Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1861.

The Southern papers make "choice extracts" from the New York Courier and Enquirer, the New York Tribune, and other Northern papers of that stamp, for the purpose of firing the hearts and nerving the arms of the Southern people. The effect is, perhaps, precisely the contrary of that intended by those who are breathing forth slaughter and vengeance with a malignity which reminds us of the ferocity of Marat in the bloodiest days of the French Revolution, when he asked for an army of sans culottes, to carry a muff on one hand and a dagger in the other—with a guillotine following them to decapitate those who might not be murdered outright by the troops. Indeed there would have to be raised up in this country an entire new class of people, to carry out the designs of the burning, slaying, hanging and quartering newspaper editors of the North. There are a few instruments of that kind, ready at hand, we know—some of them, probably, in the pay of the government. But then such men as rendered themselves "immortally infamous," in France, at the period to which we have referred—who obeyed the behests of the Committee of Public Safety, and made the streets in Paris, in Lyons, and other cities, to run with blood, and whose very names, as they are pronounced, cause civilized men to feel the shudder of loathing and disgust, are yet to be found. They are not native to our soil, and have not been transplanted from foreign countries. And this reminds us, too, that, when it is said that a whole section of country, fifteen great, wealthy, independent States, are to be conquered and subdued, in France there was, and *is still* a La Vendee—a mere province, which, with the people only fighting for their King, defied the armies of the Republic—and with its territory overrun and its population decimated, gave more trouble and caused more expense than the foreign foes with which France had to contend. We, in the South, are not a *province*—we are a collection of populous, wealthy, growing, powerful *sovereignties*—with a whole people in arms, ready to fight for their liberties, their homes, their friends, their families, and their lives!

The "sell" practised in Washington, in relation to John D. Reed—that individual having left Fairfax of his own accord, instead of being persecuted and driven off—as is testified to by numbers of his late neighbors—the case of Forrester, who has an alias, and, it appears, was a dangerous character—the foolish story of the lynching of Rev. Mr. Webster, a gentleman who voted for the secession candidate for the Convention—the stampede, without cause, of several Northern born men from Fairfax—will all show the "whole cloth" out of which the falsehoods circulated in the Republican papers, concerning "terrorism" in Virginia, have been manufactured. In a card published in the Washington Star, contradicting the statements concerning Reed, for whom a collection was taken up in Washington, several respectable gentlemen of Fairfax say: "It is proper to state that the sheriff of the county has given the most positive assurance of protection to all citizens, irrespective of origin; and that a public meeting has been held at the Court-House, composed of both native and adopted citizens, where measures were adopted for mutual protection."

The New York Courier and Enquirer vies with the New York Tribune, in its bloody and ferocious teachings against the South. Its programme is to seize Baltimore, punish the "rebels" "by hanging, imprisoning and dispersing them," march into Virginia, capture Richmond, compel Virginia to furnish supplies for the army and navy, "hang her leaders, lay her people under contribution, give freedom to the slaves," &c., &c. We have an idea that those hard words are put forth in certain quarters, in the hope of "frightening" people. We do not see, as yet, that the actual leaders use any such language, or propose any such designs:—what their ultimate purpose may be, of course, we cannot tell, if they had the power—which they have not, and never will have. It is to be remarked that the threats against Baltimore and even Maryland are more outrageous than those directed elsewhere. Virginia, too, seems to be, just now, an especial object of hatred.

President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, in his Message to the Congress at Montgomery, published in yesterday's Gazette, enunciates what we think should now be the true policy of all the States which have dissolved connexion with the general government, and resumed their original powers as sovereign and independent States. He says, that "we desire *peace*, at any sacrifice, *save that* of honor and independence—that we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concessions even, from the Northern States; that all we ask is to be *let alone*, and that no attempt shall be made to subjugate us by arms." Will the Northern people hearken to this? They *know* they cannot subjugate the South. Even if such a thing were possible, the conquest would be "a barren sceptre in their grasp." But, they know too, that, in the attempt, the chances are they would receive the *most* injury.

Surgeon Randolph F. Mason, having resigned his Commission in the U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the Gosport Navy Yard under Com. Forrest.

The Students at the University of Virginia are nearly all leaving that institution, to take their place amongst the defenders of the State. The Southern Guard, we believe that is the name of the company, not now having arms, and, the Governor not thinking it proper to order them on duty, have disbanded—and attached themselves, or are offering themselves, as officers or privates, in other companies. They are determined to give themselves to the cause of their own commonwealth. Those who remain at the University, Professors and all, are drilling, and preparing for defence.

