



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

We give in another column an account of the closing scenes of the Radical Coalition Convention, in Richmond. There seems to have been but little good feeling between the two wings of the party, but the closing speeches indicated that although their differences could not be satisfactorily adjusted, an understanding had been reached that they should work together as well as they could; and the "Co-operationists" will, no doubt, be merged totally and completely into the Radical party.

The Norfolk Virginian says that more than twenty years ago, Gov. Tazewell declared that that provision in the Constitution which guarantees to every State "a Republican" form of government would lead to trouble in the country. The event which the sagacious Virginian foresaw has at last been realized. The Select Committee to which this business of inquiring into State constitutions was referred, has divided itself into sub-committees, one of which is charged with an inquiry into the organic law of Kentucky, the other into that of Maryland and Delaware!

In the new political dictionary of the times, the definition of "loyalty" is "Radicalism"; "patriotism" is "belonging to the loyal league"; and "constitution" is "Thad Stevens' platform." This is the progress in terms as well as ideas—in words as well as principles. There are various other new definitions of old words, connected with liberty and constitutional law, which will have to be given in the next edition of "Webster Unabridged."

The report from the Agricultural Department of the condition of the Crops is the most favorable issued for a long time past. It is estimated that the wheat crop throughout the country will average six bushels to each inhabitant; corn promises to yield most abundantly; potatoes, a very large crop. Indeed all the fruits of the earth are represented as likely to yield more than the usual supply.

It will be seen by reference to the Foreign news that Louis Kossuth, though old, poor, an exile, and not "reconstructed," has not been forgotten by his countrymen, but been elected a member of the Hungarian diet. Will the Austrian Emperor allow him to take his seat as a legislator for a portion of his dominions?

Joseph S. Pennybacker, of Rockingham county, Va., has been arrested, and carried to Winchester, charged with having killed Patrick Sheridan, connected with the U. S. Burial Corps, in a melee in Harrisonburg, on the 14th day of May last.

That packages can be sent with great rapidity by atmospheric pressure has been abundantly established by actual experiment. Various pneumatic dispatch companies are in operation in England, but none as yet for long distances.

A fight occurred on Wednesday, on Main street, in Fredericksburg, between some U. S. soldiers and some colored people. The colored men (2) whipped and ran off the soldiers (6)—and then, "order reigned in War-saw."

Some of the farmers in the vicinity of Martinsburg, are using threshing machines driven by steam. They will thresh a thousand bushels of grain per day, and clean it so thoroughly as to prepare it for the mill or market.

A correspondent pathetically inquires, "Did River Regattas generally are like the Potomac River Regatta last Thursday?" Not knowing can't say—but we should think it would depend very much on the wind.

The military authorities in Lynchburg have issued an order directing that no liquor shall be sold to soldiers, and ordering the keepers of disreputable houses in several quarters of the town to vacate their premises.

The Washington Chronicle calls Brownlow, the "noble old Governor of Tennessee!" The question is, not what constitutes a State—but what constitutes "nobility!"

It is "reported" that "a roll of greenbacks and a bag of gold," has been found hid away in an old cellar in Fredericksburg. But the finder has not been found!

There can be "too much of a good thing," and the newspapers begin to think that there is rather too much of "J. N."

Feuian "demonstrations," in the way of meetings, processions, &c., continue in Chicago and Buffalo.

The Circuses and Menageries have commenced their rounds through this State again.

CHARLES DICKENS.—In reply to the question whether his characters were drawn from actual life, he is reported as saying: "In answering this question, I may say that I have never transferred any character or scene entire; but this I can aver, that there is scarcely a character or description the nucleus and substantial body of which was not furnished from reality. I was a police reporter—perhaps you know. As such, and pursuing my own vagrant inquiries, I have been over every part—in almost every nook, alley, and den in London. I have been through lanes, and such there are, which you could not pass through in daylight with anything safe in your pockets—where I used to put my gloves and handkerchief in my hat, and took especial pains to keep that from being knocked off, as it certainly would have been had its contents been suspected. From the police officers and these various rambles I got very many outline hints."

