Public Meeting in Fauquier County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fauquier County, without respect to party, held at the Court-House, on Monday, the 24th of December, (Court-day,) on motion of Col. John Emmett Scruggs, who explained the object of the meeting, JOHN M. FORBES, esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and Wm. E. Gaskins was appointed Secretary.

Col. Scruggs moved the appointment of a committee of twelve, to consider and report resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. After sundry suggestions from several gentlemen, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

On motion of Col. Wm. Winter Payne, it was resolved that the speeches be limited to thirty minutes duration. And all gentlemen present who proposed to submit resolutions for the consideration of the people, were requested to present them all before a vote should be taken on any.

Whereupon, Capt. John Scott presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Confederacy of the United States, as it has heretofore existed, is dissolved by the resumption by South Carolina of her sovereign powers, and will be further dismembered by the speedy resumption by what are known as the other Cotton States, of their sovereign powers.

Resolved, 2. That, at this juncture, it becomes the people of Virginia to meet in Convention, and in the exercise of unalienated and inalienable sovereignty, to take measures to provide for their independence and safety.

Resolved, 3. That Virginia is, and ought to continue, a slave-holding State, and ought to preserve, unimpaired, her union with the other slave-holding States, and that we look upon any proposition tending to divide her from them, with apprehension and distrust.

Resolved, 4. That not only is Virginia connected with the rest of the South by the strongest moral and political sympathies, growing out of her slave institutions, but that her material interests are vitally connected with theirs.

Resolved, 5. That we regard, with unmingled aversion, the plan recently concocted of a Middle or Third Confederacy, to be composed of the Border Slave States on the one hand, and the Northern and North Western States on the other, as but a mischievous contrivance to divide the South in this hour of peril, and keep Virginia hitched to the Black Republican States, where she will be plundered, insulted, and invaded in the future as she has been plundered, insulted, and invaded in the past.

Resolved, 6. Convinced that the Union is now dissolved, we believe its reconstruction to be desirable; but its reconstruction under a Constitution different from the present Constitution. But we believe, in order to attain that result, the ministerial agencies of Virginia and Maryland to be necessary; but to enable them to act that character with success, that they ought to secede from any union with the North, and place themselves in an independent and neutral position.

Resolved, 7. That such a course is advisable, furthermore, to weaken the government of Lincoln, if he should rashly undertake to force back into the Union a seceding State, and as tending to foster the dismemberment of the Northern Union, and the disintegration of Northern Society.

Resolved, 8. That if that madman fail to restore the Union, that Virginia, Maryland and the other Border States, should promptly enter the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, 9. That we regard the inauguration of Lincoln, at Washington City, as an event fraught with extreme peril to the safety of the South and the peace of the Country. And that the secession of Maryland and Virginia, carrying with them the Federal Capital, will alone prevent a bloody collision in its streets, which will be but the kindling of war. By this prompt action, not only would sanguinary riots be prevented, but the fugitive government of the Black Republicans would lose all authority over the minds of the people. That we regard this as the surest mode to attain a peaceable settlement of the national difficulties.

Col. Wm W. Payne sustained Capt. Scott's proposition by some remarks, and offered the following as a substitute for the first resolution, which was accepted by Capt. Scott:

1st. Resolved. That the Federal Union is the result of a constitutional compact between the States respectively, and as a consequence, the persistent, systematic, and palpable violation of that compact by parties thereto, dissolves that Union.

2nd. Resolved. The Constitution of the United States, (Art. 4th, section 2nd, 2nd and 3rd clauses,) provides for the rendition of fugitives from justice and labour, and, as a consequence, those States, which have refused to abide by, and execute that provision of the Constitution, have purposely violated that instrument, and thereby dissolved this Union.

3rd. Resolved. That the withdrawal of South Carolina from the forms of the Union now existing, is neither Revolution, Treason, or Secession from a Constitutional Union, but simply an act declaring a forfeiture under the broken covenant.

4th. Resolved. That no Southern State ought, under any circumstances, to allow the Government at Washington to use any species of coercion, direct or in direct, to enforce its authority, in or over any slave State denying its authority to do so.

Mr. James V. Brooke then presented a preamble and resolutions, and accompanied his resolutions with remarks in support of his views. [These will be published hereafter.]

