



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. ALEXANDRIA: MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1859.

The latest news from Utah is any thing but favorable. There seems to be no settlement of difficulties in reality. A letter from Great Salt Lake City, dated April 2, says—

There is great excitement existing in this Territory, and things are in a worse condition than they ever have been before or after the advent of the army. In plain words, the feeling has reached the culminating point, and we are on the eve of open hostilities. This has been brought about by the firm and manly stand of the two Judges of the United States District Court, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh. There is not only a difference between Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming, in relation to the respective powers, but there is an open division and rivalry between the civil officers, between the Executive and the Judiciary. This is the state of affairs at present, and you may well imagine it is not very agreeable. Judge Cradlebaugh is now sitting merely as a committing magistrate, and will next week go to the camp, where he will continue his investigations.

The following remarks of the Memphis Bulletin are true, and forcible, and we commend them to the attention of many Democratic politicians:—"The Democracy assault the Opposition with characteristic fury. It is interesting to inquire for what it is that these vindictive assaults are made. Is it for opposing the Administration? If so, they assault the Opposition for opposing what they profess not to oppose. What would they have us do? If we should join their own Administration party, that would not please them. If we should join them, we should not please their own Administration. If we should join the Davis and Brown wing of the Democracy, we should displease the Douglas wing, and vice versa. Yet they assault us, denounce us, misrepresent us, and war on us, perpetually. What would they have the Opposition to do?"

A letter received at this office from one of the Paraguay expedition, dated from a town in the Argentine Confederation, February 13th, says—"Here we are enjoying fruits and vegetables of almost every variety, under a burning sun, with the thermometer at 90° in the day, and at home, as locked up in snow and ice. [Not exactly last winter.] Yesterday I was offered a very fine horse for \$10—and twenty miles from here, good horses may be bought at \$6 a head.—Old horses, and sometimes young ones, are killed for hog food, and cattle are constantly used for that purpose."

A letter from Washington says—"The mail contractors find more difficulty than was expected in raising money upon the verified statements of their accounts from the Post Office Department. As in all other callings there are some who find no embarrassment at all, others who have to pay ungracious interest, and others still who cannot get out on any terms. The President has promised to recommend interest on these outstanding balances, but even that unusual inducement has not touched the sensitive nerve of capital."

Jim Porter, the Kentucky Giant, was found dead in his bed, at Shippingport, near Louisville, on the morning of the 25th ult., having been afflicted for some time with inflammatory rheumatism. He was 49 years of age, having been born in 1810, near Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Porter had had many liberal offers to visit the continent of Europe and exhibit himself, but he invariably declined. He made one tour through the United States. He was of a very kind disposition. His height was about 7 feet 9 inches.

The Norfolk Herald says—"After the close of the discussion, on Monday, at Kempville, a prominent, most respectable, and highly influential gentleman of Norfolk, who has been a life long Democrat, approached Mr. Montague, and giving him his hand, remarked, 'I will vote for you Mr. Montague, but I cannot and will not for John Letcher. My vote will be given for Goggin and Montague.'"

Brooklyn carried out her purpose of a water celebration on Thursday. Nearly thirty engine companies from Brooklyn, New York, New Haven, and other places, were present and joined in the procession.—Very numerous bands of music were distributed through the vast assemblage, and the shipping along the shore wore holiday trimmings. It was quite a gala day.

The Colonization Society's bark, Mary Caroline Stevens, arrived at Baltimore last Friday, from Monrovia, Liberia. The bark left Liberia on the 24th of February, and has been expected for some time. She brings two cabin and thirteen steerage passengers. A large number of emigrants have already been engaged for her return voyage.

Benjamin Johnson Barbour, esq., of the county of Orange, and Wood Bouldin, esq., of Charlotte, are expected to address the people of Charlotte, to-day, upon the political issues connected with the present gubernatorial canvass—and the Democratic party were respectfully invited to participate in the discussion.

Col. John Morgan is a candidate for the Legislature from Clarke. There are now in that county, a Democratic candidate, a Whig candidate, and Col. Morgan, as an Independent candidate.

The loss by the fire at the Trolgear Iron works, in Richmond, last week, was some \$30, or \$40,000. The railroad spike factory was destroyed. There was an insurance of some \$10,000.

Geo. E. Denoue, Naason Bare, and John D. Pennybaker, are candidates for the State Senate, from the Rockingham District.

