

The Alexandria Gazette

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

An outbreak occurred at the "Soldier's Rest," near the Depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in this place, yesterday afternoon, which it was thought at the time would end seriously, but which we learn, was quelled without the shedding of blood. It appears that the 94th regiment New York York volunteers, who have just returned from their homes, after a furlough, on their way to the Army of the Potomac, were marched to the "Rest" and there left without their officers, when they declared their intention of getting out. A portion of the Invalid corps, stationed here were ordered to the "Rest" to quell any disturbance that might arise, and upon arriving, they drove the 94th into their quarters, where they armed themselves, and charging on the Invalids, drove them off. A detachment of "regulars" and a company of the Zouaves, doing Provost guard duty in the city, were then ordered to the scene of the disturbance, when order was soon restored, and though threats of violence were made, nothing farther occurred.

The Richmond Whig, on the faith of a dispatch from Orange Court House, February 7th, claims that the Confederates not only drove back the Federal troops which crossed the river at Morton's Ford, but that they were subsequently attacked on the other side of the river, and again repulsed with loss. The Confederate casualties are represented as slight.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday, "Mr. Daws, from the Committee on Elections, made a report declaring that neither Mr. McKenzie nor Mr. Kitchen is entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative from the 7th Congressional district of Virginia."

The store of Mr. William Arnold, on King street, was entered on Tuesday night of last week, and robbed of goods to the amount of \$600 or \$700. No clue to the robbery has been obtained.

Mr. Clark U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, is preparing a joint resolution declaring negro soldiers entitled to pensions the same as white soldiers. Mr. Wilson, of the Military Committee of the Senate, has received a letter from the U. S. Commissioner of Pensions stating that negro soldiers were considered entitled to such pensions, &c.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We are sorry to say that information represents the conduct of the eight hundred men detailed to guard the train of eighty supply wagons, which the Confederates captured in Patterson creek valley lately, as very different from the glowing accounts previously received of their bravery and obstinate defence, and loss of killed and wounded."

It is said that an extra session of the legislature, which has been in session in this place will be called as soon as the "Constitutional Convention" adjourns, and that then an attempt will be made to elect a U. S. Senator.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, states that the town of Warsaw, N. C., was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

"Boiling of the Presidential Pot."

[From the New York Express.]

The press and politicians are getting deeper and deeper into this discussion, most of which, however, is so far confined to the ranks of the Administration. Some sixty Republican Senators and Representatives met in caucus last night, in Washington. Messrs. Harris and Trumbull declined to take the chair, expecting late hours, and it was taken by Mr. Clark of N. H. The proceedings are interesting enough to give it full.

Mr. Ashley stated that a caucus was held last week for the purpose of making appointments to fill vacancies in the National Republican Committee, to meet on the 22d inst., and that the consideration of the subject has been postponed.

Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, offered a resolution to the effect that the vacancies in the National Union Committee occasioned by death or otherwise should be filled, and that the delegation in Congress nominate gentlemen for that purpose, who upon being selected by the chairman of the committee, should participate in its labors.

Mr. Doolittle thought it best to suggest names informally to the committee, and that the whole matter be left to it.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, did not approve of the measure. The Chicago platform was framed in a different manner.

Mr. Smithers urged a conference of members of the several States.

Mr. Wilson was in favor of a reasonable amount of conference, but not too much. The Republican party had changed very much since the last election, and in canvassing for President, it had become necessary to admit every sound Union man who would act with them. We had outgrown the affairs of 1860, and he wished they had no committee at all, but would recognize any and every one who would co-operate, whether he be from the Republican, Union, Democratic or any other party.

A member from California said he hoped the Union Congressmen would have something to say, but not be allowed to decide. The Convention should not be a party one, but one in which all parties would unite for the support of the Government. If the Convention was organized as a Republican organization it would fail.

Mr. Doolittle said the name of "republican" had been laid by in all the States. It was now Union. They needed the war democratic vote, and they must be frank and cordial with the people if they succeeded in getting it. He was opposed to inviting none but Republicans to serve on the committee. They had an immense task before them. He would not now speak for or against any of the parties named in connection with the Presidency. Until the Convention selected a candidate, whoever should be nominated he would support, whether it was Halleck or McClellan, or Grant or any other general. That rule should govern every man if they wished to insure success.

Considerable debate followed, in which it was urged that the name of the committee be changed to that of the "radical unconditional," and all the other adjectives, "Union Committee," or any other name, except its present one. It was believed that if such a step was taken the Union men would vote the ticket.

Mr. Colfax approved of the resolution.—There were many present who could not come back to Congress without the vote of war democrats, and they all knew that the present Speaker of the House was indebted to them for his election. The next contest would be a sharp and severe one. They would find their opponents united and strong. The darkest hour was yet in store for them, and they must act in unison if they expect to succeed in any nomination. He could not foretell what might be the fate of the Government should the present administration be succeeded by a President nominated by the other (democratic) side of the House.

Mr. Schenck wanted it to be called "The Free Union Party," with a new committee new organization and a new platform. The old one had become useless. He would offer a substitute for the resolution, instructing the Union organizations of the several States to elect delegates for the purpose of forming a committee, who should decide the time, place and basis upon which the convention should meet.

Senator Poinery was in favor of the resolution, and urged its adoption.

Mr. Ashley thought the caucus had nothing to do with the President, the convention, platform, or anything else, except to suggest names for filling the National Committee. He urged the adoption of the previous resolution.

Mr. Schenck's substitute was rejected—yeas twenty-three, nays thirty one.

Mr. Morrill (representative) thought such a step highly injudicious. The National Committee was to meet on the 22d instant., and no time should be lost.

The proposition was finally withdrawn, when the original resolution of Mr. Smithers was adopted unanimously.

It was agreed that the usual committee of four members on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate be appointed by the chairman of the caucus to take into consideration matters pertaining to the convention, and the caucus adjourned.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th, publishes a rumor that Gen. Robt. Toombs has been put under arrest by Gen. Beauregard, it is alleged, for the expression of treasonable sentiments, but says the Whig, the probability is that he was arrested, if he is under arrest at all, for some offense against inexorable military law, which has been the experience of not a few of our most prominent officers in the course of their career, but the Whig cautions its readers to place no confidence in the report until there is some reason to believe it is true.

The Hon. John A. Wilcox, a member of the Confederate Congress from Texas, died last Saturday in Richmond.

The "Convention bill" as reported by the committee of conference, has been passed by the House of Delegates of the Maryland legislature.

MARRIED.

At Roxbury, Mass., by Rev. H. M. King, on the 2nd inst., LYSANDER HILL, of Alexandria, Va., and Miss ADELAIDE R. COLE, of Roxbury, Mass.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., Capt. EDWARD LAY-COCK, in the 69th year of his age, for many years a craftsman on the Potomac engaged in the oyster trade.

On the morning, of the 10th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of William and Mary Darley, aged two years eleven months, and ten days. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 103 Washington street.

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