Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5.

A Radical caucus was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday evening, says the Baltimore Gazette, to hear the report of the Executive Committee on the present condition of the Southern campaign. "From this report we gather that forty thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars have been expended in printing political documents to be used among the blacks at the South, and in paying the expenses of Wilson, Kelly, and other white and black orators and agitators. It is further stated by the committee that the campaign to promote the ratification of the several Constitutions to be framed at the South, will involve the expenditure of considerable money, and it is suggested that twenty white and black men be employed in different parts of the South to influence the vote."!!

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., makes the statement that excesses "are said to have been committed recently in Bullock county, Ala., by the blacks. The "leagues" there had organized, and to resist process by the civil authorities, had set up courts of their own, framed a court of laws to govern the blacks, arrested by night such negroes as opposed their lawless proceedings, and punished them. The black Sheriff and his Deputy were finally seized, but other leaders took their places, and offered armed resistance. An appeal being made for protection to Gen. Swayne, troops were sent to preserve order, and fifteen of the insurrectionists were arrested." We hope that it will be found these accounts are exaggerated.

The National Intelligencer has a long and able address to the members of Congress on the question of admitting "pro negro States into the Union." It argues the whole question, and adduces as reasons against the measure—the following: "It reverses the law of progress; offends common sense; is forbidden by all human experience; is in direct conflict with the forms of government in other States; is grossly unjust; is not sustained by the judgment of its own authors; and would ultimately destroy the Union." All these points are made and elaborately enforced.

Senator Drake has introduced a resolution into the Senate declaring that certain declarations in the President's Message with regard to the Reconstruction acts, "call for and justify a distinct reprehension on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives." Senator D., it will be seen, is for a "*distinct* reprehension." How many kinds of "reprehension" does he think there are? Is "reprehension," originating in the Senate, to take the place of the "impeachment" which the Senate may have to try?

"The galled jades wince." The President's Message, so well received by the people, is bitterly denounced by the Radical leaders in the Senate. Mr. Sumner, yesterday, called it a "libellous and incendiary document," and spoke of the President as the "successor of Jeff. Davis." Mr. Wilson, also, called it a "libel." Mr. Howard spoke of it as "arrogant," and "a wanton libel upon Congress,"—and there was much more of the same kind of stuff. All this, upon an attempt to prevent the order for printing the Message, as is usual!

The Richmond Whig states that the "Gen." David B. White, who was called to the chair as temporary presiding officer of the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, and reported as "an ex-officer of the Federal army during the war," was the "Major" David B. White, against whom was fulminated the order of Gen. Butler, in Nov., 1864—not allowing him to act as sutler, in consequence of his having left the service, &c., &c., and ordering him "to leave the department," &c.

Hunnicutt has come out in favor of abolishing the punishment of hanging, branding or whipping men, for *any crimes they may commit*! He, also, announces that he has had nothing to do with calling a convention or meeting of white Radicals in Richmond to assist, advise, or counsel with the Reconstruction Convention—states that the call originated with office seekers—that he washes his hands of the whole affair, &c.

A bill amendatory of the Reconstruction act was introduced in the Senate yesterday. The words "registered voters" are to be stricken out, and the words "a majority of the votes cast" substituted. This is intended, it is said, to counteract any effort that may be made to defeat the Constitutions of the Southern States, by first registering and then staying away from the polls.

The London Star of November 19 states that John Everett, of Allhallows Chambers, "is on a visit to the U. S., to ascertain how the owners of plantations and other estates in the South can be assisted with capital to develop the resources of those provinces which at present are depressed through the poverty of their owners."

A number of colored men, are, with others, engaged in Richmond, in forming a Constitution for the old State of Virginia. In New York, Ohio, and other Northern and Western States, these very men, thus engaged, would not be allowed *even to vote!* The scene in Richmond is by direction of the Radical majority of Congress.

So far, Gen. Hancock's words and actions in New Orleans contrast most admirably with those of his predecessors. If he consistently follows out his own principles, as announced in his proclamation, he will do a great good, and set a good example.

