



FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1858.

THE FORT SNELLING CASE was settled in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday. The question was upon the resolutions of the committee, which declare the sale to have been made without authority of law by the present Secretary of War against the official opinion of his predecessor, and without the advice of any officer of rank; and that the agents who conducted the sale were incompetent and negligent in the discharge of their duty, &c.

Mr. Faulkner, on behalf of the minority of the committee, offered a resolution as a substitute, declaring that the evidence reported has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance which in the slightest degree impeaches the personal and official integrity of the Secretary of War, &c. The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, &c.

Mr. Clark, of New York, proposed, as an amendment to the substitute, resolutions to the effect that the evidence failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance impeaching the personal or official conduct of the Secretary of War, but condemning the management of the sale as injudicious and improper; and that the evidence in the case be transmitted to the Secretary of the Attorney General, with the advice of the Attorney General, &c.

The vote on Mr. Clark's amendment to the substitute, was 81 to 86, and the vote was finally taken, on the table, the first resolution was rejected by a vote of 81 to 86, and, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, the whole subject was laid on the table, by a vote of 83 to 76.

THE MEXICAN PROTECTORATE subject, we are glad to see, has received its quietus in the Senate. On Wednesday, Mr. Houston made an ineffectual motion to call up his proposition in favor of establishing a protectorate over Mexico, the necessity for which he thought was very great, and would probably soon be greater, unless some measures were taken for the protection of American life and property in that country.

The cholera has again broken out in various parts of Guatemala, and has proved more fatal than formerly. In consequence of it, the crop of cochineal, which promised to be very large, will fall considerably short. The new coffee plantations were thriving, the produce of sugar had trebled, and the export of wool had doubled during the past year.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, met on Tuesday last. The "Republican" preponderance is so great in every department, that there is no doubt that Mr. Hale's place in the United States Senate will be filled by himself or some one of the same politics. The new Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony, the editor of the Providence Journal, is a "Republican."

The Senate has rejected Mr. Simmons' proposition, re-adjusting and remodelling the schedules of the present Tariff, with a view to prevent frauds on the revenue. The Senate has adopted a clause in the miscellaneous appropriation bill for a continuation of the publication of the American State papers.

The great religious revival is still in progress, in the city of New York. Although not so prominently before the public in every day remark, as it was a few weeks ago, it is actively prevailing, and a great number of daily meetings are held.

The idea is again started of the re-construction of the Republic of Colombia, by the Union of Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador in one federal system. The recent overthrow of the Monagas rule in Venezuela, is considered favorable to the project.

Gen. Wm. Larimer, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., was killed by the explosion of a cannon at Fort Leavenworth, a few days ago. Gen. L. was a banker in Pittsburg, but, meeting with a reverse of fortune, removed to Nebraska.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill authorizing the Atlantic Steam Ferry Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, to purchase foreign built vessels.

The seizure of the Crystal Palace by the New York authorities, has created some stir amongst parties interested. The history of the investment shows that its projectors and owners made a mistake as to the profit to be derived from it.

A Washington letter says that the Vice President has ordered the refectory of the Senate chamber—a lunch room—to be closed!

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the Times." The President, it is stated, is unreserved in the opinion that England will disavow the outrages in the Gulf, fully and promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two countries were never established on a more friendly footing, and cannot be disturbed.

The Savannah Georgian states that in consequence of dullness in trade and the want of wholesome speculation in Savannah, a number of first-class firms in that city will this year close their business, to re-open in other cities.

It is reported that England and France have succeeded in obtaining the control of the transit route, through their agents in Central America.

Mr. Pearce has introduced a joint resolution into the Senate authorizing the President to cause the equestrian Statue of George Washington, contracted for with Clark Mills, to be placed in the grounds north of the Executive Mansion, and that he be also authorized to remove the statue of Thomas Jefferson to such other place in the public grounds as he shall think suitable.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says:—"The incessant rains of the last few weeks have injured the wheat in this section to a very great extent, preventing the perfect filling of the head, and very much impairing the quality of the grain. In addition to this, we hear of very serious ravages of the joint worm on several crops in the Rappahannock Valley—viz., together with the destructive workings of the hail-stones, will greatly diminish the yield in this section. The promise, in the early spring, of a most abundant crop, is sadly marred by these untoward causes."

