



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860.

The Washington Star says, the headquarters of the different Central Committees of the political parties of the country, in Washington, "are just now swarming with industrious bees. From fifty to hundreds of exceedingly interested gentlemen are laboring with great assiduity either in each of them, or elsewhere in Washington, in connection with their (the committee's) operations. This work for dear life, as it were, of course looks for ultimate reward in the way of office, or something of the sort. There is no telling the aggregate amount of trash they are all flooding the country with in the shape of electioneering publications." At the same time, the Star says: "Gen. Apathy seems to have command of the forces of all the different parties engaged in the existing Presidential contest. In the whole course of our experience in such matters, we never before saw so little interest taken in a national election." The New York Herald, too, speaking of party movements in the latitude, declares that there is "great trouble and dismay among the professional politicians and spoilsmen at the difficulty experienced in getting the people to attend at their ratification and other public meetings. These political humbugs have lost all their attractions for the masses, and thus far during the campaign they have everywhere proved failures."

"Southern men remember that Edward Everett is committed to the most extreme anti-slavery doctrines." So says the Richmond Examiner. But will not the Examiner, also, admit, that Southern men should remember, that since this Black Republican party has had its origin, Edward Everett has been denounced, ostracized, and put under the ban, in his own State, and everywhere where Abolitionism prevails, for his conservative course, for his refusal to unite with or countenance the sectional agitators, and for steadily, and uniformly opposing their purposes and plans? On this subject let a letter which we published in Tuesday's Gazette, from Mr. Salmonstall, in behalf of Mr. Everett, be read and considered. In one of the earliest and best speeches Mr. Everett ever made in the House of Representatives, he stated that he would shoulder his musket to put down a servile insurrection in the South, as readily as he would perform any other patriotic duty.

Ex-President Pierce has written a letter to Benjamin F. Hallett of Boston, in which he says that he would be gratified if the Democrats could ever where support Breckinridge, but he admits that "no nomination was made in conformity with the established and recognized usages of the organization, and hence sound and faithful men will find nothing in the proceedings, so far as the nominees are concerned, to bind their party teadly." He, also, hopes that the Democracy of Pennsylvania "will be able unitedly to support the electoral ticket, already nominated by them, without regard to the preference of the individual nominees, but with a satisfactory understanding as to the member in which the vote of the State shall, in certain contingencies, be cast; and that their example may be followed by other States, and thus, something like unanimity be yet secured."

The New York Herald is savage upon Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, for their short comings in various ways, particularly in the pecuniary line. The cities of Wisconsin are specially designated as reprobates—Milwaukee above all, over head and ears in debt, and "nothing to pay." It declares that "in a few years, if the present dishonest course be persevered in, the cities of Wisconsin will have become deserted villages; immigrants will avoid them as plague spots; no farmer will trust a Wisconsin trader; no farmer will send his produce to cities which have cheated all who trusted them; and the Wisconsin people will be thinking themselves, when it is too late, that "Honesty would have been the better policy."

Garibaldi is so popular, that we are looking every day for Garibaldi coats, hats, and shoes. It is about time for a run upon him. The Great Eastern asked "a dollar admittance," and that knocked her into a "cooked hat," with the masses—though it is said, there is a new drink, warranted to make "drunk" come speedily, called the "Great Eastern." Besides, people don't know yet whether the ship will be a success; and, therefore it isn't safe to "sprawl out," on that score. The Chicago Zouaves are immensely popular, just now, in New York—but the name had its day in the Italian war—and the novelty has worn off. We must talk live back upon Garibaldi—by the way, a real, live, no sham, and one "born to command," as it would seem.

Garibaldi issues despatches as rapidly as the old National Convention in France used to do. His last is one abolishing the title of "excellency" in Sicily, and going away with the "honour of kissing hands." We wish the despatch, as to the use of the "excellency" could be extended to this country.