The public are "warned" against putting any faith or credence in the hundreds of "sensation" stories that are started every day, no one knows by whom—but manifestly for the purpose of creating excitement and uneasiness. All good citizens should interest themselves in discountenancing the rumors that are constantly set afloat, to disquiet the public mind. When a "story," or "rumor" is heard, first inquire, where it came from—then look at the probability of its truth.

There was lately, what was facetiously called a free speech meeting in Washington. This meeting was addressed among others, by "Gen Lane of Kansas." He was particularly belligerent—for "war—interminable war"—and for enacting the Kansas scenes and travelling the Kansas road—forming bands of men with a "black ribbon, a revolver and a bowie knife," &c., &c. And this, in Washington, and by man in the service of the Administration.

Daniel S. Dickenson, of New York, deplores civil war, but "supports the government." So does Edward Everett. So do all—at the North—those most trusted—most relied on—Cushing, Pierce, Butler, Buchanan, Cass, the whole concern. A month ago, they admitted we had rights, and ought to have guarantees—Now they all stand by power, without guarantees and irrespective of rights.

It is stated in the Washington Star that two small vessels for Washington were fired at from Alexandria, and brought to; and that "the government will take prompt measures to secure ample indemnity for the owner of vessels and cargo." What about the indemnity to the owners of vessels bound to Alexandria, fired at and brought to, at *Fort Washington*, within the last eight or ten days?

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, along with the leading men there, of all parties, sects, nations, people, kindred and tongues, has taken sides with the government. His letter is a peaceable one, not discourteous to any one—but expresses his allegiance to the United States, and his recognition of the national flag. He says that it is his duty to hope and pray for "peace and union."

Schr. G. M. Smith, from New York, for Wilmington, North Carolina, with assorted cargo, including gun carriages, and the tug boat Young America, which went to her assistance, from Norfolk, on Wednesday week, were seized by Commodore Pendergrast, of the United States sloop Cumberland, lying off Hampton bar. The seizure has caused no little excitement in Norfolk.

It is stated in a communication in the Washington Republican, that, since the organization of Lane's Frontier Guard in Washington, "they have sent members of the Guard to Baltimore, Alexandria, Annapolis, and various other places, in disguise, and learned by these the plans and preparations" of the Southerners. The "spy system" is thus acknowledged.

There is a difficulty in Philadelphia in obtaining a proper supply of bread, in consequence of the demand for the sustenance of the troops on their way to Washington. It will soon be transparent, that whilst all parts of the country suffer from the present state of things, the North comes in for its full share of distress.

It is said that the "Goths and Vandals" have marked, especially, for destruction the Foundery and Machine shop of Thomas and Ross Winans, in Baltimore. They openly proclaim, the New York Tribune sounding the charge, that they will destroy that seat of industry because its proprietors are for the South.

The Administration at Washington, by the presentation of the test oath, and the removal from office of Southern men, are abolitionalizing and sectionalizing every department of the government. They say, nobody shall have office from them, who is not "sound"—a term well understood.

The telegraphic despatches from Maryland, (promulgated from *Washington*,) speak of a great change of feeling, in favor of continuing in the "Union"—and against secession—and are violent against "rebels" and "traitors" and all that. Many of these are probably manufactured to suit the market.

Seward, in a despatch to the Governor of New York hails the arrival of the Albany regiment in Washington—and says, "forty thousand more volunteers will be accepted for three years or *during the war*." The war, then, is "recognized."

Whitridge & Co., Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, have quit that city, and transferred their business to Rhode Island, because their vessels, laden with coffee, from Rio, were not allowed to hoist the U. S. flag in the port of Baltimore.

Mr. T. F. Meagher, it appears, does, in reality, call his countrymen, in New York, "to arms, to arms"—to assist in supporting Lincoln and his government. He is like all the rest. They all "go with the current."

We have received the May number of the Southern Planter—an excellent number.—Even in these times, farmers should not neglect the culture of the land.

It is said in the Northern papers, that three privateers have been fitted out in the port of Savannah.

The Baltimore American opposes the secession of Maryland, at present.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The treason bill in Ohio has passed, and is now a law. The two million war bill passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature, and is a law. It appropriates two millions for additional forces to protect the State. The Senate referred the Home Guard's bill to a special committee, and passed a resolution for a conference with the Governor about the propriety of establishing several camps in different parts of the State.

The Indianapolis Journal states, at the request of the Governor of Indiana, that only munitions of war are detained in transportation through that State. All other articles prevented from reaching their destination are held without his authority, and by persons who act on their own responsibility.

