Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1861.

SENATE.—The Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant business, listened to speeches on the pending difficulties from Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Howe, of Wisconsin.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Mr. Baldwin concluded his speech in the Convention yesterday.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate, on Thursday, further considered the tax bill, and concurred in the resolution adopted by the House of Delegates to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of April. The House of Delegates passed the bill for the relief of the contractors on the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

In recommending a Border State Convention, the Richmond Whig says, "the course we have indicated as the proper one to be pursued by the Border States, no matter whether our propositions should be accepted or rejected by the North, would result in what we are satisfied is of the highest possible consequence to the course of Virginia and the South—and that is, in completely and thoroughly uniting our own people, and engaging them, as one man, in support of the dignity, honor, and institutions of this Commonwealth, and our sisters of the South. And this, at last, is the great point to be looked at; for when once the course of Virginia is finally determined on, there should be no complainings, no divisions, and no jealousies among our own citizens, but all should rally together as brethren, and in solid phalanx, in defence of our common mother, and all her rights and interests."

The strange propensity "to make the worst of every thing"—to foment trouble by exaggeration—to stir up excitement—to irritate and annoy the public mind—has been fully exemplified in this country during the last few months. If all the falsehoods, misrepresentations, and mis-statements relative to our public affairs—designed for mischief—sent by telegraph and published in the newspapers, within a short time past, were collected, they would fill a large volume.

We publish below the names and salaries of the various Ministers and Consuls thus far appointed by the Lincoln administration:—

MINISTERS.

	Compensation.
ENGLAND—	
Min. Plen., Charles F. Adams	$17,500
Sec. of Leg., T. Bigelow Lawrence	2,625
Ass't. Sec. of Legation, John Adams	1,500
FRANCE—	
Min. Plen., Wm. L. Dayton	17,500
Sec. of Legation, W. H. Fry	2,625
PRUSSIA—	
Min. Plen., N. B. Judd	12,000
Sec. of Legation, H. Kreiseman	1,800
SARDINIA—	
Min. Res., Geo. P. Marsh	7,500
TURKEY—	
Min. Res., James Watson Webb	7,500
AUSTRIA—	
Min. Plen., Anson Burlingame	12,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—	
Min. Res., Jacob T. Halderman	7,500
DENMARK—	
Min. Res., Bradford R. Wood	7,500
BRAZIL—	
Min. Plen., Thomas B. Nelson	12,000
BELGIUM—	
Min. Res., Henry S. Sanford	7,500
PORTUGAL—	
Min. Res., Carl Schurz	7,500
SPAIN—	
Min. Plen., Cassius M. Clay	12,000
Sec. of Legation, Green Clay	1,800
GUATEMALA—	
Min. Res., Elisha C. Crosby	7,500
PONTIFICAL STATES—	
Min. Res., Rufus King	7,500

CONSULS.

At what Place	Name.	Compensation.
London	Freeman H. Morse	$7,500
Bordeaux	C. Davisson	2,000
Liverpool	De Witt C. Littlejohn	7,500
Havre	James O. Putnam	6,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	Wm. H. Vessy	2,500
Frankfort-on-the-Maine	Rufus Hosmer	3,000
Alexandria, Egypt	W. S. Thayer	3,000
COMMISSIONER.		
Sandwich Islands	Thomas J. Dyer	7,500

VIRGINIA.—We think that Virginia has room for a much larger population than the million and a half, or a little over, that she now has. She could also find employment for a million or two more slaves, added to the less than half a million she now holds; so that we have no fears resulting from the threatened inhibition of our slaves by the Gulf States. We are not at all afraid, believing that we could colonize Western Virginia, and work to advantage the lead, copper, and iron mines; the coal beds and salt wells, with slave labor. In this way, the institution might entrench itself more firmly in that section of the State, and our material wealth be developed by untold millions. In that event, the next decade, instead of showing an increase of population, amounting as in the last to about 18,000 slaves, and 174,418 total white and colored, we might increase 100,000 colored, and nearly half a million in all. What a state Virginia would be under such circumstances! Instead of peopling the cotton fields of the South with her slaves, and sending her enterprising sons into all the new States of the great west, she would work out her own grand destiny on her own soil, and her sons would make her what she ought to be, the Empire State of the confederacy.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

BERTHS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—Among the numerous applications for office sent to our representative in Congress, Mr. Sedgwick, was one from a clergyman, asking Mr. Sedgwick's influence to obtain a subordinate clerkship in the New York Custom House for his son, a youth he "had never had occasion to punish and never knew of his being guilty of a falsehood," to which application Mr. Sedgwick wrote the following capital reply, a copy of which has accidentally come into our hands:

"SYRACUSE, March, 1861.—"Rev. Mr. P——: MY DEAR SIR: If you have got a son who won't lie nor steal, don't, for God's sake, put him in the New York Custom House. He would soon lose those qualities there, and get other habits not half so virtuous. Still, if you are inclined to put temptation in his way, instead of being careful and prayful that it be removed from him, I will give him a letter, provided any friend of mine is appointed Collector.