A letter is published from Hon. JERE. CLEMENS, of Alabama, in which he reviews the resolutions passed at Charleston and Baltimore. He says:—"The following is the second resolution adopted by the Seceders at Charleston, and readmitted at Baltimore: 'Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.' Now, this is precisely the position taken by Mr. Bell more than ten years ago. It was restated by me in a letter to Mr. Inge, of Eatonton, Ala., in language too plain to admit of doubt or misconstruction, which letter was published weeks before the Charleston Convention assembled."

He further says in this letter to his friends:—"You regret that I should be found among the advocates of Bell and Everett? Where else could I go? You would not have me to support Lincoln? I repudiate Squatter Sovereignty, as advocated both by Douglas and Breckinridge. It could be induced to vote for either it would surely be Douglas. He is at least a statesman whose fame extends beyond the continent. It is conceded on all hands that the South owes him a debt of gratitude for zealous and effective services in the past; and the only sin imputed to him is one that is shared by its full extent by Breckinridge; or, if he has now abjured it, he did so when the temptation of high office was placed before him."

Under authority of an act of Congress the President has appointed Capt. Frederick Engle, U. S. N., to proceed to Chiriqui, to examine and report upon the quality and probable quantity of coal to be found there upon the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company; upon the character of the harbors of Chiriqui, Lagoon, and Golfo; upon the practicability of building a railroad across said isthmus so as to connect said harbors; and generally the value of the privileges conferred for a conditional contract made in 1859, between Isaac, Toney, Secretary of the Navy and Ambrose W. Thompson and the Chiriqui Improvement Company. The first Lieut. Jas. St. Clair Horton, of the United States, has been ordered to report to Capt. Engle for duty in connection with this work.

Mr. Breckinridge was not long ago, quite a decided friend of Mr. Douglas. When Lincoln was driving Mr. Douglas to the wall in the memorable contest of 1858, in Illinois, the result of the election turned mainly upon a few central counties, which, being closely balanced, rendered it doubtful. Every energy was exerted inside and outside the State to control that vote, and among others Mr. Breckinridge's aid was invoked as a means of promoting the election of Mr. Douglas.—He wrote a letter on that occasion, which probably produced some impression. And, it is said, had Douglas been nominated without a split, Mr. Breckinridge was expected by Douglas's friends to have been one of his strongest supporters.

Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press a collection of the miscellaneous writings of the late Richard Rush. It is entitled "Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous." The volume is to be edited by his executors. The same house also announced among their forthcoming publications a work by the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, under the title of "Recollections, Historical, Political, Biographical, and Social, by experience, presenting annals, with portraits of personages of this country, from Genl's arrival, in 1792, to the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803."

A Mr. Bunn, of Steuben County, New York, who mysteriously disappeared some time since, has turned up again, having been, as he says, dragged by robbers whilst traveling on the line of the Erie Railroad, kidnapped, and borne off to some port, where he was sent in a vessel to sea, and finally landed in Florida! He had with him when he went away \$1600, and returns with no money, and in bad health. It is a marvelous story. But most of these "mysterious disappearances" are curious indeed.

A letter from Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, gives an account of a "mountain fleet" of paddle wheel steamers, now started to run on the upper Missouri river, the first of which had penetrated fifteen miles above El Paso—the highest point previously reached by a steamer—thus establishing the fact that a distance of three thousand four hundred miles from New Orleans can be navigated by steamers.

A second edition of Rev. Philip Slaughter's work "Man and Woman, or the Law of honor applied to the solution of the problem, why there are so many more women than men Christians," has been published. We have heretofore spoken of its merits. It has received the commendations of the press in every quarter, and been very favorably received by the reading public.

The best of the colored people at the North are turning their attention to Liberia.—There is the place to which they ought to go. Some of the Liberians are receiving good educations at schools in the North, and going home to establish schools there. A profitable trade is commencing between Liberia and England.

A fellow went into a church at Rock River, Illinois, on Sunday week, and deliberately knocked the minister heels over head. When he hit the preacher, the account says, "the fellow sounded like the report of a pistol." There can be no question, then, as to who struck that Billy Patterson. The fighting man was crazy.

