Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1861.

Generally, our public journals in Virginia are judicious in matters relating to our present difficulties, especially in connection with military affairs. Every now and then, however, we see blurted out some rash and reckless proposition, made without counting either the cost of life or treasure involved in the scheme recommended—or in ignorance or want of thought as to difficulties in the way, prudential motives, plans of the authorities, or previous arrangements by those in command of the defences of the State. *Now*, emphatically, is the time for coolness, judgment, wise forethought, humane considerations, honorable regard for the lives of brave men, and the peace and happiness of thousands—as well as determination to protect the honor and rights of the State from all invasion or aggression. There are always, at such times as these, a vast number of profound military geniuses, not in the army, but are mostly gentlemen of leisure, who are fond of planning campaigns, and letting people know what ought to be done, and very indignant and denunciatory when what they advise is not done.

The New York Express, up to within a week or two past, a friend of the South, now assures us, that the South need not look to New York, state or city, for any aid or sympathy in the stand we are making against the unconstitutional inauguration of civil war by Lincoln and the Administration. We are satisfied that this is so. We now believe that New York and Pennsylvania are just as determined and united in their support of the avowed policy and course of the Administration as are Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. As far as we can see, the whole North "supports the government"—to use the language in everybody's mouth in that section. The South just as unanimously refuses to support *that* government, as administered by Lincoln, in its attitude towards the Seceded and Border States. If the sections were *wise*, they would, seeing that they cannot *agree* and that it is better for them, under present circumstances; to separate, agree to divide fairly the common property, and part in peace."

The business of the whole country is suspended—millions of money are being spent at the North and the South in military preparations—honest laboring men are, everywhere, thrown out of employment, and even without a battle, incalculable evils are inflicted upon the people. The North feels it in her commerce, her trade, her manufactures, her real estate, her want of work for her people—however much it may be concealed or denied. Is not this a spectacle to behold, with amazement, in this century, in this land, and under such a government as we once had! And cannot this be stopped? Cannot, at least, peace be preserved? The South cannot be "coerced." The North knows it. Why not separate peaceably, rather than go on with such an awful strife?

We have a load of exchange papers before us, received by Thursday's and Friday's mail. We give all of interest that we can gather from them, leaving us no space for comment. Indeed, our main duty now is simply to record the news we receive, as briefly as possible—rejecting, as far as we can, that which is unreliable or having only mere rumor (frequently incorrect) for its foundation.

We have advices from California to the 10th inst. There was little of interest.—There was great danger of an overflow at Sacramento City, but it had been prevented. A state writ had been resisted by a large number of settlers in Santa Clara county, and its execution prevented. What course the State will adopt is not known.

Major Anderson, in a speech at Trenton, complained that whilst his barracks were on fire at Sumter, and his men barely able to prevent suffocation, "instead of offering to assist in extinguishing the flames, the South Carolinians rapidly increased their fire upon him from every battery."

The New York Herald is now busy in condemning and denouncing the action of the Southern States, as it used to be in defending them, and in holding up Lincoln's party and administrasion to censure. It is now an Administration, Lincoln, coercion, anti-Southern journal, to all intents and purposes.

The New York Herald declares that 250,000 men have been enrolled for active service in the Northern States, and $25,000,000 subscribed by States, Corporations, and individuals for the aid of these volunteers. It exults in this exaggeration.

Mr. Crittenden made a speech a few days ago at Lexington, Ky., against the secession of Kentucky, at present, and in favor of her assuming an attitude of neutrality, and of "commanding the peace between the two sections."

Monetary affairs are all deranged at the North, and, pretty generally, everywhere else. In New York, the discount on Virginia money is 15 or 20 per cent. Virginia stocks continue all down—as low as 45.

The survivors of the war of 1812, living in Washington, have organized themselves into a military company, elected Col. J. S. Williams a Captain, and offered their services "for the defence" of Washington.

Senator Douglas spoke at Bell-Air last Monday, on his way home. He spoke against Disunion, against war, against upsetting the Government, &c.

