ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

# ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1858.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"There is some grumbling among the southern democrats, and the nothern opposition being at a loss for new issues, threaten to go blindly and promiscuously against all the administration measures. Certainly the message opens a wide field of discussion, and whether affirmative action will follow is to be seen."

The Correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"The message is not at all satisfactory to the 'State Rights Democrats.' They demur to the Pacific Railroad, and to the specific duties, but they are quite able, with all their strict construction, to wander off into Mexico and Central America on missions of propagandism and spoliation."

The speech of Mr. Crittenden at the dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, warmed up the Knickerbockers to a high degree of enthusiasm on the subject of the Union, in response to their fourth toast, "The Union—many States, but one people—honorable rivalry, no jealousy, one destiny." Mr. C said "he loved to believe that God had His hand in this great work, that the Union was of God, and so far above man that all his efforts could not destroy it. He declared that he looked proudly to the day when the great West would contain one hundred millions of freemen all bound to the Union and fighting for it."

The Washington Star says:—"Among the prominent topics continued from the last session of Congress, calling for a prompt disposition, is the impeachment case of the Hon. John C. Watrous, of Texas. It has excited considerable comments in the public press, which amount to a very general expression of sentiment that it should be disposed of finally by Congress, acting as it always should, in a spirit of justice and for the public weal. It constitutes an important precedent, it being the first proceeding to bring to trial a Federal Judge on open and direct charges of corruption and dishonesty."

The publication by the New York Herald of the President's message, in advance of its delivery to the other papers in New York, is creating quite a breeze there. It is said that the President expresses himself as greatly incensed at the favoritism shown, and that investigations are going on with a view of ascertaining how the Herald obtained the advance copy. The package of messages was sent to Collector Schell, who did not receive authority to deliver until after three o'clock on Monday, three-quarters of an hour after the Herald extra had been issued.

The success of camphor as an antidote to strychnine, in the two cases reported last year, prompted to its trial in a recent case reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Dr. Claiborne, of Petersburg.—The strychnine was taken with suicidal intent, in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until 1 drachm of camphor had been administered in doses of 10 to 6 grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

The New York Tribune says:—"In a vast linen house down town, among an army of merchants yet unfledged, there is not one who exhibits greater business intelligence, energy and tact, not one who is more popular with employer and employed, or gives higher promise of becoming a shining commercial light, than the son of one who will wear the belt of one of the oldest earldoms in Ireland. There might, too, have been seen recently on our Rialto, plying a graceful traffic in the meerschaum and cheroot line, the brother of another popular Irish peer."

We have Bermuda papers of the 1st. They contain advices from Barbadoes to Nov. 11, and from other West India Colonies to the end of October. Heavy rains had made a rapid improvement in the cane crop of Barbadoes, and a fair average return, say 36,000 hhds. was expected. The sweet potato crop was very productive. American provisions were dull of sale even at very low prices, in fact the Mercantile Intelligencer of Nov. 11 says the holders of breadstuffs (in Bridgetown) were glad to sell at any rate.

Last week a caravan, consisting of five wagons, laden with men, women and children, passed through Wytheville, returning to Halifax county, Va., from Texas, whither they emigrated about a year ago. Another party returning from Texas to Dinwiddie county, Va., passed through the same town. The negroes, with the "emigrants," seemed particularly rejoiced at returning to "old Virginia."

Mr. L. S. Gordon who has, for several years past, filled the office of General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, yesterday tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Henry D. Mears, late Agent of the Boston Steamship Line.

On Saturday night last a man, who booked himself as John G. Berry, arrived with his wife at Piedmont, Va. On Sunday morning he took the express train for Wheeling, leaving his wife behind, but carrying off her watch and money. It was a runaway match, and she had been married to him only a week previous.

To all Madame Le Vert's numerous admirers it will be welcome news that she will shortly give to the literary world, "Souveniers of Distinguished Americans," which, from her personal acquaintance with those described, possesses the elements of great popularity, and will be interesting in the highest degree.

Messrs. Samuel Cox, Wm. T. Campbell, Washington A. Ware, S. P. M. Hanson, Alfred Wills, Charles Yeates, Wm. L. Sheirbourn, Rich. M. Smoot, John Johnson, A. J. Smoot, of Charles County, challenge any ten gentlemen of St. Mary's, Prince George's or Charles Counties, Md., to try their skill at pigeon shooting!

The Rev. John T. Roddan, pastor of the Catholic Church in Purchase street, Boston, died in that city on Friday morning. He was a graduate of the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and was a man of ability. He has been for the past two years stationed in Boston. He was for some time, we believe, the leading editor of the Boston Pilot, and was also well known as a lecturer before various Catholic societies throughout the country.

