Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21.

PASSAGE OF THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

A dispatch received by us from Washington, this evening, announces that the Military Reconstruction Bill passed the House of Representatives to-day, by a strict party vote, and without amendments.

An account of a recent interview with President Johnson is given by a correspondent of the New York World. We have, in the general, quite "a shrinking back" from these reported conversations, not to say a decided disbelief in their correctness. One half of them that have been reported, have turned out to be either false, or exaggerated, or misrepresented. What degree of credit ought, therefore, to be given to this conversation, we do not know; but as the writer is circumstantial, and his statement appears to have been prepared elaborately and with care, it is probable that the reported remarks of Mr. Johnson are nearly correct. That is our impression. The substance, then, of this conversation, as given by the correspondent of the New York World, is, that the President thinks the Radicals in Congress "desperate;" that the leaders are capable of employing any means, constitutional or unconstitutional, to get rid of the President, or to shear away his power; that the present measures of these Radicals are revolutionary; that the new Reconstruction bill assumes a right in Congress to do away with the President altogether, and make itself the executor as well as the legislator for the government, &c. Then come inquiries on the part of the correspondent as to the duties of the President in such a crisis, and the reported answers of the President to the questions; to wit: That the President is obliged by his oath to defend the constitution; that the President's office under the constitution is to be maintained; that the Supreme Court under the Constitution is also to be maintained. The statement concludes with the following:

'The President said: 'A revolution, such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate, *may have, if it is suffered to go on, an effect more damaging than that of the last civil war.*'

'The President—pardon me—has been understood to express his intention to exercise all the authority vested in him by the Constitution to repel these revolutionary measures.'

'The President,' said Mr. Johnson, with a resolute gesture, 'has already expressed his intention to perform his duty. As to what that duty may involve—' (laying his hand lightly on the table, and drumming with his fingers during the pause,) 'it would be rather premature, just now, even to suggest. *We will leave special measures for special occasions when they arise.* I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men; they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though,' added the President, in a serious, but not at all threatening tone, '*it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands.*'"

"A communication was received by the Senate yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property in his department. The Secretary states that household furniture, family relics, pictures, books, &c., which were usually taken by the military for temporary use, were restored to the owners whenever the conditions in his circular letter of September 6, 1865, were complied with. The value of such property was small."

["Usually taken by the military for temporary use!!"—"were restored to the owners whenever the conditions," &c.!!!—the value of such property was small!!!! The "temporary use," in this place—was, boxing up the stolen property, in many cases, and sending the boxes by railroads and steamboats to the North—a seizure, "confiscation" and no return—the "value of the property" was *great*! And here was only a specimen of what occurred all over the South. It was here, in many instances, a plunder, wholly without excuse. Neither the government, nor the Generals in command, knew one-half or one-quarter of the stealings carried on. The carpets, books, pianos, pictures, household utensils, &c., &c., taken off have never been returned. They adorn the parlors, fill the library shelves, and are made useful in the kitchens of those who, without authority, "conveyed" them away—and keep them. They are in the hands of thieves and the receivers of stolen goods.]

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times professes to give, "on his own responsibility," a statement of the Stanton affair, "denying that Gen. Grant had committed himself to carry out the President's plans concerning Mr. Stanton. This correspondent says, "on his own responsibility," that "on Wednesday Gen. Grant again called on the President, in company with Gen. Sherman, and, in discussing the question, called the President's attention to the apparently authorized charges of duplicity and bad faith that appeared in print that morning. Mr. Johnson promptly repudiated any connection with them and said they were wholly unauthorized."

We shall probably hear more of this. It is too grave a matter to be thus slurred over by a Washington correspondent of a newspaper, "on his own responsibility."

The prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, sent there under the finding of a Military Commission for "complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln," have lately been visited by an agent of the Butler investigating committee, "to take down their voluntary statements." This information is conveyed in a letter from one of the prisoners. Inducements were held out for the crimination of others, by the agent stating, that if their statements were to that effect, they would probably be released.

Cholera still prevails in Havana, St. Thomas, and Truxillo, Honduras. The disease lingers a long time in these places.

A Washington telegraphic dispatch to the Northern papers says, that 'the news from the South received by the Congressional Radical Committee professes to show that reconstruction under the Congressional plan will succeed. Alabama holds her Radical election on the 4th of next month, and advices received from that State speak with certainty of the election for the ratification of the constitution being carried by a very decided vote. The action of Gen. Meade has had tendency to reassure the reconstructionists, and impelled them to work with renewed activity. The Congressional Committee is doing its utmost to furnish the means necessary to insure caomplete victory in the interests of the Radical party."

