ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1858.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Several statements having lately been made in the newspapers, emanating from the New York press, to the effect that the establishment of the National Intelligencer was in a tottering condition, that it was to be sold, &c., &c., we are happy to see, and so will all of the readers of that time-honored journal to which we refer, all such reports explicitly *contradicted* by its editors. They say:—

"The National Intelligencer was never, in any previous year of its existence, in a more prosperous condition than now; its circulation never so large, nor the private expressions of approbation, respect, and confidence from conservative men of all parties and sections, so numerous or emphatic, at any former period of its career, as during the last three or four years. We beg to say, further, in reference to a very particular statement of one of these veracious Washington writers of suppositious facts, that the National Intelligencer is not for sale; that it has not been offered for sale; nor has anybody proposed to buy it, or made any overtures for its purchase; and that when the time shall, in the course of nature, come, for its passing into other hands, care will be taken for its passing into such as will steadfastly uphold the principles which it has ever unswervingly maintained, and with renewed vigor enable the old journal to go on its way rejoicing."

It is not going too far to add, that a large majority of the people of this country, of all parties, will greatly rejoice at this announcement. To have such a paper as the National Intelligencer, at the seat of government, as an *example* to the journals of the land, is, in itself, a great good. Its teachings and its conduct all recommend it to judicious and reflecting men. Its editors have fairly won for themselves and their paper a national reputation; and long may they live in the enjoyment of their honorable fame!

George T. Curtis, of Boston, publishes a communication, proving the letter on Sunday Schools, to be a forgery, which has lately gone the rounds of the press, purporting to have been written by Daniel Webster to Professor Pease, and undertaking to recount conversations between Mr. Webster and Mr. Jefferson. We published this pretended letter of Mr. Webster's yesterday, with doubts of its authenticity--which we intended to have expressed in a note, at the time. Now, cannot the source of this forgery be detected? We are anxious that *some of the lies* circulated through the press, should be traced home, and their authors exposed!

The Tenth Legion has an article to show that the complaints against the Railroads in this State, for high rates of freight, are not just; and that the rates are fixed as they are, because of the necessity existing, to meet the provisions of the law requiring from the companies seven per cent. interest on the bonds of the State, furnished them by the State, and directing them "to arrange their rates so as to yield the maximum amount of net revenue."

Hon. Henry Bedinger, our late Minister to Denmark, is expected home now, every day. The King of Denmark, previous to the departure of Mr. Bedinger from his Court, sent him a letter, conveying expressions of friendship and esteem, and a testimonial to the honorable manner in which he (Mr. B.) had discharged his duties.

The veritable head of Oliver Cromwell, has, it is said, been discovered in England—When the Restoration took place, and the Stuarts brought back, the body of Cromwell was dug up, and the head exposed on a gibbet. It was, afterwards, picked up by a soldier and secreted—and so descends to our time. The story is doubtful.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday last, elected Field Officers of the 57th Regiment, in Loudoun County, Va:—Sanford I. Rumey, Colonel; George T. Rust, Lieutenant Major; R. Dorsey Warfield, First Major; Wm. F. Barrett, Second Major.

On Tuesday afternoon, Miss Isabella Cass, a daughter of Gen. Cass, and Mr. Van Limburg, the minister resident of the Netherlands at Washington, were married in the Episcopal Church at Stonington, Conn., by the Rev. D. C. Weston.

The celebration of the inter-oceanic communication by the Atlantic telegraph cable, between the two worlds, which is to come off in New York, on the 1st of September, will probably be the grandest affair ever witnessed in that city.

The Chess Match, in England, between Messrs. Morphy and Lowenthal, proceeds slowly; only eight of the twenty-one games are yet finished, the score now standing: Morphy five, Lowenthal two; drawn one.

Is it a fact that tobacco wrapt in tin foil imbibes poisonous qualities, and even, when used, produces paralysis? If so, as the newspapers say it does, the "tin foil" must at once be discarded.

Eli Thayer's Colony in Western Virginia, according to his own account, is getting on swimmingly. He states that his town, Ceredo, is fast filling up, and that everything promises well.

The Annual Agricultural and Cattle Fair for Montgomery County, Maryland, will be holden at Rockville on the 9th and 10th of September.

The famous Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, is said to have the bronchitis, and to have nearly lost his voice.

Mr. Charles Ellet, jr., the eminent American Engineer, has communicated to the Lon. Times a plan for purifying the Thames.