It is stated in the Maine Farmer that a premium was awarded at the State Fair for a calf skin, tanned by the use of *sweet fern*.—If it is that this hitherto useless shrub which so abounds in our pastures can be applied to a beneficial purpose, a tremendous saving will be made by the operation. The skins were tanned in one week and had the appearance of the best French skin.

The result of the recent election of Mr. Chestnut, as one of the Senators of South Carolina, for the next six years, is said to prove that the State will sustain Senator Hammond, will oppose the agitation of the slave trade question, and will co-operate as an ally, not a partizan, with the Democratic party *of the South*.

The election of Robert T. Haws as Comptroller of the city of New York, by a majority of 13,751 over Purser, the Tammany candidate, and of 1,835 over both the Tammany and Anti-Tammany nominees, is considered a real triumph of the people over the politicans in New York.

It is a little curious to observe that the President and Mr. Douglas are pretty nearly on the same line in regard to Cuba and Mexico, though the latter took care to get the start of the former by a speech at St. Louis, pre-occupying the ground which it was well understood the President intended to take.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania invites proposals for the sale of $100,000 of the State 5 per cent loans, the purchase by the State Treasurer being on behalf of the sinking fund. Proposals will be received till December 16th, and the stocks are, of course, to be bought from the lowest bidder.

The Woodstock Tenth Legion says:—"Irish Potatoes are scarcer in our market than we ever knew them to be at this season. Indeed, the crop in this county, and particularly in this vicinity, was almost a total failure. Good large Potatoes can be very readily sold for $1 a bushel."

Mrs. Mary Beall, wife of the late David Beall, who assisted in cutting the logs for the first house ever built in Cumberland, Maryland, died there a few days ago, aged ninety years. Her husband, to whom she was married seventy years ago, died a couple of years since.

Nicaragua, is in a wretchedly unsettled condition, the people being in continual alarm that Walker and his followers are lurking in the neighborhood. American and British vessels of war are at all the accessible points of the coast to prevent a landing by the filibusters.

We do not think that the President's recommendations about "Protectorates" in Mexico, are meeting with a great deal of favor in the country. As for the Cuba business, it is generally believed, that at present at least, Cuba cannot be *bought*.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that Mr. Montague, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, whilst in the Legislature, was noted chiefly for his opposition to every scheme of internal improvement proposed in the State.

A slave woman of S. G. Jones, of Georgia, who was persuaded to desert her master and mistress while on a visit to New York last summer, has just voluntarily returned home to slavery, heartily sick of "northern freedom" and "freedom shriekers."

Porter's Spirit of the Times states that more American racers are to be shipped to England. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, has just purchased a fine three-year-old and two-year old, with the view of running them the next season on the English turf.

Game is so plenty in the western cities this season that it has ceased to be counted as a luxury. The daily receipts of quail, duck, &c., are so great that prices range but a shade higher than ordinary meats.

All France is so exultant over the large vintage, in such great contrast both as to quantity and quality compared with several previous years, that they pay very little attention to political matters.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 23. state that the Paraguayans were making little or no preparation for the American expedition. The subject was not even so much as mentioned in Lopez's official paper.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, formerly Mayor Wood, recently declared, that "a middling smart comptroller of that city could steal $100,000 from the City Treasury, without being found out!"

The nomination of Mr. Letcher for Governor opens the door wide to the aspirants for Congressional honors in his District, and they will pitch in regularly, resolutely, and with the utmost promptitude.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States has issued a pastoral letter in favor of congregational singing; and a new Episcopal hymn book for that purpose is soon to be prepared.

The Post Master General has established a new post office at Gallant Green, Charles County, Md., and appointed Mr. John P. Waters post master. It will receive supplies from Horse Head.

The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsborough, on Saturday morning, the 4th instant.

A number of thieves have been driven from New York, and have sailed for England, form whence they came. It is said they return "full-handed."

Christmas is at hand, and the new books for the juveniles begin to pour in upon the booksellers' counters.

The city of Boston is to be enlarged by filling up the back bay, which is to be laid out for the erection of first-class dwellings.

The Washington States *regrets* that the President has abandoned the idea of the arrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

### Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF CITY OF WASHINGTON.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 8.—The news-boat of the Associated Press has arrived from Cape Race having intercepted the steamer City of Washington at that point, from Liverpool to New York, and obtained the following abstract of her news:

The City of Washington passed Cape Race on Tuesday afternoon. Her advices are to the 24th ult.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 21st. The steamers Anglo Saxon and Vigo also on the same day, and the steamers Pacific and Edinburg on the 23d.

