, I rose before daylight, though it was very cold, to appeal to Rasper in the business. He sleeps up seven pair in Aldermanbury. I rushed up the stairs before he was out of bed, which was a regular winder, so that I could only stand gasping while he took his braces and made cuts at me, observing, 'You ——, what the —— brings you here, waking me up at this time of the morning?' When I got my breath and explained the case, I could get nothing rational from him; but then he is always bent upon larking. At the Forum, Sir, he took us quite by surprise, and made us vote that Nero was the most amiable of men, except perhaps Domitianlo, and was a great promoter of Christianity by setting up Christians as shining lights in Rome. It is contrary to our rule to introduce any historical subjects without notice, and we hadn't time to get up in the Greek history, though everybody was ashamed to own that he didn't know all about it. It is only Mr. Cox of Finsbury, that always has history at his fingers' ends, and so Rasper made us vote what he proposed. Of course such a man is not to be depended on. Therefore, Sir, I put the question to you as to any danger likely to happen to us from our eloquence. By the bye, we shall hold a committee, on Monday evening, and if we do influence the destinies of Europe, why we do; and you may rely upon it, whatever we resolve on we will immediately communicate to you as some recompense for the trouble now given by

"Your very obedient servant,
"SAMSON WAPPS."

"No. 117, Old Jewry."

[COMMUNICATED.

Fire Apparatus run upon the sidewalks, false alarms of fire for the purpose of affording chances for rowdyism, which is freely indulged in on such occasions; yelling, hooting, cursing, throwing stones, &c. &c.; the engine houses and costly apparatus surrendered to the boys, and the houses made places of vicious resort on Sundays and nights!!! Where are the Municipal authorities and the Police? I respectfully suggest to our citizens to assemble and consider the expediency of establishing a voluntary Police—call it a patrol, a vigilance committee or what you please. Something must be done to avert the downward course of things or we shall soon present as dreadful scenes as Baltimore, or its more degraded subject, Washington. A CITIZEN.

[COMMUNICATED.

The active and energetic measures now being adopted by Congress, and the people of Washington, to repress rowdyism in that city, will, it is to be feared, have the effect of driving a considerable portion of it over into the neighboring communities. It is earnestly hoped that we will be ready for it here. Verb. sap. B. SHORT

A CHANCE FOR A TEACHER OR DOCTOR—About SIXTY-FIVE ACRES of good land in Fauquier County, Va., with a large convenient and handsome DWELLING, and all necessary out houses, can be bought on very reasonable terms. A flourishing boarding school has been kept at the place for some time. A good Physician would also be well located. For particulars address the "SENTIN