Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

The more moderate of those at the North who have suffered themselves, on account of territorial questions, and the proceedings in Kansas, to favor the so-called "Republican" party, but who do not claim to be, and, in fact, repudiate the title of, *Abolitionists*, are beginning to see the lengths to which they will be carried, if they follow any longer the lead of the managers of this same Republican party—and, we observe, are declining to pursue a course which will attach them to a purely sectional faction, and cause them to oppose the elevation of the best, and purest patriots in the country. The *figuring* of the N. York Tribune, to which we referred some days ago, has done some good. It is now seen that the "Republican" party are not certain with their ultraism, and with a sectional candidate, of carrying Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, or New York. Now, is the time, therefore, for the Conservative men at the North, who desire the perpetuity of the Union, and who will stand by the Constitution, but who are opposed upon principle, and honesty, to the measures and policy of the Administration, to take *their* stand firmly—not only in opposition to the Administration party, but to the Republican party and its organization. If the Republican party were broken up, the National, Conservative Opposition, would triumph *North* and *South*—there would no longer, in our opinion, be sectional parties or sectional candidates.

The Baltimore Exchange comments on the conflicting reports in the newspapers, and from farmers themselves, with respect to the grain crops. It attributes these contradictory opinions, to the fact, that they spring from local observation, rather than from general views, and that while the wheat crop has suffered severely in one section, and is pronounced somewhat better in another, the yield has been abundant in a third. Such, we take it, has been the case. If however, we may place reliance upon the statements made in the Chicago papers, whatever may be the character of the crop in other parts of the country, the yield of wheat, in the grain growing States of the Northwest, will prove unusually large. But it is to be remarked that the journals making this announcement, complain that the receipts of new wheat continue to be very light, and can only account for this fact on the theory that the farmers are holding back their grain in the hope that prices will advance. But this theory, adds the Exchange, strikes us as admitting of only a limited application, for the number of those who are in such easy circumstances as to allow of their storing away their grain, in the expectation of selling it to better advantage in the Spring, must be very few indeed when compared with that class of producers whose necessities compel them to push forward their crop to a market at the earliest possible opportunity.

We are, for our parts, satisfied that the wheat crop, generally, has not been as good as it was at first reported to be, or as it was expected to turn out.

Senator Gwin, of California, says that if Senator Broderick, of California, "ever enters a gentleman's door in Washington, it is an exception to a general rule." Senator Broderick says that Senator Gwin is the most corrupt and detestable man in Congress--And this is not the half, or quarter, or tenth part of what they say about each other. Surely these men ought to have some respect for the positions they occupy; if they have none for their own dignity and the honor of their State.

Intelligence from Utah to August 3d, received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports all the Indians of that Territory quiet. Some outrages were reported on the northern emigrant route, as having been committed by Indians from Oregon.

The letter of Mr. Bates to the Opposition party in Tennessee, has *riled* the Washington Constitution very considerably; and caused it to loose its temper both with regard to Mr. Bates himself and the "Opposition" generally.

In Orange county, Va., many mills have suspended operations in consequence of the severe drought. The water in the streams in all this section of the State, is very low, notwithstanding the rains of Sunday last.

The dry goods sales of the past week in New York, have been quite active, and merchants from all parts of the country are squaring up old business. Greater caution than heretofore is observed in giving credit.

The proposals were opened on Friday, at the Pennsylvania State Treasury, at Harrisburg, and the whole amount of $250,000 in State 5 per cent. loans, was purchased at 92½ per cent., that being the lowest bid.

The Great Western Plains are literally covered with buffalo. The number each year seems to increase rather than diminish. They go in immense droves, and at times seem to cast a dark shadow over the valley.

The two sons of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, are at present in Ireland, where they have been welcomed with demonstrations of respect.

We have received from the publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, several pieces of Music for the Piano, composed by G. W. Stratton--comprising Polkas, Serenades, &c.

It is said that the nomination of Hon. H. W. Davis, for Congress from Baltimore, is "a triumph of the *conservative* element of the American party."

There is some talk in Paris about the discovery of a new motive power, said to have been made by a young workman named Jacob, a turner in copper. Although the precise nature of the discovery is not stated, it has been said that this, like many similar discoveries, was the result of an accident.—While seeking to increase the power of his turning lathe, a new means was suddenly revealed to him, whereby he has been able, without assistance, to construct a machine which increases 200 fold the motive power of one man, and may be increased to an unlimited extent.

The only authority apparently (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) for the report that the Conference at Zurich had "come to a dead lock," is a remark to that effect in the Paris correspondence of the London Daily News, which remark is entirely unsupported by any evidence either in the letter in which it occurs or elsewhere. The sessions of the Conference were regularly held, but of course its discussions were kept a profound secret. The gravity of the questions at issue, necessitates long and profound deliberation.

