Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the thirty-sixth Congress, closed yesterday. The postal deficiency bill, for which fears of defeat were entertained, passed, and has been approved by the President. The House receded from its amendment insisting on the restoration of the inland mail service. It is thus left to the discretion of the Postmaster General. The post route bill passed the Senate with amendments for a general overland mail system to California, but this bill was not taken up in the House, and is consequently lost. The President sent in a message convening an extra Executive session of the Senate to-day.

On Saturday the members of the first and second branches of the Baltimore City Council and others made an excursion down the bay, in the Winans steamer, upon the invitation of her owners and builders, the Messrs. Winans. The steamer left her wharf at the Ferry Bar between 11 and 12 o'clock, in beautiful style, and steaming down the Patapsco, touched at the county wharf, Fell's Point, where most of her guests went aboard. During the trip a collation was served on board by the Messrs. Winans. The steamer returned in the evening. The improvements upon the original design of the steamer are nearly completed.

The nomination of Mr. Douglas was received at Petersburg on Saturday afternoon with much enthusiasm by the friends of that gentleman. A brass band paraded the streets during the afternoon, and at night a meeting was held, in which Hon. Francis E. Rives reported a series of resolutions, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and condemning the action of the seceders. The meeting was divided in sentiment and adjourned without action until Tuesday night.

On Saturday afternoon, the Roman Catholic German Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of 6th and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, and completely gutted. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion was alone saved. The loss is about $25,000, with only $5,000 insurance. The fire was caused by a "double-head," or "chaser," projected by some of the jubilant politicians.

After discussing all day on Saturday, the question relative to going to Baltimore, the Richmond Democratic Convention, adjourned till Monday. The delegates decidedly opposed going to Baltimore, considering that as the Convention adjourned to meet in Richmond, it should do so. They therefore concluded to await further advices before making their final determination.

The recent tornado, extending up the Holston river, in Tennessee, was very violent. A letter from Freedom, Tenn., dated the 16th instant, says that the plowed earth was carried into the air by cartfuls.

The contractors for the mail service by way of Panama to the Pacific, have peremptorily refused to take the mail for the postage.

Senor Mata has returned to Washington, in the hope that some effort may yet be made for the ratification of the Mexican treaty.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL, owing to a break which occurred in a wing-wall at or very near dam No. 4, on Sunday, the 17th instant, did but little business last week. We learn, however, that the canal will be passable at the dam by Tuesday or Wednesday at the farthest, and that, as there has been an accumulation of boats laden with coal at that point, to a number exceeding one hundred and sixty, there will be a glut of arrivals at Georgetown and Alexandria towards the close of next week of more than usual extent. The canal is elsewhere in good condition. The frequent disasters at dam No. 4 would seem to suggest to the authorities of the canal the adoption of some expedient whereby the rage and force of the Potomac at that point during high water may be be mitigated. By opening a way of no more than twenty feet somewhere about the middle of the dam, and not exceeding a couple of feet in depth, and placing therein a moveable gate or a gate provided with valves, after the manner of a lock-gate, the violence of the water might be so controlled as to prevent the damage which is constantly occurring there and which eats so deeply into the slender incomes of the canal. We believe that a flood gate may be placed in the dam which would more than pay its cost in the first half-year of its construction. Without some such compromise with the river at this point the recurrence of breaks and detentions there must be perpetual.—The shipments of coal coastwise from Georgetown during the past week were very large, and vessels are required now to carry coal to Eastern ports.—*Nat. Int.*

THE LAW DEPARTMENT AT WILLIAM AND MARY.—We are highly gratified to learn that the Department of law at old William and Mary College is to be re-established.—The graduates of this Department will especially rejoice to hear that the strongest tie which bound them to their Alma Mater is to be renewed.