Another dispatch from Washington says:—"The next move of the Radical party in Congress will be a bill from the Judiciary Committee asserting the power of Congress over the question of suffrage in the several States, and providing for the execution of that power. Conservatives here are not willing to credit this report, but the source from which it comes entitles it to credit."

It is stated in the New York and other papers that the accounts of Mr. Wagner, (an uncle of the Secretary of the Senate) disbursing clerk of the Senate has got his accounts in a muddle, and that a clerk is now at work endeavoring to straighten them. The difficulties are said to have occurred during Mr. Forney's absence in Europe, and arose from overdrawing certain appropriations for purposes not intended.—The government will, if anything is wrong, not lose; because Mr. Forney is under bonds for any deficiency that may arise connected with his office.

The Southern Relief Entertainment has closed at Baltimore. The sum realized will add materially to the fund to save our brethren from starvation. A number of persons acted in the most liberal manner. On Friday afternoon, a lady, apparently a stranger in the city, as she was entirely unknown to any of the ladies in the lunch room, partook sparingly of refreshments at one of the tables, and on leaving handed the treasurer a fifty dollar greenback, and refused any change.

The Washington Star states that the destitution in Washington, among the poor is very great, and it is represented that thousands are suffering for the actual necessaries of life. A great many have come on from other cities under the impression that the Government can provide them work. In view of this condition of affairs Gen. Howard was at the Capitol yesterday, urging upon Senators the propriety of Congress extending relief to those most in need.

The whole "duelling" affair between "Gen. Butler," and "Col. White," is the most farcical burlesque that we remember to have read of. The challenger a local preacher, the bearer of the challenge a colored waiter at a hotel; the cause of offence occurring four or five years ago; the challenged party an anti-duelling man, and a leader of the party to which the challenger belongs;—all the circumstances combined to make the matter supremely ridiculous!

The Washington papers daily record the "Receptions" and "Entertainments" at the President's House, and at the residences of the other dignitaries in Washington. The guests, the toilettes of the ladies, &c., are all noted in the style of the Court Journal, in England.—The hosts are lauded as the princes and princesses of entertainers, and the visitors are all swans—no geese!

The Radicals are so delighted that Governor Swann was not elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, that they are half disposed to speak favorably of Mr. Hamilton, who was elected. No truer, nor more consistent Conservative than Mr. H. is in Maryland.

A famine prevails at Tunis, and the U. S. Consul there writes that great destitution and suffering afflict the inhabitants. Not long since (last month) one hundred and nine persons died in the streets from starvation.

Gen. Butler, in a debate in the House of Representatives, yesterday, it is said, threatened further aggressions, and intimated that the House "was entirely too conservative!"

Foreign News.

The U. S. Minister, Mr. Bancroft, is now negotiating a new commercial treaty between the U. S. and the North German Confederation.

Later advices from Japan announce that the new ruler of that country will maintain and enforce the commercial treaties made by his predecessor with foreign powers.

Later information from Africa in regard to Dr. Livingstone, confirm previous reports of his safety.

The bill for the ratification of the treaty transfering St. Thomas and St. John to the U. S. was taken up yesterday in the popular branch of the Danish Parliament, without important debate. The whole subject was referred to a special committee, which was authorized to call upon the Danish Government for details of the negotiations with the U. S.—The committe will meet in secret session.

The British Government has commenced prosecutions against the proprietors of the Dublin Nation, for the publication of seditious and inflammatory articles.

The Paris correspondent of the London Press says, a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles, though no one believes that war is threatened from any quarter.

There is still great activity in the arsenals and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the army bill are the circumstances which contribute to unsettle the feeling of security, and to impair the confidence in the stability of peace.

DISCONTENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The immense coal interests of Nova Scotia, so flourishing under the operation of reciprocity with the United States, are now prostrated. The aggregate yield of all the mines this year will probably not exceed 200,000 tons against more than 600,000 tons in the year 1866. This condition of things, in connection with the diminished profit of the fisheries (virtually abandoned to the Americans), and limited sphere of employment now afforded by the gold fields, is the occasion of general discontent among the Blue-noses. The various coal associations of that province have united in memorial to the Dominion Parliament praying for relief; and the Pictou (N. S.) Chronicle, joins in the clamor, at the same time employing arguments against confederation and in favor of reciprocity, which are exceedingly distasteful in other quarters.