It was reported at London that Lord Napier will be succeeded at Washington by Mr. Lyons, now at Florence.

The London Post, an anti ministerial journal, announces the recall of Lord Napier from Washington, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons to that post. It says the assigned cause is Napier's tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine.

The Globe, also an anti-ministerial paper, confirms the report, but says Lord Napier has been transferred to some European mission in the regular course of promotion, the Government being perfectly satisfied with his course.

The overdue ship Agincourt, has arrived from Melbourne, Australia, with 70,000 ounces of gold.

There are no tidings of the missing steamer Indian Empire. The apprehensions for her safety are fast settling into the fearful conviction that she is lost.

Insurances are being effected on the Indian Empire at 25 guineas.

Later advices from India and China have reached London.

A hurricane at Swanton had wrecked some twenty vessels. No American vessels among them.

The Independence Belge says that the English Cabinet has notified Holland of its refusal to assume the Protectorate of Savawak.

The trial of Montalembert was commenced at Paris on the 24th.

Diplomatic relations are expected to be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

American agents are said to be persuading Denmark to sell St. Thomas and St. Johns islands to the United States.

The Paris Press have been forbidden to discuss religious subjects.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—STATE OF TRADE—The advices from Manchester are encouraging—the market closing quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton.—Sales last three days 19,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales for export.—Market generally unchanged, but dull.

Breadstuffs.—The market generally is dull, but wheat is firm with a slight advance for all qualities, but chiefly for fine grades.

Richardson, Spence & Co quote—Flour is very dull and quotations nominal; choice brands are steady. Western Canal quoted at 19s@20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20@21s. Wheat generally closes with an advancing tendency, especially for finer qualities, which have advanced 1d. Southern 6s. 6d@7s. 9d. Corn is very dull—mixed 28s; yellow 29s; white 31s @ 32s.

Provisions.—The market is generally dull, with but little enquiry, and prices weak.

London Markets—Messrs. Baring's circular quotes:—Wheat is firm. Sugars closed buoyant. Coffee firm—Ceylon of all qualities slightly advanced. Tea is quiet. Rice is firm. Tallow firm at 51s 3d. Consols 98¼@98⅝.

### Telegraphic Despatches.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—The schooner Susan, with the Nicaraguan emigrants, went to sea last night. The cutter fired into the schooner.—No damage, however, was done to her, and she went on her way, with Lt. Whyte on board as a guest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Dec. 6—The entire republican and temperance ticket was chosen here to-day by 400 majority.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 6.—At the municipal election Willard Nye, republican, was chosen mayor by 183 plurality. The republicans also elected two-thirds of the city council.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—The argument in the Echo case was continued yesterday by General Hayne on the part of the United States. He was followed to-day by Mr. Billinger on behalf of the defence. The jury in the case have been further discharged till 1 o'clock on Thursday, when judgment on the motion to discharge the prisoners will be given.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—The mail from New Mexico has arrived with dates to the 15th ult. at Independence. The news is unimportant. A letter dated Albuqueque, giving a summary of the Nevajo war closes as follows: "The cry is for men. Volunteers must be called out. I hear no dissenting voice to this anywhere."

MONTREAL, December 8.—The Governor of the Hudson Bay Company says there is no truth in the rumored murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Ashley by the Sioux Indians.

### Arkansas State Debt.

Hon. C. F. Hemmingway, of Drew county, has introduced in the House of Representatives, a resolution, declaring the justness of the State debt, acknowledging the obligation of the State to pay it, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the payment of the interest, and making provision for the principal of the whole State debt, when it shall become due. This step should have been taken years ago. The State has been virtually repudiating her just debts ever since the year 1842. The consequence is that the State has no public credit, and can not give the aid to worthy works of Internal Improvement, which States having credit can, and do give, without costing the Treasury or the citizens a cent.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

### A scene in Court.

*Probable Suicide.*—Mr. Machen called up the case of Robert Mason, charged with the same crime as Wagner, and upon his being ordered to be placed at the bar, it was found that he was wholly insensible. A large phial containing a small portion of laudanum was found upon him, and a gentleman present remarked that he saw him drink its contents several hours previously. He was removed from the court room under the care of a physician, Doctor Tydings, who reported to the court that the prisoner was in a very dangerous condition and might die. There was no probability that he would be able to be tried to-day or to-morrow. The court then discharged the witnesses in the case until Friday next.—*Balt. Sun.*

### Eclipse in 1859.

There will be four eclipses of the sun in 1859, viz: a partial eclipse on the 2d of February, invisible here. A partial one on the 4th of March, invisible here. Another on the 29th of July, partial, and very small; it will end at 41 minutes past six, evening.—Another one August 27th, visible only in the Great Southern Ocean. There will be two eclipses of the moon; the first one on the 17th of February, will be total. It will commence at 13 minutes past four o'clock in the morning—middle six o'clock—and quarter before eight. The other one, August 13th, will not be visible.

