



ALEXANDRIA: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1858.

The late James Monroe, of Va. A letter addressed to Gov. Wise by Mr. Samuel L. Gouverneur, son-in-law of Mr. Monroe, places the public in possession of some facts in reference to the honored President, not generally known, and will serve to increase the respect and veneration hitherto felt for one whose public and private virtues were tested by the severest of all human ordeals. We make the following extract from Mr. Gouverneur's letter:—

"The public life of James Monroe is written in the history of his country. The events of his private life—few years indeed—are known to a few surviving friends. On the 4th of March, 1826, he completed his second Presidential term. He soon commenced to reap the bitter fruits of a life devoted to the best interests of his country, regardless of his own. As a private citizen he emerged from all his successive public trusts with poverty as the emblem of his purity and the badge of all his public honors. A loan from a near relative, reluctantly accepted, realized after his death, discharged the immediate debts to Washington, and bore him and his family to that residence in which he had fondly hoped to end his days. Pressed to a melancholy degree by debts, almost imperceptibly accumulated by time, with the occasional relief which two young relatives could afford, he struggled manfully with adversity for about five weeks. In his agonizing state, he was the devoted wife, in September, 1830, he realized the fact that his cup of earthly sorrows was full to the brim. She had, with enviable grace of person and mind, adorned every public position he ever held. She had nobly participated in all his troubles, and with her sudden loss, all the hopes of his declining years faded rapidly before him. A constitution of great original vigor exhibited symptoms of decided decay, and a mind no longer endowed in active sympathy, of gradual decline. His removal to New York was the result of stern necessity, not of choice. The solicitation of his family, in the residence of his youngest daughter, and in the society of his wife's relatives, herself a native of that city, he found all the beautiful sympathies which earth affords. His presence commanded universal respect. Public meetings gave a new impulse to prompt action in Congress on those claims which, in deep conviction of their justice, he had made upon his country. In daily anxious suspense he awaited their decision. The partial allowance it made came too late for him. Postponements and angry debates, marked by that bitterness of party politics which ever sends a shivering party, had broken down his noble spirit. The exhausted energies of nature could rise no more. On the 4th of July, 1831, amidst all the exulting evidences of national pride which mark that day, associated now with the deaths of Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, in humble resignation to Divine will, without a groan or a sigh, he ceased to live on earth.

Let not the people of Virginia believe that his honored remains were treated with neglect. In no "public burying ground," in no "borrowed tomb" do they lie. In a vault, originally purchased by his noble wife, in a beautiful private sepulchre, surrounded by many of the most respectable and virtuous of his day, they have awaited the call of his native State. Two sisters of his wife, one my own dear mother, with others, relatives of her family, have slept around him. His death excited profound sympathy. The city authorities of New York asked not the right to honor his memory, but the favor to be permitted, with appropriate ceremonies, to bury him at the public cost. His body was attended by a train of mourning relatives and friends from the humble dwelling where he died, through the noble city, to the noble monument in the City Hall. A noble tribute to his worth, from eloquent lips, lately closed forever, was pronounced over it in the City Park. Funeral services before the assembled clergy, in one of the most venerable churches, were performed by the presiding bishop; a procession, civil and military, of countless numbers, witnessed the whole population of a city draped in mourning, and lashed into solemn silence, save when the plaintive dirge told the sad office they performed, bore him to his tomb. Other similar spectacles may have exceeded this in gorgeous display, but in imposing solemnity it never was surpassed. When his remains shall again be brought to light you will find them distinguished by these few simple words: "James Monroe, of Virginia, 4th of July, 1831; aged seventy-two years." They pointed significantly to his native State. To her soil he was devoted; and to her people he was ardently attached. "To them," did he say, "I owe every thing. They never failed to stand by me. They will, one day, do justice to my memory." That day has dawned; his words are verified, and the people of his native State are proud to receive him.

