



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The news reaches us of the death on the 4th of October at Ludwigsburg, in Wurttemberg, of Eberhard Friedrich Walker, the great master-builder of pipe organs. The German papers pay the highest tribute to his memory in speaking of his personal worth as "That good man." His name and the fame of his great art have spread over continents. The organ in the Cathedral at Ulm, the largest yet made, came from his workshop. In the year 1861 the great organ in the Boston Music Hall, the largest organ on this continent, came from his factory.

The Wheeling (West Virginia) Intelligencer (Radical) of the 15th instant says the result of the election in that state is yet in doubt. It has returns from 32 counties, which give Grant 5,179 majority. The counties to be heard from gave last August 6,295 majority for the new constitution, which was supported by the liberals. If they do equally well, Greeley has the state by a 1,100 majority. But the chances are that they won't do as well, and that Grant has it by a small majority. Hardly a two-thirds vote has been polled in the state.

Boston had another scare last night. Between six and seven o'clock a fire broke out in Messrs. Rand & Avery's extensive printing establishment at the foot of Washington street, which for a time threatened serious consequences. A general alarm was sounded, and the fire departments of Charlestown and Chelsea were called upon to aid in suppressing the flames, but fortunately the fire was subdued without spreading to the surrounding property. The loss amounts to about \$225,000.

Yesterday at Deputy, Indiana, thirty-eight miles from Louisville, the morning passenger train from Cincinnati, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, while the engine was taking water, was run into by a train following, which telescoped two passenger cars, almost demolishing them. The conductor of the passenger train saw the freight train coming, and warned the passengers, most of whom jumped out, but the women seemed paralyzed with fear, and several were badly injured.

The Prefect of Police in the city of Rome has issued an order forbidding the assembling of a meeting advertised to be held there on the 24th instant, in furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, on the ground that the meeting is really called in the interests of the opposition to the present form of Government in Rome.

The claim of Valentine C. B. O'Connor against the United States, before the Mixed Commission on British and American Claims, based on the refusal of the United States authorities to permit the claimant's ship to enter Hampton Roads in June, 1861, has been disallowed on the demurrer of the United States counsel.

The regularly constituted Legislature of Alabama met at Montgomery yesterday and organized. A bogus Legislature, composed of Radicals, also met in the U. S. court rooms—such bodies always take to U. S. court rooms—but in response to a communication, the Governor sent them a message refusing to recognize them.

A police serjeant and three aids of the health department of New York, yesterday reported that after inspecting all the markets in the city, and numerous wholesale poultry establishments, they not only found no disease, but, furthermore, that fowls were never in better condition than now.

An employee of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad named Wm. L. Simpson, aged seventy-three years, was run over and killed last night, by a gravel train on that road, at the Franklin street crossing, Baltimore, near Calverton Hotel. The unfortunate man was employed as a flagman.

The semi-annual session of the State Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., convened in Philadelphia yesterday, a large number of members being in attendance. Grand Master Stedman presided, and charters were granted for several new lodges in various portions of the State.

More bad news from Spain. Masked men have thrown a railroad train from the track and cut the telegraph wires in the province of Murcia, and armed Republicans have appeared in Valencia. Meanwhile the King's illness grows worse.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday decided, almost unanimously, to proceed immediately to a second reading of the Country Reform Bill. The Crown Prince is recovering from his late illness. There is a crisis in the Cabinet of Hungary.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday heard arguments for and against the application of John L. Mason, of New York, for the extension of his two patents for fruit-jars. This question has excited much interest among fruit packers and others.

The committee appointed by the French Assembly to draft a reply to President Thiers' message has, by a vote of nine to six, elected Duke Pasquier D'Audiffret its president. This action seems to be regarded in Paris as unfavorable to the Government.

The Free Religious Convention resumed its sessions in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon there was an informal conference between the more prominent members.

The French National Assembly has given its approval to the discussion, at an early day, of a project for the restitution of their confiscated property to the Orleans Princes.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday authorized the State National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., to commence business with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars.

The Senate of New York yesterday met in extra session for the purpose of trying Judge Prindle and Judge Custis for alleged malfeasance in office.

Governor Gratz Brown of Missouri has sent his Adjutant General to Lafayette county to look after the Ku-Klux.