Hon. Wm. L. Goggin will speak in Frederickburg, on Monday, 9th inst.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, owning all the lines throughout Canada, have decided to extend the River du Loup line to Farther Point, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, and about 150 miles East of Quebec, where the channel in the river, compels all large vessels to pass within a short distance of the shore, and at which point reliable arrangements have been made in connection with the New York Associated Press, to have all the European steamers and sailing vessels boarded and their news promptly transmitted over the wires to Portland, Boston and New York—and as the Canadian Steamship Company have decided to run their steamers from Liverpool every Wednesday, P. M., the Farther Point Telegraph Station promises to be one of the most important depots for European news outside of New York—the steamers of the Canadian line bringing always four or five frequently five days later news from all parts of Europe. The telegraph line is expected to be completed within a month.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday last, publishes in an extra sheet, a letter from Gov. Wm. to Mr. Sanford, of Alabama, "in relation to questions attaching to Territorial governments, the admission of new States." It is a very long document—occupying some twenty seven or eight columns of closely printed matter. The Enquirer says:—

Governor Wade's letter covers the whole ground of historical elucidation and constitutional exposition, in a form convenient for general reference, and it exhibits the first example which the whole controversy has elicited, of a compact specification of all the more interesting and more important historical facts, combined with a thorough commentary on the provisions of the Constitution as applied to the matter in question.

We shall refer to the letter again, after its perusal.

Mr. Wm. T. French, in response to a communication recommending him as a candidate for the State Senate, from the Prince William District, says:—

I appreciate, in all its length and breadth, the kindness which has prompted the free-will offering on the part of "Many Democrats," (and candor compels me to say I believe there are many in Stafford who think with them,) nevertheless, having permitted my name to go before the Convention, though the people may think proper to exercise their right of looking behind the "curtain" and to base their opinion upon whatever they may discover by such scrutiny, they and they alone are responsible, while my personal submission to the result of said Convention, however organized, leaves to me, under the circumstances, no other alternative. In pointing this to my course on the one hand I have neither sought nor seek to dictate to any of my fellow-citizens on the other."

A letter from Fairfax County says:—"The boasting and bragging of the friends of Gov. Smith, as to the result of the election, you may rely upon it, is all for effect—and no such confidence is felt by the knowing ones, as is pretended. One of the shrewdest of them said to-day, 'he was afraid the thing was up, and the Governor, this time, was gone.' Snuckelford, I believe, to be much stronger with the Democrats, than the Smith men think. The articles signed 'State Rights' have had no little effect among the people. It is said, to break their force, they were written by a Whig. I suppose every body knows it from the pen of a conservative old line Democrat."

We have, no doubt, from all that we can hear, that Mr. Goggin's visit to some of the adjacent counties, in this section of the State, will add materially to his strength.—The people are ready to hear him dispassionately—and a large portion wish to see and converse with the man who is the chosen leader in the gallant and noble effort now made to re-organize the Whig party, or at least to bring Whig principles into the ascendant.

Mr. Thomas S. Sutter, of New Jersey, has been appointed Public Gardener, vice Jas. Maher, deceased. He is represented as a most excellent gardener.

The Austin (Texas) Gazette of the 16th ult., contradicts the report that Capt. Ford's company of rangers had been killed by the Comanches.

Various accidents—some of them causing death—from the careless use of champagne—are recorded in last week's exchange papers.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A strike among the laborers in some of the brick-yards of this city, which has been in progress for several days, assumed a riotous character yesterday, which induced the mayor to call out the military. This morning however, affairs are quiet, and the military has been withdrawn.

ANDOVER, April 29.—A letter written by an eye-witness, to the Gazette, gives some additional particulars of the recent explosion on board the St. Nicholas. The missing and lost, so far as ascertained, number forty-one. Gideon J. Pillow, jr., of Tennessee is among the lost. Captain McMullen was caught among the timbers of the wreck and held fast until he was burned to death.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—The steamship Florida from New York, has arrived, having on board the passengers that recently left here on an excursion to Havana, in the noted yacht Wanderer. That vessel encountered a gale in the gulf on Friday last, in which her main beam was carried away and sails split. A steamer has been dispatched to her relief.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The body of Mr. Yeager, the missing citizen of Everton, in this State, was discovered on the 10th inst. in the Ohio river. There were \$400 found on his person. The verdict of the jury was "accidental drowning."