A large majority of the men employed at handling and loading coal at the wharves in Richmond, near Philadelphia, have struck against a reduction of wages—their employers having resolved to pay only 12½ cents per hour to each man employed in loading coal, instead of 15 cents per hour, as heretofore.—There are eighteen coal wharves at Richmond, and about fifteen hundred men are employed loading the "black diamonds," when a fair busines is doing. At present only about two or three hundred men are employed.

We have news from Kansas of a renewal of the border troubles. Armed bands of Missourians had invaded the Territory of Kansas, and on the 5th of August one of these parties forcibly seized on Wright, at the town of Barnesville, and conveyed him to a point distant fourteen miles from the line.—Captain Montgomery interfered, and demanded the release of Wright. A conference was agreed to, the negotiations were commenced, but at last accounts neither the man nor his captors had been delivered up.

Dr. Julien Xavier Chabert, the Fire King, died in New York, of pulmonary consumption, on Monday, in the 67th year of his age. Dr. C. was a native of France, and came to this country in 1832, and was first introduced to the public at the lecture room of the old Clinton Hall, where he gave exhibitions by entering a hot oven of his own erection, and while there gave evidence of his salamander qualities by cooking beefsteaks to the surprise and astonishment of his audiences.

According to the London Times of August 17, there is no prospect of any immediate settlement of the dispute between the operatives and master builders of London. The former are represented by a "United Conference of the Building Trades," and the latter by the "Central Association of Master Builders." Each has published a statement or address, very iritating and criminatory, so that, in reality, the parties seem to be further from an arrangement than ever.

Mr. Otway, the British Minister in Mexico, has received a very severe reprimand from the Foreign Office. He is required to furnish satisfactory explanations of his conduct, to demand twenty-five thousand dollars indemnity for the family of Dr. J. Duvall, who was massacred at Tacubaya, and to treat the Government of Miramon with coldness. Mr. Otway understands these hints, and will leave in October.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—Among the "men of the road" who glory in fast nags and look with profound commiseration upon those unhappy people who can't go along "under the forty's" are Bonner of the Ledger, and Commodore Vanderbilt. The latter has long been known in New York, as the most prodigal of men in horse flesh, giving his check for thousands where the nag suited.

There was a very curious display on Tuesday, in New York. The Umbrella Guards turned out for a target excursion. No firearms were visible, but each member of the company was armed with a large cotton umbrella. At the word of command the company hoisted their umbrellas, and made a general and prompt spread. This Guard is said to be prepared for all weathers.

Louis Napoleon has, it is said, frightful nervous shocks which entirely banish sleep, and which were produced by the battle of Solferino. He sees all the dreadful scenes of the battle over again during these attacks. If the story is not exaggerated, the Emperor must have been considerably more scared than hurt by his military experience.—[There is probably no truth in the story.]

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., is likely to be chosen President of antioch College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Horace Mann. Mr. Hill was born in New Jersey, in 1818; was a printer, then an apothecary's apprentice, then a student at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1843.

A new steam canal boat has been finished and put on the New York and Erie route for Black Rock, with 2,500 bushels of wheat on board. She can carry 4,800 when in water five feet deep. She is capable of making six miles per hour with less than sixty pounds of steam.

The New York Sun is about bringing into use an invention in the shape of a press that will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that one side is printed on the manmouth Hoe presses now in use by the Times, Herald, and Tribune.

Dr. David Dale Owen, now engaged in the geological survey of Arkansas, has published a letter in which he states that there is a *possibility* of finding diamonds in certain parts of the State. We suppose this "possibility" will set some body or other to "diamond hunting."

The Philadelphia American says it is able to announce positively that the rumored foundering of the frigate Congress is without any foundation. Those of our readers who have friends on board that splendid vessel, may therefore lay aside all apprehensions created by the report.

The ruins of "Iranistan," the once princely abode of P. T. Barnum—where he was always glad to see his friends in the days of his prosperity—are being leveled off, preparatory to a new residence for the present owner, which will be placed considerably in rear of the old site.

New York city is said to be so full of strangers at the present time that the hotels have to resort to the "packing" system.

The Great Fete in Paris.

