Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1859.

Affairs in Europe.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial, says that the pretext for the anger of the French Emperor against Austria, is principally, "that France has proposed reforms in the Papal dominions which the Pontiff refuses to entertain, and that Austria has been in vain invited to press them in conjunction with France, and on the understanding that if they were not acceded to, both France and Austria should withdraw their troops from the Roman states. Nothing could appear more fair. Of course, however, the Emperor Napoleon was well aware that the Pope would not consent, and that Austria would not be a party to his coercion."

"Moreover, Austria has refused to execute the treaty of Paris in regard to the navigation of the Danube; when the revolution broke out three weeks ago in Servia, she started to march a body of soldiers into that territory, and was only stopped by a combined diplomatic note from Paris, signed by France, Russia, England, Prussia and Sardinia; moreover she has opposed the organization of the new government of the united Principalities as decreed by the last conference of Paris. These are the complaints of France against Austria, but upon these alone France could not declare a war, since all the other powers who signed the treaty can urge the same complaints, and Austria would never pretend to resist the power of all these combined."

It is to Italy then that we are to look for the only grave side of the question. If the Italians under the yoke of Austria should rise, and if Sardinia should aid them, as she inevitably will, could France urge non-fulfilment of the treatment of Paris as a sufficient cause for aiding Victor Emanuel and the Italians of the Austrian dominions? France has sympathy for Italy, but she has no direct excuse for engaging in an Italian war against Austria. This is the question which the French public are trying to solve.

The English Press generally express the opinion that there will be no war, although some of the journals, the London Times among the number, confess that the manifestation of displeasure against Austria by the Emperor Napoleon, is well calculated to cast a gloom over the beginning of the year.

The old reason, also, is given that the European governments are too much *interested* in preserving peace, to permit war to break out, at this time, from any cause. They are almost all in the market as borrowers of money, and want loans instead of fights.

The House of Representatives continues to hold *evening sessions*, for the sole purpose of "airing the vocabularies" of those members who *must* deliver a speech. At the session on Monday evening, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke on the fishing bounties; Mr. Cochrane, of New York, on the homestead bill; Mr. Avery, of Tennessee, on foreign relations; Mr. Kellogg on Cuba and Central America; and Mr. Atkins on politics. It is something to have these speeches *disposed of*. The public, at large, take no interest in them, whatever—and they have no effect in enlightening or influencing public opinion. It is only, occasionally, that we can glean from the "weary waste of talk," a single item, upon which one can pause to think. Probably the following is an exception:

"Mr. Kellogg. Cuba cannot be purchased now, but should the time ever come when that island is about to pass into other hands, into the hands of other Powers, we will reach forth our hand to pluck the ripened fruit, and until that occurs it is worse than useless to talk of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia. When the ripened fruit is plucked, will the gentleman vote for the acquisition of Cuba?

Mr. Kellogg replied that when that question arose he would answer it. By all constitutional, legal, and honorable means he proposed to prevent the extension of slavery into the Territories.

Mr. Jenkins. I just want to know whether the gentleman has time to answer the question now?

Mr. Kellogg would use every effort to procure its admission as a free State; but if it was a question of mere acquisition or non-acquisition, depending upon that, he would not hesitate to admit it as a slave State; but, mark it, he would make every effort to admit it as a free State.

Mr. Jenkins. I now want to know from the gentleman, inasmuch as he admits that he would vote for the admission of a slave State, whether he speaks for the Republican party.

Mr. Kellogg was not one of those who acknowledged the right of any man to speak for him in the Republican party. He spoke as the representative of the fourth Congressional district of Illinois."

There can be no mistake about the Tariff question in Pennsylvania. When Mr. Cameron presented in the Senate, on Monday, the Tariff resolutions, recently passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and advocated them, Mr. Bigler, his colleague, was constrained to declare, that he did not doubt that they contained an expression of the will of a majority of the State, and that it would give him pleasure to aid in carrying them into effect! So that the *Democratic* doctrine in Pennsylvania, is *Tariff*.

Merely to keep a record of the news of the day, we occupy a certain space, today, with various notes which have passed between two Senators in relation to a personal quarrel they have had, in which the public should not be interested. We wish the room taken up, were filled by some more important, and more useful matter.

