Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873.

Some excitement was occasioned in financial circles in New York on Saturday by the announcement of the temporary suspension or failure of the Atlantic National Bank. Their affairs were placed in the hands of the clearing-house committee, to which F. L. Taintor, cashier of the bank, confesses he is a defaulter in the sum of $400,000. Taintor lost the money in stock speculating, principally in Pacific Mail. He has held the position of cashier for five years, and his defalcations have extended over that period. A committee made an examination and found that the capital of the bank was impaired about five hundred thousand dollars, though it was stated later that the amount of defalcation would reach six hundred thousand dollars. Taintor assisted the officers in making the investigation. His father is very wealthy. Taintor was arrested and taken to Ludlow-street jail. The bank will pay fifty cents on the dollar.

Money continues easier at New York, the extreme rate for call loans on Saturday being 1-64 per cent. until to-day, while the bulk of business was at 7 per cent. gold per annum, and the closing rate was simple interest. Gold was a trifle firmer, opened at 117⅛ and closed at 117⅛a117⅝, the latter figure being the highest for the day. The Stock market was extremely dull. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the assistant treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and one and a half millions on the second and fourth Thursdays—in all, six millions—and to buy half a million of bonds on the first and half a million on the third Wednesday of May—in all, one million. The Secretary has also directed the payment, without rebate, on and after to-day, of interest due on bonds 1st proximo.

In the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county Md., on Saturday, the series of celebrated Wharton poison trials came to an end by a "stet," entered at the instance of the prosecution in the case charging Mrs. Wharton with attempting to murder Mr. Eugene Van Ness, of Baltimore by poison. This action on the part of the State was anticipated at the time of the disagreement of the jury. It was known definitely a week or so ago that this would be the course of the State in the case, and therefore the announcement created no surprise to the very few who were present, when the State's attorney practically abandoned the prosecution.

Com. John H. Aulick, United States Navy, died at Washington yesterday. He was a native of Winchester, Va., and about 84 years of age. Commodore Aulick entered the navy as a midshipman in 1809, and in 1812 served on the Enterprise in all her actions, and carried her captives, the Boxer and the privateers Flyer and Mars, into port. He afterwards served on the Saranac, Ontario, Constitution and Brandywine, and was in command of the Washington Navy Yard from 1843 to 1846. Commodore Aulick was one of the oldest officers in the service, and was held in high esteem.

A letter from Washington says:—Western politicians here talk freely of new issues, which they insist are bound to become prominent before the country in a very short time. Among the fundamental propositions which they allege are to enter into the next campaign, are the affirmative assertion of absolute free trade; direct taxation, involving an amendment to the constitution making property, instead of representation, the basis of taxation; the abolition of the present national banking system, substituting a free banking law; and lastly, internal improvements, chiefly canal and river."

A dispatch from Goldsboro', North Carolina, reports heavy frosts over the eastern portion of the State and great injury to the fruit. All the cotton that had been planted is killed. A dispatch to the same effect comes from Columbia, South Carolina. In Tennessee the fruit was badly nipped; also the growing corn and wheat. A dispatch from Norfolk says: "A severe frost Saturday morning killed all the early cucumbers, snaps, beans and a greater portion of the potatoes on the trucking farms. Replanting will commence immediately."

The Emperor William of Germany has been received with extraordinary honors on his visit to the Czar. The two Emperors entered St. Petersburg amid the greetings of immense crowds of people, who exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, and the German Emperor was received by the court with the most imposing ceremonies. The presentation of a number of royal gifts to his distinguished visitor by the Czar was one of the leading features of the occasion.

Dr. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued a circular entitled, "Public Schools—Difficulties Removed," in which he shows how much is spent for dogs and their support, for whiskey, tobacco, &c., and how little is required to maintain the public free school system in this State. He further shows that the education of the masses, both white and colored, is a general benefit to all classes.