The regular Washington correspondents of the press ask for an investigation into the matter of the premature publication of the President's Message in some of the Northern papers—so that the whole craft may not fall under the censure which should attach to one or a few. They have sent a letter to Speaker Colfax requesting this investigation.

It is now ascertained, it is said, that several of the white delegates to the Reconstruction Convention in Richmond, heretofore reported as Radicals, will be rather Conservative in their views.

The Radical Alabama Reconstruction Convention are indignant at the "disgus" of Gen. Pope, and reciprocate the "disgus." So there is "disgus" all round the board!

The Boston Daily Advertiser (Radical) thinks that the Radicals in Washington "fail to realize the strength of the popular demand for a release from agitation."

The Lynchburg papers contradict the statement that one Allen, a delegate to the Convention from Prince Edward county, had stolen a horse.

The steamship Propontis, with a large and full cargo of cotton, corn, rosin, tobacco, &c., sailed from Norfolk on the 3d, for Liverpool.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

Our exchanges announce the death of R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky. Few men have done so much as Mr. Alexander, towards the promotion of agricultural progress and the improvement of stock in this country. For years he has employed an ample fortune to breeding horses and cattle. He was ever foremost in every agricultural enterprise. His stables were stocked with the most valuable English and Arabian horses, and English and European cattle.

Gen. Grant sent to the House yesterday letter recommending the passage of a law that the Superintendent of the West Point Academy, take rank as a major general; that a board of visitors be authorized to report upon the actual state of the discipline at that establishment; and, that no candidate for admission who has been rejected upon his examination, shall be reappointed within two years.

The House Military Committee on Tuesday called upon Gen. Grant to pay the usual visit of courtesy, and had a prolonged interview. The late Indian war was fully discussed, and also the project of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Gen. Grant adheres to his former views on this point, and, with the committee, is said to be in favor of such a transfer.

A communication was sent to the House, from the Attorney General, accompanied by a list of pardons in Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, and Georgia. The pardons were of those who took part in the war, worth over twenty thousand dollars, postmasters, agents, contractors, &c. The number is probably three or four thousand since the last reports.

The Cleveland Herald says that the road by which Weston entered that city looks as if an army had passed over it. Buggies minus a wheel or a shaft, pieces of harness, hats and caps are strewn along the road in endless confusion. It is estimated that the damage to buggies alone would amount to $1,000.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will report in the case of ex-Gov. Thomas, Senator elect from the State of Maryland, early next week. No doubt exists that he will be admitted to his seat at once. The charges preferred against him have been shown to have no foundation whatever.

The famous horse Loadstone, bred by John Harper, of Kentucky, and purchased two years ago by M. H. Sanford, of New York, for $7,500, died on Saturday last. Loadstone was a remarkable horse, and greatly distinguished himself in several races at Jerome Park last summer.

A number of appointments and cases arising under the tenure of office bill were sent to the Senate yesterday. A brief executive session was held for the consideration of nominations heretofore sent in, but none were confirmed.

A letter from the Quartermaster General was submitted to the House yesterday, asking an appropriation of thirteen and a half million of dollars to supply deficiences of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

A resolution was to be presented to the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa yesterday, providing that American silver shall be a legal tender in that colony, at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar.

The House Ways and Means Committee have commenced investigating the subject of the contraction of the currency, and during their meeting yesterday morning considered it at length.

Mr. J. W. Stokes, formerly chief clerk, and since the death of Mr. Newton, Acting Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, has retired from that Department.

Hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in some portions of Frederick county, Maryland.

Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

The convention yesterday elected Judge Underwood president; George Rye, of Shenandoah county, secretary; Wm. R. Fall, of Richmond, sergeant-at-arms, and one white and two colored doorkeepers. Rev. Wm. Mitchell, of Richmond, was elected chaplain. The vote for president was 65 for Underwood, and 32 for Wilson, who was the candidate of the Conservatives. Judge Underwood, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, saying he hoped the deliberations of the Convention would be characterized with Christian charity for all, and as much forgiveness and forgetfulness of past injuries as are consistent with future safety. He hoped the Constitution to be framed would be humane and equal to all; removing unequal taxation and compelling every citizen to contribute to the receipts of the State in proportion to the value of his property. He also hoped a Homestead Exemption law would be passed.