A sad case of destitution, despair and attempted suicide by a mother, and murder of her own child, was on Saturday night brought to light in New York.

A new trial has been granted to Ford, recently convicted in Baltimore, of the murder of Burnham.

The New York Herald speaking of the movements of PARTIES, says:—"A new and active experiment has been started in Virginia for the resuscitation of the old whig party—an experiment, too, which seems to have been attended, thus far, with a remarkable degree of success. Should it be followed up throughout the Southern States, upon the basis of the prominent features of the old Henry Clay whig party, the result may soon be such a respectable array of strength as will encourage all concerned to push it into the Presidential election, North and South &c. Thus Pennsylvania and several other Northern States would pretty surely be lost to the republicans, from the diversions of the old line whigs and conservative Americans over to the resuscitated whig party; and thus this whig party in the South would, while retaining Maryland, be very apt to recover Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina."

The semi-annual examination at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, has just been concluded, in a manner highly satisfactory to the members of the Academic Board, and creditable to the cadets of the several classes. Col. Smith, the superintendent, has just returned to his official duties after an absence of some months which were spent in travelling through Europe, and visiting all the Literary and Scientific Schools in that continent. He brings with him many improvements in every department of instruction, which will be introduced during the present year. At the commencement of the next course, several new chairs are to be organized. The appropriation made by the last Legislature has provided for many improvements which are now in progress, and, also, an enlargement of barracks.

The Boston Courier makes a statement, from which it would appear that Mr. Webster was in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, from the period of their first introduction into the Senate by Henry Clay. This is contrary to the generally received opinion, even among the intimate personal friends of Mr. Webster, who were as much surprised as the public by his 7th of March speech. It is said, that before Mr. Clay brought forward his compromise measures, he had a long and interesting interview with Mr. Webster, at which they both agreed upon the general plan of pacification.

Mr. Barnum's first lecture on "Money Making," at St. James's Hall, London, was a success, an "apotheosis of notoriety," to use the expression of the London Times, which says:—"Whether a huge multitude applauding an orator for a deliberate panegyric of 'humbug' may be considered as a sign of the high moral state of a nation, is a point that we will not here discuss. But we are bound to admit that Mr. Barnum is one of the most entertaining lecturers that ever addressed an audience on a theme universally intelligible."

Bob Butt, the Norfolk and Portsmouth grave digger, during the fearful pestilence, is still in Philadelphia, soliciting contributions there to enable him to purchase his freedom. It is said that the people of Portsmouth will apply to the Legislature of Virginia for a special act, allowing Bob to continue to reside with them, when he shall become free.

The last New York Ledger contains another of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon papers, entitled an Insursion into the Empire State; some *Poems!* by James Gordon Bennett; and articles written by Horace Greeley and Lieut. Gov. Raymond. We cannot say that we consider either the prose or the poetry "any very great things!"

Mr. Buchanan, it is said, declared with much solemnity of tone, no longer ago than Saturday, that under no circumstances whatever, would he be a candidate before the Charleston Convention, and if the nomination was tendered to him, he would not accept it.

Miss Maggie Williams, a young lady, daughter of John S. Williams, esq., of Baltimore, was dreadfully burned on Sunday morning last, in consequence of her dress taking fire, while she was dressing near a grate.

Several of the newspapers in Alabama and Mississippi are expressing themselves in opposition to the acquisition of Cuba—They seem to think the bringing in of that island would not be so beneficial to the *South* as some suppose.

Yesterday, as the anniversary of the birth day of the great Scotch Poet, ROBERT BURNS, was celebrated in various parts of our country. The genius of BURNS has given him a fame which will last as long as his strains can be read.

Poor Mexico now has five Presidents, or at least five men backed by military power, each of whom thinks he alone can rescue her from the gulf of ruin to which she is hastening.

There are reports in Brazil, that a treaty is to be made between Buenos Ayres and the United States, giving the latter a depot in her territories, &c., in case of war with Paraguay. These reports are, however, doubted.

The contract for the construction of the machinery for the steam sloop-of-war Norfolk was awarded to Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, of Baltimore. Contract price, $115,000.