FREDERICKS, Md., April 29.—Capt. J. J. Smith the postmaster at Frederick city Md., died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city. He was highly esteemed.

BOSTON, April 16.—Charles F. Hovey, the senior partner of a well known dry goods establishment of this city, died last evening.

LONDON ITEMS. The Circuit Court has been in session during the present week—Judge Tyler presiding.

Mr. Robert W. Gray's meat house was broken open last Friday night, and eight hams stolen, and Col. Wm. Fulton had several pieces of clothing stolen from his yard one day last week in the day time. We hope these thieves will be caught.

News of the Day. "To show the very aged and body of the TIMES." The extraordinary amount of rain which fell in this vicinity during the past week, seems to have extended westward over a wide-spread territory, swelling rivers, creeks, and streams of every size, to a booming freshet.

The result of the recent competition of the New York Railroads for the carrying trade to the West is already fresh-awakened. Of course, nobody suffers but the unfortunate stockholders and bondholders, whose means of payment are thus sacrificed to an insane fight, in which he who conquers is bound to come off worst.

The New York Courier and Enquirer informs us that the standard of inspection for flour was to be still further advanced during the present season, according to a report which circulated at the Corn Exchange in that city on Wednesday, though it was not ascertained how soon the change in the standard would take place.

The will of the late Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, executed in Paris in 1848, and just recorded at the office in Philadelphia, bequeaths \$20,000, to be held in trust by the College of Physicians at Philadelphia, to complete arrangements made with that institution in reference to the museum of the deceased.—The sum of \$20,000 is also bequeathed for the founding of a "ward" for incurables in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia.

Lady Morgan died in London on the 14th ult. She was the daughter of an actor named O'Connell, and was born in Dublin about 1780. She became known as an authoress by a collection of poems called the "Lays of the Irish Harp," and by the "Wild Irish Girl," and other two or three romances. She married Sir Charles Morgan, a physician, in 1810, after which she spent several years in the continent, during which she published "Florence MacCarthy," "O'Donnell," and "The Missionary," and other romances, besides "France" and "Italy," very clever books on those countries.

The Judson (white) girl, whose elopement from Pontiac, Mich., with the negro Joe, some time since caused considerable talk, is now in Canada, living with him, having again deserted her home and friends. On the occasion of her former elopement, her father and brother took her to Indiana where her divorce was obtained. She went home with them and remained until last week, when she again left, with or without the consent of her parents, and came to Detroit. Crossing the river, she found Joe, and they were speedily married for the second time.

John Sanders, who has been confined in jail at Harrisburg for some two years, upon a charge of kidnapping negroes, has been pardoned by Gov. Packer, and was liberated on Thursday. A daughter of his, it is said, died on Wednesday, and made a dying request that she might be permitted to see her father, which was refused. He was liberated, however, in time to assist in consigning her to the grave.

Professor Dove, a Prussian, has discovered that the best executed copies of steel or copper-plate engravings, can be distinguished from the originals, by placing them together in a binocular microscope, when the difference between the print produced by the original plate and the spurious copy is seen at a glance. This will be a sure method of detecting counterfeit bank bills.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company has a rule that denies its liability for the loss of baggage to an amount over \$100. A passenger recently sued them in the court at Darlington, South Carolina, for \$500, which he proved to be the value of his trunks and contents, and recovered that sum. The Judge instructed the jury that a railroad company could not limit its liability.

Charles Fennel Hoffman, so long an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., says the New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "is in good physical health, but terribly annoyed by illusions of sight and hearing, though at times very pleasant and sensible, exhibiting all his old fire and energy."

A little colored boy, about 4 years old, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Potts, of Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va. died on Thursday night (14th) from the effects of eating the poisonous substance which composes the ordinary friction matches.

It is stated that there are no less than eighteen persons in the Tombs of New York, on charges of murder, homicide and arson. A truly formidable list.

Two boys were recently arrested at Liverpool for putting chronists of potash, a corrosive secret, into the holy-water font of a Catholic church.

The trustees of the proposed Inebriate Asylum in New York, have issued an appeal to the churches of the United States, and the American public, for assistance.

Parisians have been greatly astonished at the recent death of Alexander Dumas' wife. The lady was quite unknown.

