ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1858.

The Wilmington, N. C., Journal is arguing against the correctness of the statements now going the rounds of the newspapers as to the distance between New York and New Orleans by the interior Southwestern Route, from Richmond via the East Tennessee and Virginia and other roads. That distance is put down at some thirteen hundred miles, and the actual time necessary to make the trip at 4 days and 17 hours, thus indicating a saving of over three hundred miles in distance and a considerable amount of time. Of course, it is strenuous in behalf of the old seaboard route. We take it, however, that the new route will have decided advantages as to time, distance, &c.

The New York Evening Post in quoting from a Philadelphia paper portions of the new act of the British Parliament in relation to the Ocean Telegraph Company, brings to notice some features in it which secure almost exclusive monopoly of the telegraph to the British authorities. The capital is to be enlarged, and the privileges of the American Government are made altogether secondary and dependent on an increased subsidy. The fifty-second section of the act vests the whole control and property of the Government practically in the Queen. Our government is about to take steps in this matter.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the Willett's Point investigation committee reported. Mr. Haskin's report condemns the Secretary of War for his connection with the sale and purchase of that property. Messrs. Hopkins, Florence and Wood say that nothing was elicited in the slightest degree to impeach the personal or official character of the Secretary of War, or Mr. Augustus Schell. The report of Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, was not handed in.

The "Militia" are electing their officers all over the State. In some places, the "excitement" ran high. At the last Spotsylvania court, the Fredericksburg News says:—"A large crowd assembled. There was much drinking, of course, and some of the "Militious" got to fighting after dinner in the barroom. Two were put in jail, whereupon it was proposed that the Company to which they belonged, being duly organized according to law, should proceed to remove their brethren in arms from the hands of the law. This was overruled, and the fighting, swearing and drinking proceeded in the usual peaceable manner. We have never seen as much disorder and disturbance at Spotsylvania Court House."

We believe the North British Review, though very able, is considered the *heaviest* of the British periodicals. Some of its papers are *recondite* to a degree beyond what is at all necessary for the simple or the learned. Disquisitions upon History, certainly, do not require to be clothed in such language as almost to make a translation necessary. We have an illustration in the article on the Philosophy of History in the last number of the North British.

The Fredericksburg News says:—"The Wheat crop of Spotsylvania county is inferior to any ever before known—and is more infected with joint worm fly, &c., than our informant ever saw. There is also much rust. Some crops which suffered from the hail have partly recovered—but most of them are a total loss, and will not bring wheat enough to pay for cutting. The Corn and Oat crops are looking remarkably well."

The Union says:—The statistics for May show a gradual, and, because gradual, a healthy improvement in the finances and commerce of the country. The fact that this recuperation is slowly and not suddenly progressive, is one of the most encouraging features in our financial affairs."

The St. Louis Democrat mentions that an unusual number of dead bodies have lately floated down the river; and accounts for the fact from the late disasters and freshets.—That the persons are not murdered is evident from the fact that money is usually found upon the bodies.

We have received the June number of the Southern Literary Messenger. It contains articles on the Problem of Free Society, Recollections of the late Philip Pendleton Cooke, and a number of miscellaneous papers. The "editor's table" is well spread.

The House of Representatives have agreed to the amendments to the Appropriation bill, giving $750,000 for the Capitol extension, and $500,000 for continuing the Treasury building.

Dickens is said to be very successful in Reading his works, to crowded audiences in England. His hearers follow him, book in hand, and heartily applaud the *points* he makes.

The last accounts from New Orleans would lead us to believe that the usurping and revolutionary Vigilance Committee there, have been peaceably vanquished.

The St. Louis Republican discredits the recent reports, purporting to come from Camp Scott, of the hostile disposition of the Mormons.

It has been decided at the general term of the Supreme Court of New York, that the widow of an alien naturalized after marriage cannot receive dower.

It is said that the election of James W. Campbell, esq., as Sheriff of Jefferson County, will be contested by Mr. E. M. Aisquith.

It appears there are several "mad stones" in Virginia—but these talismans have nearly gone out of vogue.

Gen. Clay, of Campbell, is proposed as President of the new Bank of the Commonwealth, in Richmond.

The Baltimore papers chronicle some recent riots and assaults in that city.

News of the Day.

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

Dr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, entirely discredits the stories that Capt. Marcy's train has been cut off, and that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City. He has no doubt that Gov. Young invited Gov. Cumming to Salt Lake City, and with conciliatory objects. He says positively, that the Mormons are not leaving Salt Lake valley. He entertains, very confidently, the opinion that the difficulty, whatever it may be, between the United States government and the Mormons, may be settled without bloodshed.