The total vote of South Carolina in the late Presidential election was 95,217, and Grant's majority 49,356.

In Jersey City last night there was a very destructive fire which burned up \$1,200,000 worth of property.

MELANCHOLY HOMICIDE.—A most melancholy homicide occurred in Baltimore county, near Meredith's Ford, on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Fitzsimmons and Mr. James H. Bosley, both gentlemen of respectability, who were neighbors to each other, quarrelled about the location of a line fence. A surveyor was employed to determine the true line, and while he was at work an altercation occurred between the parties which resulted in the mortal wounding of Mr. Bosley. It seems that Mr. Fitzsimmons began the attack by advancing towards Mr. Bosley with a stone in his hand, which he threatened to throw. Mr. Bosley drew a revolver and fired two shots, one taking effect in the shoulder of his assailant and the other grazing his side. Fitzsimmons then drew a knife and, rushing upon Bosley, stabbed him in the abdomen, making a gash from which the intestines protruded. The wound was sewed up before the unfortunate man was taken from the spot, but his physicians say that he cannot survive. Fitzsimmons has been arrested and committed to jail.—Baltimore American.

Another discharge of clerks of the pension office is expected in a few days. The services of about forty-five clerks will be dispensed with, owing to the decrease of the work.

The small-pox still prevails in Washington. Twenty-one cases in the last three days.

We have received a copy of Vick's Illustrated Floral Guide for 1873, giving plans for rural homes, designs for dining table decorations, &c., and a full catalogue of the seeds, flowers, &c., of the great nursery of James Vick, at Rochester, N. Y. The Floral Guide is now published monthly.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Medical Society of Virginia met in Staunton on Tuesday, Dr. Panter, of Staunton, presiding. Hon. A. H. Stuart delivered an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the City Council, after which Dr. Samuel Kennerly delivered an appropriate reception speech on behalf of the Augusta Medical Association. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Landon B. Edwards, of Richmond. The attendance is not as large as was expected. A grand banquet will be given the delegates to-night.

The Adjutant General has sent to the Governor to be signed, commissions filled with names for about 200 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors in the State militia. This batch will probably provide for all untried Virginians, but if there are any of our citizens so poor as to have none do them reverence by giving them titles they should signify the fact at once, as vacancies are constantly occurring by death.

The amount of chewing tobacco shipped from Richmond in bond during the month of October, 1872, was 192,068 lbs.; prepaid by stamps \$1,205,683. Total for month 1,498,251 lbs.—less than for any like period since '68. The amount of revenue accruing to the government from this source, during the month, was \$279,810.

The difficulty about removing the entire house from Woodstock, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The town receives two hundred and fifty dollars and the rock of the foundation of the building, which it is estimated, is worth from fifty to one hundred dollars.

Mr. Thomas Wartman, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Mecklenburg county, died at his residence one day last week. At the time of his death, Mr. Wartman was in his 73d year.

Mr. G. G. Curtis, a prominent Radical politician of Bedford, died at his home, in that county, on Friday last, of consumption. Mr. Curtis was a native of New York, and came to Virginia soon after the war.

There are 321 churches in the Valley, capable of holding 120,000 persons. They are divided among 11 different denominations, the Methodists being the largest by far, Presbyterians next.

The stables in rear of Snouffer's warehouse at the depot, in Winchester, and the adjoining one on Dr. R. T. Baldwin's premises, were burned on Friday night last.

The Shenandoah Herald says:—"The fly has done some injury to the wheat crop in this section. A favorable season however, will give us a fine crop."

Mr. Edwin S. Baker, of Winchester, was thrown from his horse last Monday had one of his ribs broken.

The Warren Sentinel wants to swap the horse disease for a dog disease.

A Board of Trade and Manufacturers has been organized in Charlottesville.

RAILROADS.—A considerable portion of an article in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine is given to the history of the fight made by Mr. Coleman in the courts against a railroad company to test whether passengers have any rights that railroad corporations are bound to respect. The test case was the refusal of the company to convey him from New York to New Haven on a ticket good from New Haven to New York. He maintained that the ticket is simply like a baggage check, the evidence that the road has a passenger's property in his possession, for which it is bound to return an equivalent. The equivalent in this case was seventy-four miles travel between the two cities, and it is as absurd for the company to assert that it is good only in one direction as it would be for the United States government to issue postage stamps which should take letters from New York to Boston, but would not take them from Boston to New York. Further, if the ticket is a contract per se as claimed by the railroad corporations, where is the government contract stamp upon it as on any other contract?