The Baltimore Patriot proposes, in the exigencies of the times, that "as a very large proportion of the people of the States have entered upon the course which is denominated revolutionary, whether with or without the right it is not now the time to discuss, and as that large proportion of the people have grown weary of the existing government, and have determined to resist it even at the risk of extermination, let orders be at once issued by the Presidents of both Governments that hostilities be withdrawn, and that measures of pacification be introduced and if nothing else can be done, let the seceding States and others that shall decide upon the same course, be allowed their choice of position, and remain unmolested in their privileges, at least until the question can hereafter be peacefully and permanently decided, if not in their connection with the Union, without it. The whole people, in accordance with the doctrine of the inaugural, exercise the constitutional right of a mending it, or their revolutionary right of overthrowing it. Let this privilege or right, as claimed, for the time be admitted in the present instance, and let the States desiring it, exercise it, until the terms of adjustment can be decided upon, with the distinct understanding that if the seceders cannot, upon any terms nor under any circumstances, be induced to remain in the Union, they shall be recognized and protected in the enjoyment of their position as a Southern Confederacy." The Patriot adds: "We do not make this proposition because our love for the Union has abated, nor because our faith in its provisions for the prosperity and happiness of a united people is in the slightest degree diminished, but to prevent the bloodshed that is very near its flow, and the destruction and unmitigated hatred and disposition for revenge that must ensue, and that will continue in its virulence for ages to come."

The Charleston Mercury dissuades the Confederate States from attempting any attack on Washington. It says:—"We sincerely hope that no effort will be made by citizens of the South to take possession of the city of Washington, and to expel the officials of the Government of the United States from their abodes or offices. If any such effort is made before Virginia and Maryland shall have seceded from the Union of the United States, it will be very disastrous to the cause of secession. It will raise the State pride of the citizens of these proud Commonwealths, who will not be able to see, with indifference, their territories lawlessly invaded and used for an unlawful purpose. And when these States have seceded it will be for them to settle their relations towards Washington."

A correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"General Jackson, soon after he was elected President said to a friend (who narrated the remark to Commander Maury,) that there were three things he had at heart, and he went on to declare that, 'with the blessings of God, these three things I will cause to be done: pay off the national debt—kill the monster bank at Philadelphia!—and fortify the Tortugas!' One of his first official acts was to order an examination of the Tortugas, by Commodore Rodgers, and while he had the debt paid and the bank virtually destroyed, he never lost sight of the 'key to the gulf.'"

The Baltimore American mentions as a rumor, that a committee of gentlemen from Baltimore started for Washington on Tuesday for the purpose of having an interview with the President, and also with the intention of proceeding South for an interview with President Davis. Their object, it is said, is to arrange some plan for a cessation of hostilities until Congress assembles.—The same paper publishes a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, looking to a pacification, which was receiving the signatures of citizens of Baltimore.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says:—"We raise our feeble utterance, and beg our authorities to act for the present strictly on the *defensive*. Let us not commence any war of aggression. Give the North time to consent for a peaceful separation, meantime relaxing no effort to put the State on an efficient war footing. No blow should be aimed at Washington till Maryland shall have seceded, and then, when she claims the Capital, ours it should be. For the present let us stand watch over our own."

It is stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer that the Governors of Kentucky and Ohio have entered into such arrangements that no acts of aggression will probably be committed on the borders of either during the present excitement. The citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio and Covington and Newport, Ky., have also held a joint meeting, and pledged themselves to put down all acts of aggression on the borders of the two States.

Fifty years ago salmon in England was sold at three-half-pence a pound. It is now thought cheap at two shillings, and the fact deserves notice, if only for its unique and astonishing character. There is no parallel to it. Not another instance could be found in which an article of food has been lost to the public, or converted by the course of events from a common treat into an expensive luxury.

L. Scott & Co., New York, have republished the April number of Blackwood's Magazine. Those who, in these times, have either leisure or inclination to turn for a moment into the pleasant walks of Literature, will find this number an excellent one. It has articles on Spontaneous Combustion, Italy, Americanisms, Central Africa, Weimar, Gen. Patrick Gordon, the Pungaub, &c. R. Bell, Agent.