"RARA AVIS."—Mr. D. V. Gilkeson, of this county, shot a large Swan in Christian's Creek, on Friday last. It measured 4 feet 2 inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and 6 feet 6 inches from wing to wing. The plumage was very thick and snow white. This is the first wild bird of the kind that has ever been seen in Augusta county, so far as we know.—*Staunton Spec.*

### Harlow Case—The Government Defaulter and his Wanderings.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago Harlow Case was a respectable and esteemed citizen of Buffalo. He held the place of Assistant Postmaster under Mr. Dorsheimer, and was for many yers entrusted with the more important duties of the office. A member of one of the Baptist churches, upright in every walk of life, married, and the father of a family, he seemed to be as firm in the straightforward paths of virtue as any other. Removing to Sandusky, Ohio, he received the appointment of Collector of that port under Mr. Fillmore. The appointment was one universally approved, and the numerous friends of Case in this city were rejoiced at his success in life. While holding that office he was intimate in the family of Mr. F, one of his assistants.

Mrs. F. was young, beautiful, impassioned, and a fatal attachment grew up between the two, which remained unsuspected until the truth was made known by the sudden elopement of Case with Mrs. F., and the simultaneous discovery that he had absconded with government funds to the amount of some $34,000. From that time forward nearly all trace of the guilty pair was lost. The family of Case, bereaved and betrayed, remained hopeless in their grief. Mr. F. engaged in a long but fruitless chase of the fugitives.—And now from off the sea came tidings—a broken, half-told story of lonely wanderings in foreign lands; a full recital of a never ceasing remorse, with pitiful and solitary deaths in far away islands and on the stormy waters of the Indian ocean. Both victims of unhallowed passion are asleep—the mother in the groves of Ceylon, the little child in the coral forests of the sea. The betrayer still wanders the earth, the heavy hand of an avenging God upon him, and sends to his abandoned home this message of his sorrows. The letters of Harlow Case giving the details in full, addressed to the man whom he had wronged, are published in the papers. He professes to be broken hearted and penitent The letters show that he is a man of cultivated mind and intelligence.—*Buff. Com. Ad.*

A SPUNKY DEVIL.—At New Orleans on Sunday night week, quite an amusing scene took place in the Evangelical Lutheran church on the corner of Philip and Chippewa streets, Fourth District. The pastor and congregation are Germans, and their mutual relations have always been of an amicable nature, but at evening service he took some theological stand which displeased a portion of his congregation, and they openly commented upon it in an unfavorable manner. Rev. Mr. Pressly stopped in his discourse, and gazed upon his flock in astonishment. Could it be possible that the faithful would differ from him on a subject which he made the study of his lifetime? Again he thundered forth his position in tones that should have intimidated any one into conversion, but his stubborn congregation again differed from him, and several told him from their seats that he was entirely mistaken. What should he do? Must he stand quietly, and "be bearded in his den?" Never! His professional character was at stake, so down he marches from his pulpit, through the middle aisle, and out the front door. The members of the congregation looked around at each other with blank faces, convinced that their pastor had resigned his post rather than that any of them should be dissatisfied with their spiritual counsellor; but they were much mistaken in his character and intention; for in a moment more he marched in again, and with a policeman at his heels. "Arrest him, and him, and him," said he to the officer, until he had pointed out between twelve and fifteen of the congregation, "and take them to the lockup; I charge them with disturbing the peace of my church!" Accordingly, as the policeman with the aforesaid members in charge, essayed to walk out, the reverend gentleman quite coolly re-ascended his pulpit, and took up the thread of his discourse from where it had been broken, after having first repeated the objectionable passage, in an emphatic and triumphant manner.

