



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—The mutual dependence on each other, for benefits and advantages, and the real and actual similarity of interests, however diverse may be the pursuits, of and between cities and the agricultural communities, are now seen and acknowledged by all. It is of the greatest importance to the farmers of the State, to have in their neighborhoods, or as close to them as possible, a prosperous, and growing market, for the sale of their produce of all kinds. ALEXANDRIA is the natural market for the adjacent tide water, the Piedmont, and the Valley, counties. It is to their interest, peculiarly, as well as contributing to their convenience, to build up Alexandria, and to make it a mart of trade and commerce. Not an improvement can be made in Alexandria, which will not contribute more or less, to the benefit of the surrounding country. Apart from all home feeling, and State pride, in having here, in Virginia, a city which will afford them, a market equal in every respect, to cities out of the State, the gain to the farmers would be great, considering the facilities of reaching here, and for the transportation of all articles sent for sale, and for the return of all that may be purchased for use and consumption. We urge, then, the direction of trade to Alexandria, not only on account of Alexandria, but to assist in increasing the prosperity of the whole of this section of Virginia.

The insurgents at Paris are reported as gradually losing confidence. They still maintain control of the city but no fresh excesses are recorded. It is stated that under pressure of a reaction they have manifested a willingness to abate their demands, and instead of controlling elections of all the chiefs of the national guard, will be content with the appointment of a commander-in-chief of their own choice. The statement in previous dispatches that Generals Vinoy and Clauzy had been executed, proves to have been inaccurate. The former commands the troops at Versailles; the latter is still a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution to appoint a special committee of investigation on the condition of the South, was returned with the House amendments. Upon this and Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting the business of the session to legislation for the South, the Senate spent the day in debate. It was finally agreed that a vote shall be taken at two o'clock to-day on Mr. Anthony's resolution, to which Mr. Sawyer moved a general amnesty bill as an amendment.

Earl Granville denied in the British House of Lords yesterday that there was any truth whatever in the statement ascribed to Baron von Gerolt that Russian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the war in the United States. He declared, that as a member of the Palmerston and Russell cabinets, he could say the proposition to recognize the South was never entertained. The Duke of Somerset confirmed Earl Granville's statement.

Gov. Geary has decided that he cannot interfere in the quarrel among the coal men of Pennsylvania. He says:—"In 1868 I spent weeks at the mines, examining the whole subject. I then saw that the miners and the operators, at a certain period of the year, found it beneficial to 'strike,' and when carefully arranged, the consumer only was the sufferer." Exactly so. Between them the public have to go to the wall.

Among the Washington Items in yesterday's Gazette was one concerning the sudden death of a female in Washington. An investigation into the case is going on, and the woman at whose house the death occurred, and a Dr. Shuman, implicated in the matter, have been in the meantime committed to jail for further examination.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Courier, in enumerating the signs of spring, says:—"Early vegetables are appearing in the market; the birds have begun to sing; shade is plentiful and falling in price; and there is a fragrant breath of mist julep on the air!"

The Petersburg Courier says:—"We learn that our venerable and highly esteemed citizen, Reuben Clements, is now the only survivor in this State of the war 1812." We hardly think this can be so. Probably our friend, the Courier, meant in its section of the State.

Richard T. Merrick has been nominated by the Democratic Convention in Washington, as their candidate for Delegate to Congress, from the District of Columbia. Mr. M. is an able gentleman and we hope he may be elected.

The speech of the Emperor of Germany to the German Parliament, upon his return to Berlin, will be read with interest. He seems to regard the 'war period' as entirely over, and to think that peace is secured.

Senators Sawyer and Robertson, the representatives of South Carolina in the Senate of the United States, made an appeal yesterday for general amnesty.

It is now said that "Mr. Forney will accept the nomination for collector of the port of Philadelphia, and that his name will be sent to the Senate to-day."

