ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1858.

Editorial Courtesies.

The Richmond Enquirer and the Richmond South, are "at sword's points," in the discussion of political affairs—but their contest is conducted in such a manner, as to entitle them to thanks for the example, and to place their conductors high in public estimation. For instance, the Enquirer says:—

"The South entirely misapprehends our intention in reproducing the article from the Savannah Georgian. We desired merely to show that its late ultra newspaper allies were deserting it. We assure our neighbor that we have never sought to make any impression as to its subscription list—that is as sacred with us as our neighbor's private character, and we would no sooner seek to disparage the one, than we would destroy the other. Both are strictly private affairs, with which we shall never interfere. We can disagree upon public matters, without the interruption of private friendship. Though in public affairs we may be a "bear" whose hug is deadly, yet in private friendship the shake of the hand will always be cordial."

To this The South responds as follows:—

"At once we protest our appreciation of the liberal and manly sentiment of this paragraph. Such is the spirit in which newspaper controversy should be conducted, not only from respect to the sanctity of private friendship, but with a regard as well to the dignity of the profession and the instruction of the public. The interests of truth are never promoted by the violence of angry disputation, but an intelligent community is scandalized by the impertinence of personal allusions in a wrangle between public journalists. The utmost obstinacy of opinion is not incompatible with the scruples of gentlemanly courtesy; and if the Enquirer and South cannot agree in their views of public policy, they may at least debate their differences without an exhibition of unamiable temper. For our part, we seek controversy with no paper, and when forced upon us we endeavor to conduct it with a studious respect for the feelings of our adversary. If an unintentional wrong be done in the ardor of discussion, we are never reluctant to make reparation."

Remains of James Monroe.

At 11 o'clock last Saturday morning the remains of ex-President Monroe were removed from the City Hall, in New York, to the steamer Jamestown, under the escort of the Seventh regiment, the Eighth regiment performing duty as a guard of honor. The remains were formally delivered to the Virginia Committee by Hon. John Cochrane, on behalf of the city of New York, in an appropriate and feeling address, which was replied to by O. Jennings Wise, esq, on behalf of the Virginians. The Ericsson sailed at one o'clock with the troops on board, and the Jamestown at half past three. On their way down the bay they were saluted by the various steamers and the government forts.

NORFOLK, July 4.—The steamer Jamestown, with the remains of President Monroe, arrived here this evening and passed up the river. The steamer Ericsson has also passed up. The Mayor went on board the James town when she arrived here, and delivered an eloquent address, which was replied to by Mr. Cochrane. There was an immense crowd upon the wharves. Minute guns were fired and flags placed at half mast as soon as the steamers appeared in sight.

The Richmond papers to-day, will give us full accounts of the funeral obsequies in Richmond.

The last intelligence from Camp Scott represented General Johnston as about to march with his whole army—three thousand strong—into Salt Lake city, in two days. He has been reinforced by Capt. Marcy's command from Santa Fe, and the supply trains of Col. Hoffman from Fort Leavenworth; his men were in fine condition, and his stock of animals complete. The Governor and Peace Commissioners had already preceded him.—The entrance of the army into the capital of the "Saints," will put the intentions of the Mormons to a practical test. Their threat will be remembered—that the appearance of the soldiers within the capital should be the signal for converting Salt Lake City into another Moscow. We shall see whether they will carry out that intention. We know nothing of what has been doing inside the city, except from the statements of the Mormons themselves.

We should judge from the tone of the Democratic press generally, that the Ruffner affair has not *put back* Mr. Letcher, in any perceptible degree, and that his letter is considered as satisfactory. The chances are that he will be the Democratic nominee for Governor. It is said he will receive the largest vote in the Tenth Legion, ever given to any candidate.

Secretary Cobb, Postmaster Gen'l. Brown, and Attorney General Black have returned to Washington, from their trip to Philadelphia, whither they went to select sites for new post office and custom-house buildings.

The wheat along the Branch in Hardy, Va., is very much and materially injured by the rust. The Rust has also affected the wheat in Hampshire county to a considerable extent.

The quarrel between Senators Gwin and Wilson is "ripped up" again in the newspapers—though it had been settled by the parties concerned. The friends of the parties are abusing each other, &c., &c.

The experiments with regard to the running of Steam Carriages on common roads, are going on in New York—and results, it is said, are favorable for complete success.

A writer in the Lewisburg Chronicle, nominates Green B. Samuels, of Shenandoah, for Governor. Hon. William Smith, of Greenbrier, has also been named for the same office.