Thereupon, Mr. Robert E. Scott offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we are strongly attached to the Union of the States, and to the federal system on which it rests, and we shall be reluctant to believe that the association of the people of the United States under a common government is incompatible with the safety of any part.

2nd. We hold that the people of the States, united together upon terms of perfect equality, and the powers granted to the common Government were conceded in the confidence, that they would be faithfully exercised for the common good.

3rd. We regard the recent election of Chief Magistrate for the country, upon an issue injuriously affecting the interests of fifteen States, as a departure from the principles on which the Union was founded; and we shall regard the use of the federal power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and confine it for the future to the limits of the States in which it now exists, to which the dominant party stands pledged, as an assault upon the safety of the people of those States, and in derogation of rights that the government was designed to protect.

4th. We claim for the interests that spring from slave labour, the same consideration and respect from the common government that is accorded to the interests that spring from free labour, and if that equality cannot be obtained for it in accordance with the Constitution and existing laws, the Constitution and Laws should be amended, and new provisions added thereto adequate to that end.

5th. Without assuming to indicate what special legislation or constitutional amendments are required by the occasion, we deem the events that surround us sufficiently grave to demand consideration by the people in Convention and we concur in the expediency of assembling separate State Conventions in the slave-holding states, in which the people of each State may separately set forth the grievances of which they complain, and indicate the remedies they deem appropriate for their redress, and then we think the whole should be referred to a General Convention of the same States for final determination.

6th. We are strongly in favor of a cordial Union of all the Slave-holding States, and we deprecate the separate secession of any, as calculated to disturb that harmony of feeling and concert of action on which the safety and prosperity of all depend.

Mr. Scott supported his resolutions by remarks for the time authorized by a previous vote of the meeting, and was replied to by Col. Wm. W. Payne in a speech of the same length.

Mr. R. E. Scott again followed in a speech of thrity minutes.

Col. Wm. R. Payne, who was then called by the meeting, addressed the people upon the subject of the resolutions.

Dr. J. W. McGee, moved the adoption of Capt. John Scott's resolutions as amended by Colonel Payne's substitute for the 1st resolution of Capt. Scott's series.

Col. Scruggs moved as an amendment to Dr. McGee's motion, that Mr. Robert E. Stott's resolutions be adopted.

Capt. John Scott then sustained his resolutions in a speech of some length.

Whereupon, Wm. E. Gaskins moved as a substitute:

First—That all the resolutions presented to the meeting be published with the proceedings of the same. Second—that this meeting approve the calling of the Extra Session of the Legislature. Third.—That we approve the calling by the Legislature of a State Convention, to be convened at as early a day as is practicable, and that our Senators and Delegates be requested to vote for the same.

After some debate, and at the request of several gentlemen, the substitute was withdrawn by the mover.

Dr. John A. Chilton was then loudly called for, and addressed the meeting for a short time.

The vote was then taken at a late hour on Col. Scruggs proposition, viz: the adoption of Robert E. Scott's resolutions in lieu of Captain John Scott's resolutions, as amended by Col. W. W. Payne.

H. Clay Ward, John T. James, Dudley M. Pattie and Edwin Smith were appointed by the Chair to count the vote, who reported the following:

For Robert E. Scott's resolutions 90, for Capt. John Scott's resolutions 8?.

Whereupon, the Chairman declared Robert E. Scott's resolutions adopted.

On motion, it was requested that the papers of this Congressional District and of the city of Richmond publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. FORBES, Chairman.

WM. E. GASKINS, Secretary.

TO OUR TOWN CUSTOMERS.—Our accounts for our customers in town for the past year, 1860, are all made out, and will be rendered to-morrow, at the residence or place of business of all our friends, or through the post office. These accounts are individually small in amount, but the aggregate, if promptly paid, would aid us essentially in meeting our pending obligations.

Our friends will render us an especial favor by prompt payment, and will thereby greatly oblige us.

B. H. MILLER, SON & CO.

1st mo 1

SALE THIS DAY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SLAVES.—On Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at West End, Fairfax county, a negro WOMAN about fifty years of age, a first rate cook, washer, and house servant. Also a negro GIRL, about twelve years of age.