A Postmaster in Kentucky understanding that the office holders friendly to Douglas are to be removed, writes that he "is one of them, sure,"—holds his head in his hands, and asks them to take it." Spunky fellow, that.

The last mail from New Mexico brings accounts of further murders by the Indians on Pawnee Creek—and of their burning houses, and committing other depredations.

Hon. Zolaskie Kidwell, of Va., is not dead. He is in Washington, alive and hearty. The newspapers had it that he died out near Wheeling.

Brickmakers and Bricklayers in Richmond, are doing a good business this summer.

Morrissey, the prize fighter, challenges Homan, and wants to get up a fight. Put 'em in the work house.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the times." The New York Herald's special dispatch from Washington states "that France and England have resolved to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, and bring about an armistice for twelve months; also, that a convention of delegates shall be held to arrange the questions at issue between the belligerents in that distracted republic. The United States have been invited to take part in this policy, but it is not likely that the invitation will be accepted."

The following compiled from the latest returns, shows the number of locomotive engines in use by twelve of the prominent roads of the country:—Baltimore and Ohio, 255; New York and Erie, 219; Pennsylvania, 219; New York Central, 211; Grand Trunk, 210; Philadelphia and Reading coal road, 149; Illinois Central, 113; Michigan Central, 98; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 96; Michigan Southern 91; Great Western, Canada, 87; Western, Massachusetts, 72; total, 1,781.

At Philadelphia, on July 7, a fire occurred before daylight, on West Market street, in grocery store of William Auld, which nearly proved fatal to some of the inmates. The flames spread to the stairway, preventing the escape of the occupants from the upper rooms, and three females and one boy leaped from the second and third story windows. Auld has been arrested, the condition of the store showing that it had been set on fire.

A New York thief has been playing his pranks in Charleston S. C. He dressed himself in black, put on a mournful visage, and went to an undertaker's establishment where he ordered a splendid coffin to be sent to his home indicated. In payment for the coffin he tendered a check upon the Bank of Charleston and received \$35 in change, with which he made off but was afterwards arrested, the check proving worthless.

Late advices from Wisconsin now present that the indications of a crop, larger than has ever before been raised in Wisconsin, continue to be most encouraging. Letters from Lawrence, K. T., of July 9th, give a dismal account of the prospect for the crops in Kansas. They state that it is now over ten months since anything like rain has fallen.

An important decision has been made by the New York Marine Court, in that city, fixing the liability of a third party as surety who had considered that the goods were sold the principal on the faith of the promise, and therefore the law will not suffer the defendant to take advantage of his own wrong.

One of the drill exercises of the Chicago cadets is the Zouave mode of loading and firing while lying on the ground to avoid shots from artillery; one file lying on its back and loading, then turning quickly, rising and advancing over a file in front, then lying down and firing while the file in his hand has their pieces in readiness for a like performance.

The "Bread Insurrection" of Savannah, Georgia, continues to be a subject of excitement. The Republican says:—"Not content with suspending operations themselves, the bakers' combination have procured their journeymen to come out in a card stating their refusal to work, though everybody understands full well that their wages are going on."

"Old Ironsides" is once more about to make her bow to the public. Orders have been received at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she has been lying in ordinary, to fit her out immediately for sea. She is to be armed with a powerful battery and to proceed at once to Annapolis there to take on board the cadets from the Naval Academy.

The District Attorney of the United States has been instructed to appeal the cases of the prize steamers Miramon and Marquis of Havana, recently decided by Judge McCall against the claims of the captors. It is reported that in these cases Mr. Soule, who has conducted the defense, is to receive, or has received, a fee of \$40,000.

A boy in New York who had his head sawed in two with a circular saw lived five days thereafter. It is stated that when brought to the New York Hospital, and from the time the accident occurred up to the 14th, he suffered no pain and was very cheerful, speaking lightly of the injuries he had received.

Crimes of the darkest dye are becoming alarmingly frequent. In New York, within the last few days, two double murders have been committed, and our exchanges in all parts of the country are constantly announcing the commission of the most villainous outrages.