It is due to the gentlemen who have been appointed on the commission to Vienna to say that so far as evidence has reached the Department of State there is nothing to attach suspicion of any improper conduct to the large number of them. A detailed report of the investigation taking place at Vienna is expected shortly.

The Spanish Government will pay one-third of its treasury bills maturing in May in specie, and the remainder in new acceptances, payable in one month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The Right Rev. William Gross, D. D., was consecrated Bishop yesterday at the Cathedral in Baltimore, according to the imposing ceremonial of the Catholic Church. The number of visiting prelates and attendant clergy was very large. Archbishop Bailey acted as Consecrator, and Bishops Becker and Gibbons as the assistants of the Bishop elect. The new Bishop is a Baltimorean by birth. He goes to the Bishopric of Savannah in place of Bishop Persico, who resigned on account of bad health.

The Treasury Department at Washington has given the Phelps, Dodge & Co. settlement to the country. The object of the letters published seems to be to refute the statement recently made by Phelps, Dodge & Co., giving the reasons that induced them to compromise the suit against them by the payment of $271,000.

President Grant is at present making the circuit of the embryo cities which are being built about the base of Pike's Peak. His headquarters appear to be at Denver, and from there he makes excursions to the mining towns that are being built or projected in the vicinity.

Advices from Louisiana are to the effect that a detachment of the New Orleans Metropolitan Police, armed with Winchester rifles, have gone up to Livingston parish for the purpose of installing the officers appointed by Governor Kellogg.

Yesterday it was reported in New York that a movement was on foot among the Knights of St. Crispin to strike for an increase of pay and eight hours, and that the societies had held their secret meetings and resolved to strike at an early day.

Seballos' famous band of Carlists in Spain is reported to have been routed. People of sections of the country invaded by Carlists have been ordered to leave their homes and farms, and take refuge in the cities, taking with them all the provisions they can carry.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Albert Fortune arrived in Richmond by the train on Friday afternoon and was lodged in the penitentiary. His head was bandaged on account of the pistol-shot wound and he appeared to be quite lame, having hurt one of his legs on a railroad sill when he jumped from the train to make his last escape. His hands were also hurt at the same time.

Mr. P. H. Slaughter, of King William, Collector of Internal Revenue, was recently relieved of about $1600 in money by a pickpocket while travelling from New York to Philadelphia. Mr. S. had been to New York where he had collected the proceeds of two cargoes of wood and was returning home.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Virginia, Charles W. Miller, esq., of Staunton, will make an official visit to Providence Lodge No. 3, at Fairfax C. H., on Friday night next, and install the officers elect Perseverance Lodge No. 5, of Vienna has been invited, and is expected to be present on the occasion.

A physician from the Northern Neck informs the Tidewater Index that he last week, in the course of his practice, introduced into the world an infant without a face—a being entirely destitute of each and every lineament of the "human face divine."

At a meeting of the State Board of Immigration on Saturday, at the Capitol, Major Jed Hotchkiss was appointed to prepare the work on Virginia and her resources, with accompanying maps, as provided for in the act creating the board.

Mr. John R. Allen, formerly a well-known broker in Richmond, and once a member of the firm of R. H. Maury & Co., of that city, died last week in Albermale county. He was a native of Caroline county.

Frederick W. Redford, esq., one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of Manchester suddenly died on Saturday night. He was about sixty years of age, and had filled various positions of trust.

The case of Maggy Turley, a colored girl at Fairfax C. H., who was reported as having been poisoned, turns out to have been simply a violent attack of hysteria.

The United Ancient Order of Druids in Richmond propose to build a Druids' hall or temple.

