Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House of Representatives spent the day in committee without a quorum, listening to speeches.

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.—It is stated in the Washington Constitution, that "Mr. Harris, our Minister at Japan, has strongly recommended that the embassy from that country should first land at the city of Washington, and not at New York, as he thinks that the ambassadors and their suite should not be brought into contact with such immense crowds as will surround them in New York, until they get somewhat used to the new people whom they come to visit. It is also understood that the ambassadors prefer to be presented to, and received by, the President, before they make any ceremonious visits. Instructions have, in consequence, been given for the "Roanoke" to touch at Hampton Roads, and, as she cannot come up the Potomac, that the persons composing the embassy take passage on a suitable steamer, and be conveyed immediately to Washington. It is expected that, after remaining in Washington a few days, they will visit New York, and some of our other principal cities."

The New Orleans "Delta" ridicules and denounces the custom of publishing duelling correspondence in the papers. The "Delta" says:—"Here, where the duello exists as an institution, and is almost daily resorted to, the sentiment and rule forbid publicity. The parties meet quietly in some retired place and fight, and there the matter ends. The result may be referred to—frequently it is not—in the local columns of the daily papers; but as to publishing the correspondence and the particulars of what occurred on the field, as is the prevailing custom in Virginia and the District of Columbia, every principle and sentiment of the code forbids it. To avoid all chance of this offensive publicity, the parties here, in duellos, generally avoid written communications and challenges, the whole affair being one of verbal arrangement and understanding between the parties. Thus unnecessary correspondence, special pleading, and newspaper display are avoided, and the controversy is brought to a direct and practical issue and conclusion. Let a similar course be adopted in Washington, and there will be fewer duels or attempts at duels."

At the opening of the Sardinian Chambers on the first of the present month, Victor Emmanuel briefly referred to the then expected Papal excommunication in the Royal speech. He says: "Firm, like my ancestors, in the Catholic religion and in the respect due to the Supreme Chief of that religion, I shall, if the ecclesiastical authority makes use of spiritual arms for temporal interests, in safe conscience, and in the traditions of my worthy ancestors, find strength to maintain entire the civil liberty and authority for which I am only indebted to God and to my people." It is therefore war to the knife.

The London Illustrated News, of the 7th, contains a description of the tunnel now being built under the streets of London, for the purpose of connecting the city with the series of railways at the north of the Thames. To have a railway after the American fashion, passing through a densely populous district, and crossing on a level and over-crowded thoroughfare, was considered utterly out of the question. Therefore, the plan was resorted to of avoiding the surface altogether, leaving that to the ordinary local traffic and travel, and going entirely under the city with all the passenger and freight trains.

Three persons were arrested in Paris and judged to be lunatics, because they tried to enter the palace and call on Napoleon. One was a commercial clerk who desired to say good morning to his Majesty, and to present him a copy of a work on the physical constitution of the globe; he was at once given up to the police. The second was a farmer who wished to show the Emperor some remarkable turnips. The third was a cook, with a patent method of roasting fowls.

By the new arrangement for the starting and arrival of the pony express from St. Joseph and San Francisco, messages sent from any point in the East to California can be answered, so that the message and reply will consume only twenty days. Messages from San Francisco and answers will require only eighteen days.

A despatch has just been received from Mr. Harris, stating that our relations with Japan are now in the most satisfactory condition, and that every disposition is shown by the Government to carry the treaty faithfully into effect.

The Port Tobacco, Md., Times, a most respectable and excellent journal, has commenced its seventeenth volume. It deserves the liberal support of Charles and the surrounding counties.

The New York canals were opened on Tuesday to navigation, after impatient reclamations on the part of the public and press. The Welland canal was opened twenty-four days ago.

The ship Lone Star, the pioneer in the expected direct trade between Bordeaux and Norfolk, sailed from the former port for the latter, on the 28th ult.

Mr. Lawrence Johnson, the well known type founder, in Philadelphia, died on the 26th instant.

The cotton and other crops, near Memphis were injured by the frost on the night of the 25th instant.

Several warehouses in Algiers, opposite New Orleans, were burned on the 25th inst. Loss $75,000.

There are still snow banks eight feet deep on the mountains in Washington and Goshen, N. H.

News of the Day.

