



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

The intelligent New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, he can now speak with even greater confidence than heretofore, as to the increasing disposition of hospitable men, sound thinkers, and lovers of the Union as it is, to discountenance in future political contests, all questions having a sectional bearing and calculated to impair the fraternal feeling and the reciprocal interests which exist between the people of different sections of the country.

"Ioo," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:—"The state of our relations with Mexico is such that our Executive government must necessarily very soon take a positive attitude in regard to them. I have no doubt the policy of the Executive on the subject will be fully developed in the President's Message to Congress at the opening of the session. The policy of inactivity in this regard, to be abandoned. It may be a question how far the present cabinet may be a unit in regard to measures now under consideration in relation to Mexico, but it is to be supposed, from the past transactions of the administration, that they will present a firm and united front in regard to foreign as well as domestic questions."

The Fredericksburg Herald contends that the Democracy of King George and Stafford, by their recent resolutions, have "rescued from reproach the name of Geo. W. Summers." They denounced Summers for holding the same opinion twenty-six years ago, that Letcher held ten years ago—and yet they are now in favor of Mr. Letcher! We prefer Mr. Letcher, of the Democrats, because we believe he is faithful and true, and would make a good governor; but, if in electing him, justice should at last be done to Geo. W. Summers, it will be an additional gratification.

The foreign news, published yesterday, briefly announced the death of Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the world-renowned female traveler. She died at Vienna, where she was born in 1797. The deceased had not only visited the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia, but America and the Polynesia; she had traversed over 130,000 miles by water, and 18,000 by land. In appearance she was slight, and rather under the middle size; her complexion was somewhat darkened by exposure to weather, and the heat of the climate in which she had travelled.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon the contents of his report, and that among his propositions is that of a duty of 24 per cent. upon tea and coffee, from which he expects to realize an annual revenue of \$5,000,000. It is scarcely possible to propose a financial measure that would be more generally obnoxious than this, and it is difficult to believe that Mr. Cobb, seriously contemplates it.

We received yesterday, from an old subscriber at Raymond, Mississippi, (formerly of this place) a remittance, accompanied with his good wishes, and the remark that it was for the 50th and 51st year that he had taken and read with pleasure, the Alexandria Gazette. May he live to read it fifty years longer!

It will be seen that the increasing material prosperity of Ireland, has not altogether turned the attention of the people there from political matters, nor wholly repressed the desire for a change in the system of government which now prevails.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has appointed a committee to report upon the best method to effect a general introduction of steam as a propeller upon the Canals of the State.

Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, declares himself strongly in favor of a paid Fire Department, and urges with great force the objections to any reorganization which does not secure that end.

County after County, says the Blue Ridge Republican, is declaring for John Letcher.—It is useless to enumerate them. The proportion is not less, we believe, than four out of five.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—Mr. S. J. S. Brown of King George county, recently sold his farm known as Woodlawn, adjoining the Court House, and containing 309 acres, to Mr. James Arnold, for \$3,000.

During the last two weeks 20,000 barrels, equal to 50,000 bushels of potatoes, were received at Cincinnati. The entire receipts during the year ending September, 1858, comprised only 110,000 bushels.

The next annual meeting of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church, South, will commence in the town of Portsmouth, on the 25th of the present month.

Lieut. Reginald Fairfax has been ordered to the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, in the Pacific, and will sail from New York on the 20th instant.

The highest salary of a Governor of any State in the Union, is paid in California—\$10,000—and the lowest is in Vermont, \$750.

Secretary Floyd has been confined to his bed for several days past by severe illness.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says the new treaty recently concluded with Japan by Mr. Harris, the American commissioner, contains among others, the following provisions: There shall be no more tramping upon the shores in Japan. Americans shall be allowed to reside in such ports as are opened, to build churches, and to worship their God; that Japanese also shall be granted religious freedom. That the tax of six per cent. for receiving now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese goods shall be dispensed with.

