



ALEXANDRIA: MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

RALLY! The Fredericksburg Herald makes an eloquent appeal to the friends of the Union and the Constitution, in Virginia, to rally to-morrow! We echo its stirring notes. Listen and heed. Amid the strife of sectionalism, which now rages through the land, threatening to tear the bonds asunder which bind us together, as one people, there is uplifted, full high advanced, and floating proudly upon the bosom of the breeze, a banner of the Union, upheld by the hands of John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Around that banner let the body guard of the Constitution gather with firm hearts and strong arms, determined that it shall never be trampled in the dust for the feet of traitors North, nor demagogues South.

Our glorious institutions are too precious to be placed at the mercy of demagogues and fanatics who prefer the success of their own selfish schemes and barren dogmas, to the peace and harmony of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. Let us rally, then, and snatch its destiny from their power, now and forever, and raise around it an impenetrable wall of patriotic hearts.

We have had agitation long enough. It is time it should cease. There is no hope offered by any other organization, than that led on by Bell and Everett, that the slavery question shall forever be put at rest—agitation destroyed, and the Union preserved. Let us then rally around these patriots and statesmen. Rally! Rally! Rally!!!

The resolutions offered by Ex-Governor Wise, and adopted at a Breckinridge meeting held in the county, of Princess Anne, having been the subject of much comment in Norfolk, and fearing that their silence might possibly be construed into acquiescence, the friends of the Union issued a call for a meeting to be held on Tuesday last at the Opera House, and, although the rain fell in heavy showers, by eight o'clock that spacious room was densely packed. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McKenney, who nominated for President Dr. A. T. M. Cooke. The following named gentlemen were then nominated and elected: Vice Presidents: John Williams, Wm. L. Hardy, Dr. Thomas Newton, Dr. Thomas Old, Mr. W. E. Taylor, R. H. Stevens, E. T. Summers, W. H. C. Lovitt, James Simmons, John P. Leigh, Albert C. Ryan, J. J. Moore, and W. H. Turner.

Secretaries: Thos. G. Broughton, W. E. Foster, James Y. Leigh, A. Jeffery, and Richard G. Broughton. W. W. Sharp, esq., presented the resolutions (the most material of which we published in Saturday's Gazette,) which he prefaced with an eloquent and patriotic speech. Alex. Rives, esq., of Abbeville, Hon. John S. Millson, and Jos. Segar, esq., being present, were severally called for, and responded in speeches replete with convincing arguments, biting sarcasm, and eloquent appeals in behalf of our glorious Union. The resolutions were adopted with but a single dissenting voice, and the meeting adjourned. This meeting was what every friend of order desired it should be—of the largest, most respectable, and orderly that has ever convened in Norfolk. Gov. Wise having been thus promptly met and rebuked, gave immediate notice that he would address the people of Norfolk on Thursday night, in vindication of his resolutions.

The National Intelligencer commenting upon the cool declaration recently made that if Virginia should vote for Mr. Bell, the "Cotton States" would regard her "as having abandoned the constitutional rights of the South" and, in consequence of such a conviction, "they will instantly abandon the Union and form a Southern Confederacy," says that it is equivalent to an invitation to endorse the pretension that the Democracy, and that too in a single one of its varieties, are blessed with a monopoly of the intelligence which understands and of the fidelity which sustains the rights of the South. Citizens who are second to none in all the attributes which should command respect, are thus denounced for the conscientious maintenance of their principles, because those principles, forsooth, do not square with the shifting edicts of some tumultuous and irresponsible gathering, which, in the name of a "National" Convention, representing one-third of the electoral votes of the Union, assumes to ascertain what it is right and lawful to believe for the ensuing four years, under pain of civic outlawry. It is high time to break the spell of this political intolerance.

The Republican presses at the North are using the threats put forth by the ultras of the South, of breaking up the government if Lincoln should be elected, as electrifying articles in favor of Lincoln. The New York Courier, for instance, asserts that John Jacob Astor and Mr. Carman, very wealthy men, and Democrats at that, say they are now determined to vote for Lincoln, as they wish the question to be decided at once, whether the election of a President in a constitutional and regular manner, can be made a pretext for dissolution or secession from the Union.