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

Mr. Fay, the United States Minister to Switzerland, in a recent letter to Secretary Cass, speaking of his efforts in behalf of the Israelites, says: There is a continual visible movement of public opinion in the right direction, and in all probability the restrictions on them will be gradually abolished. The question has been before the Federal Assembly. Count Walewski has authorized the French Minister to take every measure he may deem proper to promote the just demands of the United States in the matter. The British Minister will co-operate with his predecessor, having been instructed by Lord Clarendon to inform the Swiss government of the sincere satisfaction with which Her Majesty's government would learn that the disabilities of the Israelities have been modified if not entirely removed.

The United States officers in New York, have taken in custody the bark Charlotte E. Taylor, supposed to be fitting out for the slave trade. The vessel had been cleared for Punta de Lenha, about thirty miles up the Congo River. She was to have sailed on Tuesday evening, and when the officers took possession, the crew were on board waiting for Capt. Trainer to make his appearance. That gentleman, together with his first and second mates, are residents of New York. There were found on board 15,000 gallons of water, a large number of water casks and a quantity of rice, but nothing, apparently designed for trade. Other circumstances indicate that the vessel was intended to bring over slaves from Africa.

The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette of the 24th has the following: "A little girl, less than two years old, daughter of Stephen Laughlin, had her foot caught under the wheel of a freight car, on Friday and mashed so badly that amputation was necessary, which operation was performed on Saturday morning, while the patient was under the influence of chloroform. The foot was taken off at the instep. Before the operation was completed, and while the Doctor was stitching the wound, the little unfortunate opened her eyes, as she lay upon the table, and being unconscious of pain or of the operation that was being performed, commenced singing as cheerfully as if she was at play. It was a touching exhibition.

In the early part of last week, Mr. J. S. Sullivan, of Richmond, Texas, arrested a man calling himself J. Green, under the suspicion that he was the person who perpetrated the fraud on the Georgia State Bank, by means of which he obtained the unlawful possession of over twenty-one thousand dollars. The grounds upon which Mr. Sullivan proceeded are of a character to justify the anticipation that the perpetrator of the deed has been caught.

Fred Douglas, while in Newcastle, England, a few weeks ago, made application, through the American minister London, for a passport to enable him to visit Paris as an American citizen. The reply made by the minister was in effect, that the constitution of the United States did not recognize persons of color as citizens, the passport was therefore refused.

An invention of an electric telegraph by Mr. Horsemann is attracting the attention of scientific men. It is said to surpass anything of the kind heretofore introduced, combining great cheapness of material with perfect protection to the copper conductor, as well as being easily laid. It is stated that the preliminary steps are taking for the formation of a company to lay this cable across the Atlantic.

The Westfield (N. Y.) Republican of the 23d instant, says: "On Friday night of last week, fifteen young men and five young women, including one married woman, went to the house of Elisha Whipple, in the south part of Portland, broke it open, and took one of his girls, a young woman, out of bed and tarred and feathered her. The reason alleged for the act is that she was of a disreputable character.

Governor Hicks, of Md., and the Adjutant General, will shortly visit Washington to arrange with the General Government for the purchase of $70,000 worth of arms for the use of the State. The expenditure will not, however, be made until the finances of the State are in a more prosperous condition than at present.

The two thirds rule in the Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, was adopted at Baltimore, in 1832, when Andrew Jackson was renominated for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. That was the first Democratic national convention ever held.

On the prairie, about ten miles west of Amboy, Ill., a farm house, owned by Mr. Kelley, caught fire on Saturday night, and was burned to the ground, consuming three of its inmates. This terrible calamity can only be accounted for, by the igniting of live coals in an ash pan, which was placed near a back kitchen.

Mr. Thad. Hyatt, who has not reaped the glory he expected to gather by his stupid resistance to the Senate, and, indeed, had about been forgotten, has come out with a card in the New York "Tribune," to keep the memory of himself alive. Mr. Hyatt complains of want of sympathy.

Mr. Charles H. Morse of Boston has the original parole of General Burgoyne and his officers, given to General Gates in December 13, 1777, confining themselves to the limit of Cambridge, Watertown, Medford and Charlestown. The document is well preserved.

As a companion to the Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede, a sporting contributor intends beginning, in allusion to the great match for the Championship, a series of papers in Bell's Life, to be called The Mill on the Tapis.

The monument ordered by the Trustees of St. Mary's College at Burlington, N. J., to be erected over the remains of the late Bishop Doane, was placed in its position the anniversary of the birth of the Bishop.

At a recent sale of autograph letters in London, a letter of Washington's, written when a subaltern in the service of the Colonial Government, to the Governor of Virginia, sold for £15 10.