The total receipts at the recent grand musical festival at the Academy of Music, in New York, in aid of Garibaldi, were \$1,882, and the expenses \$547,81, leaving a clear balance of \$1,334,19, which has been handed over to Gen. Avezzano, and is remitted to Gen. Garibaldi.

A fire occurred at Oulbert, Georgia, on Sunday, destroying Leonard & Jordan's hardware and shoe shop, A. F. Amos's dry goods and grocery store, Mr. Douglas' law office, Jock-stall's furniture store, and other property. Loss, \$50,000.

The journals of Philadelphia are extremely anxious that the Great Eastern should be brought to that city, if it is only to prove that she can ride in the shoalest water of the channel of the Delaware river, where it is alleged there is a good twenty-five feet.

The census of some of our larger towns is not likely to show as great an increase of population since 1850 as had been expected. The revision of 1857 tended to prevent an increase.

Redpath the English abolitionist, sailed from Boston on Friday for Hayti, bearing an oil painting of John Brown, purchased by Thaddeus Hyatt, which he will present to the people of Hayti.

The coroner of New Orleans held an inquest upon the bodies of ten subjects of sudden deaths on the 11th instant. They were all laboring people, and four of them died from delirium tremens.

The apprehensions of the public printers are relieved by the decision of Attorney-General Black, that the law reducing the prices of printing 40 per cent. is not retroactive.

It is stated that of twenty-five millions of dry goods imported into Philadelphia, all of it except some three millions, is through New York.

A great natural curiosity has lately been discovered in Missouri, which bids fair to rival the great Kentucky cave. The cave is in Phelps county.

Godwin McBlair, formerly Lieutenant of the United States navy, died at Annapolis on Sunday.

The Chicago Zouaves, who have created so much excitement among the military of New York, are likely to visit Philadelphia. The newly discovered salt springs, in Michigan continue to yield bountifully, and give promise of important results.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Bell and Everett meeting, held at Farmington, in Prince George's county, Md., on Tuesday last.

Whereas the present state of the political parties of the country, unparalleled in its history, and by its extent the fears of the re-igniting and the revival of all parties for the safety, indeed the permanence, of our Union and the hope of freedom throughout the world, we, a portion of the free citizens of the old Commonwealth of Maryland, in general assembly assembled, do hereby resolve that the public good and divine means to avoid the heavy calamity that threatens the nation and the world, and singly believing that such a result can best be effected by the country efficiently and faithfully than any other candidate now before the people for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

First, That we believe John Bell and Edward Everett, in view of the present condition and reversal of all parties, more eminently fitted to serve the country efficiently and faithfully than any other candidates now before the people for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Second, That they are candidates of an organization, having but one object—the safety and perpetuity of the Government and the best interests of the people.

Third, That they are men long tried and never found wanting, and all parties believe and confide in their ability to discharge their duty faithfully.

Fourth, That they are in their creed no dogmas, such as slave code or squatter sovereignty, to disturb the sections, but all their principles and measures tend to protect and advance the interests of the whole country.

Fifth, That they will, to the best of our ability, and by all honorable means, endeavor to secure their election, earnestly entreating all good citizens who esteem country above party to unite with us, and in so doing to serve the country and the cause of human liberty throughout the world and for all time to come.

In giving the names of seventeen prominent politicians who were lately in session to consult on the best means of preventing the State of New York from falling into the hands of the Republicans, the N. Y. News makes the following statement:—"It was stated with great freedom and distinction by some of the members of the Administration that the Administration interfered to defeat the Democratic party in the State it could easily be carried against Mr. Lincoln. If, however, the Administration were determined that a Breckinridge ticket should be nominated, and that the power and influence of the Federal Government should be forced to sustain it, they might defeat the Democracy and place in the Presidential chair a Black Republican."