Chaplain Mitchell, in the opening prayer, prayed for the ex-confederates as well as loyal men!

Gen. Schofield sent a communication to the convention embracing all the appeals which have been made to him in cases of contested seats, including those of the Richmond delegation; all of which were submitted to the convention for its action.

The convention was largely attended by spectators, both black and white.

Yesterday afternoon the convention only appointed committees on rules and elected Wm. H. Samuels, of Baltimore, stenographer to the body. A rule was adopted to draw for seats, which the Conservatives, who are all sitting together, opposed, but did not defeat.

A committee, who called on Gen. Schofield, reported that he had given them some advice, and would be glad to see the members who wished to consult with him.

The convention then adjourned till to-day.

Letter from Hanover County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Hanover Quarterly Court met last Tuesday at the old house, rendered historical by the great speech of Patrick Henry against the Parsons. There was a large gathering of the most intelligent citizens from every portion of the county. A public meeting was held to appoint delegates to the Conservative Convention, which was characterized by the deepest earnestness, and unanimity. Resolutions in relation to our political status were presented, discussed and unanimously adopted—five delegates from each magisterial district were appointed—and a committee of twelve for each district, to perfect our local organizations, were also designated.

The grand jury set to work early in the morning, and were laboriously engaged from that time till Saturday night, and had not completed all the work which had been prepared for them, when they were adjourned.—One of the jury informs me that that there were between thirty-five and forty indictments. As an illustration of the pressure of business, a young lawyer, who has just entered his profession, told me that he had five criminal and about double as many civil cases, on the first day of the Court. It is proper, however, to say that nine-tenths of all these cases were among the present rulers of our State, whose loftiest conception of freedom seems to be, "work as little as possible, and appropriate as much as possible of the labors of others."

Gazing upon the venerable edifice in which Henry made his maiden speech, many and sad were the reflections which crowded the mind. Here was given the first move to the ball of that revolution which gave constitutional liberty to America. And here now sits an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau to supervise the conduct of the constitutionally appointed administrators of the laws. And here, too, are daily verified the prophetic acclamations of the immortal Henry, so often, and so earnestly repeated in the Convention of 1786. How long are we to drink this bitter cup?

December 3d, 1867. HANOVER.

UNDERWOOD VICTORIOUS—HAWXHURST ROUTED.—The caucus of the Radical delegates held in Hunnicutt's Hall last evening, after a good deal of wrangling over the exalted merits of the aspirants for the position of Chairman of the Convention, ended the contest by the nomination of the incomparable Underwood.—The partisans of the rivals displayed a great deal of determination and zeal in behalf of their distinguished favorites. The contest was prolonged and embittered. Underwood's followers charged home upon the devoted adherents of the peerless Hawxhurst, who for a time held their position manfully; and, buoyed up by the auxiliary stimulant of the expiring fires of the insurrectionary champagne of the previous night's Hawxhurstian supper, they threw back the impetuous assaults of the gallant spirits who had sworn to elevate the incorruptible Judge of this judicial circuit to the important position of President of the Virginia Convention.

This great contest of course, notwithstanding the undying spirit and determined courage with which it was conducted, must have its end, as all great contests have, whatever be the degree of heroism with which they are disputed. The brave men who fought under the flag of Hawxhurst, finding that human force could no longer prevail against the overpowering numbers of Underwood's band, sought to gain by strategy what they failed to win by valor—namely, the defeat of the judicial adversary of their favorite. To accomplish this, they magnanimously abandoned their own nominee, and rallied to the support of Snead and Bowden, whose friends had been shrewdly watching an opportunity to carry off the prize when the hawk and the buzzard of this ever memorable struggle should have disabled each other by their terrible onslaughts. But the shrewdest strategy and the most ingenious manœuvres sometimes come to grief; so it fell out with the allies, who, at this stage of the game, attempted by combination to turn the fate of war against the great Underwood. First, Snead followed to the shades of death the ghostly Hawxhurst; the ill-fated Bowden closed the gloomy procession of the miserable victims of the triumphant Underwood, and the scenes of dreadful combat were thus ended. Underwood's standard waved o'er the dead, his followers were jubilant, and his godlike countenance was illumined with majestic pride as the herald of the field announced the following grand result:

Underwood, 33; Bowden, 15; Hawxhurst, 9. (These nine had crept from beneath the body of their fallen chief, and flung their votes in the teeth of the victor as an expiring manifestation of defiance.)—*Rich. Dis.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the citizens of Prince William county, held at the Court-House in Brentsville, on the 2d day of December, 1867, to appoint delegates to the Conservative Convention to convene in Richmond on the 11th inst., Allen Howison was called to the Chair, and Lucien A. Davis appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks, and on motion Maj. W. W. Thornton, Crawford Cushing, Lewis Mackey and John H. O'Rear were appointed a committee to select delegates from the several Magisterial Districts to represent the county in said convention. The committee upon consultation reported the names of the following delegates:

District No. 1—Capt. C. W. C. Dunnington, Dr. R. W. Wheat, Peter J. Weedon, Dr. M. B. Weedon, Lawrence Cole, J. M. Barbee and Edwin Nelson.

District No. 2—Dr. J. S. Powell, Col. Basil Brawner, Hugh Hammill, Montreville Cornwell, L. C. Lynn, Richard Stonnell, Z. A. Kankey and Horace Cole.

District No. 3—M. M. Roseberry, Col. Aylett Nicol, W. E. Goodwin, Judge C. E. Sinclair, Dr. Carter Berkley and F. J. Cannon.

District No. 4.—T. A. Smith, B. E. Harrison, G. W. Sanders, J. T. Leachman, Col. E. Berkley, J. S. Hamilton, J. E. Herral and C. E. Donohoe.

Delegates at Large—B. F. Lewis, R. A. Sinclair and W. L. B. Wheeler.

On motion, the Chairman, Secretary and Committee were added to the list of delegates.

On motion the Secretary was requested to send copies of these proceedings to the Alexandria Gazette and Richmond Enquirer, with request that they publish the same.

ALLEN HOWISON, Chairman.
L. A. Davis, Secretary.

SHARP.—We understand that a few days ago as a gentleman of this county was travelling from Bolington to Wheatland, his horse, a very fine animal, became refractory, and he got down to lead him. While thus progressing, a stranger made his appearance and inquired the trouble. Upon being informed he proffered his services to "cool him down." He mounted, and after riding up and down the road several times, he disappeared over the hill, leaving the timid owner standing in the road awaiting his return. Presently, however, another party, on horseback, made his appearance, and being informed of the difficulty, offered, for $5, to pursue and bring back the missing one. The bargain was struck, the money was paid over, and at last accounts, both parties were "over the hills and far away."—*Loudoun Mirror.*

Gen. Hancock continues to reinstate the officers recently removed by Gen. Mower.

Foreign News.

The second instalment of correspondence between the British and U. S. Governments with regard to the Alabama claims, has been read before the British House of Commons. Lord Stanley in a dispatch to Mr. Ford, the present *Charge d' Affaires* at Washington, says, England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign power claims involving the right to recognize belligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a question of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims and to refer all other demands for indemnity for losses sustained during the war, to the decision of a mixed commission.

Telegraphic communication with India, which was interrupted by the Cyclone, has been restored.

Telegrams from Bombay give the rumor that the King of Abyssinia had ordered the English captives in his custody to be executed. The rumor needs confirmation.

The strike of the cabmen in London has come to an end. The obnoxious law has been suspended.

Sir Edward Thornton, late Minister to Brazil, and recently appointed ambassador to the U. S., arrived in London yesterday, from Rio Janeiro. The steamer by which he arrived brings the report that a formidable revolt had broken out in Paysandu.