Accounts of the wheat crop in the Northern Neck of Virginia, continue very unfavorable.

A quarrantine against vessels from New Orleans, has been established at New York.

The New York Herald continues its arguments to show that the Administration had its most determined opponents, in its principal measures, during the last Congress, from members of the Democratic party—and that it is indebted to the Opposition for being able to carry the Deficiency bill, the Utah expense bill—the Volunteer bill—the most important Naval Appropriations, &c. The Herald concludes by asserting that its array of facts, "taken from the history of the last session of Congress, and which might be enlarged *ad libitum*, will satisfy every one of the truth of the statement, that Mr. Buchanan has little cause to thank the democratic majority in Congress for the success of administration and government measures, and that if the democratic party sustain a defeat in the next Presidential election, that defeat will be due to the insubordination and eccentricities of its own members. The prominent democratic members of Congress exhibited during the last session a disregard of party organization, a contempt for party discipline, and a want of cohesiveness, which, however refreshing to see in our public men, forbodes aught but good to *the existence of democracy*, and give dangerous indications of weakness and impending dissolution."

On the 22d ult. a public dinner was tendered at Philadelphia to Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, which that gentleman was compelled to decline. In his reply, Mr. Jones, as a remedy for the great falling off in the revenue, suggested a modification of the tariff at the earliest practicable moment; modified so as to secure us a revenue of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000; an additional sum sufficient to liquidate the present debt of $65,000,000.—The idea of a protective tariff he scouted as obsolete, and at the present time never alluded to in Congress. The GREAT IRON INTEREST of Pennsylvania, *however*, he urged, should be protected by taxing iron to the utmost extent consistent with the revenue standard, because it is the article most consumed by capitalists. The honorable gentleman "scouts" "a protective tariff"—but is very willing that "iron" should be "protected" to any extent!

The difficulties between Capt. Henri de Reviere, of the French army as he claims, and the family of Col. Blount, of Mobile, have been transferred to New York. It will be remembered that de Reviere eloped from Mobile to New Orleans with the daughter of Col. Blount and her mother; was pursued thither and arrested; forfeited his bail and fled with the ladies to Havana, whither Col. Blount pursued them and overtook the fugitives. He arrived in New York with his family early last week, and was followed by de Reviere. On Saturday the two ladies suddenly disappeared, and as they had not returned home up to a late hour that night, it is supposed they are again off in company with the Frenchman. De Reviere has been arrested.

The Albemarle Insurance Company has made, for the four years, dividends amounting in the aggregate to 54 per cent. of its capital. The average of its annual dividends is 13½ per cent. The earnings of the Company for the last six months, ending June 30th were between twelve and thirteen per cent.: making a nett profit for that period of over $20,000. The stockholders thought it most advisable to declare out of the nett proceeds of the last six months a dividend of six per cent., the balance of the profits they carried to the contingent fund which already reaches $25,000.

The Masonic Celebration at Louisa C. H., on Thursday last, was largely attended by resident and visiting members of the order, and by a large concourse of the people of the county. A number of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia were present, amongst them we noticed L. B. Williams, J. G. Warden; Dr. Dove, G. Secretary; and Jas. Evans, of Richmond, and Dr. James A. Leitch, of Charlottesville, Past Grand Master of Virginia. There were fully a hundred and fifty Masons in the procession.

On the morning of the 1st, the steamer Galena took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon destroyed. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved, and the following are known have been lost, viz: John Tyson, Holly Porter, Nancy Porter, Charles Porter, and Lydia Potter of Michigan. The books and papers were lost. The boat is valued at $50,000, on which there is no insurance.

Calvin W. Philleo, author of "Twice Married," "Akin by Marriage," and other magazine articles, well known to the readers of Putnam's and the Atlantic, died at Suffield, Conn., on the 30th ult. Mr. Philleo was an active politician as well as a popular writer. In 1849, he became a free-soiler, breaking away from the democratic party, with which he had previously acted, but afterwards went back to the democrats, and was a member of the democratic State Committee of Connecticut at the time of his death.

The Richmond Enquirer *reiterates* its former position, that if the extreme Southern States shall decide to dissolve the Union because they cannot, open the African slave-trade, Virginia will have no part nor lot in such dissolution; that Virginia will join no Southern Confederacy to dissolve the Federal Union, because Congress shall refuse to repeal the laws suppressing the slave-trade.

