



ALEXANDRIA, VA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1874.

POLITICAL JURIES.—In reply to a letter from C. H. Porter, the independent Radical candidate for Congress in the Petersburg district, in which he says, that it has been stated "that on the trial of the Petersburg Judges of Election in the U. S. Circuit Court, no member of the Conservative party would be allowed to serve as a juror—that the jury would be composed entirely of Republicans, and the conviction of the Judges thereby secured," Judge Robert W. Hughes says: "It would be a gross breach of duty on the part of the Marshal to summon juries from party predilection. I would not so rest upon that officer as to suppose that he would summon partisan juries for the trial of any offences much less offences connected with the elections. Although the court takes no cognizance of politics, yet, if a jury wholly of one party were found to be summoned and the fact were made known to the court, whether the result were to come by accident or design, I can speak for myself, and am sure I can for the Circuit Judge and the Chief Justice, and say, that such a jury would not be allowed to try a case in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District."

In commenting upon the above the Petersburg Index-Appel pays the following just tribute to Judge Hughes: "Judge Hughes appears to have appreciated in a degree far superior to most Federal appointees, the dignity of his place on the judicial wool-sack. We recall no utterance and no act of his since his elevation to the bench, unworthy of his acknowledged ability, his better nature, and the standing and character to which his birth and training entitled him. Happy indeed is the public man who is thus enabled to put away from him the hot animosities of active political life, to withdraw from its contentions, to eschew its ambitions, and to cultivate letters and the love of justice. To Mr. Hughes, after a bitter experience of the political arena, has come this halcyon of honored rest; and he has shown that he has the good sense and good feeling to improve the occasion and ignore the past."

Town elections are to be held in Connecticut to-day. To-morrow Delaware elects inspectors and assessors. On the 13th the State elections will be held in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Arkansas, Nebraska, and West Virginia, and a territorial election in Dakota. Indiana, Nebraska, and West Virginia will elect legislatures on which will devolve the selection of United States Senators in place of Senators Pratt, Tipton and Boreman. Georgia will elect her legislature on the 14th, and the South Carolina local elections will be held the following week.

The Independent Republican Convention of South Carolina on Saturday put a full State ticket in the field in opposition to the regular Radical ticket, headed by Chamberlain for Governor. Judge Green, the independent candidate for Governor, is an old citizen of South Carolina, of high personal and official reputation. It is the impression that the Democrats will make no nominations, but give their support to the independent ticket.

Judge Pitney, in the City Circuit Court of Baltimore, has granted an injunction to restrain the Collector of Taxes from selling out the stock in national banks owned by Thomas Kelo to recover taxes assessed upon it by the State. The proceeding arises from the question as to whether the taxation of the stock was legal, and the result of the suit now pending to determine the issue will be awaited with much interest.

The Cuban insurrection appears to be dying out. The deposition and death of Cespedes, and the capture of Garcia, one of the most enterprising of the Cuban insurgents, have proved to be severe blows to the latter. It is now reported that Garcia, who is a prisoner at Manzanillo, is negotiating with the Spanish authorities for the surrender of all the insurgent forces in the Eastern Department.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling upon the National banks for reports of their condition at the close of business, Friday, October 2. As these reports are needed by the Comptroller in the preparation of his annual report to Congress, he urgently requests the officers of the National banks throughout the country to forward the same immediately.

The classification of delegates to the Massachusetts Republican Convention, which meets on Wednesday, renders tolerably certain the nomination for Governor of Mr. Talbot, who has been acting Governor since Mr. Washburne's election to the Senate.

The marriage of Col. Fred D. Grant, a son of the President, to Miss Ida Honor, will take place on the 20th instant in Chicago, and will be a quiet affair, only near friends being invited. The President and Mrs. Grant will be present.

The large mass meeting in Charleston, on Friday night, demanded that Governor Moses should remove the present Board of Election Commissioners, holding out the threat of a resort to force if he fails to comply.

Throughout the North and West, yesterday, the temperature indicated the approach of frosts. At Pike's Peak it was sleeting, and on Mount Washington the temperature was eight degrees below the freezing point.

The furniture of army headquarters is being packed for transportation to St. Louis. The office in Washington will be closed to-day. Gen. Sherman and family will leave Washington for St. Louis the latter part of this week.

The gift of President Grant and wife to Miss Sherman on the day of her marriage with Mr. Fitch was a gold watch, with face cover, inlaid with diamonds and pearls.