In copying an article, in Saturday's Gazette, from the Charleston Mercury, the types made us say—"One plan of the Democrats is to precipitate the Cotton States," &c. Of course, it should have been *Dissensionists*.—We are happy to believe, what we have often said before, that in this State, and in this section of it particularly, however, men may differ about Presidential candidates, a large majority of all parties—Democrats as well as Whigs—will resist the efforts made by certain Disunion leaders, to "precipitate" the country into revolution and dissolution.

Let every man in Virginia remember that the day that South Carolina and Alabama carry their disunion purposes and schemes into effect, that very day the real estate of Virginia will go down one half and slave property three-fourths.

A letter from Richmond to the Baltimore American, denies, in toto, all the "Sensation Stories" put out in the New York Herald representing that Virginia is "arming herself," that there is "immense excitement and preparation for civil war," &c., &c. We quote the following from this letter:—"As to the stories of 'Virginia Arming Herself,' 'Batteries of Rifled Cannon about to arrive in Richmond,' it has no other foundation than the steps which have been taken by the State authorities, in obedience to an act of the Legislature, passed last winter, appropriating half a million for changes in the State Army, and providing for the better arming and defence of the State. This act was the product of the John Brown raid, and was adopted with the view of defending the State from such incursions in future. It had no connection whatever with plans of Disunion, in any shape or form. The act was passed long before the meeting of any of the Presidential Nominating Conventions, and the arms have been obtained from time to time, in pursuance of that act.

Another sensation has been manufactured out of the cavalry parade which is to take place near Richmond next week. This, too, is but one of the many exhibitions of a revival of the volunteer spirit which was awakened by the raid of John Brown. All over the State volunteer organizations sprung up at once, and as the Virginians are fond of cavalry, being splendid horsemen, and having the best horses in the world, this favorite military arm at once assumed prominence. More than four months ago Col. McKee, an accomplished cavalry officer, conceived the idea of giving new efficiency to this branch of the military organization by a grand encampment, and he has labored day and night to bring about this object. And, according to all accounts, he has succeeded. Next week we shall probably have eight or nine hundred of the most magnificent horsemen on the continent, in Richmond, brilliantly uniformed and well disciplined. The Colonel to whom we shall be indebted for this fine military display, is one of the strongest Union men in the State of Virginia, and goes for Bell and Everett with a will. I should like to see a vote taken in his regiment next week on the question of secession. My impression is that half a dozen disunion men could be found in it.

It is pretended by some of these sensation letter-writers that Gov. Letcher, of this State, is preparing to put Virginia in a fighting position, in the event of Lincoln's election to the Presidency. There is not a word of truth in the assertion. The writer of this has known Gov. Letcher well for the last twenty years, and has conversed with him lately on the absorbing topic of public interest. He has no admission whatever with the Secessionists. A good thing was said lately in a conversation of Gov. Letcher with a Southern Cavalier, who was overflowing with confidence and combatsiveness, on the subject of future slaves. The Virginia Governor asked the Southern fire-eater if his State had suffered much from the running off of slaves to the North. "No," was the answer, "but we sympathize with you." "I wish you would show your sympathy in a different manner," Gov. Letcher replied. How absurd to impute to such a man disunionism, or any policy looking towards it. He is one of the calmest and soundest minds in the State, belongs to a district where in none of the three parties can there be found a disunion man, and is himself a firm supporter of Douglas.

The largest slaveholders in this State are at this moment the most conservative and Union men in it. That is a fact to which I challenge contradiction from any quarter. Nay more, it is true even of South Carolina. I heard only a few days ago, from one of our most estimable and reliable Democratic citizens, that one of the wealthiest, probably the wealthiest and largest slaveholder in South Carolina, who is able to equip and arm at his own expense several regiments of soldiers, was solicited by Mr. Rhett to give up support to the secession cause. His reply was:—"Mr. Rhett, every one knows that I have in my life been a poor man. I made all my money in the Union, bought all my negroes in the Union, raised all my cotton in the Union, sold it and got the proceeds of it in the Union, and I think the Union is good enough for me. I desire to live and die in the Union, and shall exhort my children to do the same." Mr. Rhett told this story himself to my informant. And such is the general sentiment of the largest slaveholders in the South. It is the sentiment of men who know their rights, and who consider it no more necessary to proclaim their intention to defend their property, than their intention to protect their lives, wives or children, if attacked by robbers and ruffians. When that attack comes, depend upon it, they will be heard from, but their "tongue" will be in their swords.