M. Bely has arrived at New York from Central America, and, according to the Tribune, his gascoune on the one hand, and the old transit company with its new treaty on the other, have been completely out-general-ed by Mr. Vanderbilt, who has made a personal treaty with Nicaragua, backing it with a loan of \$100,000 from his own pocket, and has thereby secured to himself a monopoly of the transit route for a term of years. This announcement the Tribune makes on the authority of a reliable correspondent. Vanderbilt, after signing the contract with Nicaragua, has complied with its first condition by remitting a large loan in specie to the Nicaraguan government, which must be by this time in their possession. If the line is not opened in ninety days a forfeiture of the loan opened in ninety days a forfeiture of the loan (\$100,000) will be the result. The Bely contract is for a ship canal, but does not concede a right of transit by land, lake and river; the Vanderbilt contract is a transit charter for the immediate conveyance of passengers, &c., by lake and river steamers and land carriage on the Isthmus. This charter to Vanderbilt will necessitate and secure the sending on of the Cas-Yri-sarri treaty, or a document from the Nicaraguan government giving full power to the government of the United States to protect its commerce and its citizens by force of arms in Nicaragua, if necessary.

It is reported that another attempt has been recently made to assassinate Louis Napoleon.

The New York Herald says:—"Our accounts of the mines at Frazer's river, which come from California, confirm in every particular the previous announcements of Gold discoveries. Letters from persons well known in California, who have gone to the mines, state that the gold on Frazer's river and in the adjacent country is even more plentiful than it is in California, and that gold seeking will be more profitable there than it was in the early days of the California diggings. Accordingly, the excitement in the Pacific States is rather on the increase than on the decline, and no doubt thousands of miners are by this time either on their way to the British possessions or preparing to go thither. Meanwhile a difficulty has arisen. Governor Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has issued a proclamation warning all persons that the exclusive right of trading in and about Frazer's river and in the British possessions on the northwest coast of America, belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that any vessels found in Frazer's river or any other river, bay or creek of the British possessions, will be forfeited, if they have not a license from the company, and a clearance from the Collector at Victoria. In other words, this Governor intends, so far as in him lies, to reserve the gold for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The "Letcher case" is still creating discussion among the Democratic papers. The Richmond South affirms that "a conspiracy exists to defeat Mr. L's nomination for Governor, and that the Ruffian address business is the initial movement on the part of the 'cabal.' It then goes on to say:—"The Waiz was not the first to produce the charge against Mr. Letcher. It originated in a New York paper of obscure character, and was thence distributed through Virginia. Now, who contributed the information to the New York Tablet? It was given in the shape of a communication dated 'Washington,' and subscribed 'S.' Who is this 'S.'? And at the instigation of what Virginia politician was the attack made upon Mr. Letcher through the instrumentality of an irresponsible correspondent? Perhaps we may yet be able to answer these inquiries to the satisfaction of the public."

The news from Oregon announcing the attack on Col. Steptoe's command on the Snake river, the 16th day of May, by 1,500 Indians, and the loss by the former of fifty privates, out of three companies of dragoons and one of infantry, and two howitzers, baggage wagons, and nearly all their animals, is a matter of most serious import. The disaster is seen to have been very great in the results of the battle. We cannot doubt from the smallness of our force and the great number killed, including Capt. Winder and Lieutenant Gaston, that a most severe engagement has taken place, and that the result is a fearful one. The savages to greater efforts hereafter. The Union says:—"We do not see any report in our California files of the engagement between Col. Steptoe's command and the Indians of Oregon, and it is to be hoped that it is at least an exaggeration."

A letter from New York, says that the news from Mexico is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and were not the thermometer at 90° in the shade, thus preventing violence of any description, the expression of indignation at the insolence of the Mexican government would be much louder and emphatic. As it is, all agree that something must be done, and that quickly, to protect our fellow-citizens from spoliation by the government of Mexico, and save them from being compelled to pay the expenses of M. Zuluaga and his colleagues. In no civilized community, and under no possible twisting of any existing principle of international law, are foreign residents forced to contribute to extraordinary levies of money, such as "forced loans."

The slave owners of Kent county, Md., have within a year or two, suffered heavy losses by the running off of slaves, not less than sixty having escaped in 1856, and a large number since. These mysterious escapes created no little excitement. Some five years ago a slave belonging to Dr. Davidson, of Queen Anne's county, ran away, but was apprehended in Delaware, and returned to his master. A forged pass or certificate of freedom, it is stated, was found upon him, evidently disguised, which he stated was furnished him by a man named Jas. L. Bowers, of Kent county, and who was well known to entertain strong anti-slavery sentiments. Bowers was, subsequently arrested, and tried, but for want of sufficient evidence was acquitted. Since then suspicion has been directed against him, from the fact that his immediate neighborhood suffered to a considerable extent from the loss of this kind of property; and on Wednesday night last, a number of citizens, setting out in terms of law at defiance, proceeded to the residence and tarred and feathered him. A free negro woman, named Tillison, a sort of conjurer and fortune teller, also suspected of being concerned in the running off of slaves, was tarred and feathered at the same time.