PERIODICALS.—We have received the April number of the True Knight, a monthly magazine published in Richmond devoted to the order of the Knights of Pythias, and a very interesting miscellany—Peters Musical Monthly, with beautiful music—and the Printers' Circular, for March.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times." Henderson Oxendine a colored man belonging to the gang of colored outlaws, commanded by the notorious Henry Berry Lowrey, was hanged in Lumberton, Robeson county, North Carolina, on Friday last. During his confinement in jail, he made a confession in which he admitted that he had taken part in numerous outrages upon the whites of that section.

The silk business in California, though considered promising for the future, is unprofitable the present year. The projected manufacturers are not yet ready to begin, and consequently no home market for the production is yet developed.

The President yesterday received a deputation from South Carolina, including Senators Scott and Sawyer, and promised that all the necessary Federal assistance should be furnished to the Governor of the State to suppress the disturbances in Union county.

The Tennessee arrived at Key West yesterday noon at 1 o'clock, and came to anchor shortly after. It is probable she will go to New York, making the time in about five days. The San Domingo Commissioners may come on by land.

The admission of Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, and the three new members from New Hampshire, makes just one hundred Democrats in the House. Connecticut, California and Texas are yet to hold their elections.

It is stated that Mr. George Bancroft will resign his position as U. S. Minister to Prussia, and go to Italy next October.

The U. S. storeship Relief went into commission yesterday to take a cargo of provisions to France.

A dispatch from London states that an insurrection had taken place in Japan, but it was suppressed.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. Robert L. Baker, President of the Shenandoah Valley agricultural society, one of the wealthiest farmers and most valuable citizens of Frederick county, died last week of inflammatory rheumatism.

A gentleman who has communicated with a number of farmers in the region beyond and contiguous to Fredericksburg, says they are very hopeful over the fine prospects for a wheat crop.

A writ of error has been awarded and an appeal granted by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Rixey vs Long, from the Culpeper Circuit Court.

The new Richmond Theatre will hereafter be known by the name of the Opera House.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK STOCK.—The following bill providing for the assessment of the shares of banks or banking associations authorized by the laws of this State, or of the United States, and imposing a tax thereon, has passed the Senate of Virginia:

Be it enacted &c., That hereafter no tax shall be assessed upon the capital of any bank or banking association, organized under the authority of this State or of the United States; but the stockholders in such banks or banking associations shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein, at the same rate that is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals residing in this State.

It shall be the duty of each assessor or commissioner of the revenue annually to assess the shares of each stockholder in the banks or banking associations as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of each such assessor or banking associations forthwith to pay into the treasury of the State the tax imposed by law upon such assessment of the shares aforesaid.

If such tax be not paid within thirty days after the assessment of the said shares, the cashier of the bank failing to make payment and his sureties, shall be liable for the same, and twenty per centum upon the amount to be recovered on motion of the auditor of public accounts in the circuit court of the city of Richmond, according to the second section of the forty-third chapter of the Code.

It shall be the duty of each assessor and commissioner of the revenue to report to the auditor of public accounts the name of each bank or banking association doing business in his district, and the names of the officers thereof.

THE DIVERSIONS OF BOYS.—There is hardly in the whole range of human research a more curious or interesting study for the philosopher than the come and go—the ebb and flow, so to speak—of boyish diversions. For every sort of game or amusement, such as may be considered well established and standard, there is a time and a season. There is a season for kites and a time for tops, another for stils and a month for marbles. Gun-powder and fire-crackers come regularly twice a year. Ball and "old sow," and "shimney" and "hooky" all come and go at their allotted periods.