Under the next apportionment, which will give one member of Congress to about 125,000 population, the West will gain thirteen members. But Ohio will lose a member, and Michigan gain two; Wisconsin gain three, doubling her present number; Iowa, with two at present, will have five members; and Indiana will gain one; Illinois will have thirteen by her present number; Missouri will have nine; and even at present, the "Missouri" will lose one of her members, and continue till 1872 with but one Representative on the floor of the House.

The Richmond Whig says:—"Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting his nomination at Cincinnati in 1856, said, 'the people of a territory, like those of a State, have the right to regulate and dispose of the question of slavery as they please.' Not a Democratic organ in the nation rebuked the sentiment or objected to the sentiment, and yet now the Breckinridge party of the South would, on account of that very sentiment, dissolve the Union, to which a portion of them hypocritically profess themselves to be devoted."

Col. Alfred M. Barbour, of Harper's Ferry, in a letter published in the Charleston Free Press, expressing his renewed determination to do all he can for the success of the Douglas ticket in Virginia, says:

"The mad sectionalism which has gradually and boldly exposed itself, until it now stands out, in its unveiled moiety, has increased my ardor and strengthened my nerve, to endeavor in my humble sphere to avert its dire and horrible purposes."

The Warrenton Whig says:—"The friends of Judge Douglas claim not less than 100 for his ticket in Fauquier, and we are confident that a goodly number of patriotic Democrats intend, this year, to vote for the Union candidates. They see the danger that now threatens the Republic, and will aid by every means in their power; to drive back the angry clouds that seem preparing to burst upon our unprotected head."

Gov. Wise may as well "come down!" The Rockingham Register, promptly for the Tenth Legion, settles the matter; for if the "Democracy" won't stand it, the game is up, at once! Hear the Register:—"We presume it is scarcely necessary for us to say that the insane movements and speeches of Ex-Governor Wise and his efforts to get up companies of 'Minute Men' in Virginia, to resist the inauguration of any President elected by the voice and will of the people of the Union, meet with no response in this stronghold of the Virginia Democracy. The people here are resolved to oppose the election of Lincoln by all fair and constitutional means; but if the people will that the reins of the general government shall be placed in his hands, the Democracy of the Tenth Legion will not be involved in the treasonable purpose and effort to prevent his inauguration. Upon this point there is but one opinion amongst all our people."

Mr. Robert H. Gray, in a Card in the Lynchburg Republican, protests against placing him as an Elector on the Republican ticket for Virginia. He desires his name to be stricken off—he is a friend of Mr. Douglas—and never gave any authority to use his name as it has been used.

We have received the November number of the Southern Literary Messenger—published in good time, well filled with an interesting variety. Among several excellent poetical articles in the present number, is one from the pen of Sarah J. C. Whittlesey, of this place.

The importance of voting early cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of voters. A duty promptly discharged leaves no room for casualty or change. It gives us time to assist others to do their duty.

Western Virginia—Diphtheria—Remedy, &c. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

A good long while has now elapsed since I last greeted, by letter, my old friend, the Alexandria Gazette; and although I do not, owing to mail arrangements, and post-office disarrangements, receive it as regularly as I could wish, yet it affords me somewhat the same pleasure when it arrives, that I would derive from a visit paid me by some distant and highly valued friend.

Western Virginia, in common with many other parts of our country, has been visited by a succession of tremendous storms and tempests, of every kind, throughout the last Spring and Summer, causing no little alarm and great damage of different kinds. The Wheat crop has turned out much better than was anticipated, and the Corn crop has proved to be an abundant one.

This section of our State has been remarkably healthy, until quite lately, when many have been visited by a disease denominated by a fallacy. I allude to a malady called Diphtheria, and by the French Diphthérie. The doctors disagree as to the character of this disease, as they are too often apt to regard the ill that flesh is heir to. But it is indisputably a modification of Scarlatina, or the putrid variety of *Richter*, a very old author, and, therefore, an old disease, instead of a new one. And, in plain English, it is nothing more nor less than the putrid sore throat, one of the most appalling and dangerous maladies that can possibly visit any community. There is nothing new in it with me, as I have been familiar with it, at different periods, for upwards of fifty-six years—a period in which I have been engaged in the study and practice of medicine.