"Very truly, your friend, and the friend of your boy, C. B. SEDGWICK.
—*Syracuse Journal.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

Dr. Jonas H. Rowe, whose sudden disappearance from Oxford, Indiana, on the evening of the 28th of August, 1859, caused suspicion that he had been murdered by parties living in that place for a sum of money which he was known to have in his possession, and for which suspected crime George W. King was arrested by the Attica Regulators, imprisoned, tried, and discharged by the Benton Circuit Court, arrived in Lafayette, Indiana, last week, in company with Jacob Benedict, esq., one of the attorneys for Mr. King, alive and well. Mr. Benedict found him in New Massillon, Clay county, Illinois.

The Boston Courier notices a sad case of dissipation. Among the tenants of the lock-up on Monday night, was a man—a wreck of what he was before he became a prey to his perverted appetite—who, until within a few years, stood in the foremost rank of the medical profession, enjoying a lucrative practice, surrounded by all the comforts which wealth and social position could give; yet, having yielded to a passion for drink, has, in the space of eight years squandered a fortune of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and descended to the lowest degree of degradation.

The Missouri Convention have adopted the first five of the resolutions reported by the majority. An amendment to the third resolution, declaring that in the event of a failure to adjust the slavery question "Missouri will not hesitate to take her stand in favor of her Southern brethren," was voted down, yeas 22, nays 60. The fifth resolution was amended so as to recommend the adoption by the Administration of a peace policy and an avoidance of civil war. A resolution providing for an adjournment until December next was also adopted.

The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, says the Raleigh State Journal, sometimes known as the "Big Ditch," has so far progressed towards completion, as to be navigable for steamboats and the smaller class of coasting vessels. Since the opening for navigation, upwards of 4,000 sailing vessels, steamboats and canal barges have passed through it, carrying to the markets of Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria and the West India Islands nearly 100,000 tons of the productions of the State.

The Wilmington Republican says no little talk has been created on account of the Rev. John L. Gray, pastor of the Episcopal church, at Seaford, Delaware, omitting prayer for the President of the United States, as laid down in the Episcopal prayer book. After prayer, he made some explanation why he did so, saying, "that his sympathies were with the South, he being a Southern man." He says that he shall continue so to do until otherwise directed by the Bishop.

Lieut. Craven has received, through the State and Navy Departments at Washington, a very handsome recognition from the Spanish Government, of his services in rescuing the passengers of the Spanish polacca Bella, wrecked on the Cayo Guinchos, in June, 1860. Lieut. C., in the Mohawk, lay by the Bella three days, and saved all on board. He receives a very handsome gold medal with a diploma.

The Southern Congress has appropriated $5,000 for preserving the unfinished work upon the Charleston custom-house during the year ending February 4th, 1862—also $10,000 for roofing and preserving the unfinished work on the New Orleans custom-house, and $15,000 to fit up suitable rooms for the accommodation of the courts and clerk's office at New Orleans.

A Montreal paper says:—"We are informed that the amount of grain, flour, and other agricultural produce, accumulated in storehouses in Upper and Lower Canada, ready for transportation, as ascertained by insurances effected thereon with the various offices doing business in Canada, greatly exceeds the largest quantity ever known in previous years."

The Missouri Republican of Monday, in noticing the proceedings of the caucus on Saturday night, which came near nominating Waldo P. Johnson, who has been elected United States Senator, says that he is from the Southwest, and that he is so nearly akin to a Secessionist that nobody would ever know him from one.

Michael Kennedy, a drayman of St. Louis, was arrested there on Thursday, charged with attempting to procure the murder of his wife. The villain offered a physician, who was in attendance upon the poor woman, $100 if he would mix poison with her medicine and thus kill both the mother and her infant, three weeks old.

A despatch from Montgomery announces that arrangements have been made with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington to await the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the fortification before opening negotiations.

It is reported, from Charleston, that the Confederate States authorities have taken measures to collect the duties on goods entering from the Northern States by land, collectors being stationed on all the railroad lines.