The two-hundred-and-twentieth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was celebrated in Boston, on Monday, with the customary exercises and display. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Colton, in Chauncey Church, followed by a dinner in Faneuil Hall, and a public parade on the Common. The Hon. Francis Brimley was chosen Commander for the ensuing year. Gov. Banks and staff participated in the celebration. Thousands of citizens thronged the Common, which never looked livelier than that day. The weather was clear and beautiful, the air being fanned by a fresh southerly breeze.

We have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 24 ult. A private letter states that the Board of Directors of the Don Pedro II. Railroad Company have awarded to the "American bid" the contract for all the work on the entire "second section" of their railroad—all that was advertised to be let. This contract, at the engineers' estimate, will amount to about three and a half millions of dollars. There are about 212 miles of the road yet to be let.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, who have been in daily session at Odd Fellows' Hall, during the ten days past, in New York, adjourned *sine die*, on Monday afternoon, after having effected a full and complete union with the Grand Lodge, over which M. W. James Jenkinson presided. The division between these two bodies dates as far back as 1849, and the re-union effected is a grand event among the brotherhood.

During the session of the Criminal Court, in Baltimore, on Tuesday, and whilst a trial was progressing, several of the prisoners in the lock-up engaged in quite a boisterous conversation which disturbed the proceedings of the tribunal. The Warden interfered and order was restored; but after the lapse of a few minutes the disorder again prevailed and so continued at intervals for some time.—An investigation was made as to the occasion of the proceedings, when it was ascertained that several of the prisoners were intoxicated, and were holding a bacchanalian revel among themselves. It appeared that a friend of one of the prisoners had succeeded in passing to him a bottle of liquor, and that they had all become intoxicated. Order was finally restored in the Court room, by the parties being remanded to prison.

Howell Hopkins, esq., a well known member of the Philadelphia Bar, died on Friday last. Mr. Hopkins was admitted to the bar on the 6th of February, 1814. The deceased, for many years of his life, took an active interest in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member. He attained the highest honors of the Order, and was one of its most cherished ornaments.

A sewing machine war has broken out at Cincinnati, where the wages of the journeymen tailors have become reduced to an average of fifty cents a day. There are thirty-five hundred of these tailors in Cincinnati, and at a recent meeting they resolved to demand an advance of wages, and passed a resolution discountenancing "the giving out of large quantities of work at one time to sewing machine tailors."

The subject of stone piers and wharves for the harbor of New York has for some time engaged public attention. Peter Cooper, has given the matter his attention, and has made some valuable suggestions as to the mode of securing this object, and at the same time giving employment to some thousands of persons on a work that will save millions of dollars to the future inhabitants of the city.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate on Monday, providing that war steamers of forty guns shall be called after the States; of twenty guns, after the rivers and cities, and under twenty as the President may decide.—How will this resolution work in cases where States and Rivers are synonymous, as Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Connecticut?

General Tench Tilghman, President of the United States Agricultural Society, and Hon. J. R. Barrett, President of the St. Louis Agricultural Association, are in Washington perfecting arrangements for the fairs of those associations next fall. We notice by telegraph that Mr. Barrett has recently been nominated to Congress by the Democrats of the St. Louis district.

An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort during the recent attack on Canton by the French and English forces, have been sentenced to wear women's clothes for five years! It is not stated that hoops are to be included in the penalty.

Gen. Houston, in substance, admitted the truth of the report that he intends to lead a fillibuster expedition into Mexico, when he said in the Senate on Monday, that if the Government did not interpose in Mexican affairs, individuals would, and he himself could not hesitate, if necessity demanded him to do so.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the trial of Samuel Carson, recently arrested in Georgetown, and carried back there, to answer a charge of perjury, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. It is said that the jury were in deliberation nearly forty-eight hours.

The whole number of persons employed in Massachusetts in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather, is estimated at about eighty thousand. By the fourth annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, just published, it appears that Boston is the largest shoe market in the world.

The Prince William County Court, has refused to rescind the order granting licenses to sell liquor at the April term of the Court, under the old license law. Those who then received license, are thus protected from the new license law.

The third trial of Cancemi, the murderer of policeman Anderson, in New York, has been commenced. Some idea of the difficulty of bringing a culprit to justice may be formed from the fact that over one thousand jurors had been summoned.

The Circuit Court of Greenbrier County, Va., has set aside the will of Mrs. Fleshman, because one of the witnesses, whose name was subscribed at the execution of the document, was her husband. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

On Saturday night the store of W. T. Harrison, in Norfolk, Va., was entered by burglars, who blew open the iron safe with gunpowder, and carried off its contents, with the exception of a few counterfeit notes.

