

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

At the residence of a planter named Wray, near Brownsville, Tennessee, yesterday a dispute arose between Wray and his brother-in-law, John A. Wilson, about a horse trade which occurred two years ago, when Wray shot Wilson through the heart, killing him instantly. He then ran into the yard, followed by Wilson's wife, who begged him not to shoot her husband again, not knowing he was dead. Wray placed a pistol to his breast and fired, inflicting a fatal wound. All the parties are respectable. The affair causes great excitement.

The proposition to suspend business from the 31 to the 8th instant, seems to be coming into some favor. The New York Cotton Exchange, the Philadelphia and the New York Stock Exchange have passed resolutions to suspend operations between those dates. The Baltimore Cotton Exchange has followed the example, and it is considered probable that the Stock Exchange will also agree.

The Methodists of Baltimore who sympathized with Rev. Dr. Lananah during the recent troubles regarding the Book Concern, are to give him a hearty welcome and an enthusiastic reception when he returns to his former home among them. At the meeting held last night arrangements for fittingly exhibiting the sentiments of the Church people were placed under way.

The defence in the trial of Stokes is getting some little evidence to show that there was a pistol found on the scene of the murder which did not belong to the accused and presumably did belong to Fisk. The theory is that the victim would have killed Stokes if the latter had not shot first, and that he lived in fear of murder.

Burglars entered the depot of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad at Crawfordsville last night, dragged the agent, opened the safe, abstracted \$1,455, ignited a barrel of coal oil, setting fire to the depot, and escaped. The building was badly injured, but not destroyed.

The betting men look to Harry Bassett's carrying off the honors at Long Branch to-day, the pools standing \$700 for him to \$455 on Longfellow, but they are shy of risking their money, and seem to consider the race not entirely a certainty for anybody.

The labor strike in New York makes slow progress towards the end. In a few instances amicable arrangements between the men and their employers have been made, but the disastrous situation in most of the trades is unchanged.

Last Wednesday at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Frederick Grasse struck Anna McGrew, a dressmaker, on the head with an iron bar, falling her to the earth. Thinking she was dead he shot himself through the heart; cause, jealousy.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of 42 miles, the pay to be fixed hereafter.

Rev. Hugh Roy Scott, of Baltimore, well known to many of our citizens, will, in a short time, leave with his family for Switzerland, where he takes them to reside, as a matter of economy, during the education of his children.

The performances at the Boston Jubilee yesterday drew an audience of twenty thousand people. The Irish Band made their first appearance and were the great feature of the day.

An explosion took place at Elkin & Middleton's distillery, in Philadelphia yesterday, by which the building was burned, and a large amount of stock destroyed. Loss \$70,000.

Dr. Wm. K. Damon was acquitted yesterday, at Memphis, in the Criminal Court, of killing Bennett Jones, of Baltimore, last April, for the seduction of his wife.

Both candidates of the Labor Reform party having declined the nominations, a conference of the party has been called to meet in New York on July 30th.

In Williamsport, Pa., the workmen are shutting down all the lumber mills, and preparing to enforce in that way their demand for fewer hours and equal pay.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Previous to the great Presidential contest in November, the following States and Territories hold elections this fall.

North Carolina, August 1; Kentucky, Montana and Utah, August 5; New Mexico, September 1; California, September 2; Vermont, September 3; Maine, September 9; Colorado Territory, September 10; Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, October 8; South Carolina, October 16; West Virginia, October 24. All the States vote for Presidential electors on the 5th day of November, and on the same day the following choice State officers: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Arizona holds her Territorial election on the 8th of November.

The first State election to take place this fall, it will be seen, is that in North Carolina, Aug. 1st, and the campaign is an animated one. State officers and members of Congress are to be chosen.