THE RADICAL COALITION CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., August 2.—The Convention met at ten o'clock in the Capitol Square. About 2,000 colored persons were present, and about 200 whites.

Dr. Bayne, (colored) of Norfolk, moved that, as the Convention had done its work, it now adjourn sine die. The proposition was hailed with cheers. Mr. Hunnicutt opposed the adjournment, and said the reason of the adjournment to to-day was to give John Minor Botts and others, who had not participated in the proceedings, an opportunity to be heard, and he hoped the Convention would not be afraid to hear what they had to say. If there was any political tomahawk between Botts and the Republican party, the State by 30,000 majority, and that ship was large enough to carry all shades of party differences.

The speaker favored disfranchising only those rebels who would talk against Congress and the Republican party, and would not, like Longstreet work in any harness for reconstruction and peace.

At this point there were loud cries for Botts, who appeared on the platform, and was received with cheers by a portion of the crowd, and then followed a scene of confusion. A colored speaker attempted to address them, but was cried down, with shouts of "Vote Botts down!" "Vote the resolutions down!" "Vote it up!"

Dr. Bayne said he believed the wing of the party represented by Botts wanted, without mingling in the Convention, to speak under its auspices.

The vote was then taken, and the Convention adjourned sine die, with great cheering. A mass meeting was then organized, and Botts, who had maintained his stand, addressed them. He said he was no intruder, but came as a member of the Republican party.

It had been circulated that he had written letters denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters. The charge was unfounded, as he had for thirty years stood by his own party, so much so as to make him odious with his own party. With reference to having been unwilling, at one time since the war, to give the blacks suffrage, he knew if the negro was given suffrage before he had protection his vote would strengthen the Democratic party, or he would be shot down in the streets for attempting to vote with Republicans. He had not attended the convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it. He ended, and the platform so did his friends who had come to the city to attend the present convention, but had been crowded out, whether by accident or design he could not say. They would have readopted the platform. He warned the meeting not to be deceived by demagogues into the belief that they held all the power. The Democrats of Virginia will not resist the Republicans now, but wait until they get back into the Union.—We will need every man to fight them. We must not drive any man away from us. [Cries of "No, no! we won't!"]

He then read an address to the people and a platform, which he said had met the approval of Judge Underwood and Mr. Hunnicutt. (1) The address recites the events since the close of the war and the conduct of the Southern people led on by President Johnson's policy, which had delayed reconstruction.

George Rye, of Shenandoah, moved to endorse the address and platform, but the motion met such violent opposition that it was withdrawn.

Here a loud voice announced that a speaker, who was opposing the endorsement of the meeting, had stolen a horse from a one armed negro. This caused great confusion. The speaker came up and a crowd of blacks surged up after him. Everything looked like a riot, but the matter was settled by the accuser explaining that he had only heard, and could not vote for the charge.

Gov. Peirpoint made a very brief speech, and was followed by S. H. Chandler, the District Attorney; Rev. Mr. Givens, (colored,) Lewis Scott, (colored,) and others.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted: "WHEREAS, the loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as a candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States, and as the late war has placed the Republican party, as well as the nation, under obligations to many distinguished generals for the services they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness; and as the names of General Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan and Schofield, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, and Henry Wilson, are prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office, therefore,

"Resolved, That the Republican party look forward to such acts of protection as General Sheridan and other generals are extending to them, with great hope in the future for the prosperity of the country, and that we, as a party, now give notice, that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South their due consideration."