We learn that the building occupied by the Savings Bank at Manchester, Carroll county, in Md., was entered by burglars on Monday night and \$60 stolen. Entrance into the office was effected, it is supposed, by means of false keys, but access was not gained to the safe, and the above sum was gathered from the drawers, &c.

The annual examination of the Cadets of the West Point Military Academy, is now in progress before the board of visitors appointed by the President. Lieutenant General Scott is present. There are twenty-seven graduates.

The Senate resolutions authorizing the payment to the widow of Lieut. Harndon, (who perished in command of the steamer Central American), of three years' full pay, being about \$7,000, has passed the House of Representatives.

Dr. Frederick Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Md., and one of the oldest physicians in the United States, is lying ill. He is over 80 years of age, and has practised medicine upwards of 60 years.

There are in the United States one hundred and seventy-four Railroads, of which twenty-two are in progress of construction—Fifty-eight of this number pay dividends from 24 to 22 per cent. per annum.

On the 15th inst., the District Court, composed of the Hon. R. C. L. Moncure of the Court of Appeals, and District Judges Tyler, Coleman, Meredith, Clifton and Pitts, will meet in Fredericksburg.

Judge Crain has appointed Samuel B. Hance, esq., Auditor of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Md., in the place of John Coste Mullikin, esq., deceased.

The June Term of the Equity Court for Prince George's County, Md., will be held in Marlboro', on Monday, the 14th inst.

The majority against the Convention, in Prince George's County, Md., was 394.

The gold fever is again raging. Intense excitement prevails about the Frazer River. A thousand persons have left San Francisco for them, and other thousands are preparing to go. It is reported that very rich diggings have been found on a branch of Walker's River, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. In McCallum's, a great quartz vein is prevailing.

The Legislature, which adjourned on the 26th of April, passed a law levying a tax upon bills of lading for the shipment of gold or silver to another State, at the rate of thirty cents on all sums over \$100. A law was passed making it penal upon shipmasters to import Chinese or Mongols into the State—the punishment being a fine of \$600, and imprisonment for one year. A similar bill to prohibit the introduction of negroes was lost among the unfinished business, but will probably be passed by the next Legislature. A law was also passed, for gerrymandering the City of San Francisco, so as to give the Democrats a majority in the Legislature.

The San Leandro Gazette says that the workmen in the copper mine east of Oakland, last week, found a live frog in their shaft, 40 feet under ground.

The various evangelical denominations of Christians have been holding union prayer meetings, in San Francisco, Sacramento, and other cities; but few converts were made! The Chinese are building a village of their own near Mariposa, which promises to become a place of note. Among its attractions is a Chinese theatre. Two thirds of the population of Mariposa county are said to be Chinese.

London County. OUR VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The effort which has been making for some weeks past to organize in this place a volunteer corps, seems at last to be assuming a tangible shape.—The first meeting of the company was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, and the roll being called, fifty-seven members answered to their names. Cols. Fulton and Harrison, two of the Commissioners appointed by the Court for the purpose, were in attendance to superintend the election of officers. The American propensity for talking was abundantly indulged in on the occasion, but this was given to the important Department. The next session begins September 15th, and ends the last of June. For terms, &c., apply to either of the Principals, or to

Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, President. BOARD of Trustees, Charlottesville, Va. jy 21—ott

VALUABLE CULPEPER FARM FOR SALE.—I will sell on accommodating terms, and at a low price, my Georgetown Farm. This tract is about 5 miles from Culpeper Court House, on the Fredericksburg road, and contains 519 ACRES, of which upwards of 100 are in good timber. All the arable land is well cultivated, and is well set in grass. The soil is of excellent quality, and is now in a good state of improvement. There is a small DWELLING HOUSE, and a dining room, and a well, and a residence is at an inconvenient distance from the farm, to which I have recently moved. I will sell it for less than it is worth to an early applicant. The land will be taken in payment of the above Land bonds of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. JAS. BARBOUR. Culpeper Co., my 11—606w

Late Foreign News.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor General of India, is published, showing conclusively that General Outram earnestly and strongly protested against the Governor's confiscation policy—This correspondence, it is supposed, led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure upon the British Ministry.

The contract between the Government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been signed and sealed by both parties. It covers twenty-five years from the time the cable is successfully laid.

The telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, ready to sail on the experimental trip.

Brazil has contracted a loan with the Rothschilds for a million and a half pounds sterling, for the completion of the Don Pedro Railroad.

Prince Napoleon will go out as Governor of Algeria early in July.

Turkey has consented to the settlement of the Aegean Sea, in consequence of the threats of France to acknowledge the independence of the latter.

The French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the French Envoy at China, to treat with the Imperial Commissioner, without going to Peking.

The London Post says the King of Russia recently applied to the Emperor of Austria for a passport, owing to fears of the French and German Governments.

A Russian courier, from St. Petersburg, reached Naples on the 14th of May.

The French Minister has addressed a circular to the directors of the theatres of Paris, informing them that slang terms and vulgar language in dramatic pieces cannot be tolerated.

The First Gun.

We publish this morning a telegraphic despatch from Augusta, Georgia, communicating information of the most important character. It comes from the agent of the Associated Press, an authority which we accept as reliable. The hour at which the despatch was received will not allow us to indulge in the indignant comment which this outrage upon the American flag would justify, and we content ourselves with the single fact, for we learn that the single steamer was fired into by a British cruiser off Pensacola, Fla., and one man killed, is confirmed by more recent advices, together with the statement that the U. S. steamer Fulton, Capt. Almy, had gone in pursuit of the belligerent vessel, with the intention of capturing and bringing her into U. S. port. The collision has probably occurred between the two, for we learn that the naval officers sent to the beleaguered sea had positive orders to protect American merchantmen even if an encounter was inevitable; and from the determined and patriotic character of Capt. Almy it is not to be supposed that he would forego prompt and complete obedience to such instructions, on account of equivocal apprehensions that his conduct might not be justified by his government and countrymen in the absence of a declaration of war between this country and Great Britain. Further intelligence from that quarter is anxiously awaited.—Wash. Star.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An American vessel was fired into off Pensacola and one man was killed. The steamer Fulton is alone in chase.

The rumor that another American vessel was fired into by a British cruiser off Pensacola, Fla., and one man killed, is confirmed by more recent advices, together with the statement that the U. S. steamer Fulton, Capt. Almy, had gone in pursuit of the belligerent vessel, with the intention of capturing and bringing her into U. S. port.

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WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Judiciary took final action today in the case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. Eight members were present, and they were equally divided on the question as to whether he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, one side being headed by Mr. Johnson, and the other by Mr. Douglas. The question has been brought to a close.

The impression is now very general that the session of Congress will be prolonged beyond Monday, probably for two weeks. The Senate has yet to dispose of seven or eight public appropriation bills, and have made the British Aggression Resolutions the special order for Saturday. In addition, there is other business requiring the concurrent action of that body.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Later Texas advices report a desperate battle between Capt. Ford's Rangers and a large body of Carthagens. Seventy-six of the latter were killed, several wounded, and seventeen prisoners taken. Three hundred horses were also captured. Capt. Ford's loss was one white man and one Indian, and two wounded. It was a running fight of six miles.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The St. Paul papers of Saturday contain accounts of a fight between a band of fifty Sioux Indians, encamped near Shakapee, and two hundred Chippewas.—The battle resulted in favor of the Sioux.—Four of the Chippewas were killed and six dangerously wounded. Two of the Sioux were killed and twelve wounded.

BOSTON, June 2.—George W. Patterson, the Danish consul at this port, died today. The steamer Niagara sailed at 1 o'clock for Liverpool, with 130 passengers and \$112,000 in specie.

The ship Grand Duchess, reported lost in the news per Hammond, was owned by William Roper, and insured in this city for \$50,000 on the vessel.

LIBERALE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA. Associate Principals for General Management, Mrs. J. A. BELL, & ALEX. P. ABELL. FACULTY FOR COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. JOHN HART, M. A., Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. CRAWFORD H. TOY, M. A., Natural Sciences, History, and Literature. M. A., Ancient Languages and Modern Languages. JAMES M. DEEMS, Music, Vocal and Instrumental. (to be appointed) Drawing, Painting, &c. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. The Pupils in this Department, studying the common English subjects, with the rudiments of Latin, French, and Mathematics, have the advantages of being taught, in large part, by the gentlemen above named—All Virginians, and graduates of the University of Virginia—whose names, competent Female teachers, were employed. The usual course of instruction will be given to this important Department. The next session begins September 15th, and ends the last of June. For terms, &c., apply to either of the Principals, or to Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, President. BOARD of Trustees, Charlottesville, Va. jy 21—ott

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Galpinism—No longer a Party Cry.