One of the participants in a prize fight near St. Louis on Saturday, was killed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

In Chicago last Saturday a policeman arrested what appeared to be a negro drawing a wagon containing a small still. It was soon discovered that the prisoner was a white man; and the lampblack being removed he proved to be George Warren, of the Groendycke divorce case notoriety. The still has been in illicit operation at a house in the west division, from which the attention of Government officers has been directed by a placard of small-pox on the door.

The Washington Star states that "members of Grant's Staff deny the truth of the statement that Gen. Grant urges Mr. Stanton to resign." It also says that Mr. Stanton will not retire from the War Department until reconstuction in the South is nearer accomplished than at present.

It is said that Mr. Stanton will rescind the order of Gen. Grant directing that certain officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee be discontinued after next month, having been urged to have the bureau continued in that State by a number of the citizens thereof.

Persons are in Washington from Colorado to make another effort for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State. They claim that since the President vetoed the bill for a similar purpose, about a year ago, the population has increased some 5,000.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and ex-Gov. Fisk of Louisiana, arrived in Richmond yesterday for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern School Fund.

The law suspending the collection of direct taxes in the South expired on January 1. Secretary McCulloch has taken no steps towards collecting it, except to express his desire that the time be extended.

Extensive preparations are making for a mass-meeting, at Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of organizing an opposition to the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy railroad. The whole State has been canvassed, and delegates will be present from every county in the State.

A shocking accident occurred at Yonkers, New York, on Sunday, by the tumbling down of a building used as a malt storehouse, whereby two men were instantly killed and five seriously injured.

A mass meeting of the laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been held at Chicago at which resolutions in favor of lay representation in the councils of the Church were passed.

Gen. Horace Brooks, now commanding at Fort McHenry, has been ordered to assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland.

A bill has been produced into the Missouri Senate, making it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children to school for a certain period each year.

All the tax collectors in Georgia have received orders from headquarters to hold any taxes now in their hands. The Convention bill will be paid therefrom.

The Chicago Times pronounces for the nomination of George H. Pendleton for the Presidency, by the Democratic National Convention.

CLAIMANTS FOR EMPTY HONORS.—Two claimants for the honor of detecting the first alleged plot to assassinate President Lincoln, in his passage through Baltimore on his way to Washington, in 1861, appear in the person of John A. Kennedy, superintendent of police in New York city, and Allan Pinkerton, at the head of some sort of a secret or detective force in Chicago. Kennedy, some months ago, wrote a letter claiming the honors for himself, which was published in the second volume of "Lossing's History of the War of the Rebellion," (a work by the way, as far as we have seen of very little historical accuracy,) and, and as he declared therein that he "knew nothing of any connection of Pinkerton with the matter," the aforesaid Pinkerton appears now in a pamphlet, embracing letters from N. B. Judd, one of Mr. Lincoln's confidential friends, and others, giving an account of his operations as a detective, with his force, male and female, in this quarter at that time, and minute details of the movements of Mr. Lincoln and those accompanying him in his memorable visit to Harrisburg, his return by night to Philadelphia, and thence through in the sleeping-car to Baltimore and Washington the same night—that is, the night of the 22d February. But in all this, as well as in what Kennedy has put forth on the subject heretofore there is not one scrap of evidence given that any such plot for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, or for his harming in any way whatever existed, except in the brains of these very smart detectives. The whole burden of the story is the industrious manœuverings of these astute and busy officials in impressing upon the minds of Mr. Lincoln's friend's and himself the idea of some terrible conspiracy and impending danger—a plot, indeed, as it would appear, without a single plotter to be seen, recognized, pointed out or named to this day. Pinkerton was employed in the first place by Mr. Felton, then president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, to guard against apprehended injury to the line of railroad, and came to this city on that duty, and in due time got into the presidential conspiracy business in competition with Kennedy. After having read all that either of them has to say, we must conclude that if evidence is furnished of conspiracy of any sort, it is in the direction of proving that there was one for the purpose of making believe there was danger where there really was none at all!—*Balt. Sun.*