In this case the railroad conductor refused to receive the ticket, and had Mr. Coleman ejected with such force from the cars, by a gang of employees, as to maim him for life. He brought suit against the company, and after a four years' contest with this wealthy corporation, finally got a verdict in his favor.

The conclusions arrived at in the Atlantic article are that a general railroad law is needed establishing: First, uniform and reasonable fares, say two cents per mile; second when a first class fare is paid a first class passage shall be given in a comfortable car with such appointments as the law shall specify; third when a dollar is received for travel from a passenger, the equivalent of that dollar shall be returned in travel; not according to the caprice of the company but according to equity and justice, and the reasonable demand of the passenger; fourth in all cases of disagreement, or of wrong-doing, the road should be compelled to confine itself to the same peaceful redress as an individual, and cause arrests only by regular authority appointed by law, unless the offender be guilty of obscene or indecent conduct in the car, or commit a trespass upon life and property.—Baltimore Sun.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The North Carolina Legislature has completed its organization, with all the officers of both Houses Democrats. A colored Democrat was elected assistant door-keeper of the Senate. The Senatorial election will be held next Tuesday. The Radicals, having no chance, will renounce Peel. The leading Conservative candidate is ex-Governor Vance, between whom and Judge Merrimon, late candidate for Governor, the choice is said to lie. The other names mentioned are Gen. Thos. L. Clinman, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, and Hon. Josiah Turner. The Governor's message was read yesterday in the House of Representatives. It is voluminous, filling fourteen columns. The message is devoted principally to Federal relations, and believes that the State Government should be in full accord with the Federal Administration. He advises careful consideration of the question of the State debt, and a more possible settlement of the question; opposes in toto repudiation, and favors issuing a new class of bonds. He declares the present legislative apportionment of the State unfair, and urgently advocates measures inviting immigration into the State. He congratulates the people of the State upon the greatly improved condition of the State since his last message. The returns of the August election have been opened in the House but the result is not declared. The Legislature will go actively to work, and the session will be short.

PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTER.—The President-to-day appointed G. W. Fairman postmaster at Philadelphia, vice H. H. Bingham, resigned. This appointment has been expected since the visit of the Pennsylvania delegation to the President last week. Under the civil service regulations the President may select postmasters from the employees of the postoffice only, unless there are no competent persons to fill the position among the clerical force. In this instance there were two prominent candidates for the postmastership among the clerks. Mr. Wonder, the chief clerk, had many recommendations, but the most solid recommendations were those made in favor of Mr. Fairman, who was supported by Deuel & Co., Tom Scott, Lippincott & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and many others representing the leading business interests in Philadelphia.—Baltimore Sun.

DEVICE FOR MAKING BUILDINGS FIRE-PROOF.—[From the American Artisan.]—Can a totally fireproof building be made? To believe that this is impossible would be greatly to depreciate the mechanical and scientific resources of the age. Nothing can burn till heated to the temperature at which it can be heated with oxygen; the problem of fireproofing will then be solved when we discover the means by which the temperature of combustibles can be kept from reaching the temperature of combustion. We can apply the latest intense heat to steam boilers without burning them. Why? Because each atom of water they contain is a swift vehicle to seize upon and carry away heat. Let us make up the partition walls of buildings in a manner analogous to sectional steam boilers, and no fire would be communicated from one building to another. A thing so evident should have attracted the attention of architects long before this. In this way iron, which by itself is not a fireproofing material, can, by the most economical use of water, be made to withstand the severest ordeal.

The iron-inlaid water-spaces need not be more than one inch in thickness, and need never be subjected to a hydraulic pressure of more than three or four feet head. These walls can, therefore, be made of thin metal. They can be supplied with water from the municipal water service, or from tanks placed on the tops of buildings. In case of fire, the turning of a single cock would supply them with water, and the temperature of the partitions could never rise above 212° Fahrenheit till the water had all boiled away. In this way, not a tithe of the water now vainly used to extinguish such fires as those of Chicago and Boston would be needed to preserve a whole city.

