ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

Of all the military commanders who have committed their thoughts and sentiments to paper, for record and remembrance, since the termination of the late war, none have, in our judgment, expressed such constitutional, correct and praise worthy opinions, as Gen. Hancock—and we say this, without inquiry as to what political party he may belong, or whether he is attached to, or is is to be numbered in, any party. He is the only one of them, almost, who seems to be imbued with the full knowledge of, or to cherish warmly, the old and sound doctrines of civil liberty, including the just supremacy in a free government of the civil over the military authority. Had all military men the same political doctrines on these subjects that Gen. Hancock holds, the country would be in no danger of tyranny or despotism.

It had been determined by the Supreme Court to hear argument to-day on the motion of Judge Black to proceed with the consideration of the McCardle case. The subject came up in the Court again yesterday, when Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for General Grant and Secretary Stanton, said he could not be prepared so soon to argue the case on behalf of his clients. Judge Nelson therefore announced that the case would be postponed until the first day of next term. This action of the Court postpones the case until December next, when the new term of the court commences, as was stated in a telegraphic dispatch, published in yesterday's Gazette.

The galleries of the Senate, yesterday, were nearly filled with fashionable dressed ladies, and the seats rising tier above tier, with all this display of handsome toilets, reminded one of an opera night on the appearance of a popular singer. The Diplomatic gallery alone remained nearly vacant throughout the day.

Mr. Forney, in his Occasional letter, likens Mr. B. F. Butler to "a great artist with gigantic agencies."! Now, there is something in this! Isn't there?

The debate in the British House of Commons on the Irish Church establishment is a very interesting and important one.

Cases of death from starvation in England are reported in the London papers.

Congress.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the report of the conference committee upon the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax was ageed to, the bill passed and sent to the President. A resolution reciting that great expense was involved in the collection of the taxes for internal revenue purposes, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the taxgathering force and so adjusting the internal revenue laws as to require the smallest possible force for the conduct of the business, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws as to permit the transfer or assignment of special license receipts, so that successors to a business may have authority to continue the same on the old license. The House proceeded to the Senate to attend the impeachment trial, and on returning adjourned.

Va. "Reconstruction" Convention.

The Convention was engaged yesterday in debating an ordinance to pay its expenses, and he whole subject was referred to a select committee.

JEROME BONAPARTE PATTERSON.—A writer in the New York Express says:

"Captain Jerome Bonaparte Patterson as he has always been styled here, has just been named officer d'ordonnance to the Emperor, and it is noticeable that in publishing this appointment, the official and semi-official journals drop the "Patterson," and style the young officer 'Jerome Bonaparte.' Not many years since the father of the captain carried on a suit at law here to have the marriage of Miss Patterson, of Baltimore with Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of the first Napoleon, pronounced valid, and to secure his share of the inheritance of King Jerome. The French Court, as was expected, decided against Mr. Bonaparte, and ordered that Patterson be affixed to his name; of course this was applicable to the young captain, who was serving in the French army, and who was generally styled Bonaparte Patterson. Prince Napoleon, the uncle of the young officer, has not been on good terms with him on account of the said suit, and in order to please the Prince, the Emperor somewhat ignored the captain at court. Now, that the latter is appointed officer in attendance upon the Emperor, the initiated see in this, an evidence of the Emperor's anger at his cousin, and his determination to forward the interests of the Patterson Bonapartes."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The sword recently stolen from the Patent Office, and which was recovered uninjured by Detectives Clarvoe and Bigley has been returned to the Patent Office. Although the detectives failed in the arrest of the thief at the time of the recovery of the sword, (the arrest at Manhattanville, N. Y., having proved a case of mistaken identity,) still they assert that they can "pull" their man whenever he is "wanted," but claim, that as it will be attended with some expense, the Department should furnish the means.