The debate on the Italian expedition in the French legislative body was continued yesterday. On the Liberal side, Simon and Guerait made speeches, in which they attacked the Italian policy of the government, and condemned intervention.

L' Etendard asserts that all the European powers have agreed to the general conference proposed by France, with the exception of Holland and Belgium.

In the Corps Legislatif Marquis Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, a meeting of the general conference was uncertain. Should it not take place, the Government of France would be compelled to exact of Italy a literal observance of the obligations of the September convention.

Count Crivalli, the envoy of Austria to Rome has notified the Pope that the legislation of the Reichsrath must proceed on its course even in antagonism to the concordat, should the Holy Father refuse to relieve the Emperor Francis Joseph from the obligations of a treaty made before he became a constitutional monarch.

The Prussian Minister of Justice, Count Von Dippe, has resigned.

The Italian War Office has ordered three hundred thousand chassepot rifles. Many arrests for political offences have been recently made in different parts of the kingdom.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a motion was made that the usual number of copies of the President's message be printed. A long discussion ensued, and finally, without taking any action in the matter, the Senate took up the bill pledging the faith of the Government to pay the national debt in coin. After a short debate, without taking a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

In the House the bill removing the tax from all cotton grown after the year 1867 was taken up, and a great number of members made speeches. A vote was finally taken and the bill was passed—yeas 145, nays 20.

A NEW HORROR.—The latest horror comes from France. A shoemaker, living at La Vilette, near Paris, has contrived, with the perverted ingenuity of a wholly bestial, but, perhaps, half-crazed mind, to inflict an entirely new species of anguish upon the woman who was miserable enough to be his wife. For a lengthened period he had been in the habit of beating and otherwise brutally maltreating the unfortunate wretch. The man was a drunkard. His principal reproach against the partner of his home was that she refused him the means to procure drink; and in his endeavor to wring his booty from her by torture, he flung her to the ground, put his knee on her chest, essayed to strangle her, and then gouged one of her eyes out. He told her deliberately that he intended there and then to kill himself, and that she should be spectator of his death and "shudder at his grimaces." He tied her hand and foot, gagged her, and opening a knife, swore that if she dared to stir he would at once cut her throat. Next he slowly and coolly proceeded to hang himself to a huge nail which he had driven into the wall, drinking while he was making his preparations no less than fifteen glasses of rum. Then, standing face to face before the pinioned sufferer, he kicked away the stool beneath him, and was duly strangled, his victim being compelled, as in a hideous nightmare, helplessly to witness the convulsions of his limbs and the distortion of his features. At last the woman contrived to liberate herself from her bonds, and her shrieks brought up the neighbors and the police. The man was dead.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE INDIAN COMMISSION.—We learn Gen. Sherman is expected to arrive here during to-day. The Commission created by act of Congress to treat with the hostile Indians have an appointment to meet in this city on Monday next. It will be recollected that Gen. Sherman is a member of this Commission, and his visit is probably in that connection. It is understood that satisfactory treaties have been made with all the disaffected tribes, except those at the extreme Northwest.

We learn, also, that the members of the Commission generally have expressed a decided opposition to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

If any change is to be made, they would probably prefer that the Bureau should be erected into an independent department, responsible alone to the President.—*Nat. Int.*

DEATH.—We regret to announce the demise of Rev. James Doughan, which occured yesterday morning at his residence on Church street. Mr. Doughan was born in Lancaster, Pa., on the 17th of March, 1790, and was therefore in his 78th year at the time of his decease. He was educated at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, and shortly after his ordination, was sent to preach the gospel to the heathen people of Africa. Subsequent to his return, he had charge of a church in Maryland. Mr. Doughan came to this city, we believe, some twenty-eight years ago.

The deceased was a man of ability and learning, and was possessed of many amiable traits. *Lynchburg Republican*

MARRIED.

In the Episcopal Church, in Fredericksburg, on Thursday night, 28th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Maury, Mr. H. P. CHEW to Miss BESSIE T. BAINBRIDGE, late of King George county, Va.