In a communication like the present, I can only drop a few remarks respecting the treatment of this terrible disease, which has already proved so fatal in several instances, in this, and other neighboring counties, as well as on the Ohio side of the river. A man of the name of Swartz lost both his sons with it—only a few days ago, and the other six are eminently useful in this disease, and the earlier they are resorted to, the more beneficial will be their effects; indeed, they may be resorted to occasionally throughout the whole course of the disease. The bowels should be kept in a soluble state by the milder laxatives. But all active purging should be avoided.

When the fever is on, administer cooling, acidulated drinks—lemonade, cold water, and a little ice. In the *apexia*, or when the system flags with much prostration, exhibit warm, stimulating teas, and drinks. The local treatment.—I employ various local applications; but to mention a few of them will suffice. Make a strong solution of the Sulphate of Lime, with a plentiful addition of honey, and use as a gargle several times, or dilute two drachms of Sul Ammonia in a pint of water, sweeten well with honey, and gargle the throat three or four times a day with it. These gargles may be employed alternately. The external applications to the throat may be the Volatile Liniment, or the Camphorated Liniment. But when the neck is very hot, it should be kept as cool as possible, even when making these topical applications.

Should these brief observations on a dreadful malady, prove useful in any degree to the public, I shall be amply compensated for the little trouble it has given me to communicate them.

T. P. HERFORD, M. D. Clover Valley, Mason Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1860.

GIVE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY, IN THIS ITS TIME OF DANGER. GO AND VOTE FOR BELL AND EVERETT!

THE ANXIETY OF SECESSION D-CTRISE.—The whole Union bought and paid for Louisiana, it has expended millions of dollars in night-houses, custom-houses and forts. Can she walk out of the Union at her pleasure, taking all this money with her? We have got California and New Mexico at a cost of \$100,000,000, we have erected a mint, built custom-houses and other public buildings at an immense cost, and she has the right to trow out with all those things at her own pleasure? We are called on to buy Cuba at a cost of \$200,000,000, just for her to say when she feels able to take care of herself, "why, friends, I have a perfect right to do, there is only a compact, not a government, and I will just walk out of the Union and take a little riding. Perhaps I will go back to my old mother country, and when she wants to make another raise, she will sell me again." And thus this thing may be repeated until the mines of California and Australia would be exhausted.—*Lynchburg Washingtonian*.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the timez." A man named Samuel Unruh, a resident of Philadelphia, and said to be worth \$75,000, was found drowned in the Delaware, on Wednesday. A number of persons trespassed on his lands for the purpose of stealing cloaths, when he became much excited, and on the next morning had a warrant taken out for the arrest of five of the intruders whom he recognized. They were taken into custody and held for a further hearing. It was discovered that one of the accused, named Morris Idle, against whom Unruh had sworn, was not on his place at all, and the latter finally acknowledged the mistake.—Idle then took steps to commence a suit against him for false imprisonment, and some person, for the purpose of searing Unruh, told him it would be an expensive job for him.—As Unruh was an exceedingly close man, this information had a great effect upon his mind and it is supposed led him to commit suicide.

On Friday morning, a lawyer of Albany, named John Percy, entered the premises kept by John Cranfield as a porter house, on Broadway, and committed a violent assault upon him, throwing a handful of South snuff in his eyes and then beating him over the head with a heavy cane, making three bad wounds. Cranfield drew a revolver, and shot Percy twice, both balls entering the stomach. Percy cannot survive. The quarrel arose out of a suit for the possession of the premises occupied by Cranfield. Percy bore a very bad character, and the sympathy of the community is entirely with Cranfield, whose action is considered entirely justifiable.

Mr. Bullerick, of New Orleans, is in limbo for the alleged embezzlement of \$58,000, belonging to the German Protestant Widows' Asylum of that city. It had been donated for a philanthropic purpose, and Bullerick says it was stolen from him.—A suspicious circumstance in the case is that the trustee removed it, for safe keeping, as he says, from the Bank of Louisiana to a place of private deposit.

New York journals complain that there is a large number of seamen wanted in New York, ship labor being very scarce. Those signing at this time are readily paid an advance of \$20 to \$25 to Great Britain and the continent, except the low countries and Belgium—to which direction the month's advance paid is \$10.

Kent county (Del.) Court has sentenced John R. Hamilton, convicted of killing his wife, to pay a fine of \$4,000, to stand in the pillory one hour, receive 60 lashes and imprisonment for life. John Cannon, a negro, convicted of rape, was sentenced to be hung on the 25th of December.