The Newark Mercury says:—"From various quarters of the State we have the cheering tidings that the indications for a full, old-fashioned crop of peaches, are more favorable than they have been for several years.

Sir Gore Ouseley and family, the Indian Princes Nah-nee-bah-me-que, Sir Francis Sykes and servant, and a long list of passengers, sailed for Europe in the Persia.

A call appears in the Wheeling Intelligencer for a Republican Convention, to meet in that city on the 2d of May. The call is signed by three hundred persons.

The "best society" of St. Louis is just now in a state of unfashionable agitation in consequence of a spicy cross suit between two of its privileged members, about a lady.

Postmaster General Holt has returned to Washington from Florida, in company with his wife. Secretary Toucey has recovered from his late indisposition.

Maryland "Republican" Convention.

A "Republican" State Convention assembled in Baltimore, on Thursday. The telegraphic despatches we published yesterday, gave an account of the disturbance created. The Baltimore papers give further particulars. The meeting was organized, but very soon symptoms of a row were exhibited.—These, however, were repressed, by the police, headed by Marshal Herring.

After the business of the meeting had remained undisturbed for some minutes, and order having seemingly been restored, Marshal Herring was called away from the Hall, and one or two others of the police force with him.

During this temporary diminution of their numbers, Erasmus Levy, who had hitherto remained a quiet looker on, seated with demure visage, amongst the Republicans, and only leaving his seat now and then to counsel, advise, or calm down the ardor of his friends—suddenly rose from his seat, rushed towards the President's chair, upset the Secretary's table, and drove that officer from his seat. In a twinkling all was confusion.—The President vacated his chair, and took refuge behind the table of the Reporters—the Secretary leaped from the platform—Levy squared himself, *a la Heenan*, and defied the members of the Convention.

Between himself and the crowd there was for a moment an intervening space of considerable dimensions; but, as he shouted for the "boys to come on," a general rush was made to the spot. Captain Brashears ran up to Levy and tried to seize him. He fought the officer and backed him down over a bench, at the same time administering several hearty blows upon his breast and shoulders.

The suppert that he had expected did not come up quick enough, so that Levy after worsting the Police Captain was compelled to keep a pretty sharp look out for himself. He succeeded, however, in keeping from being captured, and after laying about his blows for a few seconds, his friends succeeded in calming him down. The crowd were masters of the field, the Republicans drew off—all except the President, who shortly after leaving his desk came back, and from the elevation watched the progress of the row.

Levy's friends, had crowded around him; he broke from them and chased a prominent Republican over two or three benches, but the gentleman feeling no inclination to show fight, Levy cursed him and suffered him to retreat between the settee and the wall.

While this was going on a gentleman named Alfred Maddux, formerly of Virginia, a large man of exceedingly fine proportions, interfered with the policemen, who was on the point of arresting Levy. He seized the officer by the collar of his coat and dragged him over a bench. His example was followed by a number of others, who sprang forward toward the rostrum, greatly increasing the confusion.

Finally two officers seized Mr. Maddux and dragged him out—he in the meantime shouting for assistance. No one, however, attempted a rescue—his friends advising him to go along. After this no other violence was done. Both parties and the few remaining policemen remained in *statu quo*, except that the victorious outsiders formed a mock meeting, and offered motions to request the President of the Republican meeting to leave the room.

They caught up some Republican campaign documents, among them a paper with a flaming heading, setting forth a "Decraration of Sentiment," and comprising the "Constitution of the Republican Association of Baltimore," together with the "Republican Platform," "Fremont's Letter of Acceptance" and an "Address to the Republicans of Maryland," signed by Francis S. Corkran, Jonathan P. Creager, Wm. H. Pyle, Wm. Gunnison, Francis P. Blair, Committee.

These documents were torn up by the excited crowd and thrown into the faces of the republicans.

It was some minutes before the crowd became quiet, when the President of the meeting, with a perseverance which, under any circumstances and in any person, would be commendable, made a final effort to get the Convention in business order.

The return of Marshal Herring at an opportune moment, facilitated the accomplishment of this desire, and the meeting reorganised.

Immediately afterwards, and on motion of Dr. Harris, the body adjourned to meet at two o'clock at the same place, with closed doors. It was also determined to correspond with the authorities to secure protection.

While these proceedings were going on within the Hall, a large body of people had collected upon both sides of the street without. As the Republican members issued forth, headed by Messrs. Gunnison and Corkran, the crowd set up a series of shouts and ran after the two gentlemen above named.