The steamship Cahawba, has arrived at New York, with Havana news to the 30th ult. Sugars had slightly advanced. The health of the port and city was about as usual at this season. With regard to the movements of our fleet in the Gulf, the Colorado, Jamestown and Fulton were off the coast of Cuba, while the Wabash and Arctic were, when last heard from, at Key West.

Through tickets can be obtained at the Charlottesville depot for any of the principal cities, North, South or West. Instead of having to purchase tickets at Gordonsville, Alexandria and Washington, or at Richmond and Petersburg, passengers going North or South can at once procure through tickets to New York or Memphis, or New Orleans.

The Charlottesville Advocate suggests to the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, that they take into consideration, at their next meeting, the propriety of changing the day of the commencement and close of the session, from 1st of October to the 15th of September, and from the 29th of June to the 15th of the month.

The statement made in the news from Washington, in reference to the arrangements alleged to have been made by Captain Comstock, for the sale of the three Collins' steamers, is entirely without foundation no contract for the sale of those vessels having been made.

The Charlottesville Advocate says:—"Next to the honor of being selected as the orator for the anniversary or commencement celebrations of the Literary Societies of the University, is that of receiving the medal which either Society annually award to its best debater. That honor has been awarded this session by the Jefferson Society to Mr. Chas. S. Stringfellow, of Hanover county, and by the Washington Society to Mr. Alexander B Cochran, of Staunton, Va."

There is every reason to fear that a serious and most expensive war with the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon, and still farther South, is impending. Indian wars have always proved very expensive affairs; and in the present depleted condition of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb might find considerable difficulty in procuring the wherewithal to maintain a protracted struggle now, with our enormously costly Utah army, also to be provided for.

We have advices from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, to the 20th of June. The most important item is the announcement by the Government to such foreigners as do not comply with the forced contribution, under the decreed of the 16th May, that they must leave the country. In consequence of the enforcement of this measure, the United States Legation was to have been closed on the 19th of June.

The Middleboro', Mass, Gazette, states that four out of the twenty locomotives belonging to the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad have been changed to coal burners, and a fifth is now in process of transformation. It takes about 2,500 weight of coal to drive an engine from Fall River to Boston and back, occupying three hours and twenty minutes, and costing $7. The same power of steam by wood costs $17.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, is not the only editor in the Senate. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Clay, of Alabama, have both been editors—and perhaps there are others. Wescott, of Florida, after serving a term in the Senate, returned to the press, and we believe is, at this time, one of the writers, for the New York Herald. In the lower house of Congress there are a great many editors—particularly from the Northern and Western States.

Mr. Bennett Fowler, the man who made money at pearl fishing last year, made his appearance at Concord, New Hampshire, a few days ago, inside of a lady's skeleton skirt, over which hung loosely a calico robe depending from his neck, and open at the front, for the purpose of securing a good circulation. He wore a pair of white pants under the skirt.

A collision of authority having occurred between Mayor Henry and the Health officer, Mr. Arthur Hughes, of Philadelphia, the first named functionary, was placed under arrest on Friday, to answer the charge of interfering with the operations of the Board of Health. The trouble is about closing the First District station House, declared by the Board a nuisance.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WATERBURY, July 2—The hoe factory of E. C. Tuttle & Co., the wheel shop and the Malleable Iron Company's Works, at Union City, about four miles below this city, were burned to the ground early this morning.

The property was insured for $15,000, which will not cover the loss.

ALBANY, July 3.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Dudley Observatory, held Friday, the entire scientific council were dismissed. Professor O. M. Mitchell of Cincinnati is appointed director, and the President of the Board of Trustees has been authorized to take legal possession of the property.

BOSTON, July 3.—The schooner Adrian, from Baltimore for Salem, with a cargo of coal, got ashore on Chatham bar this morning. She has thrown overboard a part of her cargo, and will probably get off at high water.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—A fire last night, destroyed a brick store owned by Messrs. Hayne & Yates, containing 1,800 bales of hay and several hundred hogsheads of sugar and molasses. Property uninsured. It was the work of an incendiary.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Gibbons, who was shot through the lungs in the late duel with Hanlan, appears to be improving.

ALBANY, July 3.—Mrs. Thurlow Weed died in this city, to-day, at 12 o'clock, after a long and severe illness.

Senator Sumner.

The Boston Advertiser prints the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of high character in Paris to a friend of Senator Sumner:—

"PARIS, June 17, 1858.—The opinion of both physicians, approved by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, was in favor of cauterization of the spine in order to produce counter-irritation, and in this your friend Dr. Brown-Sequard, whose speciality is the nervous and cerebral system, fully concurred.—He made several careful examinations and came to the conclusion that there was still congestion of the integuments of the brain as well as other abnormal conditions. When the fact was announced to Mr. Sumner, and the exact process explained of burning the neck and back with irons at a white heat, he at once said: 'Try it without delay—in any form and to any extent.'