COLLEGE AT STAUNTON.—The public meeting of which notice had been given in the newspapers of the town, to consider the subject of a College at this place, was held in the Court-house on Saturday last. Col. Geo Baylor presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, John D. Imboden, esq., the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Arbogast, Principal of the Wesleyan Female Institute. All the speakers expressed their hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting. Another meeting was appointed for Saturday, the 8th of January next. It is understood that the proposed College will be under the care of the Lutheran Church. We learn that the proper authorities of that Church have determed to remove their College from its present location at Salem, Roanoke county.—*Staunton Spectator.*

RATHER EMBARRASSING.—Mr. George W. Darden, of De Kalb, Hickman county, Tenn., says the Memphis Bulletin of the 27th, was arrested yesterday by the police, from the fact of his supposed resemblance to a runaway negro from South Carolina, whose description was telegraphed to this city, with a request that he be arrested on this arrival here. The fugitive is charged in the despatch with running away with a white girl, with a view of marriage. Fortunately for Mr. Darden, however, he had little difficulty in proving himself to be of Anglo Saxon blood, and was soon set at liberty again.—The real fugitive has not yet been apprehended.

OCCOQUAN MILLS FOR SALE.—The above well known MILLS are offered for sale. They are situated in the town of Occoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, at the head of tide water, on the Occoquan river, and have water carriage to Alexandria, (from which they are distant about sixteen miles by land) by means of the Occoquan and Potomac rivers. In the Merchant or Flouring MILL we run three pairs of five and a half, and three pairs of five feet FRENCH BURRS

The north wall of the MILL stands on the Occoquan river, so that vessels deliver grain into the MILL, and FLOUR is lowered by block and tackle into their holds.

There is also a GRIST MILL, with one pair of BURRS, a SAW-MILL, and PLASTER MILL. The water-wheels are all twenty feet high, and overshot. The water power and privileges are known to be the most valuable between the Potomac and Rappahannock.

There is excellent opportunity to select any quality of wheat in the Alexandria market, and the supplies derived from the neighboring country are considerable

The situation is as healthy, perhaps, as any in the world.

We will sell with the MILLS, or separately a FRAME DWELLING, used as the Miller's house, and a LARGE STONE MANSION with all the necessary out-buildings GARDEN, ORCHARD, &c., and beautifully situated. Possession given on the first of July, 1859. Apply to JOS. JANNEY & CO., Occoquan Post Office, Prince William County, Virginia. nov 19—w1m

1,000 BUSHELS *Jersey* Mercer Potatoes
50 tons prime Hay
20 " Wheat Straw, for sale at Cameron Mills. ROBERTS & HUNT.
nov 22—eo1m

400 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR, 200 of which are of the best quality, ground for Richmond market; also 100 bbls. cut Extra, and 450 bbls. Super, for sale by
dec 9 Z. ENGLISH & BRO.

WOOD FOR SALE—I have 1000 Cords of OAK and HICKORY WOOD for sale, either by the quantity or car load, delivered in Alexandria. J. E. EDSALL.
aug 27—eotf Mount Hebron.

THE BONE CARRYING GHOST.—We recently published a story, which is in circulation among the Spiritualists of this city, to the effect that the spirit of a dissected man, whose skeleton belonged to Dr. Redman, had been picking himself up and bringing his bones one by one, from Hartford to New York.

Dr. Orton, the partner of Dr Redman, publishes in the last Spiritual Telegraph an account of the finale of the affair, which as much surpasses the previous performances of this industrious ghost as his previous performances surpassed the most common-place doings of ordinary ghosts.

The doctor asserts that on the evening of the first of October, as he was standing with Redman on the near piazza, a small bone fell on the floor near him with a sharp stroke.—He picked it up, and several more followed. He then called out a number of persons who were then in the office, and the dropping of bones continued for some time at intervals. Supposing the performance had closed, he drew up a statement of the details, which was signed by the six vistors present But no sooner had they gone, than the bone-throwing recommenced; and the second instalment consisted of fourteen bones, which the ghost threw in about a quarter of an hour, averaging almost a bone a minute, which was certainly satisfactory, considering the distance he was compelled to bring to them.

The next day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the performance commenced again, and the ghost, excelling all his former achievements, hurled a perfect shower of bones into the room. "They fell in every part of the office, on the floor, on chairs, and the table, some flying swiftly and forcibly from the direction of the windows, and many in a perpendicular line from the ceiling.

In this way the large bones of the heel, a patella, a rib, and various bones of the hands and feet were showered upon the astounded doctors, when the ghost, by a master stroke, eclipsed all his previous brilliant achievements. "At last," says the doctor, "as all of us were standing at the table, suddenly there fell down in the midst of us a bag containing sixty-one of the smallest bones of the human body. This bag was of muslin, and about fifteen inches long, and it fell directly before my face,—much nearer to me than to the other parties present—in a direct line apparently from the ceiling, and with such force that it marked the table where it struck"—The parties present were Drs. Orton and Redman, and a brother of the latter.