The sudden and unexplained disappearance of Mr. Edward J. Carpenter, of the firm of Carpenter & Bro., grocers, corner of Thirteenth and C streets, has excited serious fear as regards his safety. Mr. Carpenter left his home on Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

Mr. Charles E. Davis, the well-known clerk of Messrs. King, Keys & Burch, livery-stable keepers, left Willard's Hotel last Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, and has not been heard of since. Mr. Davis had $150 about his person when he left, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

A telegraph dispatch from Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine, says that the election in that town resulted in a net gain to the Democrats of about three hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

At Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday, by the breaking of a chain connected with the hoisting machinery at the Diamond coal mines, a platform containing seventeen men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, one hundred and eighty-five feet. Eleven men were instantly killed, one has since died, and two others cannot live. They leave eleven widows and twenty eight orphans. This is the most disastrous accident that has happened in the Lackawanna Valley coal fields for many years.

During the terrible storm of Tuesday week, and a little after midnight, a large grain warehouse, at Winona, Minn., fell to the ground with a terrible crash. It was elevated above the ground about six feet, and stood on piling. The building contained about twenty thousand bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of oats, besides considerable other property, which was dumped into a pond of water that had settled beneath and around the warehouse.

It is stated that the summons to Gen. Rousseau to appear as a witness in the impeachment trial was made returnable April 10. The summons was transmitted by the Sergeant-at-arms, by telegraph, and an answer has been received from Gen. Rousseau, from Portland, Oregon, that he will start immediately.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adopted resolutions requesting the President to protect persons engaged in the guano trade in the Island of Alta Vela, and to restore the island to the jurisdiction of the U. S., and opposing the purchase of any territory from the Government of San Domingo until the island is restored.

In the Mobile City Court on Tuesday last, the case against L. V. B. Martin, late U. S. District Attorney, charged with assault upon Judge Busteed with intent to murder, was called. The accused failed to appear, and his bond was declared forfeited.

Judge Pope, of the twelfth circuit of Alabama, was arrested yesterday at Jacksonville by the military authorities, and confined for failure or refusal to execute jury orders. Judge Pope was an original, and has been all the time a Union man.

The New York Times has an extraordinary charge made against Mr. Van Wyck, the member of the Retrenchment Committee who was so active in investigating the whiskey frauds. Virtually it is, that Mr. Van Wyck is the mere tool of the whiskey ring.

Gen. Grant, says the Cincinnati Commercial, two years ago, while on a visit to his home in Ohio, expressed himself as unqualifiedly in favor of giving the ballot to the colored men who had entered the army of the Union.

Several members of the Committee on Elections say it is not not true, as reported, that the committee have decided to report against the admission of Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate. The question has not been taken.

The New York Sun says that, owing to the action of the bricklayers' and carpenters' unions of New York, in the matter of hours of labor and wages, a great many owners of land have abandoned their intentions to build this season.

The New York papers record the death of Dr. James M. Quin, an eminent homeopathic physician of that city, aged sixty-two years. He was also distinguished for his great musical abilities.

In Kentucky, it is "reported," there is much resistance manifesting itself to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and troops have been asked for by the Government officers to enforce the laws.

Brevet Brigadier Gen. L. D. Watkins, colonel of the 20th infantry, died suddenly in New Orleans, of congestion of the brain on Sunday. He was a son-in-law of Gen Rousseau.

A cotton fraud, involving $30,000, is being unearthed in New Orleans, but the implicated party is rusticating in Havana.

The Marquis De Bassano, of the French Legation at Washington, will be succeeded by Count Trivenne.

Efforts toward the formation of a monthly line of steamers to this country are now making in Denmark and Norway.

George Ashburn, a prominent Radical politician in Georgia, has been killed at Columbus, in that State, by parties unknown.

Foreign News.

The debate in the British House of Commons yesterday on the Irish Church bill was the most important one of the present session.

Mr. Gladstone, made a masterly speech in support of his resolutions for the abolition of the Irish Church establishment, placing himself on a line with the most advanced members of the Liberal party on this question.

After giving reasons for his past inaction, he showed the necessity for the immediate consideration of the subject. He dilated on the great effect, for good, which the termination of the ascendancy of the Irish Church as a state establishment would have in removing jealousies, and in mitigating sectarian bitterness. Now that the penal laws against Catholics no longer were in force, the number of Protestants in Ireland did not exceed one-fifth of the population, and it was a great injustice to compel a whole country to support a Church for the benefit of so small a minority. He praised the Roman Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism. In regard to the measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to press the question to a final decision before the new Parliament met, but he should urge that the Government cease to make any appointments to fill vacancies in the higher grades of the Irish Church. After criticising the proposed resolution of Lord Stanley to postpone the consideration of the whole subject until the meeting of the next Parliament, Mr. G. closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to vindicate its character by its course on this important question now to be decided.

Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered as he took his seat.

In his reply, Lord Stanley owned that the Government fully recognized the gravity of the matter. The Ministry did not seek to shirk the issue by trickery or management, as had been charged. They only wanted time to consider the subject. The resolutions before the House were vague and general, and the plan, as outlined by Mr. Gladstone, was not at once practicable. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was one thing, and disendowment was another. He complained that the member had left them all in the dark. The House should wait until the commission on the Irish Church had made a report. Here was a question which had been postponed for thirty-four years, and Mr. G. wished to have it settled in a day, and asked the House to commit itself by pledges. Was it right for an expiring Parliament to leave this legacy of resolutions to its successor! It was done only to raise a cry which might be used in the coming elections. Lord Stanley then endeavored to convict Mr. G. of inconsistency on this subject, by quoting from the records. He concluded his speech by declaring that the Irish people cared more for land than the Church question; and before taking his seat, he offered a resolution that the whole subject of change in the Irish Church establishment be left to be dealt with by the next Parliament.

After speeches from several other members, the debate was adjourned.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The proceedings were begun in the Senate, yesterday, by Mr. Wilson continuing the reading of documents with which the public was already familiar. Among the documents thus read was the commission of President Lincoln appointing Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, during the pleasure of the President. The filing of this paper will save just that much trouble to the President's counsel.

The examination of witness then began.—This important office was undertaken by Gen. Butler, who in this, as in all matters during the day, completely overtopped his colleagues, and took the reins of the whole affair in his own hands.

Mr. Butler began with asking leave to bring his witnesses on the floor. As such a proceeding hardly comported with the proceedings, and was unfavorable to truth, the Chief Justice refused the request, and suggested that they had better stay in the room assigned them.

Mr. McDonald, one of the clerks of the Senate, was the first witness examined, but his testimony was unimportant, as was also that of Mr. J. W. Jones, who had served a Senate notice upon Gen. Thomas.

Mr. Creecy, a clerk of the Treasury Department, was called to prove that there had been a change in the form of commissions issued at that Department after the passage of the tenure-of-office law. This witness speaking very low, Senators complained that they could not hear him, whereupon Mr. Butler proposed to solve the difficulty by himself repeating after the witnesses their testimony. As the General had not been sworn to perform the duty of interpreter, Mr. Evarts objected to any such arrangement, and this offer was not pressed. By a sensible suggestion of Mr. Trumbull, the witnesses were removed to a distance farther from the managers, and after that, they were heard very well. None of these witnesses were cross-examined. The documents, meantime, were read by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Burt Van Horn, member of Congress from New York, was next placed on the stand. He was present at the interview between Gen. Thomas and Mr. Stanton, at the War Department, on the 22d February last, and "took notes" of the conversation, by a most lucky provision that they might hereafter be needed. When he had finished his somewhat glib testimony, the honorable member was taken in hand by Mr. Stanbery, and subjected to a searching cross-examination. He was asked "what was his business at the War Department," of which he seemed to be ashamed; for it took a series of questions to elicit that he had been there by preconcert, and had there served as a sort of tool of Mr. Stanton. It had not been a habit of his to take notes of people's conversations; but he had on this occasion pulled out an envelope and copied on this small space the substance of a continued conversation—a very striking feat, when we consider that he is not a stenographer! Nothing could be better than the style of Mr. Stanbery's cross examination. It was done quietly, but was as keen as a razor, and told on the voluble witness, so that he at first declared that he had lost his original manuscript, and then again, he did not know whether he had it or not. The effect of the interrogation was to saddle the testimony on a memory not over good, and a judgment which had rejected as "immaterial" the remark of Gen. Thomas to Stanton that he "hoped there would be no unpleasantness between them," but had carefully put down all the "good mornings" everybody uttered!