A SUDDEN AWAKENING.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Eliza Frey, the daughter of John Frey, cabinet maker, was awakened by a man placing his hand on her throat and threatening to choke her if she made a noise. She struggled and screamed vigorously. The fellow became frightened and ran to the window to jump out. Miss Frey sprang from her bed and seized the man's coat tails in both hands as he was disappearing through the window. She held on and screamed, and the suspended individual kicked and swore. Suddenly the coat gave way. Miss Frey fell back into the middle of the room, still tightly grasping the rent garment. The man fell into the court yard, where he was captured by an officer who had been attracted by the noise. He was arraigned and proved to be John McCarty, a native of Canada, and employed in a packing box factory, directly in the rear of Mr. Frey's house. He was fully committed for trial. The rent coat tails were produced in evidence by Miss Frey.—New York Times.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Gen. Roger C. Weightman, an old and well-known citizen, for some time mayor of Washington, and long the commander of the District militia, is living very low at his residence. There are no hopes of his recovery.

The sheds of Centre Market were torn down yesterday. Much amusement was created during the demolition by the flight of rats from the falling buildings. Over 1,000 rats were killed, one dog alone slaying sixty of them.

Four cases of small-pox are reported at Jessup on the line of the Washington Branch railroad.

The volunteer militia companies will appropriately celebrate the Fourth.

The total flour inspections in Georgetown for the quarter ending June 30th, are 33,006 barrels of all grades.

John Werner, aged 63, a native of Prussia, and late of New York, where he has relations, was drowned accidentally at Richmond, yesterday. His body was recovered.

City School Board.

At 8 1/2 last evening, a quorum of the School Board was obtained. Messrs. Addison, J. S. Beach, S. F. Beach, W. F. Carne, Hopkins, Wheat, Whittington and Whittlesey being present. The Chairman being absent from the city, the meeting was called to order by the City Superintendent, and Mr. W. F. Carne was elected Chairman pro tem. The minutes of the two last regular meetings were then read and approved.

Mr. J. S. Beach from the Committee on Studies and Discipline, reported progress in the matter of arranging new grades, and as the work was only which very much care and labor, asked further time which was granted.

Mr. Wheat from the Finance Committee, reported, as correct, the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz: Alexandria Free School Association, Rent \$37.50; Charles L. Powell, Rent, \$31.25; Geo. Duffey, Rent, &c., \$43.50; Alexandria Water Co., \$4; John Stauffer, Work and Material, \$3.50.

The Committees on Schools being called upon for reports on their examinations: Mr. S. F. Beach made a most favorable report on Washington School, in which he thought the boys had made great progress and were doing admirably.

Mr. Hopkins gave a very favorable account of the examination of Custis School, which he thought was doing a good work.

Mr. W. F. Carne said that Snowden School had done remarkably well; he had attended the public school examinations in Washington for years past, and he thought the examination on Saturday quite equal to any he had ever witnessed in a school of like grade. He thought the Washington schools stood deservedly high.

The lowest grade under Mrs. Helen Sims, especially, showed skilful training.

Mr. Wheat spoke very favorably of the result of the examination in Lee School. He thought the work of the children there very good indeed.

Mr. J. S. Beach reported very favorably on Peabody School; the girls were somewhat embarrassed by the large number of persons present, but Mr. Burke and he had examined them less formally last week, and found them very proficient in their studies. He specially commended their neatness and excellent deportment.

Mr. Addison commended the pupils of Halliwell School; their reading, especially, was excellent, and they were very quick at figures. He and Mr. Whittington, his co-examiner, were perfectly satisfied with the result of the teaching there.

The Superintendent stated that the old furniture in Peabody School No. 1, was beyond repair, and that as Mr. J. S. Beach proposed furnishing with single desks, he would sell the iron furniture now in use at the Alexandria Academy, which was in excellent order, at a low price. He thereupon moved that the Committee on Schoolhouses and Furniture be instructed to ascertain at what price that furniture could be purchased, and report at the next meeting. Mr. Wheat moved to amend by striking out "and report at the next meeting," and inserting "with power to act," which amendment was adopted by the mover, and the motion was adopted.