The law Department of William and Mary was founded in 1779, the Hon. George Wythe, famed in Virginia history, being appointed professor. In 1806, Judge St. George Tucker succeeded Mr. Wythe. In 1804 Judge William Nelson took the Law chair, and was afterwards followed by Robert Nelson. In 1820, Judge James Semple was appointed professor, and in 1832, he was succeeded by Judge N. Beverly Tucker. At the death of Judge Tucker the chair was temporarily filled by Henry A. Washington, until Judge George P. Scarburgh was elected to fill it. Judge Scarburgh having been appointed to a seat in the Court of Claims by President Pierce, he was succeeded by Lucien Minor. At the death of Mr. Minor, some two years ago, the Law Department was discontinued. Applicants for the vacant professorship, which is to be filled in July next, should address Hon. John Tyler, resident, Hampton, Virginia, (his summer residence.)—*Nor. Argus.*

The Baltimore Convention.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

BALTIMORE, June 24, P. M.—The long agony is over. Democratic unity leaned for support in the hour of trial upon the New York delegation, and it proved a broken reed. The question now is on the one side, which is the Democratic party? On the other, is there a Democratic party? Henceforth the divisions which have so long severed the empire State, will become national, and every democrat be either "Hard" or "Soft." Meanwhile the proposition to run but a single electoral Democratic ticket in each State will be pressed strongly by those who have the most to loose, by its defeat, and the most strenuous efforts will be made to secure State unity in the face of National division. But even the sanguine only *hope* for this! 'Tis a forlorn hope.

The closing scenes of both conventions were marked by many passages of peculiar political significance which scarcely marked amid the excitement of the hour, become to cooler moments indicative of the course which the contest will take. Thus, at the Front street Theatre convention, just before its close, the following discussion on the propriety of putting out a temporary plank to the south of the Douglas platform, was discussed as follows:

Mr. Payne, of Ohio—It is generally understood that the platform was adopted at Charleston. I understand a distinguished member from Louisiana (Mr. Wickliffe) desires to present a resolution relating to the platform, and I hope he will be allowed to do so.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana—In behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg leave to present the following. The adoption of it will give to Stephen A. Douglas, forty thousand votes in two of the Southern States of this Union:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

The resolution was received with loud expressions of approbation.

Mr. Payne—Mr. President, I undertake to say that no fair-minded man, North or South, can find fault with one word of that resolution. [Several voices, "not a word."]—Now, with the permission of the Chair, I will read it again in the hearing of this part of the house.

The gentleman read the resolution from his seat, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Davis, of Virginia, (rising in haste and apparent excitement)—I say that's unfair. I protest against it, and I want to be heard.

Mr. Payne withdrew the call.

Mr. Davis—My dear sir, this subject is complicated, already sufficiently. Are you determined to complicate it more? We are as near right as we can get. How do we stand here? This is the first time in a National Democratic Convention that the South has asked for protection. She came within 27 votes of getting it at Charleston. Now our friends of the South come up here and intend to complicate it further, so that at another Democratic Convention it will be said, "You have compromised this subject in 1860." What does this resolution give? I would infinitely rather have the Cincinnati platform unadulterated. Let us not have the subject complicated any more. If we can't get what we want, let us have nothing but the Cincinnati platform and abide by that and wait our time. By and by the Democratic party will give protection, I believe, and that is the reason why I was elected as a protective man. I am a protective man here to-day. I think we have got one protective man on the ticket. If not, I am terribly deceived. I don't want him sacrificed by the introduction of this resolution. I object to the resolution, that it don't mean anything at all. [Laughter.]

A Delegate—Then it can't do any hurt.

Mr. Davis—Yes, sir, it can do this hurt. It complicates the subject and leaves us in an inextricable maze hereafter, when, if we have the Cincinnati platform, unadulterated, we have the right men, and by that platform we can succeed. The best the South can do is to have it withdrawn.

I would like to take up the subject where the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Soule,) left it, and go on in the same spirit he did, but I know the gentleman will not listen. I know, when I made a speech last night, the reporters said they could not hear me. You won't hear me to-night. I stand ready to refute the fallacy of squatter or popular sovereignty whenever I can be listened to. All I will say here then is that this resolution complicates the subject and involves the South worse and worse, and I protest, in the name of my constituency, against its adoption.

Mr. Payne—I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was then seconded and the Convention ordered that it be now taken.