On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. James Fitzgerald, at Oakland, the residence of the bride's father, Captain THOMAS DEW, of Caroline co., Va., to Miss MINNIE W., daughter of Thomas E. Perkins, esq., of Buckingham county, Va.

On the 20th ultimo, in St. James' Church, Lancaster, Penn., by the Rev. J. J. Mombert, D.D., ROBERT A. GRAY, of Stafford county, Va., to ADELAIDE G., daughter of the late William Hayman, of Georgetown, D C.

RECEIVED TO-DAY—Sugar-cured uncovered Hams, small size, for sale low by
dec 5 J. C. MILBURN.

PLATFORM SCALES—Two Pair—capacity from 5 to 1000 pounds, warranted. Apply to HENRY COOK, 39, King st. dec 5

THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.—The following is an extract from Gen. Grant's Report: "The first military district comprises the State of Virginia, Brevet Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding. In assuming command the principle was announced by Gen. Schofield that the military power conferred by act of Congress on the District Commander would be used only so far as was necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the power was conferred. The civil government was interfered with only when necessary, and the wisdom of the policy has been demonstrated by the result. The instances of complaint of the action of the civil courts become exceedingly rare. Still the evil which existed prior to the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, though mitigated by the increased efficiency of civil officers, was not removed. It was an evil in the jury system, apparent at all times, and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and Rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the South since the rebellion. The first idea was to admit blacks on juries and prescribe a test of loyalty. But as the requirement of a unanimous verdict must give very inadequate protection where strong prejudice of class or caste exists, and as a military change of jury system would be but temporary, it was determined to leave its change to the Convention soon to meet, and be content with a system of military commissions. Such Commissions were appointed from officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau for the different cities and counties of the State, with powers of Justices of the Peace, while the State was divided into sub-districts, under commanders whose powers were ultimately increased to those of Circuit Judges, taking jurisdiction only in cases where civil authorities failed to do justice. The system has given a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with slight interference with the civil courts.

Since the publication of the act of March 23, 1867, all elections have been suspended. Existing State, county and municipal officers were continued in office. Vacancies have been filled by the District Commander. The number of removals has been five, and of appointments to fill vacancies 105.

In executing the registration a board of officers was first appointed to select registering officers. The selections were made with great care, and the officers so selected have, with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner. Carefully prepared regulations for the Boards of Registration were issued, being made as specific as possible, so as to secure a uniform rule of disfranchisement throughout the State. In prescribing them the District Commander was controlled by the belief that the law made him responsible for its correct interpretation as well as its faithful execution.

The results of the first session of the registering boards were all received on September 15. One hundred and fifteen thousand and sixty-eight whites, and one hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighty-two colored registered, one thousand six hundred and twenty whites and two hundred and thirty-two colored being rejected. The tax list of 1866-'67 (not quite complete) returns about one hundred and thirty-six thousand white male adults, and eighty-seven thousand colored male adults. This indicates that the number of whites disfranchised, or who have failed to register, is about nineteen thousand, and about fifteen thousand more colored men have been registered than were on the tax lists. Hence it may be inferred that nearly all male adults, white or colored, not disfranchised have been registered.

PRIESTS AND NUNS ARRESTED.—The sheriff of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, arrested last week a priest named Alezeri, President of St. Vincent's College, and several nuns at the convent there, for teaching without taking the new constitutional "test" oath. This oath has been decided unconstitutional as to preachers and attorneys, but no decision as to teachers has been made.—*Petersburg Express.*

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, December 5.—The market this morning exhibited much more activity, and the attendance on 'Change was much more numerous than for some time past. Flour is quiet, but holders are somewhat firmer, the stocks on hand being light. In Wheat there was much more activity, the demand being brisk, with sales of good white and red at 245, inferior white at 235, and fair to good red at 237 a240 Corn active, with sales of 2675 bushels new white and mixed at 103, 105, 108, 110 and 111 for damp and dry, and 118a122 for old white. Rye in fair request, with sales at 135a137. Some enquiry for Oats, and sales at 65a66. Dressed Hogs in fair supply, with sales at $7 50a$8, according to quality.