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania. came next, and after an examination in chief by Mr. Butler, went through a like sad experence with Mr. Van Horn. Warned by the fate of the latter, he did not seek to disguise that he went to the War Department by preconcert to witness the interview between Gen. Thomas and Mr. Stanton. It seems that half a dozen Congressmen were on the watch with Mr. Stanton, and that a sentinel had been posted to keep a lookout for Gen. Thomas as he came from the Executive Mansion. Mr. Morhead, like Mr. Van Horn, had followed Mr. Stanton from one room to the other, but though he took, a "note" at Mr. S.'s request, it was very brief and crisp! These two innocent doves, after their plucking, fluttered back to their associates!

Mr. Burleigh was next sworn in, but hardly had he said a word before Gen. Butler took the word out of his mouth; and was proceeding to state *verbatim*, in the presence of the witness what he expected him to testify. There being a much shorter and fairer way of getting at the point, Mr. Evarts objected. The Chief Justice instructed Gen. Butler, in substance, that he must not state the evidence. And now came an extraordinary scene.

Mr. Drake, of Missouri, rose, and in a very rude manner denied the right of the Chief Justice to make any decision upon the proper mode of proceeding. All felt now that a crisis had come in the trial, and a question, the decision of which might involve impor ant consequences. The Chief Justice bore himself with quiet dignity, He stated briefly and succinctly the relation to the trial assigned him by the Constitution, the rules of the Senate, and the precedents, according to which it was first his right and duty to decide questions of order and evidence, and then, if any Senator desired a vote, it was to be submitted to the Senate for their decision. To this view Mr. Butler made a formal speech in reply, and then, the President's counsel not choosing to answer, the Chief Justice put the question for the vote of the Senate. Forthwith sprung to his feet Mr. Drake, of Missouri, in the most offensive manner, correcting the statement of the question by the Chief Justice. He was promptly called to order by the latter, and took his seat!

Speeches followed by Messrs. Bingham, Butler, and Boutwell, all urging that the powers of the Chief Justice did not extend to a decision, even through preliminary, and that the question was so important, that if ruled against them, they would probably desire to consult the House before proceeding further. This was evidently meant for intimidation. Only a word was said by Mr. Evarts, and that was in his usual happy, incisive manner, in reply to Mr. Boutwell's proposition that the rule should be established as they proposed; but inasmuch as it might prolong the trial, for the Senate to decide all questions of evidence, &c., the managers would, in their discretion, take only a few appeals, and use their power sparingly. Mr. Evarts said that either rule contended for was agreeable to the Pregident's counsel; but that they did not want part of one rule and part of another, at the discretion of the managers!

The Senate then voted on the motion to retire for consultation, and a tie vote was determined affirmatively by the casting vote of the Chief Justice, being his first vote, so far. The Senate were out over three hours and the gas had been lit when they returned. The result was announced. It was a new rule in lieu of the seventh rule, and was based upon the precise construction heretofore given to that rule by the Chief Justice. The rudeness and violence of Mr. Drake, the threat of the House managers had met fitting and just rebuke, and they, as well as the ultraists, were taught a lesson for the future.—*Nat. Int.*

The following is the rule adopted by the Senate, when they retired for consultation, as stated above.

"The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the presiding officer upon the trial shall direct all the forms of proceeding while the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for; and the presiding officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may, at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate." This rule was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, and Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Drake, Ferry, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, and Wilson—19.

The Senators were absent in their conference about three hours.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gen. Schofield has issued orders that military commanders will report without delay the names of all elective officers in the State whose terms have expired, in order that, if they are not eligible for re-election, suitable persons may be appointed by the General. Petitions from registered voters will be received, recommending persons for officeholders who are unable to take the oath.

On Sunday, Joseph Adkins and Charles R. Gilbert were arrested and committed to jail by Justices Wm. Chapman and George A. Bruce of Waynesboro, charged with being two of the party of three who killed Christopher Stover and wounded Robert McCreary on the 16th instant.

Spring chickens have made their appearance in the Richmond market, but the Whig says, they are so small the appearance may be said to be indistinct. The price, however, is large enough, namely, one dollar a pair.

Extensive robberies have been going on at the Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, for some time past. No less than twenty-five iron gates have been stolen from the various squares within the past few months.

