ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--DECEMBER 29, 1859.

Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, December 29, 1859.

The National Intelligencer thinks that the President's recommendation that authority be conferred on him to institute negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba, is with him, "a chronic fancy." It, also, thinks that the recommendation to march an army into Mexico, to establish there the Juarez government, will not be as favorably received by the Senate, as it will be by Juarez.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Mr. Sahrland, a medical student, accidentally killed himself, whilst handling a loaded pistol. On Monday night, Franklin, alias Petty Naff, was shot, and probably fatally wounded, in Lovely Lane, near Calvert street. There were several street fights on Monday—and numerous accidents from the use of powder are reported.

Even Wendell Phillips "backs out." In a published card, he denies, unequivocally, any knowledge of Brown's intended invasion of Virginia. He says he had little personal acquaintance with Brown. Whenever the subject of stampeding slaves was broached, he always discouraged and discountenanced it, and he had not aided Brown with money or advice.

According to the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, the affairs of the great ship company are in hopeless confusion. They owe a sum equal to about two hundred thousand dollars, and have scarcely any means to meet it. A mortgage of the ship appears inevitable.

Senator Douglas it is said is far from being a well man, and his permanent recovery is very remote, if not doubtful. His disease is said to be gout in the stomach. His purpose of going to Florida is prevented by his inability to travel at present, though it is his purpose to go South as soon as he is strong enough to travel.

The oyster excitement at Annapolis, was renewed on Saturday, by an anonymous letter, which stated that the "Plugs" had been employed to recapture the vessels seized a few days since, at the instance of the Sheriff. A messenger for military aid, was despatched straightway, to Washington.

M. Rosen, a Jewish banker of Warsaw, has recently presented his two daughters, who were married at Leipsic—one to a Hamburg manufacturer, the other to a London merchant—with a dowry of $500,000, each. Nearly $1,000 were collected at the sumptuous wedding for the Schiller fund.

Mrs. Harriet Hackley, died recently in Washington. The deceased was in the 77th year of her age. She was the relict of the late Richard Hackley, of Norfolk, a sister of Thos. Mann Randolph, late Governor of Virginia, and last surviving child of the late Col. Thos. Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe.

The Supreme Court of Ohio last week decided a case brought up from Hocking county, in which the question of the right of colored children to be admitted into the common schools of the State was decided. The decision of the Court was adverse to the right.

The Richmond Whig thinks that there is a way of saving the Union, without its being "*Democratically* saved"—which is a consummation some party leaders seem very anxious to bring about, under the pressure of present circumstances.

The steamer Anacostia, which hastily left Washington several days ago, has nothing to do with the Maryland oyster difficulties, as surmised, but is on secret government service, the nature of which cannot be ascertained. She is fully armed.

The wife of Timothy Young, residing near Spotsylvania C. H., Va., was burned so badly by her clothes taking fire on Saturday night, that she died on Christmas day from the effects.

Accounts from Washington state that the "Republicans" express confidence that they will ultimately elect their candidate for Speaker.

In consequence of the statement in the President's Message, on the finances, it is predicted, that there will be a return to the Tariff of 1846, as a revenue measure.

The crew of the notorious "Wanderer," arrived at Boston, are under examination on a charge of voluntarily serving on board the vessel, whilst engaged in the slave trade.

Eldredge F. Paige, better known as "Dow, Jr.," author of the patent sermons, died in a wretched manner in San Francisco, as is supposed, by suicide.

The citizens of Petersburg, Va., raised the sum of $1,273 50, and divided it equally among the three companies of that city that did duty at Charlestown.

The New York Tribune says it is unable to figure up the votes wherewith he (Seward) could be elected.

It is said that the messenger bearing the new Mexican treaty, has arrived in Washington.

We see it stated that Realf, "John Brown's Secretary of State," has been seen recently in New York.

Monday last is represented as having been a "jolly day in the House of Representatives!"

There was considerable "rowdyism" in New York and Philadelphia, last Saturday night.

Judge Taney was seized on Friday night with one of his dangerous attacks, and is still greatly prostrated.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of Postmaster General Holt, urges upon Congress the necessity of making an early appropriation to meet all the existing liabilities of the Post Office Department. The failure of the last Congress to provide for the expenses of the Department, is dwelt on at considerable length, and the hope expressed that inasmuch as the faith of the Government has thus been broken, that not only the principal of these debts will now be promptly paid, but the interest on them also.

The actual (paid) expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, amounted to $11,458,085.93. To this must be added the ascertained liabilities of the Department, which could not be paid, owing to the failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations, and which now constitute a deficiency to be provided for to June 30th, 1859, $4,296, 000.20—making a grand total of actual (paid) expenses and liabilities, of $15,754,092 89.

This sum includes $789,599 16 appropriated by special acts of Congress out of the general treasury, which being deducted, leaves the actual (paid) expenditures $10,668,484 07 instead of $11,458,083,-63, and the total of expenditures and liabilities $14,964,403 33 instead of $15,754,-092 89.