WM. H. DUGANY,
Administrator of Hannah B. Tertett, dec'd.
Fairfax county, dec 20—eots

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

In Senate, Monday, Dec. 31.

The galleries were filled to overflowing, many being utterly unable to get in.

Mr Crittenden offered a resolution assigning a portion of the galleries of the Senate for the use of foreign ministers and their families.

Mr. Davis said that the foreign ministers were provided for by admission to the floor and he could not see any reason for admitting their families to the gallery when our own were excluded.

Mr. Mason said that foreign ministers and their families were our guests, and should have a preference over the members of our own families; the Senate would no doubt accord them such preference.

Mr. Seward thought that the foreign ambassadors were not to be regarded solely as individuals. The Senate and House of Representatives had given the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate and to the gallery of the House.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the resolution be postponed until to-morrow. Not agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Powell reported, from the special Committee of Thirteen on the state of the Union, that the committee had not been able to agree on any general plan of adjustment. He asked that the journal of the committee be printed.

Mr. Douglas said that he wished to speak on the subject, but on motion its consideration was postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. Crittenden asked the Senate to set some day for the consideration of a joint resolution which he proposed to offer, in relation to the present condition of the country, and it was on motion made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution of inquiry that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the arms made at the National Armories: if any has been sold, and if so, at what price, and to whom; what amount are in the Arsenals, and how protected. Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of the amendment to the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing slavery to continue in force.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Brown's amendment did not change any law. It only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people to change their own laws.

The special order was here taken up—being the bill for the admission of Kansas, and it was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin said he had supposed that ere this the Senate would have had official news of the position of our relations with S. Carolina. He should assume therefore in his remarks that they had such information. He said the South had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation. But they had been sneered at and maligned. In no spirit of recrimination, but to perform a duty, he wished to call the attention of the Senate to a speech he had made four years ago predicting this result. He quoted from his speech made in May, 1856, in which he said, "the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with her rights. He said the sword, because he did not believe in peaceable secession.

Would that he could believe that a civil war was not imminent. Indeed the Senators on the other side seemed to desire civil war and he could not conceal the fact that the day might not be far distant, when American hands might be reddened with American blood. South Carolina had seceded from the Union, and declared her Independence. The question which now presented to Senators was whether they should acknowledge her Independence or wage war against her, and attempt to subjugate her to the federal power. Nor could they close their eyes to the fact that this did not affect South Carolina alone. Next week Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, would declare their Independence. The week following Louisiana and Georgia, to which would soon be added Texas and Arkansas.

The people of South Carolina had repealed in the convention in 1856, the ordinance which they had adopted in 1788. Their right to do so was indefensable unless they had made a compact by which their faith was pledged to other parties. If that were so then unless the compact was dissolved it was binding upon the people of the State. In this case there was a compact. If that compact had been violated then the parties were all released. It was on this principle that this Union was formed.

It was insisted in the Congress of the Old Confederation that the Confederation could not be dissolved inasmuch as the articles of the Confederation required unanimous consent to their dissolution. To this Mr. Madison replied that some of the states had broken the compact and left others free.—So nine States seceded, then two states followed and joined the others—arm the eleven for some time treated the two states adhering to the former government as foreign power.

He quoted the debates in the Federal and State Constitutional Conventions of 1787 and 1788, at length, to show it was never intended to authorize the Federal Government to coerce a State. The language of the amendments was that "all powers not delegated" showing that the rights were not given up, surrendered or abandoned, but *delegated* and might therefore be resumed.

Suppose that the North having once the power should declare that all the non-slave-holding States should have three Senators. What would be the remedy? No court could issue its mandamus or prohibition? Was there no remedy? Suppose the injured States seceded? Would they not be justified? And if a State had been forced by law to lose its blood, and expend its treasure to acquire territory and then deprived of equal right in the territory so acquired, would they not be equally justified in a secession from those who administered the government so injuriously. He quoted the resolutions of 98-9 to sustain those views. He denied that secession was a revolutionary right. He distinguished the rights of the states into two classes, one like secession in redress of powers usurped under the constitution; the other in redress of rightful power abused, and revolutionary in its character. He declared that no responsibility attached to separate individuals pursuing the state orders from their state. He quoted the celebrated McLeod case to show that the government acknowledged that an individual acting under the order of his government was not personally responsible. Military force could not be used against an individual because in a seceding state no civil process could be obtained for the Military to execute, and the military could not act lawfully without civil process. All other attempts under cover of law to act on individuals would be futile. The only way they could coerce individuals via seceding state was by its subjugation an open war.