John M. Davis, a white man, who has for some time been employed as Cook at Slaughter's Eating Saloon, on Washington street, says the Petersburg Express, was arrested on Saturday evening, and lodged in jail, on the charge of having connection with the recent underground operations which have been brought to light in that city. The allegation is that he acted in the capacity of agent.

Thirty-one through passengers from Memphis to New York, came down to Lynchburg, on the Virginia and Tennessee Road on Monday night. Since the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road the through passengers have averaged thirty-five daily. This is an excellent beginning.

The Richmond Dispatch says there is a prospect that the arrangement for holding the next Fair of the Central Agricultural Society in Richmond, will be consummated.

Telegraphic Despatches.

BOSTON, June 8.—An accident occurred in Boston harbor this afternoon, which, it is feared, has resulted in the loss of life. The schooner Prarie Flower, of Salem, Captain Brown, left Salem this morning for this port, with thirty-five passengers. At about 2 P. M., when reaching Broad Sound, she was struck by a severe gale of wind and capsized. The pilot boat Friend put out to the rescue, with two sloops from Rockport, each of which vessels saved some of the sufferers. It is feared, however, that several were drowned. One of the rescued, named Johnson, came up to the city in a small boat, and reported the disaster. The schooner was a new one of a hundred and seven tons burden.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senator Bigler has introduced a bill to repeal the telegraph act of 1857, by which the treasury of the United States is subsidized to the amount of nearly $100,000 per annum, as it now appears to be subject, through the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to the rule and control of the British government.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The details of the affray at Lawrence, Kansas, between Jim Lane and Mr. Jenkins, have been received. It appears that both Lane and Jenkins were living upon contested claims. The former had enclosed an acre of land, in which there was a well that was used by both parties in common. Lane recently locked the well, fenced up the entrance to it, and forbade Jenkins access to it. Jenkins declared he would have water at all hazards, and Lane threatened him if he made a forcible entry into his premises.

On Thursday afternoon, Jenkins, accompanied by four friends, all well armed, cut down Lane's fence and proceeded towards the well. Lane warned them not to advance or he would shoot them. Disregarding the threat Jenkins's party advanced, when Lane fired, killing Jenkins instantly, and one of Jenkins's party returned the fire and shot Lane in the leg, inflicting a wound which confined him to bed.

Lane has been arrested, and was under examination to-day. Much excitement exists in consequence of this affair. Jenkins was held in high estimation, and his death is deeply deplored.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day, communicated to the Senate, the correspondence between De Osma, the Peruvian Minister, and the Secretary of State, relative to the forcible and violent seizure of the American vessels Georgiana and Lizzie Thompson, while engaged in taking in guano, under the charge of being engaged in contraband trade, and imprisoning the prisoners on board. Our government has claimed full satisfaction, both for this and the boarding and detention of the Dorcas C. Yeaton by a Peruvian armed steamer. De Osma enters into a long argument in defence of the Peruvian government, and expresses a hope that nothing will occur to interrupt the friendly relations at present existing.

Secretary Cass, in reply, reminds De Osma that the case presents one of the very gravest questions for consideration. He says that the cutting out of these vessels resembles a piratical enterprise rather than an exercise of legitimate power. He encloses the opinion of Attorney General Black, who maintains that the whole proceedings of the Peruvian government were contrary to the law of nations and repugnant to the principles of mutual justice, and transmits a copy of his recent letter to Lord Napier, underscoring the strongest sentences for De Osma's information, concerning the position of the United States relative to the search or seizure of American vessels by foreign powers.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—A Leavenworth dispatch of the 4th, states that the movement of the two columns of the Utah troops had been postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The Leavenworth Times announces the intention of Judge Lecompton to vacate his seat on the bench.

The action of the executive of Missouri in reference to arming and organizing the militia of the western counties is much deprecated here.

ALBANY, June 7.—The contracts for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad have all been awarded. The arrearages of the first three installments and a fourth installment of ten per cent. are to be paid on the 20th inst.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived, with Havana dates to the 2d instant. There is no news of interest. Sugars were firm at last quotations.

Melancholy Casualty.

A MOTHER AND EIGHT CHILDREN DROWNED.—We have to record a most painful and heart-rending casualty, caused by one of the sudden freshets, that have of late been so disastrous, at Roscoe, ninety-three miles from this city, on the Rock River, five miles this side of Beloit, on the Beloit and Madison Branch of the G. & C. U. R. R.

The lamentable fate of the Ilsley family will attach as melancholy interest to the spot on which they perished, as invests the "Notch" of the White Mountains, associating it forever with the unfortunate Willeys.