A girl, only thirteen years old, employed on the farm of Mr. Scott, of Bucks county, Pa., has confessed that she set fire to the barn of Mr. Scott, on the 18th of October, by which it was destroyed, together with a large crop of hay and grain, several wagons, a lot of harness, and three valuable horses and a bull—valued at \$5,000. She had been taken into the family through charity, her mother being an inmate of an insane asylum. Her motive for perpetrating the deed was revenge for alleged injuries she had received from some of the family of her employer. She has been committed for trial.

We learn from the Southern Literary Messenger of this month, that a new book of poems by Jas. Barron Hope—whom the Messenger styles "the living poetical representative of Virginia, par excellence," is to be very soon issued by Mr. A. Morris of Richmond. It will contain the Terminal Ode pronounced by Mr. Hope on the occasion of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, with other poems delivered on public occasions, which many of our readers will be glad to see in print.

The Buffalo Republican says that another steam canal boat has just been completed at Geddes, on a new principle. The paddles are like wings, and can be expanded or closed up at pleasure. While the boat is passing through the locks, the wheels are closed up like a fan against the side of the boat, and when wide water is reached the wheel is spread and commences operations. The contractions and expansions of the wheels are accomplished by machinery.

The Fredericksburg Recorder, in speaking of the now famous King George Demostration meeting, informs the Richmond Enquirer that "the King George gentleman, who prepared and offered the resolutions, did so without the slightest reference to the opinion of any Democrat from another county." "Common rumor," he says, "is that either Mr. Stafford, or any county other than King George, has fallen equally short of the truth."

Rob't G. Scott, Jr., United States consul at Rio Janeiro, communicates to the State Department, the death at that place, on the 8th of September of Captain Henry Bowman, of the bark Octavia, from Richmond, Va. Captain B. was thirty-eight years of age, a native of Bremen, and leaves a widow and three children residing in Baltimore. George A. Thomas was appointed to the command of the Octavia and she sailed on the 15th of September, for New Orleans.

"Fashion" fresh from France, tell us that "plain black velvet bonnets, only trimmed with lace, will be the most common *à la mode* attire for the cold weather. The bonnet is decidedly more like a bonnet, coming forward on the top of the head, and projecting at the sides."

The Choctaw Indians must be degenerating, for we see they have commenced killing witches, or rather wizards, as all that have been killed are of the male gender. One man killed three whom he said, were witches whereupon some one said he was a witch, and killed him!

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The practice-ship Plymouth, which arrived at Mobile yesterday bringing Mr. Forsyth, our minister to Mexico, has been ordered to Washington. The sloop-of-war St. Louis will be immediately put in commission to supply her place in the Gulf. Commander Ogden has received preparatory orders to command this vessel.

Orders will be forthwith sent to our naval forces on the coast of Central America having in view the enforcement of the President's anti-filibuster proclamation. Advice received here state that Commodore Lavalette was introduced to the Sultan of Turkey, as the latter was passing from the Mosque to his barge, in the presence of the United States minister and the consul general. He was afterwards received at court, and visited the departments of the government. The Turkish admiral who recently visited this country, was remarkably hospitable and attentive.

The visit of the Sultan to the steamer Wash-bash was the first that he ever made to a foreign man of war. He expressed his admiration of her beauty, model and superior warlike condition, and his friendly feelings for the United States. He was particularly gratified that the President be informed of his visit to this vessel.

Lieut. Reginald Fairfax had been ordered to the sloop-of-war St. Mary's.

Wesley S. Gosnell and John Owens have been appointed sub-agents for the Indians in Washington Territory.

Curious Burglary. We learn that the grocery and dry goods house of Messrs Riegle & Herring, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., was entered by a party yesterday between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, by cutting out a panel of the door in the rear of the store. The iron safe, weighing nearly one thousand pounds, was then carried from the establishment through the garden to a spot about one hundred yards distant, the lock filled with gun powder and ignited. The work was most effectually executed, the whole front of the safe being blown out, and fragments of the lock embedded in the planks of a stable near. The burglars then secured a considerable sum of money deposited therein, and decamped. The books and papers were not disturbed. The explosion sounded through the village like the report of a cannon, and caused many of the inhabitants to leave their beds. A large mastiff left in the store, and valued for his watchfulness, gave no intimation of the presence of the burglars.—Balt. Sun.