The sale of the furniture, desks &c., in the old Hall of the House of Representatives took place on Monday. The desk and chair formerly used by Joshua R. Giddings, sold \$225. The desk and chair occupied by John Quincy Adams brought \$50. The bidding for this furniture was quite animated, and it was remarked that in Massachusetts it would command \$500. The desks occupied by Col. Benton and Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, brought \$25 apiece; the desk occupied by Col. Brooks ran up to \$9, and that used by Governor Wise, sold for \$7. Upon the remainder of the furniture the bidding was very brisk, and the competition became very great. The total sales amounted to between two and three thousand dollars.

Reports have been received from Lieutenant Ives, in command of the Colorado Exploring Expedition. The Colorado empties in at the head of the Gulf of California, its course being south-westerly. The water shed which it drains covers an enormous district of country extending from the South Pass of the mountains, westwardly and southerly. It is supposed, though not yet definitely ascertained, that Green River (near Fort Bridger) is a tributary of the Colorado. The rows from the testimony of the steamer from the Gulf of California, to about latitude 36° 60', a distance of several hundred miles, and a long way above the mouth of the Gila.

An evidence of the deep depression into which all public improvement is now sunk, is furnished in the recent letting of contracts on the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Some twenty-five sections, embracing only thirty-three miles of road, were advertised to be let; yet the stagnation of such employment is so universal that contractors came in crowds with bids for the work. More than 600 bids were given in, and the work was distributed among nineteen contractors, at prices lower than have been known for years among railroad builders—Mechanics, and laborers, of course, suffer.

A court martial, recently convened at San Antonio, Texas, tried Capt. Seth M. Barton on the following charge and specifications:— Charge 1st.—"Illegal conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification 1st.—In this, 'That the said Barton, at Fort McKavett, Texas, on the 24th of February, 1857, being officer of the day in command of the police guard of said post, and adjutant of the 1st regiment United States infantry, in command of the band of said regiment, did then and there order and cause the sergeant of said guard to tie up to a tree in front of the guard-house, one Joseph Heid, a citizen, not subject to military authority, and did then and there order and cause certain soldiers of said band to flag said Heid on his bare back with wagon whips."

Specification 2d.—"That the said Barton, at time and place aforesaid, having caused the flogging of said Heid as aforesaid, did then and there keep said Heid tied up to said tree for about three hours more or less." Specification 3d.—"That said Barton, at time and place aforesaid, did strike Private Louis Gaston, of said regimental band, blows with a wagon whip to compel said Gaston to flag said Heid."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: To the 1st Specification, "Guilty." To the facts contained in the 2d Specification, "Guilty." To the 3d Specification, "Not Guilty;" and "Not guilty to the Charge."

The court having considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused Captain Seth M. Barton, of the 1st regiment of infantry, as follows: 1st Specification. "The court confirms his plea, finds the facts set forth, but attaches no criminality thereto." 2d Specification. "The court confirms his plea, finds the facts as set forth, but attaches no criminality thereto." 3d Specification. "Guilty," and "Guilty to the Charge."

And the court does, therefore, sentence the said Capt. Seth M. Barton, of the 1st regiment of infantry, "To be suspended from rank and command for three months, and to be confined to the limits of his post for the same period."

These proceedings having been transmitted to the Secretary of War, the following order has been issued by that functionary:—"In this trial it was shown for the defence that the citizen who was flogged at the guard-house had entered the barracks, armed, and beat a soldier; and that no civil tribunal to punish the offence was nearer than one hundred and seventy miles. But shall the army assume to remedy the defects of the administration of the civil laws? A Court Martial has here adjudged that no wrong is done by an officer who causes his guard to flag a citizen, therein the Court has manifested as little regard for the law as the officer on trial. The virtual acquittal on the first and second specifications is disapproved. The finding on the third specification and on the charge is confirmed. The sentence is confirmed, and ordered to be executed."

The St. Louis Republican says:—"The Mayor put the steam fire engines fairly to work on the Levee, yesterday morning, and they acted like a charm in removing the deposits of mud and filth. As they never get tired, and there is plenty of coal to keep them going, and the experiments entirely satisfactory, it is presumed that all of them will be employed to-day, giving us assurance that by the early part of next week the wharf will look as clean as a new pin. Not only will this be done, but a saving of \$5,000, at least, will be effected by the operation, and the health of the city promoted by it."