Eli Thayer is organizing a company at Worcester, Mass., to emigrate to Canada, his Virginia town.

The "Abolition Cry." We take occasion this week to express our views upon the impropriety often indulged in, of making the charge of abolition against men who are just as sound, and we think safer, than those who use the epithet. There are a class of politicians, mostly Democratic, who take extreme Southern ground on all occasions. They not only take such ground themselves, but they require others to stand precisely where they stand, under pain of being denounced as abolitionists. They call on George W. Summers as abolitionist. They call on him from having elected Governor. They call on him from being a slaveholder. They call on him from being a slaveholder, but they only use it as a foot ball to roll them into power. Their insincerity was always charged, and now they have proved it upon themselves, by supporting John Letcher. To weaken the force of this doubtful blow upon their cause, they cite Whigs who entertained views similar to those of Mr. Letcher in 1847, as if they were any other. We are trying them out on their own lines, they are their own enemies, and their own decision. They said no man would be trusted whose record was not pure and spotless throughout. What a record would ever wipe out the blot, the disgraceful stain, they were just there, and need stains? Then, we have a right to hold them up to their own stern rule—to transfix them with the same words which they hurled as barb arrows against George W. Summers. Pin them down to their own principle, wriggle and twist as they may. They are caught in their own net.—Crescent Independent.

The most beautiful flowers are those which are double, such as double jinks, double roses, and double dahlias. The interesting point is this against the chilling deformity of many of them. "Go marry!" is written on every thing beautiful that the eye rests upon, beginning with the birds of Paradise, and ending with apple-blossoms.

Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass: the jackass can't change his mind, and the man can—it's a human privilege."

Another Manifesto from Napoleon III. The French Government, as much as any other, comprehends and respects national susceptibilities. If in its intentions or conduct it had given cause of alarm to Germany for her independence, far from disclaiming the excitement and alarm of German patriotism, it would deem them noble and legitimate.

We cannot easily believe that a position tainted with injustice will be taken against us by those to whom we have given no grounds for mistrust. Our confidence in the justice of our State is but the effect of the loyalty of our States. When manifestations have broken out on certain points of the Germanic Confederation we have heard of them with emotion, because we felt sure that the sane and enlightened portion of Germany would soon perceive that those violences had no real cause.

This confidence has not been mistaken. The agitation of the press and the Chamber of several German States, far from being increased, is calming down. We are happy to confirm the fact.

In order to throw suspicion on the French Government they have assigned to it indirect responsibilities by attributing to it a share in opinions hostile to the independence of the Germanic Confederation, and freely published under the eyes of laws that authorize preventive control. These opinions, that kind only their authors, have sounded like a threat in Germany, propagated by unbelief, they have spread alarm and given credit, perhaps, to regrettable errors respecting the intentions of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries.

When justice only is desired there is no cause to fear the light. The French Government has nothing, because it is sane of having nothing to disclose. The attitude it has taken on the Italian question, far from being a source of alarm, has opened a new field, on the contrary, to inspire it with the greatest security. France cannot attack in Germany what she would preserve in Italy. Her policy aims merely at obtaining that desecration of the rights of nations, (le droit des gens) the happiness of people and the interest of Europe. In Germany, as in Italy, she wishes that nationalities recognized by treaties may be able to maintain and even strengthen themselves, because she considers them as one of the essential basis of European peace.

To represent France as hostile to German nationality is therefore not merely an error, it is nonsense. The Government of the Emperor has always, for the space of ten years, employed the influence it had in common with others to smooth down rising difficulties and resolve them in an equitable and just point of view. In Spain it has constantly upheld the constitutional throne of the Queen by exercising a disinterested vigilance over the intrigues which successive revolutions had cast on our frontiers. It has refused to permit any modification contributing to arrange the Non-Solent affair, which might have led to complications with Prussia. In Italy, even, its solicitude overcame all difficulties, and having re-established the Pope in his authority, it has inspired every where ideas of moderation alone. At Naples, in concert with its ally, the Queen of England, it has induced the Government of the Two Sicilies to inaugurate reforms that would have rendered it stable. In Germany, on the delicate question raised between the Diet and Denmark relative to the duchies, it has recognized, notwithstanding its sympathies with Denmark, the just susceptibility of Germany to respect her provinces that are bound to the Germanic body by so many ties, and it has uttered at Copenhagen the advice of conciliation alone. In the Danubian Principalities it has striven to gain a triumph for the legitimate wishes of these provinces, in order to secure also in that part of Europe the order that is based on satisfied national interests.