If there be added to $11,458,083 63 the sum of $55 76, closed by suspense, and the sum of $627 26 gained on the bad debt account be subtracted, then the actual expenditures, as adjusted in the Auditor's Office, will be $11,457,512 33.

The gross revenue for the year 1853, including receipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postage, amounted to $7,968,484.—Excess of expenditures for 1859, $6,996,009 30. Estimated expenditures for 1860, including the California service, is $15,038,-627 62. Deficiency of means for the service of 1860, $5,526,324 00. Total value of postage stamps and envelopes issued to postmasters during the year 1859, $6,621,-533 34.

In the way of retrenchment, Mr. Holt thinks the franking privilege ought to be paid for out of the national treasury, and that publishers of newspapers ought to be made to pay postage on their exchanges.—But, if from the grandeur and benificence of its mission, the press is excepted, and is to be subsidized to the extent of its postages by the government, then, undeniably, such subsidy should be contributed from the common treasury also, instead of being imposed, as at present, on the oppressed revenues of the Post Office Department, which under all circumstances, should be maintained inviolate.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Cobb reports $83,771,511.57 as the amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. The aggregate means provided for the same year, were $88,090,787.-11. Hence deducting the expenditures from the aggregate means during the year, a balance remained in the treasury on July 1st, 1859, of $4,339,275.54.

Mr. Cobb says:

"I do not doubt that the actual receipts into the treasury for the present and next fiscal years, will be fully equal to the estimates. The only remaining question in connection with the estimates to be considered, is the probable demands upon the treasury during this period. If the appropriations made at the present session do not exceed the amount contained in the estimates, it is believed that they can be met with the ordinary and extraordinary receipts already provided for by law. The estimated balance that will be in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, is only $3,530,196.61, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If therefore, the appropriations should exceed the estimates, or Congress should determine to provide within this period for the payment of any portion of the public debt, it will become necessary to make provision for such contingencies. The idea of increasing the public debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, should not be entertained for a moment. If additional demands are created upon the treasury by the legislation of the present Congress, provision must be made to meet them by such increase of tariff duties as may be required for that purpose.

"The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, as stated in my last annual report, was $25,-155,977 66. The act of June 14, 1858, authorized an additional loan of $20,000,000, which has been accordingly negotiated. Of this $18,620,000 had been paid into the treasury, and the stock issued therefor on the 1st of July, 1859, the commencement of the present fiscal year. A portion of the remainder has been since paid, and the stock therefor issued. The balance will doubtless be soon completed, which will make the permanent public debt $45,155,677,66."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of Secretary Toucey, has several corrections marked on its margin with a pen, but as we have no design of publishing it entire, we shall not observe them.

The Secretary says: Since the commencement of the present administration, twenty steam vessels have been added to the navy—thirteen by construction, and the aforementioned seven by purchase. But notwithstanding, I beg leave most respectfully to renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago, of a still further increase of the navy.

The Naval Academy continues under the superintendence of Captain Geo. S. Blake, and I have the most gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils in all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and thirty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these eighty-six were found qualified and admitted.

For the support of the navy and marine crops, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,804,212 77; appropriation, $14,240,247 27; expenditures, $13,870,684, 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298 23; appropriations, $14,508,354 23; expenditures, $14,659,-267 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation, $10,464,769 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,977,115 58, for the marine corps, $699,736 05; and for all other objects, $36,994.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of Secretary Floyd, without doing it any violence, may be condensed in a few words. The authorized strength of the army is 18,165 men, all told. On the first of July, the date of the last complete returns, the actual number reached 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged, with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of my last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifarious, duties, being required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts, and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole frontier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. The Secretary in conclusion, speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair as one of the most surprising and startling episodes in the history of our country.—John Brown is termed a "fanatical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the constant teachings and intemperate appeals of wild and treasonable enthusiasts, unrestrained by the Constitution and laws of the land, by the precepts of religion, or by the appeals of humanity or mercy," but no opinion is volunteered as to what ought to be done with those whose teachings are thus censured.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Thompson makes a lengthy report in reference to Indian affairs, pensions, the District of Columbia, wagon roads, the Texas boundary, the distribution of documents, the judiciary, the Patent office and agriculture. He has also somewhat to say about the public lands, remarking that during the five quarters ending September 30, 1859, 16,918,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,475; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes.

During the same period of time 13,817,-221 acres surveyed and prepared for market and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th September, 1859, 56,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,000,000 acres.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Clarke Guards.

When this Company were about leaving Charlestown, they were addressed by Col. Charles E. Stuart. His speech was not reported, but the substance of it, so far as refers to the Clarke Guards, is contained in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS,
Charlestown, Dec. 21st, 1859.

Capt. S. H. Bowen.—Sir:—I cannot permit the Clarke Guards to depart, without expressing to you, and through you to your Company, the great regret I have in parting from you, after our pleasant association at this post. Your Company is one which should be the pride of your County, as it is generally admitted to be an honor to the State. In good conduct, in soldierly bearing, and in every other respect, it is not surpassed in the State. You have discharged your duty with zeal and alacrity, highly creditable to you as a Commander, and to your officers and men as soldiers and gentlemen.