An accident of a frightful character transpired on Wednesday morning on the Northern Central Railway, at a point known as Love's Tank, which resulted in the death of two men named Wm. Whiteley, engineer, and Wm. Hertzberger, brakesman.

The brig Bonaparte arrived at New York on Monday, twenty-eight days from Boston. She is bound to Savannah with a cargo of ice, and put in to repair damages experienced in the late gales.

"The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren," from his own pen, is, we understand, nearly completed. This work of the ex-President will doubtless be valuable and interesting.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times says that since the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been determined upon, the famous floating battery will be stationed off Stone Island, fifteen miles from the city.

Geo. W. Potter, of Ohio, who was recently indicted for frauds on the Pension Office, has been convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

General Winfield Scott, it is said, is engaged in writing a full and accurate history of his many campaigns. The second volume has been completed.

The Constitution of the Confederate States was unanimously ratified by the Georgia State Convention on Saturday last, after a brief consideration.

The largest water tax paid by any one person in Boston, the present year, has been paid by Mr. David H. Blaney, of East Boston. His tax is about $1,400.

In the late election in New Hampshire the republican majority was reduced from the vote of last November to the amount of five thousand three hundred.

Lieut. Slemmer, the Commandant at Fort Pickens, it is said, is to be promoted for "courage, zeal and efficiency."

The Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, M. C. of New York, has taken the "stump" in Connecticut. This is the gentleman that disposed of three assassins near or about Capital Hill, Washington, one dark night, and was himself "terribly wounded," from the effects of which, however, he recovered with surprising rapidity.

The Georgia State Convention has passed a resolution providing for the annual payment to pensioners resident in the State of a sum equal to that paid to them by the United States Government prior to the secession of the State.

Com. Ingraham and Captain Hartstein, both late of the United States Navy, have gone to Pensacola with important despatches from Governor Pickens and General Beauregard.

Attorney General Wharton, of Mississippi, has given in an official opinion, to the effect that the licenses of "various foreign insurance companies" cannot be renewed in that State.

The pony express brings California dates to the 9th inst. The balloting for United States Senator had been commenced in the Legislature, but there were no indications of what would be the result.

The report of the Texas Commissioners shows the value of the property of the United States seized at San Antonio to have been seventeen hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

An Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature have reported Jay Gibbons, a member from the Albany district, guilty of official misconduct, deserving expulsion.

"Winter lingering in the lap of Spring." Says the Hartford Times contemptuously, "It's worse than that. Winter has returned and kicked Spring out into the cold.

Gen. Nye, of New York, has been nominated as Governor of Nevada Territory.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Thursday, the resolution adopted by the House of Delegates for an adjournment on the 1st of April was concurred in. Several local bills were passed, among them the House bill to amend the 2nd, 3rd and 6th sections of an act passed February 28th, 1856, providing for working the roads of Loudoun; and Senate bill transferring the Cacapon and North Branch Turnpike to the County Court of Hampshire county.

The consideration of the bill imposing taxes for the support of the Government was then resumed.

A number of amendments were offered and the bill further discussed, but without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, House bill incorporating the Southern Express Company having been returned from the Senate, with amendments, was taken up; and being debated, the House amendment was insisted on.

The bill incorporating the Southern Agency Company was taken up, but laid on the table, to consider the bill for the relief of the contractors of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Haymond moved as an amendment, that the $300,000 appropriated, should not be used in addition to other funds already donated to the said company.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was put on its passage, and carried in the affirmative—ayes 82, noes 36.

Adjourned.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—The rosy aspect of things that followed the extirpation of Miramon and the Church from the Mexican capital, a few months ago, we see, begins to fade. Order is not coming out of chaos there quite as rapidly as some among us were led to suspect. Juarez, alas! has no money, and as the maintenance of a standing army is indispensably necessary for the preservation of order, what wonder that the "men of the knapsack" are growing clamorous, and threaten, some of them, to [illegible] and plunder enough to pay themselves, if [illegible] overnment somehow do not come to their [illegible]? Then, again, it is feared that Spain, ere long, will attempt some hostile demonstration, and it is equally certain that if she does she will find a strong party in Mexico to assist her.—Next, we have information that an extensive detachment of the Liberal army, under Gen. Doblado, stationed at San Luis, has been corrupted, and that a fierce contest will soon spring up from the ranks of the lately triumphant party. Juarez does not give satisfaction even to his own friends, probably for the very potential reason before mentioned—to wit, the want of money. And last, but not least, there is a threatened irruption of free and easy Texans into Tamaulipas and Chihuahua, as if expressly to extend as speedily as possible the area of the Montgomery Confederacy. This last trouble is overshadowing all the rest.—*New York Express.*

