

THE LOCAL NEWS.

MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Union Association was held at Lyceum Hall last night, S. Shinn, President, in the chair, and Oscar C. Whittlesey, Secretary.

The band of the Cameron Light Guard was not present, and the meeting having been called to order, and the minutes read, some ten or twelve persons gave in their names as members of the Association.

W. W. White moved that each member of the Association present contribute twenty-five cents, to defray the expenses of suspending lines of United States flags across King street.

The motion was in progress of adoption, when W. L. Penn arose, and declared that he was not ready for the question.

Mr. Penn was glad that the American flag was to be given to the breeze, but why on King street alone? Why not on other streets? His own house was decorated with a flag, and he was proud of it; but he saw no reason for taxing all the members of the Association to hang flags in one portion of the town. He hoped that the flag of freedom would wave not only over this country, but everywhere.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless world is ours."
He continued, doubting the propriety of the motion.

The President said that the remarks had been out of order—the motion was adopted before Mr. Penn rose.

Several persons advanced to the stand and made their contributions.

Lieut. Wagner did not see why the contributions should be confined to the members of the Association. He would have contributed himself, but he was afraid it would be refused. [Laughter.] He also suggested that a larger hat be used. [More laughter.]

Mr. White moved that collectors be appointed to go around in the assembly and make the collection.

Messrs. White and Shirley were named for that purpose, and they accordingly proceeded to the work. Before it was concluded, it was apparent that a considerable number present did not contribute.

Mr. Shirley called for the reading of the resolution.

The President said that the resolution was not in writing, but its purport was that each member of the Association contribute twenty-five cents for the purpose of procuring flags, to be hung across King street.

The collection being over,

C. B. Shirley introduced a preamble and resolution to the effect that, as a considerable number of persons, not now residents of Alexandria, nor acting with the Association, were upon the lists, therefore that the subject be referred to the officers of the Association and the finance committee, with instructions to examine into the matter, and direct the Secretary to issue new cards of membership, dated January 1st, 1862.

The motion was agreed to.

The President said that, at the last meeting, a committee was appointed to request Lieut. Ferguson to assist the Association, with a team, in procuring a flag staff.

R. H. Wade reported that he had called thirteen times to see Lieut. Ferguson, and had not been able to see him until to-day, when Lieut. F. said he was too busy to attend to the matter.

Lieut. Wagner said that he was authorized by an officer of the 24th regiment New York volunteers, to offer the Association a flag staff. It could be gotten, whenever sent for, at the camp of that regiment.

The President, in the name of the Association, thanked the officer for his kindness.

Lieut. Wagner then administered the oath to the new members, and the President announced that the Association now numbered 604.

During the administration of the oath, Gen. Montgomery and Col. Freese, U. S. A., entered the hall, and were loudly applauded as they took seats upon the platform. The applause was followed by cries of "Freese," "Freese."

The President said that the Association was happy to welcome back their old friend, Gen. Montgomery. [Applause, mingled with calls for Montgomery and Freese.]

Gen. Montgomery declined, and Colonel Freese, addressing the assembly, said that, while he preferred that the Association should be addressed by his commanding officer, it was well known he never refused a call to respond in furtherance of the cause. He expressed his gratification at the progress of the Association, and then referred to the present condition of affairs. He believed that the present inactivity of the army was a "masterly inactivity," and he had every confidence in the civil and military superiors. Young blood might think the movements

slow, but they were at the bottom of the hill and could see only one side, while the commandants were at the top, and could survey the whole field. When Gen. Scott was before the city of Mexico, his young officers and troops were anxious to advance and storm the city. Gen. Scott admitted that he could take the city by storm at once, but said wait a few days, and we will take it without loss of life. So the event proved. So it was now. The government waited so that it could finish the war at one blow, and with comparatively small loss of life. This was a gigantic enterprise. The people of the South believed they were right, and were putting forth all their strength to resist what they mistakenly held to be an invasion of their rights. He complimented the President, whom he knew well, and believed to be an honest man, and devoted to his country, as were the Cabinet, and, indeed, all the officers. There were none of them who did not deserve public confidence. He continued at considerable length, advocating the Union cause.

There were then calls for "Montgomery," "Montgomery."

Gen. Montgomery said that, were he ever so competent to make an eloquent address, he had not come for that purpose. He was not prepared to make a speech, and he would not do it. The speech of Col. Freese required neither his praise nor censure, but he rose for the purpose of correcting his historical statement relative to the capture of the city of Mexico. When Gen. Scott first approached the city of Mexico, it could have been taken easily with little or no loss of life. He did not enter at once because he did not wish to destroy the Mexican government, but to conclude a treaty of peace with them. In this he did not succeed, and he did at last storm the city, and so captured it. This was all he wished to say. [Applause.]