The railroad train which left Buffalo last Wednesday, for Rochester, narrowly escaped being thrown from the track by the displacement of the rails. The train had only proceeded a couple of miles before it was stopped by a signal from some of the track men, who had found the rails bent in two places. The train came to a stand still without accident, when an examination of the track was made. It happened that the rails of the road had so expanded the rail that it had curved each way—it being the combination rail—fully six inches out of line.

The British Parliament lately decided, after a long and hard struggle, by a considerable majority, against a bill providing for the collection of agricultural statistics.—There appears to be a great objection, on the part of the English farmers, to furnishing these statements. In that country, the great majority of the farmers are tenants, and it may be that they do not wish their landlords to be correctly informed respecting their products from the land they rent. It is estimated that fully nine-tenths of the cultivated lands of the kingdom are so held.

At a "Reform Convention" recently held at Rutland, Vermont, Mr. Foster made a speech. "He cared nothing about the Union. He would say, rather than a single slave should be held in bondage, 'down with the Union; down with the constitution; down with religion; down with the church; down with the Bible—and let all go to hell and damnation.'" Mr. Foster, of course, includes himself, as "going" with all the rest. Probably he expects to lead in the downward progress.

We have received a letter from our former townsman, William M. Larmour, esq., now resident of California, enclosing the annexed notice of the Monumental Mining Company, and a specimen of the gold taken from the mines, which is exceedingly rich. Mr. L. states that his brothers, Messrs. Samuel B. Larmour, and R. M. Larmour and T. Gardner Preston, all former citizens, are also at Forest City, connected with the Company, and are doing well. We are glad to hear from our town's boys, and hope they will succeed in their new home.

"The following is a statement of the number of ounces of gold dust taken out of the claims of the 'Monumental Mining Company,' at Forest City, for the seven weeks ending May 16th, 1858:

Table with 2 columns: Oza. Dwt. For the week ending April 4th, 140 10; 11th, 172 00; 18th, 178 10; 25th, 190 00; May 2d, 212 17; 9th, 230 00; 16th, 287 7.

Amount for the seven weeks, 1621 4. The above statement is taken from the books of the company, and furnished us by Robert M. Larmour, the Secretary, and is correct in every particular."

We have received from H. J. R., of MINNESOTA, a pamphlet copy of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Sidney, the first chief magistrate of the new State. The Governor speaks in the most favorable terms of the soil, climate, production, and prospects of Minnesota, predicts for her a great future, and says that she "enters the Union as the thirty-second State, extending a friendly hand to all her sisters, north and south, and giving them the assurance that she joins their ranks—not to provoke sectional discord or to engender strife—not to enlist in a crusade against such of them as differ with her in the character of their domestic institutions—but to promote harmony and good will, and to lend her aid, on all occasions, in maintaining the integrity of the Union."

The Union refers to the clause of the "Cincinnati Platform" of the Democracy, in relation to the Territories, and admits that the Democratic party "did involve itself in the inconsistency of declaring for non-intervention and in the same breath intervening positively and directly to control territorial modes of action in settling local institutions;" but maintains that this "grew out of inadvertence, and was not designed to deceive the people of the Union; for no such clause was ever adopted, and in the sequel, could have been anticipated."

Reports received from Daech Territory, state that the Yankton Indians, 3,000 in number were engaged in committing depredations against the white settlers along the Minnesota river, having become dissatisfied because the annuities now due them are not being paid by the Government. They intend to recover their lands and drive away the whites. They have destroyed the village of Medary and burnt the town of Flordru. An emigrant train at Medary had also been plundered. The settlers were concentrating at Minnesota Falls preparatory to defensive operations.

We continue to have, in the letters from the army and others, on the route to Utah, contradictory statements as to the movements of the Mormons, their designs, and the plans of their leaders. It seems most probable, however, that, as far as Utah is concerned, the war is over. The Mormons will next be applying to Congress for "indemnity," or "relief."

A new idea has been started, that coal is liable to propagate yellow fever. Dr. Thompson, the New York Health Officer, says:—"It is a singular and well attested fact that the coals which are brought to St. Thomas from Liverpool and discharged in large quantities upon wharves emit a gas which favors the generation and spread of the infection of yellow fever." He cites some facts upon which this opinion is based.