Speaking was continued at the meeting until after dark.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Cable dispatches state that in the House of Lords last evening the Reform Bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. A final action on the measure will be taken on Tuesday next. Dispatches have been received in London from Athens to the effect that the Grecians had defeated the Turks in several recent engagements, and that a French squad had departed for Candia for the purpose of bringing back refugees to Greece. King William, of Prussia, has issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States. Count Bisмарck's official organ at Berlin, in an editorial article, strongly urges the Great Powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question. At a recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet, Louis Kossuth was unanimously chosen to represent the city of Warten. Hon. George Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Prussia, has arrived at Berlin.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following report of the speech of Mr. Massey, of Alexandria, at the Capital in Richmond, on Thursday night: Mr. Massey, of Alexandria, next spoke appealingly for harmony. He said these attacks on persons were only calculated to weaken the Republican party. Gentlemen should not be condemned without a hearing. Some contend that there was no convention held to-day—an honest conviction; others contended that there was a convention, and they thought so. There was a difference of opinion. Now, if we could bring the differing parties together, would it not be better? He was unable to know what was going on, being on the outside of the ring to-day. He gave instances of wrong decisions by the Chair, showing the impossibility of regularity of proceedings, and unfairness of decision in such a crowd. One hundred delegates could not get a hearing here to-day. [Voices: "Three hundred."] Will you not hear them? They are your friends—why not hear them? Was it to be expected that the citizens of Richmond should stifle the voice of the people of the State? He could not get even into the African church; nor could he get near enough to hear what was going on upon the Square. His voice was for peace, harmony, and triumph on the day of election.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The steamer Jenny Lind, while coming down the James river yesterday afternoon, from Hog Island, with a cargo of peaches, from Norfolk, ran upon a wreck opposite Mankin Island and was almost instantaneously sunk. About one hundred boxes of peaches were recovered from the sunken steamer, but the others were destroyed.

U. S. Marshal Epping was arrested on Thursday night, at Charleston, on the charge of intending to fight a duel with Mr. C. C. Bowen, owing to an offensive letter published against Epping by Bowen. The difficulty grew out of rivalry for the leadership of the Radical party in Charleston.

The St. Louis Times gives some account of recently reported deposits of tin in Missouri.—Several thousand acres of land have recently been entered in Madison and Iron counties, upon which the owners hope to find tin-lands, which have heretofore been considered almost worthless.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that the payment of compound interest notes, with the interest thereon, will be made only at maturity at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

General Sickles yesterday removed the police of the town of Sumter, South Carolina, for alleged maltreatment of the colored people and inefficiency. He appointed two colored and one white policemen to succeed the late incumbents.

Six cases of cholera have been recently reported in New York and vicinity, one of which was undoubtedly genuine, while a diversity of opinion prevails among doctors as to the actual identity of cholera in the others.

The decline in breadstuffs still continues, and in New York yesterday, flour was about a dollar lower than on the 1st of July. Receipts of new wheat and flour were heavy, and a further decline is looked for.

It is denied that Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has sold the General's war horse, Superior. She has sold the horse given him by the people of Augusta, but not the two horses ridden by him in battle.

A Chicago journal makes the frightful acknowledgment that "things seem to be rapidly approaching a condition when no man in Chicago will know whether he is a married man or not."

The marine losses of American vessels during July were 25, valued at \$782,800. Of these vessels one was a ship, four were barks, five brigs, fourteen schooners and one sloop.

The boiler of an engine on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad exploded yesterday, killing the engineer and fireman. The passengers were uninjured.

The plethora of capital in New York for speculative purposes continues, and all borrowers of fair credit are supplied at low rates.

A few nights since some thief entered the Baptist Church, at Orange Court-House, and stole all the oil in the lamps.

The farm of James M. Mason, near Winchester, containing 92 acres, has been sold for \$170 per acre.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. Hancock will succeed Sheridan.

SERRATT'S TRIAL.—In the Surratt trial yesterday Mr. Bradley, Sr., spoke four hours and a half, finishing the argument for the defence. The crowd in attendance was, as usual, large and attentive. The great point of his speech was the incidental vindication of Mrs. Surratt. The argument of the speaker was able, dignified and impressive. During his argument, Mr. Bradley said it may be probably the first time he shall ever address a Washington jury.