FAUQUIER COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the Warrenton Index.]—The trial of Frederick N. Glascock for the killing of J. Frank Vanhorn was commenced in the Circuit Court on Monday, and continued until Thursday afternoon when the case was given to the jury, who found a verdict of valuntary manslaughter and had fixed the term of imprisonment in the penitentiary at two years. Before discharging the jury the Judge said he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to an irregularity on their part which had come under his observation. He had seen them in the barber shop and the sheriff at the door. Without intending to reflect upon their motives, which were doubtless good, such irregularity was in violation of the strict rules laid down by the Court of Appeals for the government of jurors in criminal causes, and might furnish the defence with ground for a new trial. It is understood a motion for a new trial will be made and considered. It will be remembered that Fred. N. Glascock was indicted jointly with his brother, E. Cook Glascock, by the grand jury at the last August term of the County Court—the indictment charging the former with the murder, and the latter with aiding and abetting. Capt. A. D. Payne assisted the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Jas. V. Brooke, R. T. Scott and Gen. Wm. H. Payne, appeared in behalf of the accused.

Wheat, where fertilized, is looking well. Grass is short owing to the cold weather which succeeded the late dry spell. Abundant bloom gives promise of plenty of fruit. Gardens are backward.

James A. Jeffries, died at the residence of his son, near Double Poplars, in this county, on the 25th inst., at the rare old age of 100 years and 8 months.

VIRGINIA RIVERS TO BE RESTOCKED WITH FISH.—Gov. Walker has received a letter from United States Fish Commissioner, Spencer T. Beard, informing his Excellency that Mr. Seth Green, the well known pisciculturist, has been employed to go to Georgia, where he will establish a fish nursery for the propagation of shad, &c., for restocking the Mississippi and other rivers in the South and Southwest, and that on his return, sometime between now and the month of July, he will stop in Virginia and establish a similar nursery for the benefit of the rivers and other streams of this State, on the Rappahannock, thirty miles below Fredericksburg, where, Commissioner Beard says, the conditions best adapted for pisciculture and the distribution of the young fry exist. To facilitate Mr. Green's labors, it is asked that one of the State steamers belonging to the oyster fleet be placed at his disposal for a while, and the Governor has promptly responded that one of the steamers will be placed at the service of Mr. Green for any length of time he may need it after the first of May and until the beginning of the oyster season.

Mr. Wm. D. Cabell, of Norwood High School, has been appointed by the Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia, agent to canvass for the endowment fund of $500,000 which it is proposed to raise for that institution.

