Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1860.

Some remarks, in another column, on the subject of a HOME MARKET, will arrest the attention of the unprejudiced. That market, those who call themselves "free traders"—(which means, in fact, throwing the business of the country *freely* into the hands of foreign manufacturers and merchants)—have always undervalued, or failed properly to appreciate The nearer every man has a *home* market, let him be merchant, manufacturer or farmer, the greater will be his facilities for business, and the more certain his prospect for success. Had Henry Clay's principles prevailed and continued—had the Whig doctrine of 1840 been steadily maintained—had Henry Clay been President for eight or four years, our country would never have suffered the business jars and disasters which it has felt several times since that year, and in material prosperity and solidity, in peace, and quietness, and happiness, it would now present a perfect contrast to the scene before us. We can, even now, in a measure, "right the wrong." Vote for Bell and Everett.

Mr. Breckinridge's Democratic opponents, are quoting extracts from his speeches, to show, as they contend, his former "Know Nothing," as they call it, "proclivities," and Mr. Savage writes a long appeal to Gov. Wise, exhorting him, on that account, to refuse to give Mr. B. his support. The Democratic opponents of Mr. B. are as systematic and untiring in their hostility to him, as *his* friends are bitter and uncompromising in their assaults upon Mr. Douglas. It is an "internecine war"—a war of crimination and recrimination—a war of "records," "speeches," "votes," and "promises"—a war of reproaches and accusations, which we have never yet seen equalled in the political contests of this country.

The New York Herald makes the most of the Disunion letter of Mr. Keitt, of S. C.—in flaming capitals it announces, "highly important from the South—Secession Manifestoes—The South certain to secede in the event of Lincoln's election—preparatory movements for the organization of a Southern Confederacy, &c., &c." All this is playing into the hands of the Lincoln men. It gives the abolitionists an excuse—a miserable one to be sure for their course. But it also shows the necessity for discarding ultras and fanatics, if we want to save the Union and the country. Vote, therefore, for Bell and Everett.

The recent death of Mr. Gales, the senior editor of the National Intelligencer, has given an opportunity for the expression of commendation from all respectable quarters, on his course as an editor, and the general course of the paper in the conduct of which he assisted. This shows that the respectable people of the country have, do, and always will, appreciate a public journal that reaches the Intelligencer its exemplar. Whenever you hear of *spice*, and *sharpness*, and "fireing into," and all that trash, you may know the *calibre* of those who indulge in such nonsense.

The "meteor" is reported as far North as Boston and Newport—as far South as Norfolk—and as far West as Pike county, Pa.—The New York papers, in consideration of the waning interest in the Great Eastern, the absence of the Zouaves, and the expected departure of the Savannah volunteers, take up the meteor with an *intensity* which is quite interesting. There is not much *science* in their observations—but they are rhetorical, expansive, and speculative. None of them suffer the meteor to pass under three columns! It is a great point to exceed that!

All parties and all presses, alike, pay tributes to the memory of the late Joseph Gales. A plain private citizen, his virtues and his talents, command a respect which wealth and titles and honors could not procure. The opinions of distinguished men are quoted to show *their* estimation of his abilities. He was not only, as has been justly said, a great editor, but he was a great statesman—and no truer patriot ever lived.

Messrs. Tim Rives, Daniel, Eppes, and several other gentlemen, appointed at a Democratic meeting in Prince George, as Delegates to the Convention at Charlottesville, write a letter to have their names stricken off the list, as they will attend no such Convention, and will not support Breckinridge for whose benefit the Charlottesville Convention is called.

The recent raising of a Lincoln flag, by a few persons in and near Occoquan, Prince Wm. County, continues to give much *dissatisfaction*. We see accounts in the newspapers of its being "guarded" &c. The accounts of the numbers of the political friends of Lincoln in the place designated, which we see in some of the newspapers, are much exaggerated.

Up to a very recent period, it is said, that the Hon. R. A. Pryor was a fast and determined friend of Douglas, and was relied upon by that gentleman's friends as one of the leaders of their party in Virginia. The recent course of Mr. Pryor has, therefore, given them much displeasure; and they show it, by strong comments upon his late and present position.

In ventilating the political record of Mr. Breckinridge, the newspapers have found that he united in the movement first made to bring out Gen. Taylor as a candidate for President. He subsequently, however, bolted.