The mutineers of the ship Junior, who arrived at New Bedford last Friday, were taken to Boston on Saturday. These mutineers murdered the captain and the second and third officers of the ship. The first officer concealed himself on board for some days, and his life was spared as he was needed to navigate the vessel. He carried the vessel to Australia, where the prisoners were arrested by the British authorities. Two of the chief mutineers, Wm. Paine *alias* John Hall, and Cornelius Burns have never been arrested, and are supposed to have died after taking to the bush in Australia. The Boston Journal says:

"What could have led the mutineers to the commission of so fearful a deed, does not fully appear, but they were probably induced to it by the machinations of the seaman Plummer, who had once before been engaged in a similar deed, and passed part of his life as an Australian bushman, to which mode of living he probably wished to return, and induced the others to join him."

The New York Courier and Enquirer has an article on the financial events of the past twelve months, and says:—"One year of our sentence came to an end yesterday,—the sentence fixed by Fate for illegitimate speculation. We date of course from the crash of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. It has been a tremendous year;—thumb screws and jack boots, racks, cat o'nine tails, and red hot pincers—every torture of the Spanish Inquisition, has been at work upon us.—Thousands have sunk under it, and shuffled off the commercial coil forever. Others creep yet, but can scarcely be said to live. Hundreds of thousands will carry their marks for life. And the punishment is not over yet. Very few are at large again. Though we hope the worst is over, there is no small amount of suffering yet to be endured, before we are well quit of the penalty. The truth is, that our offence was very rank and it takes a deal of torment to atone for it."

The Atlantic Monthly Magazine describes Chicago, now one of the most important cities in this country, as—"Grandest, flattest—muddiest, dustiest—hottest, coldest—wettest, driest—farthest north, south, east, and west from other places, consequently most central—best harbor on Lake Michigan, worst harbor and smallest river any great commercial city ever lived on—most elegant in architecture, meanest in hovel-propping—wildest in speculation, solidest in value—proudest in self-esteem, loudest in self-disparagement—most lavish, most grasping—most public spirited in some things, blindest and darkest on some points of highest interest."

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, favorably inclined to Douglas, and said to be engaged in negotiating between the recusant Senator and the Administration, is *catching it* from some of the Georgia Democratic papers.—The Macon State Press, alluding to his open declarations in favor of the re-election of Douglas, says:—"If the report be true, we fully concur with our cotemporary of the Columbus Times, that Mr. Stephens "is no better than Douglas;" and as we have already denounced the traitor, we stand prepared to condemn all Southern men who excuse and defend him."

At the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Western Diocese of New York, held at Rochester last week, among a series of resolutions relating to the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was the following:—That we see in this achievement a bond drawing still closer the sympathies between a daughter and a mother church, and that nothing on our part which desires and prayers can accomplish, shall be wanting to give force and perpetuity to the injunction, "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The signs of a general revival of industry and business activities are assuming fair proportions in most of the Atlantic cities. A prominent architect in Boston, writing to a builder in Baltimore, postpones a visit to the South, he says, "because he has at present forty-four large first-class stores on hand, two prisons in Maine, court-house in New Hampshire, and some twenty draughtsmen diligently engaged, whose proceedings are under my immediate supervision and direction."

Rev. N. G. North, of Charlestown, Va., met with a severe accident last week. He was on a visit to his brother in Berkeley county. He had alighted from his vehicle to open a gate, when his horse took fright at some gipseys who were approaching, and started to run, when Mr. N., in endeavoring to stop him, was dragged a considerable distance before being able to accomplish it. His injuries are quite severe, but he is rapidly recovering.

Readers generally are aware that the famed Stuyvesant pear tree which still flourishes on a part of the Stuyvesant estate, corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, New York, was originally brought from Holland and was planted in that city more than two hundred years ago. This year it bears fine fruit. We know of no other pear tree of equal longevity and fruitfulness, though the pear is a proverbially long-lived tree.

From Australia the news is all about gold. The yield in the gold fields during the last year has been such as to intimate that there is a permanent golden harvest to be reaped in that land, if not as long as the human race lasts, at least ample for the satisfaction of a few generations. A splendid nugget of 2 217 ounces had been picked up, one of those diggings which do good to the hearts of the happy finders.

The deepest coal pit in England, and probably in the world, has after twelve years labor been completed and opened in Dukenfield, Cheshire. The depth of the shaft is 686½ yards, and the sinking of it cost nearly half a million of dollars. At this immense depth a fine seam of coal was found, nearly five feet thick, and calculated to last thirty years, at the rate of 500 tons per day.

Among the passengers by the Canada, was Major-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, H. C. H., on a visit to his native province, Nova Scotia. He was received with the greatest demonstrations of delight,—the wharves and streets being crowded with people, cheering enthusiastically, and eager to obtain a sight of the world-renowned hero of Kars.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in New York, from his tour of inspection of the Eastern Navy Yards. The mechanics of the Navy Yard, about three hundred in number, accompanied by a fine band of music, visited the hotel where Mr. Toucey is stopping, and complimented him with a serenade.

The announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable was made to Queen Victoria whilst she was Louis Napoleon's guest at a banquet on board the French war-ship Bretagne, in the harbor of Cherbourg.

The New York Times' correspondent furnishes that paper with a full and detailed account of the negotiations between Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner to China, and the Chinese Commissioners appointed to meet him. The place of negotiation was at the mouth of the Peiho river, distant ninety miles from Pekin, the capital. The Emperor of China had agreed to admit what the "Son of Heaven" never before admitted of any foreign country, that the United States is not a dependency of China, and that he would reply to the President's letter without making use of any haughty or offensive expressions. Several matters of interest were broached, which may at no distant day become important items in our relations with this Empire. The principal of these was the appointment of a Chinese Minister to reside at Washington, and of Chinese Consuls to look after the interests of their countrymen in California. If hostilities had been delayed for a few days "the treaty of Takoo" would have been on its way to Washington, with many improvements on that of Wanghae, and with that saving proviso, that whatever privileges may hereafter be granted to any other nation, shall *ipso facto* be conceded to us. A renewal of hostilities by the allies will, however, oblige a renewal of negotiations at another time and place, and perhaps, too, with another Board of Commissioners.

One of the most interesting features of the recent Atlantic telegraph celebration at Boston, says the Boston Herald, was the illumination of the old John Hancock mansion, on Beacon street. The old gentleman (nephew of the revolutionary patriot) who now owns and occupies the premises, gave directions that in honor of the event even the lightning rods planted by Franklin himself on his mansion, should afford some indications of the joy universally felt on the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The mansion was illuminated from the floor to the attic, and the same candle sticks were used which were employed to celebrate the establishment of peace in 1785, in 1815, and the introduction of Cochituate water in 1848.

The Warrenton Whig says that it hears from a source entitled to credit, that Geo. W. Summers will be a candidate for Governor; and, further, that Hon. Wm. Smith, of this Congressional district will have a *Democratic* opponent at the next election.

We have later intelligence from the West Coast of Africa. In consequence of the intolerant conduct of the new Spanish governor at Fernando Po, the missionaries and inhabitants were leaving for Ambases, where they are about to form a settlement.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had determined to give a grand banquet, on the 1st of September, to the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had promised to attend.

Letter from Warrenton Springs.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, Aug. 24—We have here a pleasant and moderate sized company; and this spot yet retains its beauty, and I think is admirably designed for the purpose for which it is applied. But as your readers are already quite familiar with the place, a description now would be unnecessary. A rain is much needed, not only for purposes of vegetation, but to freshen the verdure of the trees and grass, with which the spot is amply provided and ornamented. The company are from various sections of the Union, and we find many familiar faces from our old town, and the counties adjacent. Here are way-worn travellers from many climes, seeking in their journeyings quiet and repose from further fatigue in their travels around the world. Among our number, are many settled persons with their families, and the young and old can enter into any species of enjoyment best suited to their tastes. Last evening we had many additions to our number, brought hither by the court now being held in Warrenton, who came out to enjoy for the evening the merry dance, or to meet friends, and hold social intercourse for a few hours.

All seemed to pass the hours pleasantly in hilarity and enjoyment, till the close of the ball, at 11 o'clock last night. Soon after this, the quiet and repose of nearly all at the Springs was disturbed by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Q R Carver, by the hands of Mr. James Green, of this county. This intelligence you have, doubtless, received before this, and it will not, therefore, be necessary for me to enter into particulars, or to discuss the testimony which relates to the history of this sad and melancholy affair. It will be sufficient for me to say, that, after an examination before the Coroner, (Mr. Green having given himself up to the Sheriff.) Mr. Green was discharged from custody. It may be added that the affair occurred suddenly, and the fatal termination happened, before those in the neighborhood of the parties could interfere to separate them. This event has, of course, thrown a gloom over the company here, and all regret the unfortunate transaction. Mr. W. H. Payne appeared in the examination of the case before the Coroner, as Commonwealth's Attorney, and B. H. Shackelford for Mr. Green. W.

The Tax upon Officials.

The following article from the Louisville Journal, in reference to the right of assessment of a tax upon Government employees, as maintained by the Washington Union, we commend to the perusal of our readers:

"The Administration organ regards the levy of a tax upon all persons employed by the Government, so judicious and proper that it would make the refusal to pay the assessed quota a ground for instant dismissal.