Capt. Newall, of the schooner T. A. French, arrived on Tuesday, from Suffolk, Virginia, and says that the ship Lalla Rookh, from Liverpool via Tybee Light, for Hampton Roads, for orders, had been piloted into Lynn Haven by a Norfolk boat, who had refused to take him to sea again. The captain expected to be taken as a prize to the Southern Confederacy.

Col. Lay, who resigned his position as Aid of Gen. Scott when the Confederate States seceded, has been appointed to the Commandantship of the Louisiana State Military Academy, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Sherean.

Baltimore has returned to a state of almost absolute repose. The military are still at their armories, and uniforms are plentiful in the streets, but beyond this there is nothing apparent to indicate the approach of any unusual events.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Rumors are current in the city that the Administration at Washington is proposing to the Virginia Convention a cessation of her preparation for war, holding out to them overtures of accommodation."

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge, in a speech made at Louisville (Ky.) on the 20th instant, is represented to have urged, in view of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling forth the militia of that State, (whose legality he questioned,) that "Kentucky present herself to the Congress on the 4th of July, and through her Senators and Representatives protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword." In the mean time, he favors the call of a Convention of the State, to the end that her Representatives in Congress may have the aid of the popular voice in enforcing their appeal to that body. The Louisville Courier says that Mr. B. said that Kentucky had done right not to send a soldier to aid Lincoln—that she could not maintain neutrality in this contest,—that she must and ought to unite with the South,—that the State ought to arm—and Lincoln's attempts upon the South must be resisted.

On Monday morning last, the venerable mansion house on the "Graden" estate, in Prince George's county, Md., the property of Dr. Geo. W. Berry, was burned to the ground. The furniture, &c., was saved, and there was an insurance.

The Petersburg Express mentions the fact that it is only in the South that all the materials necessary to the construction and rigging of ships can be found. The fact is a suggestive one.

The Wheeling Intelligencer represents that strong feeling against Secession exists in Wheeling, and in Marshall, Monongalia, Preston, Marion, Tyler, and Wetzel counties, in the North West of this State. We give the statement and the authority. It is added that steps may be taken by many in those counties, to *resist* secession. The question just now is as to resistance to Lincoln's attempt to inaugurate civil war, and to "coerce" by force of arms.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The war fever here is raging intensely, as it is also in all parts of the State, and in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia, and other cities and towns in the Confederate States.

Business here is well nigh suspended.—There are few ships here, and these get high figures for freights, especially British bottoms, which have the preference. Exchange on London is down to 4 per cent. premium.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The extra session of the Legislature convenes to-day.—The old officers resigned, and new officers were elected without regard to party lines. After the organization the Star-Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, and the Union Forever were sung. The House then adjourned, and marched, headed by a band, to Camp Morton, to listen to an address to the soldiers by the Hon. S. A. Douglas. A sufficient number of companies have been offered to form ten additional regiments. Indiana can send to the field within one month 50,000 volunteers. The Assembly will place the State upon a war footing at present, and establish a reserve guard of 10,000 men.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer Daylight is to sail with 250 recruits and volunteers. The steamer Montgomery sailed this morning with the artillery of the eighth regiment. The steamer Huntsville is being fitted into a gun-boat. The Monticello has taken ten-inch swivels on board, and is expected to sail this evening. The Chesapeake sailed yesterday with provisions for Old Point Comfort. The Parkersburg has sailed with the twenty-fifth regiment. The eighth thirteenth, twenty-eighth and sixty-ninth regiments, nearly 3,000 strong, embarked yesterday afternoon for Annapolis; on the steamers Marion, Alabama and James Adger.

VAN BUREN, April 24.—The Van Buren Press newspaper, the leading Union newspaper in Western Arkansas, to-day hoisted the Confederate flag over its office. The United States troops at Fort Smith evacuated the post last night and left for the Indian country. The State troops now occupy the fort.