[*Correspondence of the London Morning Star.*]

PARIS, Monday.—Never, during my stay in Paris, have I seen so much delight conferred upon the bourgeois part of the population by any *fete*, as by that of yesterday.—The glory and victory—the laurels and the warriors—were all duty appreciated, and the usual enthusiasm from the people usually expected to evince the same; but the greatest enthusiasm, the most generally shared by all parties, whether belonging to the old or new order of things, was decidedly expressed when—it was all over! For once there was complete harmony of opinion amongst the contrary elements of which our social system is composed, and coherence amongst its disjointed particles. All honor to the police—the most perfect order reigned throughout the day; not one single instant was the apparent confidence disturbed. It cannot be denied—for even strangers were struck with the peculiar attitude of the population, that there was an unusual gravity of demeanor in the crowd, totally unlike the general aspect of a Paris multitude, more resembling the gatherings of London. A much greater seriousnesss than usual seemed to pervade the mass of people gathered on the Boulevard, and one thing was observed by all—that the Emperor, who rode first, and at some little distance at the head of the troops, was but faintly applauded, while the tremendous burst of acclamation, known of old to the Parisians, was not uttered until the troops themselves appeared in sight.

The Emperor looks still well on horseback. He is aged considerably since his last public exhibition, and his head somewhat bent between his shoulders. Why go over again and again the details of this *fete*, which alas, inherits the curse which has been following every measure of late? The curiosity and excitement, which should all have been reserved for the ceremony of yesterday, had been dribbled away in small portions by the length of time the troops have been installed at St. Maur, and the exposure of the various little stratagems employed by the military authorities to ensure a due amount of success to the scene—such as the order to the soldiers not to mend their clothes, nor to wash their hands and faces until after the great day, so that their appearance might have the worn and haggard appearance which excited so much commiseration on the part of the men, and so many tears from the women, at the entrance of the Crimean warriors. But this time it was too late; the gloss had been worn off—the soldiers had been seen patching their scarlet trousers with the white cloth torn from Austrian uniforms; they had been beheld in their undress, laughing at it themselves, and enjoying the amazement of the dupes who believed in the comedy, pardonable enough, only no longer in season. It seems that on Thursday a great number of printed documents were distributed amongst the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. These papers contained two sentences only; the one from Flocon—"Men of the people! Beware of any rash demonstration, and furnish not to power the opportunity it seeks of accomplishing a bloody triumph;" the other short and pithy, the "Hate and wait" the North. Upon the whole, the impressions of the day were serious and disagreeable, rather than joyous; and I again declare, the most pleasant of all was produced by its termination.

It would, however, neither be just nor generous to omit the really bright and pleasant sensations imparted during the ceremony. Among these, the aspect of the Empress must be recorded as the most memorable. Never was beauty beheld to greater advantage than on this occasion. Attired in white, enveloped in clouds of rich lace, through which her soft complexion was softened even more, she appeared the most perfect realization of imperial grace and dignity which has ever been beheld. The taste displayed by her costume was also matter of admiration. No fantastical bonnet concealed her features from the admiring crowd: a long veil of Brussels point was thrown over her head, and the forehead encircled with the Imperial diadem—the great Sanci diamond, which flashed and sparkled in the sun with the rarest brilliancy. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Imperial in the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Guard, and as in France there is always a sympathy with the nursery, the Moniteur itself, *journal official de l'Empire Francis*, loves to tell how the Emperor, taking the little Prince on the saddle before him, the young hero drew his tiny sword, to which the thunders of applause from the crowd and the tears of the veterans responded with sublime effect.

The Moniteur, however, does not record the answer made to this sudden demonstration by the little prince; but a lady who sat in the tribune immediately opposite, informs me that, terrified by the sudden and unexpected burst, the poor infant set up a most tremendous howl—perhaps the only touch of nature in the whole pageant. The procession on the Place Vendome was really curious. Being more confined, and drawn nearer to the spectator, it was, of course, more easily examined. The English people present were surprised at many things, one of which was the regimental dogs accompanying the hardy warriors, these dogs all decorated and bedizened with laurel leaves and flowers, some of them, moreover, sporting tiny flags, which, fluttering in the wind, seemed to afford great diversion to the crowd. The sight of the wounded, however, caused the cynical reflection created by the puerility here displayed, and carried the mind far away to the brave who lie rotting in tens of thousands at Magenta and Solferino, in order that these, triumphant may enter Paris on this fine sunny day, and make diversion for the people with their crutches and their bandages, their holes and patches, their penny laurel wreaths and decorated dogs.

Be it remarked, that amid all the rejoicing and the gratitude of Italy—the inscriptions combining Paris and Milan, Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III—the Princess Clotilde was absent from the Imperial tribune where assembled all the other ladies of the Imperial family.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Nothing concerning the late convention between Gautemala and Great Britain (the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter) has reached this government in an official form, but it is known that the Administration is not an indifferent observer of events in that quarter.

A letter from Vera Cruz states that the British Minister, Mr. Oway, has been ordered by his government to avail himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and surrender the charge of the legation to Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of the Legation.

Ably written circulars have been addressed by Gen. Ocampo to the Governors of the several States of Mexico, impressing upon them the necessity and importance of enforcing the recent reformatory decree of the Constitutional government.