On Monday an altercation occurred in Manchester, which resulted in the shooting of Augustus A. Jenks, a grocer, by Howlet. Jenks, it was thought at last accounts, could not recover.

The soldier who made an assault on Colonel Rose, in Lynchburg, some time since, and received in return a blow on his cranium, was in a dying condition at the Libby prison on Monday.

It is reported in Richmond that, if changes are made in State and city offices, Gen. Wells will succeed Gov. Pierpoint, and Mr. Cahoon Mayor of Richmond, to succeed Mr. Mayo.

Collector Mulford has issued an order for the detention of all liquor arriving or passing through Richmond, until satisfactory evidence is given that the taxes are paid.

Hunnicutt's paper in Richmond, of Monday last, contains a speech delivered by B. W. Hunter to the colored people at "New Nation Hall," on Friday evening last.

Somebody at Duffield's Depot, in Jefferson country, is endeavoring to imitate the Moon Ghost in Albemarle. It is thought plunder is the object.

Col. Pendleton has informed Gov. Pierpoint that the capacity of the penitentiary is only 168, while it already has four hundred inmates.

A note shaver and speculator has been arrested at Charlestown, Jefferson county, as a fugitive from justice, from New York.

The Lynchburg Virginian dislikes the Peabody educational scheme.

The establishment of the Petersburg Express is offered for sale.

There has been another row at the Richmond soup house. The house is to be closed.

A VERY OLD LADY.—I recollect returning from school one evening when a child, and finding myself, as I entered the "door-yard" at home, in the midst of a group of visitors, who were taking leave of the family. A very old lady, in a neat black "scoop shovel" bonnet, was leaving on the arm of her daughter, who was also an aged woman. Several others were standing about—my own dear grandmother among the rest—and all of them seemed to me old enough to be the daughters of Methuselah.

I stood peering at them curiously, sun bonnet in hand, when the very old lady came slowly towards me.

"How old are you, little girl?" she asked.

"Six years old."

"Are you? I was six years old a hundred years ago."

How I started and looked up wonderingly under the deep black bonnet. She smiled as she added, "My dear child, I am a hundred years older than you are;" and as she kissed my forehead, and laid her thin hand tenderly on my barehead, I felt even then that it was a benediction.

How honored we all felt by her presence!—No one else was spoken of for a week; and we children all felt that it would be very pleasant to live a hundred years longer, and to be still good-natured, and have everybody very proud of us. Let me live to an old age, but let me not outlive the free use of all my faculties, should be the prayer and aspiration of every child! Let us point him to that goal, and bid him seek to win the race. Heaven often forces us to answer our own prayers; and we must undoubtedly do so in this case, or they will remain unanswered. We ought to live for old age just in the spirit we are constantly exhorted to live for heaven, that is, to think of it, take measures to attain it, and make provision for it.

I do not mean merely the laying up of "much goods" for the "many years." An honest old age has a right to be independent, and to be no more "cumbered with "much serving." It often needs change. Let the old man be free to leave his home occasionally, and with his old wife, hand in hand, let him go travelling to see the world and enjoy it. They may thus add years to their length of days, much to their stock of happiness, and more still to the vigor and restoration of decaying faculties. After three-score years and ten of robust work, either with brain or hands, society owes the veteran a competence, and every rational enjoyment which it will procure; and it is all wrong if he has not been able to obtain this.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

A SINGULAR CASE.—A gentleman who resides in Wilkes county, and was returning home from Augusta on Thursday last, entirely lost the power of speech soon after he left Augusta. We heard him attempting to talk soon after he got on the train, and in a few moments he could not articulate a word. He was in the possession of all other faculties, but his lips were literally sealed. His distress was very touching and he wrote replies to questions addressed him by the passengers and tried to bear up under the terrible visitation. He said that he had been on a spree. He hoped it was only a species of delitium and would wear off with rest and sleep. He said he had once been partially deprived of his speech before, for a short time, in Virginia. His case attracted much attention among the passengers, several of whom knew him and were satisfied that he was not using deception. His case was a most forcible illustration of the summary and terrible manner in which nature sometimes punishes a violation of her laws.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

Gold.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Gold to-day 138¾.