A special telegraphic dispatch informs us that about dawn yesterday morning, a freshet came rushing with great violence down a ravine, through which, in ordinary seasons, flows an insignificant brook, a tributary to the Rock River.

Upon the bank stood the two story frame dwelling occupied by a much esteemed clergyman, Rev. Horatio Ilsley. From some cause, either by the undermining of the bank or the dwelling being reached by the angry flood, it was overturned and carried away. Its inmates, the clergyman, his wife and their eight children were in their beds when they were swept into the raging torrent. The father alone managed, almost miraculously, to effect his escape, and reached the bank nearly exhausted, the mother and her children were seen no more alive.

The most profound sensation at once pervaded the entire community. The most active measures were at once taken to recover the bodies, and up to nine o'clock A. M., four had been taken out.

The eight children were of various ages ranging from infancy to seventeen years of age. The family was one much beloved in that community, and the sad fate that has swept them thus into eternity, will cause many tears.

Other houses were also swept away, but we hear of no more lives being lost.

The Rev. Mr. Ilsley was formerly settled in Monson, Maine. He has a brother residing in the city of Boston. There was one more child an elder brother of those that perished—he was at Chicago when the terrible disaster occurred.—*N. Y. Com.*

An Indian Battle.

A WHOLE TOWN WATCHING THE BATTLE.—The Minnesotian, Extra, printed at Shakopee, gives an account of a battle between two Indian tribes, Chippewas and Sioux, which took place in that vicininty, and of which the citizens of Shakopee were gratified spectators:

The Chippewas numbered, according to different enumerations made of them at houses where they passed, 150 to 200 warriors.—They arrived in the woods opposite to Murphy's landing, below Shakopee, during Wednesday night. The first intimation the Sioux had of their presence was the killing of one of their number, at daybreak, who was fishing in a canoe. His squaw immediately fled to the tepees, which was about a mile below the town, and gave the alarm, when the Sioux warriors to the number of 40 or 50 seized their guns and at once proceeded to the ferry under cover of the bushes on the south bank. A rapid fire then commenced between the hostile tribes across the river, which did no damage to either party on account of the distance. The Chippewas fell back, however, and the Sioux in a body crossed on the ferry, and the battle again commenced in the timber with a murderous ferocity, and lasted about five hours.

The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running fight among the trees and logs, and grass, interspersed with a few hand-to-hand conflicts with tomahawk and war clubs. When a Sioux would fall he was immediately carried to the rear and taken across on the ferry boat. Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would again rush back into the thickest of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition (which, it is said, was furnished by the citizens to them free of charge) and encouraging their warriors.—Later in the day, some headless bodies of the Chippewas were brought over, and the squaws hacked them to pieces, and finally kindled a fire under one of them and burnt it up! This last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

At about 10 o'clock the Chippewas drew off and the whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, one of whom, from the decorations on the scalp, is supposed to be a distinguished chief. As they passed a certain point on their trail they were carrying six, and some accounts say, eight wounded braves on litters, besides those wounded who were able to walk, some of whom seemed to be badly hurt. The Sioux then returned to their encampment with great exultation over their victory, and counted their loss, when it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicians present to be fatally wounded, and ten others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled there. Four raw scalps were flaunted on a pole, and four ghastly heads were paraded as trophies besides the disfigured trunks of two others.

During the whole battle the high bank which overlooked the bottom across the river, near Major Murphy's house, was lined with spectators; indeed, "the whole town" might be said to have been there watching the fight, and seeming to enjoy the unusual spectacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, and mangling, and mutilating each other, in full sight of a city of christians, its churches, court house and institutions of learning. Barbarism and its brutal spectacles in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings!

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The election today has passed in quietness. The Stith ticket elected, with the exception of Fabu, for Recorder. Stith's majority two hundred and ninety. The Vigilance Committee is still organized—prospects unknown. It is reported they will insist on the arrest of several Thugs. Among whom are Lucius Adams, to-day elected Recorder, and Benjamin S. Harrison, candidate for the Mayoralty, who withdrew in favor of Stith on the formation of the Vigilance Committee. This report is doubtful. All the forces under the authorities have dispersed except the special police.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Gerard Stith, the American candidate for Mayor, received 290 majority, but some of the principal names on the same ticket were defeated.

The city is quiet. The camp of the Vigilant Committee broke up last night, and the members disbanded. The organization is to continue in case of any future necessity for action, and they remain pledged to assemble at any moment.

The Authorities are engaged in arresting all concerned in the Vigilance movement, and writs are issued for arrest of leaders on charge of high treason.

Texas.