Some of the Baltimore Dry Goods Commission houses have received orders from New York to send back, immediately, all their goods upon which an advance has not been made, and one house filled one of the Ericsson steamers to its capacity, and another house a schooner with sixteen hundred packages.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to communicate with the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of bringing about a restoration of railroad communication between Baltimore and other parts of the country.

The members of the Baltimore Corn Exchange and of the Provision Exchange at meetings held yesterday appointed Committees to confer with the authorities in relation to the removal of the restrictions which have operated so injuriously to the trade of Baltimore.

It is reported that General Dix and Jas. Watson Webb are to be called to important commands. The former has accepted the command of the Home Guards, which is to be 4,000 strong, composed of citizens over forty-five years of age, each to furnish his own equipments.

It is stated that orders have been received from Washington to have the Star Spangled Banner displayed from all the National buildings, including the Custom House and Post Office in Baltimore.

The Planters Guard, Capt. Contee, have been under arms continually in Prince Georges for a week or two. The Vansville Rangers have also been on duty, performing most efficient service as scouts.

Southern News.

Gov. Pettus and suite recently visited Vicksburg for the purpose of selecting sites for the erection of batteries. The Sun of that city says:—"Fort Hill is fixed upon as being the most favorable, and we learn that Col. French, the chief of the ordnance department, will proceed with the necessary surveys immediately. Fort Hill is considered to be impregnable, and there the key battery will be placed. Two others will be erected on the bank of the river, the one above and the other below Fort Hill."

The Jackson Mississippian says: "We are authorized to state that Hon. Wm. L. Harris declines the appointment of Judge of the District Court for the district of Mississippi, tendered him by President Davis. He retains his present seat upon the Supreme Bench of the State. In this connexion we will mention that near the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration the then vacant seat on the United States Supreme Bench was tendered Judge Harris and declined."

The Nashville Banner says that the clerks in the Memphis Post Office have resolved that they will not serve under any one accepting the position and attempting to act as postmaster by virtue of a commission granted under the seal of the United States.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of the money into the State Treasury, to be refunded with interest, at the end of the war, to depositors.

The Charleston Courier says that, in the absence of senior officers, Lieutenant Thos. P. Pelot has been placed in command of naval affairs, and preparations in and for South Carolina. Lieut. Stockton has been assigned to the command of the steam gunboat Lady Davis, which has received the pet rifled cannon "Prioleau." The schooner Helen, Captain Coste, and schooner Petrel, Captain Murden, have received orders and stations, to which they will proceed immediately.

Mr. Stetson, of Baltimore, has distanced Yankee ingenuity in the field of invention, if that excellent little device—the letter envelope—may be included in the category.—To seal a letter in such a way as to prevent all persons, except the party addressed, inspecting its contents, is one of the heretofore unsolved problems which has come down to us from the remote past. The radical difficulty in the use of wax or gum for this purpose is found in the well known principle that the same means (heat or moisture) which are employed to secure its adhesion are equally effective to destroy it. This apparently insuperable difficulty has been removed by Mr. Stetson in the only possible way it could be done, by first coating the upper wing of the envelope with an insoluble gum, and then covering this with soluble gum in the usual way.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.—Shad have not been very plenty so far, but considerable quantities of herring have been taken the past week. Sales are dull, however, in consequence of the excitement which everywhere prevails, people being afraid to venture from home with their wagons. One man on the Susquehanna lost one hundred barrels of herring this week; another informed us on Tuesday that he expected to lose $800 worth, then lying at the wharf at Perryville, because there was not sufficient demand for them on shore. On the North East river they had been offered as low as fifty cents per hundred.—*Elkton Democrat.*

FOREIGN NEWS.—Scott Russell has issued a writ of execution against the steamer Great Eastern.

Prince Napoleon demands satisfaction of the Duc D'Aumale for reflections in the latter's pamphlets.

Numerous failures have occurred at Marseilles.

Garibaldi insists on the reorganization of the Southern Italian army. The measure was opposed by Count Cavour, but the Chambers subsequently passed an order establishing the army.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT PARIS, TENN.—The Memphis Avalanche learns through a gentleman who arrived from Paris, Tenn., that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge went to that place with the intention of delivering a speech. He was met at the edge of the town by a committee of gentlemen, who told him he could not speak in Paris. Etheridge entered the place, however, and a difficulty ensued during which one of his friends was instantly killed, and another was fatally wounded, and has since died. The informant could not give the names of the parties. Etheridge did not speak.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

LOUDOUN ITEMS.—Loudoun has already some 400 volunteers mustered into the service of the State—belonging respectively to the "Loudoun Guard," Capt. Tebbs; the "Loudoun Artillery," Capt. Rogers, the "Loudoun Cavalry," Capt. Shreve; the "Hillsborough Border Guards," Capt. Heaton.—Besides these is a company of Cavalry attached to the 132d. Regiment, Capt. Carter, numbering about 85. We hear of several other companies in process of organization.