"The operation was performed by Dr. Brown-Sequard, who wished Mr. Sumner to inhale chloroform. This he declined, and, refusing all anodynes, went through the painful process without a word or a wince. It has been repeated since, and will be again to-day for the fifth time."

Haxall and Crenshaw Mills.

On the 1st inst., there was an announcement in the papers of dissolutions of partnership, and the formation of a new firm with reference to the proprietary interests and management of the Haxall and Crenshaw mills. Mr. William H. Haxall, so long an active partner in the Haxall mills, and contributing his energy and fine practical sense to aid in its extensive operations, retired from the concern, and Mr. L. D. Crenshaw, became the owner of one moiety of that very valuable milling property. At the same time Messrs. R. B. Haxall, George D. Fisher, and T. B. Grundy, became interested in the ownership of the Crenshaw mills, along with Mr. Crenshaw, and a new firm was organized, consisting of Messrs. R. B. Haxall, L. D. Crenshaw, Geo. D. Fisher, and T. B. Grundy to conduct the operations of both these extensive Flour manufacturing establishments.—*Rich. Dis.*

Liberia Advancing.

Henry M. West, a colored man, who formerly resided in Philadelphia, writes from Buchanan, Liberia, as follows:

"Liberian produce is going to show itself this year in cotton, sugar, coffee, and tobacco; and I do not doubt that in a few years these articles will be raised in sufficient quantities for exportation. To tell the fact, Liberians have never been so independent, so far as domestic provisions are concerned, as they are now. Every thing indicates an unexampled degree of prosperity."

Four Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 3.—The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) forenoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.

Her advices are four days later than those by the Arabia, at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

We do not learn that the City of Washington saw anything of the Atlantic telegraph fleet.

She reports strong westerly gales during the passage.

The City of Washington has seventy cabin and two hundred and twenty steerage passengers.

The steamship Africa, from New York, on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool, on the 20th of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Star gives as a rumor that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our despatch.

The State prosecutions against two booksellers for circulating a libel against Napoleon, ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of John B. Gough, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees, for libel, resulted in favor of the former—the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.—Rumors were still current of an approaching change in the embassy to England. It was said that Gen. Pelissier would soon return to France, and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

It was reported that Pietri has been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

ITALY.—The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

COMMERCIAL.—LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was an increased demand in the London money market for money, but there had been no change in rates.

Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—There was but little inquiry for American securities, and prices were weak.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the City of Washington, were 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower prices.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices were unfavorable, though no decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. Flour was dull, and sales unimportant; quotations nominal. Western canal, 20s@21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s@23s. 6d. Wheat steady. Red Western, 5s. 2d.@5s 6d; Southern red, 5s. 10d@6s. 2d.; and white, 7s@7s. 3d. Corn dull. White, 33s.; mixed and yellow, 34s. 6d@34s. 9d.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1858.—Mr. Forsyth, in his despatches, says that while he has ceased to hold diplomatic intercourse with the government of Zulonga, he deemed it better to remain in Mexico to afford protection to American citizens if needed, and until he could learn the views of his Government as to his course. While the administration views the action of the Zulonga government, with regard to the forced contributions, as an impolitic stretch of power, and injurious to American citizens, it has not yet decided if it be a violation of treaties. Attorney General Black has the matter under consideration, and will soon submit his views to the President. We have a treaty with Mexico, based on the treaty made by that republic previously with England, forbidding the imposition of a forced loan or contribution.—The question for the Attorney General to decide, then, is this a forced loan against the terms of the treaty?

Monsieur Belly had a long interview with General Cass when he took occasion to lay down his entire magnificent scheme of a ship canal by the Isthmus of Nicaragua. He is enthusiastic of success. He does not now pretend to have any connection with the French government, and seems specially desirous of forming an American connection, and of securing the good opinion of the American public.

Lord Malmesbury had the politeness to send his speech on the right of search question to General Cass.

Baron Wettersted', yesterday, presented his credentials to the President, and was received as minister resident of the King of Sweden and Norway. The former minister at Washington, Chevalier Sibbern, has lately been appointed Swedish Minister at Constantinople.

Should the New York Volunteers visit Washington on their return from Richmond, they will be received with all the honors by the District Volunteers.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury note issues is only one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Lord Napier was to have left Washington yesterday for Newport.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's proclamation, in California, in February next, is over five millions of acres.