THE FASHIONS.—American ladies are creating quite a sensation in Europe this season, and in some fashionable circles they are pronounced the handsomest and most tastefully dressed amid the brilliant devotees of fashion. At one grand ball in Nice the daughters of Uncle Sam were the reigning belles, and everything in the millinery and dressmaking line is *a l' American.* Fashion is returning to her extravagances in Paris, for the hideous headdresses of the last century are again invogue, and the hair is tortured into architectural edifices of all kinds. The fickle deity has also devised a bonnet made of puffs of velvet and resembling a pair of bellows. The coldness of the weather for the last few days in this city has necessitated a change in ladies' outdoor toilets. The mantels worn this month are consequently larger than their predecessors, although not less elegant or graceful, and velvet suits, which are very much admired, are daily seen on Broadway. Some of these suits are trimmed with narrow bands of swan's down, sable or other fur, of a color that will contrast or harmonize with the shade of the velvet. The square opening or Watteau form of body seems to be the most fashionable for evening dresses. The Grecian and Campana styles in jewelry are the most in favor this month. As the season advances new styles will be brought before our belles, and at the opening of the spring fashions we may expect another revolution similar to that of last year. It will be difficult, however, to devise more becoming toilets than some of those which are now in vogue, and the good sense of our modistes may prevent them from rushing again into the extravagances and want of taste that ruled in former years.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Chapter on the Situation of Affairs.

We copy the following from the New York Herald, and the article furnishes much food for reflection:

The country is in great danger. The public mind is uneasy. A feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the land. Stagnation and general distrust are unsettling the foundations of industry in the North, and widespread social and political demoralization have prostrated the industry of the South. Wastefulness and unparalleled corruptions swallow up the receipts of the heaviest taxations in the world, and from all the developments of the time we have reason to fear that in this dreadful state of things, before we are to have any change for the better, we have still the worst to suffer.—Where lies the responsibility for all this, and where the remedy?

The responsibility, we charge, rests upon this radical revolutionary Fortieth Congress. It has been faithless to its promises; it has betrayed the just expectations and now it boldly defies the will of the people. Professing only a defensive policy against executive encroachments, this Congress, "dressed in a little brief authority," has audaciously undertaken the absorption within itself of the powers of all the departments of the government—legislative, executive and judicial—in setting up a Southern dictator above the constitutional chief magistrate of the United States, and in reducing the Supreme Court to a nullity, touching the laws of Congress among other things.

Great excitement prevails at Washington among the politicians on all sides regarding the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton in the War Department. The thrusting back of Stanton into the War Department is but a necessary incident in this revolutionary game. According to the Tenure of Office law the Senate was to reinstate this man, the law being passed expressly for his retention in the Cabinet against the wishes of the President. The offence is in the law itself, which is a step to the abolition of the executive branch of the government as established by the constitution. And here, in this legislation outside the constitution, lies the danger to the republic. The tendency of things is, from another Long Parliament, another transfer to the Commonwealth of a Puritanical dictator. This new Reconstruction bill proposes, for example, to set aside the President and the courts and the civil governments and laws of the ten excluded Southern States, and to set up over them, in the person of Gen. Grant, an absolute military dictator. Let us suppose that this scheme is carried out, and that these ten outside States are placed absolutely under the will of Gen. Grant, with the army at his back; that he has carried through the work of Congressional reconstruction; that these ten Southern States are again in Congress—are with radical delegations in both houses, some with a sprinkling of negroes and some with all white radicals; that these States, so reconstructed, have voted for the radical candidate for the Presidency; that their votes are necessary to his election, and that in their acceptance by this Congress the radical candidate is declared elected by this Southern negro political balance of power.—What next? Unquestionably, such a state of tumult and chaos among the political elements of the North as will invite the experiment of a military dictator over the whole land!

This Southern negro political balance of power in the Presidential contest is clearly the present object of this revolutionary Congress. In this design the radical fanatics have gone too far to recede. The game is desperate, but there is no alternative; and as desperate cases require desperate remedies, we may be prepared for anything from these radicals resolved upon the perpetuation of their power. Where, then, lies the remedy? In the hands of the people of the Northern States, to be applied in the coming Presidential election!

Letter from Loudoun County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LEESBURG, VA., January 18.—I hear of nothing of moment to communicate unless it be the continued movement in lands. In addition to those named in the Washingtonian, and which brought about $23,000 into the county, I note the private sales of Richard James to William Stone of 108 acres for $6,000, and of John Reese to Richard James, 194 acres, for $9,000.