Whatever may be thought of some of the recent *eccentricities*—to call them by a very mild name—at Harvard, in Massachusetts, and Yale, in Connecticut, all will admit that these now venerable, and in many points of view, distinguished seats of learning, must continue to exercise an important influence upon education in, at least, a large portion of our country. We observe it is stated in the New York World, that both Harvard and Yale are now under the administrative direction of two of the most accomplished Greek scholars in the country. With Professor Felton at the head of Harvard, and Dr. Wolsey at the head of Yale, classical learning is not likely to suffer any eclipse. President Felton, in his inaugural address expressed his continued devotion to the studies by which he has acquired distinction. "Had my personal wishes been gratified," he says, "I should have been left to the cultivation of Grecian letters, and the studies of the professorship in which I have passed so many happy years. When St. Basil, having long resided in the society of the students and philosophers of Athens, was called by the duties of life to leave those classic scenes, he departed with lamentations and tears.—More fortunate than St. Basil, I am permitted to remain. I shall not desert the academic grove: the voice of the Bemi and the Dionysiac theatre still ring in my ears, with all their enchantments. Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes—I shall not part company with you yet."

The Railway Annual for 1859 states that in nine years, or from 1850 to 1859, the railways of the United States have increased from 7,355 to 27,944 miles in length. In this period the increase in the New England States amounted to 62,74 per cent., while in eight of the Western States the increase was 1,201 41 per cent. At the same time, the former gained in population 16 12 per cent., and the latter 46.22. The total cost of the roads, up to 1859, amounted to $365,451,070, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been wasted in construction. There are at this time 28,000 miles of finished roads in the United States, and about 16,000 either under construction or projected, requiring $400,000,000 for their completion.

At Warrenton, on Monday last, the Breckinridge Democrats held a meeting, Richard H. Foote, esq., in the Chair, and C. M. Johnston, Secretary, and appointed delegates to the Charlottesville Convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. A. Chilton and Hon. W. W. Payne.

The Douglas Democrats also assembled in general meeting, and selected delegates for the Staunton Convention. Joseph Horner occupied the Chair, and Robert Randolph acted as Secretary. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

A dispatch from Washington states that Mr. Defrees has commenced a suit against Mr. Ford, the House printer, for a share of the profits, as by agreement, while Messrs. Larcombe and English have sued out an injunction against Mr. Ford. Other parties are also interested in this complicated question.

We are glad to welcome again the Virginia Index, at Richmond—not because it supports Douglas, but because its previous course showed that it was a gentlemanly, courteous Virginia journal, deeply interested in the honor and welfare of our State.

"MAN AND WOMAN"—by Rev. Philip Slaughter. We are gratified to hear of the continued and increased prosperity of this book. The third edition is nearly exhausted, and a *fourth* will soon be published.

Mr. Caleb Cushing is spoken of for the bench of the Supreme Court. We trust some honest, true, learned, accomplished Virginia lawyer will be appointed to succeed Judge Daniel.

This is certainly *the* year for tempests and tornadoes. All over the country, within the last three months, violent winds, hail storms, rains &c have been reported.

We do not believe there is any truth in the renewed rumors about a Spanish descent upon Mexico. Mexico is very "sick"—but Spain is not the doctor.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Thompson has been elected President of Lynchburg College.

"A Church History of the three first centuries, by Milo Mahan, D. D., professor of ecclesiastical history in the Theological General Seminary, New York. Published by Daniel Dana, jr."

This history is intended chiefly for the general reader, but it will furnish an excellent help to theological students. It is compiled with care and with constant reference to the best authorities, and the narrative is easy and well sustained. The volume distinguishes the development of church life in individuals, in schools, and finally in the great provincial churches.

Received and for sale at the bookstore of James Entwisle & Son, King street.

☞ An interesting letter from Paris, and several other articles, on hand, will be inserted in our next.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Ledger says:—The taking of the census in some of the lower ward, exhibits many strange phases of human life, particularly in the vicinity of Bedford, Small, and other streets of a like character. In the space from the south side of South street, to the north side of Fitzwater, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the population foots up two thousand. The houses occupied by them are generally three room buildings, and in most of them a family occupies each room, this is particularly the case in one row, where the proprietor rents them only by rooms. In some of these houses the occupants appear to be comfortable, notwithstanding their close quarters, but in others there appears to be difficulty in getting along. In Emiline street, which is the negro quarter, may be found a white woman with a husband formerly a slave in Delaware, and in another place two white men had the honor of giving the names of two colored women as their lawful wives. In some of the cellars the most abject poverty is apparent, the occupants, black and white, fraternizing together, being engaged in bone and rag picking, the result of the day's labor being in one corner of their wretched room, while the individuals occupy the other. The only furniture in many places being a straw bed, a wooden bench, and one or two articles for cooking. One family in a small two story house rents the cellar to a colored family, and though the whites in the upper portion are extremely poor they manage to take care of a relative who has been entirely blind for several years. No better place can be found for the operations of the Benevolent and Christian Associations of Philadelphia than the places referred to. Kindness shown them by those whose mission it is to visit the sick and needy, would no doubt result in some great good.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a colored man, named George Dorsey, was detected in the act of robbing a dwelling in Baltimore. As soon as detected, the fellow, who had packed up a quantity of goods, jumped from the second-story window, and ran from the alley, pursued with the cry of "stop thief." Two gentlemen, Messrs. Wm. Baker and Wm. G. Orem, who were in the vicinity, attempted to seize the fugitive, when he deliberately fired two shots from a double barreled pistol at them, directing a shot at each. Neither shot took effect, however, and the desperado was seized by Mr. Orem and Mr. Baker, who held him until the policemen reached the spot. The prisoner resisted desperately, and assaulted Capt. Boyd, who was compelled to strike him several blows with a billy. Finally, when near the police station, he resisted and assailed policeman McCracken, who knocked him down with his stick. He was then taken to a cell and chained down. On his person was found the empty pistol, a box of caps, and balls. It is said he was only discharged from the penitentiary last Friday.