As all our readers remember, Galpinism has been long a term of reproach against the Whig party, and the Democracy. It was used with immense effect during the whole of the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations, and, also, in the Presidential contest of 1852. This term, as applied to the Whigs, arose out of the fact that the administration of General Taylor allowed what was known as the "Galpin claim,"—a claim which the Democracy denounced as fraudulent. And this term is even yet resorted to by many Democratic papers as a word of reproach. As the Knoxville Register observes, Democrats have used it without comprehending its real meaning, and Whigs have breaded it without knowing wherefore. Truth, however, though slow, will generally work out its own vindication. Slanders are apt to recoil ultimately upon their authors, and Galpinism returns, after years, to claim and receive its defence at the hands of the Democracy!

We publish elsewhere the remarks of Senators Toombs and Hammond—two great lights of the Southern Democracy—on this subject. The whole subject of "Galpinism" is fully and clearly explained by Mr. Toombs, and his triumphant defence by Taylor's Administration is most heartily endorsed by the South Carolina Senator. What a curious and astonishing spectacle is presented by the Democracy, contending "Galpinism," and not a solitary Democrat present daring to utter one word adverse to the vindication! Will the people never learn from such lessons to appreciate arrant hypocrisy? Or, will they still continue to revel in the bliss of being unblinded? As every body knows, the cry of "Galpinism" did more, perhaps, than any other one thing, to cast odium upon the Whig party, and to crush it; yet, now, when that organization is no longer formidable, Democrats are contending for the election of a "Galpin" man, and a "Galpin" man is elected, and just, and that the Whig Administration was in honor bound to pay it!

In the United States Senate, on the 13th ult., a bill for the increased pay of the Congressional Reporters being under consideration, the following interesting digression from the debate took place. The reader will please bear in mind that Messrs. Toombs and Hammond are leading Democratic Senators from the South. Duellie is a Democrat from the fact that the Senator and the Senate to the fact that on this very question the Senator, as a former occasion, it is the correct language he used, took a different ground from what he does now. If the honorable Senator has become satisfied since, that the ground then taken was not correct, and chooses now to take a different ground, I have no fault to find with him. I simply say that, so far as I am concerned, I desire to do nothing more than to do justice to these reports here, and I understand that the commencement of this system of reporting, this has been the usual compensation which has been given, both in the other House and in the Senate; and being the usual compensation, I say that it is to be paid to the House reporters. I insist it should be paid to the Senate reporters. I had not intended to take up the time of the Senate at any length. My purpose was simply to read the extracts.

Mr. Toombs.—The Senator from Wisconsin asks me to have heard of Galpinism. I desire an explanation from him on that subject. If he charges me, in connection with any branch of the public service, now or at any time, with any improper action on any public transaction whatever, I will know it. Mr. Duellie.—In relation to the subject of Galpinism, and the claim from which that name was derived, I understand that the honorable Senator—I may be misinformed as to the fact—in the House of Representatives advocated that claim, about which so much was said at the time I do not impugn the motives of the Senator in doing it; but I am unwilling, as to the fact, to be unwilling to be corrected.

Mr. Toombs.—This is rather an extraordinary way of dealing with questions. For a Senator to make an allusion without intending an imputation. I do not understand it that way. So far as the claim of George Galpin for revolutionary services was concerned, I say that it received a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives. There are many members upon this floor who sat as members in that House with me, and voted that it was right; and the demand of it was under the unanimous support of the other House, and the signature of the President of the United States; it was a just claim, founded upon revolutionary service. That it was assailed in the newspapers is true; but it seems that Senator not does choose to intimate or know on what point the claim was made. The claim was made upon the allowance of interest by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the instance of another distinguished friend of mine, then a member of General Taylor's administration, viz., Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The complaint was as to the departmental decision allowing interest. The integrity and validity of the claim have never been assailed, in my judgment, by anybody; but, if there is any I should like to hear from the Senator from Wisconsin what fact he knows against it?