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PRUSSIA.—Our minister at Berlin has lately had more than usual trouble in the reclamation of American citizens, and our correspondent gives an account of one very serious case. Andrew Hagan, a native of Prussia, a naturalized citizen of the United States, postmaster at Walpole, Hancock county, Ind., was lately summoned to Prussia by his mother to arrange the estate of his father, recently deceased. He left his wife and two children at home, and came into Prussian borders under protection of the amnesty act. By advice of our minister he filed his petition for remission of money-penalties, in accordance with the provisions of the amnesty. He then left Berlin for Nordhausen, the residence of his mother, with the minister's assurance of protection in case of any trouble—trouble in the case being regarded as impossible, provided only that the king was sincere in the assertions put forth in the amnesty. He reached Nordhausen at 10 A. M., February 16, and was imprisoned at 4 P. M., of the same day.

Nothing but the most energetic interference on the part of Mr. Wright secured Mr. Hagan his freedom.—*N. Y. World.*

REMOVED, APPOINTED, &c.—Mr. John A. Graham, of Iowa, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of the Register of the Treasury, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

Mr. Francis Marco has been removed from his fourth class ($1,800 per annum) clerkship in the State Department.

Mr. R. S. Chilton has been promoted to a fourth class ($1,500 per annum) clerkship in the same Department; and Mr. J. S. Smith, of N. Y., has been appointed to the third class ($1,600 per annum) clerkship made vacant by Mr. Chilton's promotion.

Messrs. Sam. C. Hotchkiss, of Mich., and Chas. E. Simons, of Mich., have been appointed to 1st class ($1,200 per annum) clerkships in the Pension Bureau, vice E. R. Chase and A. L. Gage, (both also from Mich.,) removed.

Dr. Sidney, of Miss., has been appointed to a 1st. class ($1,200 per annum) temporary clerkship in the Post Office Department.

First Lieut. E. J. Harvie, (of Va.,) 9th infantry, has resigned.

The Hon. S. F. Leake announces himself a candidate for re-election to what he terms "the Congress of the Northern Confederey."
—*Charlottesville Review.*

[There is neither wit, sense, nor propriety in the use of such a term, under the circumstances.]

VIRGINIA NEWS.

From a table of population of Virginia, according to the Eighth Census, recently furnished to the State Convention, and printed for the use of that body, it appears that there are neither slaves nor free negroes in McDowell county—in the Southwestern portion of the State. There is *one* free negro in each of the following counties:—Boone, Buchanan, Calhoun, Doddridge, Hancock, Logan and Roane. There are two in Marion, Nicholas, and Wetzel, and three in Braxton. There are only two slaves in Hancock, (one of the "Pan Handle" counties,) and three in Webster. In no other county, except McDowell, are there less than ten slaves.

Three prisoners escaped from the Richmond jail on Wednesday morning. They were William Cockson, convicted on the 22d of February last of forgery, and adjudged two years in the Penitentiary, but had obtained a stay of execution of sentence for sixty days, in order to enable him to appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals; David Muldoon, convicted on the 20th of the same month, of stabbing John Conover, and sentenced to twelve months in jail, and to pay a fine and costs; and A. L. Riddell, who was awaiting examination before the Hustings Court, on the charge of passing counterfeit money.

A private letter written in Western Virginia, by one who enjoys most excellent opportunity to know, says:—"I find times extremely hard, and the people very much distressed in consequence. Money is difficult to get, and is in great demand. Numbers are being sold out at the most ruinous sacrifice, and the apprehension of still greater distress, weighs heavily upon the minds of the people."

The improved farm of the heirs of Catharine Lafferty, in Jefferson county, containing 100 acres, was sold lately to Mr. James A. Osburn for the sum of $42,12½ per acre. Mr. J. S. Morgan sold at private sale, 143¾ acres of unimproved land, near Shepherdstown, to Mr. G. T. Licklider, for the sum of $5,000.

The snow storm, which commenced Monday morning in Norfolk, continued until 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, at which time the snow was 7 inches deep, although in some places it drifted to the depth of two feet. This will do pretty well for the 19th of March.

The barn of Meredith Helm, esq., near Leetown, Jefferson county, Va., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., with his carriage house, corn house, 400 barrels of corn, nearly all his farming implements, &c. Loss $3,000.

Mr. Richard Curray's dwelling house, near Sangersville, in Augusta county, together with the most of his household and kitchen furniture, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock. The fire was accidental.