Numerous applications are pending for Deputy Marshalship, for taking the next census, but no appointment will be made until after further legislation by Congress.

Lieut. J. J. Boyle has been ordered to proceed to Panama to report to flag officer Montgomery, for duty as Naval Storekeeper and Commissioner of stores.

The black-republican candidate for governor in Ohio says: "If I am elected governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—no fugitive slave shall be sent back to Kentucky, or any other slave State; if I cannot otherwise protect him from his pursuers, *I will employ the bayonet*, so help me God!" He would be the first man to run if bayonets were used.

The Islands of the Pacific.

We are not surprised to see the London Quarterly Review, advocating with earnestness the establishment of British authority in that large group of Islands, known as the Fejee, in the South Pacific. This cluster is situated about 1500 miles from New South Wales, comprises about 80 inhabited islands, the aggregate areas of which are some 13,000 square miles, with an active and energetic native population of some 200,000, and with a fertile soil in which sugar, coffee, and cotton can be successfully cultivated. Our readers know that Christianity has within the last few years achieved a marvellous triumph in those islands—turning a race of the most debauched idolators and confirmed cannibals, into a people in no small measure civilized and Christianised. This great work was accomplished by English missionaries; and it is not strange that this fact should have operated to attract the Fejeeans to the English name. The Supreme Chief of the Fejees has recently sent a British officer to England, expressly commissioned to tender the sovereignty of the entire group to Queen Victoria. No answer has yet been rendered, but every organ of public opinion, we believe, that has thus far spoken upon the subject, decidedly favors the proposition, and there can be little doubt that it will be accepted and carried out by the Ministry. The possessions of these islands would be peculiarly advantageous to England, since it would secure an open route for the postal line of steamers from Australia and New Zealand to either Panama or British Columbia. They already are beginning to have some commercial importance. The trade at the Fejee, in American vessels only, year before last, amounted in imports to about $100,000, and in exports to $160,000; and considerable traffic is also had with the Australian ports.

If England takes the proffered hold of these islands, we shall see the three most important groups of the Pacific under the influence of three different nations. The Sandwich Islands, though nominally an independent sovereignty, are to all intents and purposes American. Our influence predominates there, and always will. In fact, it is probable that the islands will, after a season, be ceded outright to our government. The native population, notwithstanding their conversion to Christianity, are fast diminishing; Americans are taking their place, and in due time the American flag will follow. The French are permanently installed in Tahiti, and all the Society group, though their occupation thus far—as in fact is the case with all the outlying possessions of France—has rather the character of a military outpost than a Commercial Colony.—Tahiti is but small in extent, being only eighty-four miles in circumference; but it is most advantageously situated for purposes of commerce, and ought to be the great insular mart of all that part of Polynesia; under Frenchmen, however, this can never be expected. It will be remembered the French Government, some five years since, seized upon New Caledonia, which is distant from the Australian coast only about 700 miles. Demonstrations have also been made by it upon Marquesas and other groups in the South Pacific. Of course our own country neither expects nor desires to extend its power to that distant region; but our people wish well to England rather than French progress there. England has as yet acquired no hold anywhere between New Zealand and the American continent; and if she sees fit to accept the Fejee Protectorate now offered her, we do not believe there will be a word of complaint this side of the Atlantic. Americans have never learned to be jealous of aught that really tends to advance commerce and civilization.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Emperor Napoleon—A Favorable View.

The accounts brought by the City of Washington, all agree in representing the entry of the French army of Italy into Paris, as being one continuous ovation, and the enthusiasm which greeted the Emperor as being hearty and universal. His own appreciation of his position is very clearly indicated by Napoleon himself, by the publication of an amnesty for all political offenders, their "crimes" to be forgotten, and to be as though never committed. All warnings to the press are also cancelled. Napoleon III. must be well assured of his popularity among his subjects, or he would not have ventured upon such a step, and it is to the credit of the man's heart, as well as of the Sovereign's policy, that the hour of triumph was turned to such account. Let us hope that hereafter both ruler and people will cultivate only good feeling toward each other, and giving themselves wholly to the arts of peace, perpetuate the glory that now surrounds that great nation.

Nor is it in Paris and France alone, that the Emperor of France is now reaping the reward of having taken up the sword in Italy's behalf. The Italians themselves, having outlived their first disappointment respecting the consequences of that step on his part, are learning to appreciate what he has already accomplished, and to place confidence in the integrity of his purposes respecting them. His name is now spoken in all parts of Italy, not with respect alone, but with gratitude. The Italians are beginning to understand that though for some reason, explained or unexplained, he deemed it the part of a wise discretion at present to discontinue the conflict, he still designs to give them the powerful advantage of his moral support in such legitimate and peaceful measures as they may take, for their fuller liberation, and the building up of their nationality. It now appears that so far from intending to force back the petty tyrants of the Italian duchies upon their outraged and incensed people, Louis Napoleon has openly proclaimed that despots shall not thus be forced upon their late subjects; that he will not stand idly by and see it done by Austria or by any other power, and we take it that such language from the present Emperor of France means all that it implies.