TRENTON, April 24.—Governor Olden has called for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship Persia, which was to have sailed to-day, has been detained till to morrow to carry out despatches from Lord Lyons to the British government. Among the passengers are Commodore Aulick, the Swedish minister, and the agents of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, who go to England to purchase arms for those States.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 24.—Caleb Cushing addressed the citizens this afternoon at a flag raising. He said that he considered his duty to his country as paramount to every other consideration, and he was ready on the field of battle to live or die in defence of his native State or of the Union.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 24.—The 7th and 8th regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived here last night, and are comfortably quartered on Camps Irvine and Chambers. The excitement here has subsided. Families are arriving here from Washington and the South, via Frederick and Hagerstown, by every train.

CINCINNATI April 24.—Ogilvie Byron Young was arrested last evening at the Spencer House, by the United States marshal, on the charge of treason. Important correspondence was found in his possesion. He will be examined before the United States Court to-morrow morning.

PROVIDENCE, April 24.—The second regiment, under Col. Putnam, sailed this afternoon for New York. They number about 560 men, and carry with them a flag borne by the Rhode Island regiment during the revolution.

BOSTON, April 24.—The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, which returned to-day from her mission to Japan, with the embassy, has been ordered to proceed to New York.

ALBANY, April 24.—The 79th regiment of New York has received marching orders.—One hundred and thirty-four companies have been enrolled thus far.

MONTREAL, April 23.—Numerous telegraphic dispatches have been received here ordering arms to the Northern States.—Consul Giddings has arrived here.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 22.—It is thought Upper Missouri will soon have 20,000 men enrolled for the defense of her soil against all invaders.

BOSTON, April 24.—The government has purchased the steamers South Carolina and Massachusetts, of the Charleston line.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The bark Edna C., arrived this morning from a southern cruise, reports that when leaving Wilmington, N. C., she was overtaken by a steamer loaded with secessionists, who compelled the captain to lower his flag.

Judge Douglas said in Wheeling, in conversation with his friends, that no fears were entertained at Washington of an immediate attack by a Southern army. The authorities there had taken great precaution to be apprised of the approach of any such army from the South, and had not yet learned of the presence of any body of hostile troops in the eastern part of this State, except those Virginia volunteers who were congregated some days ago at Harper's Ferry, and who, it was reported, were to move to Alexandria. He says that Gen'l. Scott expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to hold the Capitol, with his present force and defences.—*Wheeling Int.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The officers of the Seventh regiment of New York conversed freely with the citizens of Annapolis and some gentlemen from Baltimore in relation to what they deemed the unexpected and unexplicable course of Maryland. They anticipated no hostile reception in Maryland, where each man claimed to have scores of intimate personal friends.—"If, in the performance of duty," they added, "we shall be compelled to meet our old friends of the Baltimore City Guard and the Richmond Grays in hostile array we shall return their first fire by presenting arms; but on the second fire we shall be compelled to defend ourselves."

It is said that when Col. Benjamin F. Butler, in command of the Massachusetts Regiment, landed, some of the authorities of Annapolis protested against the passage of Massachusetts troops over Maryland soil, when he replied: "Sir, we came here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizen-soldiers of the United States, with no intention to invade any State, but to protect the Capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause of offence, but there must be no fugitive shots or stray bricks on the way."

Hon. H. W. Hoffman while on his way to Baltimore to enter upon his duties as Collector of that port, was intercepted at Harper's Ferry by Virginians, who surrounded the car in which he was and threatened to lynch him. The presence of his wife alone restrained them from carrying out their purpose. He was finally permitted to return to his home in Alleghany county, the car being locked to prevent his leaving it at any intermediate station.

A man in Ross county, Ohio, states that he had made last season from water-melons, grown on one acre of ground, eighteen barrels of syrup, which sold for eighty cents a gallon, giving $460 for the acre of land and the labor. The process is as follows: "Take only the soft part of the melon, rub it through a wire seive into a barrel, then strain out the juice in a copper kettle, just as you would cider or maple sugar water, and be careful not to scorch it when nearly done."

The excitement in Philadelphia is such as was never known or seen before. The streets are filled with people continually, under the wildest state of excitement, nearly all of whom evince an anxiety to enter the service of the government. The South has many sympathisers, but they dare not speak.—Business is almost entirely suspended.—Troops are arriving at Harrisburg and Philadelphia from all parts of the State en route for Washington.