Notes of a Traveller—Orient to Occident.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CALISTOGA SPRINGS, California, April 13.—The Indian villages are worth seeing, one especially, "Washakie," mainly famous for a species of small crab, which digs a hole of unknown depth in the middle of the street, and comes up occasionally to the surface, where he sits and makes fun of the natives. They would eat him if they could catch him, but they have'nt sense enough to stop up the hole when he is out visiting. Each generation has to learn for itself that it can't take these crabs, and so you may see at any time half a hundred yelling boys engaged in the hopeless pursuit. Whenever the art of printing shall have been invented among them (they will never adopt it from other people) we may hope that the experience of the father may be imparted to the son. So wretched a lot of vagabonds we have never seen; they toil not, neither do they spin. One really cannot blame them for not dressing expensively, as they have no other income than that derived from the sale of prettily cut arrows to the passengers, and so many are obtained at the first wigwam, the others average only one arrow per day. But they might wear bark. Now that the Pacific railroad will soon run a road near by, it is to be hoped these worthy savages may be compelled to, at least, attire themselves in a coat of paint; they did formerly wear something of this kind, but the composition they employed had salt as one of its ingredients, and the cows used to lick it off; as they were too lazy to drive away the cows, they just left off painting! But we wander from our subject. It is scarcely necessary to mention the overland route from New York to the Golden Lake. The trip is not so tedious as might be imagined, for this most wonderful of modern inventions—the Pacific Railway—the finest piece of engineering in the world—contributes in every way to the comfort of passengers, and the scenery diverts all feeling of ennui. From the moment of leaving Omaha the general face of the country changes. The mountains over which, only the strength of two engines can rush the train, the great chasms, columns of rock, huge forests, waterfalls, rounding "Cape Horn", (the finest view of all) the antelopes, prairie-dogs, Indians, mines, &c., all fill you with wonder and delight. On the summit, where snow is found the whole year, and snow sheds are built to protect the trains, one feels dreary, and wants to get away; something seems to whisper a more congenial clime is not far off, and indeed in less than a day after starting to descend, on every side, blooming flowers, ripe fruits, green fields and fertile villages greet you. Forty miles per hour, the rate at which the train goes (from necessity) is a speed just sufficient for the traveller's convenience, allowing time to take in all objects of interest on the road. Here and there vast turrets of earth are left standing by the capricious miner, as if to commemorate some important mining event. Some of these monuments have been washed away a hundred feet to their base, and with their bare sandy sides, stand in majestic individuality, with only now and then a tuft of vegetation left upon the top soil to prove their kinship to neighboring hills, If they had been visited by earthquakes, rent with avalanches, and gullied with mountain torrents, they could not look more destitute; we fancy them the graves of the creation gods, where they have lain down to rest after some very fatiguing labors with their heads pointing heavenward, and have forgotten to rise again, and became a part of the everlasting hills, to share alike in their misty breakfast caps, their purple mantles, and their beautiful dresses of green, and autumn brown. Switzerland may have her glaciers, England her velvet green and Italy her sunny skies, but the novel grandour of scenery greeting you on every side as you cross the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world. One word of life in California: We have been impressed with the energy and indomitable perseverance of her people who have won success in spite of every obstacle. The material predominates over the spiritual, and we see the need of more stability of character (which, of course, will come in time). Life here has not become fully refined and elevated, but we feel a glorious future awaits this untiring, determined people. Climate, soil and the great mineral resources of the State, all give promise of what they can and will be. High aims, holy purposes, true, earnest manhood must ensure success, and a power that will be felt and acknowledged throughout christendom. It is only within a few years the idea occurred of settling here permanently. The majority came only with the thought of this being the El Dorado of the world, where fortunes could be had for the asking, and then they would return to their old homes to enjoy their wealth. But fair, fickle California wins her way to the heart, and the charm deepens as time steals on! This is not quaint and dignified old and wise Virginia, or precise New England, but California, young in years, giving promise of a rich and rare maturity. The soul thrills and deepens with newer life, before the grandeur of her mountains, the matchless beauty of her skies, the repose of her peaceful valleys, and the fragrance of her Sicilian groves, grand old ocean chanting softly the "Te Deum," the falling cataract thundering forth its anthem, the musical rippling Yo-Semite's silver streams, are golden memories charming ever the old pioneer, and the sturdy youth! We are leaving with regret the honest people, who have given us a cordial welcome, who, in spite of the hurry and bustle of their daily life, yet found time to greet us with a smile as genial as the sunshine of their sunny land. ERRATIC.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the Leesburg Washingtonian.]—Acting under the authority of the Mayor and Council, Mr. Lemuel Norris, a young gentleman of this place, a practical engineer, and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, is now engaged in making a survey of the meets and bounds of the Corporation of Leesburg—the character of the man is a guarantee of the faithful manner in which his work will be accomplished.

We have the report that the surveys upon the Piedmont and Potomac improvement will commence this Spring, and with it the intimation that an attempt will be made to divert it from the route defined in the character of the company. We advise those in Loudoun, interested in this improvement, to watch their interest.

Messrs. Norris & Son are making arrangements for burning several thousand brick. The yard is located on Loudoun street, west. As this firm never undertake anything they fail to accomplish, we will in due time have a full supply of this much needed article.

Mr. John Hammerly, of Leesburg, has purchased of Joseph Brown about 100 acres of mountain land, for which he paid $1,800. It is without buildings, but the soil is good. It lies about two miles north of Leesburg.