At once some exceptional device appears, and sweeps over the land like a visitation of cholera. And what is curious about these epidemics—if we may call them such—is, that "no pent-up Utica contracts their powers. Boys are attacked by them all over the country about the same time. The disease runs through the country from Maine to Florida, from ocean to ocean, and, for aught we know to the contrary it may circle the earth, and effect every country. Where the impulse comes from—by what laws its movements are governed—how it happens that boys in all parts of the world are attacked by the same games, tricks, devices, and diversions at the same time, is a curious subject for speculation, and something that philosophy has not yet solved.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—A letter from Washington says.—More than one hundred clergymen and prominent laymen of the several Christian denominations of this city and District met together at breakfast at the "Arlington," by invitation of Dr. Cather, of England, to discuss the question of Christian moral science as proposed by the English Society, of which the Doctor is Secretary. H. D. Cook presided. Senators Buckingham and Logan, Montgomery Blair, Mayor Emery, Rev. Drs. Samson, Newman, Mitchell and other clergymen and public men were present. After a bountiful repast, the reading of appropriate Scriptures and singing of hymns, the Doctor explained the object of his Society to be the union of all Evangelical denominations in the work, with a careful preservation of all the distinctive features of the various sects. Dr. Cameron, Cutbert and McKine and other speakers warmly advocated the project. It is proposed to form a Council of five hundred members from New England, the West, Middle States, Maryland and District of Columbia, with the South. The meeting of the Council of five hundred will be held at New Haven or New York at an early day, before Dr. Cather returns to England.

GREENEYANA.—Horace Greeley's little boy who attends an up-town school, will tell the truth any way you fix him. The other day the teacher spelled out the word "grace," and when the teacher, to refresh his memory, asked him:—"What did you father say this mornin' before eatin' breakfast?" The boy thought a minute and finally said:—"Pa said, 'd—n these eggs, they're spoiled.'"

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, March 21.—At the night session of the Legislature, last night, there was nothing of special interest. The Senate recommitted the bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and allowing him an additional clerk. The House bill repealing the order of court in certain counties in relation to the fence law, was amended by inserting other counties, among them Prince William and as amended passed. The House ordered to engrossment a number of bills, as follows: Amending the act prescribing the duties and compensation of county officers (providing for an examination of the bonds of county officers at any time and to require new bonds or additional security where necessary); to amend the law (so as to fix the pay of the overseer at \$2 per day, to fine him for neglect of duty, &c.); to amend the code in relation to incorporation by circuit courts (enlarging and defining the authority of the courts in this matter); to amend the code as to draining lands through the lands of others; to relieve the sureties of Samuel Trenary, late sheriff of Frederick county; and to amend the code as to the Treasurer of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

In the Senate, to-day, the bills passed by the House were reported and the following passed: Incorporating the Exchange Bank of Goodson, in Washington county, and enlarging the corporate limits of Newmarket.

Bills were reported providing for the sale of the State's interest in works of internal improvement, with a substitute for the House bill giving to the A., M. & O. R. R. the authority to purchase the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad at \$200 per share, \$50 more a share than offered by Messrs. Walters & Co. A minority report was made recommending the passage of the House bill, giving the right to Walters & Co.

The bill for the protection of the oyster beds with the House amendments was reported back with an amendment.

An adverse report was made on the bill incorporating the Graham Lee Literary Society of Washington and Lee University.

A bill taxing the stock of National Banks in the State was reported and passed.

A bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the establishment of an immigration bureau was discussed, the salary of the commissioner fixed at \$2,000, his bond at \$50,000, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, but its passage requiring a constitutional vote, is considered doubtful.

The bill authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the works of internal improvements was then taken up and of course a long discussion ensued, which was not concluded when the chair was vacated at 3 o'clock until 8 o'clock at the House of Delegates. House resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution as to usury and House bill to provide a system of public free schools in cities (returned from the Senate with amendments) were placed on the calendar without reference.

Bills were reported from the Senate, to authorize district school trustees to borrow money; to provide a new charter for the town of Charlottesville.

House engrossed bills to amend an act to incorporate the town of Ashland; in relation to an international exhibition of industry and arts; declaring a portion of Clinch river a lawful fence in Scott county, having been returned from the Senate with amendments, were severally taken up, and the amendments agreed to, as was also the amendment to House bill to provide a system of free schools for cities.

Senate bill to amend the charter of Fredericksburg was passed.

Senate bill to amend the code in relation to petitions for appeals, &c., was dismissed.