At Boston, the Chicago Zouaves are creating a great sensation. An immense crowd was attracted to the common to witness their drill, which strongly impressed military men, and created quite a furore among the thousands of spectators. The Zouaves visit Charlestown as the guests of the military of that city, and are expected to visit Salem. The time of their departure South is not yet definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a statue of Commodore Perry, at Cleveland, will be one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in the West. Among the novelties announced, is a naval mock battle. It will be a novelty never before witnessed in the West, and will be one of the most attractive features of the day. Application has been made to Secretary Toucey, of the navy, for permission for the government vessels on the lakes to attend and take part.

The Africa brings the unwelcome news that the Galway Steamship Line, which was supposed to have commenced so auspiciously, and the steamers of which were to make alternate trips from Galway to Boston and New York, has been broken up, the present English government being hostile to the mail contract made with the company by Lord Derby's government. The result of this hostility has been the transfer of the mail contract to Allen's Canadian line.

Maj. D. J. Sutherland, quartermaster of the marine corps, is so much in default to the government that the President has been constrained to strike his name from the roll of the corps. He was suspended from command by Secretary Toucey, some months since, to enable him to adjust his accounts. The amount of default is understood to be somewhat over and above the liability to the government of his sureties.

A general revival of business and a very active fall trade is anticipated at the North, and especially in New York. Export trade will be rather short for some weeks to come, but after the new crops come in we shall see lively times; as a forerunner of which, the shipping interest is recovering from its depression, and ship building has been recommenced with vigor.

Attorney General Black will leave Washington to-day, for Pennsylvania. Secretaries Floyd and Thompson contemplate proceeding to Old Point to-day, intending to stay several weeks. Secretary Cass also being absent, there will only be three Cabinet officers remaining in Washington—Secretaries Toucey and Cobb, and Postmaster Holt.

Much concern is felt in several Southern States, on account of the prevalence of a drouth of unusual severity. In some places very little rain has fallen since early in April. This is especially true of the larger part of Texas, a portion of Louisiana and Alabama, and middle Georgia. In other States, accounts are variable, but generally not very flattering.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has suspended further payments of interest on the extra dividend, under action taken in the District Court of the United States, and it is understood that Judge Giles has set down the 13th of August next for a hearing of a bill of complaint praying for another injunction.

A mass meeting of front bricklayers has been held in New York, to organize an opposition to the proceedings of the Bricklayers' Protective Union, which has recently forbidden its members to work on the same building with front bricklayers who are not members of the Union. There was a large attendance.

The "bruisers" in New York have about completed their arrangements for a grand complimentary dinner to the Benicia Boy, on which occasion a purse of money will be presented to him. [That purse, it is said, already contains $6,000.] The banquet will take place the next week, at the Astor House.

The site selected for the grand Park in Baltimore, is Druid Hill, the country seat of Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers, with adjoining property, constituting altogether an area of five hundred and seventeen acres. A large proportion of this property is already highly improved, and is well provided with a growth of noble forest trees.

The administration has addressed another note to the British government on the San Juan affair. The President has, during the absence of Secretary Cass, repeatedly been at the State Department, personally attending the weightier matters pertaining to foreign affairs.

Capt. Pendleton, who was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court of San Francisco, California, to one year's imprisonment for cruel treatment of his crew, in the bark Sarah Parker, was liberated on the 22d ult., having served his sentence out. He also paid $175, the fine imposed by the Court.