DECEASED.—Joseph Tibball, esq., formerly of Winchester, Va., and well known as a gentleman of more than ordinary oratorical powers, died recently at the residence of his brother, at Marysville, California.

The Conservative papers in the interior of the State are all remarking, with severity, upon the intolerant course pursued by some of the Secessionists of Richmond towards Conservative members of the Convention.

Prof. Holcombe's speech, in the Virginia Convention, in favor of Secession is highly praised as an oratorical effort. Mr. Baldwin's Union speech is, also, said to have been a most able and eloquent effort.

The Southern Rights men of Warrenton intend erecting a Hickory pole, at the top of which will be flung to the breeze a Southern Rights Flag, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

The First Auditor's Office at Richmond has been besieged for a week by county Sheriffs, who visit the metropolis to pay the revenue due on the 15th of March.

Two of the Magistrates of Rockingham county, Andrew Houck, Esq., of the Harrisburg District, and George Brenner, Esq., of the Timberville District, died last week.

The students of the University of Virginia have raised a Secession Flag. It was raised amidst demonstrations of rejoicing, in which some of the professors united.

A writer in the Clarksburg Guard, suggests John S. Carlile for Congress, in place of Albert Gallatin Jenkins.

Rev. J. P. Smeltzer, of Virginia, has been appointed Professor of Theology in Newbury, (S. C.) College.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Carter spoke in favor of Secession, in Petersburg, on Wednesday night. A large audience was in attendance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Anthony Trollope bids fair to be the most prolific writer of the age. Two new books—"Orlay Farm" and "The Macdermotts of Ballycloraw"—from his pen are announced for publication by Harper & Bros. This house has already issued several of his novels, including "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," &c.

The penny paper enterprise does not seem to prosper in Great Britain. The Glasgow Examiner, in an article on the subject, states that the Glasgow Daily News and the Glasgow Bulletin, the first two of the Glasgow penny dailies, have both ceased to exist, after enormous losses on the part of the proprietors.

A private letter dated Shanghai, January 3, says:—"Everything is quiet here; the French have full possession of the Chinese city, and are helping themselves to a good slice of territory just outside the walls, for the purpose of extending the French side of the foreign settlement."

The famous foreign journal L'Univers, which ought to be well informed in American affairs, announces that the last hours of Lola Montez were soothed by the kind attentions of Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the President of the United States.

The Convocation of Canterbury, in England, is discussing the famous theological Essays. There is such a storm of disapprobation, that the writers will probably be forced, if not to withdraw from the Church, to retract their views.

The historian Hallam is about to have a monument erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to his memory. The committee of the memorial fund have selected an appropriate and beautiful design, and the work on the monument is to be prosecuted with vigor.

Alfred Tennyson is engaged in writing an Idyl of considerable length, the subject of which is understood to be a legend of the round-table in King Arthur's time.

Louis Napoleon is said to be the editor of the "Correspondence of Napoleon the First," the six volumes of which recently appeared in France.

Mr. Woodin, a London actor, in the course of a two hours' performance successfully represents a hundred different characters.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.—We have just received direct from the manufacturer a very handsome assortment of medium priced Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, which we have marked in plain figures at the lowest market rates.

One price only; 5 per cent off for cash.

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DRIED CHERRIES! DRIED CHERRIES!! —Superior quality, for sale by
mh 19 J. E. DOUGLASS.

News Telegraphed from Washington.

There is a perpetual fever of excitement and a world of inquiry as to the policy of the Administration towards the South. A new rumor captures the city every twenty-four hours. It would be well, however, that the public understand that these rumors are started for specific purposes, sometimes to constrain the Administration, but more frequently to inspire with madness the population of the Border States.

The concentration of all the available naval force along the Southern coast is regarded as very significant. The Southern Commissioners, however, have the positive assurance of the Administration that no movement of troops, or reinforcements of Forts in the Confederate States, will be permitted for the present. The present status is to remain. The Commissioners do not believe that the Government of the United States will violate that pledge. Mr. Lincoln says if the laws can be executed they shall be; if they cannot they will not be. They will not be executed to the production of war.

Commissioner Forsyth has left for New York, where he will remain a week or ten days. Himself and colleagues are firm in the opinion that the public peace will not be broken. They have assurances from Montgomery that there shall be no collision while they remain in Washington. Their policy is "masterly inactivity," awaiting the pleasure of the Administration.