We learn from a private letter from a reliable gentleman in Washington, that Gov. Sprague, of the Rhode Island Regiment, waited on the President and informed him that he was there to defend the Capitol, but that not one man under his command would consent to invade the soil of Maryland or Virginia.

All honor is due the ladies of Leesburg for the assiduity with which they have plied themselves to the task of preparing clothing for the volunteers.

Our town presents quite a military air, and fresh recruits are being daily added to the various companies. On Sunday morning an extra train of cars brought two very pretty pieces of brass cannon, with a lot of ball cartridge, for the use of Capt. Rogers' Artillery.—*Loudoun Mirror.*

The lady mentioned some short time ago as having received heartless treatment at Fortress Monroe, by the officers, being ordered to leave by 10 minutes notice, is the wife of Lieut. Smead, who was ordered out in the Brooklyn war steamer, with his corps. He refused to go and resigned, and thus the treatment of his wife, who is the daughter of the late Capt. Alex. G. Gordon, of the Navy, and niece of the late Capt. Wm. L. Gordon, of the Navy, native Virginians, two as brave and efficient officers as the Navy could boast of. Mrs. Smead had four small children with her, but the noble-hearted people of Hampton and Norfolk sympathized with and provided for her. A mark should be made on those brutal officers.

The following notice has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:—"Troops of Cavalry not yet ordered into service will steadily continue their drills and hold themselves in readiness for orders. It is not possible to say when or where their services may be required, but when required, the Governor desires that they shall all be ready to move instantly. It having been, and being now, impossible formally to acknowledge the multitude of tenders of services by officers, companies and individuals, all are respectively informed that their tenders will not be overlooked."

Col. Spaulding, who has arrived in Richmond from Washington, reports that the Wall street bankers, on their way to the White House, whom the New York Herald reports as hurrying to Washington to offer their money to the Government, were hurrying there, Col. Spaulding learned, for a very different purpose, viz: to invoke Lincoln in Heaven's name, to stop his proceedings, for the present, at least till some arbitration could interfere, or New York would be ruined. This, Col. Spalding had from high authority.

The statement that Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, had returned all the mementoes of his connection of the 7th Regiment is a mistake. These mementoes, now in Richmond, have been dressed in crape. We can but regret that the recipients of such hospitalities as they met with in Virginia should be capable of making so base a return as to array themselves in arms against us.

Mr. J. P. Coleman, a member of the Lynchburg Artillery, now stationed at Richmond, met with a painful, if not serious accident, on Saturday morning last. Mr. C. had retired to his quarters on Friday evening with a pistol in his pocket, and while asleep, accidentally discharged the pistol, the ball taking effect in his leg.

Judge Camden recently elected to the Southern Congress was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State; since which time he has held the position of Judge of the Circuit Court, in the 21st circuit. He is one of the most popular citizens of the Northwest.

The Rev. N. A. Okeson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Norfolk, has joined a troop of Cavalry, and Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, the Roman Catholic priest of that town, is the captain of a volunteer company. When God thus calls upon the ministry to defend the holy cause, it must prevail.

Two nine-inch Columbiads, weighing 12,600 pounds, were sent from the Gosport Navy Yard Tuesday, and will pass on to New Orleans, per the Southside, and Virginia and Tennessee Roads. They will be used for the defence of the harbor of the Crescent City.

A detachment of the Second Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, 283 in number, under Col. J. B. Kershaw, arrived in Richmond at half past five o'clock, Tuesday evening, per Petersburg Railroad.

The Black Horse Cavalry and the Warrenton Rifles are now at the Warrenton Springs drilling. They are in full numbers and fine spirit.

The Winchester Virginian, in consequence of the diminution of its force, and of Extra work for the military at Harper's Ferry, issues this week an extra only.

The Advisory Council of the Governor has been increased, by authority of the Convention, by the addition of Lieutenant Gov. Montague, and Gen. Thomas S. Haymond.

Lieut. J. R. C. Lewis, of Clarke county, has resigned his commission in the United States revenue service. So also has Lieut. Green, U. S. Marines, of Berryville.

The Clarke Home Guard were on parade Saturday. A flag is soon to be presented to the Clarke Cavalry by the ladies.

Thomas Maslin, esq., has sent to Harper's Ferry thirty head of fat cattle for the support of the State troops now there.

The Hebrew congregations of Richmond have contributed $1,230 to the support of the families of the Virginia volunteers.