This temporarily closed the exhibition, but an hour afterwards, as Dr Orton was entering his house, he encountered a thigh bone, eighteen inches long, which came down with such force as to knock an apple out of his hand. Soon after the tibia was thrown, which concluded the programme. The actual time which he has spent in the work is stated to be eighteen hours—not so soon, to be sure, as they might have been brought on the cars—but, all things considered, we think the ghost has made good time.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.—The history of a newspaper is much of the world's history.—The daily paper is the day's history—it clasps the world's daylight. Bound in its daily columns the world, with all its passing events circles. In it the steamships arrives and unloads her freightage; in it the lightning flashes for thought, in it the city booms, the corn blades glitter, the wheat rustles its golden heads, the cattle low from a thousand hills, and the market hums; in it the spring blooms and the autumn blows; in it the poet sings, and with his song the low wind comes fresh and sweet over old meadows, and happy faces gleam from forgotten doors.—Yes, the world turns every day in the daily newspaper. Its columns are freighted with the world's merchandise. Through their avenues the melody of the marriage bells, and through them hearses move and funeral knells are tolled.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday afternoon the 9th of December, in Grace Church, by the Rev D. F. Sprigg, Mr. WILLIAM T. PAYNE, of Georgetown, D. C., and Miss PRISCILLA RICHARDS ENTWISLE, daughter of James Entwisle, Sr., of Alexandria, Va.

On the 1st of December, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman CREIGHTON M. WHEELER, of Washington, D. C., and MARY S. ARMBRUSTER, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In Washington, on the 7th of December, by the Rev. Dr. Smith Pyne, Mr. SYDNEY A. LEGARE, of South Carolina, to Miss EMILY S. GREEN, daughter of Thomas Green, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie.

In Washington, on the 7th instant, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Boyle, ALPHONSO T. T. DONN, to Miss CHARLOTTE RAINEY, all of Washington.

### DIED.

In Washington, on the 8th instant, Mrs ELIZA J. WHEAT, wife of J. H Wheat, esq., in the 45th year of her age.

In Washington, on Tuesday morning, after an illness of forty-eight hours, CHARLES CAPNER COLTMAN, in the 23d year of his age.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, TO WIT:—To the Clerk of the County Court of said County—We, Charles Golden, William F. Carlin, and S. B. Corbett, three freeholders of the said County, do hereby certify that by virtue of a warrant to us directed by Wesley Carlin, a Justice of the said county, we have this day on our oaths viewed and appraised a cow taken up by Peter Pinkler, on his land as an estray, and assess the value of the said estray at fifteen dollars. The said cow is a brindle, with a slit in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, and about 8 or 9 years old. Given under our hands this —— day of December, 1858
CHAS. B. GOLDEN,
S. CORBETT,
dec 6—e3t* WM. F. CARLIN.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
W. H. BANNISTER, A. M. } *Principals.*
Rev. CHAS. W. BENNETT, A. M. }
A well regulated Seminary, with able instructors, commodious buildings, and perfect arrangements, at very low rates. Opens its Winter Term for the reception of Students, December 14th.
Board and Tuition in Common English, per Term of Fourteen Weeks, thirty five dollars, *if paid in advance*
☞ For particulars, address the Principals, Fort Plain, New York.
WANTED at the above Seminary a situation for a TEACHER in English Oil Painting and Drawing.
Fort Plain, New York, nov 6—w6w*

A FISHERY FOR RENT.—I will rent for the ensuing year, or if desired, for a term of years, my FISHING SHORE, known as WALNUT LANDING.
This Shore is on Nanjemoy Reach, the next below Maryland Point. It has been fished successfully by the same man for the last eleven years, and for the last two years has caught as many, if not more FISH, than any SHORE on the Potomac. To a good tenant, the terms will be moderate. N. NALLEY, Nanjemoy P. O.
Charles County, Md., nov 4—w1f

FOR RENT.—The WAREHOUSE fronting on the wharf, lately occupied by James Dempsey. Possession can be given immediately.
The WAREHOUSE and WHARF now occupied by Stephen Shinn. Possession will be given on the 1st of 3d month next. Apply to
S. H. JANNEY, No. 22 Fairfax-st., or to
S. M. JANNEY, Purcelville, Loudoun Co.
12th mo 1—eod6t

SEGARS.—The subscriber continues to manufacture SEGARS, from every choice grade of imported Leaf Tobacco. Orders respectfully solicited. EDWIN C. BROUN,
No 24, Madison-street.
Middleburg, Va., oct 18—e03m

[COMMUNICATED.