The resolution was adopted with one or two dissenting voices.

Mr. Price, of Louisiana, moved to reconsider the vote on its adoption, and to lay that motion on the table—which was agreed to.

Mr. King, of Missouri—It will be remembered that by one of the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 are made part of it. They are not, however, published with the platform, and I therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky of 1798 and 1799, that are a part of the Cincinnati platform, be published as a part of the same among the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, and others objected.

Mr. King—Gentlemen seem to make objection to it. So far as I am concerned, I can do without it, at least if I wish to see them on any occasion, I can carry a book with me with them in it. I will withdraw the resolution.

So Mr. Davis and his Douglas associates in Virginia hope to get protection for slavery out of the Douglas party, some of these days. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

The Douglas Convention named no time or place for the next National Convention, leaving the subject to the Executive Committee which is composed of the following gentlemen:

Sylvanus R. Lyman, of Maine; Alfeus F. Snow, of New Hampshire, Charles G. Eastman, of Vermont; Frederick C. Price, of Massachusetts; Jacob Babbitt, of Rhode Island; Wm. F. Converse, of Connecticut; Auguste Belmont, of New York; Jacob Van Nostdale, of New Jersey; Richard Halleman, of Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Laughan, of Maryland; John A. Harman, of Virginia; Robert E. Dick, of North Carolina; Wm. B. Gaulden, of Georgia; W. W. Moore, of Florida; Oatley H. Bynum, of Alabama; Thos. Cottman, of Louisiana; Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas; James Craig, of Missouri; C. Knox Walker, of Tennessee; Henry C. Harrison, of Kentucky; Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio; H. W. Harrington, of Indiana; Murray McConnell, of Illinois; Benjamin Follett, of Michigan; Jno. K. Sharpstein, of Wisconsin; Wm. H. Merrick, of Iowa; Henry H. Siley, of Minnesota; James A. McDougal, of California.

Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance in the upheaving of Democratic elements during the past week has been that the Southern leaders of either party, Mr. Soule and Yancey, are men who ten years ago fought side by side, declaring for disunion in the event of the admission of California. Both by their own admission have become converts since. The speeches of these gentlemen before the Conventions in which they were distinguished and honored leaders show, perhaps, more clearly than any other statements put forth at Baltimore, the *animus* of the divisions of the democracy at the South.

In the Front street Theatre, Mr. Soule took occasion to say;

"When this Convention assembled at Charleston the idea had not yat struck their minds that a movement of the nature of the one which has been effected could be based upon the doctrines of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Yancey), who has fathered this secession. For it is idle for Southern men to disguise the true object of that movement. Secession from the Democratic party can be nothing else than a disruption of that party at the very moment when the hopes of the whole nation are hanging upon its continuity in power. Secession is a word intended to conceal another word of more significancy. If secession was to find an echo among the people of this great confederacy, then no longer could this Republic boast that the structure which our fathers erected with so much sacrifice and so much toil, was a noble experiment. Secession must beget disunion. Upon what pretence has secession been predicated? I will not do those distinguished gentlemen who stepped out of this room this morning, the injustice to suppose that they truly parted from you because of your having decided the question of internal organization in a manner that did not agree with their views. They may give this as a pretence—they may use it as a cloak to cover their desertion from the party—but the truth cannot be disguised; whether deluded or not they are tools in the hands of intriguers, and their course must necessarily tend to disunion."

To which indictment at the hands of his former associate, Mr. Yancey, responded as follows, in his speech at the Maryland Institute on the evening of the same day in which Mr. Soule had addressed the Douglas convention:

"In 1851, I went before the people of the State of Alabama, and asked of them if they would secede from a Union that had thus forgotten to observe its pledges. She thought fit in her wisdom to decline, and voted down the seceding party. From that day to this I have urged no measure of dissolution, but I have bowed in submission to the will of my State, to whom I owe my allegiance. From that day to this, under all these wrongs, I have not urged them as a sufficient cause why the Union shall be dissolved—and though injustice and wrong has since been done to my section, yet they are not of that character which, of themselves, call for disunion. And when it has been stated, for the purpose of injuring the cause with which I am connected, that I am urging my friends to disunion, and to the disruption of the the Democratic party, that has been stated that is utterly false as an inference and false in itself. There is nothing that I have done or said in the progress of measures leading to organization for this canvass, nothing that actuates me, no motive of mine that can, with fairness, be so construed. Whenever the time comes in which a wrong shall be done to the section in which I live—which is palpably and clearly done with a view of wronging that section—a wrong that shall affect its honor and equality, I shall endeavor to be, as I was in 1851, among the first to raise the banner of State secession. Until cause for that event occurs, I here and elsewhere shall rally under the banner of the Democracy and of the Constitution."

Both seem to remember the lesson taught by the defeat of the opponents of the compromise of 1850. The lesson tames Mr. Soule into submission, to a destiny he seems to regard as inexorable. It teaches Mr. Yancey only the necessity of caution.

The quiet which has come down upon the city with the Sabbath, contrasts most strangely with the turmoil of last night. Many of the delegates have already left, and the public attention turned from Baltimore, waits for the news of how the States receive those who return to give an account of their stewardship. *Nous verrons.*

Letter from Fairfax.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

CENTREVILLE, June 23.—Occasionally rain falls heavily in the morning; in a short time then succeeds a bright sun or a cloudless sky. Such was yesterday, with sufficient rain to keep up the fashion of daily showers, yet admitting of a vigorous prosecution of farming routine in the meadow, harvest fields, and among the growing corn. With a very few exceptions, our often repeated hail storms have, within a period of four weeks, been productive of but little damage. The unparalleled coolness of the last five weeks does not materially retard vegetable growth. The various kinds of fruit are remarkably free from any and all deteriorating influences. The May strawberries, June cherries, currants, raspberries, and early apples, are of superior size and delicious flavor. Early vegetables abound.

As many persons unacquainted with the various peculiarities of Fairfax soil and climate, delineate its surface productions in a deceptive light, it would be better to "come and see," before passing a hasty judgment of disparaging nature. Its population must of necessity possess many superior local advantages, to say nothing of its many and lasting attractions on the score of salubrity of climate, &c. VIATOR.

A good story is told in Washington, illustrative of the singular infatuation of Mr. Buchanan in regard to his popularity.—It is said that Senator Bigler went to the Charleston Convention provided with a letter from Mr. Buchanan, written in the high-moral style of the famous Fort Duquesne letter, declining a nomination for re-election. There was no opportunity to present it at Charleston, and, on the return of Senator Bigler, he proposed to give the letter back to the President, but was told 'keep it Bigler, there may be a chance at Baltimore, somebody might nominate me there, and the letter can be called for.'"

PAINTS, OILS, &c.—We have just received a full supply of Lewis's pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, French and American Zinc White, Varnishes, Smith's celebrated Point Brushes, Artist's Colors in tubes, Canvass, &c., &c., for sale by
LEADBEATER & CO.,
6th mo 26 Nos. 5 and 7, south Fairfax st.

A CARD.—Our accounts will be made off and ready for delivery at our desk, on the 1st of July. All persons indebted to us are requested to call and settle them, and thereby save us the annoyance of calling upon them for the money.
S. & W. MEYENBERG,
je 23 cor. of King and Pitt sts.

LEWIS'S PURE WHITE LEAD; Linseed Oil; Whiting; Sash Tools; Gum Arabic; Patent Dryer; Pill Boxes; Rochelle Salts; White Bar Soap; just received, and for sale by
JAMES ENTWISLE, JR.,
je 26 Apothecary, 94, King st.

Mr. Douglas' Position.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Late last night a procession formed at the Douglas' headquarters, in this city, which had been illuminated in honor of the nomination, and the procession proceeded to the railroad station to receive the Illinois and other Baltimore convention delegates, who were accompanied here by the Great Western Band, and came by a special train. Immediately on arriving, the procession repaired to the residence of Mr. Douglas and complimented him with a serenade and repeated huzzas. In acknowledging these evidences of their friendship Mr. Douglas spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled, spontaneously and without previous notice, demonstrates an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from abolitionism and disunion, is indeed an honor of which any citizen may be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibilities of the position and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all its requirements. [Applause.]