At a meeting of what is called "prominent live Democrats," in Union Square, New York, on the evening of the 11th, the leaders declared their determination to adhere to Mr. Douglas as the regular nominee. One of them said "it was a fiction to say there was a split in the Democratic party. There were enough Democrats here to assure the electoral vote for Stephen A. Douglas." Another one said that unless there was a union on one electoral ticket the State would be lost and power be given to the Republicans for four years. He believed that Douglas had a hold on the masses of this State which renders it impossible for any headway to be made within the Democratic organization of this State against him.

The resolutions of the National Democratic Volunteers of New York, adopting President Buchanan's speech at the Breckinridge ratification meeting as an expression of their own views, were presented yesterday by Isaac Lawrence, associate editor of the National Democratic Quarterly Review. Yesterday the President acknowledged their reception by letter, in which he, beyond a grateful expression of his thanks, speaks of himself as among the best of a rank of men who have seen the guardians of the constitution and the Union. He remarks that the sacred duty of such guardianship has descended to a new generation, and that the only hope of perpetuating the Union rests in the observance of all constitutional obligations.

The Savannah Republican says—"There are now nine Douglas organs in Georgia.—The Hon. A. H. Stephens, who is unquestionably the most intelligent and influential democrat in that State, lends the Douglas party and will make speeches throughout the canvass. Douglas himself is to address what will no doubt be a tremendous gathering in Atlanta, and Herschel V. Johnson intends to keep the stump till the election.—We shall not be surprised to find Douglas stronger than Breckinridge in Georgia on the first Monday of November."

The meeting at Union Square in New York, on Monday, in response to a call upon all persons irrespective of party, had its President, Judge Wm. Mitchell, one hundred and fourteen vice presidents, and twenty-eight secretaries, in favor of Lincoln and Hannibal. There were about two thousand persons present, who were addressed by Messrs. R. S. Andrews, Daniel Ullman, and others, and letters were read from various distinguished gentlemen. There was but little enthusiasm.

The Albany Argus, in referring to the late action of the Utica Union Convention, says that over one hundred thousand of the electors of the State have not voted since 1859. Most of these are conservative men who are only drawn into an electoral contest by the great excitement of a Presidential election. There were 596,489 votes cast in this State. The Breckinridge ticket received 503,728. The conservative army, as compared to the command of Bluecher, able to decide the fate of Waterloo.

In Washington, on Monday, a number of those favorable to the election of John C. Breckinridge and General Jos. Lane, met at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of organizing a Breckinridge and Lane association. Dr. Cornelius Boyle was elected President, and W. W. Chesley Vice President, and W. J. DeLoach Recording Secretary. About seventy-seven members were enrolled in the association. The executive committee were not appointed.

Both wings of the Democratic party of the Memphis Electoral District, in Tennessee, held meetings in Memphis, on Wednesday last, and appointed Presidential electors. The Breckinridge ticket is Gen. Hiram S. Bradford, of Herwood county, and the Douglas Elector is Judge William T. Brown, of Selby county.

The democratic meeting in Jefferson county, Va., on Monday, ratified the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hoge, Isbell and And. Hunter. The latter gentleman is a representative in the present political contest, and he is said to treat his late political associates very respectfully.

The Democratic State Convention of Maryland, called for the purpose of determining the course of the party in its present exigency, is to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of August, and not on the 24, as erroneously stated in some of the papers. From present indications every county will be fully represented. At St. Louis, July 15, a large gathering was held to ratify the nomination of Francis P. Blair, jr., for Congress. Mr. Blair made an address, after which a variety of brilliant fire works, including one piece in which was shown the name of "Frank Blair," were exhibited.

A call has been published, with a large number of signatures appended, for a BELL and EVERETT "Grand Mass Ratification Meeting" at Cincinnati on the 16th instant. The friends of the movement are making great efforts to get up a handsome demonstration.

We learn that the Douglas Democratic paper will shortly be started in Petersburg, under the editorial control of Charles Irving, esq. Mr. Irving was formerly editor of the Lynchburg Republican, and subsequently of the Danville Republican.

A Douglas meeting was called by over three hundred citizens of New Orleans, to be held on Thursday night last, but a thunder-storm coming up the demonstration was postponed, although it promised to be quite a brilliant affair.