The New Orleans Bee of a late date thus speaks of the rapidly growing strength of free labor in Texas:—We have recently conversed with an intelligent and observant gentleman, who has spent many years in Texas and has travelled all over the northern and western portions of that State. He informs us that throughout those sections of the country the immigration is nearly entirely derived from foreigners, of whom seven-eighths are Germans. Excellent agriculturists, hardy and patient tillers of the soil, sober, temperate, industrious, peaceful and obedient to law, this population in many respects cannot be surpassed, but they are from birth, breeding and habits of thought invincibly hostile to slave labor. Not one in a thousand owns a negro, and there are whole tiers of counties in certain parts of Texas, which cast in the aggregate many thousands of votes, where one may travel many a day and scarcely see a black skin or hear the accents of the English tongue. Our informant states, as the result of personal inquiry and observation, that if no marked change should occur, before ten years elapse, Texas will be divided into four States—one slaveholding and the other three free.

Hard Times at the West.

It is strange to read of such a condition of affairs at the West as that usually denominated "hard times;" and yet there is abundant evidence that it is so. The following paragraph from the Easton (Pa.) Argus tells the tale:

"Money is so scarce there (Wisconsin) that it can be readily loaned out at from twenty to forty per cent. per annum—with the prospect that it will stay loaned out for years to come. Where money commands such exorbitant rates of interest the country certainly cannot be in a prosperous condition. Farm produce is worth almost nothing. We read a letter several days ago from a former citizen of Easton, who now resides in a town in Wisconsin. He says butter is selling there at ten cents a pound; eggs 5 cents a dozen; potatoes 12½ cents a bushel, and other things in proportion; and as to money, he does not believe the whole population of the town, numbering some 2,500, could raise over $500 in cash."

Bankers and Merchants—The Panic.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, at a recent meeting of the Mercantile Library Association of our city, made an address on the evils of our Banking System, which we find reported in The Chronicle. Its general idea is that already familiar to most readers, of the inherent, inevitable vice of allowing two thousand Banks, scattered all over the country and responsible to nobody in particular, to expand or contract the volume of Currency at pleasure. There is some truth in this representation, though not nearly so much as Mr. Hunt appears to suppose. Practically, a Bank is just as subject to the laws of trade as any of us, and expands or contracts in obedience to influences which it can neither control nor withstand. If all the Banks in America had tried to prevent or arrest what was absurdly called "the Panic" of last summer, they would have had just the same effect upon it as Canute had over the advance or recession of the tide. The power of the Banks over the Currency revolves in a very narrow orbit, and cannot be stretched beyond it. The Banks might easily have rendered themselves insolvent last Summer by trying to stop "the Panic," but "the Panic" would have occurred nevertheless. It might have been somewhat postponed by such an effort, but we believe it would have been intensified.

Still, we hold that there is something in this idea of regulating the Currency by defining and limiting the power of the Banks to issue circulating notes, and we shall be happy to second any plan of such regulation that seems feasible and bids fair to be beneficent. But the errors or vices of our Banking System must not be so pushed into the foreground as to obscure the more enormous depravity of our Mercantile System, whereof Mr. Hunt is a pillar. Had not he and such as he imported and sold, or tried to sell, many Millions' worth of European Fabrics beyond the capacity of the Country to consume and pay for, the vices of the Banking System would have proved as harmless as sheet lightning. Our indebtedness to American Banks did not break us; it was our indebtedness to European manufacturers and bankers that did that thing—indebtedness unwisely created by Mr. Hunt and others like him. Our debts to our own Banks were generally pretty well secured, the borrowers and lenders having a fair knowledge of each other; but the debts owed by our interior retailers of goods to the city jobbers and importers, and by these again to European manufacturers and bankers, constitute about as flimsy a lot of promises as could be found in the world. There is no other credit on earth so vicious as that which our dry-goods jobbers have been accustomed to obtain on the one hand, and extend on the other—a system which suspends the integrity and solvency of the civilized world on the contingency of an untimely frost or a disastrous flood or fire, and keeps our planters and farmers forever working for "dead horses." Let our great seaports stop buying goods in Europe for dubious promises and selling them to Nebraskn and Texas for still trailer promises, bringing back merchandise to its rightful character of a simple exchange of products instead of a gambling shuffle of property out of the hands of its true owners into those of Tom, Dick and Harry, and Mr. Hunt will find our Banking System as harmless as even he can desire.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Incident at Christ Church.