Hon. John S. Carlile, (Unionist) was nominated for Congress at Parkersburg, Virginia, on Thursday last.

There are now a large number of troops at Fredericksburg, and more expected.

Frederick county is to expend $10,000 in arming the people.

Allegiance.

NELSON CO., VA., NEAR ALLEN'S CREEK P. O. April 18, 1861.

J. R. Tucker, Attorney General of the State.

Dear Sir: There are a large number of Irishmen at work in this neighborhood, who wish to know your opinion as regards their duty to the State of Virginia, when out of the Union—they having taken their oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Does the secession of the State absolve them from their oath? An early reply will much oblige your obedient servant,

B. C. MECGINSON.

April 22, 1861.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States is duly binding so long as a man is a citizen of a State of the Union. When she secedes he is no longer bound. He is a citizen of Virginia, which has ceased to be one of the United States, and his allegiance is due to Virginia.

This is my well settled opinion, and I act upon it. For I am sworn as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States. But when Virginia secedes, I feel I am entirely absolved from my oath, and am bound only to support Virginia. J. R. TUCKER.

—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe is a strongly fortified garrison, situated on that point of land formed by the extreme western bank of the Chesapeake, and the extreme eastern bank of Hampton Roads, and at the junction of the two waters. It was discovered during the war of 1813-14, that Chesapeake Bay was the key to all the waters of Virginia and Maryland, and all who are at all familiar with the history of the country, will remember that British vessels came into Hampton Roads, and not only took the town of Hampton, but threatened to apply the torch to Norfolk, that, phœnix like, had sprung from the ashes of a former war with that power.—Peace was declared in 1815, and when the next Congress met they took into consideration the subject of coast and harbor defences; accordingly, a board of engineers was appointed, and an appropriation made for the prosecution of such plans as might be decided upon. About this time the grand army of Napoleon was quiet, and several of his principal officers had made our republican country their home; among them was General Bernard, an experienced soldier, and one of the most skillful engineers then existing. He was accordingly invited to assist in the work of arranging our system of coast and harbor defence, and in 1816, in company with several American officers, projected Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, more generally known as the "Rip Raps." The work was laid off and both forts commenced in 1819. From that time to this there has been more or less work going on at Fort Monroe, and while that work is sufficiently advanced to be placed in a state of defence, it is far from being finished. The extent of the work may be judged from the fact that it is over a mile around the ramparts; the wall covers a space of twenty or twenty-five acres, and there are about fifteen acres inside of the garrison. Besides the houses, there are store-houses, workshops, (not used now,) a laboratory, an office, and several unimportant buildings.

The casemates commence in the vicinity of the postern, behind the water battery, and extend, with little intermission, to the arched doorway; considered above as the main entrance, on either side of that entrance are casemates which are used as quarters for the officer of the day, guard house and barracks for the guard. Those nearest the port cullis have embrasures which are intended to protect that point from attack. Indeed all the casemates are supplied with embrasures, behind which are mounted 42 pounders. On the ramparts, at those points where there are no casemates, are mounted guns, upon wooden carriages, whose saucy looking muzzles are plainly to be seen above the green turf that caps the fortification. At the extreme Southern bastion floats the stars and stripes, while just below it on the inside of the garrison, is a neat little Episcopal Church where the Chaplain, Mr. Cheevers, still continues to offer up his prayers for the Union and its President.—A deep moat surrounds the whole work; this moat is supplied with water from Mill Creek, and, while the gates are open, ebbs and flows with the tide.

The Water Battery, like all the masonry on this fort, is a beautiful piece of work; it is built of stone, and is sufficiently thick to withstand any shot that can be projected against it from the bay beyond. It is finished with casemates, the arches of which are turned with brick, and rest upon granite columns in the rear. This battery has forty-two embrasures, and is supplied with a like number of 42 pounders, which, like all the rest of the guns in the garrison, are fully mounted and ready for action. It covers all that face of the garrison that fronts upon the channel of the bay, and is only intended as a means of offence and defence when attacked by a force on the water. This portion of the work, like the ramparts, is covered with a green turf, and presents a beautiful and pleasant promenade in the summer afternoons. At the upper or northern extremity of this battery commences a redoubt or breastwork that extends around to the point of that bastion in which the magazine is situated; in the middle of this redoubt is a sally-port or postern that leads out to an outer work (not yet finished) that is intended to protect the fort from the land side.—From the Water Battery to the Magazine is decidedly the weakest portion of this fortress, and a well organized force of one thousand men might carry the fortification at this point. Besides the fact that there are no casemate guns on these two faces, the gates that supply the moat with water are on this side, and at the low tide, might be closed to prevent the water from coming in on the change of the tide, and thus could a land force reduce the draught of water to such an extent as to enable them to wade across and scale the walls; which, of course, could only be done under a murderous fire. The gun from only one shoulder could be brought to bear upon the scaling party, and that one, or even two would be so depressed as to render its effect doubtful. Besides this, a storming party could reduce the garrison to submission in a short while, unless the elements conspired to furnish them water, for there is not a spring, or well or pump on the work; but, like the good people of Norfolk, the soldiers at Old Point have to depend on the clouds for their drink.