On Sunday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the dwelling house of Thomas H. Patterson, herdsman and steward of the Hon. A. B. Conger, at "Waldberg," near Haverstraw, New York, was consumed by fire, and five lives lost.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat says:—"The prospects now are that not 25,000 bales of hemp will be produced this year in Missouri—a great falling off—but there is a large stock of this year's hemp in planters' hands, held back from the market."

Thirty thousand copies of the report of the Covode Committee have been printed, but the House printer will not deliver them until the difficulty with Mr. Ford's assignee is settled.

Perkins H. Dow, a police officer in Lynn, Mass., was beaten to death on Sunday night, while endeavoring to quell a fight among a party of Irishmen.

Marietta Pollard, an interesting girl of 14 years, was killed by lightning, at Sharon, Mass., on Saturday.

The New Orleans board of health report the first case of death from yellow fever in that city, on the 10th inst.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of what it believes to be the first necessity, the defeat of Lincoln, says:—"As practical men, we should aim to achieve the greatest good to the country, and where that is not attainable, we should aim at the second best thing. We should strive to carry for Bell every State that we have a reasonable prospect of carrying; but where that cannot be done, we should throw our weight in the scale of Douglas, as the most national and least objectionable of the other candidates. By this interchange of support between the friends of Douglas and Bell, Lincoln can easily be defeated, and the election carried to the House, where the choice must fall on Bell or Douglas. Wherever we are the strongest, as in the Southern States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the Douglas men should come to our aid. Whilst in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the other North Western States, our weight should be thrown in the scale of Douglas.—In regard to Pennsylvania, it may be doubtful which is the stronger, Bell or Douglas. Such being the case, it would be fair to make a division of the electoral ticket, and thus ensure the defeat of Lincoln."

The Richmond Examiner, which warmly supports the Breckinridge ticket, is anxious that the Breckinridge men and Douglas men should unite. It says, "the petty squabble about men and dogmas should be condemned and silenced by the people." Now that, as the Richmond Whig says, is rare and rich.—They have hunted down Douglas on a principle. The Democratic party has been broken up on a principle. The Charleston Convention failed on a principle. The Virginia delegation withdrew from the Baltimore Convention on a principle. And now, when they want the friends of Douglas to desert him, and vote for Breckinridge, that principle becomes "a petty squabble about men and dogmas," and all this commotion in the camp has been produced without sufficient cause and should be "condemned and silenced by the people."

In the course of Mr. Herschel V. Johnson's speech at Macon, Georgia, he said "if Breckinridge and Lane should carry every Southern State, it would not elect them. There is no prospect of their carrying a single Northern State, save Oregon, and possibly California. That would still not elect them. This is the strongest case that can be put for them—stronger than the probable result will justify. They may lose Alabama and Louisiana. Texas will probably go for General Houston, Tennessee and Maryland for Bell and Everett. Hence, the battle must be fought in the free States, and, if the friends of the Adminstration in those States keep up their warfare upon Douglas, by running electoral tickets, it will give them all to Lincoln and Hamlin and secure their election."

The Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democracy, of Staunton, each held meetings on Monday, and appointed delegates to their respective Conventions, and adopted resolutions favoring a Union ticket, also ratifying the nominations of the respective candidates. After both meetings had adjourned, the people assembled were addressed by Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Shelton F. Leake, Dr. Saml. Moffett, of Rockingham, Gen. Harman, Jas. H. Skinner, esq., Jno. A. Harman, esq., and Jacob and George Baylor, esqs.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"Some of the Democratic papers are resurrecting the names of those who were Old Line Whigs, years ago, but who have been voting for years with the Democracy—and announcing that they intend to vote for Breckinridge at the next election. As the Richmond Whig pertinently observes: 'Why don't they announce that Henry A. Wise, formerly a Whig representative in Congress, from Virginia, has come out for Breckinridge and Lane?'"

A meeting of the Democracy of Stafford was held on Wednesday, W. P. Conway, esq., in the chair, and John H. Suttle, esq., Secretary. Delegates were appointed to attend the Charlottesville Convention. The meeting was unanimous for Breckinridge and Lane.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Loudoun, is to be held in Leesburg, on the first Friday in August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held in Charlottesville, on the 16th of August.

Mayor Wood authorizes the statement that under no circumstances will he support Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for Congress the coming fall. Daniel is determined to run on the Breckinridge nag.

A thing may split one way and break another. The Democratic party is split up and broken down.

The Tobacco Planters' Convention.