The Racine (Wis.) Advocate relates the following incident: "Charles Search, who lately had his arm amputated, imagined that it felt cold, and complained of an acute pain in the little finger." It was therefore disinfected and placed in spirits, much to the relief of the sufferer."

At New Haven, Nov. 2, the boiler factory of Day & Brothers, exploded. A boy named John Kane will die. J. Baldwin and George De Wolf were badly scalded. A boy named Johnson was severely injured, and another, named Rice, is supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The discovery of a method of manufacturing paper from leaves of the tobacco plant is announced. It is to be employed in the making of cigarettes, and is the result of many years' labor and research of a skillful physician.

A writer in the New York Evening Post complains that the women there who are blessed with husbands are fast getting the upper hand.

At Fayetteville, Ark., Nov. 1, a snow storm occurred, covering the ground with snow. It commenced about noon and was falling all day and night.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A letter from Stafford county, in the Baltimore Sun says:—"Typhoid fever is raging to a considerable extent in the second and in a part of the fourth district. Whole families are affected with it, and several deaths have occurred. The appearance of the wheat is most beautiful. The season has been everything that the farmer could desire: the warm and damp weather so far this fall is just the thing to sprout and push forward the wheat plant."

The Warrenton Whig says:—"A revival of religion is now in progress at Long Branch Meeting House, in the upper end of Fauquier county. Between twelve and fifteen persons were immersed in the run at that place, on Sunday last. Messrs. Harris and Pickett are preaching. Great interest is being manifested."

The Warrenton Whig says:—"Our friend, Charles Bragg, esq., recently received an order from the distant State of Texas, for a fine carriage, and at once executed the work with elegance and despatch. Warrenton can beat the world in anything she tries."

On Saturday last, while Mr. Story, merchant, residing in Oriskanyville, in Madison county, was handling a gun, it accidentally went off, the lead shattering his hand to pieces, which was over the muzzle at the time.

A number of negroes were detected in trading Sunday week at Leddstown. One from Essex, in order to avoid apprehension, jumped into the river and was drowned.—Several others, belonging to Mr. Baylor Brook, were caught and sent to jail.

The house of Mrs. T. B. Elder, in Petersburg, was entered burglariously on Thursday night, and robbed of some \$25 worth of silver spoons and sundry smaller articles of table furniture.

POLITICAL.

Moderation.—In these excited and exciting times, it is doubly wise and prudent to observe forbearance and moderation. The differences which exist between us all are least differences of opinion, and each should be tolerant of the other. Whether we are for Bell or for Breckinridge or for Douglas, let us respect the preferences of our opponents—and seek not to inflame and embitter them. The excoriations of men are easily aroused at times like these. The very atmosphere is charged with inflammability; and it behooves all to guard against those party excesses which are calculated to lead to unpleasant results. Charity of sentiment, always commendable and right, is the more necessary now because of the antagonisms of opinion prevailing in every community.—Let that charity be observed, and the angry tempest may pass without serious results.—Be forbearing, one towards another.—*Lynchburg Virginia*.

The Warrenton Whig says:—"Mr. Popham, of Rappahannock, delivered a most eloquent and excellent address before the Whig Club, on Monday night last, which was received by the large audience with every demonstration of approval. The ladies, in considerable numbers, graced the occasion. Mr. P. is a gentleman of fine promise and decided ability, and the Club unanimously returned him its thanks for his efforts in the cause.—Dr. Thos. H. Fisher also spoke for a few moments, amid great applause and the wildest enthusiasm. It seemed as if the good old days of '40 and '44 had come again. Dr. F.'s speech had one serious fault.—It was entirely too short, although it was the most successful impromptu speech we ever heard."

The Constitution, referring to the recent speeches of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, in support of Lincoln as the candidate of conservative Whigs, says truly that if Lincoln would make these avowals before the election, the agitation of the South would subside in sixty days. But had Lincoln himself proclaimed his conservatism a month ago, he would hardly have been heard of as a candidate again. After the election he would certainly make but a small show. There is hardly time before the election for the abolition wing of the Lincoln party to hold. They do not credit, even if they have heard of, Lincoln's declarations of a conservative policy.

In the sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio, Cutler, Republican, was elected by sixty-four majority over Jewett, Democrat. A large number of precincts, negroes voted the Republican ticket, and in consequence the Democratic candidate was defeated. The Marietta Republican gives the number of negroes voting in several precincts—enough to decide the result—and intimates that the election will be contested. As the Constitution of the State provides that no one shall vote if he is not a white citizen of the United States, all persons of negro blood are disqualified from voting.