We feel certain that no solid material known to the arts is capable of withstanding the heat generated in these great fires. We must find something that will not melt, or warp, or crack, and otherwise so impervious to air that fire can not communicate with combustibles stored in buildings, or we must expend the force of the heat on something we can afford to waste economically. This something is water, and we think we have pointed out the way to use it.

LOUDBON COUNTY ITEMS.—Mr. N. S. Purcell, of the firm of Mott & Purcell, one day yesterday, was shot and killed by a party of hunters near the town of Loudon. He was preparing a jug of Food Extract of Vanilla, a large per centum of which is alcohol. During the landing the jug burst, and the contents were thrown upon a hot stove. The result was a conflagration, the flames of which communicated with Mr. P.'s clothing, that was already saturated with the liquid. His clothes were considerably burned, and his hands and arms severely injured. He was alone at the time, and but for the timely assistance rendered by some one coming in, the consequences must have been serious, not only to the person of Mr. P., but also to the building, portions of which had already been ignited. We are glad to learn that Mr. P.'s injury, though painful, is not serious, and he is doing well.

The November term of the County Court Judge Ball on the Bench, which commenced on the 11th, is still in session, though little or no business has been done. Jurors, witnesses and clients have each been kept away by the epidemic, and most of the few who did put in an appearance, come about. On Monday last a final adjournment was made to-day Wednesday.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church South, Leesburg Station, will commence in this town, Saturday evening next, 2nd inst., and continue over Sunday. Rev. A. W. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the District, will officiate. The sacrament will be administered on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Leesburg Council, last week, a report was made in favor of purchasing 300 feet of hose and the Chief Engineer was authorized to buy the same.

The first snow of the season fell on Saturday. It didn't last long, but the weather since has been quite cold.

An excellent brick pavement, now presents its smooth front in front of St. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg.—Loudon Mirror.

THE POULTRY DISEASE.—The fairs which have pervaded the mind of matter families on the Thanksgiving turkey question are not likely to be realized. The endeavors of our reporters to discover the facts in the case, encourage the belief that there is not much danger to the poultry after all, and that although some fatalities are reported from New Jersey, the disease has not invaded the hen-roosts of Westchester county to any extent. Barn-yard fowls suffer from various affections at this usually damp period of the year, and the appearance among the chickens of a single case of cold in the head would cause a world of comment about epizooty among the innocent parties. The butchers are shrewdly suspected of being the originators of this idea of hen and turkey fatality. A voracious informant, however, states that it has resulted among his hens from their being allowed to peck their sustenance among the stable refuse of diseased horses. It is not improbable that there may be some truth in this, and hence it would be well for all farmers and hen wives to remove this dangerous accumulation out of the reach of their poultry. The eyes of the entire country are upon them.—N. Y. Herald.

A CAT SHOW.—The Cat Show at the Crystal Palace in London is generally spoken of in the newspapers of that city. Each cat is enclosed in a neat wire-work cage, with a plenty of room for the biggest of them. In each cage is a cushion for the inmate to repose upon. They are well supplied with both meat and milk. The number exhibited, including kittens, is nearly 400. They are divided into four great classes, with prizes ranging from two guineas to five shillings, including short haired long-haired, and cats belonging exclusively to workingmen. These are again divided into 15 classes, beginning with the short-haired tortoiseshell cat and going through all the varieties of brown tabbies, blue or silver tabbies, black and whites, pure white and unusual colors. Among the most interesting animals in the show is an eclect, or young tiger-cat. This is a tortoiseshell cat valued by his owner at \$50. A tortoiseshell cat short haired is something entirely new—cats of that marking being almost invariably "shes." No. 95 is valued by his owners, two maiden ladies at \$500. To crown all, there is a cat weighing 22 pounds without his collar.

RETROCESSION.—We regret to see that the subject of ceding Alexandria to the District of Columbia is being agitated. Virginia has not a foot of territory to spare. Once an Empire in the extent of her domain, she surrendered as a free gift territory out of which splendid States have been carved. The terms of that cession having been trodden under foot in instances innumerable by the Federal Government, its next step in oppression and violence was to tear from her one-third of her remaining territory, that now comprising the little war-born bastion, West Virginia. The old State has yielded enough of her domain and will never consent to give up another inch. It is to be hoped that the Alexandrians are opposed to it.—Petersburg Appeal.