The Tobacco Planters Convention met at Marlboro on Thursday last. Seven counties were represented, some by delegates regularly appointed, others by voluntary delegates, and Prince George's *en masse*.—There was considerable feeling manifested touching the subject-matter before the body, which was the proposed removal of the State Warehouses, and the proceedings were not harmonious. The committee of investigation, heretofore appointed, reported against the removal. From the committee on resolutions of the Convention two reports were made—the majority favoring the removal and the minority opposing it. The only action taken was the adoption of a resolution calling another convention to meet there on the 25th of October next, to which delegates are to be regularly elected by primary and county meetings in the usual manner. At a meeting of the Planters of Charles County, on the Tuesday before the Convention, five delegates were appointed, and a resolution passed favoring the policy of removal. None of the delegates attended.

"COMPLETELY STRIPPED!"—On the Indiana and Cincinnati Railroad a pleasure party rode a short distance, when they alighted and stood around on the small platform, covering it completely, waiting to see the cars move before leaving for the woods. Just as the train started the skirt of one of the young ladies, who happened to be standing close to the train, caught on a nut on the side of one of the cars, throwing her from her feet. Very fortunately the train was moving quite slowly at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. As it was the young lady was pretty roughly used.

A stout man in the party, seeing her condition, at once raised her in his arms, and pulled with all his strength, endeavoring to tear her loose, but the skirt was both strong and firmly fastened, and not until all the girl's under-clothing was pulled from her body, and her dress torn to shreds, did he succeed. All this transpired while the train was moving a distance of twenty or thirty feet, when the conductor saw the danger and instantly checked its motion. Indeed, the girl was not entirely released until the train had stopped. After the excitement of the moment had passed, it was discovered that the soles of both the girl's shoes, by the resistance she had offered the train, had been completely stripped away, leaving the uppers upon her feet. Strange to say, she escaped any serious injury. She was immediately encircled by a number of her female friends, who conveyed her to the village, where her wants were properly attended to.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

We learn from the Rural Southerner, that on Saturday, the 4th of August next, the citizens of Middlesex intend to hold a grand military and civic celebration at Urbanna, on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful flag, purchased by the ladies of the county, to the troop of cavalry. Lieut. Gov. Montague is expected to deliver the presentation address, and other distinguished speakers will take part in the exercises. An ample dinner will be provided.

The seventh annual fair of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute will be held in Richmond on the 10th of October, and as the premiums are inviting, the contributions of Southern and Northern manufacturers, as well as the ladies, are expected to be large. The Union Agricultural Fair will commence, on the 20th of October, and is expected to surpass in interest any one that has ever been held in Virginia.

The neighborhood of Ruckersville, Greene Co,, was visited on Tuesday week, by a destructive hail storm. Crops of corn and tobacco were destroyed, besides an immense amount of injury done to property generally. Farmers are plowing up their corn fields and replanting them or sowing them with buck-wheat.

Four persons died in Charlottesville last week, all of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age. Mrs. H. Jefferies 85, Mrs. Richards between 85 and 90. Primus, a free man of color, said to be 90, formerly a slave to Mr. Overton's estate, and Sarah, a slave, formerly belonging to Wm. Garland's estate, about 85 years.

Hezekiah M. Jefferson died on Sunday last, at Petersburg, Va. The deceased fought in every battle from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. For his gallant conduct at Molino del Rey in resisting a charge of Mexican Lancers, on recommendation of Col. Steptoe, he received from President Polk a letter of distinction.

The following is the population of Fredericksburg, all told: Whites, 3,315; Free Negroes, 422; Slaves, 1,291; total, 5,028. In 1850 the figures stood thus: Whites, 2,581; Free Negroes, 306; Slaves, 1,174; total, 4,061. This shows an increase in ten years of 25 per cent.—*Fred. News.*

A married man, who has of late spent much of his time in Richmond, was arrested last week, charged with an attempted rape in Blacksburg, Montgomery, on the person of a young girl some fourteen years of age.

The celebrated trotting stallion, "Morgan Champion," died at Wolf-Pit, the residence of Geo. M. Bruce, esq., in Campbell county, on the 23d inst., at a very advanced age.

Counsellor Cole, esq., the proprietor of the Commerce Hotel, at Fredericksburg, has made an offer for the Planters' House with a view of opening it as a hotel.

In the list of State Students appointed by the Faculty of the University of Virginia, July 6th, 1860, is the name of R. Gaskins Hall, of Spotsylvania county.

James M. Jackson, esq., recently re-elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Wood county, has resigned the office.