"It is not necessary to refer to the pensioned standing army of officeholders which such a policy will bring into the field, nor the demoralization which must necessarily follow a system which makes the opinions of every man subject to the dictatorial will of the Executive. For the present we wish to take only one view of this singular and dangerous manifesto, and show its tendency towards despotism. In what does this policy differ from the metaphysics of Thomas Hobbes, who, in carrying out the idea of King Charles' Cabal, maintained that the will of the prince was the standard of right and wrong, and that every subject out to be ready to profess Coristianity, Mahomedanism or Paganism, at the royal command? The result of such teaching was the relaxing of all moral obligations, and it has its forcible parallel in this effort to put the plough through all individual responsibility and private interpretation of right, and erect the will of the President into the system of political faith by which all men must be judged, to be exalted or condemed. In the times of the Stuarts, the royal prerogative was the great question so tenaciously supported by the toryism of the day, and it is not difficult to trace the same feeling down to the present era, when the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Buchanan, on all questions, is held to override all constitutional interpretations and all legislative enactments. It is in this vandal demolition of all republican landmarks and the wanton disregard of law, that are most painfully impressed with this new system of political ethics, which has been just announced."

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, August 25—Major Charles J. Helm, of Ky., late consul at St. Thomas, has been appointed consul-general at Havana. He was an applicant for the consulship at London.

A change in the chiefship of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the Navy Department will be made during the coming month. The candidates are Pursers Slamm, Harris and Rittenhouse.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department detailing the officers of the San Jacinto and granting them three months' leave of absence.

BOSTON, August 24.—Dr. D. R. Brown was to-day held to bail in $5 000 for examination on Wednesday next, on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of a girl by abortion. Philip Uimer, uncle of a girl who died from the abortion performed by Dr. Brown, was arrested this afternoon at Lawrence by the Boston police. The girl's name was Susan A. Webster.

BOSTON, August 24—A collision occurred in our harbor this afternoon between the schooners Two Brothers and D. D. French, sinking the former and drowning Captain Wood, its master. The rest of the crew were rescued by the steamer H. Morrison. The D. D. French was but little injured.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 24—The steam saw mill of Messrs. Hoffman & Newhard was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, together with a large quantity of lumber. It caught fire from the boiler. Loss about $7-000. Insured for $3,000.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—The yellow fever is still unabated, and the weather is unfavorable.

TRINITY BAY, August 25—The following dispatch was received here this afternoon from Valentia:

Valentia Ireland, August 25 1858.—*To C. W Field, New York*—I send my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic telegraph; and God be praised. S GURNEY,

Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

ST. LOUIS, August 25—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 24, has arrived. War with the Navajoe Indians was considered inevitable. They had even invited the troops to fight. Business at Santa Fe was very brisk. There had been abundant rain throughout the country and the crops were very fine.

HOLDENESS, N. H. August 24—A shock of an earthquake was experienced here to-day, shaking the houses, but causing no serious damage.

The "New Question" Again.

NEGRO SUNDAY SCHOOLS—The account given in the Dispatch, of yesterday, (as derived from the Mayor,) of the proceedings against the Leigh Street African Sunday School, on Sunday last, differs somewhat from our notice of the affair and its antecedents, in Monday's paper. The Dispatch says that "on the 15th inst., Lieut. Truehart and watchman Gilmen, reported to the Mayor that negroes were to be seen every Sunday morning from daylight until 10 o'clock, entering the basement of the church with books in their hands, the officers believing that they were there the greater part of their time, without being under the supervision of a white person." This was in effect, the character of the "complaints" which we said had been made to the Mayor against one or more of these schools, not by officers, as we understood, but by citizens.—"With this information before him," says the Dispatch, the Mayor directed the two officers to go to that church last Sunday morning, and if they found that the negroes assembled there were being taught from books, or if they found them assembled together, and not under the immediate supervision of white persons, to arrest the whole party and bring them before him. The officers, on entering the basement, found the negroes alone, some with and some without books—the pastor, Rev. Wm. T. Lindsay, and perhaps other white persons, being in the room above;—took them into custody, and carried them before the Mayor, by whom they were reprimanded and discharged."

From a conversation with Lieut. Truehart, we find that this version of the affair is correct. The negroes were not receiving oral instruction from Mr. Lindsay, when they arrived at the church, as we stated; but had that gentleman been present, the officers, according to their understanding of the Mayor's instructions, would still have taken the scholars into custody. The Mayor did not reprimand and discharge the prisoners, but instructed Lieut. Truehart to dismiss them with the admonition that it caught at *that* school again, they would be punished. There was no reservation; the admonition was unconditional in its statement.—*Rich. Whig.*

Crops in Prince Georges, Md.