On motion of the Superintendent, the sum of fifty dollars was appropriated in favor of the chairman of the Committee on Schoolhouses and Furniture, as a contingent fund, with a view to the repairs and cleaning necessary for school houses during vacation.

On his further motion, \$35 was appropriated to pay the salary of Helen Sims, a special teacher in Snowden School, during the month of June.

On motion of Mr. Wheat, the Superintendent was requested to get up a plan of register and ascertain the expense of furnishing the same for the schools.

The Superintendent laid before the Board an invitation from the Principals of Snowden and Halliwell Schools to attend an exhibition of those schools to-night, which, on motion of Mr. Whittington, was unanimously accepted.

The Superintendent stated that in his official capacity as President of the County School Board, he was authorized to settle with the Board the accounts subsisting between the two, relative to the school levy of 1870, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Wheat was appointed a committee on the part of this Board to make the settlement.

On motion of Mr. Whittington, it was Ordered, That the Clerk notify the City Council that a vacancy exists in this Board from Custis District, in consequence of the removal of Mr. Arthur C. Kell from the district.

Mr. W. F. Carne offered the following preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the Committee on Schoolhouses and Furniture has in pursuance of the order of this Board, reported a plan for the erection of a new schoolhouse, which plan cannot be immediately carried out because of the refusal of the Board of Supervisors of Alexandria county to allow the building to be erected on the lot assigned for the purpose by the City Council, and whereas there will remain, after settling with the county, some fifteen hundred dollars or more from the school levy of 1870, in the treasury, which it is the purpose of the Board to apply to the building fund, therefore,

Resolved, That all the money which may remain in the treasury after the settlement of accounts with the County School Board, and the payment of all just demands on this Board, be and is hereby appropriated in favor of the Committee on Schoolhouses and Furniture, to be by them placed in the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank on interest as part of the building fund.

Letter from Loudoun Co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., July 1.—About 100 applications for reduction of assessments will be made at July Court, and I presume, with the usual result, a deduction from the large farmers, who do not wish to sell, of twenty per cent, and a consequent increase in taxation of probably five to ten per cent, upon the smaller farmers, owners of lots and owners of town property. Now a grave question arises just here. What does this reduction effect? I believe it is well settled that an act cannot be repealed by a subsequent act on a different subject; and also that no such fact act can be passed at all. Chap. 159, section 14, page 152, acts of 1871-2, provides that:—"The value of lands and lots in pursuance of an act providing for the re-assessment of lands throughout the Commonwealth, approved July 9, 1870, and the acts passed at this session of the Legislature, to wit: the act of the 24th of January, 1872, and the re-assessment of lands, in force February 1, 1872, and the ascertained value of new grants, which may hereafter be entered and assessed, shall be permanent," except as increased or diminished by the value of improvements.

The act in force February 1, 1872, is not in force in the county of Loudoun, and we have to fall back upon the act of the 24th of January 1872, which has no existence on the statute book, having been expressly repealed by the act in force February 21, 1872, chapter 101. So that this last act for the relief of the large land owners of the State, and for the oppression of small land owners, holders of town and city property, and personal estate, cannot go into effect this year, and therefore the land monopoly of Virginia can get relief for only two, out of the five years, which the Constitution fixes for the assessment of July 9, 1870, to stand.

The Constitutional amendment for the enforcement of brokers having been passed, would it not be well to suggest to the Legislature, when it shall reassemble in December next, to pass a joint resolution providing for a

"Council of revision" of acts passed by the General Assembly, whose business it shall be to see that a law repealed twenty-four days before the passage of an act shall not by said act be declared the permanent law of the land.

Summary of Reassessment Acts.

General assessment for five years, in force July 9, 1870, functus officio by the compliance with all its provisions and therefore irrevocable, it being a carrying out of a constitutional provision.