Our beloved country is theatened with a fearful sectional antagonism which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the federal government for the purposes of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of extending slavery into those regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of "that's true."]

The ultra men in each section demand congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the federal government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the federal government *for slavery*, and the other *against it*. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.]

On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be, that of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories.—[Cries of "That's the true doctrine," and applause.]

This was the position of the democratic party in the Presidential contest of 1848 and 1852 and 1856. This was the position upon which Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, and the friends of the Union, of all political affinities, at that day established the compromise measures of 1850. Upon this common ground of non-intervention they encountered and put to flight the abolitionists of the North and secessionists of the South in that memorable contest. [Cries of "Will do it again," and three cheers.]

It was on this common ground of "non-intervention" that the whigs and democrats agreed to stand on their respective party platforms of 1852. The whig party adhered faithfully to this principle so long as its organization was maintained; and the democratic party still retains it as the keystone of the political arch which binds the federal Union together. [Applause.] To this cardinal principle of non-intervention has the democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charlestion and Baltimore. [Cheers and cries of "We'll keep the faith."]

As the chosen representative of that great party, it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge at all hazards and under all circumstances. [Three cheers for Douglas.] The safety of the Union depends upon a strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. Intervention means *disunion!* Intervention, whether by the North or by the South—whether for or against slavery, tends directly to disunion. Upon this identical question an attempt is now being made to divide and destroy the democratic party, because the minority of the interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non intervention. They have seceded from the organization of the democratic party, and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it. [Cries of "let them go, he can whip the disunionists, North and South."]

Secession is *disunion*. Secession from the democratic party means secession from the federal Union. ["That's so," and applause.] Those who enlist under the secession banner now will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities in certain contingencies.

We have been told that in a certain event the South must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the democratic party and thereby secure the election of the republican candidate. Does not this line of policy look to disunion. [Cries of "Yes, but it cannot be effected," etc.]

Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequences of their own actions. Can the seceders fail to perceive that their efforts to divide and defeat the democratic party, if successful, must lead directly to the secession of the Southern States? I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy, and return to the organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the county. [Applause.]

The Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] The constitution must be maintained inviolate, [renewed cheers,] and it is our mission, under Divine Providence, as I believe, to save the constitution and the Union from the assaults of Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists. [Enthusiastic applause and three cheers for Douglas.]

During the closing scenes of the Baltimore Convention, the following letter was read from Judge Douglas to Mr. Richardson, authorizing the withdrawal of his name as a candidate, if necessary to secure the ascendency of the party. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, 11, P. M.,
June 20th, 1860.

[Private.]

My Dear Sir: I learn there is imminent danger that the democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed by the breaking up of the convention. Such an event would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the northern and southern partizans of congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union—except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in principle between northern and southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery and the other against slavery, but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, and the unity and ascendancy of the democratic party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion, by withdrawing my name, and uniting upon some other non-intervention, Union loving democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have implicit confidence in your and their patriotism, judgment and discretion.—Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval. But I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country and without the slightest regard to my individual interests or aggrandizement. My interests will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified and motives vindicated by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party.

The action of the Charleston Convention in sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motive which induced my dispatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and my other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Richmond, of New York, had also received a telegraph dispatch from Judge Douglas, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860—9½ A. M.

To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York Delegation:

The steadiness with which New York has sustained me will justify a word of council. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every democrat. The unity of the party and the maintenance of its principles inviolate are more important than the elevation or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the democratic party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than to see me elevated—and if the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendency perpetuated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union loving democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests.

I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely and act boldly for the right.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

DIED.

In Washington, on Friday evening last, at half-past six o'clock, in the 39th year of her age, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of H. C. McLaughlin, esq., and daughter of the late James Sheehy, of this city.

At the residence of Dr. Charles Duvall, on the 19th of May, MARY H., aged twenty-eight years, youngest daughter of the late George W. Duvall, of Prince George's County, Maryland.