THE END OF A MISER.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest this forenoon over the body of Peter Hendrickson, Willett street, aged seventy-six years, a native of New York, but of German extraction, by trade a junk man, who was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room. The fact of his room door remaining locked the entire of yesterday excited suspicion, and with the aid of a ladder an entrance was effected to the room, when Peter was found lying on his face on the floor quite cold in death. The room presented a most wretched filthy aspect, and everything demonstrated that the occupant was a miser. A wisp of straw had served for a bed and the filthy floor for a table. The remains of Peter's last meals, consisting of water and stale, mouldy bread, were carefully laid aside to serve for a breakfast which he was doomed never to enjoy.—On the body of the old miser were found bank notes and greenbacks representing $2000. He was in addition the owner of the lot on which he made his exit from this world, value about $25,000. He leaves a son, whose present whereabouts is unknown, and two daughters, one residing in Connecticut, and the other on Long Island, both supposed to be married. The deceased is also said to have a wife living, residence unknown, but supposed to be New York, from whom he was parted over thirty years. The cause of the separation was her extravagant habits in indulging in one cup of tea per diem. Coroner Schirmer has turned over the financial matters of the deceased to the Public Administrator.—*N. Y. Express.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—A letter was received here Saturday by the family of the deceased, communicating the sad intelligence that Mrs. Margaret Palmer, wife of Dr. Joseph Palmer, of South Carolina, had been suddenly killed a day or two previous. The lady, accompanied by her husband and little daughter (an only child) was in a light wagon (but heavily laden with baggage,) en route for the train on the Northwestern Railroad. They had just reached Bonneau's Depot, the point of debarkation, when the locomotive came thundering up and so frightened the horse that he became unmanageable and ran the wagon against a gate post. This collision threw Mrs. Palmer out, and the wagon-wheel passed over her neck, breaking it, and causing death in a few minutes. Deceased was just starting on a trip to Richmond, the place of her nativity. She was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Allen, a well-known tobacco manufacturer of Richmond.—*Richmond Whig.*

K. K. K'S—A MOURNFUL PURCHASE.—Among the articles sold at the horse-lot on Council Chamber Hill on Saturday was a hearse clad in the usual habiliments of woe, rather the worse for use. As this vehicle of all that remains earthly of the human race was brought forward to be disposed of to the highest bidder, a stranger of strange appearance came among the throng, and in a few moments was the successful competitor for this deathly prize. As Cook, in grave-like tones, uttered the word that fixed the price—"Gone," he asked, to "To whom?" The stranger answered in grave-like voice: "To the Grand Worthy Centuarl" and putting the amount he had bid into the auctioneer's hand, caught hold of the pole of the hearse and pulled it off at a rapid rate.—Whither he went; no one knows. In spite of vigilant watching, he disappeared from the view of all; and we wait with anxiety to find out when he will first put his purchase to use.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FARMING IN THE SOUTH.—Hitherto, we have conducted our agricultural plans to much on the large plantation scale, planted too much cotton and tobacco, which may now do to increase the revenue of the Government which oppresses us, but will not do to enrich our people, now too poor to be at all comfortable. We must farm, and look to the production of every and all articles that will pay. Small farms thoroughly, neatly and scientifically cultivated, systematically and economically conducted, is the regime upon which to place our impoverished lands, and still more impoverished population. We need to be enabled to bring the quick rotation of crops into practice, to make one acre produce as much as twenty or thirty now do, so as to feed and clothe and educate our families, so as to purchase labor-saving machinery, &c., &c.

DOGS.—The people of Antwerp, in Belgium, recently became alarmed at the rapid and mysterious manner in which their dogs were disappearing. These disappearances were so numerous that special efforts were made to unravel the mystery, and the result was the arrest of two persons who turned out to be dog stealers by profession. They confessed that during one year they stole no fewer than 200 dogs, the skins of which, sold to toy-makers, went for the manufacture of children's drums; the grease made excellent pomade; and the carcasses were passed through the sausage making machines. Washington has swarms of dogs, and unlike those of Antwerp they will not be missed. Why cannot some of these enterprising dog converters of Antwerp set up business in Washington.?—*Washington Star.*

The Bishop of Havana has completely outflanked the Captain General of Cuba. It will be recollected the latter gave orders to send the prelate to Porto Rico by way of punishment for his late offence. The Bishop, however, kept away from Havana, but asked General Lersundi's permission to go direct to Madrid. This was peremptorily refused, whereupon the Bishop sent a friend to Key West for the purpose of telegraphing to Madrid the fact of this refusal. In two days the Royal permission was telegraphed back to the friend at Key West authorizing the prelate to go direct to Madrid. General Lersundi is thus left powerless in the premises, and the Bishop has come back to Havana, where he will embark as soon as he sees fit. It is probable he will go via New York.