Next act of January 24, 1872, providing for a repeal of this constitutional provision in certain special cases, and ending July 1st, 1872; again, general reassessment act in force February 1, 1872; next act passed February 21, 1872, repealing act of January 24, 1872, and lastly, the grand climacteric, the act of the 21st of March 1872, declaring permanent the value of lands, &c., as ascertained by a law repealed 24 days before its passage.

I remember having heard of a remark made under these circumstances:—"A political discussion arose between Elder Wm. Gilmore, an ardent Whig, and a whole-souled Democrat. In the discussion the democrat was worsted and made some rather bungling statements, when the provoking old Whig said to him, 'Dear, dear, Doctor, what a fist you do make up' and the same remark may be applicable to our notable relief legislators.

They passed a stay law which shook the confidence creditors had in their debtors, and the consequence was a multitude of suits, a multitude of fees for lawyers, clerks, &c.

They passed a homestead act, which caused deeds of homestead exemptions to be spread upon the records, again filling the pockets of lawyers, clerks, &c.; and all this expense was shown by the decision of the Court of Appeals to have been thrown away.

And then they have passed all these relief assessment laws aimed for the benefit of the debtor class and reacting to their immense injury, and giving fuel to the fire of oppression, which is smothering in so many places, and may, unless checked by the determination of the large land owners to bear a fair share of the public burdens, burst out into a flame that will consume all order, subordination, right of property and law.

Poor people are not always going to stand the unequal burden of taxation out of proportion to the value of their property as compared with that of the rich. Let us still heed the warning. Land monopoly will one day go the way of the labor monopoly so persistently clung to by our unfortunate Southern slaveholders.

Piney Point.

As a general thing, excursions, especially when steam boats furnish the transportation, are not the most agreeable modes of spending time to those who are blessed with comfortable homes, or have the necessary means for making trips in other ways, but the weekly excursions of the steamer Georgetown to Piney Point form an exception to the general rule, and really afford an opportunity for a thirty-six hour's recreation that should not be neglected by those whose business will not allow them to remain away from the dust and heat of the city for a longer period. Last Saturday the second of these trips was made, and was such a success, in every particular, that they will be repeated regularly every Saturday during the current summer. The Georgetown is one of the most commodious and convenient steamers on the river. Her saloons are large and handsomely furnished, her state rooms all that could be expected, and her decks, saloon and hurricane, are pleasant places from which to view the often described beauties of the Potomac and its banks. Another, and by no means unattractive feature of these trips, is the excellence of the supper furnished just about the time that the fresh breeze from the river has made that meal most acceptable. The tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season afforded by land and sea, and the waiters are polite and well-trained servants, who anticipate the every want of those they serve. Capt. A. B. Fields, her commander, is one of the best and most experienced pilots and steam boat men on the river, and he votes himself solely to the navigation of the boat, leaving to the popular, efficient and accommodating clerk, Mr. S. B. Davis, the duties of looking after the comfort of the passengers, and that they are entrusted to the proper hands no one who has ever traveled on the boat has the least doubt. There were over one hundred on the last trip, each of whom had to see the clerk about tickets, meals and state rooms, and ask the numerous and often annoying questions suggested by such subjects, yet they were all answered with the courtesy and true politeness of a gentleman, and even when necessity compelled requests to be refused, the refusal was made in such a manner that the applicant was convinced that it had to be so, and seemed perfectly satisfied; and, though married, he is such a favorite with the young ladies, that many a younger man, though indebted to him for numerous acts of kindness, is jealous of his attractive ways. The boat leaves at half past five o'clock in the evening, and after stopping at Leonardtown for a few minutes reaches Piney Point at three o'clock in the morning, and returns to Alexandria at seven o'clock a. m. the succeeding morning. Some land immediately upon arriving at the Point, and after a bath in the salt water, obtain rooms at the hotel, while others remain in their berths until after sunrise, before they wash and transfer their baggage to the cosy cottages. Piney Point in years gone by was one of the most fashionable, as it is now one of the most agreeable, summer resorts in the country, and was visited by the best people of Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, and other localities. It is situated in St. Mary's county, Md., about fifteen miles from the county seat, Leonardtown, the Point proper being a flat peninsula, containing about fifty acres of land, bounded by the Potomac river and a little creek in its rear called Piney Point Creek. It is well shaded by trees of different kinds, the most noticeable being the tall and rather melancholy looking pines from which it takes its name. The buildings—office, dining room, hotel proper, bar room, bowling alley, and billiard saloon, connected by a long row of comfortable and well furnished cottages, face the Chesapeake Bay, separated from the smooth water and beach by a green and shady sward of one hundred yards in width, affording a beautiful and delightful promenade ground. The beach is one of the best sea side bathing places to be found on the Atlantic coast, and early in the morning and after sun down is visited by many who go down into the water, and come out, if not better, certainly cleaner, and considerably refreshed. The place is kept this year by Mr. Parker, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, who, though at present indisposed, still sees that his guests have all their wants supplied. Fishing, crabbing and boating—the boats furnished by Captains William Windsor and George Laycock of Alexandria—afford, in addition to those supplied within the building, the principal sports of the visitors, and are enjoyed with the delight which a long deprivation from such amusements always occasions. The place was a wild and weird spot—its silence only broken by the melancholy dirges of the winds as they sang through the tall old pines, unwooded and untenanted, until about fifty years ago, when an English squatter named Star took it up, and it is now held under a deed from him, though an attorney had since been made by the Gentlemen to possess it under an original patent to their English ancestors. During this trip a melancholy incident occurred at the Point. The Captain of the schooner Martha M. Heath, after a long voyage and consequent prolonged absence from his family, returned to his New England home last month, and brought his wife and children with him on a short trip to this city, for a cargo of coal. On his way down the river his little boy, an only and dearly beloved child, was taken