In New York yesterday, Flour was a shade firmer; Wheat tending upwards; Corn without change; Pork dull.

In Baltimore yesterday, Flour was unchanged, but more active. Very light offerings of Wheat, and an active request for prime and choice grades; the market stronger There was no really choice Wheat offering. Small sales of good to prime red Maryland were made at 245a250, and 1,000 bushels strictly prime Pennsylvania, after 'Change, at 250. We quote white at 225a250; red at 245a250. There was quite an active demand for Corn, and the offerings were generally disposed of, the market ruling quite firm. Old Corn was scarce. White sold at 115a120; yellow do. at 128a130. New Corn ranged from 90 to 100 for damp white and yellow; good to prime dry white 105a115; do. yellow 112a115. The market for Oats was moderately active, and the offerings were mostly sold at prices about 1c lower. Sales of 90 bushels Rye at 158.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Gold to-day 137¼.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—DECEMBER 5

ARRIVED.

Steamer Express, Nickle, Baltimore, to J. Broders & Co.

Schr. Milton Corsey, Baltimore, sack salt to Hooe & Wedderburn

ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 9th, two daily passenger trains will run between WASHINGTON and LYNCHBURG, the day train connecting at Gordonsville with the Virginia Central Railroad to RICHMOND, and both trains at LYNCHBURG with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, for NEW ORLEANS and intermediate points.

Through tickets, and baggage checked to Richmond, and all points South and Southwest.

Leave Washington daily at 5.50 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.; and Alexandria at 7.00 a. m. and 7.15 p. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 4.15 p. m., and 4.07 a. m., and at Richmond at 4.00 p. m.

Leave Lynchburg at 7.10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m.; arrive at Alexandria at 4.30 p. m., and 6.00 a.m. and at Washington at 5.25 p.m and 7.20 a. m.

Passengers for points between MANASSAS JUNCTION and FRONT ROYAL leave Alexandria daily (Sunday excepted) at 7.00 a.m., arriving at Front Royal, the present western terminus, at 3.00 p. m. Eastward, leave Front Royal at 8.20 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 4.30 p. m.

J. M. BROADUS,
dec 5 - tf General Ticket Agent.

INTERESTING TO FAMILIES.

Those in want of PORK CUTTINGS, such as
MEAT FOR SAUSAGE
LEAF FAT.
PIG'S FEET.
SPARE RIBS.
PIG'S HEADS, &c.
can procure them at my Salting House, near my dwelling, corner Duke and Payne streets, at low prices.
dec 5—1w* JNO. P. EMERSON.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF HOUSE & LAND NEAR ALEXANDRIA.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county, rendered in the cause of George Bayliss vs. Victor Strudor and others, I shall sell, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1868, at 12 m., at the Tavern of R. D Catts, at West End, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 15 1-4 ACRES, lying in said county of Fairfax, two miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, adjoining the estate of Frobel and others, being the land of which Victor Strudor died seized.—The tract contains a comfortable DWELLING, and the necessary buildings and improvements.

TERMS—One third cash, and the residue in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, with interest, to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, and retention of the title to the land till the last payment is made.

WM. H. DULANY,
Commissioner of Sale.
Fairfax county, dec 2—2awts

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF LAND IN PRINCE WILLIAM.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Prince William co., entered on the 15th day of October, 1867, in a suit in chancery therein pending, in which Richard M. Allen and others are plaintiffs, and John A. Harrison and others are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioners, will sell, before the front door of the Court House of said county, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, that being Court day, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the said county, lying near the Potomac river, one containing about 133 1-3 ACRES, and the other about 66 2-3 ACRES. These lands are unimproved with buildings and for farming purposes, but are well set in timber of chestnut and other growth, and are chiefly desirable as timber lands, near water navigation.

TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in two equal instalments, at one and two years, the purchaser to give bond, with approved personal security, to bear interest from the day of sale, and the title to be retained as security for the deferred payments.