The deaths of Hons. Robert T. Conrad and Job Tyson, of Philadelphia, are much regretted. They were both men of talents, and prominent and useful citizens. Judge Conrad was eminent as a writer. Mr. Tyson was formerly a member of Congress. They were in the prime of life, and died after but a short illness.

News of the Day. "Toshow the very age and body of the TIMES." A decided stand has been taken in regard to Central American affairs by the Cabinet, and the governments of the several States will at once be informed through our ministers, that the administration is determined in no way to withdraw all the rights and interests which have been secured to our citizens by grants or charters in that quarter.

The committee of the State, city council, Citizens of Richmond, and military officers have made extensive arrangements for the Monroe obsequies on the 5th of July. From the programme we quote: "The residents of Main street are to hang their windows with black, and the bells of the city are to be tolled during the procession."

A dispatch from Washington in relation to the execution of Powers says:—"Great efforts were made up to the latest hour to obtain a commutation of sentence. I understand the president said to one person occupying a prominent position, who was pleading for mercy, 'If you can show me an extenuating circumstance, I will grant it.'" The person reflecting some moments, and finding no other ground of appeal, answered, 'His youth, your excellency.' The President replied, 'Nearly all the murders and other crimes of violence so frequent in late in the District of Columbia have been committed by such young men.'

In West Roxbury, a few days since, as a lady was making a call upon her friends, an Irish girl in one of the adjoining yards loosed a savage watch dog, which immediately jumped the fence and attacked the lady, tearing her dress and skirts into shreds, from the front of the attack the steel jaws of the dog as to prevent his tearing her flesh, which he only missed by the thickness of one garment. The dog, to extricate himself from the hoops, left, to the great relief of the lady, who was very much frightened.

There was considerable excitement at Blanchard's Hotel, in New York, on Saturday night, at which time Capt. Dunham, an old merchant, boarding at the hotel, was dangerously wounded by Edward J. Anderson. The wife of Mr. Anderson had taken a ride with Capt. Dunham and his wife, and on their return, Anderson drew a dagger and stabbed him in the right breast.

Mr. W. A. Hunter, of Bryan, William county, Ga., a printer, has made an improvement on type cases, consisting in making the bottom of the case perforated zinc instead of wood. By placing the case on top of a hollow made to fit, all dirt can be removed in a very short time. In addition to the perforated bottom a second movable one, sliding in a groove, prevents the dirt from dropping from one case to another when placed in the racks.

Some two hundred laborers, who are either out of employment, or won't work, formed themselves into a procession in Davenport, Iowa, on Friday, and marched to the office of Mayor Cook, and to the residence of several of the wealthiest citizens, demanding work, and declaring that they must either have work, become a charge upon the county, or starve.

At the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at New Orleans last month, a resolution was adopted recommending that as the fourth of July this year comes on Sunday, it should be religiously celebrated by a national prayer-meeting at ten o'clock a. m., for one hour, in all the churches in the Union.

Dr. James P. Hambleton, late of Pittsylvania county, Va., who two or three years ago published a biography of Gov. Wise, transcendently eulogistic in his view of the character of the late Governor, the columns of which he employs in denouncing his Excellency.

It is stated that below Point Coupee, in Louisiana, there is one broad field of sugar cane covering thirty thousand acres.—There are rows four miles in length and as straight as an arrow. At one point the traveller can count fifteen trick-sugar houses at one glance!

Three Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA. HALIFAX, June 28.—The steamer Arabia, arrived here this afternoon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th.

The Arabia saw a steamer, supposed to have been the Niagara, in lat. 23° 53', lon. 29°, but too distant to speak her. The weather during the passage was generally fine, though not quite up to the average of June weather.

Debates of a very conciliatory nature on the American question had taken place in both Houses of Parliament. The impression was that the squadron would probably be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and be sent to the Coast of Africa.

The right of search and visitation is entirely abandoned. There is nothing later from India. The news from the Continent is not of much importance. The propeller New York, before reported ashore, was rapidly breaking up and very little of her cargo had been saved.

The steamer Indian Empire sailed from Galway on the 18th, but got on the rocks in the harbor. She was soon released, however, and sailed the next day. It is rumored that Russia is increasing her navy.

The insurrection in Candia has been subdued. A company has been formed for constructing a telegraphic line between England and India, via the Red Sea, with a capital of £1,000,000.