Scattering the Southerners. The sudden change from the signs of the Indian summer to the blustering gales of winter, has caused a grand stampede of our Southern friends, whose faces have been familiar to us during the autumn in the promenade, the social circle, and places of public amusement. With the first frost away goes the unwelcome "Yellow Jack" from the Southern cities, and the banished Southerners return to their household gods. The Southern travel is just now immense, both by steamer and rail. The Nashville, Charleston and Saturday, had more than full complement of passengers, and the Philadelphia, plement of passengers, will be crowded. The emigrants are to New York hotels and shops, where the Russians are to the Parisians, and their departure will be severely felt on all sides.—N. Y. Herald.

The Late Foreign News.

Corr. of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. LONDON, Nov. 2, 1858.—The past three days have included many topics of interest. The manifest of the Portuguese government, showing that their submission to France was a consequence solely of the threats of that power—the treaty with Japan just signed by Lord Elgin—traveling letters from India, describing the success in Oude—a new speech by Mr. John Bright at Birmingham—and the commencement of a slight drain of gold from the Bank of England, have all afforded subject for remark, and the public journals have consequently been more active than for some time past.

The Portuguese manifesto derives increased importance from the official statement by which it was preceded in the French Monitor. According to that statement, Portugal assented to the claims of France, because, upon consideration, she was satisfied of the fairness and propriety. The Government has, however, published an Oude—a new speech by Mr. John Bright at Birmingham—and the commencement of a slight drain of gold from the Bank of England, have all afforded subject for remark, and the public journals have consequently been more active than for some time past.

The report here is that the British government not only refrained from offering the slightest interposition, but actually intimated to the Portuguese government that they must settle the matter by themselves, and had better do so as quickly as possible. The tone of the statements of the Portuguese government tends, perhaps, to support this suspicion, and it is said that such is the feeling of the Lisbon population on the subject, that at the moment the name of England, strikes almost momentary irritation. The British government, however, is one of the stoutest and most honorable of the opponents of the slave trade, and has been stimulated to this course uniformly by British support. That support having been wholly withdrawn, the moment an emergency arose, she now intimates that it will be vain for her single handed to keep her exertions in the cause.

The course of the British ministers has been precisely that which many months back was stated to be the likely one on all occasions. They turned out Lord Palmerston for "travelling to England," and immediately afterwards reinstated the confidential relations they had established with that country. There could be no little hope that these confidential relations with the most powerful and astute despot in the world, could mean anything except that he was to be allowed to have entirely his own way, it being understood between the contracting parties that he should pursue his ends with as little open offence as possible.

Lord Elgin's treaty with Japan has come upon the public mind as a great surprise from the extremely liberal character of all its provisions. It appears that the duty on exports is to be 5 per cent, and on imports 20 per cent, with the highly important exception of cotton and woollen goods, which are to be charged only 5 per cent. The tariff, moreover, is to be liable to revision at the end of five years. There are no port tonnage dues, and the terms at present fixed, therefore, are quite consistent with the growth of an extraordinary trade. Lord Elgin himself has been received in a most satisfactory manner. The treaty is estimated to contain two millions of inhabitants, and order appears to be maintained by a good police. "The easy, affable, and kind manner of the Japanese officials," writes a correspondent in the North China Herald, "as compared with the self-conceited airs of the Chinese, was remarkable and impressed us greatly in their favor."

The Duke of Cambridge commander-in-chief of the army, seems resolved to suppress the custom of playing practical jokes on young officers of the army. A court martial had been held upon an ensign named Scott, who had been indulging in some such proceedings. He was found guilty of the offence, but not of "conduct unworthy of the character of an officer."

The London Times contains the following extract from a commercial letter: "Sir H. L. Bulwer was passing the streets of Pera, on horseback, preceded by his groom on the 20th of October, being a hot day (the nativity of Mohamed), some of the Sultan's levy driving in their carriages, the horses of the groom touched one of their riders, and the rider struck him on the whip, the groom was immediately arrested, and the Sultan's order was issued, that the remainder of the consular staff on the Embassy, and struck him several blows. The Ambassador was arrested and taken to the Police Station at Pera."