President Gorham, of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is determined to keep the canal open for navigation until he is compelled to close it on account of the ice.

It is the Prussian, not the Russian authorities, that are taking steps to prevent emigration to this country.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

We were told, prior to the Presidential election, that the moneyed men and the national banks of the North and West deemed it advisable that General Grant should be elected in order to have stability in the money market as well as uniformity in the rates of interest. But since his election the money market in New York, which controls the markets of the country, seems to get harder instead of easier. One day it is at the legal rate of interest—seven per cent per annum. The next day it is one-sixteenth of one per cent per day, which is twenty-one per cent per annum. The next day it is 1 1/2 per day, or ten and one-half per cent per annum. Gold, instead of declining, is thirteen per cent premium, and all this in a city where there is an immense capital, and in addition has nearly all the balances of the national banks deposited from Maine to California, which, of itself, is a large sum, and all the surplus capital that cannot be used in Canada, for it seems the Montreal bank comes in to help to regulate matters when it is necessary to make a squeeze, and who can tell how much European capital besides?

According to my observation (for the past two years) New York is the very first to say out in case of difficulty, and the very last to be depended upon in an emergency.

The national banks, their presidents, directors, members and dependants all said the election of Mr. Greeley would not do. "He will require special payment by the government before we are ready, and bring about trouble." They were willing to help the stock jobbers and money brokers to keep things in confusion by their enormous operations in stocks. In this there is no earthly advantage, as far as I can see, except to add to the wealth of what are termed Bulls and Bears, and Rings.

I have no doubt that the banks bled freely, and certainly the rich brokers in order to secure the result obtained. So the rich are to be made richer, and the industrious, who have to borrow money to carry on their business, poorer. This is the way it works. Perhaps things would be better if Mr. Boutwell could blow up the stock speculators. Just before the election he sold five millions of gold in order to ease the market, (or bought five millions of bonds) but it would not stay easy. After the election five two millions of bonds were offered for less than par in gold, and he took only one million. That didn't suit, and up jumped interest again, and I apprehend the rings in New York will keep him busy until he gets into the Senate. They are too much for our financier.

Seriously, however, our importations continue enormous—raw-goods, silks, watches, jewelry, stationery, wines, paintings, brandies, cigars, and even opium. The consumption of this latter article is largely increasing.

We are a dreadfully extravagant nation, without saying anything about the example it sets for the rising generation. Every body now, both white and black, must dress as if they were born rich and had not a living to work for. People who find it difficult to scuffle among must dress their children like their rich neighbors, so the nose of the father and mother is always at the grind stone, and if they happen to have a funeral during the year they are "dead broke." If a better example is not soon set, pride and extravagance checked, the day is not very far distant when we shall have a tremendous "blow up."

A DIVORCE SUIT AND A MURDER.—James C. King shot Anthony F. O'Neil in New York yesterday, firing three shots at him, one of which cut his lungs. The particulars of the affair as reported by telegraph are as follows: Some time ago Mrs. Anna T. King brought a suit for divorce against her husband, James C. King, on the ground of cruelty. The matter was referred to Judge Sutherland as referee. The case came on yesterday in his chambers, at 42 Pine street. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff were a Miss Froude, Anthony F. O'Neil, and the wife of the latter. Both Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil testified, it is reported, to cruel treatment witnessed by them on the part of King toward his wife. After the testimony had been completed all parties to the suit left Judge Sutherland's room. King walked last, some feet behind O'Neil. As the latter was descending the stairs leading from the third floor, King fired three shots at O'Neil, one of which penetrated his lungs. King then turned and ran back into Judge Sutherland's room, when he gave the pistol to the judge, and darted into an inner room and locked the door behind him. In the meantime O'Neil staggered into an adjoining room, where he died in a few minutes. The police quickly arrived, and as King refused to unlock the door of the room in which he was, it was broken open, and he was arrested and taken to the police station. The body of Mr. O'Neil was also taken to the same place. There is said to have been some quarrel between the two men in San Francisco. The affair caused great excitement on the street.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—An original portrait of Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary memory, from life, is now in New York in charge of Mrs. Carlton Belt, late of Georgia, who is at present residing at the Coleman House. This head, which is of miniature size, was painted in 1795 for Miss Martha Syme, daughter of Colonel John Syme, of Virginia, who was a half brother of Patrick Henry. It is painted on ivory and very beautifully executed. All of the portraits of Patrick Henry which illustrate publications are said to have been made from this miniature, but it has never been copied large size, as the original owner and her descendants always refused to let it go out of their possession for any such purpose. The portrait is now owned by Mr. John Flemming, of Goodchance county, Virginia, into whose possession it came by descent from the original owner. It is now offered for sale, we believe.—Rich. State Journal.