LYNCHBURG AND DANVILLE R. R.—*Lynchburg, Va.*, April 25, 1873.—A flat car, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with a load of cross-ties, pushed by engine No. 3, of Orange, A. & M. R. R., had the first "honor" of crossing over the V. & T. R. R. at this place to-day and landing on the L. & D. R. R. Only about 150 yards of the track is laid; the cross-ties are being distributed preparatory to the laying of the track. About sixty-five feet of the tunnel under Bridge street remains unfinished, which will take until about the 10th of May next, after which no further delay will be occasioned, and the work pushed to completion in a very short time.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

Bishop Gibbons will perform the rite of confirmation in the Catholic Chapel at Fairfax station next Sunday.

Lee—Jackson.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

GENERAL R. E. LEE

Everything coming from the pen of this great and good man possesses interest for the people of Virginia especially, and indeed for all the South. In looking over some old letters during my recent confinement, I came across the two letters I now send you.

The first relates to the West Virginian campaign in 1861, and furnishes a full and satisfactory explanation of the failure of the plan laid for the capture of the enemy then encamped near Huttonsville. It cannot fail to be read with interest. As Gen. Lee requested, the letter was never seen by any one while he lived, but now that he is dead there is no impropriety, in my judgment, in giving it to the public as a part of the history of that eventful period. For that failure Gen. Lee was somewhat complained of, but he took no notice of the complaints, furnished no public explanation, but quietly bided his time to demonstrate his great superiority as your greatest military leader. Most clearly and satisfactorily did he demonstrate it, not only to our own people, but to the civilized world.

The second letter is altogether of a different character, and shows that while he was engaged in the performance of his important military duties, he yet had an eye to other matters in which the people were deeply interested. These poor people about Fredericksburg and of Stafford were suffering for the necessaries of life, and with that natural goodness of heart which so greatly distinguished him he turned aside from his military duties for a time to secure relief for them. Respectfully.

JOHN LETCHER,

Col. John C. Shields, Richmond, Va.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

VALLEY MT., September 17, 1861.

My Dear Governor:—I received your very kind note of the 5th inst., as I was about to accompany Gen. Loring's command on an expedition to the enemy's works in front, or would have before thanked you for the interest you take in my welfare and your too flattering expressions of my ability.

Indeed you overrate me much, and I feel humbled when I weigh myself by your standard.

I am, however, very grateful for your confidence, and I can answer for my sincerity in the earnest endeavors I make to advance the cause I have so much at heart, though conscious of the slow progress I make.

I was very sanguine of taking the enemy's works on last Thursday morning. I had considered the subject well.

With great effort the troops intended for the surprise had reached their destination, having traversed twenty miles of steep rugged mountain paths, and the last day through a terrible storm, which lasted all night, and in which they had to stand drenched to the skin in cold rain. Still their spirits were good, and when morn broke I could see the enemy's tents on Valley river, at their post on the Huttonsville road, just below me. It was a tempting sight. We waited for the attack on Cheat mountain, which was to be the signal. Till 10 a. m. the men were cleaning their unserviceable arms. But the signal did not come. All chance for a surprise was gone. Their provisions had been destroyed the preceding day by the storm. They had had nothing to eat that morn; could not hold out another day, and were obliged to be withdrawn. The party sent to Cheat mountain to take that in rear had also to be withdrawn. The attack to come off from the east side failed from the difficulties in the way, the opportunity was lost, and our plans discovered. It is a grievous disappointment to me, I assure you. But for the rain storm I have no doubt it would have succeeded. This, Governor, is for your own eye. Please do not speak of it We must try again.

Our greatest loss is the death of my dear friend, Col. Washington. He and my son were reconnoitering the front of the enemy. They came unawares upon a concealed party, who fired upon them within 20 yards, and the colonel fell, pierced by three balls. My son's horse received three shots, but he escaped on the colonel's horse.

His zeal for the cause to which he had devoted himself carried him, I fear, too far.

We took some 70 prisoners, and killed some 25 or 30 of the enemy. Our loss was small, besides what I have mentioned.

Our great difficulty is the roads. It has been raining in these mountains about six weeks. It is impossible to get along. It is that which has paralyzed all our efforts.