As every Philadelphian is aware, Christ Churchyard is an object of especial interest, containing, as it does, the ashes of so many illustrious persons now mouldering beneath its marble shafts, and its numerous vaults.—It is equally an object of interest to strangers. The sexton during the pleasant weather is almost constantly engaged in pointing out these tombs to visitors. A few days since an aged gentleman and lady applied to the sexton for his guidance through the churchyard. The sexton accordingly conducted them to the tomb of Franklin, of Com. Bainbridge and all the illustrious dead who there await the trump of the resurrection morning to wake them from their slumbers. Many of the stones in this ancient cemetery as our readers know, are fast crumbling to decay, while their inscriptions are overspread with mosses and lichens. The strangers spent an hour or two in thus examining the last resting places of Philadelphia's honored dead. As they were about to depart, said the old gentleman to the sexton:—"One of my principal objects in coming to Philadelphia was a pilgrimage to the grave of Dr. Benjamin Rush. Do you know where he lies?" "In this very yard," was the reply; "yonder flat stone covers his grave."

The stranger and his lady passed over to the spot indicated. The stone vault cover was before him. The old man sat down upon it, scraped away the moss from the almost illegible inscription, and traced the letters with his finger, as the tears rolled down his cheeks. After spending an interval in silence the stranger beckoned the sexton to approach. "What will it cost to have these letters recut?" asked the stranger. The sexton named the sum. "Then pray have it done," was the reply, as the stranger handed a sum somewhat in excess of the amount—"and keep the balance for your trouble.—No one can object to it, I suppose?"—*Philadelphia American.* [The stranger was a former pupil of Dr. Rush.]

Cotton Spinning on the Plantations.

Under this head the Richmond Enquirer calls attention to an experiment made on the plantation of Mr. George S. Yerger, in Yazoo county, Miss., of spinning cotton on the plantation where it is grown, by machinery attached to that which works the cotton gin, and carried on by plantation hands. On Mr. Yerger's place seventeen hands, consisting of three old men, six women and the rest children, work at the machinery, grind the meal for all the force on the plantation, crush all the ear corn for the mules, horses and oxen, gin the cotton and spin up 450 bales of it. Before Mr. G. G. Henry's new spinning machinery was attached to the gin, four men were employed at it to gin the cotton, and when the baleing was to be done additional force was required. The steam engine then in use, to work the gin, would consume three cords of wood a day, but with Mr. Henry's improved machinery it is found that it will do all the work with from 1¼ to 1¾ cords of wood per day. If this be true, and the invention can be extensively introduced, it will at once add very greatly to the profits of the planters, besides introducing a branch of domestic manufactures into the agricultural interest of the South. There is no good reason why every branch of industry should not flourish at the South, and, if this plantation spinning invention will aid in such a result, we are sure that the people will hail, with pleasure, the improved prospects of those who have hitherto been such inveterate enemies of American manufactures.—*Philadelphia American.*

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, the FARM upon which I now reside, containing 335 Acres. This Farm offers great inducements to the purchaser from its locality, being within 2½ miles of Mitchell's Station, and 4 of the Rapidan, and thereby brought into immediate connection, by railway, with Richmond and Alexandria. It is beautifully situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the State. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING, with six rooms, and all other necessary out-houses. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. For a further description, apply to J. C. GREEN, at Culpeper Ct. House, or the subscriber at Mitchell's Station.

WM. A. ROBERTSON.

Culpeper County, my 4—eotf

Increase of the Navy—War Measures.

The Debate in the Senate, on Monday, was interesting and important. The subject was the proposed increase of the navy, by building ten new sloops-of-war. The project was reported by Mallory from the naval committee. There was a strong disposition on the part of some Senators to give the impression that the proposition was connected with the recent British aggressions, and that, therefore, they gave it their support, but Mr. Mallory put the matter on its true ground by the distinct declaration that the Secretary of the Navy had recommended the measure before a British aggression was heard of or had been committed. The long felt necessity of augmenting the number of smaller war vessels in our navy is the real merit of the proposition, and we respectfully submit that those Senators who mixed up the question of war with England with the building of ten new steam-sloops of from eight to twelve feet draft, buncombised at the expense of common sense, wise statesmanship and Senatorial dignity. The whole ten sloops would add but one hundred guns to the navy, of comparatively small calibre, and to proclaim or seem to understand that as this country's preparation for a naval warfare, is to expose the republic to contempt.