In Washington, on the 24th instant, WILLIAM H. L. BURCH, in the 29th year of his age.

On Friday, 22d inst., JOHN JEFFRIES, in the 31st year of his age, formerly of Prince William County, but for some years past a resident of this place.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, June 25.

The market opened with very little activity. The offerings on Change were light, and buyers scarce. There is a good stock of Flour on hand, but the receipts have fallen off. Wheat is quiet and nominal. Corn inactive. Rye dull, with small sales at 76c. Very little doing in Oats, and market depressed. In quotations for other articles usually noticed, there is no change whatever.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Flour has advanced 10c.; State $5.35@$5.45; Ohio $5.80@$5.95; Southern $5.80@$6. Wheat has advanced 2@3c. Corn has advanced 1c.; mixed 67½@68c. Pork is steady; mess $17.75@$18.50. Lard is firm. Whiskey is dull at 21¼@21½c.

The New York Express says:—The city Cattle market report for last week shows that the number of beeves now offered at this market is enormous for the season of the year. On the 21st, there were over four thousand head of beef cattle in this city and immediate vicinity, awaiting sale. This great number of cattle in and about New York kept mostly in large herds together, and the herds all in close proximity to each other certainly presents an inviting opportunity for the Pleuro Pneumonia. The seeds of the disease may already have been sown in our very midst, and a month hence may witness a panic. Down with the prices then; check transportation eastward to New York.

AFRICAN COTTON.—In seven years the increase in the export of cotton from Western Africa into the ports of Great Britain has been one thousand per cent. From 1852 to 1858, the shipments of raw cotton from Abeokuta alone rose from 1,810 pounds to one million pounds, and the returns for 1859 from the West Coast amounted to nearly two millions of pounds. This signal development has been stimulated almost solely by the supply of cotton gins and seed, and by the purchase, at a fair market price, of all the cotton which the natives brought for sale.—*English Paper.*

WHITE SULPHUR WATER FROM THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, VA.—The long established reputation of the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS for the cure of Chronic diseases, renders comment upon their medicinal efficacy unnecessary.

For many years the waters of these Springs have been transported and used by persons at their own homes, and, experience fully testifies, *with the same beneficial effects that have resulted from their use when drank fresh at the fountain.*

These waters are gently APERIENT and very decidedly ALTERATIVE. Their *great force* as a remedy, and the quality above all others that has given to them their high reputation, is their *alterative power*, or their peculiar operative influences, by which they *stimulate glandular secretions, resolve Chronic inflammations, overcome obstructions* in the smaller vessels, and *throw off morbid accumulations* from diseased organs, thus producing the *alterative* or *permanent changes* demanded in almost every case of Chronic disease.

As an APERIENT and ALTERATIVE, the range of diseases to which they are applicable will be apparent to medical men—such for instance, as *Chronic affections* of the *Stomach, Bowels Liver, Kidneys, Skin, &c., &c.* Upon the functions of the organs generally, they exert marked effects, stimulating those that are inactive, and establishing healthy secretions in such as have departed from a normal condition.

In DYSPEPSIA and in *Chronic* irritations of *mucous coat* of the Stomach and Bowels, they are employed with the happiest results.

In the various forms of LIVER DISEASE, their superior efficacy has been long and firmly established.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA is often cured by them, after other remedies have been ineffectually tried.

To COSTIVENESS of the Bowels and to PILES, they are well adapted.

In the *several forms* of KIDNEY and BLADDER AFFECTIONS, unattended with inflamation, they are very serviceable.

To the *several forms* of CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIONS, &c., *peculiar to females*, their *alterative* influences are often eminently useful.

NEURALGIA and the various *nervous diseases*, when they are the result of organic derangements, are treated with great success by these waters.

In CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, their known efficacy is coeval with the early history of the Springs.

As a palliative of a most excellent effect in GOUT, their value has been long appreciated.

In MERCURIAL DISEASES, and that peculiar affection that results from the abuse of *Mercury* in SYPHILITIC affections, a full course of the Water stands unrivalled in its curative powers.