Senate bill to authorize the O., A. & M. Railroad Co. to endorse or guarantee bonds of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Co. and of certain cities, counties and towns given for subscriptions to the stock of the last named Company, was passed—ayes 78, nays 11.

The following bills were passed: The bill authorizing district school trustees to borrow money; the bill providing a new charter for Charlottesville. The bill to pay Judge R. C. Parker's salary from 1863 to 1865, was rejected—ayes 60, nays 30—not being the constitutional majority. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed by.

The bills amending the code in regard to the government of the penitentiary; in relation to vacancies in township officers; to amend the charter of Front Royal; for protection of religious societies and for preserving order at the same; to appropriate \$12,000 for heating the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, (was rejected)—ayes 37, nays 41. Motion to reconsider made and passed; to prevent seine hauling in the Potomac river on Sunday; to repair the roof of the capitol; to amend the 28th section of the county officers act; to amend the act to authorize charters by Circuit Courts; to amend the law in regard to draining lands through the lands of others; to amend the law in relation to the collection of fee bills; to amend the law in regard to insane persons, so far as relates to the Eastern Asylum; for the relief of W. B. Taliferro; and for the relief of the sureties of S. Trenary, late sheriff of Frederick county.

The bill to pay for destroying crows was dismissed. Vote reconsidered and bill passed by.

The bill prohibiting fishing with stake or trap nets in the Rappahannock and James rivers, was passed by.

The bill in relation to printing private acts of incorporation was dismissed.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Winchester Academy lot, was passed to a third reading.

The bill in regard to articles exempt from sale for debt, was dismissed, also, bill to extend the time for the exercise of certain civil rights.

A message received from the Senate, asking that the clerk of the House send to the Senate the proposition of H. K. Ellyson and others to purchase the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and the receipt of the Treasurer for the deposit of \$100,000 of State bonds, was agreed to.

The crowd bill again came up and a substitute therefor was offered, placing the power over the whole subject in the hands of the Supervisors of each county. The substitute was adopted, and the bill passed to its third reading.

The bill to provide for the inspection of illuminating oils, was dismissed.

The bill in relation to the dismissal of causes not prosecuted, was passed to its third reading.

The bill to amend the act making certain banks in Richmond depositories of the public money, was passed to its third reading.

Several bills were dismissed, of no general importance.

A bill in regard to the appraisement of decedents' estates, was ordered to its third reading, when the House took a recess until 5 o'clock at night.

KENO.—The arrest of nearly a thousand and kenogamblers on Saturday night, forces painfully upon us the ever-spreading growth of gambling, in all its countless forms, among every social class of our people. As we subside as a nation into a settled state of society, and the chances of rapidly gaining wealth by legitimate industry become fewer and fewer, the taste for illicit speculation seems to grow stronger and stronger. Quasi rich men frantically gamble in Wall street, in the produce exchanges, and at the par table, and the less fortunate atoms of the policy police patronize with no less eagerness the policy shop, the lottery office, and the keno saloon. Argument is scarcely needed to show how baneful to our best national interests are these feverish hopes that are born of the thirst of gain by hazard.—N. J. Herald.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The German Parliament was opened yesterday by the Emperor William, who in person delivered a speech from the throne.

The Emperor said:—"When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for her independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic success with which he has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and discipline of the armies, and the devotion of the German people. We have what our forefathers struggled for—unity of Germany and security of her frontiers. Our conviction of future unity was veiled, but the ever present enthusiasm of the people rent the veil. When the Fatherland was threatened, the nation unanimously rose in her defence, and traced its firm will in indelible characters on the battle-fields of France to be a united people. The spirit animating Germany pervades her culture and morals, and the constitution of her armies guards against the abuse of acquired powers. Independent Germany respects the independence of others. This is the only outlet of war through which we have passed is a reliable guarantee of European peace. Powerful and self-reliant, Germany bequeaths to you the regulation of her own affairs as a satisfactory heritage."