He proceeded in a strain of sarcastic eloquence to denounce the idea that the conscience of Senators required them to coerce a State. Their consciences rested easy under their oaths, when the State threw off their courts, declined their privileges, and surrender their protection, but they could not give up the power to levy duties. Conscience demanded that they should exact tribute. They were willing to leave us without the benefits of protection, but their duty to God required that they should take our money. (Laughter.) Did they believe this would be borne? They did not propose to enter our houses and kill us, but to place us in an embrace that would suffocate us. They pledged themselves not to cut down the tree and yet with punic faith sought to girdle it so that it would falter to its fall. They had broken all compacts. It was too late to turn back. He concluded by an able summing up of the wrongs which the Southern States had endured, and closed by telling the Senators from the North "you may invade our peaceful homes, emulate the atrocities of Great Britain in urging a savage foe upon a defenceless frontier, you may bring desolation among us and shed the blood of our neighbors and friends, but you can never subjugate or degrade us to be a tributary or inferior people—never—never—never. (Tumultuous applause.)

Mr. Mason demanded that the galleries be cleared.

The Chair—The Sargeant *at arms* will clear the galleries.

Mr. Bigler moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Mason hoped that the Senate would not adjourn until it had vindicated its dignity.

The yeas and nays upon the motion to adjourn were demanded, and the Senate refused to adjourn.

Meanwhile the gentlemen's galleries had been cleared, the dense mass of people yielding to the calls of the few assistants of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, took the floor but yielded.

And the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War (the late incumbent) explaining the nature and character, and giving the reasons why he gave certain acceptances to Russell, Majors and Company. These he says were given, but not to be paid until the amounts mentioned were due to those contractors. He refers to the usage of the Department, to the transactions of which he invites scruting. The communication was referred to the select committee appointed to investigate the subject of the abstraction of the Indian trust funds.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, presented the memorial of the people of that territory, submitting a State Constitution, and asking to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKean asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution—asserting that the Union was formed by the people of the United States, and not by the States—that we are not thirty-three nations, but one nation, and that every nation has the power of self preservation from enemies without and traitors from within; and expressing the belief that this nation has the power to do so, and that the power should be exercised.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the House of the condition of the public property in the port of Charleston; whether any means were taken to garrison the forts and put them in condition for defence after it became evident that South Carolina intended to secede—what troops were there then and now—and whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Sumpter since the other forts have been seized by the insurgents—and what orders have been given to the officer in command—also, whether any vessels of war have been ordered there since the seizure of the same by the rebellious forces.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution—yeas 91; nays 62—not two thirds.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, which was adopted, namely: that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report how, to whom, and at what place public arms have been distributed since January, 1860, and also into the condition of the forts, arsenals, dockyards, etc., of the country—and whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons, and whether any further legislation is required to afford protection to the public property—and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Pryor offered the following resolution: That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force would be impracticable, and destructive to republican liberty.

Mr. Stanton, after further proceedings, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yes, 98; nays, 55.

On motion of Mr. John Cochrane, the Hall of Representatives was granted, under the direction of the Chaplains of the two Houses, for Friday, next, (humiliation and prayer day, under the proclamation of the President.)

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, offered a preamble, setting forth that South Carolina had passed an ordinance withdrawing from the Union, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what legislation, if any, is necessary, on the part of Congress, in consequence of the position that State has assumed.

Mr. Hulman proposed a substitute, denying the right of secession, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the laws in force are sufficient to enable the President to execute all the laws, and protect the public property, and if not that they report what means are necessary for this purpose, including the employment of the army and navy.

A motion was made to lay the subject on the table, and decided in the negative—yeas 42; nays 88.

Without disposing of the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Certain parties in New York have proposed to take the remainder (over three millions) of the late five millions Government loan, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury, to-day, that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met. Members of Congress are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

No decisive action has been taken by the Cabinet, to-day, relative to the Charleston forts. The President's special message will probably be sent to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood that he will submit such facts as have come to his knowledge, for such legislature action as is considered necessary concerning the secession movement.