Manny's Reaper.

On Wednesday last, we paid a visit to the splendid estate of Mr. S. W. Ficklin, esq, to witness the operation of Manny's Reaper.—We do not propose, to write a description of this Reaper, as it is advertised by Drayton G. Meade, esq., of Alexandria, who sets forth its advantages in very graphic style. We will say, however, that the machine works to our satisfaction, and we think it will be found a valuable aid and friend to the farmer, where the land is smooth enough to be adapted to its use.

Mr. Ficklin seems entirely satisfied with the performance of his Reaper. It cuts a beautiful swarth and leaves not a stalk standing, and it is estimated that it will pay for itself in one season, owing to the great advantage it possesses as a gleaner over the old fashioned scythe. Mr. Ficklin estimates that it will save at least one bushel of wheat per acre more than the scythe.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

The Tampa Tragedy a Hoax.

As we expected, the terrible outrages enumerated by the "Republican's" Tampa correspondent, turns out to be a hoax.

We have received the last number of the Tampa Peninsular, published on the 26th ult., which does not contain the slightest allusion to the hanging of four respectable citizens as narrated by S. P. Bowen. If there is such a man as S. P. Bowen in Tampa, we would suggest, for the benefit of all parties concerned, that he be turned over to the tender mercies of the Regulators. A little lynching would perhaps teach him the impropriety of manufacturing lies to impose upon editors and throw them upon the public.—*Savannah Georgian.*

An English View of our National Anniversary.

The London Athenæum lately made a stiking reference to our nation's birthday, and although it makes the "Old Bay State" a little older than she really is, yet it is so well done, with so clear an idea of the real spirit of the celebration of our "one great holiday," that we copy a few paragraphs:

In less than a month from this present date America will celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of her national birthday. Throughout the whole of the States, however, divided by political language and sympathy, by questions of boundary and color, there will on that day be heard in each city and county one unanimous speech—there will glow one confederate banner.

From Massachusetts, the eldest, to Minnesota and Arizona, the youngest born—from Indian Dacotah, where the sun shines an indistinct light on unassigned claims and unencumbered estates of green wood, to Spanish San Francisco, where it flaunts along the path of the ocean steamer, and flings gold dust into the eyes of helmsman and passenger—through an affluent land which eight years of labor have marvellously urged, strengthened with ribs of railroad, quickened with almost vital nerves of telegraph, made to throb with busy agencies and motive power of invention and manufacture, blessed and made happy with appreciable harvests of wheat and cotton and rice, no less than two inappreciable harvests of freedom and peace—during one day business and trade and political enmity will pause to keep a common jubilee.

In honor of that day the wagon on the prairie will have its arch of leaves, the lumber raft floating down the Mississippi will attach to its rough pine mast a July flag, the steamer far out at sea will hoist a garland at the fore—a motley population, of all hues, German, Indian, civil and military, will make music in what, twenty years ago, were forest streets, and along the thirteen thousand miles of coast, from every cape and headland, peaceful cannon will proclaim to the world a declaration of American independence.

Nor in less favored climates will the day be forgotten. Compliment or sympathy will deck with American colors the harbors of Montreal, Sydney, and Liverpool. Americans will be glad in Rome, in Florence, and perhaps too in Paris—and in token of political amity and fearless of clear and open search, the portraits of Queen Victoria and President Buchanan will hang side by side to dignify an hospitable dining room at Richmond."

The Mormon Troubles.

A CARD FROM DR. BERNHISEL THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH TO CONGRESS.—Upon the advice of experienced friends, I have carefully avoided presenting my name in print. The most obnoxious individual, however, is, by popular custom, entitled to ask for himself and for others, when malice is busy against them, what is termed a suspension of public opinion.

I would most respectfully ask my fellow-citizens to distrust the letters with which the journals now abound, coming or purporting to come from the station of the army of Utah, and which are composed without any regard to truth of statement by those whose personal interests will be promoted by our country's persevering in the wicked enterprise denominated the Mormon war.

Why are you told by these cruel and mercenary persons that there is reason to doubt the sincerity of the Mormons' desire for peace? Why did the press at their command deny the authenticity of the despatches of Governor A. Cumming to the commander at Camp Scott and the President? Can they hope, after we have entirely abandoned our plans and sacrificed all our preparations for defence—after we have opened a way into Utah to troops whose existence no one reasonable man will doubt was at our mercy—do they still hope to bring on a war by following after our flying people so closely that the conduct of a licentious soldiery will compel our citizens to defend themselves from their outrages by force?