To the special gratification of Germany, the Conference at London, in a peaceful spirit, has achieved the work of conciliation. It is now the task of the Reichstag to heal the wounds and to confirm the thanks of Fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and lives. Let the Reichstag co-operate with the Government in the constitutional mission of providing laws for the welfare of the people. Constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government involve the provisions of the separate treaties made in November with the Southern States, which will receive in a new act, to be submitted to the Reichstag, a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering.

The amount to be contributed by each State toward the current expenses of the Empire demands legal settlement, and sanction is to be given to separate laws for Bavaria, which will be introduced. The war indemnity will be disposed of with Government approval in conformity with the requirements of the Empire. The just claims of the Empire on account of the expenses of the war will be laid before you as soon as possible.

The position of the recovered territories renders necessary special legislation, which will be specially taken up by the Reichstag. Consens for the soldiers and support for the widows and orphans of the war are to be provided for, and measures to these ends should be made to apply to the whole Empire, for all fought with equal devotion and deserve equal honor and reward. May the establishment of the German Empire be a promise of future greatness. May a war fought so gloriously be followed by an equally glorious peace and may our people henceforth prove victorious in the universal struggle for the fruits of peace."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S OWN ACCOUNT OF NARROW ESCAPES.—In connection with recent calamities, the following passage from the exordium of Daniel Webster's address in the Supreme Court, in opening the case of the Merchant's bank of Boston vs the owners of the steamboat Lexington, will be of interest:—"In January, 1840, the steamboat Lexington was destroyed by fire on Long Island Sound, on a voyage from New York to Stonington, in Connecticut. The Merchant's bank of Boston owned a sum of money in specie, which had been shipped on board of the Lexington, and brought this action, in the form of a suit in admiralty, against the owners of the boat to recover the amount so lost. On the 11th of February, 1840, just after my return from Europe, I left Boston for Washington, and expected to embark for Stonington on board of the Lexington for New York. On the evening of that day I arrived at Stonington and was met by the shocking news that the night previous this boat had been burned, and that out of 140 passengers only two had escaped. In June, 1850, I was to leave Albany, (whither I had been on professional business) at six o'clock in the afternoon. Two steamboats were at the landing head for New York—the Rochester and the Swallow. I asked a friend which boat I should take. He remarked that both were good vessels. I had him decide for me. He decided in favor of the Rochester. I went on board of that boat. Both started at the same time, the Rochester a little in the rear. The dark night came on. The Swallow took the west side of an island in the Hudson, ran upon a rock, and split. We were near enough to see her lights go down into the water, and hear the shrieks of men and women sinking in life no more. On the 25th of November, 1846 I intended to have left Boston for Washington, so as to intercept the steamer Atlantic at Norwich, but the threatening weather induced me to put off my departure."

On the 27th I left and reached Norwich at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but found the boat not there. She left on the 25th, and was seen riding at anchor off Fisher's Island, with some of her machinery deranged, (as was supposed,) but no one imagined she was in danger. A steambot had gone to look after her, and would be back at 4 o'clock on the 27th to take us on board, and proceed on our voyage. The hour came and with it the boat, her colors flying at half-mast. The whole city rushed to the scene. Their feelings may be imagined when they saw 20 or 30 corpses laid on the wharf—the dead from the wreck of the Atlantic.

"Moving amid the scenes of human life so near to disasters and accidents—if accidents they can be called—it may be well supposed that I approach a subject like this with an earnestness beyond that arising from professional duty."