The Great Eastern.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" says:

"We are to have the Great Eastern in the waters of the Chesapeake. Mr. Gooch, one of the principl directors of the Great Eastern Company, has been spending two days here with Mr. Mann, who has taken such an interest in the establishment of a direct trade between Virginia and England. The mighty leviathan will, probably, early in August, float in the glorious harbor of Hampton Roads, and take on board, for her return trip, thirty thousand bales of cotton. We Southerners will not grumble either at paying a dollar for a sight of the big ship; and it may fairly be estimated that three hundred thousand people will visit her if she comes into the Chesapeake. And then we will have a truly international celebration, hallowed by the memories of Mount Vernon and the Father of his Country, and attended by President Buchanan, Vice President Breckinridge, leading Senators and representatives, the diplomatic corps; and the affair might be so timed as to secure the presence of the Prince of Wales and his suite. This would be the inauguration of a new era for the South—the beginning of the realization of the far-sighted scheme of George Washington, who ardently desired to preserve a balance between the North and the South, by fostering a direct trade with Europe from his beautiful Potomac and Chesapeake. The Southrons will swarm up here like bees to see the Great Eastern."

Should it prove true that the directors of the Great Eastern have determined upon sending the ship to Hampton Roads, they will have done a very wise act. If the Great Eastern is to prove a success, it must be in carrying *cotton* and passengers. Norfolk is the best port in the United States for both cotton and passengers. If the Great Eastern comes to Norfolk, and *"three hundred thousand people,"* as the "Herald's" correspondent says, visit her at one dollar a head, that alone, without the "thirty thousand bales of cotton," would be a success. If the railroads and steamboats leading to Norfolk will reduce their prices, and we have every reason to believe they will, as many visitors will go to see her in Norfolk as visited her in New York. So let her come to the waters of the South as well as to the North.—August is a very good time, as the visitors to the Virginia Springs, will have an opportunity of taking her *en route* home or to the mountains. In Hampton Roads she will have sea room to display her qualities, which New York Harbor cannot afford.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

During the past week, an extraordinary heated term has prevailed at St. Louis, and a dispatch from that city announces over forty deaths from the effects of the heat.

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my farm, in the county of Fairfax, Va., situated within a mile of Springfield, the first station from the city of Alexandria, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and eight distant by county road from said city.

The FARM contains 510 ACRES. About two hundred and twenty-five under cultivation, and the residue in wood. It is well watered, with abundant springs and streams.

The improvements consist of a DWELLING, new, tastefully built, and comfortably arranged. The usual number of out houses, and a thrifty young ORCHARD.

Any additional information in regard to the property or terms, can be had by application to the undersigned in Alexandria, Va.

jy 26—eotf CHARLES S. TAYLOR.

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, July 19th, my NEGRO MAN Lewis, calls himself LEWIS THOMAS, aged about 23 years. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, a dark chestnut color, cheek bones rather high, quick in his expression when spoken to. No particular marks or scars about him remembered. He is a shrewd negro, and having been several times in Washington, may be lurking there, or thereabouts. I will give $25 if taken in the county of Charles, my place of residence; if elsewhere, the above reward. In each case he must be brought home, or lodged in jail, so that I get him again.

S. A. GARDINER,

Charles county, Md., jy 26—eo3t

CLARKE'S PERUVIAN SYRUP is a well known remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or impaired and imperfect digestion, and the consequent deterioration of the blood, and for the cure of Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Carbuncles, and Boils, Female Complaints, and all conditions requiring a general Tonic and alterative Medicine; also, diseases peculiar to Tropical diseases, for sale by

jy 26 H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.

RYE CHOP for Horse feed, for sale by

my 17 MEADE & MARYE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Prince of Wales, in reply to an address presented to him by the corporation of Devenport, upon his embarkation for America, said:—"I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight to a noble land, great works of nature and of human skill, and a generous and active people, must produce, and I will endeavor to bring home with me, such information as may in the future be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen."

An Eastern correspondent, in speaking of Egypt and her present ruler, remarks that "American goods" do not stand very high with him since the failure of his American steamer, built at Boston, but his admiration of American railway carriages still continues. His last order was for a private car, for which he agreed to pay the contractor, the United States vice-consul at Alexandria, the sum of $75,000.

The London Star, the special organ of the liberal party in England, defends the United States government from complicity in the slave trade charged by the Times, and then turns upon the British government with some facts which the Times ought to have meditated and to have made some allowance for:

A New Gunpowder is announced in England, which is said to be less dangerous than ordinary powder, produces very little smoke, and that of a less pungent kind than usual, not only enabling the miner to work in close places, without the great delay consequent on smoke, but greatly diminishing the unhealthy effects of it in the mines.