☞ Pamphlets descriptive of the medicinal character and applicabilities of the Waters furnished gratis, on application to the Agents.

☞ These waters, securely put up at the Springs in glass bottles, are now being regularly furnished to the Agents in Richmond, for the supply of the general public.

☞ To prevent imposition, each bottle has the words, "GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR WATER," blown in the glass, without which none is genuine.

Orders from individuals, and the *trade* throughout the United States, should be directed to
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
General Agents, Richmond, Va.
HENRY COOK & CO.,
je 26—3otSep1 Agents for Alexandria.

LACE MANTILLAS.—Just opened a beautiful assortment of the above goods, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited.
je 26 S. & W. MEYENBERG.

5000 NEW BAGS.—We are now prepared, and will keep on hand a large lot of NEW BAGS for the delivery of Grain consigned to us. [je 26] KNOX & BROTHER.

DR. MONTARDO'S PAIN KILLER, a full supply, received, and for sale by
je 26 H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—100 bbls. in prime order, for sale by
je 26 WHEAT & BRO.

BACON.—20 hhds. Sides and Shoulders, daily expected from Cincinnati, for sale by
je 26 WHEAT & BRO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MELITA.

FATHER POINT, June 24.—The steamer Melita, with Liverpool advices of the 13th inst., four days later, has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The latest advices from Sicily state that the capitulation of the Neapolitan troops had been signed, and that they had evacuated Palermo.

Naples had sent an envoy to England and France.

The English reform bill had been withdrawn by the government.

The steamer Great Eastern was to sail on the 16th for New York.

FROM SICILY.—The Neapolitan troops had evacuated Palermo and had already begun to arrive at Naples and been dispatched towards Castellamare and Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Messou and Aqueta.

The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The treasury was destroyed, and the Neapolitan troops committed great atrocities. Three hundred houses were burnt by them in only one quarter of the town, as well as several convents at the moment of their retreat. Women and children who sought to escape from the burning houses were killed.

At Carini the palace was sacked and burned and as they retired the soldiers set fire to all the houses in their way.

Catania was given up to the pilage of the royalists and then abandoned.

Garibaldi has issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms, between the ages of 17 and and 50 years. Vessels of war were in the roads of Palermo.

It is rumored that France, with the consent of Piedmont, has accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of the mediation are a liberal constitution for Naples, and a saparate government for Sicily, under a prince of the house of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians give their consent.

It is said that Mazzini had embarked for Sicily. The Sardinian government had ordered their fleet and all the authorities along the coast to apprehend him if possible.

Naples dispatches say that the promulgation of a constitution framed according to that of France is expected shortly.

Garibaldi had addressed a letter to Signor Bertine, authorizing him to make advances or negotiate a loan for Sicily, or contract any debt; and adds that he has at Sicily immense means to satisfy all claims.

The King's uncle was strongly urging the adoption of the Italian policy and a liberal constitution for Naples.

The British admiralty have stationed a ship of war at Messina, one at Masala, one at Palermo, and four in the bay of Naples, to afford shelter to British subjects.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Cotton—Sales of the last three days 17,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency; but little inquiry and prices weak. Quotations irregular.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. The market closed dull, and previous quotations barely maintained.

Breadstuffs generally closed buoyant. All qualities had slightly advanced. The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. Flour is firm at an advance of 6d@1s—Western 28s.; Philadelphia 28s@29s 6d. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d to 3d; Milwaukie red 11s. Corn quiet at a decline of 6d, with better inquiry—mixed 32s@32s 6d; yellow 32s 6d@33s; white 34s.

Provisions closed quiet. Beef is quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard quiet but firm. Tallow closed quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency; sales at an advance of 2s 3d. Sugar is steady. Coffee firm. Rice firm and prices tending upward.

MONEY MARKET.—There is a brisk demand and rates are tending upward. Consols 93¾@93¾ for account, ex-dividend.

☞ Resolved, 1st, That we, the undersigned, Preachers of the Baltimore Conference, stationed and living in and about Baltimore city, repudiate the action of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery, in its adoption of the new chapter and accompanying report, especially in the declaration of principles contained in said chapter and what may be considered its legal bearings.