[SELECTED.] SOUND ADVICE.—Whatever be your duties, fulfill them with humility and simplicity. Be not influenced by the unsound principles which to-day regulate the acts of men. Do not engage in any unlawful occupation, no matter how bright or how promising may be the rewards or offers. You may by some chance of dishonest fortune build yourselves up a home and amass wealth, but you may rest assured that more quickly than you accumulated that fortune that had its foundation upon dishonesty, will your children—aye, if not in the first, second, or even the third generation, see the ruin which comes when your children will yet melt it more quickly than the snow would melt under the warm and genial sun of the spring. It is hard, I know, in the struggle of life: it is difficult, with the unsound principles which regulate trade and business in this age of ours, for a man to acquire competency by honest means; but one cent gained in honesty will have God's pleasing smile upon it, while the wages of dishonesty are burning your fingers and causing misery and wretchedness. Don't then, I repeat, engage in any unlawful pursuit. It is just as bad to be a gambler as it is to be a thief. In your business, no matter what the usages of trade may be, give fair weight and measure; don't pass off one article for another. Tell the truth. It goes the farthest. And if you are a workmanman give an honest day's labor for a fair day's pay. Be upon your guard, and do not let an unwise leader lead you to become a monthly piece of insignificant drong, and thus deprive your children of bread, by men, designing men, who are too idle to work themselves, and profess to be the protectors of associated labor.

It is stated that Gen. Butler is preparing another attack upon Speaker Blaine.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE, in England.

The marriage of the Princess Louise was celebrated at Windsor, yesterday, with great brilliancy. At 10 o'clock, Ministers, Embassadors, nobility and clergy, and the bridegroom's family were admitted to the royal chapel. At twelve o'clock ten royal carriages, with all the members of the Queen's family and other royal personages, left the Queen's gate at Windsor Palace and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain and conducted to places. At 12:05 the bridegroom arrived accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Gower, and they were conducted to seats. At 12:15 the bride, accompanied by the Queen and suite in five carriages, arrived at the west entrance of the chapel, where they were joined by the bridesmaids, and moved up the nave amid music by the choir. The bride was supported by the Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The bridesmaids were Ladies Campbell, Cecil, Butler, Montague, Gordon, Lennox, Gordon, Seymour and Fitzgerald. The bride was seated on the left of the altar, with the Queen near at hand. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in the choral style, the Queen giving the bride away. At the end of the last prayer a royal salute was fired from the artillery in Windsor Park and the guests repaired to the Castle for luncheon. The bride and bridegroom departed at three o'clock for Claremont for the honeymoon. About a thousand guests witnessed the ceremony. The grounds of the Castle were filled with immense crowds, and Windsor is en fête. The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Argyleshire Artillery, and not the Highland costume. The Bishop of London was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester and Worcester. To-night there will be a grand banquet, and the Castle will be illuminated. The festivities will continue two days.

LOUDBON COUNTY.—The spring opens, this year, more hopefully for Loudoun county, than any since the close of the great civil conflict, from which she, in common with the whole State of Virginia, suffered so much.

In whatever direction we may look the prospect is brighter, and the hearts of our people have ceased to rejoice, and to beat high with anticipations of better times. Heaven, too, seems to smile this beautiful spring upon our efforts which the people have been making for so long a time, to relieve themselves from the difficulties of the situation in which they were left by the civil convulsion. The farmer may look with confident hope upon the promise of his fields. Whoever saw the wheat look greener or more thrifty, at this season of the year, than now?

A good crop of wheat with remunerative prices may be safely put down in the calendar of agriculture for the coming year.

Whoever saw our farmers more forward with their spring work this early in the season than they are now? This will give them a chance, by thorough preparation, to secure a good crop of that important cereal—Indian corn—whatever may be the character of the coming summer season, and to plant other crops which are destined hereafter to take a high position in Loudoun agriculture.—Loudoun Enterprise.

REPORTORIAL HYPERBOLE.—There are no longer any incendiary fires. It is the "fire fiend" that does it all. Are there lives lost on some railroad? It is a "holocaust," you know. Does anybody fall down from apoplexy? Straightway the fact is announced under "the death roll." If the coal-steam is empty, lo! there is a "famine" right away, and if John Jones knock down Patrick Maloy in a corner grocery, nothing short of a "carnival of crime" will answer as a proper typographical preface in chronicling the fact. And so on all through the catalogue of current events. This tawdry style of writing originated with the cheap yellow-covered novels of the George Lippard and Ned Buntline school. It is about time it was snuffed out. It is not a wholesome style. When one has a fact to relate, or a story to tell, it looks best and sounds best in pure, plain English.—Philadelphia Day.