The policy of France cannot have two weights and two measures; she treats with equity the interest of all people. What she desires to have respected in Italy she will equally respect herself in Germany. It is not we who should be threatened by the example of a national Germany that would bring its federal organization into harmony with those tendencies towards unity the principle of which has been already laid down in the great commercial union of the Zollverein. Whatever develops in neighboring countries relations created by commerce, by industry, by progress, is profitable to civilization; and whatever enhances civilization raises France.—Paris Monitor, of April 15.

Sale of the Deep River Works, N. C. We learn that the sale of the property and franchise of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was made at Pittsboro, on Saturday last, by Henry A. London, esq., as Trustee, under the resolution of the stockholders. The first bid was by Maurice C. Waddell, esq., of \$300,000. (Mr. W. remarking, we understand, that that was all the money he had.) The State, by Graham Davis, esq., then bid \$265,000. N. A. Ramsay, esq., followed with \$400,000, at which the property was knocked off. Mr. London thereupon demanded the \$400,000, the terms being cash.

Mr. Ramsay desired him to call at his office at 2 o'clock, and he would settle with him—it was then about half past 12. This did not meet the views of the Trustee, who forthwith put up the property again—Mr. Ramsay forbidding the sale. Mr. Waddell again started it at the amount of his "pile." The State again bid \$265,000. Mr. Ramsay declared the terms to be \$400,000. He then signed his determination to bring suit to maintain his purchase.

Whether this was all unjust, like Mr. Waddell's remark, or all serious, we know not; but suppose that Mr. Ramsay could have no claim till he tendered the purchase money.

The act of the Legislature authorized the Governor to purchase at not exceeding \$400,000; but the difference between the \$265,000 and that sum will be required to pay off prior liens.

There were very few persons at the sale—Fayetteville, N. C. Observer.

Appointments by the President. George Gideon, chief engineer in navy, April 26, 1859.

Harrison Newell, chief engineer in navy, April 26, 1859.

Andrew Lawton, chief engineer in navy, April 26, 1859.

John Farn, chief engineer in navy, April 26, 1859.

The Subject of Quarantine. At the last quarantine convention held at Baltimore, in April, 1858, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon certain questions which came before that body: one of which was, "Have quarantines secured the object for which they were invented?" and if the committee decided in the negative, they were directed to assign the reasons of the failure. The report of the committee, composed of highly respectable scientific gentlemen, on this and other points submitted to them, has just been published, and is entitled to much attention. It enters very fully into the question of the utility of quarantine, and lays down certain principles, in substance as follows.

A strict quarantine of infected persons for the longest period the incubative stage of any disease is known to last, and a thorough purification of all infected vessels, clothing, and merchandise, are measures adapted to prevent the introduction from without of all positively contagious diseases.

But if quarantine be made to consist simply in the prohibition for a definite period of time, of the entrance of infected vessels, persons or merchandise, into a place, without any measures being instituted for the purification of the prohibited ships, with all the persons and things on board them, it will prove entirely inefficient for the exclusion of contagious diseases.

Quarantine measures, however judicious in themselves, and however strictly enforced, are a certain and absolute protection against those diseases which, at longer or shorter intervals, make their appearance under the character of widely extended epidemics, or as endemics under certain sanitary conditions in given localities.

That, in fact, "in face of apparently the most important and the most devised guards—the most vigilant and sanitary precautions—all the securities that wisdom could devise or artifice could industry carry into execution—epidemic diseases have invaded community after community, while on the other hand they have entirely spared others where not the slightest precautionary measures have been adopted in the hope of keeping them out." The inference from the foregoing is thus set forth by the committee.