Your Company is entitled to the credit of having prevented the escape of two of the convicts, whom we were sent here to keep secure.

To private Thomas Guard, of your command, by whose vigilance and resolution this escape was detected and prevented, you will please express my highest regards, while for yourself, your officers and men, I can say that nothing would give me more satisfaction than a continued intercourse with you: and the most pleasant recollections I shall have in connection with my duties here, will be the associations I have had with you all as soldiers and gentlemen.

Your friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES E. STUART.
Comdt. 175th Reg't. V. M.

Lieut. Flagg delivered an address on the occasion, in which he said he was not accustomed to public speaking, but could not suffer the occasion to pass without expressing one sentiment, which was, that should the Clarke Guards ever again be called into service, he hoped they might have such a Commander as Colonel Stuart, and such comrades as the Wythe Grays and the Alexandria Artillery.

Maj. Duffey presented to the Clarke Guards a pioneer's axe, remarking that he presented it to the Company, knowing that with it they could hew their way through a forest or an enemy. He was about to part with them, perhaps never to meet again, and he would only say (holding up the axe) as the girl said to her sweetheart when they were about to part, "when this you see, remember me."

Mr. Charles B. Norton, the well known Bibliographical agent in Appleton's building, New York, has just done a good service to all lovers of art, by securing from the London publishers, for sale in New York, fine paper copies, thirty-eight by twenty-five inches, of a new series of impressions from the government plates, of Raphael's magnificent Cartoons at Hampton Court Palace.—These plates are in the best state of preservation, and the impressions are exquisitely fresh and vigorous. While in Europe, Mr. Norton purchased the celebrated "Hartley Manuscripts," a collection of important documents relative to the treaty of 1781, with letters from Fox, Deane, Franklin, Sherburne, &c., &c; also the treaty itself, and the amendments; but above all, in value, the original map of the United States, drawn in 1781 by Benjamin Franklin, and upon which the boundary lines were agreed upon by the commissioners. The Congressional Library would seem to be a fitting depository for this precious relic.

An elaborately prepared return, states the number of ships-of-war of all kinds—line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, and sloops, surveying and small vessels, gunboats, tenders, &c., possessed by the various civilized nations of the world, as follows: England 626, France 448, Russia 164, Sweden 311, (principally small vessels,) Norway 143, Denmark 120, the United States 79, Holland 139, Belgium 7, Spain 82, the Two Sicilies 121, Austria 135, Portugal 37, Sardinia 28, Prussia 55, Greece 26, Turkey 49, Brazil 27, Peru 15, Chili 5, Mexico 9.

SOUTHERN STUDENTS EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK.—Reliable information having been received at Richmond, that about 150 Southern students designed leaving the New York Medical Colleges to unite with the Richmond Medical College, the City Council of that city, held a called meeting on Tuesday, and authorized the sum of $5,000 to be placed under the control of a committee of the Council, to meet all necessary expenses that may be incurred by the said students in leaving New York and entering the Medical College in Richmond.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—We have been permitted to examine a beautiful gold watch and chain, presented by the Whig ladies of Rockbridge to the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, in token of their appreciation of the extraordinary canvass made by him last Spring. The watch and chain cost $300, and are of American manufacture. Well done for the ladies of Rockbridge. It is proper to say that the gift has not yet reached its destination.—*Lynchburg Virginian*

The United States Minister at Gautemala, Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, appears to be greatly dissatisfied at the terms of the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Gautemala, and particularly at the cautious and secret manner in which it was framed. He has addressed a lengthy letter to the Gautemala Government on the subject, accompanied by a protest against the entire proceedings.

Mr. Boucicault, is severely handled by the New Orleans journals, for bringing out his negro (Octoroon) play in New York.—The Delta says:

"There is one advantage to the South from this incident. It will no more be called on to bear with charlatans. They will not be allowed to impose their bad plays and bad playing upon us under the pretence of being, what Bourcicault always professed, special friends and admirers of the South, her institutions and her people."

[COMMUNICATED.

Dr. Bethune's Speech.

We respectfully ask the publication in the Gazette of the following speech delivered by Rev. DR. BETHUNE, at the recent great Union meeting in New York. Its perusal will gratify many—and it is to be hoped that its Union sentiments will be heartily responded to by all—no matter what may be thought of recent events. MANY FRIENDS.