TAKE THY PILL.—A gentleman of the old school thus describes the rendering of a well-known hymn by a modern fashionable choir: "Firstly, the soprano, in a soaring leap, sings, 'Take thy pill—' followed by the alto and tenor in duet with like advice, (while the soprano is magnificently holding out on the 'pill,') and as the deep bass profoundly echoes the same, 'Take thy pill—' they finally unite and repeat together, eventually succeed in singing, 'Take thy pilgrim to his home,' etc., greatly to the relief of both minister and people, who seem alike awfully impressed with the suggestive adieu so euphatically reiterated."

PETROLEUM.—One of the most remarkable deposits of petroleum known is that which exists in the region of the Caspian Sea. On the east coast of the Caspian Sea there are no less than twenty thousand petroleum wells. The American system is about to be applied to the operations at these wells—and their already great yield will be largely increased.

THE COST OF THE OCCUPATION OF ALASKA by the United States is \$10,288 a month, besides supplies!

At Prospect Hill, Alexandria county, Virginia, March 21, DORA AGNES, infant daughter of James C. and Rebecca Beach, aged four months.

MRS. LINDHEIMER is now in New York selecting her stock of MILLINERY FOR THE SPRING OF 1871. Due notice will be given of the opening. The supply will embrace a large and varied assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles. mar 22-1w

WILLIAM MURRAY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, Has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his stock. mh 22-1f

NATTAN'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. A perfectly clear preparation for restoring to the hair its natural color, to eradicate and prevent the forming of dandruff, and to stimulate the growth of the hair. As a simple and elegant dressing, it is superior to any preparation now offered to the public. For sale by W. WARFIELD & HALL, 20 Corner Prince and Fairfax streets.

JUST RECEIVED. 51 bushels New York Beans, 6 hhds Sides and Shoulder Bacon, 5 hhds New Orleans Sugar, 40 sacks Rio Coffee, and a general assortment of choice Groceries, at reduced prices. mh 20 R. M. LAWSON.

CHECK BOOKS! CHECK BOOKS! Handsome new style on the First National Bank; small sizes just received and for sale by JOHN H. PARROTT. mh 14

FRESH LOT OF PRIME BUTTER just received at 179 King street. mh 18 W. F. BROOKS.

TREAS.—I have just received 5 half chests of the very choicest Gunpowder Tea. mh 10 R. M. LAWSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do not Despair until you have consulted Dr. D. D. BARKER, 108 Four-and-a-half streets, Washington, D. C. He is invariably successful. Washington, D. C., mh 21-1w

Be Guided by what you know.—There is an old proverb which says:—"Experience means safety guides." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the most extraordinary popularity, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, but only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proof of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. It is a medicine of the most common sense, more local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple through the United States, with success in America, Canada and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after" such strange gods. mar 20-cw

Read, Ponder and be Wise.—Housekeepers should bear in mind that of all the different Baking Powders in market, none have stood the test of a strict chemical analysis like Dooley's Yeast Powder. Dooley's Yeast Powder contains no ingredients but such as are healthful and chemically pure. This insures uniform success in the making of rolls, biscuits, &c., which is a great advantage. Manufactured and sold at wholesale by Dooley & Brother, 69 New Street, New York, and at retail by grocers generally. mar 20-cw

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THE celebrated stallion COHEE will be let this season. A person wishing his services to a certain number. Description:—Cohee is a dark, mahogany bay, about 16 hands high, 12 years old. His pedigree will show that there is no, and never was, in America a higher bred horse than he. He is an enormous large for a thorough bred, and very beautiful. For those who understand such matters, we will say: He was imported Skylark; his dam by imported Lufborough; his grand-dam by old Sir Archy; his great-grand-dam by Taylor's Top Gallant; his great-great-grand-dam was imported Castanera, the dam of old Sir Archy. Proofs of his pedigree are altogether of a class above any possible doubt. J. OWEN KEBBY. mh 20-1f

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