On Friday night, the treasurer of the Coshocton County Bank, of Ohio, was robbed of $20,000, $1,000 of which were Baltimore and Maryland Bank notes.

Rev. Mr. Beecher denies the correctness of the report of a recent sermon of his, in which he was represented as speaking very loosely, to say the least of it, of the Apostles.

A genuine Scotch haggis, "great chieftain o' the pudding race," was sent across the Atlantic, to grace the table of the Burn's festival, in Boston.

Commodore Forest, with the van guard of the Paraguay fleet, was at anchor off Montevideo November 30th.

The Pensacola Gazette announces the death of Purser Dudley Walker, U. S. Navy, who died in that city on the 12th inst.

Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the M. E. church in New York, was last evening visited by a "surprise" party, and presented with $2,000.

There was quite a severe thunder storm at Petersburg, Va., Friday night.

The Post office at Millville, King George County, Va., has been discontinued.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The grossest frauds, in connection with the Oregon and Washington War Debt, have been brought to light by the House Committee on Military Affairs, through the efforts of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the Chairman. The whole debt, as reported by the Government agents, is about $6,000,000, of which the Committee assert that not more than about one million is justly due.

Congress is likely to make an adequate appropriation for the highly important object of taking the eighth census; and we earnestly hope and trust that the statistical returns will be made with the greatest possible care and with more accuracy and fullness than hitherto.

The news from Paraguay is to the 19th of November. The government was preparing for receiving the North American invasion. It seems, however, that all will be terminated by a diplomatic arrangement.

The tobacco growers at Warehouse Point, Connecticut, are just finishing up the work of packing and selling their crops. Within a mile of the post office at that village, more than one hundred tons have been raised the past season. The value of the crop in some cases amounts to more than three hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

We often hear of this and that city, called the City of Churches, but we think the term is more applicable to Baltimore than to any other within our knowledge. The population of Baltimore, the American of that city puts down at 235,000, while the number of church edifices is 150.

In "the fashionable world" the latest intelligence is that Tom Paddock and Jim Massey, two English pugilists, are coming to visit us at an early day. Sayers, the Champion of the English prize ring, is also expected.

The ship Macaulay, Capt. J. J. Rogers, of 1,140 tons burthen, and drawing 19 feet 6 inches water, was safely and expeditiously brought into the harbor of Baltimore on Monday by way of the Brewerton, or new channel of the Patapsco river.

Chas. G. Brooke has been appointed postmaster at King George C. H., King George county, Va., vice James W. Almond, resigned. James B. Northen, postmaster at Warsaw, Richmand county, Va., vice Jas. M. Harris, resigned.

The proposition to increase the rates of postage from three to five cents on all letters when the distance is less than three thousand miles, and to ten cents when over that distance, appears to be considered very ungracious and offensive.

The best tobacco is supposed to be Cuban. Formerly, Maryland and Virginia raised the best in the United States, but now a variety known as the "Connecticut Seed Leaf," from its being raised in that river valley, usually brings double the value of the former.

The committee on ways and means will report a bill for the modification of the tariff this week. There will probably be two minority reports also. It is not improbable that before the end of the session some project for the revision of the tariff will be adopted.

The Treasury Department meets all legitimate demands upon it, though answers to requisitions of disbursing officers have been confined to sums that were *really* needed by them.

It is very evident now that the Cuba question is to be played as the trump card of the Democratic leaders. It has been reserved for the emergency which is now apparent.

Mount Vesuvius.

A letter addressed by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Minister Resident of the United States at the Court of Naples, to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, (the date of the letter, December 16th) relative to an expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius, says:

"At the present moment the people of this city are in great excitement at the indication of a dangerous eruption from Mount Vesuvius. For a long time great masses of lava have been issuing from apertures on the side of the mountain, about half-way up; and these apertures have been augmenting in number and size so rapidly that not only is there apprehension of an eruption, but serious fears are expressed that the sides of the mountain will soon be so worn and perforated as to be no longer able to sustain the superior portion, and people are leaving the vicinity and coming into the city proper.—Last night the mountain was truly grand.—The hundreds of great fires on the sides (red-hot lava) were terribly brilliant, while the vast volume of smoke that rose slowly from the crater above had its side illuminated by the fire on the flanks and presented an appearance of indescribable grandeur."