sick, and because so ill that the Captain landed him and the rest of his family at the light house at the Point, sending his vessel on in charge of the mate, with word to the owners that he must stay by his sick child. He landed last Tuesday, and though Dr. Lynch, the resident physician, did all that human skill could suggest to cure him, he died Sunday night, and the tears of the father as he told of his loss, and expressed his thanks for the kindness with which his "poor boy, who is gone," had been treated by the lady visitors, who had nursed him tenderly, were a sad commentary upon the surrounding gayeties.

VIRGINIA NEWS

Mr. Andrew Croy, an old gentleman of some 86 winters, living in Black-burg, has, within the past few weeks, seen the Montgomery Messenger, had five new front teeth. From the start made he has a prospect of a full set of new grinders furnished by nature.

Capt. John Henry Freeman will this week take charge of this new hotel at "Sevell's Point," near Norfolk. All who have travelled with him on the Potomac route will say that a more popular or capable selection could not have been made.

On Saturday about two o'clock, Wade W. Woodbridge, a former well known grocery and commission merchant, of Richmond, was found dead in a tenement, occupied by Mrs. Stacy, with whom deceased boarded.

The barn of Mr. N. Wilkerson, near the Peaks of Otter, in Bedford, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, together with some 3,000 pounds of tobacco.

Henry J. Smith, sheriff of Henrico county, died on Friday night at his residence on the Mechanicsville road. He was over sixty years of age.

To the voters of Prince William, Stafford and Spotsylvania counties.—By the new apportionment you have been transferred from the Seventh to the First Congressional District, now represented by the Hon. John Critcher, and the question arises whether you will accept him as your representative in the 43d Congress.

There are several reasons why you should. First, if you propose to make a change, it must be done through the cumbersome and expensive machinery of a District Convention. Secondly, Mr. Critcher has been tested, and satisfactorily, by the experience of two sessions, during which he has not given an exceptional vote.

And lastly, it is not easy to find in the district a worthier substitute.