The following letter has been addressed to the accounting officers of the Government:—War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, April 23, 1851.—The amounts found to be due resigned officers from the States which claim to have seceded, will be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States.—By order: L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

2,000 stand of arms have been furnished the citizens of Leavenworth from the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and the commander of that post has accepted the services of 300 volunteers of that city to guard the arsenal pending the arrival of troops from Fort Kearney. All is quiet here, save preparations for possible contingencies.

The fleet off Annapolis harbor, on Wednesday, consisted of the steamers Baltic, Coatzacoalcos, Columbia, R. R. Cuyler, J. S. Shriver, Ariel, Harriet Lane, Boston, Maryland, and the tug from Havre de Grace.—They bring 8,000 troops from New York and Pennsylvania, who were being landed at the Naval School.

The Missourians seized the United States arsenal at Liberty, Mo., on the 20th, and garrisoned it with 100 men. An immense secession meeting was held. Thousands from the adjoining counties in this State and Kansas were present. The prominent places were decorated with secession flags.

The ladies of Prince George's county, Md., presented to the Planter's Guard, at Upper Marlboro', on Friday last, a chaste and beautiful Banner. The presentation took place in the presence of the largest display of military ever witnessed in the village, with a vast number of ladies and gentlemen.

The turnpike to York is literally black with vehicles of every description, containing whole families from Baltimore, who are hurrying to the country. A great many strangers are also proceeding to Pennsylvania for the purpose of embarking for the North.

The New York Board of Aldermen has voted one million of dollars for the volunteers for that city. Hon. D. E. Sickles is raising a regiment one thousand strong, under the sanction of the Governor of New York.

The Parsonage attached to the Brick Church, Queen Anne Parish, about five miles from Marlboro', Md., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last, together with the furniture, clothing, &c., of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Chesley.

Lieut. Jennifer, of Maryland, lately in command of the Carlisle Barracks has been arrested by order of Gov. Curtin, charged with imparting information to the officers of the South. This has been done because of his desire to resign, probably.

A boat load of powder, purchased at Pittsburgh, for which we understand that $25,000 was paid, was seized on Thursday afternoon at Wellsville, by the authorities. The powder is stored at that place.

Louisville, (Ky) and New Albany and Jefferson, Indiana, are forming a military alliance to preserve a peaceable status between the three cities, and sustain amicable relations in any event.

We have Boston papers up to Monday evening. They are exceedingly bitter in their comments on the attack in Baltimore on Northern troops. The Atlas (rep.) calls for terrible retribution.

The barque Chase cleared from Baltimore for Montevideo, with a cargo of flour, is reported to have been seized by the Government, and carried into Annapolis.

The steamer Chesapeake, at New York, chartered by the Government, has a company of Government Riflemen on board, and 3,500 barrels of provisions.

Hon. David Walker, President of the Arkansas State Convention, has issued his call requiring the Convention to re-assemble on the 6th of May.

Gov. Magoffin did not call the Legislature together on the 27th as reported in the newspapers. Proclamation therefore drawn, was not issued.

Large numbers of troops are reported to be stationed along the Northern Central railroad, between the State line and York and Harrisburg.

The Norfolk boats which arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday morning reported several transports in the Bay, loaded with troops.

The Baltimore American estimates the military forces in Baltimore at fifteen thousand men.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, April 23.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, has passed this point with dates to the 12th inst.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Baine's motion extending the right of suffrage in the boroughs from £10 to £6 occupiers was debated, and rejected by a vote of 245 against 193.

The Preston Old Bank, owned by Pedder & Co., had suspended; liabilities not under half a million sterling, but a large dividend is expected.

The Farrington and Wantaugue Bank, owned by Barnes, Medley & Co., had also suspended, liabilities supposed small.

It is said that England intends sending on expeditionary corps to Syria, to occupy the points of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the French National Guards are to be reconstructed on a grand scale, with Marshal Canrobert as commander in chief.