The Democratic Executive Committee, which met at Raleigh, North Carolina, on Saturday, the 14th, decided that it is unnecessary to call a meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

The Valley Democrat, (Douglas) says the State Central Committee have called a Convention (at Charlottesville) to entrap and whip in the National Democracy of Virginia to the support of the Breckinridge ticket.

The Democratic State Convention in Kentucky for the nomination of an electoral ticket pledged to the "regular nominee," will be held at Louisville on the 23d of July.

John E. Jones, aged 27 years, and a son of Dr. Basil M. Jones, of Charlottesville, Va., committed suicide in Memphis, Tenn., on Friday last by shooting himself twice, both balls entering his head, one through the left corner of the right eye, the other through the right corner of the left eye, the latter ball tearing off half his nose, and almost one side of his head. Mr. Jones was a native of Virginia, and of one of the most respectable families in the State. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is said to have been a highly accomplished scholar. For several years he has been engaged teaching school in Mississippi, but during the past few months has been teaching of a school near the Female College, near Memphis.

Mr. Wm. Mallory, an old citizen of Southampton county, died a few days ago, immediately after returning from a visit to Norfolk. Mr. Mallory was eighty years of age, and figured in the suppression of the Southampton massacre. He was the identical "Black Mallory" who skinned Nat Turner, the leader of the rebellion, and the hide being tanned, portions of it are now extant in the "curiosity shops" of many residents in and about Southampton.

Thos. E. Wilson, esq., proprietor of America Springs, died suddenly on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock. He was standing near a rivulet, attending to the arranging of a pump, a servant man doing the labor. The attention of the servant was called off for a moment, and when he again noticed Mr. W., he had fallen in the water, and he died. Cause, apoplexy. Mr. W. was apparently in good health a few moments before his demise. The London Mirror says:—"It appears that in our notice last week of the fire at Aldie, we were in error in saying that the losses of Messrs. Griffin and Tyler were slight. Mr. G. lost all his household goods, he and his family barely escaping with the clothing on their persons. Mr. Tyler lost his house, a large portion of his tools, and a quantity of furniture and material. He estimates his loss at from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars—upon which there was no insurance."

The boot and shoe shop of Mr. Meredith Forney, of Winchester, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night or Thursday morning last, and robbed of five pairs of boots and two pairs of shoes, and an odd shoe.—An entrance was effected by forcing open a back window, a shutter and cutting out the right side of the middle sash, which took out two panes of glass, leaving an aperture of 23 by 16 inches.

Mr. William Russell has disposed of his "Eggon Hill" farm, in the lower end of Loudoun county, to Mr. G. Althoff, for \$25 per acre. The tract contains about 225 acres, and was purchased by Mr. R. a year or two ago for \$15 per acre. Mr. Cornelius Vandewater, of Loudoun, has sold that portion of his farm lying North of the A., L. and H. Railroad, embracing about 115 acres, at \$42.50 per acre. Mr. James White purchaser.

On Saturday last, when Mr. Wm. Howell, who lives below Spring Hill, in Augusta county, accompanied in a buggy by Mrs. Kenney, his wife, and Kenney, L. S. A., left on his way to Staunton, his horse took fright, ran off and threw both out of the buggy, injuring them very much. Mrs. Kenney had a very bad cut in her forehead, and Mr. Howell was bruised considerably.

In the Fredericksburg Hustings Court on Friday, Elliott, the exhibitor of the Keno game, was tried and found guilty, fined \$100 and imprisoned six days. One for betting at the game has been fined \$30, and others are being tried one by one: the whole party being determined to fight each case separately.

Dr. Godfrey L. Miller, late student of the Winchester Medical College, performed a skillful operation on a young woman of Winchester, about 17 years of age, on Monday last, by cutting off a portion of the leg, about six inches above the ankle-joint. The operation was performed by the Doctor himself in less than two minutes.