Information, derived from authentic sources, warrants the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress they involve nothing whatever of a hostile design. On the contrary, they are in the direction of peace. It is generally agreed that the military status of the Gulf forts now held by the Federal Government will be preserved.

The Government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs in that quarter. The Commissioners have information that the best of feeling exists between the Federal authorities and the officers in command of the Confederate troops, and that no danger of a collision is entertained.—*Nat Intel.*

A STREET SCENE.—Considerable excitement reigned for a short time on Sunday night, corner of Green and Lombard streets, by an occurrence first thought to be a serious disaster, but afterwards turned to a ludicrous mishap that convulsed with laughter the crowd of spectators. It appeared that a young lady, not disposed to hazard a promenade after nightfall without a protector, conceived the idea of training a very large dog, of superior sagacity and intelligence, to perform the important duties of an escort when his services were required. So well had the dog improved under her training, that the most intimate friend could not approach her without her signifying to the watchful guardian that it was all right. Thus provided, she has been in the habit of visiting friends and acquaintances at all seasons. Sunday night she was not so fortunate. Passing along the neighborhood indicated in the commencement of this paragraph, the rude hand of a slightly tipsey youth was placed upon her shoulder, accompanied by the remark: "Say, Jenney, what yer do——." The rest of the remark was lost in the passing wind, and the astonished youth, from a perpendicular quickly assumed a horizontal attitude, a huge mastiff tugging away at a certain portion of his trowsers, in dangerous proximity to his tender person. Sobered in a moment, and fully realizing his dangerous position, he began to cry lustily for help, and his piteous calls soon collected quite a number of people.—Efforts were made to release him, but the indignant brute kept fast his hold, shaking after the manner of a terrier and mouse, until a shrill whistle broke upon his ear, sounded by the lady who had retired a few paces, and he was quickly at her side. The fellow was picked up more dead than alive.
—*Balt. Clipper.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA M. E. CONFERENCE—ACTION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Western Virginia M. E. Conference, at its annual session at Wheeling, which was brought to a close on Tuesday, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the General Conference at its late session at Buffalo has inserted a new chapter in our Book of Discipline on the subject of slavery; and whereas there exists some difference of opinion as to its meaning; and whereas uniformity in administration and harmony among ourselves are very desirable; therefore

Resolved, 1. That we deeply regret the action of the General Conference changing the chapter on slavery, we regarding such action as unnecessary.

Resolved, 2. That in our judgment as a Conference, the new chapter is not to be regarded as law; that no administrative or judicial action can be had under it against any member or minister; and that we are left under it to be governed by the Scriptures, amenable as individuals for our administration only to God and our annual Conference.

Resolved, 3. That we utterly condemn any attempt, in any way whatever, to interfere with the legal relations of master and servant, and that we will seek to promote, as did our fathers, their best interests by preaching to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, and by teaching them their reciprocal duties as taught in the Holy Scriptures.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican, in speaking of the success of Major Hawkins, who went to Illinois to get corn for persons who were likely to starve, holds the following language:

"From his letter it will be seen that the citizens of Springfield, the home of Lincoln, have contributed one thousand bushels of corn, and that much more will be contributed to relieve the distress of the poor in this section. We have heard Major Hawkins abused for going there and begging corn; but we say he has done right, and thousands of starving children, widows, and orphans will bless him for his efforts to keep them from perishing with hunger. Some narrow-minded, contemptible demagogues say that the citizens of Illinois give us corn because they fear us, and wish to get on good terms with us again. We believe they are actuated by purely Christian motives, and that they have purer and better hearts than those who make such charges."

FROM JAPAN.—Private letters have been received in this city from Mr. Harris, our Minister at Yeddo, dated on the 10th of December. The health of Mr. Harris has been entirely restored, and he was in the active performance of his official duties. He represents the feelings of the government and people of Japan to be in the highest degree favorable to this country. Mr. Harris differs essentially from the opinions of recent letter-writers from Japan, in regard to the prospective importance of the American trade. There is reason to believe we may expect large importations of teas and silks from there during the present year. The Ambassadors who visited the United States had all resumed their official employments, and were loud and sincere in their acknowledgments for the honor and kindness shown them while in the United States.—*New York Post.*

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3 quarter casks Old Port
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Proceedings of the Baltimore Annual Conference—Eighth Day, Thursday.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

STAUNTON, March 21.—Conference came together at 9 o'clock, Bishop Scott in the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Cornelius conducted religious service. The journal was read and approved.

The report on necessitous cases was read and approved.

Quite a number of applications were presented, asking for a travelling connection with the Baltimore Conference, which were granted.