CHAS. E. SINCLAIR.
EPPA HUNTON.
Prince Wm. co., nov 29 cots Commrs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.—By virtue of a deed of trust from C. D. Barker to the undersigned, Trustee, to secure Thomas Veal, J. T. DeBell and B. F. Vanhorn, duly recorded in Liber F, No. 4, folio 241, of the Land Records of Fairfax county, I shall sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867, that being Court day, in front of the Court House of said county, at 12 m., a valuable TRACT OF LAND, in said county, lying on both sides of the A., L. & H. R. R., near Herndon Station, being the land conveyed by the said Thomas Veal, &c., to the said C. D. Barker.

TERMS—Cash. BENJ. CAYWOOD,
Fairfax co., dec 2-lawts Trustee
[National Intelligencer once a week till sale.]

$1000,000 IN WATCHES!

FOR SALE ON THE POPULAR
ONE PRICE PLAN.
GIVING EVERY PATRON A
HANDSOME AND RELIABLE WATCH
For the low Price of Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches,	$250 to	$1,000
100 Magic Cased Gold Watches,	200 to	500
100 Ladies' Watches, Enameled,	100 to	300
200 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches,	250 to	300
200 Gold Hunting English Levers,	200 to	250
300 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches,	150 to	300
500 Gold Hunting Amer. Watches,	100 to	250
500 Silver Hunting Levers,	50 to	150
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes,	75 to	250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches,	50 to	250
1,000 Gold Hunting Lepines,	50 to	75
2,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches,	50 to	100
1,500 Hunting Silver Watches,	25 to	50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds,	10 to	75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $1 000. No partiality shown.

We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straightforward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15.—To Agents, or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us!

WRIGHT, BRO. & CO.,
Importers, 161, Broadway.
sep 28—6m NEW YORK.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I would most respectfully inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my place of business to No. 4, south Fairfax street, one door below King, east side, where I will be glad to see my former customers, and solicit the patronage of the public.

SHAVING,
HAIR CUTTING,
HAIR DYEING,
SHAMPOOING,
will receive my personal attention.

Having opened a first-class BARBER'S SALOON, I will be happy to see all who may favor me with a call.

nov 30—1w JAMES W. SIMPSON.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

The BEAU IDEAL HOOP SKIRT the most desirable manufactured—being made of the finest material, the latest style, and is put together by a new combination by Hand Work, which makes the steels unmovable, never out of shape, and more durable than any other. Have also a large stock of every style and quality of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS' HOOP SKIRTS, all of which have just been received, and which I am prepared to sell to Merchants as low as they can be had at wholesale in New York.

CHARLES W. GREEN,
nov 9—tf No. 68, King street.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, FIREWORKS, &c.

I desire my country friends to know that I can furnish them with all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, FIREWORKS, &c.,
and particularly CANDIES, at Baltimore prices.

Call and see me at No. 25, south Fairfax st., next door to A. D. Warfield's Dyeing Establishment.

nov 18 M. BOSSART.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

On hand a fine assortment of first-class CARRIAGES, of every style, which will be sold at low prices.

Also, a number of SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., &c., which will be sold low to close out.

Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBERT H. GRAHAM,
Repository, 374, D st., bet. 8th & 9th sts.
Shop, 477, 8th st., near D, Washington, D. C.
Washington, no 25—1m

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

1,000 SACKS VERDIN & SONS
500 SACKS MARSHALL'S.
In full and bright sacks, daily expected and for sale by
no 30 1w HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

HOPS—Fresh Hops in bulk, crop 1867, received and for sale by
dec 4 JANNEY & CO.

HOMINY AND GRITS for sale by
dec 4 J. C. MILBURN.

8 GROSS CORKS, suitable for Fruit and Oyster Jars and Cans, received to-day and for sale low by
dec 4 J. C. MILBURN.

SPICED CUCUMBER PICKLES, for sale by [dec 4] J. C. MILBURN

PRIME BUTTER AND CHEESE, received to-day and for sale by
dec 4 J. C. MILBURN.