They both lie near Lovettsville, in the "disputed territory," and were appraised in 1855 at $50 and $35, respectively. The assessed price of the buildings on the 108 acre tract is $500, and on the other $200.

The increase in value over the assessment of 1855 in the one case is 10 per cent., and in the other 33⅓ per cent.

The necessity for good roads can be made apparent by a simple statement:

Last summer a gentleman living near Mountsville, paid 6 cents a bushel for hauling corn to Leesburg; this winter a new neighbor of his has to pay 15 cents.

A good turnpike to Aldie, and another from Rector's Cross Roads by Philomont to Lincoln, and thence to Mercier's depot and Taylor's Cross Roads, would in three years save their entire cost to the farmers, who would be benefitted by them. Thus 1,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 of corn, at a saving of 9 cents a bushel, would be $180, and very few farmers in that region would average, for ten years, less than these quantities of grain.

I think I may say, without the risk of contradiction from any one, that not less than 300,000 bushels of grain would reach the A., L. & H. R. R over the two roads named, and that the saving for the average of the route would be 6 cents per bushel, or $18,000. Besides, the incidental gain, by hauling in winter and using the same team in fine weather to plough and do other farm work, would probably be not less than $5,000 each year; say $69,000 in three years.

As we recover from our prostration, production will increase, and the gain by good roads would be incalculable.

I venture to assert that no farmer five miles from the railroad, and within two miles of these roads, would lose anything by making an absolute gift of $1 per acre on every acre that he owns.

To illustrate; a farmer whose flour was in Thoroughfare Mills, in Prince William, had a turnpike all the way to Alexandria, and his six horses could haul the load of 20 barrels of flour to town, and two tons of plaster back, and make the trip in five days.

From Thoroughfare to Salem the road was not delightful, and a gentleman near Salem had to send 2 wagons, 2 drivers, and 10 horses to the former place, at a cost of $4 extra one day in each week, to do the work of his neighbors' six horses. This was 20 cents per barrel, and at 200 barrels $40 per annum, which is $1 per acre on a farm of 666 acres.

$100,000 to our railroad, and $100,000 to bridges, turnpikes, and county roads, would be a gainful expenditure of county bonds.

Farmers of Loudoun, what say you?

ALIQUIS.

In the form of a letter to the President, Mr. James Gallatin, of New York, sketches a new plan for the resumption of specie payments. His advice is; Legislate as little as possible; fund the paper money; exchange new bonds, expressly payable in coin, for the old ambiguously-worded five-twenty bonds; create a "specie resumption loan, at such rate of interest and such number of years to run as the Secretary could dispose of for gold at not less than par." This, he thinks, would speedily bring about specie payments and restore prosperity.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a private letter from a graduate at West Point, which is rather severe on the morals of the Military Academy. We don't believe the Board of Visitors in their last report said anything about the immorality of the cadets.

Congress.

The Senate yesterday refused to recede from its amendments to the cotton tax bill, and agreed to the proposition of the House to appoint a committee of conference on the subject. The Senate also asked for a committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill suspending the contraction of the currency. Mr. Johnson called up his resolution to admit the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, to his seat. Mr. Hendricks advocated the resolution at length, and was followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, a Radical, in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas. No vote, however, was taken.

Among the bills introduced in the House and referred was one by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, looking to the construction of a railroad from Washington, to connect with the Northern Central railroad at a point on the State line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced his bill in favor of udiversal suffrage. After the transaction of other business, the consideration of the new reconstruction bill was resumed, and debated up to the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, yesterday, just before Mr. Bingham, who reported the bill, rose to close the debate on the new Reconstruction bill, Mr. Carey (Rep.) propounded to him four questions saying that upon the satisfactory character of Mr. Bingham's replies would depend his (Carey's) vote on the pending bill. These questions were—1st. If Gen. Grant should fail or refuse to execute this law, or should execute it in a despotic and cruel manner, to what tribunal would he be responsible for his non feasance or malfeasance? 2d. As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by a court-martial, and if so, who can order, and who shall constitute the Court? 3d. Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached, and if so, by whom, and before what tribunal? 4th. If he cannot be arraigned before any earthly tribunal is he not made an absolute despot?