There can be no doubt now of the failure of the Tobacco Crop in this portion of Maryland. Truly, the Planters and Farmers have been sorely oppressed this year. An almost total failure of the Wheat Crop and but half prices for Tobacco, have contributed to produce a state of depression and sadness among them, which we have scarely ever witnessed before.

At least one-half of the growing crop consists of small underling plants, which can never get to the house, and the remaining portion is sickly and spindling for the want of rain. We are now in the midst of a severe drought and no prospect of rain yet. The Corn Crop, too, is suffering severely and a full crop cannot be made. Our most experienced Planters think that it is too late to look for much improvement in Tobacco—no matter how seasonable the weather may become.—*Planters' Advocate.*

An Author.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, in a recent letter, gives the following sketch of an author whose excellent romance must have secured for him much personal interest and good-will on this side of the Atlantic:

In the suit of the Princess was Gustav Freytag, the author of "Sol and Haben."—Those of my readers who have read this work ("Debit and Credit") may be interested in knowing that Freytag is a small, slight man, of about thirty-eight, with merry blue eyes, golden blonde hair, mustaches and beard *a la* Vandyke, ruddy cheeks, and the pleasantest and cheeriest presence generally. He made a very agreeable impression upon me before I knew who he was. I hope to see more of him after my return from Russia.

How Franklin was Treated.

In speaking of the first publication of his papers on electricity, Dr. Franklin himself says:—

"Obliged as we were to Mr. Collinson for the present of the tube, &c., I thought it right he should be informed of our success in using it, and wrote him several letters, containing accounts of our experiments. He got them read in the Royal Society, where they were not at first thought worth so much notice as to be printed in their transactions. One paper, which I wrote to Mr. Kennersley, on the sameness of lightning with electricity, I sent to Mr. Mitchell, an acquaintance of mine, and one of the members of the society, who wrote me word that it had been read, *but was laughed at* by the connoisseurs."—*Works of B. Franklin.*

Frost in August.

There was a white frost at Portchester, N. Y., on Tuesday morning. In Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on the 20th, the hills were covered with frost, and there were signs of it in the valleys. There was a frost in various sections of Massachusetts on Tuesday morning, and at Franklin, N. H., there was a snow squall of five minutes' duration.

The Cattle Disease.

The cattle disease is near us. It has reached Petersburg. The Express of that city says this "dangerous contagion is becoming very common among the cattle in the vicinity of the city, and has already attacked some of the milch cows kept in this city."

The Board of Health there have met and passed the following:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as it has come to the knowledge of the Board of Health that there is probably prevailing in this city and in its vicinity, a disease among the cows which injuriously affects both the milk and the flesh,

Therefore, we advise that milk, butter and beef be used with great caution and only when purchased of persons known to be trustful and responsible."

"The symptoms," says that paper, "appear upon the lips and tongue, which gradually become swollen up to such an extent that the afflicted animal dies. As a remedy, a strong solution of copperas, with which the entire mouth is washed, has been tried by Dr. P. C. Spencer with success."

The Warrenton (N. C.) News says:

"The remedy of washing the mouth with copperas, &c., was tried with success. None of the cattle died. We hear a cow belonging to Simon Fleming, esq., near Warrenton, was attacked last week, but saved by administering vinegar, pepper and salt; but the copperas receipt is the most certain."

Another paper has the following:

It is sometimes called the black tongue, and sometimes a murrain. The majority of cases are said to exhibit the black or sore tongue. If not relieved, they die very quickly. A writer in the Savannah Republican describes a case which he saw, and which led him to conclude that it was a severe cramp in the stomach, which might be relieved by prompt treatment when the first symptoms occur.

He advises persons to keep on hand, ready, the following prescription, and to administer it promptly. There will be no time to send for medicine after the disease appears:

Rx Spts Camphor, 2 ounces; Tinct. Opii. 2 ounces; Spts. Turpentine, 1 ounce; Hoffman's Anodyne, 2 ounces; Tinct. Cyanne Pepper 2 ounces; Oil Peppermint, ½ ounce; Spts. Lavender, Comp., 4 ounces.

After this, drench with a strong solution of *salt*—one quart—and wash the mouth with a strong solution of copperas or blue stone.

Another writer states that he had fifteen cases, and had lost none: "The disease yields readily, says he, when the proper remedies are applied in time. I use a strong solution of copperas water, alum, and saltpetre, with which I wash the mouth out thoroughly, twice a day, though oftener would do better, and drench with salt water, and rub powdered alum in the mouth. I find five or six applications to be sufficient to produce a cure. After the cattle pass the founder stage, with which they are first taken, you can't tell whether they have the disease or not unless you examine the mouth. They fall away daily, as they can't eat anything. The tongue and gums become dreadfully swollen and turn black. When they get in this situation the best plan would be to kock them in the head, dig a hole, and bury them.