The Committee on the "Baltimore Advocate" made their report, upon the reading of which, quite an animated discussion arose, as to whether, under the financial condition of the paper, Mr. Monroe should be appointed Business Agent, at an increased salary of $250 per annum.

The discussion was entered into by Rev. Messrs. Sewall, Clemm, Phelps, Davis, Israel, Thomas, Hamilton, Wilson, Monroe, Gibson and Register.

After a long discussion, in which the debate became quite lively, a call was made for the previous question, which, upon vote, was lost.

Mr. Prettyman moved to lay the report of the Committee upon the table for the present—carried.

Mr. Monroe moved that a committee of one from each district be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to collect money from the members of the Conference for the purpose of paying for the Annual Register—which was carried.

On motion, the order of the day was taken up.

Mr. N. J. B. Morgan said that he had been instructed by the Committee on memorials, &c., to report that they could not agree upon any harmonious plan of action, and begged to be discharged.

On motion, the Committee was discharged.

Mr. N. Wilson said that several papers had been presented to the consideration of the Committee, which he moved be read, and referred to Conference.

Mr. Israel said he did not think that members of the Committee should express their views; the Committee having been discharged.

Mr. Brown thought it was a strange and singular plan.

Mr. Gilbert said he had a paper to present for the consideration of the Conference.

The Secretary proceeded to read a paper presented by Mr. Richey, asking for a separation on the part of this Conference, from the General Conference.

Mr. N. J. B. Morgan presented his plan to be pursued by the Conference to bring about a compromise, which asked for delay of action.

Mr. N. Wilson presented his plan of action to be adopted by the Conference, asking for immediate action, which would lead to a final separation from the General Conference.

Rev. Mr. Register presented a plan of compromise, which he said was intended to harmonize the two parties upon that floor.

On motion, the order of the day was laid upon the table until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. B. F. Brook would have the floor.

Mr. Gilbert gave notice that he would offer a paper for the consideration of the Conference, before Rev. Mr. Brook would proceed to discuss the question before the Conference.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Brown led in prayer.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and received.

On motion, the order of the day was taken up.

Rev. Mr. B. F. Brook, who had the floor, gave way for Rev. Mr. Gilbert, who presented a paper to the Conference expressive of his views, for their consideration, which was very long. He took the same position as in his speech on last Saturday, opposing immediate separation, and protesting against the new Chapter. After the Secretary had been reading for some considerable length of time,

Rev. Mr. N. Wilson, rose and asked the Secretary if all of that was the *preamble*? to which Mr. Gilbert replied; it was. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brook said he would yield the floor to any brother who wished to read any paper, or make a speech. He contended that the proper issue had not been discussed in this Conference during the last two or three days. The issue before them was not as to time or as to the mode of action. The issue before us, was between this Conference and the people of the territory in which we labor. He said he would not trust this question to a Convention as some had proposed, which Convention would be composed of bitter parties, and could not agree upon any compromise of action. He referred to a memorial which had been presented to the Winchester Conference, in reply to which, they had pledged themselves to their people, to separate from the General Conference the very moment when they should pass any unconstitutional act in violation of their right. Then you are here to redeem those pledges, and there is where you are standing before your people. You stand declared to act, whenever the General Conference passes a law of Discipline, infringing upon your rights. He stated that four or five of the rules or laws of the Church had been violated, and he said the violation of one of them was sufficient reason for a separation. He contended that the Discipline of 1856 had been violated by the General Conference, and said that this violation of right would determine him in casting his vote. He wanted the rights and benefits of the Church to be given to the members of the Church, and to be guaranteed to them by the Discipline of the M. E. Church. He said that Rev. Mr. Phelps had said that he had the right to circulate the literature of the Church; he acknowledged that he had the abstract right, but he thought that the pure wine of the literature had become adulterated with the strychnine of abolitionism, which might be sweet and pleasant to the taste of our Northern brethren, but it would kill a Southern man in fifteen minutes. (Great laughter.) He said the question of Church property had entered into the minds of the brethren, when that was a question of no importance compared with the real question. It was not a question as to the property right but a question upon the moral right. And the question of moral right in this discussion was above any other right. He said if he had to be ordained again, that no Bishop could place his hand upon his head, and he take the ordination vows with that chapter in them. He said some young brethren had taken a few days ago, these vows upon themselves, who were now trembled under the burden of their conscience. He again said, they had pledged themselves to their people, to separate upon the first violation of the discipline. He said he discarded all metaphysical questions. Some of those who had discussed this question stood too much upon such question. He was a matter of fact sort of a man, and these metaphysical questions are calculated to distract the young minds. He made four objections to the new chapter, as baring those who wished to be ordained. With as much love as he had for the salvation of the people, he would say taking the chapter as the discipline, that those who are already in the Church should go out, and those who are out, should stay out. You and I, and all the Methodists were linked to the discipline of this new chapter. The day had been, when he could preach the gospel untrameled, but he could not under this new discipline of the Church; he would not submit to these violations of discipline, and he hoped they would not.—He said that Brother Morgan had said that there was a large majority of the General Conference who did not wish to impose upon the Border Conferences. He read from some of the most prominent men of the Church, showing that not to be a correct impression. He said that they were fighting among themselves in the North upon the question, and they were arguing (as he read from some of their writings,) that the delay in passing this chapter had lost more members to their Church North, than all the members in the bounds of the Border Conferences, south of Mason and Dixon's line.—He said why ask for a thing which you know to be an impossibility, and that he knew it was an impossibility to get this new chapter abrogated. He said that they could have no more guarantee that they would get their proportion of the Church property after they had waited a year than they had now.