What, then, is to be gained by a change? Beyond this, Judge Critcher is peculiarly fitted to be a co-worker in the great task of rescuing our institutions from the doom of Federal destruction and degradation—a contest which must last for years to come. His sympathies are all on the side of State rights and local government. And to right sympathies he unites fine abilities and culture, and much experience in civil affairs. In a word, he is of the statesman class of public men.

His state-manship is well illustrated in his brief service in Congress. Against all subsidies, and all schemes for robbing the people by giving away the public lands, and all measures tending to demoralization and an increase of the people's taxes, he has uniformly voted. And in the great struggle which is to come off between constitutional liberty and arbitrary power, he will be "the right man in the right place."

Instead of sending delegates to a District Convention, why not in primary meetings in the several counties, indicate a preference for him? POTOMAC, July 2-14.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 2.—The market for wheat is inactive; offerings to-day of 100 bushels now white, but the samples were withdrawn without sales. Corn is dull; no offerings on "Change to-day. Rye and Oats are nominal. Butter is dull and lower. Eggs are unchanged.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JULY 2. Sun rose 4:30 | Moon rises 2:12 Sun sets 7:24 | 7:24

ARRIVED.

Schr Hattie Baker, to J P Agnew.

SAILED.

Schrs Lookout and Lorenzo Fish, Boston, by J P A New.

Schr Julia E Willetts, Bridgeport, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Boston, by American Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Belle of the Bay, for Ally's Pl. home, at New London 25th ult.

Schr Harriet Thomas, VanClief, home, at Appomattox 25th ult.

Schr Jamestown, Brown, for New Haven home, at New York 24th ult.

Schr Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, home for New Haven, passed through Hell Gate 24th ult.

Schr M W Harper, home, at New Haven 25th ultimo.

Schr W C Atwater, for this port, cleared at New Haven 25th ult.

Schr M D Hasket, Carter, home, at Boston 25th ultimo.

Schr Annie E Reynolds, Stipple, for this port, sailed from New Bedford 24th ult.

Pilot John Kays, just up, reports the loaded bark bound out, heretofore reported aground off Cobb's Point, as having gotten off. He passed a light brig and two loaded coasters between Bluff Point and Lower Cedar Point; one off Maryland Point; one off Sandy Pt., and two off Quantico; also a bay craft, with her mainsail and jib gone off Quantico.

CANAL COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS.

Boats M P C Morrison, Georgetown Black-burn, John E Silver and Co J C Lynn, to New Central Coal Co; boats Ben Long, J V Newman and J D Ties, to Maryland Coal Co; boats M H Wright and James March, to Hampshire & Baltimore Coal Co; boats W Laird, Jr, Alex Ray, J Vandervoort, D A Lowe and Plover, to American Coal Co; boats Minnie Tupper, C Sigerson and Hero, to George's Creek Coal Co.

DEPARTURES.

Boats John S Fox, E V White, M Sandford, H C Flagg, E E Spelman, Noble, Grand, W B Lloyd, F B Cronwell, P B White, M P C Morrison, Mary H Wright, Park Agnew, J B Turtan, Wm Laird, Jr, Ben Long, A S Warrington and Alex Ray, for Cumberland.

Boyd M. Smith,

LUMBER AND BILL TIMBER.

B L S CUT TO ORDER.

Office No. 31 N. Water street. July 2 1872

PURE NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL.

THE BEST OIL IN USE FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

I have always on hand and for sale a large stock of pure West Virginia Natural LUBRICATING OIL, in clean tight barrels.

This oil comes to me direct from West Virginia in bulk, consequently it can and will be sold as low as any pure natural oil can be had on the Atlantic coast. Orders addressed to me, at No. 5, south Third street, Alexandria, Va., will be promptly attended to.