There is that too, in the proceedings of the Zurich Conference, taken in connection with these events—the amnesty in France and the declaration just referred to—which leads to the hope that Louis Napoleon is disposed, if he finds his position strong enough, not only to meliorate his own sway, but to befriend Italy. We put in the condition, because we have no idea that he would sacrifice, or seriously imperil himself, for such purposes. It is tolerably plain, however, that the conference of Zurich is assuming a gravity that would scarcely have attached to it, had there been that full accordance between the two Emperors that has been alleged—that sinister agreement which Louis Napoleon has been accused of being privy to. Measures are evidently being proposed and discussed there which to Austria are distasteful, and to which she demurs; and it may yet appear that France is more earnest in Italy's behalf than she has been wont to receive credit for. Time will show.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

POLITICAL.—A correspondent of the Richmond Virginia Index, recommends Hon. Wm. Smith as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, for next President.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal suggests a new Presidential candidate, naming for that office Amos Kendall, now in retirement in the suburbs of Washington.

BACON AND LARD.—30 casks Sides, Shoulders, and Hams 5 bbls. No. 1 Lard, for sale by WHEAT & BRO.
aug 31

TIMOTHY SEED.—50 bushels prime TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by T. A. BREWIS.
aug 20—eod2m

Personalities of the Press.

We cannot too much commend the editorial which we copy below from the Richmond Examiner. Personalities are now considered as rejected by all respectable papers.

Under this head the Petersburg Express, publishes a leader, every word of which meets our cordial approbation and endorsement. It tallies precisely with the views expressed by us in an editorial article heretofore published, and defines with exactness the policy which we have always pursued, and which we shall contiue to follow while we have the control of this paper. Each week's experience comfirms our conviction of the impropriety and impolicy of personal attacks in the columns of a newspaper, and of the superiority of that code of ethics which teaches us not to meddle with another man's reputation. A contrary line of conduct has been so commonly pursued, and has grown so common, that a failure to use personalities in the discussion of political topics, is very likely to subject the editor to the suspicion of timidity; but for all that, we shall tenaciously adhere to our convictions of right, without consulting a depraved public taste, which seems to demand the employment of billingsgate in every political controversy.

It is certainly possible to advocate and defend one's opinions, and to combat those of an opponent, without departing in the slightest degree from those proprieties of speech which are universally recognized as essential to the intercourse of gentlemen. In the stress of debate, when the blood is heated, and the passions roused, a man may be excused if he uses strong language, language stronger than a refined and polished politeness would permit. But no such extenuation or justification can be pleaded for these breaches of propriety which are committed by authors of newspaper articles. These utterances are deliberate, premeditated, prepared in the calm seclusion of the study, with every opportunity to weigh and measure the import of the words employed, and our vocabulary is rich enough in all conscience to furnish the writer with terms to express any opinion in polite and courteous phraseology.

Nor would the opinion or argument lose anything of its force by the employment of polite language. Bob Acres very much desired to employ coarse and insulting terms in the challenge he was preparing to send, but was told by his friend that it would not answer, that the note ought to be as keen and polished as his sword. And so it ever is—wit is never so sparkling, sarcasm so severe, ridicule so withering, logic so convincing, illustration so felicitous, as when couched in elegant and refined language. The very mildness of the terms employed, heightens the force of the idea, as the Damascus blade is rendered more fatally efficient by the exquisite fineness of its temper and polish.

On the other hand, coarse, abusive language, employed ever so righteously, inevitably weakens and impairs the argument which it is used to enforce. However readers may gloat over columns burdened and reaking with vituperation and abuse, there is, after all, deep down in the conciousness of each individual, the feeling and thought that a good cause needs no such weapons of offence and defence; that truth dwells with simplicity and purity; and they are very apt to conclude that the cause is bad which needs the support of bad words to bolster it up. The inner sense of what is right and fitting, shared in common by the whole human family, turns with loathing from such exhibitions, however individuals may profess to enjoy the foul feast of abominations.

It seems to us that on every ground, these personalities which have become so common in our newspapers, ought to be studiously avoided. They add nothing to the dignity and value of the press, certainly, and it might easily be shown that they tend to corrupt and deprave the people. They are indulged in under the idea, oftener than otherwise, that they will win for the person employing them a character for boldness and intrepidity, and so ensure to his personal popularity and the popularity of his journal. If this were true, the end would not justify the means; but in point of fact however notorious an individual may become by pursuing this policy, it adds nothing to the only fame which a high-minded man covets.