I rise, Sir, not because I have the presumption to think that I can preserve the attention of this vast assembly, after all the excellent things that they have heard this evening, at this late hour. But, Sir, I come before this audience to show myself. [Great cheering.] Insignificant as I personally may be among the millions of this land, and weak in influence as my voice may be, when that voice is called for, and there is a question where I stand, I wish to be reckoned with the Union now and forever. [Loud cheers.] Yes, Sir, I love the Union, and when I say that, it is with the wish that if that Union is to perish, I may die first. [Applause.] And, Sir, there are many things which have been said here this evening, with some of which I may frankly say, I could not coincide. I am not going to read law to you, Sir. It is not my province, and I must be excused from accepting the theology of some gentlemen who have invaded mine. [Laughter.] Sir when I saw the call of this meeting I said I must be there. [Good.] Never have I attended a public meeting in any way political before in my life. [Cheers, and cries of "good."]—And I can say with a clear conscience, no man has ever heard me utter in public a single word of party politics. [Applause.] I belong to a higher service. [Renewed cheering.] I am, by my calling and my vows, a minister of the Gospel of Peace, [cheers,] and it is as a minister of peace that I am among you to-night. [Applause.] It is high time when the pulpit is desecrated by appeals to the wildest fanaticism—[loud cheers, and a remark, "The right man is in the right place this time!"]—when men by voice of ecclesiastics, are canonized because they have shown the pluck of a bull-dog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger—[Applause]—it is high time, I say, that one who, humble as myself, believes that the Gospel is "Peace on earth and good will towards man," should act upon his principles. [Loud applause.] I will not enter into any of the disputed questions that have been foisted into our meeting to-night. I have seen a discussion about the call of this meeting—that there was first one call, then it was altered for another call—that the same people who signed one could not have signed the other. I never read either one call or the other through—[laughter]—all I saw in the call was the word "Union," [continued cheering,] and that was enough. [Renewed cheering.] I remember an honest Governor of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry was traceable in his broken speech, was appealed to for the pardon of a man who had murdered his wife, but the honest old man said "What?" "pardon a man for such a crime as that—a man who could take a woman, and promise to nourish and cherish, and den kill her? Vy he ought to be 'shamed of himself." [Uproarious laughter and cheers.] So I say here to night, if any man in getting up this meeting, or in coming to this meeting, has had a thought of Democrat, or Republican or Native American, higher in his mind than Union, he ought to be ashamed of himself.—[Loud applause.] Nor shall I have sympathy with him except he repent in sackcloth and ashes. [Laughter and applause.]

You talk of the Union being dissolved.—Sir there has been deep feeling in most of the speeches that I have heard this evening.—They say *if* this Union is to be dissolved—*when* the Union is dissolved. Why, Sir, that is what we logicians call an impossible hypothesis [Laughter and applause.] The Union is *not* going to be dissolved. Do you remember, Sir, that once in old Rome there was a gulf opened across the city; it was widening and widening until it threatened to engulf the whole of that splendid capital, when one Marcus Curtius mounted his steed, fully armed and equipped, and rode towards the chasm, and leaped into it, a willing victim to save his Rome. Sir, should such a chasm, happen in our Union, there is not one, but there are a hundred Curtii—a hundred times ten thousand, that are willing to leap into it. Divide the Union! Where are you going to divide the line? [A Voice—"Mason and Dixon's line."] Mason and Dixon's fiddlesticks! [Loud laughter.] Do you want to go?—Which side do you mean to go? I know where I should go. It would be with that section which holds fastest to the Constitution as it is. [Loud cheers.]

Sir, if any man has a right to be proud of his native place, perhaps it is the man who speaks to you, for I was born in New York. But, sir, what is New York? What is the North? What is the South? What is the East? What is the West? Take away this Union and we are nothing more than nothing—a conflicting, jostling chaos of rude, crumbling fragments. It is not for me to enter into this question; but I repeat, where will you draw a line? Will you split the Mississippi? Try it. Are you going to divide by the assumed or imputed evil of Slavery. Where does slavery stop? They grow cotton at the South, but where do they manufacture it? [Tremendous cheering.]—I beg your pardon, but I have not time to be cheered. I have read a story of Cook, the drunken player, who once, in Liverpool, came upon the stage to act, and his condition being evident when he approached the foot lights, they hissed him. His indignation restored him for a moment, and he looked at the Liverpudlians as he called them, saying, "You hiss George Frederick Cook, you people of Liverpool, with the sweat and blood of she slave between every two bricks of your house?" It was so. There never was a slave in Liverpool, if I remember, but they profited by the slave. They bought and sold them. Yes, Sir, there exists, if I mistake not, in the Plate Room of Windsor Castle, a splendid service of gold, given to one of the royal dukes by Liverpool merchants, for his efforts to prevent the abolition of the Slave trade. But I wander from my purpose, in recalling that historical reminiscence, which was to say that, in some sections of our land, where the loudest cry is heard upon this question, men have grown rich upon the manufacture of the cotton which was grown by these slaves, [loud cheers;] that the blood and the sweat of the slave is between every two bricks of their sumptuous palaces. Now people may call this what they please; I call it hypocracy.—[Tremendous cheers.] Where will you draw this line? I will tell you where you must draw it. If you draw it at all you must draw it across and through our dearest affections. We are one people. The man who lives on the Aroostook, has his brother on the Rio Grande. The Northern mother has given her child to the Southern planter, and the Southern planter bows in thankfulness to God for the daughter of the North to cheer his home. [Loud cheers.]—Will you dissolve this Union? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