Mr. Duellie. I will say that I had supposed the honorable Senator himself was instrumental in pressing the claim; not only the original claim; but that he urged that the interest should be allowed upon it, about which so much was said. If I am mistaken in the facts, I am willing to be corrected. I have not made any imputation as to motives.

Mr. Toombs. You are not at all mistaken in the fact. When that interest was allowed, I defended it in the House of Representatives, and I defend it here. I know that the then Secretary of War came to the House of Representatives and demanded that the question should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, pledging himself to refund the money if the decision was not affirmed by the highest tribunal of his country; and a partial majority in that House put it down. I suppose the gentleman gave his information in his allusion, and I dare say that the honorable Senator is in the country, under the cry of Galpinism, and it is the common cry when there is a desire to plunder the public Treasury. I will give a brief statement of the case now to refresh the public mind.

George Galpin was an Indian trader in the State of South Carolina. He bought from the Indians, with seven other traders, a large tract of land. The amount of his debt, \$29,000, was audited by Governor Wright, at the commencement of the Revolution. The British Government was to sell the lands and pay the traders' debts. There

never was any dispute anywhere about this debt. It went from Congress to the Legislature of Georgia, and from there, the dispute being who should pay. Georgia said the United States ought to pay; the United States said Georgia. Georgia said she never used the land; that the land had been used in the public defence and in the general defence of the United States. This man, being a friend of the Revolution, called upon his own Government. The other seven traders were Loyalists; they went to the British Parliament and were paid. I hold that the Government of the United States were bound to pay the money, as they had, in 1790, assumed the debts of all the States incurred for the general or the particular defence. The Senate passed it that year after year. It passed to the House of Representatives and there I was its ready defender. It went to the Judiciary Committee, of which the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, was chairman, and that committee reported unanimously in favor of the bill, and it passed the House unanimously, as will be recited by the Senator from Arkansas, who was then a member of the other House, and who was present on the occasion. When General Taylor came in, the question whether it should draw interest, according to the act of 1825, as all such claims did, was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, to Pennsylvania, who now, I believe, belong to the Republican phalanx, to the Hon. R. Verdy Johnson, a friend of mine then and now, as noble and true a man as lives on the face of the earth, who had been a counsel twenty years before he came there; and, without the least knowledge of who the parties concerned were, he decided that the interest was due. That is the history of Galpinism.

The cry I know has been the common sloop of party newspapers, but I did not expect to hear it in the Senate unless from a gentleman who knew enough about the claim to point out what was wrong in it, or wherein it violated public principle. I voted for it, and I glory in it as an act of justice and right, not to my own constituents, but to the constituents of my honorable friend from South Carolina. Doctor Galpin, the executor, by the Carolina act, was to draw interest on the claim, as the act provided for that sum of the purchase money, as it was in Georgia. That the claim was a just debt, a part of the price of the Revolution, was unanimously decided by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President, and honestly decided by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General of the United States. No man, I think, is prepared to controvert it—at least I am ready to take issue when any one that does. I repeat that whoever alludes to it by way of imputation, uses his privilege as a Senator to say what he is not ready to make good on that subject.

Mr. Hammond. I merely wish to say, as this subject is referred to, that some twenty-four years ago this claim was put in my charge as a member of the other House, and I investigated it thoroughly. Knowing the nature of the Galpin claim, and being acquainted with all the parties, I endorse entirely everything that has been said by the honorable Senator from Georgia in regard to it.

Virginia Election. PRINCE WILLIAM.—Davis, Sheriff; Lipscomb, Clerk of County Court; Fitzhugh, Clerk of Circuit Court; Carter, County Surveyor. The Virginia Sentinel says:—"Fitzhugh has 2 majority for Clerk of Circuit Court and Davis S. majority for sheriff. It is stated that Goodwin was elected the first day over Davis by the same majority by which he was defeated, the polls having been kept open three days."

It is said that Messrs. Fowell and W. E. Goodwin will contest the election with their opponents. We understand that the point will be raised, whether the County Court has power to refer the election back to the people, or has only devolved upon it the duty of purging the polls and declaring the person who has been duly elected."

FAUQUIER COUNTY.—Clerk of County Court, W. H. Jennings, 1496; John Ambler, 441; G. W. Norris, 184; Commissioner of Revenue, N. E. District W. E. Watkins, 493; Murray 275, Edwards 199, Butler 181, Rice 251, Turner 151, Carter 92, Rowse 99, Knapp 4.