Calls for various persons followed, among them some for "Richmond."

Mr. Richmond opened with an abstract of the progress of civil government. From the time of Nimrod until a colony of exiles from the east formed the democratic republics of Greece, the people were little cared for in constructing governments, and, after war and ambitious leaders had wrecked Grecian freedom, darkness was well nigh over all until Martin Luther gave the first impulse to freedom, which led to the obtaining of Magna Charta, and at last to the founding of a free empire on these shores. He alluded to the noble men of Virginia—Washington, Jefferson and Randolph—and declared that Virginia had proved recreant to their teachings. He attributed to the institution of slavery the fact that Alexandria was not now a vast city, declaring that God's cause rested upon walls where men had been bound for no crime save ignorance, and upon streets where human flesh had been brought to market. Some might say this was abolitionism. Well, so it might be; but it was the doctrine of Washington and of the Bible. He said that the present position of Virginia proved her degeneracy, and concluded with a panegyric upon the Union. [Applause.]

Loud calls for "McKenzie" followed.

Mr. McKenzie wished to say but a few words. There had been much talk as to who brought these soldiers here. He would say the secessionists brought them. They were responsible for it all. He was glad to hear the last speaker—was glad the day had passed by, when no man was heard who did not believe slavery was a Divine Institution. For himself, while he did not believe that the Federal army came here to interfere with our servants—he was ready to say if Liberty or Slavery was to fall—let slavery go. [Loud applause.] He doubted if Governor Letcher was at heart a secessionist, yet found it hard to believe he was a hypocrite—alluded to the large majority for the Union in Alexandria in the winter of 1861; said that the State had been lost by the hollow heartedness of the Union men—thought that the U. S. government had bungled in the management of the war—believed the expenditures were too great—said that the war must conclude before 1863, or the people could not stand the taxes, and concluded by declaring that he had nothing to take back—no apologies to make, he was for the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

A motion was then adopted, that hereafter the meetings of the Association be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, instead of every Wednesday as now, which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

Parson Brownlow was discharged from custody on the 27th ult., but in consequence of the threatenings of a mob, he was to have been retained in Knoxville jail for a few days, when they would give him an escort beyond their lines.

WAR NEWS.

A dispatch from Frederick states that it was believed there that Gen. Jackson had been reinforced by two brigades, making his army some two thousand strong, and that he had moved up the river to attack Gen. Kelley's forces at Romney.

From Wheeling we have a dispatch which reports that a battle was fought yesterday morning at Blue's Gap, near Romney, between a portion of Gen. Kelley's army and two thousand Confederates, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of fifteen killed and twenty taken prisoners. There was no casualties reported on the Federal side.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that Gen. Milroy's expedition in Tucker county, Western Virginia, had succeeded in dispersing a force of four hundred Confederates, and capturing several prisoners and a large amount of army stores.

An express messenger, who arrived at Sedalia, Mo., on Monday, reports that Colonel Jennison, a Federal officer, had burned Austin, Bates county, instead of Rose Hill, as previously stated. An U. S. government train of twenty wagons and about seventy-five men are reported to have been captured near Georgetown by a party of Confederates.

A U. S. officer, with three gunboats, made a reconnaissance down the Mississippi on Tuesday morning, and examined all the points on the river to within two miles of Columbus. Several shots were exchanged with the Confederate gunboat Mohawk, but they all fell short.

Capt. Dyerle's company, from Roanoke county, Va., passed through Lynchburg on Sunday evening, en route for home, having been granted forty days' furlough. The company, to a man, have re-enlisted for the war.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company give notice that they will pay the war tax, thereby relieving the stockholders of the payment of the same. The Orange and Alexandria Company have given similar notice.

Lieut. Col. Cooper, of Georgia, was thrown from his horse, at Manassas, on the 24th ult., and killed.

There was a grand review of artillery at Norfolk on the 1st inst.

Poultry is very nearly as dear in Norfolk, as it is in Alexandria.

The powder mill in Raleigh has gone into operation.

Col. McLeod, of Texas, died in camp, at Evansport, Va., on the 2d inst.

A "wooden shoe" manufactory has been established at Raleigh, N. C.

Wm. Ballard Preston, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Montgomery County, Va.

Fayette McMullen's residence, in Wythe County, Va., has been destroyed by fire.

The arrival of the steamer Ella Waley, from Nassau, N. P., with a valuable assorted cargo, at Charleston, has given great delight to the inhabitants of that city. The sunken vessels in Charleston harbor did not stop the steamer.