I do not understand it. My advices show that four months have passed since we were invited by the President of the United States, or by a gentleman who claimed to have his confidence and represent his views, to receive the assurance of his own and the nation's good will—and to welcome peace and free intercourse again with the forgetfulness of all past differences. Four months have elapsed since that gentleman came among us with his message of peace, and upon our national faith we felt safe to call back our troops who were upon a hostile march, and salute the flag which should protect every American citizen who has a right to gaze upon it. But the hostile preparations against us still continue, the armed men at the camp still threaten to pursue our families and flocks.

They even write their success in prejudicing against us the minds of the two gentlemen who have lately reached them, bearing the title of Commissioners of Peace.

With all these evidences of dark plotting, I still have the hope that they will not be able to cover up the truth with fire and blood. I will not yet place the national administration with those who are striving to destroy us. I believe the President to be a man from whom the truth may be kept by court intrigue; but I trust in him as one in every case incapable of perfidy.

I think it enough for me to beg a suspension of public opinion. Very respectfully, your ob't. servant, JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

Delegate from Utah.

New York, July 3, 1858.

Marshalship of Kansas.

Mr. Winston (formerly of Culpeper county) has been the victim of strange misunderstanding and consequently of much injustice, if it is true that he has been again removed from office by the administration. Appointed by Mr. Pierce to the Pottowattamie agency, he accepted the appointment, and, after it had been sent to the Senate for confirmation, repaired to his post. From some inadvertance the Senate adjourned without acting upon the appointment. Being referred to the committee, it was overlooked and not reported to the Senate.

After the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, the President held, that failure from any cause to confirm was constructive rejection; and, the agency being vacant by the failure to confirm, the President proceeded to make another appointment. The hardship of this action being clearly represented to the President, he was convinced that his action, though unintentional, had, nevertheless, done very great injustice to Mr. Winston, and, without any solicitation from Mr. Winston, the President conferred upon him the marshalship of Kansas, as reparation for his removal from the agency. With these facts before us, we feel that there must be some error in the telegraphic report of his removal. The correspondence between Mr. Winston and the members of the Bar in Kansas does no more than justice to the integrity, moral worth and capacity of Mr. Winston; and his removal without just cause, will create much dissatisfaction among the Democracy of Culpeper, where he is well known and highly appreciated.—*Rich. Enq.*

The Submarine Telegraph.

There has been no news received of the Niagara, so anxiously awaited on this side of the Atlantic, and consequently the laying of the great ocean telegraph is still in doubt.—Indeed, as the time increases the probabilities of a failure increase. We fear the difficulties cannot be mastered, and that we shall have no telegraphic communication with the inhabitants of another world for years to come, though we do not doubt the final success of the project.—*Union.*

Virginia Military Institute and Washington College.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, VA., July 1st, 1858.—The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute convened on the 24th ult., all the members being present. Col. Cocke was elected President, a position which his large fund of practical sense, his energy and his zeal for the best interests of the institution so well fit him to occupy. From all that we can learn, the board is doing up its work with dispatch and acceptability, and their report to the executive will show that they have supervised the affairs of this prosperous and popular institution with prudence and liberality. The absence of the Superintendent, (Col. Smith,) has not given rise to much regret, since the acting Superintendent, Major Preston, has had an opportunity to develope his excellent qualifications for this responsible and arduous post. The examination of the Cadets is still going on.

The Board of Trustees of Washington College held their regular meeting yesterday. J. D. Davidson, esq., of Lexington, J. McD. Alexander, of Rockbridge, and Bolivar Christian, esq., of Staunton, were elected to fill vacancies in the board.

The most important business before the board was the election of a Professor of Latin and Modern Languages for the chair made vacant by the death of the lamented Fishburn. It certainly will be gratifying information to the many warm friends of Washington College, when the fact is announced that the credentials of no less than twelve gentlemen, all highly educated and accomplished, from various parts of this State, and some from other States, were before the board. A professional chair in this venerable institution must be a conspicuous and desirable position. After frequent ballotings, Mr. Harris, now Principal of the New London Academy, in Campbell county, was elected. Mr. H. came highly recommended by the Professors of the University of Virginia, of which he is a regular alumnus, and by other gentlemen, who are well qualified to judge of his superior scholarship and his great success in teaching.

The Silk Crop.