Mr. Pierrpoint, the opposing counsel, will commence his argument to-day, but how long he will speak is not known.

SECOND SESSION OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN LOUDOUN.—All who have not registered, and who are not disfranchised, will take notice that the second session of the Board of Registration, for this session, will be held in the different districts on the following days: Leesburg, Friday, August 9th.

Guilford, Friday, August 9th. Waterford, Friday, August 9th. Gunpowder, Friday, August 9th. Round Hill, Saturday, August 10th. Hillsborough, Saturday, August 10th. Dover, Saturday, August 10th. Highsville, Tuesday, August 13th. Lovettsville, Tuesday, August 13th. Union, Tuesday, August 13th.

Let nothing prevent those from registering who can. The Board will be in session but one day in each district.—Leesburg Washingtonian.

FISH MARKET.—We are jubilant over fish—not crabs, shrews and taylor—but first class varieties. During the months of August and September, the best results from hook-and-line and seine can be found here.

Sheephead, spots, hogfish, trout, dogfish, chubs, perch, &c., await purchasers. We have seen sheephead of the finest quality, alive, sold at from 50c. to 75c. We have also witnessed bad sales, by which we mean cart-imported fish from Lynchburg and Ocean View. We have seen, within the last 24 hours, spots sold at 15c. per dozen—and not because the market was unfilled, but because sales were demanded.—Norfolk Journal.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The election in Tennessee closed on Thursday in a quiet manner. The Radicals have carried the State by a majority of between twenty and thirty thousand, electing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and eight members of Congress—Messrs. R. R. Butler, Horace Maynard, Wm. B. Stokes, James Mullins, John Trimble, S. M. Arnell, J. R. Hawkins and D. A. Nunn—without a majority of the members of the Legislature, which secures the election of a Radical U. S. Senator in place of the present Senator, Mr. Patterson.

At a colored Radical meeting in Richmond, on Tuesday night, "John Oliver spoke of the low white men, such as Morris and his set, who were attempting, by bootlicking and 'rot-gut' whiskey, to gain the favors and votes of the colored people. These men never neglected to abuse the colored men who had intelligence enough to protect and guide their own race, and to wield an influence among them. He knew them and their tricks well enough. There was another class against which he would warn his colored brethren: Southern politicians. There were those among this class now who were attempting to get in with the colored people and gain their votes by pretending to join the Republican party. Their move was made through policy, not from principle, and he looked upon them as so much dirty water."

VIOLENT LANGUAGE AND A MISTAKE.

The correspondent of the Petersburg Express, giving an account of the scenes on the first day of the Radical Convention in Richmond, says:

Just then a thick necked, pluggish looking young white man, with cross eyes, named Baker, and hailing from Norfolk, leaped upon the stand, and called upon the convention to vote it down. We did not come here, he said, to invite John Minor Botts to speak, nor, indeed, to invite John Minor Botts to speak, nor, indeed, to invite him to come here for no other purpose than to mislead the party if he could. He was a man he had no use for; he wanted nothing to do with him. He never was a true Union man! While I, he added, was fighting the damned hell fired rebels, John Minor Botts was living in luxury here. And when he lived on his fat, he would shake a damned rebel's hand one day and a Union man's the next!

This created great excitement, pro and con, the speaker was called to order repeatedly, but refused to stop or to leave the stand. Several attempted to pull him down, but he squared off and swore that he would not stop, but would lick anybody that interfered with him. He went on denouncing Botts at a great rate, the confusion continued, and in the midst of it Patrick, formerly a drug store porter in Petersburg, but now of Richmond, jumped up and exclaimed, as Baker called Botts a rebel, "Git down! Git down! You're a damn rebel yourself! I know what I'm talking. Botts is a gentleman!"

Bayne put out his hand toward the irate Patrick, and pacified him.