During the discussion upon the proposition, however, some things were said deserving of passing notice. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, whose patriotism is only equalled by his sound judgment, threw out the valuable and just idea that the navy of the United States ought to be gradually increased, without ostentation or parade, so that whenever an emergency arose, the government might be prepared to rebuke arrogance and resist wrong. This undoubtedly is our true policy. However conscious we, as a people, may be of our inherent power to accomplish whatever we resolve upon in defence of our honor or interests, other nations will measure that power by its "outward and visible signs," and with them the fact that we have a navy equal to our necessities, will go much further than any amount of protestation and threat not backed up by a navy commensurate therewith. Mr. Douglas, therefore, took an entirely false position when he said that the Senate must first decide what they were going to do with the British outrages before they decided what to do with the proposition before them. The two things have nothing to do with each other. The ten sloops were not asked for in contemplation of a war with England, but for use in other ways; and Mr. Douglas is a better statesman than really to believe that ten small sloops, yet to be built, would be the country's remedy for British aggressions.

Mr. Seward made some temperate remarks on the subject and in favor of the proposition, at the close of which an amendment offered by Mr. Hale, to reduce the number of new sloops to six, was lost by a majority of nine. Mr. Wilson favored Mr. Bell's idea, and was willing to vote for a small annual increase of the navy, and Mr. Douglas again made a war speech, which probably should be interpreted in the light of the next Presidential campaign. The most remarkable proposal, under the circumstances, that probably the Senate ever listened to, was made by Mr. Green, whose amendment was not to declare war, or authorize the President to declare war against Great Britain, but, without waiting the replies to the President's demands on England, to empower the Executive to grant letters of marque and reprisal, without limit to private citizens, to remain in force until the next meeting of Congress! This proposal was rejected by the significant vote of 46 nays to 6 ayes. The almost unanimous rejection of this proposition in the Senate is, it is to be hoped, significant of the fate of one of a similarly outre character, said to be introduced into the House committee on foreign affairs by Mr. Sickles, of the delegation from this city. He proposes not only that the President be authorized to employ national vessels to seize the British cruisers, but that our merchant vessels be permitted to arm, either singly or in convoys, and to make prizes of British vessels on their own account. This would indeed be a new mode of warfare. If adopted, the governments of both countries might as well abdicate, and give up the high seas to indiscriminate fighting.

Some sober thoughts were uttered by Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, and ultimately a bill was passed authorizing the construction of five screw steam sloops-of-war and one paddle wheel steamer, at a cost of $1,200,000.—*N. Y. Com.*

Menagerie in a Tornado.

A Terrible Scene.—The London (Ohio) Democrat furnishes the following in regard to Eldred's menagerie in the storm of the 14th ult. It says:

The performance commenced as usual, but had not proceeded far when a sudden gust of wind ripped open one side of the canvass. Another lifted the pavilion up, tearing it from its stays, when it suddenly settled down, while the centre pole fell, with a crash, to the ground.—The crowd tumbled head long off the seats, and rushed pell mell into "the pitiless pelting of the storm." The women shrieked, the men swore, the horses neighed, the "learned mule" brayed, the clowns laughed, the hyena howled, the monkeys chattered, while at every occasional boom of the thunder the lightning would reveal a glimpse of the wreck—hatless heads, inverted umbrellas, crushed crinoline, draggled skirts, muddied coats, etc., all jumbled together in one vast heterogeneous mass. To add to the already "confusion worse confounded," the cry was raised that one of the wagons was upset and the lions had broke loose! This, however, proved a false alarm, as all the animals remained secure save the elephant, who, with accustomed good sense, broke from his moorings and sought shelter.

A General Elopement.

MARSHALL Co., MISS., May 28.—I have just learned that there is quite an excitement prevailing in Holly Springs, caused by an elopement on the night of the 26th instant, of three young men of that place with as many young ladies, all students of the Female College. As soon as the discovery was made by the faculty the telegraph was brought in use to try to head the young folks. Memphis and several other towns in Tennessee, connected to Holly Springs by railroad, were telegraphed to, but too late, the lovers had gotten too far a start to be overtaken and stopped, even by lightning. A dispatch was received from Sommerville, Tenn., saying that the runaways had arrived there safely and were all married. I understand that the ladies are all from a distance, one is a half Indian, (very rich of course,) from the Indian territory; another, hails from the State of Louisana; the other from the Southern portion of this State (Mississippi.)—*Cor. of Richmond Dispatch.*

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to hire a good SMITH. One that is a good Horse Shoer, understands country work, and is capable of repairing and ironing Carriages, will find steady employment. A man with a family preferred. Inquire at Bailey's Cross Roads, five miles from Alexandria, and six miles from Washington City, or address LEWIS BAILEY, Washington City Post Office.

LEWIS BAILEY.

Fairfax County, Va., je 2—eotf

VALLEY FEMALE INSTITUTE, WINCHESTER, VA.—The fourth annual session of this Institution will commence September 1st, 1857, and continue five months. The Board of Instruction is complete, and superior advantages are offered for a thorough and polite education. For further information, send and get a catalogue.