I tell you, you need not ask the question. You cannot—you cannot. It will be far better than the Sabines and the Romans.—You have not taken violently the women of the South to be your wives. You have exchanged consanguinity. You cannot separate them. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. (Prolonged applause, the whole assembly, on the platform, floor and galleries all rising, waving hats, cheering and shouting in wild enthusiasm.) A word or two more. I will not say that I will have said all I wish to say.—[Cries of "Go on, go on."] There are many things which I could say, and in another condition of circumstances might be glad to say, which I shall not inflict upon you now. This is not a time for dry metaphysics.—But I believe, Sir, that we inherit from our fathers some degree of that honesty and truth for which they were distinguished, and for which their God and our God blessed them. Our fathers made the compact of this Union—our fathers made the Constitution as the mighty bond that should hold it together. And I have one belief that this gift has of itself proven, with its checks, its balances and its securites so good, that any alteration would be for the worse—(Cheers, and cries of "Good!")—that it contains within itself a perfect remedy for every evil, if our people will faithfully apply it and wait for the operation of the remedy. (Cheers.) There is, therefore, no room for revolution in this country; and it may be said of all those who hesitate about its principles—he that doubteth, is worthy of condemnation.—(Cheers.) But, sir, why should we not keep to this, our father's faith? We should know that we are bound by that deed. Has it not been in the faith of that compact that this country has grown to its present prosperity, and shall we, the inheritors of all the blessings, break the vows of even political baptism, which, as our sponsors, they made for us. No, no. Let us keep this. Let all our people learn that they are bound by ties which none can break. The bones which are now mouldering to kindred dust are sacred with the memories of their patriotism. We should be violators of the vows they made if we suffer one stone of the Union reared by them to be pulled down. Sir, I agree in many respects with my good friend the Professor, who spoke before me, and I have great regard for him, but I cannot help thinking that he got among the stars to-night. (Laughter.) I believe in a system of government which is maintained by working men, men who work in their primary meetings, and who are not afraid of getting their coats torn by a rowdy, men who are willing to take their places and scuffle if it be necessary to see that the voice of the people is attained. (Cheers and applause.) Men who, if their countrymen call them to office, do not mistake cowardice for modesty, and refuse to serve. No matter where the man is, there he should be faithful to God, faithful to man, faithful to his country, faithful to the world, I am thankful that I cannot be a candidate for office. I once held an office under the general government, and I was offered another. The other I did not like, (laughter,) but the first I did.—It kept me five hours, and I was allowed my expenses as emolument. But as there was no omnibus riding in that direction, I did not get a sixpence. I am no candidate for office. Sir, I belong to a king. I am a monarchist. I belong to another king—one Jesus. (Applause.) But I know no greater recreant to the principles of his faith, and no more dangerous agitator than he, who, under the pretence of serving the religion of Christ, uses his sacred office to urge men into riot and sedition. (Cheers.) I am no candidate for office, because I hold an office so high that no other on earth can approach it. I am content with my lot, content to be simply a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus, and ask no higher reward than to help men towards heaven when they die, and keep them in peace while they live on earth.—But, Sir, there is one thing I never neglect to do, and that is, I do not forget, because I am a Christian and a minister of the gospel, that I am an American citizen; I always vote; I prepare my ballot with the same conscientiousness, and for which my friends frequently laugh at me, as if I thought my ticket was to elect. This is the way, I think, we ought to work; and one thing is certain that, if I retain my reason, which God grant I may, I will never vote for any man, be he Democrat, Whig, Native, or—or—or—what do you call him? (A voice—"Republican.") I beg pardon, that class have had so many names that I cannot recall them at once. (Loud laughter.) I say I never will vote for any man, no not if he were my own brother, not if he lay with me in my mother's womb as did Esau with Jacob, on whose history or antecedents or associations there is the slightest stain or suspicion of DISUNION. (Tumultuous cheering, long and enthusiastic and repeated.) I know a man may make a mistake and repent. The drunkard may reform from drink. Very well, let him reform—but keep the brandy bottle out of his way. I would not give him a chance to relapse. I believe that this is a true rule.—Vote for a man who loves his country, and who shows he has good sense and considers what his country's good is.

Talk of incendiary documents. The most incendiary document is a thing that wears a coat and breeches, writes "Honorable" before his name and "M. C." after it, [laughter,] and goes to Washington to do anything else than take care of the people and the whole people. Let us stick to this, Sir.

And while the grass grows on the hill,
And the stream runs through the vale,
May they still keep their faith,
Nor in their covenant fail.
God keeps the fairest, widest land
That lies beneath the sun,
Our country, our whole country,
Our country ever one. [Loud cheering.]

[While this report is not perfect, it gives some idea of the splendid outburst of patriotic, unpremeditated eloquence, with which Dr. Bethune held his audience almost at midnight, and they would have remained under the same spell until morning. When he closed, cheers on cheers resounded through the great hall, men clasped each others' hands and rejoiced together over the glorious truths they had heard, and renewed their vows of loyalty to the UNION.]

[COMMUNICATED.