The elegant brown stone-front residence in Richmond, Va., of Mr. Edwin Robinson, the late defendant in the case of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, was sold for \$19,000, to Mr. Garret F. Watson.

The first new flour of the season, in the Fredericksburg market, appeared on Monday. It was manufactured at Knox's mill from wheat purchased of Messrs. W. R. Bernard and J. L. Andrews.

Gov. Letcher has tendered to Mr. Heiskel, (clerk in the 1st Auditor's Office, formerly of Staunton,) the office of Inspector of Tobacco at Seabrook's Warehouse, made vacant by the demise of C. C. Mason, esq.

Mr. George Lepp, of the late firm of Welch and Lepp, proposing running the Mill on Market Street, Winchester, and will commence operation in a short time.

Dr. F. Preston Wellford has been elected captain of the Fredericksburg Greys, in the place of Wm. S. Barton, now Major of the Fredericksburg Volunteer Battalion.

Rev. Robert Gatewood, of Norfolk, Va., has accepted a call to the new Episcopal church, Richmond.

Wm. L. Walters, proprietor of the National Hotel, at Norfolk, Va., died on Saturday last.

The Hon. John B. Floyd, has been elected President of the Virginia and Kentucky railroad.

Hottest Summer Since 1828.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the 6th, says:—"We learn that the thermometer marked 103 deg. in several open houses of the city yesterday. One of our citizens who has kept a diary of the weather for thirty odd years, says that the present is the hottest summer since 1828. We have not known the mercury to range as high as 98 deg. but once before in Montgomery, and that was we believe, in 1850."

Similar accounts are given by newspapers published in most of the Southern States. From the seaboard to the Mississippi the thermometer ranged from 95 to 100 deg. for several days last week. The New Orleans Plaindealer of the 12th, says the heat is almost unprecedented. In several cities the heat has been attended with unusual mortality—deaths from sunstroke having been frequent.

The Prospects in Virginia. Never before in the history of the Old Commonwealth was there so glorious a chance for the Opposition to redeem Virginia from the thraldom of Democracy. Petered, bound and prostrated the Whigs of the Mother of States and of Statesmen have for many decades presented to the world, the attitude decreed by the tyrant in the States coat of arms. But the facts reverse the picture. It is not Liberty trampling Tyranny under foot, but Party rioting in irresponsible power over the outstretched form of Conservatism, for surely there was never in any State so courageous, so steadfast, long suffering and invincible a band of patriots, true to every just sentiment of nationality and to every portion of the Union as the Whigs of Virginia, nor was there ever in any part of the enlightened world a party more unrelenting in the exercise of power than the Democratic party of the same State.

For years and years past every party thousand gentlemen, comprising the path and health of the Virginia population, have been virtually disfranchised. Men of wealth, of learning, of influence, of the first order of ability in all things pertaining to public affairs, they have nevertheless had no more lot or part in the State government than if they had lived in China or Timbuctoo. They were not permitted to hold the lowest office within the gift of the Executive.—They were ousted from the Boards of the Colleges, the University, the Banks, and even the Railroads. Party lines were drawn where they ought never to have existed, and political tests were made where politics ought to have been rigidly excluded.

To be a Whig was to be incompetent for any public position however insignificant.—To be a Whig in Virginia was to be no citizen. To be a Whig was for the young man to cut himself off from all chance of a career. To be a Whig was, save in the barren exercise of a franchise rendered purposely null and void, to be an alien. The Congressional districts were so altered as to make it next to impossible to return a Whig to the National Legislature. Wherever the Democratic party could obtain control they obtained it without regard to consequences, and without a thought as to the baneful effects in the future of thrusting politics where politics in no manner belonged. In a state claiming to hold above the crowd views of government, in a State boasting to be the special guardian of State Rights, in a State blatant about constitutional limitations, a tyranny was practised in exact accordance with the theory of Divine Right, Unlimited Monarchy, and without a parallel in the annals of the Republic. To the credit of the Old Dominion be it said, that one bright spark of partisan misrule—the Judiciary, made elective, was, nevertheless, high, pure and undefiled from the pollution of party.