The Governor has executed deeds conveying to the United States the title to three sites for light houses in King George county, on the Potomac river, and relinquishing the State's jurisdiction to the same—viz: a site containing five acres of land, situated on the shoal off Mathias Point, to be known as Mathias Point Light-house; "a lump in midchannel of Potomac river" containing five acres, for a light-house, to be known as Maryland Point Light-house; and five acres of the shoal lying of Matomkin Point, to be known as Matomkin Point Day Beacon.

Theodore Tilton has written to the press declaring that the present tardy indictment against him, procured by District Attorney Winslow, can only be attributed to the fact that the verdict of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee fails to command popular credence. He solemnly affirms the truth, literally and absolutely, of his charges against Beecher, and demands immediate trial.

Washington dispatches report that Spain is being vigorously pressed for the payment of the Virginian claim, but so far without effect. Counter claims against the United States are being preferred.

The Irish riflemen carried off nearly all the honors at Creedmore on Saturday, winning three prizes out of the five. In the trial of American against Irish rifles the highest score was made with the latter.

It is reported that the Richmond street railway will shortly be sold at auction under the foreclosure of a mortgage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, and the bridal party from Washington, attended Mass yesterday at St. Bridget's Church, Tompkin's Square, New York. An immense crowd surrounded the church. Rev. Father Mooney received them at the door and escorted them to their pews. A select choir performed Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Father Mooney, before preaching, extended a cordial welcome and warm greetings, and after the Mass the newly wedded pair bowed their acknowledgments from the balcony of Father Mooney's residence.

The Fifth Cincinnati Exposition closed on Saturday night, after twenty-eight days' exhibition. Five hundred and fifty thousand persons visited the Exposition during that period, and the receipts have been \$69,000, exclusive of the receipts from sales of privileges, which amounted to several thousand more.

A number of Texas steers that arrived in New York on Saturday night, while passing through the lower part of the city became infuriated at the noise and lights. Eight of them broke loose and rushed in various directions, and before they could be shot injured nearly fifty people, none of them, however, seriously.

In a suit for \$10,000 damages, at Patterson, N. J., against Dr. Richards, for malpractice in the treatment of a boy's broken arm, whereby the boy lost his arm and nearly lost his life, the jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 for plaintiff.

The director of the Mint says the charges recently made in a New York paper against the San Francisco Mint have no foundation in fact, and that the operations and business of that establishment are conducted in strict conformity with the law.

On Saturday F. C. Fellows, travelling agent for William Ruhl & Co., wholesale jewelers, of New York, was robbed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., of a carpet bag containing fine jewelry worth about \$8,000.

The final arrangements have been completed for the Georgia State Fair, at Atlanta, beginning Oct. 19. Arrangements have been made for half fare tickets from Baltimore and all Southern and Western cities to Atlanta.

It is reported that Big Frank, the burglar, who recently escaped from Newcastle, Del., jail, has been captured below Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is said that papers found on him prove him to be the right man. He is badly wounded.

A split having occurred in the Republican Convention of the Third District of Missouri, two Conventions were held at St. Louis, one of which nominated Robt. F. Wingate, the people's nominee.

Wm. F. A. Torbert, a paymaster of the United States navy, died in Philadelphia Saturday. Mr. Torbert was born at Elkton, Maryland, and was thirty seven years of age.

President Grant and wife arrived at Cincinnati last night. It is expected they will leave to-morrow for St. Louis, Galena and Chicago.

Captain General Concha demands of the Cuban planters their assessment of five per cent. upon their capital in support of the war, and will not permit a new valuation of property.

E. O. Stanard, who was nominated for Congress by the People's Convention of the First District of Missouri, was nominated by the Straight Republicans.

A. G. Miller, for thirty-five years U. S. Judge of the District of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Milwaukee, Thursday morning, of apoplexy.

Brigham Young is reported to be gradually convalescing, though hardly considered out of danger.

The Austrian Emperor has decorated all the returning members of his late Arctic expedition—officers, sailors and all.

An affray at the silver mines, near Silver City, Nevada, on Saturday last, resulted in the killing and mortally wounding of five men.