"But while the committee asserts—that the history of all epidemics and all endemic and contagious diseases, unquestionably—that against such diseases quarantine must ever prove an ineffectual barrier, it would by no means be understood as inculcating the doctrine of the utter worthlessness of such preventive measure under all circumstances.—To discard them entirely would be equally as improper and dangerous as to rely on them for that degree of protection they are incompetent to yield. A judicious and well administered quarantine will, beyond doubt, afford a very sure protection against the introduction of unquestionably contagious diseases, as small-pox, for instance, and even to a limited extent, and under particular circumstances, against the introduction of such as are the result of malarial, using the latter term in its general sense as indicated by its etymology. Nor is the committee prepared to say that a vessel may not arrive with an amount of infectious atmosphere in her hold, sufficient to produce under all other circumstances favorable to the development of one or other disease, yellow fever, or cholera, or typhoid or typhus fever, in such cases within the sphere of its influence; and if several vessels similarly circumstanced should arrive at the same time, or within a short period of each other, there is no calculating to what extent they may become the means of propagating one or other of the diseases named, among the community; and this, too, without a single case of death or of disease having occurred on board of such vessels, and without their having come from or touched at an infected port."

We incline to think that this is a fair estimate of the value of quarantine regulations; that is to say of quarantine regulations of which thorough purification of persons and things forms a part; which are strictly enforced, and which have reference not alone to the sickly or healthy condition of the port from which the vessels have come, but to the actual condition of such vessel and her company even though from a healthy port; that condition to be ascertained by a full, deliberate and systematic examination by well instructed experts, at such a place and under such regulations as shall preclude the possibility of the vessel communicating disease, should she prove to be foul and infected. And to this also must be added proper internal sanitary measures, for without them a quarantine is comparatively useless.—New York Commercial.

McCormick's Reaper Works in Chicago. In mining, next to finding a good vein, comes the necessity of having it well worked, and so of C. H. McCormick. The reaper and mower that bears his name were in themselves a mine of gold, which, as indicated and to be indicated, has been brought out with a success and full tide of prosperity rarely paralleled. Commencing the manufacture in Chicago in 1846, the average annual sales to 1854 were near 1,500; the sales since that year being

Table with 2 columns: Year and Sales. 1854: 1,900; 1855: 2,500; 1856: 4,000; 1857: 4,000; 1858: 4,500.

The following exhibit will prove interesting, as showing the material used for the stock of the Reapers, now in readiness for the season of 1859:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. 100 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1859: \$16,111.55; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1858: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1857: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1856: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1855: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1854: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1853: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1852: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1851: \$12,716.80; 60 lbs. of Water-worn Iron for Reapers of 1850: \$12,716.80.

Total: \$127,957.55. It is the policy of the management of the Works to keep on hand in advance a year's stock, and their high priced lumber and piles of pig-iron, and steel bars, made to their order in Sheffield, England, indicate to the most unprejudiced eye, that they are still "looking out ahead."

REMOVED MACHINERY.—A few days since the barque William Mason sailed from Richmond for New Orleans, with nineteen steam engines and saw mills on board, all the manufacture of Richmond machine shops—fifteen of them being from Mr. P. Babn's three from Messrs. Tallott's and one from Messrs. Anderson & Co's. The saws were also made in Richmond by Messrs. Burger & Boyle. The cargo of the barque was completed with her from the cutting mill of Messrs. Anderson & Co. This is the fifth vessel that has left our wharves for New Orleans within the last few months, loaded from our machine shops.—Rich. Eq.

World that we could publish similar paragraphs about the manufactures of Alexandria. And why should we not?

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Lynch Law in Texas. In some of our religious exchanges, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) and indeed in one or two secular papers, we have seen reports that a body of Frenchers, on January 20th, Texas, and particularly a mob, but we hoped that the report was either untrue or greatly exaggerated. Further information on the subject, however, leaves no doubt that at least nothing more than the truth has been told respecting the matter.—The Conference was composed, as is uniformly the case, of the regularly ordained itinerant ministers laboring within a given region, their only object being to preach the Gospel.

These ministers belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the people of Fannin county resolved that their presence should be tolerated. They therefore appointed a vigilance committee of fifty to wait upon them and warn them not to prosecute further the business of the Conference, and to order their departure from the county on pain of having lynch law applied to them. The following appears to be a fair statement of the way in which these gentlemen performed their mission:—

"On the Sabbath, the great day of the Conference, Bishop James was in the pulpit, and the members of the conference were in the choir, from the windows of the church, far away on the level plain, might be seen some horsemen approaching. The house was about two-thirds full, when they knelt in prayer; on arising, the horsemen had arrived their horses, and crowded into every open place in the house. As the bishop rose to announce his text, a man, about three feet from the bishop before him, exclaimed, 'I have some sense, sir, rather unpleasant to me, as a matter of fact, that you shall not preach or hold meetings in these regions.' The bishop replied that it was not his place to decline to preach; it was for the society living there and owing the house to decide whether it could be occupied that morning, according to appointment, and unless the trustees or proper authorities forbade him, he must preach. The leader of the mob replied threateningly, declaring that in all that region Methodist societies should no longer be tolerated. The firmness of Bishop James enabled him to finish his sermon. The conference, we understand, resolved to disperse peaceably, but a breach of the peace was threatened.—Nat. Intelligencer.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 30th.—Lieut. Mowry, who has been here some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that Territory to-morrow, but will return in winter, to urge the organization of a territorial government.