Utah.

We received, says the New York Herald of the 23d, the Salt Lake Valley Tan, of December 3, brought through by the last Overland Mail via Placerville. We make the following extracts from its columns:

"Mr. Wilson, United States District Attorney for Utah, in an address delivered before the United States Grand Jury in Salt Lake City, gave his reasons for not presenting bills of indictment for treason. He quoted the proclamation of the President, of April 6th, 1858, offering pardon to the rebellious Mormons, the missions of the Peace Commissioners, and the proclamation of Governor Cumming. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said:

"Therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are no acts of sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the United States in this Territory, which the Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you, against any of the inhabitants of this judicial district, or the Territory of Utah."

Serious Railroad Strike.

By the Chicago Tribune of the 18th., we notice that the strike on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road continues, and business is suffering severely along the line. No cars had run for a week. The postmaster at Springfield attempted to send the mails on a hand car but the mob at Chatham compelled the messengers to return to Springfield.—Another attempt was made the next day to reach Alton with the mails on a hand car accompanied by the United States Marshal and four Deputies, a special messenger and two men to propel the car. At Chatham they were switched off the track into the ditch, and the mob declared they should go no farther. After the Marshal had explained to them the consequence of impeding the United States mail, and assuring them that Ex-Governor Matteson had no interest in the carrying of the mail, the officers were allowed to proceed. A herd of four hundred cattle penned up along the road were without food or water for a week, and seventy died.

DANIEL CAWOOD,
FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTOR, LONG WHARF, opposite Pioneer Mills, Alexandria, Va.
jan 1—

Messrs. Douglas and Fitch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1859.

SIR: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable, that I am obliged to infer it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me. Respectfully, &c.,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that you yesterday made a charge that the lately-appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be, to your knowledge, *untrue*. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated" but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks. Respectfully, &c.,

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS. G. N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—9½, p. m.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a *general rule*, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognised some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet, you have failed to withdraw the offensive language, but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offence admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offence in another form; otherwise, I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

SIR: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12, m., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being *now* explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it *in the words* of which you complain as offensive, and which, in *consequence of your explanation*, I now withdraw.

I am, also, informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same *satisfactory* explanation *then*, you have *now* made. Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain, that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence. Respectfully, &c.,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of to-day was received at 11½ a. m. It it not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was predicated upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed. Respectfully, &c.,

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS. G. N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR, I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position. Respectfully, &c.,

HON. GRAHAM S. FITCH. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Singular Proceeding.

We heard, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 14th of a very singular proceeding yesterday. A landlord stepped into the store of one of his tenants and said that he didn't think the business done there was enough for the rent he had been taking. He therefore voluntarily reduced the rent one hundred dollars! The tenant was surprised—looked at the landlord and questioned his sanity.—But the landlord declared that he was in earnest, and "the papers" were made out.—The tenant is almost insane himself with wonder at this strange act.

DR. MCGUIRE,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity. Office at the S. W. corner of Prince and Royal streets.
jan 20—d&eotf

The Aquisition of Cuba.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Slidell, from the Committe on Foreign Relations, presented a report and accompanying bill relative to the acqusition of the island of Cuba. The terms of the bill are already known to the reader:—

Mr. Mason briefly remarked upon the contents of the report by which the bill was recommended to the Senate. While agreeing to the presentation of the latter, he did not concur in all the arguments of the former, and was understood to express his special dissent from the assumption that the extension of our borders was the settled policy of the Confederacy. He believed that Cuba was destined to form a part of the United States of North America, but as yet reserved his opinion in regard to the merits of the pending bill.

Mr. Seward presented a bill, on behalf of Mr. Foot and himself, embodying the views of a minority of the committee. This bill provides that the President of the United States shall report to the Senate at the next regular session of Congress, a statement of the relations between the United States and Spain, and the progress of any negotiations between them, as also the condition of the army and navy of the United States, so far as their services may be needed to meet any complications growing out of our relations with Spain. The bill also provides for an extraordinary session of Congress during the approaching recess, in case the same should be made necessary in the judgment of the President, by the state of our negotiations with the Spanish Government.