A Pennsylvania paper thus looks towards Ohio: "Should it so turn out that the Radical party should first nominate and then elect, with Gen. Grant for President, Senator Wade for Vice President, we should have a President, Vice President, Chief Justice, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, all from Ohio. We presume this arrangement would stop the clamor of the people of Ohio for a removal of the capital to Cincinnati, seeing that it would be virtually moving Ohio to the capital."

Gen. Butler's opening speech in the impeachment case is severely criticised by the New York Times. The New York Herald says: "When a cause is weak and bad we cannot feel surprised if its supporters advocate by declamation what they are not able to prove by argument. After a a very careful perusal of Mr. Butler's opening speech, delivered in Washington yesterday, before the high court of impeachment, we have failed to discover anything therein which makes a case against President Johnson."

MARRIED.

At Locust Grove, Spotsylvania county, Va., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Thomas S. Dunaway, Mr. GEORGE P. KING, to Miss ANASTATIA CHANCELLOR, eldest daughter of the Rev. Melzi S. Chancellor.

DIED.

Recently, at the home of her brother, D. F. Slaughter, in Culpeper co., Va, Mrs. ELIZA F. DADE, relict of the late John B. Dade, in the 77th year of her age. She was a most estimable lady.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, April 1, 1868.

FLOUR, Superfine	$11 00	@ 11 25
Extra	11 75	@ 12 25
Family Extra	13 00	@ 15 00
Family choice	15 00	@ 15 50
WHEAT, White, prime	2 75	@ 2 80
Good	2 70	@ 2 75
Red, prime,	2 70	@ 2 75
Good	2 60	@ 2 70
CORN, White	1 10	@ 0 00
Mixed	1 09	@ 0 10
Yellow	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN MEAL	1 10	@ 1 20
OATS	00 78	@ 0 80
RYE	1 65	@ 1 08
DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs	10 00	@ 11 00
APPLES, Dried per lb	00 5	@ 0 00
Green per bbl	2 50	@ 4 00
IRISH POTATOES	1 00	@ 1 50
SEED, Flax	2 30	@ 2 50
Timothy	3 50	@ 0 00
Clover	9 00	@ 9 75
SUMAC ℔ 100 lbs	1 00	@ 1 05
PLASTER, Ground, per ton of 2240 pounds	9 00	@ 0 00
Ground in bbls	11 00	@ 0 00
" " bags	10 00	@ 0 00
Lump	6 50	@ 7 00
SALT, Ground Alum	2 20	@ 2 25
Liverpool fine	3 10	@ 3 25
Turk's Island, from store	00 00	@ 0 32
WOOL, Common Unwashed	00 22	@ 0 24
Washed	00 33	@ 0 38
Fleece, washed	00 28	@ 0 30
Merino, unwashed	00 25	@ 0 28
Merino, washed	00 40	@ 0 42
BUTTER, prime	00 50	@ 0 54
Common to middling	00 25	@ 0 30
EGGS	00 22	@ 0 23
BEANS, White	3 75	@ 4 00
BACON, Hams, prime country	00 16	@ 0 17
Sugar-cured	00 18	@ 0 20
Sides	00 14	@ 0 15
Shoulders	00 11½	@ 12
LARD	00 15	@ 0 16
HAY, per ton, from the cars	16 00	@ 18 00
WHISKEY	2 65	@ 0 00

REMARKS.—The market was less active to-day and prices drooping. Small transactions in Flour at previous quotations. Offerings of Wheat light, with sales of inferior white at 265 and fair to good red at 260, 265 and 275. Corn not so brisk, with offerings of 2300 bushels, and sales of mixed at 110, and yellow at 112. Oats in fair request, and prices indicate an advance; sales at 78a79. Rye quiet, with sales at 165.—Plaster in fair demand. Seeds quiet. Potatoes in good demand. Peas and Beans in fair request. Bacon firm. Lard quiet. Butter very active, and prices firm, good selling at 60a65c. Eggs 20a22c, and in fair request.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The Flour and Grain markets firm, at about yesterday's prices.