Senator Hunter intends introducing a resolution having in view the adjustment of property, and all other questions with any seceding State.

Trescott, Secretary to the South Carolina Commissioners, leaves Washington to-morrow for Charleston. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive action.

ALEXANDRIA SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—An election of Directors for this Institution will be held at my office, *on Tuesday next, 3d inst., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.*

Jan 1—3t WM. C. YEATON, Cashier.

FOR NORFOLK.—The schr. WILLIAM and MARY, will sail for the above port in a few days. Persons wanting freight, will apply to [jan 1—3t] J. N. HARPER & CO.

FOR NORFOLK.—The schr. D. C. GUYTHEN, Kirwan, master, is now loading for the above port. For balance of freight, apply on board, at Wm. H. Fowle & Son's Wharf, or J. LINDSEY. dec 31—d3t

REMOVED.

PEARY BROTHERS have removed to Fairfax street, in the Mansion House building. dec 8

LOCAL ITEMS.

ALEXANDRIA IN 1860.—We make up from our local, a chronological table of the major events of interest happening in our city during the past year, and which have found faithful record in our columns. The year has shown an increase in all the departments of trade and commerce over the many prosperous years we have had since retrocession. God grant the present year may be as peaceful and as prosperous. The following is the table:

January 1—Potomac Ice-bound, thermometer 8°.

2—Quarterly Court.

8—Death of William Fowle.

14—Opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg.

16—Opening of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad to Farmwell.

17—Potomac Navigation re-opened. New steamer Philadelphia placed on the River.

18—Organization of the Letcher Guard.

19—Movement for a Boys' Orphan Asylum.

23—Annual meeting of Teachers' Association.

27—First Herring caught at Potomac Creek.

29—Death of J. H. Higden, a soldier of the Mexican War.

30—Steamer Alice Fox sold.

February 1—Lecture of Lola Montez.

2—Weather zero to 20° above; Potomac frozen over.

5—Fish Wharf rented for $2,250.

6—Navigation again opened. Large Whig and American meeting.

7—Large Democratic meeting.

9—Death of John Leadbeater.

15—Report on the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company's application to Council.

20—Annual meeting of the Alexandria Library Cemetery.

25—First Parade of the Solferino Cadets.

29—Fairview Cotton Works burned.

March 1—Report adverse to allowing Alexandria and Washington Railroad to cross the city adopted.

3—Burning of W. W. Adam's Stable.

4—Fires—at Poor House, on Queen street, on Duke street, and at Village.

5—Fire at Martin's Brewery.

6—Municipal Election, Union candidates elected.

9—New City Government Inaugurated.

16—Called meeting of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company to accept additional State subscription.

17—Suicide of Virginia Smith.

18—Merchants' meeting to oppose the 1 per cent. tax.

24—Roof of C. Noland's house burnt.

27—Election of minor City Officers; burning of stable of L. B. Taylor.

28—Homicide of Joseph E. Monroe; Fishing Season began, upwards of 10,000 Shad, and 25,000 Herring brought up.

April 1—Capt. J. Bailey drowned in the Potomac.

2—Opening of Quarterly Court.

5—Patrick McCann killed on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad.

9—House struck by lightning, and negro named Ford prostrated by the shock.

12—The Alexandria Clay Dinner.

17—Steamer Gipsey opens the Alexandria and Farmington Line.

25—Official visit of the City Council to the Alms' House; Thomas Garity killed on Union street by the Orange cars.

May 5—Return of the Steamer Phenix to the Potomac.

6—Dwelling of R. Hughes, Florist, on Washington street, set on fire.

7—Annual meeting of Alexandria Canal Company.

9—Excellent run of fish, 400,000 herring arrived at Fish Wharf.

12—Land slide on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

14—May Festival of the Industrial School; the Japanese Embassy passed up the river.

16—The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad opened to Leesburg.

18—Suicide of John Arrington; Bell and Everett Pole erected in Tunnel-Town.

21—Opening of Spring term of the Circuit Court; Heavy Wind storm; Great Bell and Everett Ratification Meeting at Liberty Hall—speeches by Hon. Z. B. Vance and others.