BEECHER.—Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury in New York on Saturday morning and after answering a number of questions he certified to the correctness of the indictment for libel against Tilton. The document sets forth that Theodore Tilton, wickedly and maliciously with intent to injure and scandalize the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his good name, fame and character, subjecting him to contempt and disgrace and to provoke him and his friends to commit a breach of the peace, published on or about September 18, or caused to be published, and circulated in the city of Brooklyn and elsewhere, a false, scandalous and malicious libel concerning him. The Grand Jury also read to Mr. Beecher a second indictment against Frank D. Moulton, charging him with libelling Mr. Beecher by causing the publication of false, malicious and slanderous reports. Moulton and Tilton will go into Court this morning to answer to the indictment.

Mr. Beecher appeared in the pulpit of Plymouth Church yesterday morning for the first time since his vacation. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to gain admission. The church was decorated with flowers and some applauded Mr. Beecher as he entered, but others checked the attempted demonstration. Mr. Beecher delivered an impressive prayer, and preached an eloquent sermon from the words "Thy will be done." No allusion was made to the recent investigation or coming events.

THE TAX ON MERCHANTS.

The Law Declared Unconstitutional. In the Hastings Court of Richmond, on Saturday, in the case of Moore & Goodson, charged with violating the State revenue laws by conducting business without taking out a license, as required by the act of the Assembly passed last winter, Judge Guigon decided that the imposition of a license tax upon general merchants is not within the power of the Legislature under the present Constitution. The following is the opinion:

The instruction prayed for by the defendants in this case asks, in effect, that the tax bill passed by the last Legislature, so far as it imposed a license tax upon merchants, shall be declared unconstitutional. It is not disputed that the power of the Legislature to impose taxes is unlimited, except in so far as it is expressly, or by necessary implication, restrained by the Constitution; and it is equally true that no court will undertake to declare a tax law unconstitutional unless it clearly appears that such law is made in violation or disregard of such constitutional restriction. The defendants in this case rely especially upon the 4th section, article 10, of the constitution, as showing the intention, except in certain specified cases and classes in which the general merchant is not specifically embraced, to confine taxation to property and in proportion to its value. The 4th section provides that the Legislature may impose a tax upon "incomes," and upon the following licenses, viz: the sale of ardent spirits, theatrical and circus companies, managers, jugglers, itinerant pedlars, and other shows and exhibitions for which an entrance fee is required. Commission merchants, persons selling by samples, brokers and pawn-brokers and all other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system. The capital invested in all business operations shall be assessed and taxed as other property."

There can scarcely be a question upon reading this clause, especially if taken in connection with the general provisions referred to, that the framers of the Constitution intended to limit the powers of the Legislature to tax licenses. It is the plain meaning of the clause, that in certain specified cases and classes it may impose a license tax; in other cases not especially named in the general classification they may not impose such tax. But it is said that while it is true that it appears on the face of this clause that it was intended to restrict the legislative power to tax licenses, the framers of the constitution did not sufficiently know their business to do so successfully, and that by the addition of the words "all other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system," they remitted to the Legislature the power to tax all business through the license law. In other words, that the constitution intentionally took from the Legislature certain powers with one hand and unintentionally returned them with the other. I know of no rule of constitutional construction which would justify me in arriving at such a conclusion. It would be in violation of that canon of construction which declares that "effect is to be given, if possible, to the whole instrument, and so every section and clause. If different portions seem to conflict, the courts must harmonize them, if practicable, and lean in favor of a construction which will render every word operative, rather than one which will make one idle and nugatory."

Cooly on Const. tutes. Certainly the business of the general merchant is not one of the numerous specified pursuits on which the Legislature is authorized to impose a license tax. They may impose by express permission such a tax upon commission merchants, upon sample merchants, and upon business of other specified kinds. Why this omission of the general merchant?

It could not have been that this, the most important source of revenue, except the land tax, amounting to over \$500,000 annually under the former constitution and laws, was overlooked or disregarded. Knowing the importance of this tax, the magnitude of the revenue derived from it, and that the framers of the constitution were considering what business should be the subject of license tax, we know that its omission from among the specifications must have been intentional. The reasons why the excepted pursuits specified in the constitution are made subjects of specific tax will readily suggest themselves. Some of them cannot from their nature be the subject of an ad valorem taxation, and the causes which induced the framers of the constitution to permit unusual burthens to be placed upon others are obvious. These reasons do not apply, nor do these causes exist in the case of the general merchant.