They proceeded down Gay street to Baltimore, where the crowd, greatly increased, set up shouts and yells, which forced them to take to their heels, followed by the whole mass, until Mr. Gunnison was obliged to seek refuge in the Marine Bank, and the other gentleman to run with all his might. Here a strong police force protected Mr. Gunnison. He desired them to escort him home. As he made his appearance from the Bank, the pavement was cleared.

Shouts of "Here's the spirit of John Brown," "Look at him," "Lynch him, tar and feather him." "Ride him on a rail," "He stole a nigger," &c., &c., were raised by the excited mob, and had it not been for the police guard, bodily harm would have come to him.

As it was, Gunnison was followed along Second and South streets by an immense mass of people, who shouted and hallooed, until he reached Baltimore street, thence to Barnum's Hotel where the offensive personage was beyond the reach of the mob.

In the afternoon the Convention assembled in the business office of Mr. J. C. Coale, Agent for the New York Underwriters, Mr. Montgomery Blair was in the Chair, but the two Secretaries in the morning did not make their appearance. Here they appointed their delegates to the Chicago Convention, and passed their resolutions. There was no further difficulty or disturbance. The Baltimore American whilst it deprecates, as we do, all violations of law and everything like riot or *illegal* proceedings, says that perhaps no greater folly could be conceived than the attempt to hold a State Republican Convention in Maryland. That party has no existence in the State, could not under the most favorable circumstances poll one thousand votes, and any attempt therefore to appoint delegates to represent the people of Maryland in the Chicago Convention, savors alike of folly and impertinence.

The will of the late Aaron Legett was entered for probate in New York, on Thursday. Aaron Leggett, the testator, was a resident of New York, his wealth consisted largely of lands in the District of Columbia and Fairfax county, Virginia, including the celebrated Zephyr Farm there, which formerly belonged to Washington. By a codicil, the testator gives to a female slave her liberty, and recommends his executors to purchase her husband, son-in-law, daughter and grandchildren, as worthy of being made free. It is supposed in New York, the aggregate value of the estate is about two million dollars, but this is a great exaggeration, we suppose, especially in reference to the Virginia lands.

Democratic National Convention.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, which were referred to the committee on the platform.

Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution recognizing the fact that, while the government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide power to its officers to enforce existing laws, and protect existing rights. This, also, was referred to the committee on the platform.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution, declaring that emigrants to the Territories, carrying with them slave property, are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment, declaring it to be the duty of government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high seas.

The amendments being accepted, both were referred to the committee on the platform.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions, with regard to slavery in the Territories, were presented from various delegates, and all referred as above.

A number of resolutions, relative to railroads to the Pacific, were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform, and declaring Jas. Guthrie as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the tariff being presented, Isaiah Rynders proposed an amendment, to include Monongahela whiskey in the articles to be protected.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous, and that they would be referred without reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them, and had succeeded.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution to instruct the committee not to report a national committee until the nominations are made.

The subject was referred to the committee.

The following resolution, presented by a Louisiana delegate, is said to come from Senator Slidell.

"Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to individual citizens thereof. That the federal constitution recognizes property in slaves; and as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there as property; and in case the people of the Territories, by indication of unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it, by withholding that protection given to other descriptions of property in the Territories, it is the duty of the general government to interpose by an active exertion of its constitutional powers, to secure the rights of slaveholders."

The resolution was referred.

The committee on the platform not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock, but the committee on the platform were still not ready to report.

Mr. Sales, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the committee on the platform, with the following additional resolution:

"Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union, the equality of the States must be maintained; the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the federal government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and the Territories."

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order, as coming under the platform rule, and decided that it must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the platform committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered, instructing them to report what progress they had made, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, pending which the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND.—When we cast our eye back over the lapse of sixteen years, we notice with pleasure, that while the spirit of Young America has been "onward," our farmers, merchants and people generally have not been at a stand still.—The march of improvement, it is true, has not been rapid, but beyond doubt steady and sure. Our agricultural interests are steadily looking up, our farmers are seizing upon every valuable improvement, or new discovery worth adopting, and the result is, our lands are yielding more and more annually. Our tax books show, that, although there is less labor in the county than formerly, yet the labor is turned to better advantage and brought more fully into actual, valuable service. Our taxable property is at a much larger figure, proportionably, than heretofore, owing to the great improvements in our lands, and all owing to the march of enterprize. Our merchants are importing more goods into the county than formerly, and this too is owing to the progress of the times.