WATER GAS.—The Scientific American of the present week states that the city of Narbonne, in France, has been lighted by genuine water gas for nearly three years. The so-called water gas of Sanders and others, is only a mixture of hydrogen with coal or rosin gas, but the Narbonne gas is pure hydrogen. The first process at Narbonne was to decompose water by passing steam through a highly heated retort containing coal. The explanation of the decomposition is that the carbon takes away the oxygen from the water, thus setting the hydrogen free; the carbon and oxygen combine and become carbonic acid and carbonic oxyd. The chief objection to this process is, that the heat required to effect the decomposition is so great that the retort is soon destroyed; hydrogen produced in retorts by the best management, would probably cost more than oil, coal or rosin gas. But lately at Narbonne they have entirely dispensed with retorts and decompose the steam by passing it directly into the furnace. The furnace, of the cupola form, is charged with coke, the fire urged by a blast and when the whole is intensely heated the blast, is shut off, the flue closed, and steam at 30 pounds is let in. The steam is decomposed and the gases pass away to the purifier and gasometer. This system seems plausible, but requires the practical test to fix its value.

The gas generators erected at the above place have been in successful operation about six months, have cost nothing for repairs; and M. Fages the inventor, thinks they will last an indefinite period. Each generator produces 30,000 feet of gas in 24 hours, at a cost for materials (coke, coal and lime) of about 80 cents per 1,000. The period of admission of steam and generation of gas is about twenty minutes; of the re-heating, four or five minutes. The gas thus produced on burning, gives but little light but great heat. Light is secured by adjusting over the burners, coils of fine platinum wire.

BEAUTY OF THE CREDIT BUSINESS.—Yesterday afternoon we stepped, while searching for local incidents, into the counting room of a merchant friend. Merchant in question is among the largest dealers in the country, and does an annual trade of at least two millions, principally with the South and West. In order to rest our limbs we sat for a moment in his counting room. Merchant was busy in opening letters, of which one contained a draft from Wisconsin for $264. Upon that draft there hangs a tale. Four months ago Merchant sold to a Wisconsin firm, on six months' time, goods to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars. A year rolled by, and no payment being made, suit was entered against the debtor. The lawyer to whom the suit was entrusted was called Gen. Coe. Gen. Coe went ahead, brought suit, recovered judgment, and at the end of the prescribed period obtained the money. Such being the case, the reader may very naturally suppose that our merchant friend received his funds and went rejoicing on his way. Far from it. He wrote to Gen. Coe a number of times, after first waiting six months for the remission of the money. As no answer came, and as a very long time had intervened, Merchant gave up Gen. Coe as a bad job, and wrote to another lawyer to hunt up Gen. Coe. A reply was promptly received. In open Court one day Gen. Coe had given the lie to a brother practitioner, in return for which brother practitioner had sent a bullet through Gen. Coe's head. Gen. Coe had collected the money, but had used it for purposes of speculation, and our merchant friend, after waiting for four years, received yesterday a draft for $264, the costs, charges, etc., having consumed the remaining balance of the $1,600.—*Phil. American.*

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.—*The Words of the Risen Saviour* and Commentary on The Epistle of St. James, by the Rev. Rudolph Steir, $2.

Discourses and Sayings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, illustrated in a series of Expositions, by Rev. Jno. Brown, D. A., of Edinburg, Scotland, 2 vols. octavo, $4.

Analytical Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, by the same author, 1 vol. octavo, $2,50.

Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of Peter, by the same, 1 vol. octavo, $2,50.

A Commentary, Critical, Expository and Practical on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, by John J. Owen, D. D., complete in 3 vols., $1,25 per volume.

The Theological Works of Rev. Leonard Woods, late of Andover Seminary, 5 vols. octavo, $10.

Institutes of Theology, by the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., of Scotland, edited by his son-in-law, Rev. Wm. Hanna, complete in 2 vols., $2.

Sermons by the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., illustrative of different stages in his ministry from 1798 to 1847, $1.

History of the Great Reformation in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France and Italy, by Rev. Thomas Carter, $1.

Napoleon 3d, The man of Prophecy, or the Revival of the French Emperorship, by G. S. Faber, 38c.

The Still Hour, by Phelps, 38c.

The Silent Comforter, by Louisa Payson Hopkins, 25c.

Uncle Philip's Series of Juvenile Histories, &c., 13 vols., 38c. each.

Bridge's Commentary on 119th Psalm, $1,25.

Rolla's Tour in Europe, by Jacob Abbott, in 10 vols., 50c. each. Just received by

jy 26 JOHN H. PARROTT.