We were led into the above remarks, because of the fact that Fortress Monroe is considered impregnable, but such is not the fact; it lacks much of it as it now stands, and even if it was completed, we give our idea of the work, when we remind our readers that Sebastopol and Gibraltar fell before a resolute enemy.

The garrison at Fortress Monroe is doubtless, very large and well appointed at this time, with the capacity, on the part of the United States authorities, to increase it to a larger amount.

We have no idea that the reports as to the number of troops now at Fort Monroe, variously estimated at from three to five thousand, are correct. But that a large and strong garrison is now within the fort we have no doubt.

Commanding the entrance of Hampton Roads its guns effectually blockade the James and Elizabeth rivers.—*Richmond Eng.*

THE LATE CALAMITY AT OIL CREEK.—Late intelligence from Oil Creek places the number killed by the recent frightful explosion there, at twenty, and the injured at twenty-five. The flames continued to shoot up from the well with great violence till Saturday, when the citizens succeeded in extinguishing it. Large sleds filled with wet clay were drawn by means of chains over the mouth of the well, and permitted to burn there. This was repeated until quite a mound was raised over the hole. A tube was subsequently inserted through the clay, and the oil commenced flowing at once at the rate of twenty-two barrels per hour. It is almost pure, and of the finest quality. Some two thousand barrels of oil were consumed by the fire, and the loss of property altogether is estimated at $18,000.—*Wheeling Int.*

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock Mr. P. S. Bowyer was shot on Eighth street by Mr. Wm. L. Page. The ball took effect in the neck of Bowyer, who immediately fell, and died on the same spot about 10 o'clock.—Matters of a nature too delicate to be paraded in the public are said to have incited this fatal result. The Coroner's Jury gave a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. Page was taken into custody to await an examination.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Will there be War in Europe?

The prevailing belief seems to be that war on the Continent is imminent, and, should it break out, it will probably involve the greater part of Europe. All will depend on the policy of Austria. No doubt can exist that France is seriously preparing for it, and no stronger proof need be cited than the intelligence which comes to us in a roundabout way from Cork, the leading provision merchants of which city have been summoned by telegraph to Paris, in order to contract with the French Government for victualling its army and navy. Affairs at present are not unlike the circumstances which preceded the war in the spring of 1859, when Lord Derby was in power. Austria at that time, against the declared wish of England, did not wait for a declaration of war against her on the part of France, but crossed the Mincio, in the hope of seizing Turin before a French army could cross the Alps and come to the assistance of Piedmont. Francis Joseph thus became the aggressor in the hope of giving the first blow, which is sometimes said to be half the battle; but the result in this instance was unfortunate, for the activity of the French speedily overtook the lethargic Germans, defeated them on the plains of Italy, and wrested Lombardy from the grasp of the Kaiser.

The apology for Austria then was that she could not wait—that she was bleeding at every pore, and action would be less destructive to her than repose. The same apology is now put forth. She dreads the consolidation of Italy, and believes that, by attacking the young kingdom before its several parts are thoroughly knitted together, the advantage will be on her side. For this purpose Austria has concentrated an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity of the Quadrilateral, and General Benedek hopes that he can overrun Italy, and keep the discontented Hungarians in subjection, and successfully oppose the troops of the Emperor Napoleon when they appear in the field. If the weakness and vacillation of Austrian Councils had not been painfully demonstrated to the world times out of number since the last war terminated, people would regard such a project as the conception of a maniac; but the whole imperial policy prepares us to believe in this or any other act of insanity that she may commit. This is deeply to be regretted, for, notwithstanding the infirmity of purpose which moves the Cabinet of Vienna, it is clear that the Emperor means well. Pandemonium is said to be paved with good intentions, and the good intention of Austria with regard to Hungary are fast hurling her to that unenviable destination. She is anxious to concede and to conciliate, but she will not concede or conciliate enough to satisfy those who lack faith in her sincerity. She has granted a Constitution to Hungary, but she will not grant the same ancient Constitution by which the Hungarians, as the subjects of Austria, have been ruled for centuries, and the violation of which led to the struggle of 1849.