Although not living more than twenty miles from the spot, I was for several days happily ignorant of the mad-cap onslaught made on Harper's Ferry, even until it was suppressed. This may, therefore, account for the fact, that though naturally a nervous man, I have not been frightened from my propriety, nor lost an hour's sleep, either by reason of the scenes at Harper's Ferry, or by the trials, the marchings, and countermarchings at Charlestown.

Expecting to see such a display of Virginia military as would not soon occur again, on the Wednesday preceding Brown's execution, I did venture (despite the dangers of a collision of our troops, with the threatened rescuers,) to enter the town, and truly a pageant worth beholding, met our eyes.—There was something so captivating and inspiriting in the uniforms and evolutions of the troops from the various sections of the Old Dominion, that I beguiled the time until the sun had nearly made his diurnal round, ere I left the town, having to ride eighteen miles home "through dangers seen and unseen." Strange to say, in the morning, no impediment was made to our free ingress, but in the evening, whether they were loth to part with us or not, we must needs have the honor of an escort out!

Although it could not be strictly said to be "much ado about nothing," yet I was fully of the impression we were paying "dearly for the whistle." It seemed to be thought by some, that it was only an occasion for calling together, drilling, and reviewing the troops.

I attended a dress parade of the Richmond and Petersburg soldiery in the afternoon, witnessing their attacks and retreats, and endeavored to read in their countenances whether they seriously apprehended work. They certainly demeaned themselves as if they were in earnest, and I came to the conclusion after the scrutiny, that there was fighting material in them, and that they would with gusto use up a few hundred Abolitionists, if occasion required. Well, the trials have been gone through, Brown and four others have paid the penalty of their temerity with their lives, and yet these "Gorgons and Chimeras dire" of Abolitionists have not set their feet on our soil, and the conclusion is inevitable, that the annoying letters and threats of those miscreants were addressed to our impulsive Governor to fret him, annoy our citizens, and run us to expense. These vapourers are of the class described by Shakspeare—

"But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle,
But when they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crests, and like deceitful jades,
Sink in the trial."

I suppose our Governor being so *forewarned*, thought he must be equally *forearmed*.

The Beechers, Garrisons, Phillipses & Co., profess to preach the Gospel of peace; and if they can spare time from the study of the Higher Law, perhaps read the Psalms. If so, I would recommend them to preach from the first clause of the 10th verse of the 97th Psalm—"Ye that love the Lord, hate evil." They might say of themselves as Hastings in Richard 3rd—

"O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God."

For whose benefit I choose to ask has been this military demonstration. As to calling out the troops of Loudoun, the slaves being never more humble, the guarding her is regarded by many as entirely a work of supererogation. I fear our young men will lose more in some respects than they will gain in tactics.

I had hoped that our Governor, who seems to be in a fair way of showing the capabilities of the State, that is, as to how much debt she can stand under, would do one thing at a time, and that saddling us with this war tax, he would let us rest from other exactions. He appears to have been so delighted though that troops and munitions of war were whirled up and back so readily by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that it has only whetted his appetite for Railroads.

If Maryland and Virginia being on the border, are to keep up a line of defences for the safeguard of slavery generally, not being any more interested than States farther South, we should not only have more sympathy from them, but they should help to foot the bill; as should the *North;* because they preached up the Crusade and furnished the Invaders.

It is idle to hope to divide the Union, to meet the cormorant appetites of aspirants for the Presidency, for they are Legion. If to-morrow the States were severed in twain into a Northern and Southern Confederacy, in twelve months a sub-division would be proposed, South Carolina demanding, as she has always done, to be an "imperium in imperis." ALIQUIS.

Loudoun County, Va., December 22.

[COMMUNICATED.

A REFUTATION.—A paragraph which recently appeared in the newspapers, to the effect that Rev. Alfred Griffith, a venerable and respected Christian Minister, who resides among us, had visited and spent sometime with John Brown, during his recent confinement in jail at Charlestown, has been already contradicted in the columns of the Alexandria Gazette, by one who knew the facts; and subsequently in the same paper, an extract was given from Rev. Mr. G's. letter, showing his opinion of the course and conduct of the aforesaid John Brown. The original paragraph, however, above referred to, having been made the subject of comment and remark, in several quarters, and having been published in several newspapers since its contradiction, an obligation would be conferred on many friends of the clergymen mentioned, by publishing an extract from a letter of his, dated Alexandria, Dec. 13, and inserted in the Baltimore Christain Advocate, in which a refutation of the charge against him is given. After refering to the charge, and to presses and individuals who had made it the subject of remark, Mr. G. proceeds to the point and says:—

"Now, what will you and our friends and brethern in Baltimore think, when I give you the facts, of the truth of which, if necessary, I would give my affidavit before heaven and earth. 1st—I never saw the notorious felon, John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, in my life, to the best of my knowledge. 2nd—I never heard of the existence of such a man, to the best of my knowledge, until I heard of him in connection with his murderous and treasonable raid at Harper's Ferry. 3d—I affirm, most positively, that I have not been in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., since the month of March, 1851; and I have no recollection of seeing the jail then, and do not know to-day in what part of the town it is located, or whether it is in town or upon its outskirts.