At the Newmarket, Houghton races on Oct. 30, Mr. R. Ten Broeck ran his mare Prioresse against Captain Little's horse Poodle for £200, and won. The distance was 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 138 yards. Each horse was ridden by a groom.

A special meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company took place on Tuesday, the 24, when it was resolved to wind up voluntarily. This step is preliminary to the sale of the Great Eastern to the new great ship company.

The Paris papers give an emphatic contradiction to the report that the French Government had determined to abandon its African emigration scheme.

A telegram from Cadix, states that the Peruvian frigate, the war steamer Isabel, and the Mari Galante transport, had set sail for Cuba, with 640 rank and file, 16 officers and a battalion of marines.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts are more favorable. There have been large sales of printed cotton at Mulhouse, both for home and exportation. The Paris flour market was heavy, and the corn market overstocked. On accounts from forty-two provincial corn markets, six announced a rise of 50 centimes, a twelfth of wheat, and one of rye, and twenty-three with no variation, and four firm. Seed-crop accounts satisfactory. Silk market firm.

A general decline in wine; brands firm.

A Great Funeral. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Dougherty was yesterday attended by a cortege of one hundred and seventy carriages. This was about the largest private funeral procession that ever occurred in our city.—St. Louis Dem.

Many people look upon great funerals—unless, perhaps, the deceased is some person of distinction—as great humbugs. It must have cost the surviving relatives of Mrs. Mary Dougherty a round sum for one hundred and seventy carriages—\$300 or 400 probably—which might have been much better invested in some other way, than thus ministering to post-mortem pomp and vanities.—N. Y. Exp.

Slavery—The Territories—Gov. Hammond's Speech.

The speech of Governor Hammond, which we published a few days ago, expressing a powerful disapprobation of public sentiment of the North. There is very much of practical wisdom in it—a freedom from the strains of prejudice—which is exceedingly refreshing to the public mind of the country. All experience teaches us that we give up our political theories with the greatest possible reluctance. The American people, for instance, have been taught that there is a species of warfare going on between the free labor of the North and the slave labor of the South. The settlement and government of the Territories, it was thought, would raise and determine the power of the one or the other of these antagonistic interests. Hence, when Kansas was organized in 1854, the signal was given to the abolitionists that they must be up and doing, or that country would fall into the hands of the slaveholders, and be received as a slave State into the Union.

The two sections of the country immediately arrayed themselves against each other with an avowed purpose to contest the ascendency of their respective opinions in the government of Kansas. And what was the result, so far as the South was concerned?—With Missouri as a populous and powerful border State they never were able to run up the slave population of the Territory to three hundred persons! Everybody talked about it, South Carolina and all the southern States got into a rage, and a furious newspaper warfare between the two great sections of the Union, told us how fierce and resolute were the parties engaged in the controversy. After all, there were no slaves in Kansas, and no real question about slavery. Nobody wanted it, or thought the country adapted to its labor. Gov. Hammond now says the extension of slavery over the public Territories is impossible; that it is a power which cannot be wielded in that way. We have often said the same thing in reply to the assertions of the abolitionists, that the "slave oligarchy" were preparing to conquer all the public Territories to slavery. Gov. Hammond in this respect is right. He might have referred to the fact that the slave oligarchy, with all the efforts, appeals, public and private contributions, the "slave oligarchy" never secured three hundred slaves in Kansas. Was that the way to dam up the tides of emigration which were flowing on from the crowded populations of Europe and the northern States?—The truth is, there never was any real question about slavery in the Territories, so far as federal affairs are concerned, and there never ought to have been any dispute between the North and the South on the subject.—Union.