The motion to invite Botts to speak was then put to the convention and defeated.—Baker retained the stand, and continued to launch forth invective, when Bayne, stretching forth his hand again, shouted "I rise to a point of order!" His indignant tone occasioned a slight misapprehension, and cries for "water!" commenced. As Baker looked rather pale and out of wind, they thought it was a desperate case, and in no time a half a dozen buckets of water were on the way up, much to the confusion and astonishment of the little ones they were taken from, who were disposing of the liquid at five cents a tin cup full.

"I say," repeated the venerable Bayne, "I rise to a point of order! I am a rebel, I am myself, and a radical, and I am opposed to Mr. Botts. But a motion has been made to invite him here to speak and that motion was voted down. My point of order is that the gentleman has no right to speak against Mr. Botts, since by the action of the convention, he is not in a position to reply. It is unfair, it is wrong.—Under the same circumstances, it would not become any member of this convention to speak even against 'Git Davis.'"

The old man's counsel finally prevailed, but not until after much disorder, which came near several times ending in a general fight.

RAILROADS IN THE VALLEY.—There exists no longer a doubt as to the immediate construction, or rather "re-construction," of our line of railway through the heart of the Valley of Virginia. We say "re-construction," for before and at the commencement of the late unfortunate war, the trains on the Manassas Gap Railroad ran through regularly every day from Manassas Junction to Mt. Jackson, and would soon have been running to Harrisonburg, the road having been finished to Timberville, and almost the entire grading completed to this point. Nothing but the war could have prevented this "consummation devoutly to be wished." But the war came without our consent, and the long-cherished hopes of our people were crushed, the ruin and wreck of the substantial bridges on the line of the road in the Valley being left as monuments of the terrible destructive power of war. It is, perhaps, due to the truth of history and to the credit of the Federal arms to say that the destruction of the bridges on the Manassas road in the Valley was done by our own troops, by order of Gen. Jackson, as "a military necessity."

Whatever the causes, however, which contributed to the embarrassment of the movements of our Railroad, they were sufficient to compel its intelligent President and Directors to look elsewhere than to their own resources for the completion of this great line of improvement to Harrisonburg. That help has been obtained; hence we announce, with entire confidence, that our long-deferred hope of railway communication with the outside world, is at last and very soon to be gratified. We speak advisedly. Nothing but the intervention of Providence can prevent the early completion of our Railroad to Harrisonburg. An acute imagination can already hear the thunder of the trains as they dash up and down this most lovely and fertile and attractive Valley.

It would seem, too, that we are to be compensated in some measure for the breaking up, during the war, of our daily connection by rail with Alexandria. We are to have what will be almost equivalent to two lines of railroad in the Valley—one to and by the way of Alexandria, and the other to and by the way of Winchester. Arrangements have been made to make the Winchester and Strasburg connection. The B. & O. R. R. management have this link of 18 miles to charge, and the work has been already commenced.—Rockingham Register.

THE CURRENCY AND PUBLIC DEBT.—The growth of public sentiment at the North, and especially at the Northwest, in favor of the diminution of the public debt by the issue of Government currency in lieu of bonds, or rather the redemption of the Government bonds in that currency, is astonishingly rapid. It is not divided by party, and not confined to sections. The same cause—the oppressive Federal taxation—operates on all, and the most ready and convenient expedient to lighten the public burthens, it is contended, is that of changing the form of indebtedness from interest-bearing bonds to non-interest-bearing checks.—Rich. Dispatch.

BANK OF PETERSBURG.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the city of Petersburg, Va., was held on Monday, at which the affairs of the bank were discussed. It understood that there are about \$25,000 of the notes of the bank still out and unredeemed. That there are upwards of \$10,000 in Confederate bonds, belonging to the institution, valued at \$2 per \$1,000, and about \$5,000 in currency on hand. The bank is ready to redeem its notes at 21 cts. on the dollar, but they are brought in very slowly.—Petersburg Express.