The alarm of Lincoln and his supporters, amounts to a panic. Were the election to be deferred for another month, there would be a stampede from his ranks. The aggressive wing of the Republicans would leave him for Gerrit Smith, the regular abolition candidate, and those who follow him for the sake of spoils would look elsewhere for a successful candidate.

The letter of John D. Defrees, written to abate the excitement of the South, has stirred up a tempest in Ohio, where the men who expect to be appointed Marshals under Lincoln are pledged to defeat the Fugitive Slave law. This double dealing may give Gerrit Smith the victory in the Western Reserve.

The Boston Courier of Tuesday says:—"The colored Wide Awakes having been assigned a place in the rear of the procession last evening, refused to march unless placed in the post of honor. The white men would not grant this, and thereupon the negroes withdrew."

The Breckinridge parade in Baltimore, on Friday night, made a very imposing display, including a great multitude of torches. The highest estimate of their number was 2,000 men, including 150 from Washington. The Douglas men also paraded the streets, to the number of 800 men.

At Montgomery, Nov. 1, Judge Douglas had a very handsome and enthusiastic reception.

To the Union Men of Virginia. Union men of Virginia, have you done all that duty and patriotism require at your hands to avert a catastrophe so direful as that would be a dismemberment of the Union? But a few hours more remain until it will be too late to put forth effort to stay the waves of sectionalism that are lashing the old ship of State on all sides. The Union candidates are men in every way worthy of the support of enlightened freemen. Party malignity and reckless demagoguery may seek to blacken their fair escutcheons; but their history is before the people—their lives have been spent in the service of their country—their fame has been the result of the honest discharge of every duty, which has been imposed upon them; and it is for the people to say whether they are not eminently worthy of public trust and public confidence. We invoke you to be up and at work from this very moment to the close of the polls on Tuesday. Let not a single vote be lost by reason of your supineness and lethargy.—But awake! arise! shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!—*Rich. Whig*.

FUNNY.—The Pennsylvania Abolition Convention was held last week at Kennet Square, a small village twenty-two miles from Philadelphia. A very funny episode in the proceedings was a discussion as to what constituted the best test of anti-slavery feeling. Crozier of Long Island (white), boasted that he was on the most intimate terms with colored men; that he had eaten with black men and slept with black men; and this latter achievement he regarded as the severest test of a man's anti-slavery faith.—This stung the sensibilities of Paris (colored) who instantly fired up, and pitched into Crozier in a relentless style. He scornfully repudiated the idea that social intimacy with colored men was a test of anti-slavery character. What had eating with a man or sleeping with a man to do with the question of human rights? A white man might eat and otherwise associate with colored men without conferring thereby any favor on the contrary, Purvis suggested that it was quite possible the favor might be on the other side. Purvis carried the day.—Crozier was demolished.

MANURES PURCHASED ANNUALLY IN ENGLAND.—Prof. Anderson gives the following estimate of the amount expended annually by the farmers of Great Britain for artificial manures: Nitrate of Soda.....\$12,500,000 Gypsum.....1,125,000 Bones.....1,700,000 Superphosphates.....2,100,000 Sulphate of Ammonia.....1,875,000 Other Articles.....500,000 Total.....\$20,000,000 This expenditure, coupled with improved methods of tillage, accounts for the fact that the average product of wheat in England has been raised from 8 or 9 bushels to nearly 30 bushels per acre.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French peasantry are proverbially smaller than the English, and late statistics have shown that they are also shorter lived. But the climate of France is as salubrious as that of England, the associations of the two people are substantially the same, and the French, if anything, are happier, and ought, therefore, to have a greater longevity than their neighbors. We must look to the diet of the French for an explanation, and when we so look the solution presents itself at once. The staple of a Frenchman's food is bread. It is, indeed, the best bread in the world; but bread alone is not a thoroughly nutritious healthy diet.

A new island has been added to the Pacific chart by a late discovery made by Capt. Green, of the *Agate*, a brig in the employ of the Phoenix Gunboat Company. It lies at the north-east end of the Phoenix group, in lat. 2 deg. 41 min. S., and long. 171 deg. 40 min. W. Discoverers found a spacious lagoon inside, and some appearance of the island having been inhabited, although at a remote period.