On Saturday night, some ten more negroes belonging to Wm. H. Taylor, of Mount Airy, and the estate of Robert W. Carter, of Sabine Hill, Richmond county, Va., succeeded in making their escape to the Federal vessels now maintaining the blockade of the Rappahannock at its mouth.

Two Federal soldiers belonging to the 23d Pennsylvania regiment, were brought to Richmond on the 3d instant. They were captured in the neighborhood of Leesburg.

Gen. Beauregard continues to print the order against allowing any one, with or without a pass, except from the War Department, to enter the lines of the Potomac army for the purpose of coming to the North.

No one having accepted the office of collector of the war tax, in the Norfolk district, Va., Mr. H. T. Garnett, "Chief Collector of War Tax, in Va.," advertises that he will appoint some one outside of that district to perform that duty.

The schooner William Northrop, hailing from Nassau, N. P., and last from Havana, December 1, was brought into New York on Monday. She has a cargo of eighteen bags of coffee, and a quantity of quinine and other medicines. She was taken December 25th, off Cape Fear, by the gunboat Fernandina, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina, and ordered to New York. She was formerly a Charleston pilot boat, of about eighty tons burthen.

GENERAL NEWS.

A soldier in the 18th Mass. Regiment, in the camp, near Washington, committed suicide on Sunday.

Gen. Rosenorans was expected at Romney daily, and his arrival it was thought that active operations would be resumed. General Kelley is at Cumberland, and is still very low from the effects of his wound. He has never quite recovered since he was struck down at Phillippa.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Bradford, the new Governor of Md., is a thoroughly Union document. He expresses unqualified condemnation of secession, and advocates the course and policy of Maryland, in refusing to have anything to do with it. He contends that the true course for Maryland is to hold on to the United States—and believes they will succeed in the present war—but, he says, the abolition or "emancipation policy lately thrust so unexpectedly upon popular attention, if not suppressed, is calculated to inflict upon the cause of the Union the severest blow it has yet encountered," and he cannot believe that it will be adopted by the present administration.

On Monday a Virginia farmer named Richard Lacy, who is suspected of having given aid and comfort to the Confederates, came inside the lines of General Heintzelman's division near the Quaker church, in the vicinity of Accotink, with the ostensible purpose of hauling wood from Doge creek. Both he and a river captain, who accompanied him, were sent to the Provost Marshal at Alexandria.

On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, a number of shots were fired from the woods on the pickets of the Sixty-ninth regiment, Irish Brigade, Colonel Nugent commanding, beyond Edsall's Hill. Several more were fired by the Confederates during the night—twenty-five in all. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly had his reserve under arms.

The Boston Post says:—"The Rev. Dr. Cheever is unhappy because Mason and Slidell were not hung. The Doctor's own neck is of no benefit to society."

A prize fight took place near New York last week; one in Indiana the week before; a great billiard match is announced to take place soon between two famous billiard players; horse races are rife—truly amusements seem to continue in spite of civil war.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.

WILL DESCRIBE, review, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. Office, opposite the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va. Jan 3—2w*

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balm as have no strife
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With Blood our hands we never stain
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.
A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Cull'd from the dewy Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.—10 bds. PORTO RICO SUGAR. T. A. BREWIS, 17 Cameron street. Jan 8—2w*

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
A NICE ARTICLE OF FRESH GROUND SUPERFINE FLOUR, "Cameron Mills," may be had at C. F. SUTTLE & CO'S, No. 20 Union street. Jan 8—3t*

MINCE MEAT.—Just received, a nice article of Mince Meat. J. T. COOK, dec 19 Old Post Office Corner.

NEW JOWL.—Just received, a lot of new Jowls, very nice. J. T. COOK, dec 19 Old Post Office Corner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE ALEXANDRIA INDEPENDENT CLUB, To be held at the RELIEF ENGINE HOUSE, On Prince, between Royal and Fairfax Sts., ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 9th, 1862. Admission ONE DOLLAR. N. B. No Gentleman admitted unaccompanied by a Lady. Jan 8—2w*

ATTENTION! IMPORTANT.

HEADQUARTERS First Reg't EASTERN VA. BRIGADE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., JAN. 1, 1862, 171 King street.

REFUGEES, men of Virginia, and others, who wish to enlist in the First Regiment of the Virginia Brigade, for the defence of the Union can now do so by coming to the headquarters, No. 171 King street, and they will be mustered immediately. Clothes and rations will be given at once, pay also commencing on same day. A Bounty of \$100 paid on discharge. W. WALL, Colonel Commanding. J. H. LIVINGSTON, 1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer. Jan 1—1f

WANTED.

TEA LEAD, ZINC, and all other old METALS at 17 King street, Alexandria, Va. Also, 1,000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER for sale. Also, 2500 CABBAGES. dec 31—1m* JOSHUA HORNER.