Telegraphic Despatches. HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 15.—The Litchfield bank commissioners have made a report, showing the bank to be insolvent, and not in a condition to go on. The bank was originally organized by F. E. Harrison and appointed receivers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The steamer Gen. Rusk, from Indianola, Texas, on the 12th inst., has arrived. It was rumored that the city of Mexico had been attacked by the Liberals, and that four hundred of Gen. Zalozaga's men were killed. The Liberals were in possession of the whole country, excepting the capital.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Judge Eskes has arrived here from his tour to observe Henrietta. A will of the late Mrs. McKim, of the city of Philadelphia, corpus at the request of the British Government, having been abductured from Gloucester, England, four years ago. Elizabeth Cotton, the author of the celebrated letters in regard to Mormon life, has also arrived, on route for England.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Nov. 15.—Three inches of snow fell on Saturday.—Thermometer this morning 9 deg. above zero.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—There was a considerable fall of snow on Saturday, and it has been received in a most satisfactory manner. The thermometer is now showing a slight rise. The number of inhabitants, and order appears to be maintained by a good police.

NORFOLK, Nov. 16.—The schr. M. E. Willis, from Boston, bound for Norfolk, is ashore near Hog Island, and will probably prove a total loss.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 15.—Philip, alias John Howard, charged with picking the pockets of Mr. Fleming Griffin, of Richmond, was convicted to-day, before Judge Nash, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Semen are very scarce at this port, and an exorbitant advance in prices is demanded by those who are here. A number of vessels are detained in consequence.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—It is ascertained that over 140,000 bushels of wheat are now adrift from Lake Michigan on this port.

IRELAND. The "Nation" has a long article on the secret societies, the apparent drift of which is to show that the formidable Ribbon conspiracy flourishes as briskly as ever, despite all the efforts of successive governments to repress it.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is out in a letter, to a friend, stating that he does not belong to any secret society, and adding: "I hope you will lose no time in cautioning the Nationalists of Ireland against connection with such societies. Either through indiscretion or through treachery the secrets of such associations become known almost immediately to the government, and furnish a pretext for invasion upon public liberty."

Mr. O'Brien has also made a speech at Clonmel to the members of the "Liberal Nationalist," in the course of which he said: "I am prepared to maintain that this country ought to be self-governed—whether it be self-governed in connection with England or as an independent power is a question upon which I have no opinion to give. I believe that if the Irish people were unanimously animated by a manly spirit of patriotism, this country could stand alone; but I do not think it necessary to repudiate a friendly connection with England. I see that the Australian provinces enjoy the right of self-government in friendly connection with England; I see that Canada, which twenty years ago was almost entirely alienated from England, is now the most loyal portion of the empire, simply because it has been allowed to enjoy the right of self-government, undisturbed by the interference of the bureaucratic rule of Downing street. I would be content to accept for Ireland similar institutions to those which are found to satisfy the colonists of the British empire."

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening a highway robbery of a bold and audacious nature occurred on West Salisbury street in Baltimore. The victim was Mr. Wm. Clark, of Wilmington, (N. C.) who took up his quarters at the Gilmer House, Monument square. In the afternoon he walked to the house of a friend on Saratoga street, and was returning past an alley, when he was seized by some six or eight ruffianly looking men, clothed, thrown down, and dragged into the alley. He was then robbed of his wallet, containing a draft for \$225, \$25 in gold, his watch and chain, worth \$150, and other articles. While accomplishing their work the ruffians kept upon him generally threatening, but he called for help or resisted against everything was secure, one of them struck him a blow with his own weapon on the right temple, and all fled. Mr. Clark made his way as fast as possible to his hotel, and the police were notified of the robbery, but he having no knowledge of the city, this exact locality could not be learned. This is post-mortem pomp and vanities.—N. Y. Exp.

Down on the Shenandoah Democracy.

The Tribune—that is the Richmond Enquirer—like a thousand of brick! Will wonders never cease? The Enquirer tells the Shenandoah Democrats that they are intriguers, utterly unscrupulous, and nothing better at all than sounding brass." Speaking to them fiercely, it adds—"Your conduct is unjust and you are an outrage upon the Tenth Legion, and not worthy to be counted among the rank and file of that gallant host. The Tenth Legion despises your pliant attempt to play King Bomba, and invade the freedom of the press."