In proof that Republics are not as ungrateful as is generally conceived, it may be stated that the year in which Mount Vernon became the property of the Union by the efforts of American women, consummated the purchase of the Grutli by the school children of Switzerland, at a cost of \$11,000. The Grutli, near Aidorf, is the birth-place of Tell.

William Hewitt, the well-known English author, pronounces his belief in and devotion to spiritualism. He has just written a letter in reply to articles in *Oceana* Week and *Blackwood* on this subject, and the English journalists have taken up the discussion extensively.

The Prussian Gazette says that 400 persons have died in Southern Russia and Kiev from the puncture of a description of poisonous fly, which made its way from Asia.—About sixty or seventy years ago, a great number of persons died from a similar cause.

The Russian government has ordered the Polish clergy not to urge the people to total abstinence, because the revenues from taxes on spirits may be diminished. They are, however, allowed to enlarge in general terms on the blessings of temperance.

Motley is in London superintending the printing of his new volumes, now rapidly going through Murray's press. His name and fame attract wide attention in England.

According to M. Pouillet, the stars furnish heat enough to the earth to melt a stratum of ice seventy feet thick every year.

Let every Union man in Virginia, who has the interests of the country at heart, be at the polls on TUESDAY, SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, to cast his vote for BELL and EVERETT. Surely the PRINCIPLES which their nomination represents, should inspire every one to do something in behalf of so glorious a cause.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE.—It has been well asked, over and over again, and we repeat the question now—what have the Southern Yancey Sectionalists ever done for the South? They have done nothing. They have done for her, except to foment agitation to make politics a trade; and to call off attention from measures of industrial development which would make her really independent? We appeal to every honest, intelligent man to say whether the Union men of the South have not always been the persistent and indefatigable advocates of the development of her resources, of internal improvements, of all those measures whose tendency is to place the South upon high, independent and impregnable ground? They have advocated, with exhaustive toil and unflinching perseverance, those economic instrumentalities that have done for the people—strong and rich, and able and willing to maintain their own liberties, and to repel all attacks, come from what quarter severer they may. What support have they had from the great body of Southern sectionalists in this great work? What have the latter been about all the while? Why, trading in politics, abasing the North, republishing abolition insults and slang, saving the South by passing frothy, truculent and cheap resolutions; threatening secession and disunion, at the same time sending millions of dollars to the North to enrich and build it up!—*Richmond Whig*.

SHIPWRECK.—Ship Oliver Jordan, Robbins, from Baltimore, May 10th for Panama, was last seen about lat. 34. 30 S., long—51. 10 W. Captain John Robbins, late master, reports having experienced very rough weather around Cape Horn; ship leaked badly, and all hands more or less disabled, exposed to cold weather. Finding it impossible to keep the ship free, kept her off, trying to make Montevideo. About forty miles from Cape St. Mary was obliged to abandon her, as she was foundering. The ship's company were put in three boats, but it blowing a gale, the second mate's boat was capsized. All hands were however, picked up by the first mate's boat. Next day still blowing, the mate, in trying to reach his boat, had it capsized in the surf. Only three men were seen by Captain Robbins to reach the shore. Captain Robbins stood on for the bar of Rio Grande, and arrived safe with nine men, steward and steward, all in a very exhausted condition, several having their hands and feet frost-bitten. Every thing was done for their relief by the United States Consul, Mr. Upton, who immediately sent out mounted men to scour the beach, and succor the survivors of the mate's boat, but nothing was ascertained of their fate on the 13th of September, when the brig *Palestine* sailed. The *Oliver Jordan* hailed from Rockland, Me., where she was built in 1855.—Was an A 1 ship 1,219 tons, and is most probably irretrievably in Eastern oceans.

HAVE YOU COUNTED THE COST?—The Disunionists talk as glibly of a disruption of the Union as if it were a matter of very easy accomplishment. Such of them as live in the "Cotton States" do not lose a negro a year, have very little idea of the effect of their folly and wickedness upon the border counties of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.—Dissolve the Union, and with it your right to reclaim fugitives, and how long would it take to transfer every slave within a hundred miles of Mason and Dixon's line beyond the reach of your growing and the weight of taxation. How much more would it require to keep up armies and fortifications along the Potomac? Are the yeomanry ready to leave their ploughs and the mechanics their workshops to stand sentry on the borders? Who is to provide for the wives and children of the defenders? Will the bawling demagogues who make a fuss about "equality in the States" supply the sinews of war? Will they take their muskets and keep guard on the frontiers? Not one of them. Who among the slave holders of Jefferson are ready to fight for the privileges of taking negroes to Kansas or Dakota? Who has any aptness to go to a region where the white people are as numerous as the brink of starvation.—*Virginia Free Press*.