As to my opinion of John Brown and his co-adjutors and accomplices, (whether present or hundreds of miles away,) it is that if any man, or set of men, ever *forfeited* their lives to the offended and violated laws of their country, so did John Brown and his associates in crime—for they had, one and all, both directly and constructively, committed and perpetrated the highest grade of *crime* known to the criminal jurisprudence of all the civilized nations of the earth, through all periods of their history, to-wit:—*Murder, seditious insurrection* and *treason;* and I have honored, and still honor, Virginia, no less for her fearless firmness than for her vigilance in prosecuting with fairness, to condign punishment, the miserable perpetrators.

The above sentiments I have again and again expressed, even before the trials commenced, as many of our friends here well know—and there is no difference of opinion among us on the subject. Numbers of our brethren were in the ranks of the troops.—Bro. Lanahan, I believe, has written to the Richmond Dispatch to correct the false and malicious statement, together with a short reply to Mr. Rosser's tirade.

Yours affectionately, in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ. A. GRIFFITH.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to sell at private sale, TWO DESIRABLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, situated on the south side of Cameron street, between Alfred and Patrick streets, one of which is at present occupied by Mrs. Mary S. Massie—the other by Mr. John H. Parrott. Each house contains gas and water, and has a brick stable in the rear, on a 15 feet alley.

Price moderate—Terms, one-third cash—balance in equal payments, at one and two years, with interest. W. C. YEATON,
dec 19—eotf Attorney for Wm. Wheeler.

EMPIRE HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL having been recently fitted up, is now for rent. It is situated on King, between Fayette and Payne streets, in the neighborhood of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads.
nov 28—d3t&eotf ROBERT G. VIOLETT.

FOR RENT—For the next year, the residence and LOT of LAND, in Fairfax county, Va., near the Theological Seminary, recently occupied by Mr. Smets. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS L. SMITH, Alexandria.
dec 20—2aw4w

FOR RENT—The large NEW WAREHOUSE, on Union street, No. 13, lately occupied by Addison, Wallace & Co. Apply to BURKE & HERBERT.
Possession given at once. dec 9—eotf

CLOAKS.—Elegant Cloaks, just opened at
nov 14 ASHBY & WOOD'S.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ALEXANDRIA.
FROM CARS, VESSELS, AND WAGONS (YESTERDAY.)

FLOUR, Super	$5 12½	@	$5 18¾
Do Extra	5 37½	@	5 50
Do Family	6 50	@	7 50
WHEAT, White	1 25	@	1 31
Do Red	1 10	@	1 18
CORN, White	0 80	@	0 00
Do Mixed	0 78	@	0 80
Do Yellow	0 00	@	0 00
CORN MEAL, per bushel	0 80	@	0 85
OATS	0 35	@	0 36
RYE	0 78	@	0 00
CLOVER SEED, (retail)	6 00	@	6 50
TIMOTHY SEED	2 50	@	2 62½
FLAXSEED	1 40	@	0 00
SUMAC, per hundred	1 25	@	0 00
PLASTER, Lump, retail, delivered on Cars	4 00	@	4 25
Do Ground do	7 00	@	0 00
GUANO	58 00	@	00 00
SALT, Fine	2 00	@	2 25
Do Ground Alum	1 25	@	0 00
BUTTER, Roll, per ℔	0 14	@	0 20
Do Firkin	0 12½	@	0 14
BACON, Hog Round	0 10	@	0 10½
PORK	7 00	@	7 25
LARD, in Kegs	0 10	@	0 11
WHITE BEANS	1 30	@	1 40
BLACK-EYED PEAS	1 25	@	0 00
BROOM CORN per 100 ℔s	4 00	@	6 00
HAY per 100 ℔s	0 50	@	0 60

REMARKS.—The market is quiet, and the receipts small. In Flour there was very little doing, and in prices we have no change to notice. Wheat is dull, and prices tending down. We note sales of some samples on 'Change at 125@131c. for white, and 110@118c. for red, of fair to good quality. In Corn there was a light business done. The receipts are small, and prices are less firm, the sales being made at 80c. for white, (new.) Rye is in good demand and light receipt, with small sales at 78c. Very light transactions in Pork, and the market is quiet—quotations unchanged, viz: $7.00@$7.25 and $7.50 for superior Family Pork. No change whatever in other articles.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Flour closed dull, Howard street and Ohio $5.25. Wheat; no wheat of consequence was offered on 'Change, and prices are nominal. Corn closed dull; white 66@70c.; yellow 78@80c. Provisions steady; new mess pork $16.75; bacon sides 9½c. Whisky dull; Ohio 26½c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton closed firm and quiet; sales of 1,000 bales. Flour closed firm; sales of 11,000 bbls.; State $5.20@$5.25; an advance of 5c.; Ohio $5.60@$5.75; Southern $5.40@$5.75. Wheat closed firm; sales of 7,500 bush.; Southern white 150@155c.; do. red 130c. Corn closed firm; sales of 16,000 bush.; new is unchanged; old white and yellow 90@92c. Pork closed dull; mess $16.05@$16 25; prime $11.62.—Whiskey closed quiet at 26@26½c. Sugar closed firm. Stocks are heavy. Va. 6's 94½; Mo. 6's 83¾.