Mr. Brook's speech is looked upon as being the ablest argument in favor of separation yet delivered.

Mr. Phelps said, if there was no member who wished to speak he would move to lay the order of the day upon the table until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, in order that other business might be attended to.

Mr. Myers asked the Chair if a motion would be in order to suppress further debate upon the question.

The Chair said he would suggest the plan of appointing a day upon which the Conference would come to a vote.

Mr. Israel said he would ask Bro. Phelps to withdraw his motion, in order that he might propose the adoption of the paper presented by Rev. N. Wilson, as an expression of the views of this Conference.

Mr. Richey asked permission to withdraw his paper, which was granted.

Mr. Phelps said he would insist upon his motion.

Mr. Israel moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. Israel moved that the paper presented by Rev. N. Wilson be taken up and adopted.

The Chair said he could not entertain such a motion as it contained a violation of the Discipline and laws of the church.

Mr. Israel said he would change the form of his motion and simply move to take up the paper.

Mr. Sewall said he hoped they would lay the question upon the table until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, as he had letters from persons in the city of Baltimore and elsewhere, which might have influence upon his action in this question.

Mr. Gardner said he had gotten a letter which he wished to read to the Conference.

Mr. Gibson said he did not think that the Conference ought to delay action on account of correspondence between members of this Conference and private individuals.

Mr. Sewall said, he argued that it was the demands and wishes of the people.

Mr. Clemm said he regarded the great voice of the people, as expressed in the Laymen's Convention of December last, and of the Laymen's Convention of Staunton, and he intended casting his vote as they had requested in their memorials, for immediate separation.

Mr. Gilbert asked to withdraw his proposition, which was granted.

Mr. Griffith made some remarks which I could not hear.

Mr. Phelps moved again to lay the question upon the table until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Roszell said he did not feel disposed to cast his vote upon the question this morning, and having an ardent desire to express his views, he hoped that the motion of Brother Phelps would prevail.

It was moved to lay the order of the day upon the table until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, when Samuel Roszell would be entitled to the floor. Carried.

Mr. Blake moved that 250 copies of each Messrs. Wilson and Register's papers be printed, which was carried.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

There was a great deal of excitement during the evening session; quite a stormy time is expected on to-morrow, when it is thought they will come to a vote upon N. Wilson's proposition, which calls for immediate separation. P.

Maryland Annual Conference—Methodist Protestant Church.

NEWARK, March 20.—The following is the list of appointments announced last evening, just before the final adjournment of the Conference:

Lawrence W. Bates, President.

STATIONS—Alexandria, J. Thomas Ward; West Baltimore, David Wilson; East Baltimore, D. A Sherner; North Baltimore, Jesse Shreeve; Washington st., Baltimore, H. P. Jordan; Charleston, S. C., Silas B. Southerland; Cumberland Mission, George W. Furns; Georgetown, Washington Roby; First Church, Philadelphia, J. Thomas Murray; Salem, Philadelphia, Theo. D. Valiant; Ninth Street, Washington, P. Light Wilson; East Washington Mission, Wm. T. Dunn; Harper's Ferry, T. C. Cochel; Newark (N. J.) Mission, Dr. John J. Murray; Frederick Mission, J. E. Maloy.

CIRCUITS.—Baltimore West, C. H. Littleton, J. W. Wells; Anne Arundel, Daniel W. Bates; Bedford, Thomas Lee; Baltimore, J. F. Whiteside