Mr. Seward then proceeded to criticise the terms of the majority report and bill. The propositions they contained seemed to him utterly impracticable, if not ridiculous, in view of the recent declarations of the Spanish Government, denouncing as an insult the language of the President's message in regard to the purchase of Cuba. This bill tended to make Congress a party to that insult, and was moreover urged at a time when our own citizens were called to critically scan its provisions. In view of the low state of the Treasury, the present moment was not the most opportune to the consideration of such a measure, and for himself, before abnegating his function as a part of the treaty making power, he desired to be informed respecting the status which the free white, the free colored and the slave population of Cuba were expected to hold on their admission into our Union under the terms of a treaty to be negotiated by the Executive.

Mr. Bayard briefly sustained the majority report, and Mr. Foot as briefly expressed his concurrence in the views of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Toombs replied to the arguments of Mr. Seward. No abnegation of Senatorial perogative was involved in the passage of the bill, which merely risked thirty millions of dollars upon the success of the negotiations, leaving the Senate free to ratify or reject any treaty that might be formed. For himself, he thought Cuba so essential to the country that he was willing to run the risk for the purpose of procuring the island. He desired to raise no questions in advance respecting the status of the inhabitants of Cuba, in case it should be annexed to the Union. We could settle such questions among ourselves, and in negotiating with foreign countries the President should not be embarrassed by our sectional quarrels. He wanted the Congress of the United States to declare to the world its policy with reference to Cuba, and if France or England, or both combined, should interpose objections, he was willing to meet the consequences of asserting our independent nationality. Cuba was not only politically, but commercially necessary to the aggrandizement of the Republic. We now feed and clothe the world. Give us the tropics, and we should have all that was necessary to carry on a natural exchange between the products of the South and of the North. It was the duty of the United States to make of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Caribbean Sea a *mare clausum*.

Mr. Hale pleasantly remarked on the substitution of "Political Necessity" for "Manifest Destiny," both of which characters, he regretted to say, uniformly travelled southward, in fulfilling their mission. A part of Maine and a part of Oregon between 49° and 54° 40′ had been given away to Great Britain. On the South we constantly enlarge our borders. From the North we lop off slice after slice. It might be accidental, but the coincidence was none the less remarkable. After eloquently alluding to the loyalty of Spain, as our earliest ally, Mr. Hale expressed his belief that we could best promote the prosperity of the Republic by *improving* our present territorial possessions.

At the close of the discussion, the Senate proceeded to hold an Executive session.—*Nat. Int.*

An Emeute in Milan.

The following incident, related in a letter from Milan, dated Dec. 27th, shows the state of feeling in Italy:

"The city of Milan was yesterday the theatre of a rather serious contest between the crowd and the Austrian soldiery. Eye witnesses relate the origin of it in the following way: An Austrian soldier was lounging in the court of the Porta Fornarina, smoking his cigar, when some individuals approached, demanding that he should cease smoking.—He refused—on which one of them gave him a violent box on the ear. The soldier immediately threw himself upon his assailants, and called his comrades to his assistance, who came running with swords drawn. But the mob likewise arrived quickly from all sides, and their numbers were soon far greater than those of the soldiers. These were completely surrounded by a close crowd, and thus were in a situation which, in Italy, must be looked upon as peculiary uncomfortable, where the dagger makes its appearance whenever the crowd is sufficiently dense to conceal the hand that delivers the stroke.

The soldiers were, however, saved by a patrol coming up and charging the crowd with fixed bayonets. The people then began to tear up the pavement and throw the stones at the soldiers, who, by order of the commanding sergeant, to avoid the effusion of blood, withdrew into the interior of a neighboring church. Similar disturbances took place simultaneously in other parts of Milan, and the people, in a state of excitement, filled the streets until late in the evening. This morning, news reached Milan that, at Pavia, an attempt was made to set fire to the police barracks. Nor is the aspect of Milan, itself, today, much more reassuring. Everybody who may intend to visit the theatre, is threatened with having boiling water thrown on him.—Printed papers are slipped into your hand, requiring you to abstain from any kind of public amusement. Cries have been uttered before the Archduke's palace, inviting him to take his leave, as no good could accrue to him from staying any longer in Italy. The lower order are all convinced that in the Spring "the Piedmontese will come."