Every season for some years past there has been great interest manifested in regard to the condition of the silk worms. It is probable that the disease which affects the silk worms, the grape and the potato, arises from the same cause. This is the period of uncertainty in regard to the silk cocoons in Europe, and letters say that active fluctuations may occur in that article during the next few weeks. From some parts of Italy there have already been misgivings, but it is too early yet to form an opinion. Even if another European failure should occur, there can hardly be a return to former high prices, since the Chinese crop continues to increase. Last year it was of unprecedented extent, and according to advices just received, the promise this season is still more favorable, not only as regards yield but quality. It is likewise said to be more forward than usual.

Is "Blackleg" Slanderous?

The English Court of Exchequer has recently had before it an action for slander, based on the epithet "blackleg," applied in conversation to the plaintiff. If written it would have been a libel, as calculated to hold the party up to contempt; but spoken slanders must accuse a person of some indictable offence in order to be actionable. Gambling is indictable, but the court failed to agree as to whether the word "blackleg" intended a crime. The judges stood four and four on the question.

[COMMUNICATED.

Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr.

This young and eloquent minister of the Gospel, addressed a crowded audience, on last Sabbath, in St. Paul's Church.

He entered the pulpit for the first time in his clerical character, on that occasion, with grace and dignity, and took his text from the 25th chap. Matthew, and 46th verse.

He described in eloquent, impressive, and fervent language, the infinite blessings, here and hereafter, of Holy Religion—that Almighty God was slow to anger, ever merciful and forgiving to the truly penitent—and, then, with a masterly mind, he portrayed the deformity of Sin, its sorrows and miseries here, its terrors and horrors forever in the eternal world; while the blessings and joys of Heaven were never ending. Throughout he displayed great compass of thought, beauty of diction, and powerful reasoning; and, altogether, promises to be an able and successful messenger of the Gospel.

May God continue to enlighten his judgment, and to make him a shining light to open the eyes of the blind, and to convert them from the evil of their ways, is the sincere and earnest wish of a

LAYMAN OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[COMMUNICATED.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Christ Church, which from "long time ago" has been pleasingly associated in the annals of Alexandria, was favored, on Sunday morning last, with an interesting discourse by the Rev. Dr. Richards, from—"I press toward the mark for the prize," &c.

The able preacher, whose voice fell upon the ear so softly, and whose elocution gave a grace to our old Saxon tongue, of which, from its ordinary expression, it would hardly seem susceptive, compared the Christian's life to a race which admitted of no compromise with the things of time, no vacillation, no squandering of one's energies, but an earnest, constant, and tireless pressing "toward the mark," unattended by pleasure, riches, fame, power, sloth, love of life or dread of pain. Onward, on, said the preacher,

"'Tis base to shrink
When dangers rise around;
'Tis sweeter far, tho' linked with pain,
To gain the vantage ground."

The necessity for assiduously persevering in the race, was aptly illustrated by a classical allusion to the beautiful Greek girl, who lost a race by merely turning aside to secure a golden apple that had been warily thrown in her path.

The race, moreover, he said, was not to be won by essaying, as do some, to balance many evil deeds by a few good ones, nor by claiming to be better than others, or merely trying to excel them.

In order to be a true runner and a fleet racer, he said, every faculty should be strained; every thought, word, desire, and act exercised earnestly, constantly, persistently; and come trouble, sorrow, dangers, difficulty, chains, or death, we should "press"—not glide—"forward to the mark," the "prize" being—

"A garland, not without dust or heat."

Immortal garland! heavenly home! blessed salutation! "enter into the joy of thy Lord." Tho' weary and spent, come in! Come ye blessed of my Father! What now toils, labors, sorrows, trials? What reck they now? "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed unto us." What the glory? "An eternal weight of glory." A glory that blinds us with its glare. Shall such a "prize" be ours? Then must it be ours to "press with vigor on," and duty done, life ended, as we float down death's dark river, ours shall be the exultation "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth," &c. M.

[COMMUNICATED.

The Celebration at Pizzarinctum.