All this from the Enquirer in consequence of the adoption by the Shenandoah meeting of the following pointed resolution: "Resolved, That as his wit: John Letcher's Democracy and Southern principles need no endorsement by his immediate constituents, we regard the attacks made upon him by the self-constituted Tribune of the people, as a reflection upon our own soundness, and therefore denounce such conduct as unjust, and an outrage upon the Tenth Legion."

The Enquirer concludes its assault on the Democrats of Shenandoah, in the following savage and ferocious style: "Why did you not assemble a full meeting of the Democrats of Shenandoah, and send for the 'tribune' to confront him with his accusers? Simply because you were doing dirty work, and feared to meet the honest truth. But your punishment is sure. You are already hoisted on the spears of the 'Tenth Legion,' only to be burnt on the summit of the Tarpeian rock, and the very depth of popular contempt—fit punishment for the false accusers of a faithful public servant—fit degradation for false witnesses against the very tribune of the people."

Will the Shenandoah Democrats submit to be taken to task?—Rich. Whig.

The South and the States. In the circumstances of a combination between two papers which differed upon a particular issue, a logical mind will discover proof of an intention to ignore that issue.—And such is the fact in respect to the editors of the States and the South. In the enterprise in which they are about to engage, they will not argue Mr. Douglas or any other man for the Presidency before he is the nominee of the Convention, but will employ their best efforts for the re-union of the Party on the basis of an oblique, of obsolete antagonism. For ourselves we may say, that immediately on the passage of the Conference Settlement, we proclaimed the Kansas question an extinct issue, and suggested a truce between the recent factions of Leocompton and anti-Leocompton. If we are not incorrectly informed, the editor of the States recommended precisely the same policy. The position, therefore, which we intend to maintain is in perfect consistency with our past course. Major Heiss and the editor of the South concluded their arrangements without consulting Mr. Hunter, Mr. Douglas, or any other nominal President, and we intend to conduct our paper with no regard to the aspirations of individuals, but in the interest of the undivided Democracy. In this policy we have no doubt of the confidence and support of the party.—Rich. South.

Cotton in Algeria. Our readers are aware that the French government has for many years contributed liberally to the support of the experiments conducted under the immediate supervision of competent officials, and with a view to the extensive cultivation of cotton in Algeria.—These experiments have hitherto led to no satisfactory results of a permanent character, notwithstanding the extravagant pecuniary premiums annually granted by the Emperor from his private purse to the most successful cultivators. Climate, soil, and insuperable natural difficulties, are the most formidable obstacles to the realization of every temporary success, and yet even these seem incapable of opposing the perseverance and enterprise with which our Gallician neighbors push forward their expensive and unrequited experiments. Advice from Paris of a recent date informs us that Prince Napoleon, in his capacity of Minister of Algeria, in spite of all these drawbacks, intends to set apart annually the sum of \$40,000, to be added to the Emperor's premiums, as a reward to the deserving. It is to be hoped that the Algerians, whose names we shall doubtless see included in the list of successful competitors, if success can be attained even for a season.—Union.

Bennet Taking Revenge. Bennett, of the New York Herald, and Williamson, of the Sunday Dispatch, were competing aspirants for a Democratic nomination in one of the New York Congressional districts. The latter was successful, but failed to be elected. The other day he was arrested for violating a law of the State that forbids the publishing of lottery advertisements. Bennett improved the opportunity to avenge himself, by noticing the incident in the following style.—Rich. Whig.

"Mr. Williamson was a candidate for Congress, and came forward being elected. He is now a candidate for the penitentiary; but that should not disturb his equanimity.—Of late years the moral condition of the members of Congress, by the affiliations of the lobby, has been so low that it is a question among philosophers whether it is not rather under that than of the inhabitants of the penitentiary. The only difference on strict scientific principles, is that under the influence of the lobby at Washington, members of Congress commit grand larceny, while the inmates of the penitentiary are mostly thieves of the petty variety. The ambition of Mr. Williamson in seeking to go to Congress may, therefore, be perfectly satisfied if a trial and the action of the judges should send him to the penitentiary for violating the laws."