The buzzards are dying in all this section of country, in consequence of eating the carcasses of cattle which died of this disease.

There can be no mistake about this disease, its diagnostics are too plain for that, and therefore if the meat of cattle attacked therewith be sold in market, it must be with the full knowledge of the seller that the animal had that disease.

The malady comes on rapidly, and if promptly met, is but of short duration, and therefore the period during which the milk of the animal continues to be dangerous, must be short.—*Rich. South.*

The Kansas Question.

We are reluctant to make the rejection of the English overture the pretext for a renewal of the Kansas agitation. We avow, without hesitation, that we have had enough of the ridiculous wrangles and inconsequential issues which have occupied the public mind for the last three years, to the exclusion of all other matters of real moment. In all sincerity, we own a repugnance to the very name of Kansas. Its associations must sicken any but the most obdurate stomach. We turn with aversion from a retrospect which burdens the memory with so many painful recollections of foolish counsel and abortive effort. We long to see the curtain drop upon a piece in which so few of the characters have played a creditable part, and of which the catastrophe is so little to the satisfaction of the spectators. It is time the country were relieved of a travail which has vexed its spirit and exhausted its energies, without yielding any result over which either the North or the South are inclined to exult. It is full time government was allowed to direct its attention to those great questions of foreign and domestic policy which so importunately demand the care of the Administration. By these considerations, as well as by an actual observation of the drift of popular opinion, we are warranted in the assertion that all parties in the South are anxious to extinguish the few flickering remains of the Kansas controversy, and to restore the peace and repose which are so essential to the welfare of the country.—*Rich South.*

Effects of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Of this sale, which took place the day before yesterday, the Philadelphia North American says:

"The effects comprised the private wardrobe, military equipments, camp furniture, arms, and other appurtenances of a soldier's profession, besides a quantity of Indian and Mexican curiosities. The entire catalogue embraced 234 lots. It would be a difficult matter to name any article necessary to comfort—from a camp bedstead to a punch-bowl—which was not included in the list.—The personal wardrobe was extensive—comprising twenty-four pairs of pants, a whole heap of vests, numerous coats, and no less than four dressing gowns. The military clothing was in large variety, as well as hats, dress swords, and military trappings. A pair of epaulets in bullion was the object of especial interest. Upon the shoulder-piece of each are two stars in silver, each star set with thirty-two small diamonds. Gen. Patterson bid a hundred dollars for each, at which sum they were knocked down to him, after spirited competition by other parties.—There was also a chequer table of wood from the flag-staff at the City of Mexico.

Another much coveted article was a large military arm chair, elegantly carved, made by the same manufacturer, of wood from the fortifications of San Juan D'Ullos, at Vera Cruz, and which cost $180."

Capt Pope's Well Expedition.

We have just heard from Capt. Pope's artesian-well expedition. Major Cunningham, paymaster U. S. army, recently visited and paid them off at their camp near the Pecos river, and at the western extremity of the Staked Plains. The captain has temporarily suspended operations upon his well, in consequence of his steam machinery getting out of order—caused, as we understand, by the brackish water which he has been compelled to use in making steam. We understand the well is over thirteen hundred feet deep, and though the shaft has passed through water several times, none of the streams reached would send the water to the top of the well. Capt. Pope was awaiting orders from the War Department, which orders it is supposed would either direct him to continue the work with horse power, or transfer him some other point to commence operations.—*San Antonio Herald.*

The Winter and the Poor.

The annual problem, what to do with the unemployed poor, will soon again be presented. And it is justly feared that the demand upon the charitable will rather be increased over last winter's call, than diminished. A year of stagnation has wasted the reserved funds, and destroyed the credit of many persons who, last winter, escaped absolute want; and it is justly feared that those may become claimants for relief, who have hitherto escaped that mortification.

It is well, as far as in us lies, to guard against surprises, and when a duty must be performed, to undertake it with deliberation and care. One fact is well established, as the result of all experience; and that is, that money given directly to those who need relief, is the very worst and least efficient form of charity. The penny worths which the needy buy, are more heavily taxed for the profits of retailers and dealers than the purchases of the rich. Articles of use and consumption contracted for in large quantities, but distributed with discretion, will cause the sums expended to go much further, and effect more good than the same money given into many hands, to make purchases in small quantities. And the expenditure will also be confined to commodities of actual value and benefit. It is asking too much that the charitable should be required to distribute luxuries.