The English Parliament has been discussing a petition from Jamaica touching the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by the long failure of Spain to fulfil her treaty obligations. The Earl of Grey said he thought that from a conversation had with the American Minister there was every reason to believe some understanding would be had for clearly verifying the nationality of vessels without risking a breach of international law.

He also referred to the support given by England and Spain in resisting the policy of the United States, for the annexation of Cuba to Spain; but said he still persisted in the slave trade it was highly probable that England would exchange her present treaty with Spain for indifference.

Every body said he thought that France and the United States were solely responsible for a renewal of the slave trade. With regard to the national law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character was had. Lord Aberdeen endorsed this definition.

In the House of Commons, the question of the outrages committed on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, was discussed. The drift of the speeches was, that when the matter was fully understood on both sides, the difficulty would be amenable to arrangement.

Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. THE LADIES FAIR.—DEDICATION OF THE NEW M. E. CHURCH.—CONCURATION OF THE CEMETERY, &c.—On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, the ladies of this place, held a fair for the purpose of raising funds to assist in paying the debt due for the finishing of the interior of the Church. On Thursday morning, I was shown by one of the principal ladies, instrumental in getting up the fair, the various articles arranged for sale—most of them or at least a good many were productions of the artistic skill and handiwork of Loudoun's fair daughters, and indeed fair they may be truthfully styled, for so much personal perfection is rarely to be met with, in so small a compass, as was here to be found behind and around the sale tables. Flowers and evergreens woven into garlands, with pictures and paintings, were tastefully arranged. The whole reminded one very forcibly of the pictures fancy drew for the youthful mind, when dreaming over the fairy stories of ancient literature.

Some very beautiful and valuable articles were pointed out as those presented through the Rev. Mr. Carson (junior preacher here) by the Ladies of Fayette street church Baltimore. The Ladies of Middleburg are very grateful to the Ladies of Baltimore for these manifestations of their kindness.

The receipts during the three days amounted to \$650. The Ladies felt very grateful for the patronage bestowed upon the fair during its continuance.

The Dedication.—At 11 o'clock on Thursday the 26th inst. a large number of persons from the Fair, but even the mercantile establishments were closed, so that all might listen to the dedication sermon. It was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hurst of Baltimore. It was a clear, forcible, argumentative discourse. At the conclusion of the sermon, a subscription of \$350 was taken up to be appropriated to the same purpose as the funds of the Ladies Fair.

CONCURATION OF THE CEMETERY.—On Friday morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Winchester, preached the consecration sermon in the Cemetery Church. It was a very appropriate, inspiring, and eloquent discourse. The superiority of public over private family burying grounds, was very loudly sustained by the Doctor.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The Union Prayer Meeting was very largely attended on Friday evening. Dr. Boyd and Rev. Mr. Hurst, both addressed the meeting in sentiments well calculated to cement more thoroughly the different denominations, and stimulate the already very warm interest felt in the meetings.

The Rev. B. A. Ridgway, of Baltimore, has preached several sermons here in the new church, during the last few days. His style was peculiarly his own, terse, forcible, and comprehensive, abounding in occasional flights of oratory, well calculated to arrest the attention and judgment of his congregation and enforce conviction.

After his sermon on Sunday last, a subscription (without any previous notice) of nearly \$225 was taken up, being with the amount received on Thursday, and that collected during the Fair, fully adequate to liquidate all debt upon the church. The church is now beautifully furnished with a style of architecture, built of brick, and surrounded by a handsome octagonal steeple, over 40 feet high.

The house is calculated to compare favorably with any in this section of country, in dimensions and beauty of finish. It is a credit to the neighborhood and well calculated to perpetuate the memory of the two gentlemen Messrs. E. C. Brown and Wm. Rawlings who displayed their munificence in its erection.

Mr. E. C. Brown also became responsible for the expense incurred in finishing the interior, and looked to the liberality of the people for reimbursement. Immediately upon the completion of the inside work, the people with that spirit for which they are so prominently noted, supplied the full amount through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Fair, and the subscriptions on Thursday and Saturday. Middleburg, June 28th, 1858. JEREMIAH SNAKE.

It seems, from the note of "Fairfax," in yesterday's Gazette, that the use of the breeches as scare-crows, is rendered unnecessary by the hooped petticoats. Will you allow me to express the hope that "the sk" will also be able to dispense with wearing breeches altogether. I do so with the most perfect deference to your superior intelligence. JEREMIAH SNAKE.