The general moral improvement of our people, also deserves a passing remark. It needs but a glance, to show to the curious observer, that there is less of the immoral in old Charles. Who ever hears of cock-fighting, Sabbath-breaking, organized rowdyism and such like immoralities in the present day? Some of these old sins are now completely obsolete, and others were growing rapidly unfashionable, and soon will be entirely discountenanced. Formerly, if a man refused to take a glass of brandy with an acquaintance, he was at least considered eccentric, frequently half insane and always out of fashion; now, he can decline the "cup" with impunity, and the simple act exalts him in the estimation of every sensible man. Who will say, that this is not a great moral improvement.

The literary improvement of old Charles too, cannot be overlooked. We feel that we are venturing nothing, when we say, that in this county, there is more reading done now in one week, than there was in six months, a quarter of a century back. Everybody now reads; the spirit of inquiry after useful information is aroused, and our people not only read for themselves, but think and act also for themselves. This is no doubt attributable to "free education" in our primary schools. The appetite and taste for reading and general information, is engendered in the minds of our people in their earliest infancy, and they grow up with the desire to learn more and more. For this result alone we say, God bless the public schools! May they continue to instil into the minds of the rising generations, a desire to improve, mentally and morally.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

The Charleston Courier states, positively, that practical and well considered steps have been taken towards the establishment of steam communication between that city and Liverpool, by means of first class iron propellers.

Virginia News.

The Charlottesville Review says:—The first meeting of the Albemarle Woolen Factory Company was held on Saturday last in the Court House, Mr. Thomas Wood acting as Chairman, and Mr. J. L. Cochran as Secretary. It was stated that 292 shares had been subscribed for, of which 200 were represented in the meeting. Geo. Carr, esq., was unanimously elected President, and Messrs. John Wood, jr., M. McKennie, T. L. Farish, Green Peyton and Alfred Wood, Directors. Thos. Wood esq., was elected Treasurer. The meeting instructed the Directors to prepare a code of by-laws, and report to the next annual meeting—the laws so prepared to be binding in the meantime upon the stockholders.

A gentleman writes to the Charlottesville Review, that he recently saw in Scottsville, a steamboat—the invention of Mr. S. Cocke—which is admirably calculated to supply the great desideratum of steam navigation on canals. It draws only 30 inches water, and if it meets the expectations of its friends, will be of great benefit to the county of Albemarle, and all those who are tributary to the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Mr. Alex. B. Cochran, of Staunton Va., having been compelled by ill health, to resign the position of Valedictory Orator of the Washington Society of the University of Va., Mr. Wm. F. Ogden, of New Orleans, has been elected to fill his place.

The Vice President from Virginia, of the Charleston Convention, is Dr. Oliver R. Funsten, R. H. Glass is the secretary from the state.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Va., meets in Charlottesville on the 16th of next month.

The wheat crop at the present time in Frederick county looks well, and an average yield is anticipated.

A Retort.

H. S. Lane, the "Republican" candidate for Governor of Indiana, made a speech at Lawrenceburg, in that State, on Friday evening last, in the course of which he said:

"But, gentlemen, you are told that we are Abolitionists because we keep bad company. (Laughter.) We associate with men who are Abolitionists, and therefore we also are Abolitionists. Let us test that. We are Abolitionists because we associate with Chase, Sumner and Julian. Don't you remember when the Democrats elected Sumner over a Whig nominee to the Senate of the United States? Don't you, in Indiana, remember when the Democrats elected G. W. Julian over S. W. Parker, as noble a man as ever lived within the borders of this commonwealth? These are material facts. If we are Abolitionists because we are honored by the association of these men, will not the same charge lie against the Democracy a few years ago? But we are abolitionists also because we are in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. I think I have heard of that thing some time ago. In 1848-9-50 and 51 the Democratic Convention at Indianapolis passed the Wilmot Proviso in as strong terms as it is possible to pass it; and in 1850 the Democratic Legislature passed a recommendation to Congress, instructions to our Senator, and requests to our representatives in Congress, to vote for the exclusion of slavery in all the Mexican Territory. In 1851 a Democratic Convention in Ohio passed the same in the strongest possible terms, and they repeated that resolve at six successive State Conventions, and it is the strongest recommendation for the Wilmot Proviso ever made by any party."

Sad Picture of Matters in Iowa.