S. P. YORK, A. M.,
G. LA MONTE, A. B.,
Principals and Proprietors.

Winchester, jy 7—eoly

The Sculptor Barbee.

We are glad to learn from the Baltimore Patriot that this distinguished son of Virginia, now resident in Baltimore, is in the full tide of deserved success. Profitable commissions have come to him from various quarters. He is now engaged modeling the bust of a well-known citizen of Baltimore, Philip E. Thomas, esq., first President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The likeness is said to be most life-like and striking. The beautiful "Fisher Girl" of Mr. Barbee, is approaching completion, and the Patriot speaks of it as a "statue almost unrivaled in beauty, calculated to entrance the beholder with rapturous admiration." In Mr. B.'s studio, another "Coquette," executed for a gentleman in St. Louis, is rising into exquisite proportions. The charming bust, entitled "Gratitude," ordered by Senator Bruce, of this State, is beginning to exhibit its fascinating and delicate features. The Patriot speaks of this work as promising to be "a real gem." The "Young Republican" is another ornament of the studio of this rising and persevering sculptor. The Patriot adds that the effort of Mr. Barbee in producing so complete a bust of Mr. Thomas, has shown his peculiar talent for imitation, as well as the still higher accomplishment of creating, which is exemplified in his ideals of the "Coquette," "Gertrude," &c. &c. We rejoice to chronicle the triumphs and success of genius, and one whose victories add new laurels to the honored brow of Virginia.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Western Crop Prospects.

A friend writes, June 1, from Ogle County, Ill.:

"April and May have probably been the wettest months of their season ever experienced in this region. Wheat, oats and most kinds of fruit promise well. The weather and seed unfavorable for corn, yet good crops may yet be produced. Streams unusually high, and roads nearly impassable."

Another writes the same day from Mount Gilead, Onio, about the crops, as follows:

"The prospect for fruit is unfavorable.—Peaches all killed; pears mostly killed; cherries will not be half a crop; apples injured, but I think will be about half a crop. Rye, the early sown much injured. Wheat looks fine; it is beginning to show the heads in most fields; with dry weather we shall have a good crop. It is now the 1st of June, and I don't know of 100 acres of corn being planted in the county, and very few if any potatoes are planted; in fact, it has rained almost constantly for the last two months. Oats sown in March now look fine, but a large portion of the oat crop is not sown, and probably will not be now, it is so late. Grass on the upland looks well; on lowland it is being drowned out, and looks yellow and unhealthy. The roads, many of them, are actually impassable for a loaded wagon. Farmers dare not sell their grain if they have any to spare, for fear of a famine. Everything is at a standstill.

WARREN GREEN HOTEL, WARRENTON, VA.—*JAMES M. TUTT*, PROPRIETOR.—The subscriber, having taken charge of this commodious and well-known House, invites the patronage of the traveling public and those desirous of obtaining a permanent home.—The extent of the buildings, the beauty of the grounds and (the proprietor flatters himself) the liberal principles upon which the establishment is conducted, must secure for the Warren Green a front rank among the first class hotels of the country, and especially commend it to the consideration of families seeking a summer retreat from the heat and disease of cities.—Situated in the beautiful village of Warrenton and surrounded by a lovely lawn, those in pursuit of the healthy air of the country will here find it unattended by the confusion and other disagreeable incidents of a fashionable watering place.

The Corps of Servants is large and well disciplined—the bed-rooms airy and accessible—the table bountifully supplied by the productions of the neighborhood and the delicacies of the Alexandria market, (from which city it is distantly a two hours' ride in the cars)—the Wines have been carefully selected—and the whole is under the constant and careful superintendence of the landlord.

There is a Livery Stable attached, which will provide the guests of the house with Hacks, Buggies, and good Riding Horses.

There are now a large number (some forty) rooms vacant, from which early applicants can select the most eligible. The proprietor refers to all who have sojourned with him for testimonials of the character of his house.

Address J. M. TUTT, Warrenton, Va.

mh 23—eo3m

POTOMAC LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned desires to sell a TRACT OF LAND, on the Waters of Potomac Creek, in Stafford County, Va., containing TEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES. It borders on the Creek (which is navigable) 2½ miles, and is distant about one mile from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The soil is very productive in all the usual grain crops, but particularly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and Grass, though it is of uneven surface.

There is on the land inexhaustible beds of the finest shell Marl. A large quantity of Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood may be cut from the land, worth on the shore of the creek from two to four dollars per cord. Also, a good deal of Cedar and Locust, Yellow Popular and White Oak Timber.

There is a meadow now y