A SAD CASE.—A hard working and honest being who was gifted beyond his kind in the matter of leanness, gained for some years an excellent and honorable living by adopting an article consisting of a suit of flesh colored elastic tights and a pair of slippers, and exhibiting himself to an admiring public as a living skeleton. His exceedingly poor condition was in a fair way of becoming a source of great wealth to him, when in an evil hour the fickle goddess frowned on him, and he began to gain flesh. All of his knobby points have disappeared, and unhappily he is no longer the disgusting and repulsive object he was. He has now got to learn another profession or come to want. Here is a noble ambition crushed just when it was at the culminating point of its development. So fortune first tempts us to high aspirations with her smiles and then betrays us.—Baltimore American.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The legal relations of the government in the use of existing telegraph lines have been referred, as has been stated, to William Whiting, ex-solicitor of the War Department and Congressman elect from Massachusetts, who is to report on the same to the Postmaster General. It is claimed that, under a law passed during the war, the government has the right to establish certain rates for the transmission of all official business, and that by virtue of this it insists on certain contracts for the transmission of the weather report. The Western Union line replies that these reports occupy their lines at certain stated times during the day and night, to the utter exclusion of their private business, and in detriment to private rights, and aside from that, entails a financial loss on the company.

Stanley has arrived in New York—now for!

He was escorted by the Bay!

MEXICO.—Mr. Nelson, U. S. Minister to Mexico, had a long interview with President Grant yesterday relative to the condition of affairs in that country. He speaks in terms of praise of the new President of the Mexican Republic, and represents that he is desirous to preserve and strengthen the friendship now existing between that country and the United States. There seems to be no obstacle to the conclusion of a new convention extending the time for disposing of the remaining claims before the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission, which by litigation will expire under the present convention in February next, as the President of Mexico is anxious for such an extension.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The census reports give some interesting facts in regard to the Valley. It says the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is 125 miles long and 25 wide, embracing the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley with a population of about 160,000 to an area of 28,495 square miles, of a cash valuation of \$70,000,000. It produces more from the same amount of agricultural labor and is freer from sickness of all kinds than any portion of the United States. There are 1,001,961 acres of improved lands and 120,800 unimproved.

FRANCE.—Sunday last was a great day in Paris, and, indeed, throughout France. In all the cathedrals from one end of the land to the other special prayers were offered up to Almighty God invoking His blessing on the National Assembly and its proceedings. Government officials attended the services escorted by details of troops as guards of honor. In Paris it was observed that the congregations at all the churches were unusually large. For many reasons it is impossible for us to refuse to admit that such a display of public sentiment, in such a direction, is justly entitled to be regarded as a most striking sign of the times.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 21.—The market for Wheat is quiet and unchanged; offerings of 141 bushels white and 1072 of red, with sales of the former at 175 for very good, 180 and 185 for prime, and 190 for choice, and of the latter at 120 and 130 for inferior, 150 for common, 160 and 170 for medium, 170 and 175 and 182 for very good to prime. Corn is nominally unchanged; offerings of 191 bushels mixed; no sales reported. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats. Sales of ear-Corn at \$2 75 per barrel.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 21. SUN ROSE..... 650 MOON SEAS..... 1013 SUN SEAS..... 432

ARRIVED.

Steamship Utility, Providence, to American Coal Co. On the 17th passed a schooner sunk three miles off Barnegat light, with masts 20 ft. out of water. Steamer Express, Baltimore, to Broders & Co. She reports a large concert, bound up, ashore on Port Tobacco Shoals, and six or seven concerters, light and loaded, in the river, bound up. Steamer Wawaset, Currioman, to Potomac Ferry Co. Stehr W C Dearborn, Philadelphia, to McShaftey & Co. SAILED.