By a judicious use of partly worn garments, and a clearing out of clothes presses, and trunks, and drawers, a vast deal of charity may be done without the gift of any money. During the remaining weeks of warm and mild weather, housekeepers should institute a rigid search upon their premises for such articles as they can better afford to give away than they can to open their purses. And it would be a wise economy to replenish winter wardrobes, bedding, and other necessaries, and hold the slightly worn or partially defaced, as materials for charity.—General purchases of new goods by such as can afford it, would give an impetus to the retail trade which would in itself diminish the need of charity; and wages paid to seamstresses and other working people are a thousand fold better than gifts for which no equivalent is received.

We have often argued that wages are better than alms, and that over frugality, or parsimony, is no remedy for hard times, but rather an aggravation. It is well ascertained that much money lies unemployed, the owners of which could well afford to put it into circulation. Repairs and improvements of property, the refurnishing or additions to the furniture of houses, can be accomplished to better advantage, and at less cost now than when the competition of business and the excitement of fashion raises prices. And the money thus expended may become the beginning of better times and more cheerful. The river begins in little rills.

We are hoping for better times; but it will not do to rest upon hope, without any effort of our own. Even now, purse strings which had seemed to suffer rigid constriction in the panic, are somewhat relaxed. Let us have more of this hopeful policy, and rest assured that whatever is done to improve or create business during the autumnal months, will aid to abate the rigor of the winter—Let us have more of this hopeful and energetic spirit, and in the proportion that it is developed, will the need of gratuitous relief be prevented.—*Phila American.*

Congressional Speeches.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, referring to the rumors about speeches of M. C.'s being prepared by other persons, draws a distinction thus:

"In some cases this is done from sheer inability on the part of the member himself, in others from the want of time, or because the party employed is better conversant with the particular subject. Even Mr. Seward is known to employ more than one individual to hunt up references and prepare skeletons in reference to the subject upon which he may desire to address the Senate, and yet no one doubts his ability to do such work for himself. Some of the best speeches of last season were, to my knowledge, the work of others than those who delivered them in Congress. The custom is by no means uncommon."

We suspect there is a good deal of truth in the above. Sometime ago we saw an account of a suit borought by the editor of a paper in Maine for the sum of ten dollars, which he had charged a member of Congress for writing his letter of acceptance of the nomination! The candidate was elected and then repudiated the editor's claim. In view of the disaster which has attended Foley's attempt to write his own letters, we should say it would be a good idea to employ others to write both letters and speeches. Most of our "great men" are indepted to the press for their fame in more ways than one.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A Painful Disappointment.

A family residing in Fulton avenue near Oxford street were thrown into great distress last night under the following circumstances:—A daughter, an only child, was engaged to be married on that evening. Every preparation had been made for the wedding, the bride was dressed and decorated, and everything was in readiness, but the bride-groom.

As the hour fixed for the ceremony approached, his absence became the subject of remark, and messengers were despatched to his residence to hurry him up, but he was not to be found. He had left his residence about two o'clock in the afternoon to get some things for the wedding in New York, and persons had seen him at the Fulton ferry, but since that no trace of him could be found.

Inquiries were made of the police, if any accident had occurred, but no tidings could be had. Time wore away, the bride and her parents watching eagerly every foot-step in expectation that it might be the absent one. Midnight came, but no bridegoom, nor tidings of him. It was deemed unadvisable to wait longer and the party broke up, the bride nearly distracted with grief, and the parents and friends filled with wonder at the cause of the bridegroom's absence. No trace of him had been found this morning. The bride's family are of the highest respectability, and have long resided in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Harvest in Europe.

The Echo Agricole says the wheat harvest in France is nearly ended. Generally speaking, it will not be of such good quality as that of 1857, and will weigh on an average four to five kilogrammes less per hectolitre. The havest of 1858 will, consequently, be less than the preceding; but it must not be forgotten that that of 1857 was above the average.

From Sweden it is reported that the accounts from the Governors of provinces say the crops show a very middling prospect.—The export of corn from the North of Europe will, therefore, be very limited this year. Prices are moving up in all the markets in Sweden.

The crops in the grand duchy of Finland are all favorably spoken of, and an imperial ukase has extended the time during which corn may be imported, free of duty, in that country.

The latest accounts from Odessa say that some damage has been done by rain to the crops in Poland and Bessarabia.

In Spain the harvest of Castile is much better than had been hoped for.

The favorable prospects of abundant vintage which existed, a few weeks back, in Sicily, have been completely destroyed by tremendous sirocco winds.

Late Foreign News.

Although all parties throughout England have become converts to the belief that the recent military demonstrations in Cherbourg, and generally throughout France, have a serious political significance, no especial anxiety is occasioned, there being an assurance of adequate precautions on the part of the British government. There is an increased feeling of security engendered by news embraced in the three last East India mails, and more confidence now prevails than at any previous period of the year.