22—Books presented to Alexandria by the city of Boston; Henrietta Hess scalded to death.

24—State election for Judge, Sheriff, &c; C. M. Castleman chosen Sheriff; National Rechabite Convention at Sarepta Hall.

26—Terrible storm of rain, wind, thunder, and lightning, doing great damage in the city.

28—Adjourned meeting of the Alexandria Canal Company.

30—Close of the Fishing Season.

June 4—Several houses struck by lightning.

5—Amendment of City Charter, taking the election of certain officers from the people, defeated by 372 to 193; Arrest of J. L. Brown for circulating incendiary documents.

12—Suicide of Julia Rust.

24—Extraordinary high tide, water above Union street.

30—Merchants' meeting in regard to running the cars on Union street.

July 3—Brown charged with circulating incendiary documents, discharged; Douglas and Johnson Ratification Meeting; Total County levy $4,586.

10—Opening of Potomac, Piedmont and Valley Fair Grounds—Trial of Mowers.

12—Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting.

13—First new Flour in market.

16—Mount Vernon Guards' Tournament.

19—George Veitch chosen Constable.

25—Child fell from a window, and laid several hours without injury.

24—Citizens' meeting of respect to the memory of Joseph Coles.

25—Organization of the Central Bell and Everett Club.

27—Troubles at Cocoqua; Boat run over by the Steamer St. Nicholas, and J. H. Olive drowned in the harbor.

August 2—Douglas and Johnson Club organized.

3—Town meeting to forward the Agricultural Society.

9—Breckinridge Delegates appointed to Charlottesville; City Council appoint commissioners to resist increase of tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

16—James Cole elected Constable.

22—Population of Alexandria city ascertained to be 11,266—total population, suburbs and all, estimated at 12,300.

25—Jenkins and Steinrock arrested for passing counterfeit money.

28—Breckinridge and Lane Club organized.

September 1—Negro man drowned.

3—Total individual wealth of Alexandria reported at $3,842,265.

5—Breckinridge Flag Pole erected; The sailor King fatally wounded at an affray on North Water street.

7—Grand Union Bell-ringing Demonstration of the First Ward Club.

10—Grand Breckinridge Meeting.

12—Dedication of Union Cemetery.

18—Protracted meetings and Revivals in all the city Methodist Churches.

20—Death of John Shakes.

22—Accident on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, switch out of place, J. P. Taylor's arm injured.

25—Dr. French elected Physician to the Poor; R. L. Caton Keeper of the Powder House, and J. Broders, City Surveyor.

27—Grand Bell and Everett outpouring of the people.

29—J. McLane appointed Inspector of Fish, J. Summers of Lumber, and R. Taylor of Flour.

October 1—Quarterly Court. Tax sales.

5—The Prince of Wales passed Alexandria en route for Mount Vernon.

7—Consecration of Grace Church.

10—Spotts committed to jail, charged with arson.

12—Rechabite Demonstration.

20—J. B. Carson fatally injured by the kick of a horse.

22—Speech of R. E. Scott at Liberty Hall.

24—Opening of the N. S. Synod of Virginia at the Second Presbyterian Church.

25—Completion of the railway track to Lynchburg; Rev. C. Walker called to the Rectorship of Christ Church; Political Discussion by Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas Electors.

29—Adjournment of the Synod of Virginia to meet at Elkton; Erection of the Blox Monument; Militia Muster.

30—Suicide of Mrs. Watkins.

November 6—Presidential Election—Alexandria County votes, Bell 1011, Breckinridge 565, Douglas 140, Lincoln 14.

8—Collision between steamer George Page and Canal Boat—child drowned.

13—Steinrock acquitted.

19—Annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lyceum Hall.

21—Virginia Annual Conference opened its session at the Southern Methodist Church; Circuit Court adjourned.

22—Merchants' meeting in relation to scarcity of Exchange.

23—Rev. C. B. Dana took leave of the congregation of Christ Church.

28—Unfortunate Brig Crocus arrives at this port.

December 1—2, A. M., Virginia Conference adjourned—The Gazette of next day contained a full account of the proceedings, with the appointments.

3—First Snow Storm of the season.

6—New Military Company formed, W. D. Corse Captain.