Execution of a French Bishop.

Late accounts from Tonquin, China, bring reports of the cruel execution of the venerable Bishop Don F. Melchior and his two servants in the village of Kheng-lao, in Tonquin, by order of the Mandarins. They were suspected of being leaders of the insurgent party against the government. When led to the place of execution the two servants were tied to posts and beheaded: after which, torture was inflicted on the Bishop, whose predecessor, two years ago, also suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Tonquinese.

20 BBLS, No. 1 Potomac Herrings
50 " Eastern
Lot No. 3 Mackerel
1000 bushels Shorts and Ship Stuffs, for sale by
[jan 18] THOMAS PERRY.

An Amiable Amusement of the Lion.

Among the numerous fearful stories which Jules Gerard, the French lion hunter, regales his readers, we find the following description of a trait in the character of the king of beasts:

"The lion treats a man very differently from any animal that he is accustomed to kill for food. If he kills a person who has fired at him he never eats the body. If he meets in his nightly promenade a man well clothed in burnous, his experience shows him that he is not a marauder, and he may either kill him for food, or if the fancy happens to take him, he will kill him by fear, little by little, just as a pastime.

In the first case he will give him barely time enough to say his prayers, and then bounding on him will crush his head with a single bite, instead of strangling him as he is accustomed to do with other animals.

In the second case, he sometimes will bar the passage of the unfortunate fellow by lying down before him, and then he will walk along by his side, purring and showing his teeth like a tiger. Sometimes he makes believe to go away and leave him alone, and then making a long detour he will conceal himself along the path, and charge at him with a roar. Sometimes he crouches down like a cat and bounds on his victim, who gives himself up for lost, but the tantalizer only knocks him over, or strikes him in the face with a blow like a flail from his muscular tail. At last the victim succumbs to the agony that is greater than a thousand deaths, and dies of very fear.

These pastimes of the lion, that as one can well imagine have never been told by the victim himself, are reported by his comrades, who, having been in company, sought safety by flight, by taking refuge on rocks or trees, while the poor soul that was captured, too much frightened to imitate their example, died before their eyes of terror, while they they could do nothing for his relief but pray to the Prophet, who only heard when it was too late to save.

These attacks, so horrible in their fascination, have given a certain semblance of proof to the universally accredited belief in the magnetizing power of the lion."

The Chicago Heiress.

The Chicago Tribune says, the name of the young lady who proves to be heir to an immense fortune, is Lydia R. Schooley, and not Mary. Her uncle died in England, leaving an immense estate. His death occurred in 1790. His heirs were advertised for in the London Times, but never appeared, and the property went to the Crown, and has been accumulating ever since his death. The grandfather of Miss Schooley came to this country wealthy, leaving wealthy parents in the west of England. The amount of the estate is not, of course, known, but will probably prove a splendid legacy. Miss Schooley receives the intelligence of her good fortune in a modest and becoming manner, and continues to fulfil her duties as a seamstress, as if the event was of the least importance to her.

A Retired List for the Army.

A writer in the National Intelligencer strongly recommends a retired list for the Army. He says that such a list may be established as will, in no way, be liable to the objections urged, with so much force, against that attempted for the Navy, which was little more than a substitute for a court-martial, and had the effect of converting a measure intended for beneficent purposes, into a means of individual censure.

RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. M. RHODES & CO.
Office 82, South st., Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.
Packed in Barrels and Bags.
Price $45 per Ton cash in Baltimore.

THE attention of Planters of the Southern States is called to this valuable manure, which has been thoroughly tested for the past six years on every description of crop.

This preparation supplies valuable soluble phosphoric acid, the indispensable nutriment of plants.

For Cotton, Tobacco, and Corn culture, this manure has no equal.