New York Cattle Market, December 28.

The market closed quiet; offerings of 3000 head; sales at 6½@10½. Sheep have advanced 25@37½; offerings of 75,000 head. Swine closed firm; offerings of 20,000 head; sales at 5½@6½.

1859. ALMANAC. 1859.

TWELFTH MONTH. DECEMBER.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Thursday	7 21	4 39	D. H. M.
30 Friday	7 21	4 39	First qr.. 1 5 42 M.
31 Saturday	7 20	4 40	Full.... 8 10 14 M.
1 Sunday	7 23	4 37	Last qr...15 1 46 M.
2 Monday	7 23	4 37	New....22 7 3 E.
3 Tuesday	7 23	4 37	HIGH WATER.
4 Wednesday	7 22	4 38	December 29, 10h. 6m.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—DECEMBER 28.

ARRIVED.

Barque Ephram Williams, Johnson, Rockland, Me., for Washington.

Schr. Lucilla, Mercer, North Carolina, shingles to Waters, Zimmerman & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, New York, by Fowle & Co.

Schr. Marietta Burr, Nickerson, Boston, by M. Eldridge.

Schr. Brothers, Davey, New York, by American Coal Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Davey, New York, by American Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Rhodella Blew, Peterson, hence for Boston, was at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr. Eggleston Brown, Quinton, sailed from Baltimore, for Washington, 28th inst.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, sailed from New York, for this port, 27th inst.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, cl'd. at New York, for Washington, 27th inst.

Schr. Cornelia, Noyes, hence at New York 27th inst.

Brig Harriet, Sedgley, from Bluff Point, Va., for Kennebunk, arrived at Portland 28th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Observing the great distrust and suspicion, with which all men from the North are regarded in this part of Virginia, and having emigrated from thence and fixed my residence here, I feel that it is equally due to myself and the community in which I live, to exempt myself, as far as I can, from this distrust and suspicion. I therefore make this public declaration:—1st, That I am no abolitionist, and consequently have no sympathy with them, or with John Brown and his associates; who I think, have only received the punishment merited by their enormous crimes. 2ndly, That I consider the circulation of Helper's Book, and all other incendiary publications, an offence of the deepest dye, and deserving the most severe punishment that the laws of Virginia can inflict. 3rdly, That I condemn all interference, in any way whatever, between master and slave; and think that those who attempt it should pay to the full, the lawful penalty of their offence. 4thly, That I owe true faith and allegiance to the State of Virginia; and am ready at all times, to do my duty as a citizen of the same, in the support and maintenance of her laws and institutions, and defence against her enemies. ALFRED RIKER.

Fairfax county, Va., December 27th, 1859.

I drew up the above declaration, at the request of Mr. Riker, and it was signed in my presence. It can be but hoped, that others will follow so laudible an example. [dec 29—1t] G. MASON.

[Sentinel and Fairfax News, will please copy.]

A CARD.—*To the voters of Prince William County.—Fellow-Citizens:*—Seeing my name announced as one to be voted for at the ensuing May election for the office of Sheriff of Prince William county, which was utterly unsought, and the writer wholly unknown, yet having been so earnestly solicited by many who withheld their support on a former occasion, and feeling myself under some obligations to the voters of the county for favors bestowed in by gone days, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to sacrifice in part my own feelings to the accommodation of their wishes, and avail myself of this method of informing them if my services as Sheriff are desired and a manifestation be made by a majority of the voters on the 4th Thursday in May next, it shall be my pleasure to serve them;—and having served them ten years in that capacity they are fully able to judge of my qualifications and merit, and if elected I promise to conduct the business of the office to the best of my ability, with an eye in all cases to the interest of plaintiff, defendant, and your humble servant.

Pr. Wm. Co., dec 23—3t F. A. WEEDON.

PIANOS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS IN THE COUNTRY.
GOLD MEDALS
IN FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS
At the Maryland Institute, besides first premiums
At the Fairs in Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond.
TESTIMONIALS OF EXCELLNCE
FROM
THALBERG,
STRAKOSCH,
and G. SATTER.
As also from some of the most eminent Professors and Amateurs in the country.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, NORTH EUTAW STREET,
BALTIMORE,
would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their well assorted stock of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
which, for beauty of finish, power and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, have been, by judges, pronounced unrivalled. Every Piano guarantied for five years, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if not entirely satisfactory.

Terms liberal. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS taken in exchange, hired and repaired.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Baltimore, sep 26—d1y

WORK BOXES, Writing Desks, Cabas, Chess Men, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Portable Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Stereoscopes and Pictures, Pocket Knives, Scissors in cases, &c., just received at
dec 20 C. C. BERRY'S, 72 King-st.