These four inquires, so simple in their nature, fell with decided effect upon the Radical side of the Hall, and immediately Butler, Schenck, Boutwell and others, rushed over to Bingham's desk to prompt him in his replies; but that gentleman deemed it more prudent not to answer, and called the previous question, thus not only stopping debate, but cutting off Ben. Butler's amendment, which he so strenuously endeavored to get before the House, and which was intended to pass the State Governments of the South into the hands of the negro Conventions. These four inquires by Mr. Carey should be published far and wide. They were propounded by a Republican, and were not answered by Mr. Bingham. They tell the whole story.—*Wash. cor. Balt. Gazette.*

Surratt's second trial was yesterday set down for the 24th of February, that date being fixed by the District Attorney. Mr. Merrick, one of the prisoner's counsel, said that he had believed that, in view of the result with which the first trial had terminated, the Government would discharge Surratt. He also announced that Judge Black, would also appear as counsel for the prisoner.

A letter received from Havana, gives a fearful account of the ravages of cholera at Havana. There had been as many as three hundred cases a day, nearly half of which proved fatal. On the 10th instant, there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

The Bank of England willingly gives "good money" for all silver which has been worn smooth by fair wear and tear. If, however, the coins bear the slightest sign of ill-usage, such as a dent or a scratch, it declines to change them.

[COMMUNICATED.

One of the most bitter and malignant radicals in Congress is said to be Mr. Schenck, of Ohio; and what is more, it is also said, he is particularly bitter against Virginia. If so, I suppose there must be some particular reason. What is it? I ask for information. VIENNA STATION.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, January 21, '68.

The market to-day was quiet and dull. Flour is unchanged, with very limited transactions to the city trade. Wheat is very dull, and prices tending down. Small sales of inferior white at 252; good red 255. Yesterday evening there was a sale of white Corn at 112, but we heard of no other sales at those figures. This morring there were sales of 2538 bushels at 108 a109—enquiry fair. Rye is unchanged. Oats in fair demand, with sales at 72. The weather has had a depressing effect upon Dressed Poultry, and prices have declined. Turkies selling at 16a18c per lb. Dressed Hogs in fair demand, and prices unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET, January 20.—Breadstuffs.—There is some enquiry for medium grades shipping Extras, and some sales are understood to have been made, but to what ext nt and on what terms we are not advised.

Wheat.—There was very little good Wheat offering, and very little demand for Wheat of any sort. Small sales of choice white were made at 300, and prime Virginia red at 280.—Choice do. would have brought 285. Corn—The market was active, but at prices from 3 to 4c lower. White ranged from 105 to 108 for fair, and 109a116 for good to prime, only one small lot bringing the inside price. Prime yellow and Western mixed sold freely at 115a117 delivered, the outside price for Point delivery.

Oats—The market was quite active, with sales at prices about 3 to 4c lower. Rye—Receipts meagre, and no sale reported.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Gold to-day 138¼.

BUTTER—Received to-day 1,000 PRIME FIRKIN BUTTER, for sale at the lowest market price, by J. F. LARKIN, jan 17—3t No. 16, Royal st.

BROOMS, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Brushes Mats, &c., in great variety, for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, dec 5 226, King street, cor. Alfred

FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLES, received and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, dec 5 226, King street, cor. Alfred.

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS AND TURKIES, just received and for sale by HOUGH & RAMSAY. jan 15

CHAMPAGNE CIDER AND HONEY, just received and for sale by HOUGH & RAMSAY. jan 15

HANDKERCHIEFS, Collars and Veils very cheap, for cash, at MRS. C. L SIMPSON'S, nov 11 No. 180, King s

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's Mince Meat, received and for sale by FRED. RECKER, dec 2—26w King street, corner St. Asaph.

FELT, Velvet and Plush Hats; also, Felt Bonnets, very cheap, at MRS. C. L SIMPSON, nov 11 No. 180, King st.

VACUUM PAN SUGAR, a beautiful article, just received and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, jan 18 226, King st., cor. Alfred.

18 BAGS JAVA LAGUYRA, CEYLON and RIO COFFEES received and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, jan 18 226, King st., cor. Alfred.

HERRING SAFE—A good second-hand Fire-proof Safe, for sale by W. A. SMOOT & CO., dec 21 No. 3, King street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF MR. JOHN KIDWELL, AS FOREMAN AND CUTTER, I would invite those who wish to have perfect fitting BOOTS and SHOES made, to give me a call. A. ROSENTHAL, dec 3—tJan19 98, King st.

MY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, for fall and winter being now COMPLETE, I would respectfully solicit an inspection of the same.