Col. Sumner, of Pomaria, South Carolina, in a letter published in the "South Carolinian" of November 11th, 1858, making reference to large experiments with Rhodes' Super Phosphate, says:

"On cotton I applied it with an eye to its relative cost with Peruvian Guano. The drought so cut off this crop that it has not had a fair chance. The cotton to which Rhodes' Super Phosphate was applied remained green, and is now greener than that manured with Guano. It bid fair, previous to the drought, to make a superb crop. It is superior for cotton to the best compost manure, as it does not cause it to drop its forms so much as the compost does. I find that on cow-penned lands, and that manured with compost manures, the crop has suffered most. I have remarked, that not a single stalk was rusted in the field to which the Super Phosphate was applied. This is worthy of note, and, if it is a preventive, will enhance its value."

The Model Farm, at Petersburg, (Virginia,) has, through all its various administrations, (first the lamented Nicol, next Mr. Turnbull, and now the present superintendent, Mr. Harris,) endorsed this manure as one of great value, and especially adapted for tobacco.

"The Southern Farmer," at Petersburg, in their issue of November 27th, notes the best sample of tobacco at the Virginia State Society's Exhibition last fall was grown by Dr. J. W. Hunt, of Nottoway county, with the application of Rhodes' Super Phosphate.

The Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford county, Virginia, in his address before the Lynchburg Agricultural Society, endorsed this manure, and remarked "that it seemed to him that to secure a very large demand for this preparation was but for it to be known."

Rhodes's Super Phosphate has received commendations from the press over the United States, England, and the Island of Cuba, where the Marquis Concha, Captain-General of Cuba, directed last planting season to experiment on Cotton—a crop which the Cubans are anxious of introducing into the Island. Three contiguous lots, of equal size, quality of soil, and exposition, were respectively manured, each with a different fertilizer, viz: Peruvian, and South Keys Cuban Guano, and Rhodes's Super Phosphate. The result proved so marked in favor of the latter that his Excellency sent an official relation of it to Spain. Their experiments on Tobacco were equally satisfactory.

The South Carolina Agricultural Society, at their annual Fair, held at Columbia 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th November, 1858, through their Committee on Chemicals, Minerals, &c., reported:

"The committee would call the attention of the society to Rhodes' Super Phosphate of Lime. Experience has proved it to be a valuable fertilizer—said to be superior to Guano."

"Your committee beg leave to say that they have discharged the duty assigned them fearlessly, faithfully, and to the best of their ability.

"JOHN H. BOATWRIGHT,
"JOHN H. MAXWELL,
"WM. F. PRATT."

The Richmond "Enquirer," of December 2d, in noticing this Manure in an editorial of considerable length, says:

"We regard the subject of fertilizers so important to our farmers and planters that we do not intend to allow ourselves to be betrayed into a careless expression of opinion, and hence we have examined his (Rhodes') claim with care. We heartily recommend this fertilizer. It has been used upon Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and other Grains, and Vegetables, with like good results, and differing from Guano in leaving the land in better heart."

We could enumerate proof after proof of this valuable Manure, but will refer for particulars to our Pamphlet, which can be had by addressing us or our several Agents, (who will furnish Rhodes' Super Phosphate at our prices, with the simple addition of shipping expenses,) viz:

WATERS, ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
Alexandria, Virginia.
Schaar, Kohler & Co., Rickmond, Va.
Venable & Morton Petersburg, Va.
M. Hollins & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
Scott, French & Co., Fredericksburg, Va.
Keith & Flanner, Wilmington, N. C.
Rhett & Robson, Charleston, S. C.
John H. Murphy & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
E. F. Simpson, Washington, D. C.
S. J. Christian, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Moore, New York.
Aiken & Culbert, Wilmington, Del.
J. A. Davis & Co., Port Deposite, Md.
V. S. Brunner, Frederic, Md. jan 26—eo3m

FRENCH BRANDY, a genuine article, suitable for Medicinal purposes, can be obtained at
jan 4 MILBURN'S Drug Store.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Use of Fire Arms.

EDGE HILL SCHOOL,
Caroline Co., Va., Jan. 21, 1859.

The great increase in the number of accidents, resulting from the careless use of percussion guns, has induced me to ask a little space in the columns of your widely known and deservedly popular journal, for the purpose of calling the attention of your readers to the very great danger which many of them incur in the use of the ordinary fowling piece. And I beg you, for the sake of humanity, to request your brethren of the press to give this article as wide a circulation as possible.