7—Incendiary attempt on the residence of Joseph Hunter.

10—George Howard and son Swamped in a boat on the Potomac in a snow storm, and Howard perished.

15—River Potomac blocked with ice, and navigation seriously impeded.

20—River open, navigation unobstructed.

22—Rev. C. B. Dana called to a church at Port Gibson, Miss.

29—The Manassas Gap Railroad Company issue notes.

31—Watch Night.

MARRIAGES.—We give below, in tabular form, a statement of the number of Marriage Licenses that have been issued by the Clerk of the County Court of this County, during the past eight years. This table is, however, no indication of the actual number of marriages, for owing to the stringency of our State laws, and the contiguity of Washington, numbers of Alexandrians are married there:

MONTHS.	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
January	18	9	18	8	14	8	10	7
February	10	10	12	7	9	7	4	5
March	7	7	6	6	7	3	8	7
April	9	7	9	10	4	3	3	8
May	14	10	14	15	8	12	9	7
June	10	9	11	10	8	8	7	13
July	12	9	10	3	7	8	5	12
August	4	11	6	12	8	7	4	7
September	9	10	7	13	3	3	5	7
October	11	9	10	10	6	7	12	6
November	7	12	1	17	10	3	6	8
December	11	13	19	8	7	1	7	7
	116	116	128	119	91	85	80	94

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—We give below, a tabular statement of the Births and Deaths in this city, since 1852, compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and the Census reports:

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	351	239
1854	291	202
1855	384	226
1856	132	142
1857	200	113
1858	261	134
1859	163	150
1860	262	246
Total	2108	1452

THE PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—1860.—The Port of Alexandria, during the year just past, has, perhaps, had as many arrivals as ever before. Though the foreign trade has not reached the figures it once made, the coasting business of last year is larger than that of any previous year of our existence as a city. We compile the following statement from the daily reports which the Gazette has furnished the public, during the year ending with December 31st:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schrs.
January	6	0	1	1	35
February	5	0	0	0	23
March	13	1	0	4	79
April	21	0	0	3	90
May	21	0	0	4	81
June	23	0	0	9	128
July	26	2	0	7	113
August	26	1	2	14	122
September	28	1	1	10	152
October	28	2	0	4	134
November	26	0	0	13	110
December	17	0	1	2	45
Total	225	7	5	67	1042

A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE HYDRAULION FIRE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1860—This Company has been called into service 34 times during the year. The fires, alarms, &c., that have occurred, are as follows:

	Actual Fires.	Chimney Fires	False Alarms.	Bon Fires.
January	6	2	0	0
February	1	1	1	0
March	6	4	3	3
April	1	3	3	0
May	1	0	0	0
June	0	1	1	0
July	1	0	1	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	1	0	0	0
	11	11	9	3

The estimated loss was $8,000; insurance, $2,100. First Ward, $100; Second Ward, $75; Third Ward, $8,450; Fourth Ward, $275.

Forty-eight fires took place in the city during the year 1859, the loss by which was estimated at $10,620.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.—George Shoemaker, esq., publishes the following view of the flour inspections for the past year.

	Barrels.
Quarter ending 31st March, 1860,	42,604
" " 30th June, "	55,822
" " 30th Sept., "	56,087
" " 31st Dec., "	65,614
Total barrels,	220,128

E. G. Brown, esq., deputy collector of Georgetown, also furnishes the following statement: There have been 400 vessels entered in this district during the year, exclusive of bay and river craft not having the amount of foreign goods on board requiring them to enter. The amount of tonnage employed by the 400 vessels is about 100,000 tons, giving employ to 2,390 men. The distracted state of affairs has depressed every thing in a commercial point of view, as in every port of entry in the country.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE FLOUR TRADE OF 1859 AND 1860.—The whole amount of Flour inspected at this port, for the years 1859 and '60, appears upon the books at the Inspector's Office, for each quarter, as follows:

	1860.	1859
March 31st	20,115 bbls.	16,145 bbls.
June 30th	16,145 bbls.	14,475 bbls.
September 30th	21,894 bbls.	11,578 bbls.
December 31st	29,259 bbls.	28,373 bbls.
	87,413	68,531
Increase of 1860	16,882.	