With sincere thanks for your well wishes, I am, very truly yours, R. E. LEE.

His Exc'y, Gov. John Letcher.

GEN. LEE'S SOLICITUDE FOR SOLDIERS FAMILIES IN DISTRESS.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., Nov. 6, 1873.

His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia: Governor,—At its late called session the Legislature made an appropriation for the relief of the families of soldiers. I find that there is great suffering among the people in this region for want of the necessaries of life. The farms and gardens have been robbed, stock and hogs killed and these outrages committed, I am sorry to say, by our own army to some extent, as well as by the Federals. I hear of like destitution in Stafford, where the Federal army alone had been. Would it not be well to forward such supplies of flour and meat as can be obtained to Culpeper Courthouse and Fredericksburg, with agents for its distribution to these soldiers' families in distress, so as to relieve their wants during the coming winter?

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,

R. E. LEE, General.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Some time ago you requested me to send you General Jackson's resignation if I had a copy of it. A few days since in looking over such papers as were saved by my mother I found a copy of his resignation, sent to the War Department, and also a letter on the same subject to myself; both of which I enclose to you. Neither of these papers has ever been published.

The Secretary of War received the resignation before the General's letter reached me, and having been informed of the fact by one of my aids, to whom Mr. Benjamin communicated it, I at once went to the War Department, and after some conversation between the Secretary and myself it was agreed that no action should be taken until I should have an opportunity to write to General Jackson and receive his reply. I accordingly went to my office and wrote to him a long and earnest letter, informing him of what had taken place—urging such reasons as I thought would induce him to remain in the field—and concluding with the request that he would sanction what I had done and permit me to withdraw his resignation. This letter was sent by my aid, Colonel Boteler, and I was greatly gratified on his return to find that the General acceded to my wishes, and gave me his full assent to the withdrawal of his letter of resignation from the files of the War Department. Such are the facts connected with his resignation. It was fortunate for the South that he remained in the army.

This letter also shows the opinion of Gen. Jackson as to that much-abused Romney expedition, which (as I know), was undertaken with the full knowledge and approval of the Confederate authorities. The troops were ordered to him, from Pocahontas, to take part in this movement—which General Jackson regarded as of great importance and value to the Confederacy.

On the evening of April 27th, 1861, Gen. Jackson (then at Camp Lee) was sent for, and notified that he would receive orders that night to repair to Harper's Ferry and take command at that place. He came in from the camp, accepted the command and made his arrangements to leave that night for his post of duty. Gen. Lee was then in command of the Virginia forces, and the Executive having determined to send Jackson to Harper's Ferry, issued the following order to General Lee, which was promptly executed. Gen. Richardson, adjutant general, and Gen. F. H. Smith, who were consulted, approved most cordially the course which was subsequently adopted. Thus commenced General Jackson's active services in the field, and the Southern people, indeed all the civilized world, know how faithfully and how efficiently all his duties were discharged

Your friend, JOHN LETCHER.

Col. John C. Shields, Richmond, Va.

COLONEL JACKSON ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1861.

Major General R. E. Lee Commanding: Sir: You will direct Colonel T. J. Jackson to proceed to Harper's Ferry to organize into regiments the volunteer forces which have been called into the service of the State and which may be assembled in that neighborhood. Direct him to report with as much dispatch as possible the number and description of the companies thus organized, the character and condition of their arms, and the names of the company officers present for duty and where from, also the names of all general, field and staff officers now in the field in that command, that the Executive may have information required for the proper organization of the regiments and brigades according to the ordinance of convention of April 21, 1861.

You will place Colonel Jackson for the present in command of the troops in that locality, and give him such general instructions as may be required for the military defence of the State.

Direct him to make diligent inquiry as to the state of feeling in the northwestern portion of the State; if necessary appoint a confidential agent for that purpose, but great confidence is placed in the personal knowledge of Colonel Jackson in this regard. If deemed expedient, he can assemble the volunteer forces of the northwest at such points as he may deem best, giving prompt information of the same.