Almost all of the deplorable casualties of the kind mentioned, and with which the papers are filled, result from *either keeping or carrying a percussion gun with the hammer down on the caps.*

Before I say anything further, let me quote from the last work of the late Mr. H. W. HERBERT, who was certainly entitled to speak "*ex cathedra*" on all subjects relating to guns and shooting. In his "*Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen*," (a most delightful book by-the-by,) after giving general directions as to the *position* in which the gun should be carried, he says, (pp. 89, et seq.)

"Next, as to the condition of the lock in carrying a gun. When a piece is loaded and capped, the strikers *must never, under any possible circumstances, be let down, much less carried down on the caps.* This is the most common, and generally conceived to be the safest way to carry a gun. I do not think I ever saw a countryman carrying his gun otherwise, until indoctrinated, with much labor, into doing so.

It is infinitely the most dangerous way in which a gun can possibly be carried, for three reasons:—First, any blow on the back of the striker, while it is down, will explode the cap, and explode the gun, as may easily happen from a fall on a stone, or on hard ground, without either raising the hammer or touching the trigger. Secondly, a branch or briar catching the hook of the striker, drawing it back anywhere short of the half-cock notch, and then releasing it—as it will do twice out of three times—will infallibly fire the gun.

At half-cock, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the same brier or branch will bring the striker to full-cock, and then no harm is done. In the hundredth instance the piece would be fired.

From personal experience, I may say, that I have, probably, in the course of my shooting, (some thirty-five years' regular practice,) had my locks full-cocked from half-cock from fifty to a hundred times—*fired from half-cock, never.*

At *full-cock*, a gun can be discharged only by a brier or branch catching the trigger; then, it must invariably be discharged. A catch of the striker can do any mischief. Consequently, the comparative safety stands thus, viz:—*There are two accidents by which the locks with the strikers on the nipples may be discharged, and by either of these they will be discharged nine times out of ten.* There is one accident by which a lock on *full-cock* may be discharged, and by that it will *invariably.* There is *only one accident* by which the lock at *half-cock* can be discharged, and *by that it will not*, ninety times in a hundred.

I never, to conclude, object to shoot with persons who habitually carry their guns at full-cock. Most quick shots do so, and some argue, though I don't agree, that it is safer to do so. I have shot for years with men who do so, and never saw an accident occur; besides which, they are, of necessity, careful. *With no man, who carries his striker on his caps, would I walk in company for minutes, much less hunt a day with him.*"

I have known many accidents to occur, and have seen many others reported. In *every* case, the hammers were down. A week ago, a man was killed by suddenly raising his gun, the hammer of which caught in a barrel hoop, and fired the piece. Another was shot by using his gun as a pole to knock down persimmons. Some years since, one of my pupils, a promising boy, the son of Dr. Lyons, esq., was killed, by attempting to open a gate with his gun. Several of my neighbors have been shot, or had narrow escapes, by hastily lifting guns from behind tables, desks, &c.; and yet people persist in their criminal recklessness! In my vicinity two persons have been killed, and two dangerously wounded, besides numerous escapes. Still, some rifles are made so that they have no half-cock notch.

The only possible advantage in the practice which I have adverted to, is that the gun cannot be lost; and for a cap, people daily peril their own lives and those of their friends. Let me beg all persons who have percussion guns, First, never to keep them loaded, if possible, while in the house. It injures the gun seriously, and is dangerous. But if it is *necessary, keep the caps on, and the gun half-cocked;* thus showing every sane person that the gun is loaded, and dangerous. Secondly, do not, from mistaken economy, buy the thin, miserable, French or American caps. They often fire by a very slight jar, from the thinness and the imperfect mixing of the fulminate of mercury, with which they are primed. Moreover, they frequently fly into a thousand pieces, as many a lost eye can attest; and, lastly, they rarely fire *when they are wanted to do so.* Get "Eley's Waterproof Caps," lined with India Rubber. They *always* fire at the proper time, and *never* fly. Lastly, *never* carry a gun otherwise