The time is now come when the oppressed may throw off the shackles and once more stand free. The Whigs of 1860 may now be avenged. The State may be redeemed. The redemption of the State may be the salvation of the Union.—"Bell American."

A Conglomerated Reception—Funny Affair. HARRISON, CONN., July 16.—Mr. Douglas arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this evening. The Douglas wing of the democratic party had arranged to receive and escort him to his quarters at the United States Hotel, where he was to have received his friends. The Breckinridge wing of the party have quietly been at work for a couple of days, headed by A. E. Burr, publisher of the Hartford Times, to take the reception in their own hands. The result was that they met Mr. D. at the depot with Col's Army Band and Guards, and a carriage drawn by four horses to escort him to the State House, where he was welcomed; 100 guns were fired, church bells rung and a large crowd turned out.

Mr. Douglas was grateful for the reception given him. He denounced the republican and Breckinridge parties, calling them sectional, and claimed that he and his party occupied the middle and true ground and were the regular democratic party, and the only party which could save the country. Mr. Douglas is the guest of Mayor Deming. A. E. Burr, who has refused to support Douglas, rode in the carriage with him, while those who have worked faithfully early and late, and claimed to be the leaders of the Douglas wing, were allowed the privilege of staying out in the cold. It was the coolest operation ever witnessed in this city, and has occasioned much comment and merriment.

Another dispatch says. Mr. Douglas has handed out by a large concourse of people, without regard to party. He was welcomed to the city by the Hon. R. D. Hubbard, who introduced him as standing on middle ground politically—between the Altrio and Antartatic extremes, where the Altrio and the vine-grow stood conspicuously. Mr. Douglas replied that he did occupy that ground. The large crowd of five or six thousand were orderly and quiet.

Foreign Excursion. The post-mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome led to the discovery of a ball which had remained in his chest, after a duel which he fought in his youth with a brother of Marshal Davoust.

From a report recently made to the British Government it appears that the length of railroad completed and opened in India to the close of the year 1859 was 432 miles.

Mr. Carey, the celebrated horse-tamer, at last accounts, had entered upon his last exhibition at the Albemarle, London.

The London Times notices the fact that a journeyman printer, a very steady, upright and deserving old man, has recently become the possessor of \$200,000 by the decease of an uncle in Australia. He had been employed in the office where he was working at the time he received the news of his accession to wealth for more than thirty years, without intermission.

The British Museum Library is said to be in a flourishing condition. The annual appropriation of \$50,000 for purchases of books is continued, and it is difficult to find room for the students who daily assemble in the Library.

A monument to the memory of the Maid of Orleans, after the design of the Princess Mathilde, is to be erected by order of the French Emperor, in the old bridge of Compeigne, where Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the English on the 23d of May 1430.

Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of the official members of Fredericksburg Station, Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, held on the 9th instant, were the following:—

1. That we have entire confidence in the Baltimore Annual Conference, and have no doubt that at her next session she will fully redeem her pledges made to us on this time.

2. That in our opinion the next session of the Baltimore Conference, ought to be held without the presence of either of the Bishops, and to elect this end, (which is not an important) preachers and members should speak out in such mode as will accomplish the end.

3. That in our judgment, calumny, prayer to God for wisdom, light, and guidance are eminent to be observed in this respect, on every occasion.

4. That we cannot consent to continue in any sense in connection with the present M. E. Church longer than March next. We will change our church relations more in grief than in anger; but we will not be separated from God, and all men by the fact that we are forced to do so without any cause on our part.

5. That while we cannot consent to continue our present connection with the M. E. Church, we are willing to refer the determination of our church relations to the godly judgment of our brethren.

Letter from Warrenton—The Warrenton Springs, &c. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WARRENTON, July 17.—I have taken the liberty of dropping you a few lines from our beautiful and charming town. The weather for the last few days has been tolerably warm, but the nights are really delightful, and are enjoyed by those city visitors who can appreciate a country sleep, after being housed so long in brick walls, like those of Washington