CURTAINS.—The Richmond down train yesterday was crowded with delegates to the Convention, mostly colored. One of the white delegates from Ivy in this county came into town riding on the engine, and seemed to be commanding the train. All the white gentlemen carried a vial of ipsec; the colored delegates had each a fan, lantern, and a large umbrella.—Charlottesville Chronicle.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OBEYER.—The Registrars at Dumfries obstructed registration if accounts be true. One man was objected to because he was charged with debt, but he stated that he purchased the goods from one of the registrars present, who had run the blockade with them.—Fredericksburg Herald.

A FORTUNE.—James R. Moore, of this city, better known as Mungar Moore, has just received intelligence from London of the death of his father, and his leaving an estate of two million dollars to himself and brother. Mr. M. leaves for England the first of the month. Georgetown Courier.

COLORED FOLKS.

A Washington city paper—and we understand some citizens of Washington—expressed a good deal of surprise at the large number of colored persons who accompanied the whites in their late excursion to that city. They were amazed that white folks that allowed them to participate in the excursion. We have but a word to say in reply. The colored people of Fredericksburg are orderly and respectable, as a class; they have not deserted themselves when slaves—property has not deserted them now that they are free. They have all ways participated in occasions of the kind alluded to, and will be permitted to do hereafter. The colored people may be misled by their "newly found friends" for a while, but they will come to understand the matter right after awhile. We hope conviction will not come to them too late.—Fredericksburg Herald.

PRESERVING OKRA.—One of the most healthy and nutritious vegetables is the okra, which is raised in such abundance in our climate. We are surprised that so little attention is given to preserving it for use all through the winter, when it can be done so easily and cheaply. The following recipe for doing it is furnished by one of our most practical and experienced gardeners and agriculturists: Take a clean barrel, sprinkle salt in the bottom (cover the bottom); then lay down a layer of okra evenly over the surface of the salt; then, on this, another layer of okra, as before, and so on till the barrel is full, or you have put as much as desired, covering the whole, when done with a thicker layer of salt.—Norfolk Journal.

GOLD. New York, August 3.—Gold to-day, 140. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. ALEXANDRIA MARKET, AUGUST 3.—The market closes flat and unimpaired, with a decline in prices of Wheat and Corn. Flour is unaffected, quotations remaining unchanged, and holders firm. Wheat is dropping, and prices have declined, good red selling at 25c22c, and fair white at 25c. Offerings about 1400 bushels, sales of about 1800 bushels. Corn at 10c for white and mixed, a decline of 2c. Rye has slightly improved, there being sales at 12c. Oats on market, sales being reported at 5c20c.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 3. ARRIVED. Scher. Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Boston, merchandise to M. Eldridge & Co. Scher. Eliza M. Wright, Freeman, Boston, ice to M. Eldridge & Co. SAILED. Steamer Express, Nickle, Baltimore, by J. Broder & Co. Steamer Valley City, Tomlin, New York, by M. Eldridge & Co. Steamer E. C. Knight, Denty, New York, by H. C. Whipple. Scher. Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Georgetown, by M. Eldridge & Co.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VA. The Twenty-Ninth Session will commence on MONDAY, September 21, and continue ten months. The School has a fine, new set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; very superior Engineering Instruments; a school Library of 700 volumes; and a Printing Press, from which a monthly newspaper, edited by the students, is issued. There are, also, two Literary Societies connected with it. TEACHERS. RICHARD L. CARNE, JR., Ancient Languages and English Literature. THURGOOD H. PICKERIN, Mathematics and Penmanship. AUGUST HENNING, Modern Languages. QUINCY A. WHEAT, Drawing. For Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$3.50. No extra charges. For Catalogues, address: RICHARD L. CARNE, JR., Prin. at 303 Main.