The last Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pines Indians, in acknowledgment of their good faith and friendship for the whites. The Indian Bureau is now making arrangements for their distribution, and they will consist principally of agricultural implements.

The Postmaster-General will open no new routes under the post route bill of 1858, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but will continue the service on all the old routes, contracts for which were recently awarded.

Dr. Flynn the postmaster of Detroit, will be removed as soon as a successor can be selected, and which there is some difficulty. The question relative to the Philadelphia postmaster is not definitely settled.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived here to-day, on business connected with the California mail service.

General Jerez, the Nicaraguan minister, on the 25th inst. notified Mr. Yelverton, president of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the company had failed to fulfill its obligations. He likewise notified Secretary Cass to the same effect.

The Treasury receipts are coming up to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not determined when the treasury notes authorized by the late law will be issued.

How they make Coffee in France. A cup of French coffee seems to have the effect to put Americans into ecstasies, yet few of them are thoughtful enough to obtain from their French brethren the process by which the delicious beverage is decocted.—Of this few is a Buckeye, writing from Paris, under date of Nov. 9, who supplies the desired information.

While at Mr. Morriols, his good lady kindly initiated me into the art of coffee making. In the first place, it is scooped in a hollow cylinder, which is kept constantly revolving over a slow fire, and a little grain of it is allowed to burn. Secondly, it is ground very finely and thrilly, when it is to be used, a portion of this is placed in a finely perforated pan or cup, which exactly fits into the top of the boiler, coffee pot, or any vessel you wish to use. Boiling hot water is then poured on, and it percolates gradually through, carrying with it all the essential principles of the coffee. As soon as percolation is completed, the pan is removed containing all the grounds, and then boiling hot milk is added to the infusion, and your coffee is made. It is brought on the table in bowls, baked or bread, and is served in a bowl with your plate a tea dish, on which are two or three lumps of white sugar, always of a certain size, and you sweeten to your liking. In no instance is your coffee boiled, and this is one reason the coffee is hot and safe now. If you try this mode, I am sure, in a few experiments you will succeed in getting it right and possess yourself of a luxury which will add very much to a breakfast on a cold morning. Try it."

Democrat vs. Democrat! We will for the future drop the Democrat, as it is distasteful to us as any rate, and as there are so many half-way Democrats, merely acting with the party, who are Democratic, just as half-savvy water is saltish or brackish; that we want a stronger term for the true men of the party—the Democratic party, composed of democratic men, in contradistinction from democratic half-way.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.—A SHOT AT DODGESS.—The Alabama democracy appear to have no faith in squatter sovereignty." The following resolutions, passed at a democratic meeting at Cahaba, in that State on the 16th ult., are pretty explicit:—

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate Stephen A. Douglas and his abolition heresy, that we will support no man who advocates Territorial Legislature any prohibitory law by native legislation.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, if nominated by the Charleston Convention.

FOR SALE.—Offer for sale on account of a lady's departure, a HOUSE, with a conveniently situated on N. High street, at present occupied by Wm. A. Hart. The HOUSE has two stories and an attic, and a large and commodious BASK BATHING, fitted with water and gas, and all the modern improvements. There is also a large yard, with a well, and a garden, and is situated in different parts of the city. Terms very easy. [ap 12—south.] GEO. SEATON.

To the Whigs of Virginia. If there were only a dozen Whigs in the Commonwealth, it would be their solemn duty to battle with might and main against such an unprincipled party as that which the minority, it would be weak and cowardly, and, folding their arms in ignominious slumber, cry out that there was no chance of a fight—fight on, fight over. And such a duty of the seventy odd thousand Whigs of Virginia now—and more especially as the prospects of success in the present canvass are encouraging in the