We find the following in the Lexington, Ky., Observer:

Those of our citizens contemplating moving to the North or Northwest, had better ponder well before doing so. Let them read an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing residing in Iowa, and think if the change is a desirable one:

"Do not trade for anything in the way of real estate within the limits of the State of Iowa, with the view of selling it at *any price* within the next five years.

"The value of land is nominal; you may count it at $1.25 or $10; neither price would bring cash. I have just sold lands bought in the county north of your county, for which I paid $10 in 1857 (*good* lands) at $1 per acre, and that in trade.

"I consider lands *anywhere* within the limits of this State, unimproved, dear at over $1.25 per acre, except in counties bordering on the river.

"No man living in this State can have anything like a correct idea of the *utter hopelessness* of the state of things in Iowa. Speculation has been the ruin of the State. The river towns are so flat that they never can get up again until there is an entire change of population. This place contained a population in 1857 of 40,000, is now reduced to 18,000 and people leaving just as fast as they can get money to get away upon. The place is in debt *one million and a quarter!* and she as well as Dubuque *et al*, along the river, are now talking of repudiating! So do not own lands in Iowa, if you can avoid it. It will make you that much poorer."

SUPERIOR FURNITURE LINEN GOODS—We have just received and for sale one case real Flemish Table Damasks, in all the most desirable widths, viz. 8-4 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4. These goods are so very heavy, serviceable, and beautiful that the only objection to them is they wear too long.

10 pieces extra heavy Scotch Table Damask, in beautiful designs, some of which are in snow-drop figures, and very reasonable in price.

100 dozen low-priced Table Napkins. Some as low as $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 per dozen, worth 30 per cent more.

20 pieces real Russia Basket Toweling, very superior and cheap.

20 pieces heavy Russia Huckaback Toweling.

24 dozen real Silecia Danish Towels, in colored borders. These are very superb, entirely new, and at low prices.

10 dozen Russia Honey-comb Towels. These are a novelty, and perfectly delightful to use, especially in the bath room.

24 dozen Real Baden-Baden, for bathing purposes, fine for producing a glow and promotion of health.

24 dozen real Turkish do. for same purpose.—These are the medicated towels, the same as those sold by the apothecaries, very cheap.

Also, a great variety of Towels in other new and novel makes, some of which are in the finest Satin Damask.

Also, 3 cases very superior Linen Sheetings, in 9-4, 10-4, and 12 4 widths, in the most superior makes known to the trade.

10-4 all linen and very strong and heavy Sheetings at 65 cents, worth 87.

12-4 all linen and very strong and heavy Sheeting at 75 cents, well worth $1.25

Also, a superior lot of Pillow-case Linens in all the desirable widths.

As we devote our time exclusively to dealing in Furniture Dry Goods, consumers may at all times rely upon always obtaining such goods from us of the very best kind, and as low as the lowest any where. CLAGETT & DODSON,

Dealers in all kinds of Carpetings, Curtain Materials, and other Furniture Dry Goods, No. 4 Market Space. Washington, ap 28—eo2w

STRAW MATTING! STRAW MATTING!!
40 pieces 5-4 Straw Matting
40 " 4-4 do do
40 " 4-4 do do Checked, received, and will be sold very low, by
ap 28 S. & W. MEYENBERG.

FLOUR.—Patapsco and premium Family, Clouds & Hottell's Extra, Liberty and Wood's Super, for sale by CHARLES J. WISE,
ap 28 cor. of Prince and Pitt-sts.

GOLDEN SYRUP, bright and sweet; also, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, just received, and for sale by CHARLES J. WISE,
ap 28 cor. of Prince and Pitt-sts.

Letter from Nelson County, Va.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

LOVINGSTON, April 23.—I do not think the wheat crop is good in this section. Rain is very much wanted. Farmers have not yet finished planting corn. Tobacco is down in price: but all the plants that are left by the fly or bugs, will be put into new land or manured or guanoed land. The efforts of the agent of your Agricultural Society will, doubtless, produce an interest in this region on behalf of Alexandria. There is no telling the business that can be done even within cannon's shot of Lynchburg, if moderate charges could be laid by the Railroad on plaister and fertilizers, and Alexandria could scarcely supply the demand. The charge of $5 for hauling a ton of plaster or guano, is a great drawback on trade. There is a friendly feeling up this way towards Alexandria, and a disposition to deal there, and to learn the best men to deal with, and I am glad to see the Alexandria Gazette increasing its circulation, and its number of subscribers, and sought for by those who are looking to consignments of produce, and other business relations. B.