The Hungarian Diet, recently called together, has just been informed for the first time of the abdication of the late King of Hungary, and of the accession of his nephew Francis Joseph—an admission on the part of the Vienna authorities that all which they have done in Hungary during the last dozen years has been illegal, and in contravention of the law of the land. No wonder, then, that Austria, still hankering after despotic sympathies at the very moment that she professes to grant democratic rights, should disgust the Hungarians to such an extent that, on the very first day of the meeting of the Diet, a tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Count Batthyani, the patriotic Hungarian, whom Austria executed for high treason 12 years ago. And yet Austria, with the Hungarians in this mood, is said to be determined to invade Italy and brave the legions of France, with the all but absolute certainty that the Hungarians, who have been brooding over their wrongs for years past, will fly to arms, and declare their independence of the House of Hapsburg. If such be the Kaiser's intention, infatuation can go no further. We hope that it may be otherwise, for Europe would not gain in strength or quietude by the breaking up of the Austrian Empire. If the rumored policy is to be acted on, the annihilation of Austria, as a first-class power, is a work of certainty. She has not recovered from the blows which Louis Napoleon inflicted on her two years ago, and another series of reverses would complete her fate.—*Liverpool Times.*

Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works is composed of three Commissioners, who are elected by the people. The duties of the Board are to supervise the works of internal improvement, appoint officers on the public works, protect and represent the State's interest in the railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, &c., &c., of the State.

The entire State is divided into three Districts, running from East to West, from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River. The Commissioners are elected for a term of six years, and every two years an election takes place in some one of the three Districts. This portion of the State is embraced in District No. 2; an election for a commissioner will take place in this District on the regular election day in May, that is, on the fourth Thursday in May.

The counties and corporations comprising District No. 2, are as follows:

Raleigh, Nicholas, Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam, Wayne, Cabell, Wyoming, Boone, Logan, Craig, Botetourt, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Alleghany, Bath, Highland, Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham, Stafford, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Orange, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst, the city of Richmond, Hanover, Louisa, Goochland, Fluvanna, Henrico, Richmond, King William, King George, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Westmoreland, King and Queen, Essex, Northumberland, Lancaster, Middlesex, Gloucester, Matthews, Charles City, New Kent, the city of Williamsburg, James City, Warwick, York, Elizabeth City, Northampton and Accomac.

The Southern States Right party of Kanawha, held a meeting on the second Monday of April, and nominated Col. Thomas L. Broun, of that county, as a candidate for the Board of Public Works in this district.

Telegraphic Despatches.

TRENTON, April 30.—The Legislature of this State met to-day. The Governor in his message recommends a loan of $2,000,000, to be secured by State tax, and the appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of arms and raising four additional regiments for State service, subject to the call of the general government; the defence of the Southern portion of the State by fortified forts, or an entrenched camp. The few regiments raised are now receiving their equipments, and will start soon.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—There was a desperate row at the Adams House, to-day, one of the depots for the volunteers. The men have been complaining of the food furnished them for some time, and to-day an officer of one company knocked down a waiter. A general row followed. Chairs, tables, dishes, and windows were all smashed to pieces. One of the Delavan House waiters was thrown from a window, and his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives drawn, and several men were badly cut. The row seemed nothing more than a drunken frenzy, and the men were injured indiscriminately. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the disgraceful row could be quelled.

The President has appointed Richard Cheney, Navy Agent at San Francisco; Mark Belamy, Surveyor General for Kansas; Jas. M. Chambers, Navy Agent, and Wm. Irwin, Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—There are full preparations making here to rebuild the bridges destroyed on the line of the Northern Central railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has loaned to the government a number of iron bridge frames, which they have at all times on hand, to put up in case of the destruction of bridges on their own road. A gang of carpenters, 250 strong, with other workmen of approved skill, have been quietly concentrated at York since Saturday last. These will be protected by the troops as they advance. The whole of the civil engineering is placed under the control of Thos. J. Power, a well-known engineer.—The five regiments now here will move to-morrow for York. The intention is to guard every bridge with troops all the way to Baltimore. When the troops reach that point they will pass around and reach the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which will be permanently occupied.

A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the Governor to call out, in addition to the forty regiments required by the President, fifteen or thirty regiments as a reserve, at the discretion of the Governor, and appropriating $3,000,000 for the same.