### The True Policy.

A recent publication by Edwin T. Freedley, of Philadelphia, estimates the total annual value of the manufactures of that city, and its immediate vicinity, at $171,000,000, or $145,000,000 for the city alone. To produce this vast amount, 132,000 hands are employed, the average productive power of each being about $1,100 per annum.

Here lies the secret of the prosperity of Philadelphia, and her 600,000 inhabitants. Her foreign commerce is not equal to that of Baltimore, while her population is three times as large.

Now, Alexandria possesses as many natural advantages for manufacturing as Philadelphia. Coal is cheap here—rents are cheap—the necessaries of life are as cheap here as elsewhere. For navigable purposes the Potomac is far superior to the Delaware.

Alexandria has, also, a milder climate, and is 200 miles nearer the markets of the South than is Philadelphia. No city in the Union is more eligibly situated for the production of those very descriptions of manufactures for which Philadelphia is renowned, and by which she is enriched.

If Alexandria were engaged in manufactures in an equal ratio with Philadelphia, so far as population is concerned, she would produce an annual value of $3,000,000, and give employment to 2,600 persons, at remunerative wages. To accommodate these 2,600 persons, at least 500 houses of moderate dimensions would be required—involving a demand for an equal number of lots. A large amount of real estate would, also, be required, in addition, for the erection of workshops, warehouses, and factories.

By reference to Mr. Freedley's valuable work, a synopsis of which may be found in the November number of the Merchant's Magazine, it will be seen that the most important branches of manufacture pursued in Philadelphia, are cotton and woollen goods, clothing, bread and crackers, carpeting, chemicals, boots and shoes, locomotive and other engines, refined sugar, flour, furniture, provisions, saddles and harness, shirts and collars, machinery, leather and morocco, linseed, rosin, and other oils, umbrellas, vessels, rectified whiskey, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, &c., &c. Now, there is not a single article above enumerated which cannot also be manufactured in Alexandria as cheaply and as profitably as in Philadelphia.

At the present day, as the experience of all our large cities proves, it will not do to rely upon Commerce or the exchange of commodities alone. New York, entirely commercial as she is, turns out annually in prosperous times, manufactures to the amount of two hundred million dollars. Philadelphia, as already stated, one hundred and forty-five millions. Baltimore not less, probably, than fifty millions; while Cincinnati and St. Louis would make a respectable show in this line by the side of any of their Eastern contemporaries. And in our own State, Richmond, according to recent data, manufactures to the amount of nineteen millions a year, with a population of less than 40,000. This fact alone, despite all reasoning to the contrary, proves that manufacturing can be prosperously conducted in the Southern States—and if in Richmond, why not in Alexandria?—We have no water power, it is true—neither has Philadelphia, nor New York, nor Pittsburg, nor Baltimore—nor is it necessary.—For a large variety of manufactures, and especially, for that of iron, steam power is preferable, inasmuch as the fuel required for melting and heating the metal is amply sufficient to generate all the steam required, without additional expense.

By the extension of the Orange Road to Lynchburg, Alexandria will be placed in direct communication with the South-West. The completion of that great work ought to be inaugurated by the systematic development in this city of its advantages for securing a large portion of the trade of that rich section of the Union, in domestic manufactures. To effect so desirable an object, every encouragement should be extended to skilful mechanics and artisans from other cities who may be disposed to establish themselves in our midst, as well as to our own residents, who may be inclined to embark in the career of enterprise and improvement. In a word, what is wanted is PUBLIC SPIRIT—without which no small town was ever converted into a large one—and the absence of which has converted many a large town into an insignificant village.

With hardly an exception, all the large towns upon our Atlantic seaboard have passed through the same stage of depression which now affects Alexandria. Providence, New Haven, Newburyport, Albany, Portsmouth, N. H., and Salem, were fifty years ago, towns of great commercial prosperity. Within the last twenty-five years, their trade has been absorbed by Boston and New York, rendering their very existence at one time precarious. But with the energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, their citizens resolved not to die without a struggle. They established manufactories, and the consequence has been an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. in population, and a proportionate increase in wealth in every one of the towns mentioned. Providence, in particular, which many of your readers can remember as an unimportant town of only 10,000 inhabitants, is now an elegant and wealthy city of 40,000—with a larger banking capital than Baltimore and *millionaires* in almost every square. In that city, notwithstanding the depression of trade, the sons of the late Wm. T. Sprague are about erecting the largest cotton mill in America, at the cost of one million of dollars. Their father and uncle accumulated a fortune of six millions in the cotton manufacture, in forty years—over and above all losses. The business of this house alone is sufficient to sustain a town of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.