Besides the extensive assortment of the most elegant and fashionable Shoes of PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE, as well as of my OWN MAKE I would offer as specialties:

A good MISSES' BOOT, at $1 25.
" LADIES' " " 1 75.

Custom work made as usual.

LEATHER and FINDINGS, wholesale and retail. A. ROSENTHAL, 98, King st.

WASHINGTON STORE, 517, 7th street, Intelligencer Building, 3 doors above D street. oct 19—3m

74 KING STREET. 74

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STOCK.

We have now on hand a large stock of LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which have been recently made, of the best quality and latest styles; also a good stock of HEAVY GOODS, suitable for the country, to which we invite the special attention of country merchants, and farmers in want of good and reliable goods will do well to call and examine before buying, as they will be sold very cheap.

Men's Calf Double Sole Stitch Boots.
" " " Scotch Bottom Boots.
" " " Dress Boots.
" Heavy Kip Double Sole.
" " Grain.
" Calf Congress.
" " Stitch Congress.
" Scotch Bottom Shoes.
" Peg Balmorals.
" Heavy Kip Brogans.
" " Sewed
Ladies' Calf, Goat and Morocco Boots.
" Glove, Kid, Congress and Polish Boots.
" Lasting " "
" Fine Kid Heel Slippers.
" Lasting and Morocco.
Misses' Calf, Goat and Morocco Boots.
" Lasting and Kid Polish "
Children's Goat, Morocco, Lasting, Calf and Glove Kid, Lace and Button Boots.
Boys', Youths' and Children's Long Calf and Kip.
Gents' and Ladies' Gum Over-Shoes.

W. B. WADDEY, sep 17 74, King street, Alexandria, Va.

$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 Chron'ter Watches,	250 to	300
200 Gold Hunting English Levers,	200 to	250
300 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches,	150 to	200
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.

POULTERER'S FRIEND.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR GAPES AND OTHER DISEASES IN CHICKENS AND TURKEYS.

A Certain Preventive of Chicken Cholera.

Will prevent disease in all kinds of fowl, and promote an increase of fat Read the following:

Jefferson, Frederick co., Md., July 22d, 1867.

Messrs. Clotworthy & Co.:

Gents—The wonderful cures which have been made by your Poulterers' Friend cannot fail to interest all who raise poultry. A gentleman of this village has been experimenting on chickens with the gapes. He tried your Poulterers' Friend, according to the directions, and it had the desired effect in removing the worm, effectually relieving the chicken at once Since then I have had many calls for it, and it has been used extensively with the same result. It is of incalculable value to all who raise poultry.

Respectfully, A. SPENCER.

Price 25c per package.
Prepared only by CLOTWORTY & CO., Baltimore.
Also, RAT KILLER, HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS—the best in use.
For sale by JANNEY & CO, 145, King st.
And E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.
nov 16—6m

NOTICE!!—All persons who by themselves or by their tenants or agents, have the possession of real estate in the city and county of Alexandria are respectfully requested to call at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and examine the Land Book for the year 1867, and ascertain whether or not the property so charged is correct. The book will be open until the first day of February, 1868. After this notice of time and place no alteration can be made or any excuse tolerated.

Office at the Court House; hours from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. J. C. CLARK, jan 14 tfeb1 Commissioner of the Revenue.

FEED! FEED! FEED!

600 bales prime Timothy Hay.
100 " " Clover "
150 bushels of White and Brown Middlings.
200 " Wheat Bran.
1000 " Corn "
100 " Shipstuff,
with Rye Straw, Cut Hay, Ear Corn, Shelled Corn and Oats, in store and for sale by GWIN, BECKHAM & CO., jan 14 33, King street.

HENRY WORTCHE HAS REMOVED HIS BARBER SHOP FROM 150, to 155, KING STREET, [Opposite his old stand.] where he will be pleased to receive his old customers and the public generally.

In conjunction with his BARBER SHOP, he has a private room for CUTTING CORNS, APPLYING LEECHES, CUPPING, &c., &c. Persons in need of his services will please give him a call. jan 13—1m

HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHS.

Cloths for Workingmen's Suits, Cassinets, full Cloths; also, nett Woolen Over-Jackets, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, heavy Buckskin Gloves, and many other desirable goods for the present season. Call and examine at the corner of King and Fairfax sts. dec 27 ROBERT L. WOOD.