Andrew Jackson Moulder.

[*From the New York Banner of Liberty.*]

This distinguished and accomplished gentleman, who is now and for years past has been the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in California, is a native of Washington city, and is only about thirty-three years of age. Left an orphan in his infancy, of both father and mother, and without patrimony, and having made the most of brief opportunities at Columbia College in Washington city, and at the incomparable school of the truly great and good Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, he went, while yet a youth, to reside as a teacher in the family of the late Robert L. Randolph, esq., of Fauquier County, Va., where for seven years he continued a beloved and honored member of a happy home.

In the spring of 1850, he went to California, not to dig her golden sands, but to win and to wear her civil honors and emoluments, by the graces of his rare scholarship, the gift of fine talents, and the worth of a noble and magnanimous nature. Even in that then wild and uncouth country, these high qualifications were soon distinguished; for, almost immediately, he was retained as a contributor to the San Francisco Herald, for the salary of $4,500. The Herald was a daily issue, (Sundays not excepted,) of a large double sheet, with an immense circulation. The fluency and power of Mr. Moulder's pen impressed every number of that paper for some years, until, in 1854 or 1855, he was elected to the responsible and lucrative office of Comptroller of the city of San Francisco. In this election, his character and popularity were signalized; for, while the Democratic party was swept away by the wave of Know Nothingism that submerged the city, Moulder was elected by a decided and flattering majority. To this office he was a second time elected, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and ability, until his election, a year or two since, to the most important and honorable post of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Into this department, comprising, in 1857, more than forty county superintendents, 486 teachers, 38,000 scholars, and treasurers and trustees innumerable, the mind and energy of Mr. Moulder have inducted a thoroughly systematized and efficient organization; and the very last intelligence from the Pacific, announces the fact of his re-nomination upon the Democratic State Ticket for that all-important and responsible trust over the intellectual, moral and material interests of the young, but already great and glorious State of California.

Of all who have gone, or who may go thither, to seek their fortunes or to illustrate the annals of the State, none have, or will ever pass her "Golden Gate," with higher heart or better hopes than Andrew Jackson Moulder; and even though his career should end where he now is—not yet in the meridian of his manhood—he would, like the illustrious name he proudly bears, be a striking exemplification of the genius of our institutions, which know no *peerage* but *virtue*—no *privilege* but *intelligence*—which open the broad road of equality and justice to *all*, in the honorable competition for distinction and wealth. T. T. F., JR.

WINCHESTER, VA., Aug. 12, 1859.

2 TONS BEST SWEDE SPRING STEEL, of assorted sizes, just received. Also, a supply of Square and Octagon Cast Steel. All offered at lowest rates. GEORGE T. BALDWIN.
sep 1

Africa for the African.

The records of mortality continue quite fearful among the whites who have gone to Africa. A letter from a resident of this city, at Sierra Leone, July 14, 1859, states "that the yellow fever is making dreadful havoc among the Europeans at this place. In little more than two months, forty-five out of ninety or one hundred white inhabitants have died. Six Roman Catholic clergymen from France, who arrived here a short time since, have every one died, within one or two days of each other." Among the victims were Mr. Oldfield, agent to the British African Mail Steamship Company, and Bishop Bowen, of the Episcopal Church. The deceased prelate was noted for his physical power, and yet he was permitted to occupy the See but two years and five months—a period longer than either of his two predecessors. Another evidence of this insalubrity, is given in the case of the schooner Brontes, at New York, from Sierra Leone. This vessel is stated to have left that port on the 27th of June, with a crew of five white men and one colored, and on the first day out, all hands on board, excepting the colored man, were taken with the fever, and four died of the disease. The French establishments at Grand Bassam, also, suffer terribly; so much so, that it is announced that the well-known firm of Regia, at that place, is to be withdrawn, "in spite of the excellence of the trade at Grand Bassam."

White missionaries to Africa also die off very fast; the most recent death reported among them being that of the Rev. George McQueen, of the American Presbyterian Mission, at Corisco. Reliable authority shows that, out of one hundred and seventeen white missionaries to Western Africa, sent by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, fifty-four died in the field; of whom thirteen were removed within the first three months, twenty-three in six months, and thirty-nine within one year from their arrival. Several were compelled to leave after a short residence, and no one remained over four years without returning to recruit his health.—The same general fatality has followed the efforts, in the same region, of the Church Missionary Society of London, and, indeed, those of the Missionary Associations of Great Britain and the United States.