Promptness in all these matters is indispensable. Yours respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, January 31st, 1862.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War: Sir—Your order requiring me to direct Gen. Loring to return with his command to Winchester immediately has been received and promptly complied with. With such interference in my command I cannot expect to be of much service in the field, and accordingly respectfully request to be ordered to report for duty to the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, as has been done in the case of other professors. Should this application not be granted, I respectfully request that the President will accept my resignation from the army.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON.

Major General P. A. C. S.

HIS LETTER TO GOVERNOR LETCHER THE ROMNEY EXPEDITION.

WINCHESTER, January 31st, 1862.

Governor—This morning I received an order from the Secretary of War to order Genral Loring and his command to fall back from Romney to this place immediately. The order was promptly complied with, but as the order was given without consulting me, and is abandoning to the enemy what has cost much prepararation, expense and exposure to secure, and is in direct conflict with my military plans, and implies a want of confidence in my capacity to judge when General Loring's troops should fall back, and is an attempt to control military operations in detail from the Secretary's desk at a distance, I have for the reason set forth in the accompanying paper requested to be ordered back to the Institute, and if this is denied me, then to have my resignation accepted. I ask as a special favor that you will have me ordered back to the Institute.

Young Mr. Blow accidentally shot himself with a small pistol, at the residence of his relative, Maj. B. W. Hunter, in this city, this afternoon. The wound is not thought to be serious.

As a signal order like that of the Secretary's may destroy the entire fruits of a campaign I cannot reasonably expect, if my operations are thus to be interferred with, to be of much service in the field. A sense of duty brought me into the field, and has thus far kept me. It now appears to be my duty to return to the Institute, and I hope that you will leave no stone unturned to get me there. If I have ever acquired, through the blessing of Providence, any influence over troops, this undoing of my work by the Secretary may greatly diminish that influence.

I regard the recent expedition as a great success. Before our troops left here on the 1st instant there was not, so far as I have been able to ascertain, a single loyal man in Morgan county who could remain at home in safety. In four days that county was entirely evacuated by the enemy. Romney and the most valuable portion of Hampshire county was recovered without firing a gun, and before we had ever entered the county.

I desire to say nothing against the Secretary of War. I take it for granted that he has done what he believed to be best, but I regard such a policy ruinous.

Very truly, your friend,

T. J. JACKSON.

His Excellency John Letcher, Governor of Virginia.

Louisiana.

Gov. Walker has received the following communication from Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, in acknowledgment of the joint resolutions recently passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in relation to the condition of political affairs in the State of Louisiana:

"NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1873.

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant transmitting a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia expressive of the sense of that honorable body on the state of public affairs in Louisiana.

"In reply, permit me in the name of the people of this State to return to you and through you to the people of Virginia, acting through their legal representatives, their deep and sincere acknowledgments for the convictions expressed in said resolutions, which sooner or later must find an active response from the hearts of all lovers of liberty in this great nation.

"The people of Louisiana who have been unwilling spectators of the overthrow by fraud and force of their government, chosen in conformity with the laws of the State, would be justified in the rightful conclusion that Republican government in this State was at an end, and that a precedent had been established which in the future might be cited for the overthrow of other State governments, were they not deeply and thoroughly imbued with an abiding faith that the Congress of the United States, reflecting the public sentiment of the country and possessing the exclusive authority to remedy the great wrong and injustice inflicted upon them, would at its next session apply the appropriate remedy and relieve the oppressed and unhappy people of this State from a usurpatory government unknown to the Constitution of the United States and palpably at variance with the first principles of American liberty.

"I trust and hope that the other States of the Union, rising above party clamor and party discipline, may follow the example of your noble and illustrious Commonwealth, and not hesitate to pronounce in emphatic terms their condemnation of the usurpation and despotism attempted to be fastened upon the people of this State by the wrongful, illegal and ex parte orders and decrees of a United States District judge.