The Paris conference it is said, have taken up the question of the navigation of the Danube. The returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of thirty-three millions of francs. It is currently reported that Marshal Rawdon has resigned the governorship of Algiers, and will be replaced by General de Salles.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it is reported and not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the western powers was the subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of negotiations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples relaxed the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. The general feeling is that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed.

Diplomatic negotiations between the representatives of Spain and Mexico for the settlement of the long-pending dispute were expected to commence very shortly. Gen. Almonte, Mexican minister to England and France, had notified Spain that he was accredited plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. The London Daily News says that Gen. Almonte resigned his London mission on account of ill-health, but would continue to represent Mexico at Paris.

A despatch says the reported restoration of Sebastopol is untrue, and that it remains exactly as the allies left it, with the addition of the consequent decay occasioned by neglect. The efforts of the American company which understook to raise the ships sunk failed. They raised one Turkish steamer which was rotten. The Russian ships, being of green wood, are probably in the same state. Their masts are gradually disappearing.

A letter from Warsaw says that a religious reform has taken place in the Russian government, which has limited the authority of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into the public worship.

The negotiations with the new Chinese commissioner were proceeding at Tientsin, and an interview was to take place on the 7th of June, which would decide whether the Chinese government would yield to the demands of England and France, or force them to continue the war.

The London Post's Paris correspondent writes that official despatches had reached Paris, from which it is concluded that the Chinese government desires peace. When the despatches left it was expected that terms of peace would be offered, accompanied with permission to establish embassies at Pekin representing England and France.

Tobacco Carried Off.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun, of Saturday last, that a rather unusual occurrence, the hauling of a large quantity of tobacco through the streets at a late hour of the night of Wednesday, has caused some activity among the police, who have since been in search of it. It appears that four drays, each having on two hogsheads, and a furniture wagon loaded with the loose material, were seen to pass through Castle, Fayette and North streets, towards the boundary of the city; but after getting to the hill near Mount Royal reservoir, nothing more was heard of it. Parties have claimed the ownership of the tobacco, called at the middle district police station on Thursday evening, and made inquiry respecting the directions it had taken, but with no success in discovering it. It was not alleged that it was stolen, nor could it be definitely ascertained why it was removed at such an unusual hour. The police are still in search of it, but cannot succeed in discovering whither it was carried. It is understood that the removal of the tobacco took place by virtue of a writ of replevin.

An Empty Jail.

The Wellsburg Herald says: We observe that some of our contemporaries are disposed to congratulate themselves on the fact of the jails being vacant; or having only one or two inmates at a time. An empty jail is not necessarily, a very good indication of the morals of a community, as it sometimes happens that many persons who should be in jail are not; and the emptiness of the jail only indicates the amount of rascality abroad. Whether or not this be the case in Brooke county, we will not undertake to say; but for the past few months, we have not only had no prisoners in jail, but no jailor.

A FARM FOR SALE.—This Farm is located in Spotsylvania, 7 miles from Chancellor's House, 12 from Guiney's Depot and 19 from Fredericksburg. It contains over 500 ACRES—400 opened, and the balance in oak and pine. It lies moderately undulating, is well watered, and as productive as any land in this section, having been much improved. The soil is admirably adapted to the culture of Tobacco.

The improvements are excellent and extensive. The DWELLING is neat and comfortable, having eight rooms, with fireplaces, and a dry cellar. There is another frame HOUSE, with two rooms, passage, and basement. The out-buildings are good, embracing every house usually found on well improved estates. There are houses for curing from 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. Tobacco.

The situation combines the advantages of good health, good society, good roads, convenience to post office, churches, mills, wheelwright and blacksmith shops.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable home, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, with every comfort ready to hand, this farm offers inducements worthy of consideration. Price $12 per acre, less by several dollars than I should be willing to take if it suited me to reside in the county. The improvements are worth more than half the sum asked for the place.

Terms,—One-quarter cash; the balance in 2, 3, and 4 years. Deed of trust and mortgage on the buildings to secure the deferred payments.

D. M. WHARTON

Post Office, Mount Pleasant, Spotsylvania county, Va. my 11—eotf

VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—I offer for sale, privately, the FARM upon which I now reside, containing 400 Acres. This Farm offers great inducements to the purchaser from its locality, being within 2 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 6 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 C. House or the subscriber at Mitchell's Station.

WM. A ROBERTSON

Culpeper County, my 4—eotf

"JOY TO THE WORLD."—KNOX & BROTHER, (sole agents for the sale of Baker's Tobacco,) have on hand a supply of this brand of Baker's Tobacco. Also a supply of Baker's Gold Lea