Letter from Fauquier County.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

PARIS, FAUQUIER COUNTY, April 26.—Plenty of Ice about the mountain this morning, and the young chickens look like they had come into the world at the wrong season.—Grass grows very slowly, indeed, it dos'nt seem to have grown any for several days.—The wheat, some of it, looks green. I don't think it worth while to say a word as to the prospect for a crop; and I trust you will not publish much on the promise of the crop, especially in the shape of letters from town folks travelling through the country, for, in many instances, they are not good judges, even of a prospect. Besides, harvest will be here in a little time, and settle the question. The paper account of a growing crop, rarely ever corresponds with the result.

[COMMUNICATED.

The following, with your permission, I would respectfully submit through the columns of the Gazette, to the book-keepers of Alexandria:

PROBLEM.—A., of Alexandria, sells goods for B., of Baltimore, on commission. Total sales, $4,000. Charges posted, $100.

Storage equal to ¼ commission, and the commission equal to ½ of the net gain.

First cost $3,000. Required the Journal entry to close the sales; also, the amounts composing it. Will some one give a solution? "ONE WHO DESIRES TO KNOW."

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE, FOR 1860.

KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER.

THE SUPERIORITY OF KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER, over all others, will become more obvious by looking at its several superior points in detail, and then considering that all these separate excellencies are combined in one MACHINE, in the most simple and effective manner. In some of these excellencies it is entirely unequalled, and in none of them is it surpassed. While other MACHINES may equal it in some of its desirable qualities, we can safely say there is not another MACHINE in the world which COMBINES ALL THE EXCELLENCIES that are found combined in KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER.

We would call the attention of Farmers to the following facts:

1. That—This is the most perfect Combined Mower and Reaper in use; better than any single mower as a mower, and better than any single reaper as a reaper.

2. That—It is the strongest and the lightest; being made entirely of Iron, except pole, seat and platform. The finger-bar is of wrought angle iron, of great strength and lightness.

3 That—It has a Revolving Track-Clearer, which is the only track-clearer that will thoroughly separate the cut from the uncut grass, and without leaving the cut grass in bunches.

4 That—IT REQUIRES ONE-THIRD LESS DRAFT THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

5 That—NO PRESSURE IS MADE UPON THE HORSES' NECKS, AND NO SIDE DRAFT.

6. That—Its ability to work on rough ground is not equalled by any machine yet produced.—The finger-bar working up and down, independent of the driving wheel, enables the machine to go through deep furrows and ditches, among stones and bogs, over knolls and gopher hills, where no other machine could follow it. It will work from 2 to 18 inches high.

7. That—It can be used in mowing either with or without the reel.

8. That—In both mowing and reaping, the positions of the driver and raker are the most convenient and easy, enabling them to do their labor with but little exertion.

9 That—While the machine is in motion the driver can, by means of a lever, throw the cutters out and into gear, and by another lever he can raise and lower the finger-bar to pass obstructions, or move from field to field.

10. That—It is easily managed, marvelously simple, well built, compact, not liable to get out of order, made of the best materials, Babbet, metal boxes, and is furnished with double trees, neck yoke and extras complete.

We would request all those who are in want of a REAPER and MOWER, to send for a Circular descriptive of the MACHINE, &c., before making other arrangements. The MACHINES are in all cases warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale.—Manufactured by D. M. OSBORNE & Co., 145, Pratt street, Baltimore. Address

KNOX & BRO., General Agents,
ap 28—eo2m for Alexandria, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, YORK, PA.

INCORPORATED IN 1856.

T. KIRK WHITE, President.

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FACULTY.—A. M. TRIMMER, President, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Business Correspondence, &c.; WM. M. KAUFMAN, Practical Accountant, Professor of Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, &c.

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A. M. TRIMMER, Alexandria, Va.
ap 28—eo1m

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS.—Just received a large supply of superior CANTON and COCOA MATTINGS, of various widths and qualities, checked, plain, and fancy.

Also, FLOOR, STAIR, TABLE, and CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.—Our stock of FLOOR OIL CLOTH is large and well selected, from one to six yards wide, cut to suit passages or rooms without loss to the purchaser.

We have a good assortment of CARPETING, consisting of John Crossby & Son's Brussels. In Velvet and Tapestry and Electro Type; also, Imperial three-ply, Ingrain, Wool, and Hemp Dutch, plain and twilled Venetian, Rag and List; also, Matts, Hassocks, &c.