Steamship John Gibson, New York, by How & Johnson. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F A Reed. Stehr Alex Young, Providence, and John J Ward, Jersey City, by American Coal Co. Stehr Gordon, Jacksonville, by master. Stehr Pedro A Crow, Philadelphia, by W A Bump. Stehr Star Spangled Banner, Baltimore, by B West. Stehr U B Fisk, Boston, by J P Agnew.

MEMORANDA.

Stehr Wm Mason, hence, at Providence 15th. Stehr Uncas, for this port, sailed from New London 15th. Stehr B F Kirwin, hence, at Norfolk 19th.

MARRIED.

On the 15th of October, 1872, by Elder Jos. Furr, at the home of Charles F. Dowdell, Mr. JOHN F. LYNN to Miss LOUISA P. DOWDELL, all of Loudoun county. On the 14th instant, at the Oslarn Home, by Rev. Wm. H. Forsyth, Mr. JOSEPH F. UNGER and Miss HENRIETTA SPRING, all of Loudoun county. On the 5th of November, at the bride's residence, Burkettville, Md., by Rev. W. C. Wire, Mr. CHAS. ES. W. FOSTER and Miss KATE M. WIRE, both of Loudoun county. On the 3d of November, at Abner Conrad's, in Loudoun, by Rev. W. C. Wire, of Burkettville, Md., Mr. THOMAS W. WEBB and Miss MARGARET G. RILEY, both of Loudoun co.

On the 30th ultimo, at the Hill House, Frederick, Md., by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. SAMUEL COMPTON, of Loudoun county, and Miss MARY E. JAMES, of Frederick county, Md.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Father Doherty, Mr. RICHARD C. SCOTT, of Petersburg, to Miss LIZZIE C., daughter of Major John Scott, of Fauquier county, Va.

On the 12th inst., at Trinity Church, Staunton, by Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, Rev. ROBERT A. GLASS, Esq., F. B. and Miss F. B. Fourth daughter of Hon. Alex. H. Stuart.

DIED.

On November 16th, 1872, THOMAS BORGARDUS SKINNER, aged three years, one month and twenty-three days.

"In the cold, moist earth we laid him, When the forest cast the leaf; And we put that one so lowly Should have a life as true as death. Yet not unmet it was that one, Like that dear boy of ours— So gentle and so beautiful— Should perish with the flowers."

HAIR DYE.

JOHN T. BURRAGE Is now prepared to manufacture HAIR DYE, in any quantity, from twenty-five cents worth up. He wishes to call the attention of the people to it. It dyes a natural black. A trial is all he asks. Warranted not to wash off. Perfectly harmless. No. 10 Fairfax street, between King and Cameron. nov 21

RAISINS.—Crown, London, L yer and Lay-ers; boxes, half boxes and quarter boxes; for sale cheap by the CHINESE TEA COMPANY, nov 21 11 north Royal street.

NEW ZANTEE CURRANTS, Turkish Prunes and Cranberries, for sale by GEO. MCBURNKEY & SON, nov 21 106 and 170 King street.

EDAM, Sapsago and New York Factory CHEESE, very prime, for sale by GEO. MCBURNKEY & SON, nov 21 106 and 170 King street.

BAKERS' No 1 PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Brown, for sale by GEO. MCBURNKEY & SON, nov 21 106 and 170 King street.

FRENCH BREAKFAST COFFEE for sale by the CHINESE TEA COMPANY, nov 21 11 north Royal street.

L O S T.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, between 121 Water st. and the Potomac Ferry Co's wharf, a SHORT DRAB FEATHER. A suitable reward will be given if left at the above address or the Gazette office. nov 20-21

THE WILSON

NEW UNDERFEED Shuttle Sewing Machine

Is lighter running, more simple, more durable, and easier to manage than any other Shuttle Sewing Machine. It sews the thinnest as well as the heaviest fabrics—even leather. It is kept in perfect running order, free of charge, for five years. It can be bought for FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS, payable in monthly installments, at PRETZER, GLIDER & BENDHILM'S, No. 114 King street. A. ROSENTHAL, General Agent, oct 26-codm 801 7th, Washington, D. C.