"Never did it enter into the imagination of any American patriot that a State government legally elected and created by the ballots of the people might, under any state of circumstances be overthrown and destroyed by a Federal judge, and the judge who destroyed the legally chosen government in this State and substituted therefore one not elected by the vote of the people, must and will receive the utter and unmistakable condemnation of the whole American public.

"With sentiments of the highest regard, I am your Excellency's very ob'dt serv't,

JOHN McENERY,

Governor of Louisiana."

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the basement of the house occupied by Pay Inspector Carpenter, in Market row, on F street. Before the family were aware of the danger the flames had reached the upper stories, and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter with difficulty escaped to the street, the latter screaming for her child, which was sleeping in the Mansard story of the building. On hearing the cry, William Diggs ran through an adjoining house and along the cornice to the burning dwelling burst in the window, seized the nearly suffocated child, carried it out on the roof of the next house, and delivered it to a colored man, who restored the child to the distracted mother. This gentleman had his wrist severely cut by the glass or the cornice. The interior of the house was almost entirely destroyed. It was the property of A. R. Shepherd, and was insured in one of the District fire insurance companies. Mr. Carpenter only yesterday returned to the city from the Asiastic squadron, where he had discharged the duties of fleet paymaster. Mr. Carpenter had no insurance on his property.

The flames spread to the adjoining double Mansard roof of the residence of Colonel Dorn Piatt, on the west, burning it to such an extent that it will have to be entirely removed, preliminary to a new one. That gentleman's library and most of his furniture were saved from the flames, but some of the latter was injured by water from the engines. He had no insurance whatever on his house or its contents.

The flames also extended to the Mansard roofs on the east, damaging more or less eight or ten of them.

The loss on the houses is comparatively small, with the exception of those belonging to Mr. Shepherd and Colonel Piatt.

One of the houses in the row was occupied by Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States engineer corps, and where he and his assistants were employed completing the record of the surveys made during the last four years in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. All the surveying instruments, records, plates, photographs, &c., were saved.

EXCITING SCENE.—Wednesday morning, as Governor Walker was getting on the cars with his lady, to return to Richmond, a colored man rushed past them into the cars, and immediately after appeared, making for the platform, with a baby on one arm and dragging a likely colored woman, with the other exclaiming with great energy at each pull: "Dar now I'e got what's mine! Dis my chile, and dis my wife." Getting the mother and child on the platform, he commenced an excited address to the crowd, the burden of which was, that his wife had eloped from the White Sulphur neighborhood with a colored man named Perkins, who not content with bereaving him of the partner of his bosom, had stolen a valuable pistol. Here Mr. Perkins stepped out of the car to vindicate his character, and was greeted by the husband with: "Dar's de d—n Pukkins now!" and by the wife with an amazed exclamation of "Who uver would h'a thought of me coming off wid Pukkins? Why dis is de fust time I had my eye on Pukkins." Mr. Perkins, who was lame, hobbled around on the platform in vindication of himself, but seemed to be afraid of exhibiting the pistol, but contented himself with an allusion to the other part of the scrape, except that he "nuver seen the 'oman befo'. If it's de last brif I gon to draw, I say dat." The crippled Lothario closed his remarks by hopping on the cars with a bitter allusion to the folly of "making all dis fuss bout one 'oman." The "one woman" finding herself deserted by her lover, betook herself to that first and last resort of women—berating her husband, which she did with much vim. When last seen they were wending their way down Augusta street, the woman still talking, and the husband moodily thinking over some appropriate punishment for that "d—n Pukkins."—*Staunton Spectator.*

COLORED TRADE SOCIETY.—Some two years since a colored trade and beneficial society was organized in New Orleans and similar societies have followed it in various cities of the South. The principle design is to regulate the supply of labor, removing it from localities where it is in excess to such points where there is a demand for it. Sick and indigent members are cared for, as is usual in all beneficial societies. Politics are entirely eschewed, and strikes or combinations against employers discountenanced.

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