"Fastest Time" Porter's N. Y. Spirit says the fastest time ever made by an American-bred high mettle race-horse, was that which was recently made by Prioresse, in her running for the late Casarawitch in England over the turf of Newmarket Heath. The distance run was two miles and a quarter and twenty-eight yards and the time in which it was run was three minutes fifty-six seconds, the mare carrying 107 lbs., which is within 2 lbs. of what she would have carried over the Meath course at the same rate of running. The rate of the mile was 45 sec. and 1/4, to 1/4 to the mile; two miles at the rate of 3:32, and if carried out at the same rate, the Goodwood-cup distance in 4:25 and a fourth mile in 7:04. The two-mile race, however, having been done, it is that which may be fairly compared with the two-mile time performed by American horses in this country.

Burning of the Austria. Mr. Philip Berry, of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., who was one of the passengers of the Austria, gives a new theory of the manner in which the fire on that vessel originated. He says the vessel had been making but 211 miles per day, but on the day previous to the burning, there was a report that the captain had bet he would be in New York at a certain time, which he did not require 200 miles a day to be made.—Sun afterwards the smoke stacks showed by their heat and the columns of ascending smoke and flame that great exertions were being made to keep her fires. He thinks, therefore, that the vessel may have caught from the furnace, particularly as the statement concerning the burning tar is supported by very limited and indirect testimony.

The Washash at Constantinople.

The American steam frigate Washash, instead of being ordered away from Constantinople, was received with the greatest distinction, her officers feted, and the vessel honored by a visit from the Sultan. A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: This morning the ship was all commotion. The Sultan sent word that he would visit the ship; everything was put in the most complete order, and preparations made to receive him in grand style. During the morning Turkish Vice Admiral, Ichmetli Ali, and many other distinguished persons, came on board. About 11 A. M. every one had assembled on the quarter deck, and the stir among the shipping and along shore soon told that the Sultan was on the water, and in a few moments he was alongside in his white caïque with twenty-six oars, attended by his Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Navy and War. The yards were manned in gallant style, and the Sultan received at the gangway by the Flag Officer Lavallete, Capt. Barrow, the Minister, Mr. Williams, Consul, Mr. Brown, and the officers of the ship in full dress.—The drums rolled, the Guard presented arms, and—the guns were to fire—but just at this moment, much to the annoyance of the 1st Lieutenant, an English bark run into our starboard quarter; our boats were quickly manned and set to haul her off. While they were clearing the rigging and getting her out of the way, the Sultan was looking on with much interest and seemed to be much amused. When all was clear, he was on the gun deck and witnessed one of the finest salutes that ever was fired from any ship. He then inspected the ship throughout, and, after an hour's visit, expressed himself much pleased with everything he saw. Upon leaving, the salute was again delayed by another English bark, this time foul of our port bow; she was soon cleared and we gave him twenty-one guns, which were answered by the line-of-battle ship just above us. This ends our mission; we have shown ourselves, and show what we can do in the steamer line.

A Democratic Riot in New York. On Monday evening a primary meeting of the Democracy of the 22d ward was held near the corner of Eighth avenue and 49th street. Two tickets were in the field, one red, representing the Tammany clique, and the anti-Tammany ticket being blue, some half a dozen sons of Erin were posted in front of the boxes, and kindly assisted the inspectors in filling the boxes with proper tickets, when the blue ticket men becoming exasperated, a fight commenced, which a section of policemen were unable to quell, and two policemen were badly beaten; a reinforcement of policemen was sent for and headed by Captain Coulter arrived in a short time, and immediately dispersed the rioters assembled. There were some half a dozen arrested.

Democratic County Meetings. As far as heard from, seventy-seven counties have appointed delegates to Petersburg. Of the seventy-seven counties above referred to, forty-nine, polling 32,181 votes, have declared either for Brockenbrough, Edmundson, Hopkins, or given no preference—and these may be set down against Mr. Letcher. Twenty-eight counties, polling 18,842 votes have given expression of preference, or will vote to support, or confluence in Mr. Letcher—but all of the twenty-eight will not vote for Mr. Letcher's nomination. He will lose as many votes from the twenty-eight counties as he will gain from the forty-nine. There are seventy counties whose meetings have not yet been published in either of the Richmond Democratic papers.—Rich. Eng.