Virginia State stock has advanced, within a very short time, from 38 to 45. A year ago, it had reached the extreme depression of 28.

Fish Market, April 1.

Furnished by GEO. W. HARRISON & Co.

SHAD, per 100	$23 00	@ 25 00
HERRING, per 1000	16 00	@ 00 00
WHITE PERCH, per bunch	00 35	@ 00 00
ROCK, per bunch	00 35	@ 00 00
OFFAL, per bunch	00 20	@ 00 00

Market firm and upward.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—APRIL 1.

SAILED.

Steamer James S. Green, Inman, New York, by M. Eldridge & Co.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

SPRING CASSIMERES!

We are now opening a splendid stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES! equal to any thing that has ever been in the market. In CLOTHS we have—
BLACK GRANATES and BROAD CLOTH.
BROWN, " "
BLUE, " "
DAHLIA, " "

IN CASSIMERES,

Black French Doeskin, from super quality to the lowest grades; Fancy French and English Cassimeres of every variety, and very cheap.

In VIRGINIA CASSIMERES we have something new and desirable for business suits. Also every variety of Trimmings, and will furnish suits trimmed in the best manner as cheap or cheaper than the same quality can be gotten elsewhere.

Call and see them, gentlemen; an examination is all we ask.

ap 1 WITMER & SLAYMAKER

VALUABLE MARKET FARM,

NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Samuel C. Collins and wife, dated on the 8th day of April, 1858 and of record in the Land Records of Alexandria county, Va., in Liber T, No. 3, page 101, the undersigned, as Trustee, in said deed named, will expose for sale, at public auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the Mayor's office, in the city of Alexandria, Va., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about NINE ACRES, more or less, lying in the county of Alexandria, about one mile from the said city of Alexandria, and on the north side of Poor House Lane, and at present occupied by —— Durhsell. The improvements consist of a two-story FRAME DWELLING, Barn and Stable.

TERMS—Cash. JAS. ENTWISLE, Jr., Trustee.

An arrangement can be made by the purchaser for time in part of the purchase money, if desired. ap 1—eots

EASTER BALL.

The 11th ANNUAL BALL of the GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held at EINTRACHT HALL, on EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, April 13, 1868.

COOK'S BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets, $1, admitting a gentleman and lady.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Henry Herbner. John Wenzel.

COMMITTEE.

Geo. Bossart. F. Shwob.
G. Krieg. F. Melcher.
A. Diedel.

The Committee will spare no pains to make this one of the most agreeable entertainments of the season. ap 1—td

APRIL 1st, 1868.

COAL! COAL!

Just arrived a cargo of FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL, egg size.
Also CUMBERLAND COAL.
HICKORY WOOD.
OAK "
ASH "
100 cords of GOVERNMENT PINE WOOD for sale at the office of the Alexandria Coal Co., No. 40, south Royal street.

A. S. PERPENER, Agt.

Terms cash. ap 1—3m

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving our Spring stock, and would call particular attention to our line of DRESS GOODS, which comprises almost everything desirable in Silks, Summer Poplins, Cheney Mohairs, and Plain Goods for Suits. They have been carefully selected in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and we feel free to say that as for style, variety and cheapness they cannot be equalled in this market, or excelled south of Baltimore. We feel sure it will repay an examination of them.

ap 1 WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

OILS—Pure Winter Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot, best Kerosene, Linseed, Boiled Linseed, Lubricating, best Tanners', Castor, Olive, and Sturgeon Oil; also, Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Paint Brushes, &c., just received and for sale at lowest rates by

E. S. LEADBEATER & CO., Fairfax street.

mh 6

PERUVIAN GUANO.—

60 tons No. 1, Peruvian Guano, landing from schooner Lilly, for sale by

B. H. LAMBERT, 18 Union Wharf

mh 14—tf