FIVE HUNDRED TONS WANTED, BY JACOB RAMSBURG & SONS, Georgetown, D. C., for which they will pay the highest market rate. Merchants and others desiring information will please address them by letter, Georgetown, by 31—lawyer.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! White Shirts, Socks and Gloves. Merino Shirts, Handkerchiefs. India Gause Shirts, Cravats and Neckties. Linen Collars, Suspender. Linen Caps, Lockwood Collars. Silk Hosiery, Pocket Handkerchiefs. Hair Brushes and Combs. Tooth and Nail Brushes, Bathing Towels, &c. Have just made large addition to stock of the above goods, to which the attention of purchasers is called. CHAS. W. GIBBS, 68, King street, by 25.

NEW GOODS. White and Colored Corsets. Hood Skirts—new styles. White Zephyr Neck Net. Black Silk and Cotton Bobinet. Plain, Striped and Dotted Swiss Mullin. Nankeens, Edging. Black Silk Vest Sets. Silk Hosiery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Trimmings for Veils, &c., &c., at C. C. BERRY'S, 72, King st. by 25.

STEARIE SOAP. GARRATT'S SCOTCH BEEF, AND GROUND COFFEE. 10 boxes Stearine Soap. 3 lbs and large Garretts' and quality Scotch Beef, 200 lbs Ground Coffee, just received and for sale by A. J. FLEMING, No. 9, King street, by 25.

NEW TRIMMINGS. Another supply of FURGLE TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BUCKETS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., all the latest styles; Gimpure Laces; also, a large supply of Silk, Linen and Palm Leaf Fans, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at C. C. BERRY'S, 72, King st. by 25.

COTTON BATS. A superior article of COTTON BATS, manufactured at the Mount Vernon Cotton Factory, for sale, to the trade, at manufacturer's prices. GEORGE K. WITMER, General Agent, by 25.

ICE. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish ICE, No. 22, North Royal street, next door to old stand. F. G. SWANE, by 4.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS ALUM WATER.—Just received, direct from the Springs, two cases Augusta Springs Alum Water, in half gallon bottles, at 25c each. Twenty-five cents allowed for the return of the empty bottles. J. ANNEY & CO., Druggists, 145 King st. by 25.

SOAP. Dabbins' Electric, Wells' German S. Electric, The Pioneer, Woman's Friend, Chemical Office, Babbins, Monroe & Thomas', Yellow and Brown, and a fine assortment of Toilet Soaps, for sale by LOOMIS & FACKER, 204, King street, by 25.

DENTAL CARD. Having returned home, I am again ready for professional duty. J. B. GIBBS, No. 551, G st., near Treby Dept. Washington, by 25—2w.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!! Fancy and Plain Crackers, fresh from the Bakery every day, for sale at F. RECKERS', by 19, Corner King and St. Asaph streets.

HYGIENICAL ERASIVE SOAP.—Nine boxes of Chemical Erasive Soap, just received and for sale by ANDREW J. FLEMING, No. 9, King street, by 25.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO EXECUTE

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

In the Neatest and most Satisfactory Style, at the shortest notice.

This office having recently added greatly to its assortment of

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including some of the latest styles, those in want of

CARDS,

BILL-HEADS,

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BILLS OF LADING, &c.

HAND-BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

RAIL TICKETS,

RAILROAD RECEIPTS,

INSURANCE POLICIES,

LAWYER'S BLANKS,

APOTHECARY'S LABELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine specimens, &c.

KURKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

REASONS WHY THE KURKA SHOULD BE USED.

It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.

If the hair is dry, stiff and falls, it will give it a softness, and lively and youthful appearance.

If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling off, it will restore its strength and beauty.

If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color, without staining scalp or hands.

It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.

It is no hair-dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised, when used by the directions.

A few applications of this Compound will change harsh, dry and wiry hair to the most beautiful silken tresses.

If the hair is falling off, or becoming gray, the use of the Kurka will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume in a short time, all its former beauty. It completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, and kills Hair-worms, so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures all diseases or humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the Kurka is unequalled by any other hair preparation in the world.

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