The loss of life in the British expeditions to the Niger, establishes the pestilential reputation of the rivers of Western Africa.—Park's party of thirty-eight Europeans all fell, including their intrepid leader. The Liverpool Company of 1832-'3, lost forty of forty-nine whites. The celebrated expedition of 1842, lost forty-two out of one hundred and forty-five whites. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty-eight colored men that formed a part of it, there was not a death, and only three or four sickened! This latter, as well as other facts, prove that the colored skin can better bear the peculiarities of the African climate than the white, or any other race. How important then is the work of the Colonization Society in the single aspect of returning, with their own consent, the Africans in America! Their Christian character, advanced knowledge, and physical training, designate them as a natural and fixed instrumentality for the elevation of Africa. Above all, their physical endurance constitutes an adaptation to co-operate in blessing their vast ancestral continent. Providence beckons them to return; at the same time the intruders of other nations are warned away.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Cooper, formerly the Infidel Lecturer.

The London correspondent of the Southern Advocate, in his letter of July 23d, says Mr. Thomas Cooper, formerly the infidel lecturer, but for the last year and a half the zealous Christian evangelist and disputant, has at last joined the General Baptist community. He was baptised on Whitsunday, in Leicester, by the Rev. J. H. Winks, at seven o'clock in the morning, and afterwards, in the course of the day, he preached three times. This wonderful man writes a letter to the baptist paper this week, in which he declares that although he has united himself to one of the branches of Christ's Church, he never will be a sectarian. His first year of service (extending from June, 1858, to June 1st, 1859) has certainly been free from sectarianism.

During this year Mr. Cooper has obeyed the summons of an evangelical party who gave him the first invitation to a town; and has lectured two hundred and sixty-seven times; and preached one hundred and seventy-four times; in all four hundred and forty-four times; besides six nights' discussion with the noted "secularist," G. J. Holyoake. Of the one hundred and seventy-seven times he has preached, fifty-three were for the Methodist Reformers, thirty-eight for the Baptists, twenty-three for the Independents, nineteen for the Wesleyan Conference, fourteen for the primitive Methodists, five for the Methodist New Connection, and one for the Presbyterians, besides twenty-four times in halls and in the open air.

Political.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1859.—Senator Trumbull is in town for a few days, attending to his duties as Chairman of the Republican Campaign Document Committee. This body has been quietly but industriously distributing ammunition over the Northern and Northwestern States this summer, in the shape of tracts on the slave trade, Homestead bill, contract frauds, Pacific railway, &c. Senator Trumbull is one of the most energetic men in the party, and his influence is more dreaded by Judge Douglas in Illinois, than that of Lincoln.

Friends of Douglas are now pretending that all Northern democrats are for him for President, hoping thereby to influence the South. To the same end they also represent that A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, will run on the same ticket as Vice President; that Senators Brown of Mississippi, and Green of Missouri, are for him; and also that the whole South are anxious to support him on the ground that he is the only democrat who can carry Northern States enough to help the South elect. It is a trick too transparent to deceive any one.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS IN LEESBURG.—A series of interesting meetings were commenced in the Episcopal Church of this town, on Friday evening last, the Rev. Dr. Cummins preaching the opening sermon. The Rev. Mr. Prout preached on Saturday morning, and Dr. Cummins again on Saturday night, and twice on the Sabbath. Dr. C. is one of the most polished pulpit orators that we ever listened to, and his efforts in this town were received by large audiences with the deepest interest, and necessarily much profit. On Sabbath morning, the rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Meade to seventeen candidates—four males and thirteen females.

According to previous announcement, the Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference, preached on Sabbath morning and night, in the M. E. Church, South, of this town. These sermons of Mr. E. were chaste, beautiful, and impressive, and drew from eyes long unaccustomed to weep, a meaning moisture.

On Monday night, Mr. E. again preached to a very large congregation, in behalf of Foreign Missions. His effort on the occasion was rich in brilliant thought, and resulted in extracting from the audience about $175 for the cause he advocated.—*Loudoun Mirror.*

FOR RENT.—The STORE on the south side of King street, west of Pitt street, at present occupied by John S. Atwell; a good stand for any business. Possession given on 1st September. Apply to [aug 31—3t] R. H. MILLER.

[FROM THE SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN.]

Re-Opening of the African Slave Trade

Much, *very much* remains to be done for the Africans in America by masters, mistresses, ministers and religious teachers of all classes, before they are brought into the light and blessedness of the gospel of salvation. The contrast of the *mass*, in physical and mutual comforts, with their darkened, heathen condition, when first introduced from Africa into this country, is great. And imperfect in the extreme, as we all know the type of their Christianity to be, such statistics as the following cannot but be regarded as exceedingly interesting. Of the four millions of Africans in the United States, about *five hundred thousand* are connected with various branches of the Christian Church. A number have become respectable ministers of the gospel; some editors, physicians, teachers; and *nine thousand*, after becoming civilized and Christianized, have returned to carry the blessings of civilized government, and Christianity to their fatherland. For such blessings, eliminated by the wonder-working counsel of God from a past dark and mysterious providence, we wonder and adore.