The anniversary of the birth day of American Independence was most appropriately celebrated at "Pizzarinctum Springs," on Monday, by a large number; and it is very much doubted whether in brilliancy and magnificence it ever was surpassed by anything of the kind before attempted in this section of the country. About eight o'clock A. M., the procession from Alexandria, under the lead of the gallant HORN, made their appearance, and were welcomed with shouts, throwing up of hats, and similar demonstrations of delight. Many of the "rank and file," however, were considerably overcome by the long foot journey and heat, judging from various little circumstances not necessary to specify. The company were welcomed to the Springs by Captain Bourton, to whom the whole party *responded*, and expressed their best regards. After the company had "cooled off" slightly, the orator, Peter Hornblower, esq., was duly escorted to the stand, and having made a polite bow and recovered his perpendicular, with some effort, delivered a most eloquent and spirited oration. Before the close, however, we regret to say, that the orator was much overcome by heat and fatigue, &c., &c; but after bathing his burning brow in the cooling Pizzarinctum, and taking a draft of Tartar tea, he soon recovered, and concluded by a mighty effort, with a blaze of eloquence, and a refreshing draft, and amid the appropriate explosion of innumerable fire crackers, and several pistols, &c. At this point, the Chief Marshal and aids formed in line, and removing the sprigs of mint from their hats, dedicated them with the worthy and efficient stewart of the feast. These interesting mementoes of a great occasion were well cared for, and subsequently contributed much to the general enjoyment. It was a celebration that will be long remembered by those who participated!

[COMMUNICATED.

The following is the programme of the "Celebration of the 4th," at Springfield Mill, near Markham Station, Fauquier county, Virginia:—

First.—The proper persons proceeded to Goose Creek, with a small seine, and commenced operations by selecting the finest of the finny tribe, so far as they were able, when one, yielding to the effects of the sand and mud upon unprotected corns, resigned his station in favor of another, who willingly accepted, and was rewarded by catching a number of very fine fish.

Second.—The fish were served up in fine style, and spread before a small party.

Third.—The party paid due respect to the "Capt," who stood ready at all times to aid in digestion, and who is naturally a good hearted "chap," if not too much abused.

Fourth.—Fish disappeared, as if by magic, and the "Capt." a good deal crippled.

Fifth.—The "Capt." recruited.

Sixth.—A committee of two were appointed to wait upon a gentleman who kindly agreed to deliver an address.

Seventh.—The Address.

Eighth.—Great applause.

Ninth.—National air, which was beautifully discoursed by the "Stringed Band."

Tenth.—Repeated "smiles" upon the "Capt."

Eleventh.—A regular old field "Sag Dance."

Twelfth.—Numerous toasts; amongst which was one given by the "Doctor,"—May the Democrats, Whigs, and Americans unite to put down Black Republicanism.

Thirteenth.—The "Capt." on the "second."

Fourteenth.—The Company despersed in high spirits.

[COMMUNICATED.

A small number of our citizens, principally natives of Alexandria, had a social gathering on the 5th of July, at a Spring in the neighborhood of this town. The following were the regular toasts:

1. The Day we celebrate; it commences our career as a *nation*—May it be forever honored!
2. The Union—the palladium of our liberties.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The memories of all who contributed to establishing our independence, and forming our constitution.
5. The State of Virginia—May she be, as she ought to be, the *greatest* state in the Union.
6. Disunion, Nullification, Secession, Abolitionism—Heresies to be driven out of the land! "Avaunt and quit our sight and hearing!"
7. The President of the United States, the Executive, and the Legislative Departments—To be honored for all that they do, which is right—to be condemned for all that they do which is wrong.
8. The Judiciary—Honor to all incorruptible Judges, who preside in our Courts, and administer faithfully the laws of the country.
9. Alexandria—May our native town emerge from all her difficulties, and yet flourish.
10. The Army and Navy—No large standing armies—but an adequate force for defence.
11. The supremacy of the Laws.
12. The Ladies of our Land.

[COMMUNICATED.

We learn that the experiment, made under authority of the law of last session, of hiring out the negro convicts in the State Penitentiary, succeeds perfectly. The accounts from the North River Improvement, where a considerable number are at work, are to the above effect. The only objection, perhaps is that the convicts like it too well for a punishment. Why not extend the law to able bodied men, white as well as black, and thus rid the State Treasury of the very considerable charge to which it is put to maintain the Penitentiary? B.

[COMMUNICATED.

A writer the other day spoke of "putting another feather on the camel's back"—referring to *another* debt to be contracted by Alexandria. The "camel" won't bear it—can't bear it. The *last* feather settled the business. If the back wasn't then broken—came so near it, that there is no joking. As I assisted in putting that "feather" on, I am entitled to speak. PLEBS.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 9th day of September.* jy 7—1aw3

WANTED TO HIRE in a gentleman's family, residing in the country, two miles from the city of Washington, an honest industrious WOMAN, to perform the duties of Laundress. Testimonials as to character and conduct will be required. Application may be made at the counting room of the National Intelligencer office, for address of advertiser. je 29—eod3t

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in the city of Alexandria, on Thursday, the 22d day of