DETENTION.—The train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, yesterday afternoon, did not arrive here until 3 o'clock, having been detained at Gordonsville, awaiting the arrival there of the Central train which was delayed by the snow. The Engineer on the Orange train reports having passed through snow 13 inches in depth, this side of Gordonsville.

SNOW STORM.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the rain which had been falling all day, turned into a snow which continued to fall until early yesterday morning. It laid on the ground to the depth of 1 or 2 inches. At noon the clouds broke away the sun came out bright, and a rapid thaw commenced.

WOOD AND BARK.—The following is the amount of Wood and Bark received at this place during the year 1860:

Pine Wood	4,581 Cords.
Oak Wood	1,346 do.
Bark	382 do.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—The carriers of the Gazette, in accordance with long established usage, will present their patrons, this morning, with a well written address, accompanying which is some information of interest to our citizens, handsomely printed: In return for this and for the faithful discharge of their duty during the past year they hope to be kindly remembered.

ALEXANDRIA LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.—In the Georgetown Council on Friday, Mr. Tenney moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution in relation to the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, as it was an important matter and a remonstrance to Congress against the proposed construction of a railroad across the Potomac river adjacent to the Long Bridge was printed and would be circulated for the signatures of citizens to-morrow.

Mr Tenney's motion was lost.

THE VILLAGE SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—There is to be an exhibition by the children of the Village Sabbath School, at Liberty Hall, to-night, at 7 o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing, recitations, &c., and the occasion will doubtless be a very interesting one. Let all who can, attend.

On Saturday, the citizens residing in the immediate neighborhood of the White House, in Washington, were somewhat surprised to behold, floating from the equestrian statue of Jackson, (which is just in front of the President's mansion,) an American flag, with a streamer bearing the words, "By the Eternal."

DID NOT STOP.—The steamer from Aquia Creek, with the Southern mail passed up yesterday afternoon without stopping, and consequently there was no Southern mail until night, when it was brought down from Washington, with the regular Northern mail.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of December, 1860, by Elder John Clark, GEORGE R ASHBY, of Fauquier county, to Miss BETTY STARK.

At the same time, and by the same, WILLIAM S. CLORE, and Miss HANNAH K. STARK, daughters of Mr. Richard Stark, of Stafford Co.

On the morning of the 27th of December, and by the same, STROTHER A. SHACKLEFORD, and Miss ELIZA J. MAHORNEY, both of Stafford county.

On the evening of the same day, and by the same, ANDREW J. PEARSON, and Miss NANCY A. PATTON, all of Stafford county.

DIED.

On last Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. MARY D. DeDOUGALL, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 12th ultimo, at Auburn, Washington county, Mississippi, JOHN THOS. BUCKNER, esq, in the 28th year of his age, eldest son of Thomas H. Bucker, esq., of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, formerly of Virginia.

In Carrolton, Missouri, on the 21st of December, BRENDA D. LEFTWICH, in the 21st year of her age, daughter of Maj. Thomas Leftwich, formerly of Lynchburg, Va.

COMMERCIAL.

Monetary.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated, holds that the law gives him authority to reject any portion of the bids opened last Friday in his Department, the acceptance of which, in his judgment, may not be advantageous for his charge—the Treasury of the United States. He has accordingly refused to accept all the said bids that demanded more than 12 per cent. interest from the government; accepting the balance—some $1,900,000—an amount about sufficient to pay the interest upon the public debt, to be due to-day.

The New York bid of $1,500,000 for the new Treasury note loan of $5,000,000, is said to include parties in that city who felt it to be imperative that the credit of the Government should be sustained by the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt due 1st of January. The condition of the bid was that the money should be deposited in New York for the special purpose of paying the interest on the public debt. The bid was put in at 12 per cent interest.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Frostburg (Md.) Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable January 5.

Alexandria Market, December 31.

The market for flour is firm at an advance, and we now quote Union street super at $5,25@$5,50; extra $6@$6,25, and family at $6.50@$8, according to brand. Wheat has also advanced, and there is a better feeling on the part of buyers. The market closed firm at 120@125c. for ordinary to fair, and 130@133c for good to prime white; red 115@125c. for fair to good. The offerings on 'Change were light, while the demand is improving. Corn is in very limited supply, and the receip