Clerk of Circuit Court, J. S. Verne, (no opposition) 1447. Sheriff, J. Q. Marr (no opposition) 1540. Commissioner of Revenue, S. W. District N. T. Ashby, no opposition. County Surveyor, T. B. Warder, no opposition. The vote cast for Lieut. Governor was 1246.

LUPOUS.—James Sinclair, Clerk of Circuit Court, Sinclair, 869; Knox, 565; Wedon, 620; Henderson, 165. Hixson, Sheriff, Hixson, 1569; Luckett, 681. Fox, Clerk of County Court, no opposition. Jackson, Surveyor, Fox, Patton, and Wrenn, Commissioners of the Revenue.

CAROLINA.—For Clerk of County and Circuit Courts, George K. Taylor, 329. For Sheriff, John M. S. 328. For Commissioner of the Revenue, Wm. J. Murray, 327, and John Shepherd 329. For County Surveyor, H. Y. C. Patton, 322.

CULPEPER.—Thomas O. Flint, Clerk of Circuit Court. Fayette Maury, Clerk of County Court. James O. Harris, Sheriff—James G. Broadus, Surveyor. A. Tuit, and J. W. Jones, Commissioners of the Revenue. MADISON.—F. H. Hill, Clerk of Circuit and County Court. J. P. Ayler, Sheriff. GUNN.—Robinson, Sheriff. R. Herr, K. Jerring, late State Senator, from the Buckingham district, has been elected Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, of Buckingham County, by a majority of 450 over Mr. Saepard, late Delegate from that County.

\$50 REWARD!—Ramsey from the subscriber, early in January last, a negro man named NELSON, hired of Messrs. P. M. Tabb & Son, as agents for Mr. John M. Conway, of Stafford county, is about 5 feet 8 inches high; light green-brown color, somewhat slow-witted; when spoken to, speaks quickly, and is quite sprightly; sometimes calls himself Nelson Hansburg. He has a wife in Fredericksburg, and is believed, but took up with another woman in or near Petersburg, whom he visited during the past year. A reward of twenty five dollars is offered for his apprehension if taken in Richmond, Petersburg, Alexandria, or Fredericksburg, or their vicinity, or within one hundred miles of Richmond, and delivered to me, or Messrs. P. M. Tabb & Son, in Richmond, or secured in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again; or fifty dollars if apprehended further North. JOHN D. QUARLES. Richmond, Va., my 12—24w41up

By Yesterday Evening's Mail.

WARRENTON ITEMS.—The Rev. Mr. Grammer whom the Episcopal church has called to take Mr. Norton's place, preached on Sunday last. The congregation were much pleased with him and if certain arrangements now in progress are effected he will accept the call.

Strawberry feasting is the order of the day. The ladies of the Presbyterian Church are now holding a fair in the basement of their Church, where they offer all kinds of delicacies for sale.

The Warren Green is fast filling up with its complement of summer visitors, and gives that portion of the town a very gay and animated appearance. There are still vacant rooms however, and those wishing to obtain board would do well to apply early.

The young ladies of the Warrenton Female Seminary, gave a May Ball on Saturday evening last. The Queen, train and attendants all looked lovely as the merry month itself, and acted their parts most charmingly—a hand disported sweet music and the guests were invited to partake of refreshments bountifully served up.—Flag.

The Court on Friday last, appointed Commissioners to supervise the election of Officers for the 44th and 85th Regiments of Militia of this county.—Wily.

CULPEPER COUNTY.—Capt. F. F. Henry, was, on Wednesday last, elected Town Sergeant, by the Trustees of Culpeper C. H. George Hedgman, a student, at the Military Institute, at the C. H. L., met with a sad accident on Sunday night last. In a scuffle with two other students he stumbled and broke his leg, between the knee and ankle. It is what is called a compound, complicated fracture, both bones being broken—one protruding through the skin.—Dr. R. S. Lewis was called in, who set the bones, and the young man, we are glad to learn, is doing well.

On Monday evening last we were visited by a severe storm of rain, lightning, thunder and wind. The wind was the heaviest of the season, and we fear, did damage to the wheat. The weather since, has been clear, warm, and summer like—just such as we have wanted for some time. Vegetation will now come forward rapidly.