NEW PREPARATIONS, &c.—Burnett's Cocoaine, an elegant hair dressing, Spalding's Prepared Glue, Benzine for removing grease spots, &c., Bay Rum, Cologne, German do., Lubin's Extracts, Fancy Soap, Shaving do., Hair Brushes, Combs, &c., &c. For sale by

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NEW WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.—Just received a supply of RESERVOIR FAMILY FLOUR, made from new wheat, a splendid article, for sale by dray load or larger quantity, at Baltimore prices. [jy 21] JAS. C. NEVETT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two desirable three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, located in a pleasant part of the city. The terms will be very accommodating. Apply to

je 19—tf W. N. McVEIGH.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS, Compound Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Golden Seal and Mandrake Bitters, a full supply, received, and for sale by [jy 25] H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.

The Home Market.

"It has been shown from reliable data that 'if the entire products of the vineyards of Europe were exported to supply the natural trade of the city of New York alone, it would not be sufficient.' The French are compelled to resort to imitations to supply this deficiency, and the consequent result is that but few brandies exported to this country from France are free from adulterations. The city of New York alone sells three times as many 'pure imported brandies,' and four times as many 'pure imported wines' annually, as all the wine-producing countries of Europe export."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The preceding is quoted in one of our exchanges as having originally appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce. The statement is obviously erroneous.

The total quantity of wine imported from all foreign nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, was 5,114,142 gallons, and the wine crop of France alone is 980,000,000 of gallons.

Admitting that Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and other countries on the Mediterranean produce only an equal quantity, the aggregate European production would in round numbers be equal to 2,000,000,000 of gallons, equal to seventy gallons per annum for every man, woman, and child, and infant, white and black, in the United States, and the above official returns of the wine imported into the United States show that only one gallon of every four hundred produced in Europe is exported to this country.

Of foreign brandy imported in the same year, the quantity was 2,528,356 gallons, which is not equal to the annual consumption of the single province of Normandy, in France.

Notwithstanding the immense export of wine from France, the official returns show that in no one year has there ever been an export equal to one-tenth of the vintage, the balance, which is more than nine-tenths, being consumed at home. Even one-tenth of the vintage is equal in round numbers to 100,000,000 of gallons, and would fill 1,700,000 casks of sixty gallons each, and require 17,000 vessels to convey it, allowing 1,000 casks to each.

The above facts exhibit in a strong light the importance and extent of the home market, which applies almost to every article produced by any nation with equal or greater force than to the wine of France.

The State of Massachusetts affords a more extensive market for the actual consumption of breadstuffs grown in the Middle and Western States than all the foreign nations of the world, and in the European famine year of 1847, when we could hardly find ships enough to carry our breadstuffs to starving Europe, we exported in wheat and flour only about ten per cent. of our production, and only about three per cent. of the crop of Indian corn. At present we export only about five per cent. of the crop of the former, and only about one-half of one per cent. of Indian corn. That is to say: of 600,000,000 bushels, the foreign nations take 3,000,000, and we consume at home 597,000,000; and yet we hear leading politicians decrying the home market and lauding the importance of the foreign demand!—*Nat. Int.*

The English Law of Primogeniture.

A younger son of the Duke of Leeds has been sent to prison as an insolvent debtor. A London journal commenting on the fact says:

The insolvency of Lord William Godolphin Osborne, son of the Duke of Leeds, affords a striking example of the evils of the law of primogeniture. This poor man being a younger son, inherited nothing but dependency. He came into the world in a more helpless and destitute condition than that of the peasant children on his father's estate. They have at least the inheritance of labor, and the workhouse at last; but he, being the son of a duke, is condemned to be a gentleman on nothing a year. A lord cannot dig, and being ashamed to beg, the best he can do is to get into debt. This is just what Lord William Godolphin Osborne did. His father only allowed Lord William the sum of 12 pounds a year during his minority.—When he came of age, the allowance was increased to 100 pounds. Fancy a lord, the son of a duke, set up in life with 2 pounds a week! Is it to be wondered at, that this young man, brought up in expensive tastes and habits, should have got into debt? But after all there was nothing very frightful in his extravagance. The whole amount of his liabilities does not exceed a thousand pounds. Young men of all classes sow wild oats; and this was not a very inordinate measure to be cast abroad by the son of a duke. We fancy there are not many fathers of the middle class who would allow their sons to be sent to prison for six months to wipe off a debt of this kind. The Godolphin Osbornes must be very indifferent to the honor of their family to allow such a blot to rest upon their escutcheon. Lord William Godolphin Osborne had certainly no *right to* contract debts which he had no means of paying; but we must also assert that the Duke of Leeds, a peer of the realm, and the owner of a large estate, had no right to cast his younger son upon the world without providing him with something like adequate means of support. Everything is sacrificed for the first born, who is destined to inherit the title and estates. The younger son must shift for himself. Practically disinherited by the law of primog