All of the above GOODS are of recent importation via New York, and have been bought on such terms as will enable us to sell them as cheap as the cheapest, and thus render it unnecessary for our friends to leave their own city.

ap 28 G. K. WITMER & BROS.

[Culpeper Observer, Southern Chronicle, Warrenton Flag, Fairfax News, Tenth Legion, Marlboro' Gazette, Port Tobacco Times, and Sentinel.]

BLACK SILK MANTLES.—Just received another lot of those very desirable full plaited back, BLACK SILK MANTLES.
ap 28 BRYAN & ADAMS.

BALED HAY for sale, a superior article, by JOHN DAVISON, Theatre Building.
ap 28

COMMERCIAL.

Monetary.

There is very little change for the better in the money market. The supply is still limited, and much good paper is offered on the street, where loans are difficult of negotiation. In Baltimore, capital is very abundant, and there is still no difficulty in placing first-class paper at 6@7 ⅌ ct. on the street. The Banks are represented to have an abundance for all demands. The money market in New York, in its main features, shows no material change; if anything, there is less stringiness, growing out of a diminution of the supply offering at low rates. On temporary loans the ruling rate is 5 ⅌ ct. Some of the Banks have raised their pretensions ¼@½ ⅌ ct., but find the demand very moderate.

In the Stock market here there is more firmness, but the transactions are yet limited. We hear of some sales of Manassas Gap Railroad bonds at 68 flat. Corporation bonds 81 and int; Orange and Alexandria Railroad bonds, 1st and 2nd mortgage, and 8 ⅌ ct. firm, at previous quotations. In New York, stocks are reported dull. Virginia 6's are quoted at 93. Land Land Warrants are quoted as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40's per acre	100 cts.	110 cts.
80's "	80 "	90 "
120's "	63 "	75 "
160's "	65 "	75 "

Richmond Stock Market, April 27.

Virginia Sixes, 94, int. added.
Richmond City Bonds, last sales 94½ and interest.
Virginia Bank Stock, sales $74.
Farmers' Bank Stock, 105.
Exchange Bank Stock, last sales $106½.
Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, sale 100.
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Stock, last sales $80.
Virginia Central Railroad Stock, $50.
Richmond and Danville Railroad guaranteed bonds, sales $91 and int.
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, last sales $84½ and int. Do. 2nd mortgage, last sales $80 and int. Do. 3rd mortgage, last sales $83 and int.
Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bonds $81.
Orange and Alexandria 8 ⅌ cent Bonds $91 and int.
Manassas Gap Railroad bonds, 68 and interest.
Norfolk City $75 and int.

The Whig says:—"The market has been dull during the past week. We note sales of Virginia sixes at 94 flat; Richmond city 94½ and int; Va. Tenn. R. R. bonds, 2d mortgage, 80 and int; 3d mortgage 83 and int.; and O. & A. R. R. sixes 81 and int. The banks are curtailing their discounts, and complaints of monetary stringency are beginning to be heard. It appears from the last quarterly statement of the "old banks" and their respective branches, that on the first instant, as compared with the same date of last year, the outstanding debt was $585,539 larger, while the other leading departments showed a net diminution of $339,423 specie; $290,262 circulation, and $383,544 deposits."

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ALEXANDRIA.

FROM CARS, VESSELS, AND WAGONS. (YESTERDAY)

FLOUR, Super	$6 12½	@	$6 00
Do Extra	6 37½	@	6 62
Do Family	7 00	@	7 50
WHEAT, White	1 65	@	1 65
Do Red	1 52	@	1 55
CORN, White	0 77	@	0 00
Do Mixed	0 76	@	0 00
Do Yellow	0 77	@	0 78
CORN MEAL, ⅌ bushel	0 75	@	0 80
OATS	0 43	@	0 45
RYE	0 83	@	0 85
DRIED APPLES	1 25	@	1 50
IRISH POTATOES	0 75	@	1 00
CLOVER SEED, (retail)	5 25	@	5 35
TIMOTHY SEED	2 50	@	2 50
Herds Grass	1 00	@	0 00
Orchard Grass	1 25	@	0 00
Kentucky Blue Grass	4 00	@	5 00
FLAXSEED	1 35	@	1 40
SUMAC, ⅌ hundred	0 75	@	1 00
PLASTER, Lump, retail, delivered on Cars