2nd, That as Pastors of Churches, whilst we would deprecate any hasty or precipitate action, we would nevertheless respectfully submit this whole subject to the calm judgment and deliberation of our people, advising them to defer final action until the next session of the Baltimore Conference, fully believing, as we do, that the Conference will be faithful to the following pledges, made from time to time, namely:

1st. That we will not hold connection with any ecclesiastical body making non-slaveholding a condition of church membership.

2nd. That we will, by every means in our power, resist the aggressions of abolitionism.

3rd. That we will oppose any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relation of master and slave.

R. H. W. Monroe,	W. T. D. Clemm,
P. B. Lipscomb,	F. Israel.
M. Gobeen,	Thos. E. Carson,
S. V. Blake,	Wm. Krebs,
John S. Martin,	Theo. M. Carson,
E. F. Busey,	W. H. Chapman,
A. W. Wilson,	John W. Bull,—
Dabney Ball,	T. B. McFalls,
W. T. L. Weech,	W. H. Wilson,
R. P. Brown,	H. C. Westwood.

Baltimore, Md., je 26—1t

A BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE RIVER FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale EDGE WOOD, the farm on which I reside, in the county of Culpeper, lying in the beautiful valley of the Rapid Ann River.

It contains 600 ACRES, about 70 of which are alluvial, rather over 200 are cleared, and the remainder is in wood, and is well watered.

This FARM is near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 43 miles from Rapid Ann Station, and 3 from Mitchell's; most of the woodland though connected with the cleared, is within 2 miles of the latter Station. A favorable opportunity is hereby offered to those who wish to engage in the lumber and wood business, as well as to the agriculturist. The DWELLING HOUSE, the situation and surrounding scenery of which are of rare beauty, is comfortable and convenient, with all necessary farm houses in good condition. An orchard of young trees is now bearing. Churches and mills are convenient. Terms of sale will be made accommodating. Apply to the subscriber, whose Post Office is Mitchell's Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
WALTER SOMERVILLE.
Culpeper County, Va., je 26—eotf

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

ONE LETTER B, GROVER & BAKER, suitable for Bag Makers, Matrass Makers, &c., being used three months, will be sold a bargain, warranted perfect.

One WHEELER & WILSON, and one GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE; also, the celebrated HOWE, FAMILY and MANUFACTURING MACHINE, (new.) Price $50 and upwards. Call or write to THOS. SHANKS, Machinist and Sewing Machine Dealer, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md., je 26—3t

TO REDUCE STOCK.—We are now offering our entire stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. We include all grades of Organdy and Jaconet Lawns; plain and figured Berages; French Chintzes, figured Swiss Muslin; Ginghams; Lace and Silk Mantillas; Travelling Dusters; fine Dress Silks; India Silks; Robes in two, three, five, seven, and ten flounces. [je 26] ASHBY & WOOD.

HORSE WANTED.—$150 cash will be paid for a thoroughly gaited SADDLE HORSE or MARE—gentle enough for a lady's use, warranted sure footed, and not exceeding seven years old. Bay or other dark color preferred. Apply to CHARLES GREEN, of Greenwich, near Gainesville, Prince William County, Va.
Prince William County, Va., je 26—ec3t

FISH.—
250 bbls. Potomac Herrings
100 " Eastern Herrings
50 " Alewives, for sale by
je 26—eo4m T. A. BREWIS.

JUST received per Steamship Monticello, I case of fine Soft FRENCH HATS, price only $5.
je 22 J. T. EVANS.

500 BARRELS POTOMAC AND EASTERN HERRINGS, in prime order, for sale by
je 23 KNOX & BROTHER.

CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

Senate, Monday, June 25.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the abolition of the inter-State slave trade, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office bill.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment providing for the general transportation of the mails to California overland on the Central and Northern routes, and authorizing temporary ocean steamship service via Isthmus.—The amendment was agreed to, the bill read a third time and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

A message was received from the House announcing its recession from amendments to the postal deficiency bill, and it therefore stands passed.

On motion