Gov. Letcher's Mission.—It turns out now, that Gov. Letcher received a letter from some person in Cincinnati, intimating that there was an organization on foot which contemplated another raid upon Virginia, to be made on the day of election and in this locality. The object therefore, of the Governor's visit was to confer with our military upon the subject. Now, we have no objection to making all necessary preparation for any contingency; upon the contrary, we think it well enough to be on the alert. But the whole story appears very improbable. First election day, when the roads are full of people travelling to and from the polls, and when they are also congregated in masses at the different precincts of the State—some of them very remote from each other; would not seem to be a very propitious time for the execution of such a scheme. Again: men that have any sense know that it would be next to impossible to transport a sufficient force two hundred miles into the interior of Virginia, without exciting suspicion, and that when once there they would be effectually hemmed in and their retreat cut off; furthermore: men of the class named, would feel that they will be needed at home on election day. Such views as these are inadvisable to think that the whole affair was a hoax, designed by some Breckinridge man to impose upon the Governor, and to make votes for the Disunion candidate. We appreciate the delicacy of the Governor's position, remembering the blame that was visited upon Secretary Floyd for his failure to notice the letter of warning communicated to him,—and think that it was well enough for Mr. Letcher to take such notice of the matter as he has done. But we see no occasion for excitement or alarm. Let us not make ourselves ridiculous, by furnishing paragraphs of railery for the New York Tribune, but put our trust in God and keep our powder dry. Above all, let the Union stand firm, and neither be frightened nor duped.—*Lynchburg Virginia*.

COMMUNICATED.—As the time is approaching when the Farmers who have not sufficient labor of their own, must supply themselves for the next year, as best they can, they must necessarily, principally depend upon slave labor; and while wages continue enormously high, negro men generally deteriorate in actual value.

In consequence of the "irrepressible conflict," of which they are generally more or less posted, they are apt to be restless and dissatisfied, and reluctantly or unwillingly servile, in many cases. There is a course, too, pursued by some masters, which is injurious to themselves and the community at large. The negro bargains with some responsible white man, to stand for him, as he terms it; that is to hire him from his master, and let him go at large, and find work where he thinks proper, and get a note from his hirer, authorizing the third party to hire him, and giving him as order to receive the wages; for all which the accommodating hirer receives a bonus of perhaps from \$20 to \$30 besides having the amount of the wages deposited with him for the master. Other negroes seeing this, think it hard that they cannot enjoy the same privilege. All this ought to be broken up. We pass laws forbidding "unlawful assemblies;" yet they are tolerated by day and by night. The law makes it a penal offence to buy from or sell to a slave without a note from his master. It is a dead letter. The court appoints patrols.—The names of the patrols are published, and there the matter ends, and the community suffers. Let there be a reform. B. Fairfax County, November 2.

COMMUNICATED.—To the Breckinridge Democracy: I would ask the attention of those conservative Democrats, who now think of voting for Mr. Breckinridge, but who are opposed to disunion, to the following lines from a recent letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia:—"Should Mr. Breckinridge get the entire South, and Mr. Lincoln the entire North, I fear that no earthly power can prevent civil war. Still, if those who folly or wickedness brought it about should not be sustained at the South by public sentiment in favor of their secession movements, they may pause before pushing projects of secessions."

The larger the vote, then, according to Mr. Stephens' idea, that Mr. Breckinridge receives, the greater encouragement the disunionists of the South will have to proceed in their mad projects.

Pause, then, I beseech you, ye conservative Democrats, who are now disposed to vote for him, lest you give "aid and comfort" to those who are seeking for an excuse and opportunity to divide this great Republic. By your vote you may encourage them to proceed. By voting against them,—if not disposed to do this, not voting at all,—and they find that they are not sustained by public sentiment at the South, they may, Mr. Stephens suggests, pause before pushing projects of extremes.

If by your vote they are encouraged to proceed, you may regret your course; but when civil war rages, repentance will come too late. MADISON.