An election was held, at Culpeper Court House, on Tuesday last, for a town trustee in place of Col. E. A. Freeman, resigned.—Dr. P. C. Slaughter was elected, receiving 33 votes, T. A. Foushee 20, and Col. E. Slaughter not a candidate, 3.

We regret to learn that the Fly and Chinch-bug are committing ravages upon the wheat in this county. The complaint is pretty general. They are also complained of in the neighboring counties of Madison, Rappahannock and Page.

MAIL DELAY.—RICHMOND, June 2.—Both of the mail trains north, were detained yesterday, several hours, by accident. The Fredericksburg cars, by the boat getting aground in the Potomac, and the Central by a land slide, caused by the recent heavy rains. The Central cars did not reach this city until 7 o'clock. The Superintendent sent up hands yesterday to remove the earth, and I presume the train will get in to-day at its usual hour of arriving.—Curr. Et. Et.

The night train of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad reaches the depot at Culpeper C. H., from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock at night, and about 7 o'clock in the morning, from Gordonsville. Persons from this neighborhood, can leave here after breakfast, spend the greater part of the day in Alexandria, or in Washington city, and come five or six hours in Baltimore, and return the same evening by late bed time. This is certainly a great convenience.

We mention, simply because we feel it our duty to do so, that we have a little Varioloid still lingering among us. This the physicians expected and predicted. But it is so slight that it is scarcely talked of in town. No one avails the part of the village where it exists.—Blue Ridge Rep.

THE APPEAL now being made by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, is one which should meet with a most hearty and generous response from all our citizens. Their unwearied and self-denying efforts in behalf of the pecuniarily poor and the spiritually destitute, are worthy of the warmest commendations. In consequence of their generous benefactions, they have been brought into debt, and the Strawberry Festival now in progress in Sarepta Hall, has been arranged for the purpose of freeing the Association from that incumbrance. Let every one, therefore, who feels that the cause is a good one, go tonight to the Hall and take his friends with him, and let him buy and eat, that the exhausted treasury of the Association may be replenished again. The success of the Sunday School, of the Bethel, of the Prayer Meetings, depends in a measure upon the manner in which the public encourage this Festival. If it fail, the efforts of the Association will be greatly crippled; whereas, if the citizens give it their countenance and support, the means will be furnished with which still greater good may be accomplished.

BEING SURE AND attend the Strawberry Festival tonight, and take plenty of small change with you. M.

CULIFTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—The second session of this School will open on the first Wednesday of October, 1858, and close the third Wednesday of July, 1859.—The design of the School is thoroughly to prepare youths for the University of Virginia.—The course of study embraces everything necessary to the degree of A. M. at our University. The school is located in the mountains of Fauquier, a region well known for its beautiful climate and beautiful scenery; it is two miles south of Markham Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and sixty miles from Alexandria.

Terms, \$25, semi-annually in advance, viz: \$12.50 on the 1st of October, and \$12.50 on the 1st of March. Modern Languages at extra charges. For further particulars, apply to the Principal, at Markham Station, Fauquier County, Va. REFERENCES: Rev. J. P. McLean, E. H. S. of Va. Trustees of Charlottesville Academy, Jefferson county, Va. Professors Bledsoe, Harrison, Schels De Vere, McGuffie, and Smith, of the University of Virginia. R. JAQUELIN AMBLER, Fauquier county, Feb 4—ott Principal. E. C. BRONNER, JOHN T. JOHNSON, BRUCE & CO, Middleburg, Va.

RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK, and other Eastern markets, their supply of FINE AND SILVER GOODS, call, and judge of the justice of the assertions now being made in regard to them. In another advertisement we may feel at liberty to enter into a vindication of our course, if in so doing, it will do us any injury. We shall show, as clear as the sun in its meridian, that the Star's advertisements have been served, for years past, by the political principles to which both parties are adherent. je 11—ott

ALCOHOL AND ETHERAL OIL.—A full supply, received, and for sale by H. COOK & CO, Sarepta Hall, je 4

In the Senate, Yesterday.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill for the revival and remodeling of the act of 1839, giving power to the President to provide for the defense of the United States in certain cases.

Mr. Johnston, of Ark., from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 30,000 copies of the Patent Office Report on Agriculture.

Mr. Pearce, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill making an appropriation