But if so much good has resulted from the introduction of Africans into this country, were *not the means of doing this justifiable?* "I have sometimes thought," quoth an Episcopal minister, "might it not be well to *baptize the slave trade* and renew it!"

Now, *what does such a sentiment involve?* A foundling was placed at my door: I rejoished it and the child became a good Christian man. *Therefore* I will steal all the children I can and educate them.

My neighbor has a number of children, but does not know how to take care of them. I will therefore *kill him*, and take his children that I may make them good Christians.

There is a neighboring Province wretchedly governed, therefore I will collect an army, wage war upon and desolate its towns, kill off its old men and women, and reduce the younger men and children to bondage, to make them civilized Christians.

Such is really the shallow pretext upon which sordid men and simple Christians are actually allowing themselves to talk about projects for reviving the African slave trade. That we have indicated the only way in which the African slave trade, ever has been, is, or ever can be carried on, we will illustrate by a few examples.

Dr. Barth, who has recently spent two years in Central Africa, between Bornou and Timbuctoo, and the Desert and Soudan, has written three large and interesting volumes on the condition of that country. According to him the king of Bornow keeps a large army expressly to attack weaker neighbors, and destroy or reduce them to bondage. He accompanied one of these expeditions, and the butchery and starvation of the poor slaves after being captured were enough to make one's blood run cold. He speaks of passing a beautiful town called *Kano*, between Bornow and Timbuctoo, which at that time manufactured some $80,000 worth of cotton cloths. The next year on revisiting the place, the town had disappeared, and its inhabitants been scattered or carried into slavery. *Thus the best of Africa*—its most flourishing portion—*is desolated to supply victims for the foreign slave trade.*

Another case. Year before last the French ship *Regina Cœli* appeared off the coast of Liberia to obtain *African emigrants* for the Mauritius or the French West India Colonies. The Liberian authorities at once told the captain, that there was no such thing as obtaining *free emigrants* from the African coast. There is a large class of Africans called *Kroomen*, along the coast, who work on board of ships for a year or more, but always expect to return home after they have made money enough to settle comfortably. *But they will not emigrate.* Indeed no people on earth are more strongly attached to their homes than the native Africans. So strong is this attachment, that according to the popular belief *their spirits return home* when they die elsewhere.

The Frenchman however proceeded to get his emigrants. Going to Cape Mesurado, where the slave trade had long been carried on, he applied to the chiefs for "*emigrants*." The chiefs knew nor cared nothing about *emigrants*. But they had a few slaves which they at once sold for $25 each. They sent word to their neighbors to bring all they had. Then commenced the system of kidnapping those who came to the coast for lawful trade, and marauding wars to procure slaves. In this way the Frenchman got about two hundred "emigrants," most of whom were put in irons. Amongst those kidnapped and thus confined, was a man of reputation named *Bymo*, sold by a jealous brother. *He* determined to destroy himself. An opportunity soon occurred. The French cook having stabbed one of the emigrants, *Bymo* was released by his friends, and the French crew were massacred except the Doctor, who had been kind to the "emigrants," and the captain and French government officer, who were on shore at the time of the massacre. The emigrants then took possession of the ship and retained it for a few days. They readily gave up however on the appearance of ex-President Roberts of Liberia, in the British mail-steamer Ethiope. But all the "emigrants" escaped safely on shore and returned to their homes.

Immediately after this had occurred, Bymo dry native chiefs, whose friends had been kidnapped, sent to inquire of the President of Liberia if he had authorized the seizure and sale of their friends. If not, that they were determined to attack, enslave and sell those who had sold their relatives. Thus interminable tribal wars are excited by the self-same nefarious system. In the name of humanity and religion, who will encourage it?

AFRICANUS.

A French Charity.

The French people are among the most charitable in the world. Many of their institutions are founded on very benevolent principles, and indicate a noble spirit of sympathy for the unfortunate and the poor. Some time since a new eleemosynary institution was inaugurated in Paris. It consists of a large and elegant house which is intended for the residence of working convalescing from diseases of which they have been cured in the city hospitals, but who require more or less of time for a perfect recovery of their health. This new hospital is endowed with fifty acres of ground, laid out in walks and grass plots, and decorated with fountains and running water. It has long covered for promenades during rainy weather, and in every way adapted to the recuperation of invalids able to move about. The initiative in this great establishment was taken by the Emperor. The State pays the greater part of the expense, the city the remainder.