Fredericksburg Fair. FIRST DAY.—We learn there are many articles on exhibition—the largest display ever made here. John F. Scott's Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Steam Saw Mill in operation, &c., are alone worth a visit to the grounds. The Poultry and Vegetable Departments are unusually full. The stock is very coming in. Fine cows, a remarkably fine colt, &c., &c.

The Judges have postponed their decisions till to-day which will be the First Day of the Fair, the weather having prevented the arrival of articles for Exhibition.—Fred. News.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jas. Davis, by Elder Kidwell, Mr. R. S. DAVIS, to Miss ANN FAIRFAX, and Mr. J. R. DAVIS, to Miss ROSEY GOSNOLD; also, Mr. L. DAVIS, to Miss HARRIET DAVIS, all of Prince William County, Va.

DIED.

On November 15, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Mrs. HANNAH MCCOY, aged 76 years, a native of Westmoreland county, Va., and for nearly 50 years a resident of Washington. She has been the subject of painful and continued affliction for a number of years, until she rendered up her emancipated spirit calmly and without a struggle into the hands of her gracious Redeemer, in whom she has confidence her all for more than 50 years.

In Washington, on the 16th instant, in her sixty-first year, Mrs. SUSAN BENSON, consort of Wm. B. Benson, of Washington. The deceased was an exemplary and pious Christian.

At Medford, Massachusetts, on the morning of Thursday, the 28th day of October, ultimo, SEBASTIAN MANN, in the 24th year of his age. When the U. S. steam frigate Minnesota was launched from the Navy Yard in Washington, Miss Mann performed the ceremony of christening that vessel.

NEW AND CAPITAL BOOKS, just received, and for sale at FRENCH'S Book and Periodical Depot.

Miss Bremer's New Book—"The Four Sisters, a Tale of Social Life in Sweden," by Frederica Bremer, author of "The Neighbors," "Nina," "Homes in the New World," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.25.

The most Capital Book of the Season—"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1 vol. \$1.

Portraits of my Married Friends, or a Peep into Hymen's Kingdom, by Ueclie Ben. \$1.

The Savings and Donings of Samuel Slick, esq., together with his opinion on Matrimony, by Judge Halburton, 75c.

Ladies' National Magazine for December, 1858. Constantly receiving new Books, Nov 18

50 HIDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR 10 HIDS. Mocha Molasses 50 bags Rio Coffee 30 boxes Pearl Starch 15 medium grade Cavendish Tobacco 15 casks Cider Vinegar, this day received, and for sale by J. H. McVEIGH & SON, Nov 18

50 SACKS Ashton's, Worthington and Jeffrey's and Dorey's Fine Salt 100 sacks Ground Alum Salt 400 bags Table Salt, received per Schr. Henry Jones, from New York, and for sale by J. H. McVEIGH & SON, Nov 18

TEACHER of Music and Modern Languages, wishes to give lessons to pupils, either singly or in classes. A class for the piano not to exceed five in number. Terms moderate. Address Box 234. Nov 18-6037

CAMPBELL HATS.—A certain cure for Chapped Hands, Lips, Frost, Chills, Eruptions of the Skin, Chafing of Infants, &c., for sale by HENRY COOK & CO., Nov 18

Wool, purchased by ROBINSON & PAYNE.

Letter from Fairfax County.

Centreville, Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 15.—The first snow of the season is falling to-day, and dissolving as fast as it reaches the earth. A few sharp frosty nights is all the promise we have as yet received of the approach of winter—a fortnight distant. The plentiful supply of mast in this vicinity has enabled many farmers to dress and prepare for market an early supply of the pork, at remunerative prices.

Poultry is held in reserve for Christmas, although the continuance of cold weather will be signalled by droves of turkeys being sent over the Warrenton Pike, on their way to the City market.