The Emperor had reviewed the second division of the first corps d'armee. Eight thousand troops were on the ground.

ITALY.—In reply to an interpolation in the Chamber, on the Roman question, Count Cavour said the Italian government could only employ moral means and cannot act against Rome as a conquerer. He admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan difficulty was bound up in the Roman question, and hoped the antagonism of the Church would soon cease. He said the government would energetically suppress any disturbances in Naples, and the most efficacious means would be taken for the solution of the Roman question. The Chamber finally adopted the following, almost unanimously:

The chamber, having confidence in the government, and acknowledging the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the church, and the Pope will be guaranteed, passes to the order of the day.

Count Cavour, in reply to a question, denied the rumors of an intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

Revolutionary attempts had been suppressed at numerous places.

The health of the Pope was unsatisfactory.

There were rumors of an intended Italian loan of eight millions sterling.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Diet had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relative to Protestants. Another law which is published, grants to women the right of voting at elections for members of the Diet.

A well known correspondent of the Times points out the temptation to immediate hostilities. He says it is ruinous to Austria to wait till the Italian Kingdom is consolidated. A bold attack with two hundred thousand men would soon bring the Austrians to Milan and Turin. A pretext must be found, otherwise the French would again cross the Alps. This is the pretext:

Austrian agents all over Lombardy are buying up the conges of Garribaldians, the price being about twelve pounds each. Once a sufficient number of these conges bought up, a correspondent number of men can easily be put in red shirts and be made to attack. Thus, Austria will have a right to retaliate, and the Austrian army will re enter Italy.

PORTUGAL.—Portugal has recognized the new kingdom of Italy.

SPAIN.—Warlike preparation on the grandest scale in Spain is spoken of, and the expenditure will amount to £20,000,000.

The French and Spanish troops in Cochin China have captured five forts, after an obstinate resistance.

Immense damage has been caused in Java, with much loss of life, by a heavy flood.

DENMARK.—The Danish army is to be placed on a war footing.

POLAND.—The Journal of St. Petersburg gives the following version of the renewed disturbances at Warsaw. Great crowds of people having assembled before the castle, were dispersed by force. The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. Five soldiers were killed and forty-five persons were arrested. Other accounts say, the number of victims was larger even than that stated in the original dispatch. Renewal of disturbances expected. The troops at Warsaw number 32,000 men.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The gold shipments since the last mail amount to 125,000 ounces.

New Zealand advices say the Moories have badly attacked the British troops twice, but were defeated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 95,000 bales, including 17,000 for speculators, and 13,500 for export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations: New Orleans fair 8d, middling 7¼d; Mobile fair 7¾d, middling 7 5 16; Uplands fair 7⅞, middling 7¼.

The stock of cotton in port is 885,000 bales, of which 714,500 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are dull, and show a declining tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Army Appointments.

So far as we have been able to find out, the following army appointments have been made:

AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—J. F. Lay, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry by Brevet; John Echols, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry by Brevet; S. Bassett French, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry.

Robert E. Lee, Major General, commanding military and naval forces of Virginia.

Joseph E. Johnston, Major General of Volunteers.

Daniel Ruggles, Brigadier General of Volunteers.

P. St. George Cocke, Brigadier General of Volunteers.

John B. Magruder, Colonel of Volunteers.

Henry Heth, Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers.

R. S. Ewell, Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers.

J. R. Crenshaw, Major of Volunteers.

Washington News.

Enlistments still continue to be made in this city. Total available force now here on duty differs little, either way, from ten thousand men. In less than a week this force will probably reach nearly three times that number.

The Seventh Regiment from New York, on their arrival in Washington, marched up Pennsylvania avenue, preceded by their band. They went as far as the President's House, where they passed in review before the President and the Secretaries of State and of War.

The exercises of the Columbian College, in this city, have not been suspended in consequence of the pending political troubles.

An arrest was made on Thursday afternoon of five men who were taken in the act of conveying away arms from Washington.

In Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md., a Southern Confederate flag was presented to the Mounted Volunteers on Monday last. This was quite an unexpected affair. The flag had been hastily but neatly and tastefully made, by the daughters of Gen. Mitchell, and was presented to the company by the General's youngest son. A Southern Confederate flag is flying on the Brawner House, and smaller ones are circulating around. The Mounted Volunteers and Smallwood Rifles are on regular duty.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

GARDEN SEED.—We have just received a full supply of AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEED, which are warranted fresh and genuine. [feb 18] MEADE & MARYE.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE

ADOPTION

OF THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES

OF

AMERICA.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLMATION.

Whereas, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America;" and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederated States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this Commonwealth and to the world:

Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the Ordinance and Convention aforesaid.

{L. S.} Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this 25th of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of hearts, for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this Ordinance, *adopt and ratify* the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this Ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of secession passed by this Convention, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same.

A true copy,

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval a member of said Confederacy.

2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the consummation of the Union contemplated in this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a Permanent Government of said Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Confederacy under said Permanent Consititution, if the same occur, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, etc., she may then be in possession of acquired from the United States on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union, under the Provisional Government, as above contemplated, shall be consummated shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballard Preston, Saml. Mc D. Moore, James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce, and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid—in duplicate originals.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, [Seal,]
Commissioner for Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER,	[Seal,]	Commissioners for Virginia.
W. BALLARD PRESTON,	[Seal,]	
S. Mc D. MOORE,	[Seal,]	
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,	[Seal,]	
JAMES C. BRUCE,	[Seal,]	
LEWIS E. HARVIE,	[Seal.]	

Approved and ratified by the Convention of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.

JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT.—Among the New York press, there seems to be but one voice which speaks for peace and justice. The "Irish News" under the head of "Irishmen Halt," implores its countrymen resident of the free States, not to commit themselves to the delusive promises held out by politicians, to the horrid fratricidal contest that is now upon us, and says: "No freedom of speech appears to be the tyranny the war party are disposed to inaugurate here. We scorn their threat, and shall boldly continue to advocate the cause of truth, justice and humanity. In that spirit, we call for peace, prompt, perfect, and permanent *peace.*"

At the suggestion of a large number of prominent tax-payers, the Commissioners of Prince George's County, Md., on Monday last, determined to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 to furnish means for the protection of the county. These bonds will be issued in sums of $100, $200, and $300, and bear interest at the rate of s x per cent. payable in three annual instalments—the first instalment to be levied in June, 1861. Messrs. John D. Bowling, Wm. D. Bowie, and Thos. E. Williams were appointed Commissioners to sell the bonds.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

PATENT COAL OIL CHIMNIES—A new article, not so liable to break as the ordinary kind. HENRY COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.
ap 17

MEXICAN GUANO, of very superior quality, for sale by WM. H. FOWLE & SON, No. 4, South Wharves
ap 6

Letter from West Point.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 19.—Thinking that you would like to hear something in regard to the feeling existing among the Southerners here, and of the events transpiring around us, I have concluded to ask a small space in your worthy paper for indulgence in a few remarks.

All the Cadets from the Gulf States, left the Academy some months ago; many from the Border States have also left, since the inauguration of Lincoln; so that the number of Southerners here now is quite small.

You are aware perhaps, that it is customary for the junior, (the 5th) class to receive their warrants and take the oath of allegiance soon after the January examination; but for some reason unknown to the writer, this old custom was not carried out this year, and it was only yesterday that an order was received from the War Department, to present the oath to the 5th class. Two weeks ago, few, if any, would have refused to take the oath; but since the determination of the Administration to resort to the "last argument of kings," and since the call made upon the seventy-five thousand Northern *braves* for the vain and wicked purpose of laying our institutions in the dust, and reducing us to subjugation, the Cadets from the Border States felt that it would be incompatible with their feelings of honor and truth to swear allegiance to a power which, perhaps, would soon be marching with drawn swords and shotted cannon, against the land of their birth and affection. There are 10 Cadets from the Border States, 9 declined to take the oath—I mean of the 5th class.