BUFFALO, April 29.—We learn from Mr. E. A. Huntley, formerly of this city, who passed through Nashville on Saturday afternoon, that he was informed by a member of the Tennessee Convention that the ordinance of secession was passed that afternoon in secret session.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The schooner West Wind, which has arrived at this port from Wilmington, N. C., reports the seizure of the steamer Uncle Ben. Her crew had been imprisoned on the charge of being federal spies.

The secessionists sunk several vessels in New Inlet, blocking up the channel.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Baltic sailed this evening with Ellsworth's regiment of Fire Zouaves.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamers Columbia and Star of the South sail to-morrow from this port, with the second and twenty-eighth regiments. The steamer Harriet Lane is to accompany them as a convoy.

The steamer Chesapeake arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, having landed her cargo of provision there.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The Governor sent his message to the Legislature to-day, embracing the recommendations already published. He says the government has a right to an unobstructed passage to the capital, which must be *enforced* if not yielded.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—A quarrel occurred to-day between Captain Thomas Rogers, of the steamer Diadem, and Thompson Vandegrift, a steamboat runner, about a trifling pecuniary matter, during which Captain Rogers drew a knife, but did not inflict any injury. Subsequently he met Vandegrift on the wharf, and after a short colloquy, he drew a pistol and shot the latter, causing death almost instantly. Rogers gave himself up to the police.

FREDERICK, April 30.—A gentleman from Washington informs your correspondent that General Scott showed him yesterday a copy of a proclamation, to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia, and over the line of railway established by the government for national purposes, so far as to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

FORT KEARNEY, April 28.—The pony express passed here yesterday with San Francisco dates to the 17th inst. The news is unimportant. P. L. Miner, a resident of California since 1859, committed suicide at Red Bluff, Shasta county, on the 15th.—He was the leading merchant of the town, and a man of wealth and respectability.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—It is confirmed that Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, will move two regiments to Bridgeport, one to a point opposite Parkersburg, Va., one opposite Guyandotte, and one opposite Point Pleasant. Another will be held in reserve at Zanesville.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Croton Aqueduct is guarded by the police in consequence of fears being entertained that traitors may attempt to blow up the piers of the High bridge.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Seventy-one thousand volunteers have offered their services to Gov. Dennison, to fill the thirteen regiments required.

THE SEVEN FOUNTAINS,
Situated in Powell's Fort, Shenandoah County, Va.

THIS DELIGHTFUL Watering place is now open for the reception of invalids and families; a safe and quiet place—the great National Fort of Virginia, a number of detached Cottages, with fine places suitable for families.

Persons leaving Washington, Alexandria or Baltimore arrive same day.

Coaches leave Water Lick Station, Manassas Gap R. R., daily, after the arrival of the cars.

Mails daily. Send for Circular.

REFERENCES.—J. D. Corse, and D. Howard Alexandria. SAMUEL A. DANNER,
P. O., Seven, Fountains Shenandoah co., Va.
my 2—d3w*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE TRAINING of the officers of the 175th Regiment, Virginia Militia, will be held in Alexandria, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May next, and the Regimental Muster of said Regiment on Saturday, the 11th of May.

The training of the officers of the 60th Regiment, will be held at Fairfax Court House, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May next, and the Regimental Muster of said Regiment on Thursday, the 16th of May. The training of the officers of the county of Loudoun, will be held at Leesburg on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May next.

The Regimental Muster of the 132d Regiment, will be held at Union on Thursday, the 30th; that of the 56th Regiment at Waterford on Friday, the 31st of May, and that of the 57th Regiment at Leesburg, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next. By order of

R. L. WRIGHT, Brigadier General.
A. F. M. RUST, Brigade Inspector
6th Brigade, 2nd Division, V. M.
ap 13—eotMay8

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

ENGLISH Teeth and Hair Brushes, a fine assortment, for sale at
ap 9 RICHARDS'.

GROCERIES.

WE are now in receipt of our Spring supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting in part of—
N. O. Sugar, Porto Rico do, Muscovado do
Crush do., Granulated do., C. Yellow Sugar do.
Porto Rico Molasses Muscovado do
Golden Syrup, prime Java Coffee
Rio and Maricaibo do.
Green and Black Teas, part choice
Adamantine and Mould Candles, Pepper
Nutmegs, Rice, Blacking, &c., &c., all of which we offer at lowest market prices.
ap 8 ALBERT W. GRAY & CO.

HENRY W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS OPENED an office in Alexandria, and tenders his professional services to the public. He will practice in the Courts of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and the City of Washington. Office in the room lately occupied by T. T. Hill, adjoining the Southern Protection Insurance Company, in the Exchange Block. ap 8—d6w

KEROSENE AND PHOTOGEN OILS.—We have taken the Agency of a manufactory of these articles, and are authorized to