These facts are adduced to show what has been effected by wisely directed enterprise in other cities, once depressed to the lowest point by the loss of their commerce. Let their example not be lost on the citizens of Alexandria. Rather let it act as an incentive to them to "go and do likewise," and by so doing deserve and secure a result of equal brilliancy and solidity.

LOUDOUN.

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THE TARIFF.—It will be seen by the annexed extracts from the message of the President, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that these functionaries differ materially in their opinions on the subject of the tariff:

PRESIDENT.

"*Specific* duties are the best, if not the only means for securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices."

"Specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the *incidental* advantages to which he is fairly entitled."

"The incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff, would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturer. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage."

SECRETARY.

"If trade is to be practised upon the revenue it is not only our present, but our system."

"Adhering to principle (of levying duties for revenue) I would recommend such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service."

"By taxing articles made at home, the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home."

Thus we have the Northern and Southern wings of the democracy, in Cabinet Council assembled, fairly pitted against each other, on the tariff subject, "like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh." The President is for giving a "fresh impetus to our reviving business," while the Secretary thinks such policy not only "burdensome," but "grossly unequal," and favors "taxing in preference to others, such articles as are made at home."

The Secretary is certainly mistaken in saying that "the consumer pays the enhanced value on the quantity made at home," if he means thereby that "the quantity made at home," is necessarily enhanced in value to the extent of the duty imposed there on. "The quantity made at home," must be so made, because it is of better quality, or made at a less price than the foreign, or it could not be sold. The difference in price may be to the whole extent of the duty in favor of the home article, or only to a certain per cent less, and to such extent only does "the consumer pay the enhanced value." Rarely, if in any case, is "the home producer benefitted at the expense of the consumer," to the full extent of the duty imposed on such article. To what precise extent he is "benefitted" could only be shown by the importation of a like article and comparison of prices.—Whenever a home article supersedes the foreign it must be to some extent to the interest of the consumer to buy it, certainly he does not pay to the full extent of the duty. The duty thereon might be 30 per cent., and yet if reduced to 10 per cent. its importation might not still be justified.

We are well aware that the idea of the Secretary, and those of his school, is a very plausible one, that whenever a duty is imposed on any article, it is enhanced in price to the full extent of such duty.

This may be true of the foreign article, but is not necessarily so as regards the home production, which is often sold at as low a price as the foreign could be afforded, in the absence of any duty.

The home manufacture is no doubt in many, if not in most cases, greatly benefitted by the duty, but not often to the full extent of such duty, nor is the consumer injured to any such extent when he purchases a home production.

The Secretary should, at least, give the protective policy "a fair shake," and not subject it to exceptions to which it is not justly liable. M.

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THAT OLD WHITE MARE.—I was glad to see your columns opened to the discussion of the propriety of *Christians* travelling on Lord's day. You have many subscribers who will thank you for anything done to stay the progress of Sunday desecration on the part of professors of religion. Will you allow me to illustrate this topic by an anecdote, and a fact.

A farmer left his overseer in charge of his stock &c., among which were six mules, and an old white mare, with almost unrestricted powers, save only that as the mare was a favorite old family horse, she was not to be used on *any occasion whatsoever*. Now it happened that one day, when the mules were all at work in the wheat field, and the overseer was behind hand with his crop, his aged mother insisted on going to town on important business; and after considerable hesitation the old mare was hitched up and driven to town.

The old lady succeeded in her business, and saved $50 by the trip; but what was her surprise, upon her return home, to find that during her absence, the farmer, who was a very stern man, had ejected her son-in-law from his place, and that she and her daughter were homeless in consequence of the use of that old white mare.

"I am a jealous God, visiting the sins of the father's upon the children, and thou shalt do no manner of work in the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter; thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant; thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gate: Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work."

Now for our fact; the Protestant Episcopal Church is very Catholic in her spirit and rules; and yet no man can remain a member of her Communion, who openly violates the Lord's day, by carting up freight, baggage, passengers to or from his house; or allowing to be done by his guests, servants, and on the Lord's day; and any minister who winks at such things, renders himself liable to trial and public reprimand. The Lord's day is not up for sale; Christians cannot plead that its strict observance is not worth to them as much as the immediate sale of their wheat crop; no money can buy exemption in this, the penalty of transgression; nor can the offence be excused and its repetition allowed on the plea that *money was at stake; and a man's first duty is to his family.* This is not so; a man's first duty is to his God; and any honest man, who designs travelling on the Lord's day, for business or pleasure, should first cut himself off from the Church, and