July 2-1872 WM. H. TRWIN.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—A party in Baltimore joined yesterday in the trial trip on the first train running through from Baltimore to Washington, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, which is to-day opened for public travel. The new railway connects at Baltimore with the Northern Central and Western Maryland Roads, and through these with the vast network of lines leading to the North and West, among which are the Hanover Branch and Gettysburg Road, the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railway, and thence to Philadelphia and New York, the Columbia and Reading Road, the Cumberland Valley Road to Hagerstown, the Lebanon Valley Road to Eastern Pennsylvania and New York, the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia and Erie, etc., etc. At Washington the Southern lines are those which extend from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, Richmond and various other points of connection with the seaboard and interior, through lines of the Southern States. From Bowie the southern branch runs to Pope's Creek, near Port Tobacco. On the western bank of the Potomac a line connects at Quantico, ten miles above Aquia Creek, with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Speaking of the advantages that the United States have over all other agricultural countries of a comparatively limited area, the Lynchburg News says:—"The failure of a wheat crop in England or France means a nearly universal failure, and the failure of a potato crop in Ireland formerly foreshadowed a dreadfully fatal famine; while here, even in the improbable contingency of a very bad failure of a wheat crop, disastrous results could easily be remedied by a utilization of our bountiful crops of corn. The railway and inland navigation systems of this country, by furnishing extraordinary facilities for rapid transportation, make the surplus products of any one section promptly available in every State or district in which partial scarcity exists."

One of the "signs of the times," we think, in favor of Mr. Greeley, is the apparent absence of enthusiasm in the ranks of the friends of Gen. Grant. The power and patronage of the government are all thrown on the side of the incumbent, and are used, we fear, not only vigorously but unscrupulously. But there is a want of "vim" on the part of those even who advocate Grant's re-election perceptible, notwithstanding the spur of office and official emoluments. The truth is, that apart from the éclat of being a successful General at the close of the late war, and of holding the position of President, there is nothing about Gen. Grant, in his character, bearing, intellect, manners or any thing else, to make him popular, or to excite towards him esteem, respect or admiration.

The Kansas City Times says that Amanda Barber, who married "Squatting Bear," a Sioux chief at Washington in 1867, and went to Dakota Territory with her husband and arrived in that city. After spending three years with the Sioux, suffering gross indignities, she attempted to escape, but was recaptured and beaten nearly to death by her husband and then sold to a Cheyenne chief for three ponies. She was taken North in 1870 and remained with the Cheyennes until this spring, when she escaped to Fort Benton. She left Kansas City on Friday last for her home at Millford, Massachusetts.

Spain continues in a most disturbed condition. The last accounts state that the King will soon visit the Northern Provinces, passing through those which have been most disturbed by the Carlist agitation. The Republicans have resolved to oppose every form of monarchical Government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in the country. At the same time the members of the majority in the Ministry, belonging to the Conservative party, have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

According to the terms of the treaty between France and Germany, the German troops will commence within two months to withdraw from French soil, but all the departments will not be free from the presence of the foreign soldier until March, 1875. As fast as the Republic buys back its territory the troops will march off and exhausted France is to pay as rapidly as possible for the sake of getting rid of her unwelcome guests.

A letter from the Upper James River country, in the Richmond Dispatch, says:—"Farmers are busy with the harvest. We have the finest crop prospects of any section in the State. Three gentlemen met at one of my neighbors'—one from Missouri, the other two from Maryland. The Missourian said we had the best crops between here and his home; the Marylanders said between here and their habitation."

Forty members of the southern press, comprising the editorial excursion under Major Hotchkiss, attended the Peace Jubilee in Boston, last week, and were present at the benefit of Professor Gilmore. They were complimented with "Dixie" by Gilmore's own band. The jubilee is likely to continue till next Saturday. Gilmore's benefit was a complete ovation.

Mr. Driggs, ex-member of the 6th Congressional district of Michigan, has written a long letter to the Detroit Tribune, announcing his intention of supporting Greeley in the coming campaign against Grant. He gives his grievances against the party which he has served since its organization.

—Lynchburg Virginian.