A sad spectacle does our distracted country present; but a few months ago, how glorious; now, how fallen! Well may the doleful company of crowned spectres that have long since sunk down into the very trough of the sea, rise up at the approach of the mighty shade of America, and pointing the finger of scorn at her, exclaim: "Art thou too like unto us." Upon whomsoever the awful guilt of dissevering this once mighty Republic may rest, none can say to Virginia "you did it." For months, in season and out of season, has the noble old Commonwealth held out the "olive branch," and attempted to "calm the troubled waters." But all in vain—their counsels have been spurned, and the word compromise effaced from the Northern vocabulary. If Lincoln has deluded the Northern people into the idea that the times demand "not words but steel," and that the Chicago Platform must be accepted by the South, nolens volens; why then, be it so, and let us be prepared to give the desecrators of our soil the bloody welcome they so well merit.

Let there be Union in the South. With senseless wranglings in the face of threatening dangers, we would be like the Athenians, when Philip was preparing to enslave them. "Is Philip dead?" "No, but he is sick." What is it to you, exclaimed Demosthenes, "whether Philip be dead or sick, you, who by your senseless divisions would raise up another Philip, even if this one were taken away." Let us attempt by Union, what we have failed to obtain by division. Let us rekindle upon our altars the fires of patriotism. From the Delaware to the Rio Grande, let there be but one voice—resistance to the death: and above all, let every Virginian be united as one man in the determination to gloriously die in defending the cradle and grave of George Washington, from the polluting hands of abolitionism.

The following is a list of the members of the Junior Class, who refused to take the oath of allegiance:

Burdett A. Terrett, at large; E. W. Anderson, at large; W. G. Waller, Va.; Frank Masi, Va.; J. M. Tetter, Ky.; J. A. Craige, N. C.; J. W. Dale, Del.; J. E. Murray, Ark.; and Thomas P. Turner, Va.

It is said that Prof. Mahan will soon tender his resignation. In two weeks, there will not be a Cadet here from the South.

VIRGINIUS.

From Richmond.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

RICHMOND, VA., April 23.—All is military excitement here. The war is the talk of every man, woman, and child. A large proportion of the people are in uniform, and prepared to leave the city at a moment's warning. A fine company went down to Norfolk this morning, and more are going this evening. Nearly all kinds of business is suspended, or as good as suspended.—Several suspicious characters have been arrested, and no person is received on the cars for the North, unless he has a permit from the Governor. Secession flags wave from almost every other house. Not a Union flag is seen, or a Union man heard. There was a rencontre here this morning between a member of the Convention and a young man, said to be the correspondent of the New York Tribune.

COMMUNICATION.

NOW AND THEN.—Fanatical intolerance having caused even Gen. Pierce—"the noblest Roman of them all"—to succumb to its fury, it may not be amiss to recur to the views formerly entertained by him of the party he now sustains. In a speech delivered by him, in New Hampshire, in 1850, he remarked—"if we are precipitated into a war by *fanaticism, we cannot conquer.* It was said that we of the North could bring two men in the field for every one the South could muster; but it would be found, when the trial should come, that the man who now makes that boast, would not be one of the two men to go forth to meet even the one man from the South." In his message of '55, he said—"their projects are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must end calamitously. It is either *disunion and civil war*, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace." In his message of '56, he remarked, that while "pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into present or future inchoate States of the Union, they are really inflamed with a desire to change the domestic institutions of *existing States.* * * They seek an object which they well know to be a *revolutionary one.* * * The only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations." Such and so admonitory and prophetic were the views of Gen. Pierce, who now sustains the government in its insane efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union.

Senator Bigler, also, thus invoked the same party:—"Cease this vexatious war. Disband that organization, whose special mission it seems to be to torment the country. The war path, however, has already been troubled by those who, false

"As air, as water, wind, or sandy earth,
As fox to land, as wolf to heifer's calf,"

cry treason in reference to men, who are

"As true as steel, as plantage to the moon,
As iron to adamant, as earth to the centre:"

But the hour of reflection is rapidly hastening to those who provoked revolution, and a time for remorse, if not repentance, sufficiently protracted.

M.

The Federal Government seems to be concentrating troops all along the line of the Railroads north of Baltimore.