He must necessarily have capital, he must have a stock of goods, he must have credits, he must have income which could be reached by the ad valorem system, and there was no reason why any exceptional burthen of taxation should be imposed upon him. These views lead inevitably to the conclusion that the general merchant class was intentionally exempted from license tax. But it is said that a license tax may be imposed upon the general merchant under the general clause, "all other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system." It seems to me that a sufficient answer to this suggestion is that the Legislature has reached him by the ad valorem system, and has taxed him under that system from the adoption of the constitution down to the passage of the last tax bill. It may be that it is easier to collect a license tax from him than an ad valorem tax. It may be that such license tax would yield a larger revenue than the ad valorem, but when the question arises, Can he be reached by the ad valorem system? I have shown not only that he may be, but that he has been. My opinion that this constitutional interdiction prohibits the imposition of a license tax upon the merchant is strengthened:

1st. By comparison of the present with the former constitution. Under the constitution of 1850, the Legislature had unquestioned power to impose a license tax, but were forbidden to tax the capital when a license was required. The scheme of the present constitution is evidently the avoidance of specific taxes and the substitution of the ad valorem system, and in order to accomplish this, while it restrains the legislative power of license, it commands the Legislature to tax all capital employed in business as other property, and permits the taxation of income as well, so that if the arguments of the counsel for the State are correct, the ad valorem feature of the constitution is done away with; the Legislature is compelled to tax the merchant's capital, may tax his income, and has the power as well to impose an unlimited tax upon the business in which his capital is employed and from which his income is derived. I cannot read the constitution, though I have faithfully sought to do so in order to uphold, as was my duty, if I could, this act of the Legislature.

2d. If we look to the debates of the Convention upon this clause we find that its advocates upheld it, in a long struggle, because it would prevent the Legislature from imposing a specific tax upon the large and important merchant class, while its opponents assailed it for that cause alone. That such debates are not conclusive or specially persuasive guides in constitutional construction is true, but they may and should be looked to; and no one who examines them in this case can doubt as to the meaning of the Convention when this clause was adopted.

3d. If no stress is to be laid upon what was said in Convention, we may properly look to its proceedings, and then we find that various substitutes for and amendments to this section were offered; all of them, with the avowed purpose and with the express effect to cover the case of the general merchant so as to give to the Legislature general power to impose

license taxes, and that all such amendments and substitutes were rejected, and the existing restrictive clause adopted.

4th. We have the contemporaneous exposition and construction of this constitutional provision as shown in the action of the Legislature upon it from its adoption down to the passage of the last tax bill, a period of four years. When, upon the adoption of the present constitution, the legislature came to make a tax bill with the former law before them, imposing a license tax upon the general merchant, knowing that from this source an immense revenue had been derived, they kept in existence the other license taxes which were allowed under this Constitution and struck out the merchants' license tax, imposing taxes upon him under the ad valorem system, and under that system they continued to tax him for four years, during all of which time the State was deeply indebted, her revenues insufficient for her needs, her interest unpaid, her credit impaired, and every available source of revenue sought for to remedy these evils. As was the case with the framers of the Constitution, the immense revenue to be gathered from licensing merchants could not have been overlooked or disregarded. The only reason why it was not made available must have been that the Legislature held that this constitutional provision was an interdiction; that the merchants could be reached by the ad valorem system, and it was their duty to tax him by that system. That they did so tax him the statutes declare.

But it is said that the case of Lewellyn Sergeant vs. Lockhart, 21 Gratian, page—, and Hirsch's case, index, page—, substantially decided that it is within the legislative discretion to say what cases come within the clause, "All other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system," and therefore whenever the Legislature say that a license tax shall be imposed, the question of constitutionality is decided, and the courts have no right to interfere.

On the contrary, in Lewellyn, &c. vs. Lockridge, a case in which it was alleged that the Legislature had no constitutional right to impose a license tax upon the business of a billiard saloon keeper because he had a large capital invested in his business, the court said that the declaration that the only question for them to decide is "whether keeping a billiard saloon is a business which can be reached by the ad valorem system." Had they been of opinion that the determination of this matter was for the Legislature, they would have said that the question as to whether they would have been the subject of judicial inquiry or decision. It is true, the court, in both the named cases, declare that the Legislature must, in the latter things, have a large discretion in determining what cases come within the clause, "All other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system," and that the court cannot say that such discretion in these cases has been so exercised as to make the tax laws unconstitutional. It would have been unnecessary to say all this if the court had held that the Legislature could exercise unlimited discretion as to what cases could not be reached by the ad valorem system. But even admitting in full force the doctrine that it is for the Legislature to say what cases can or cannot be reached by the ad valorem system, in the case at hand the Legislature has declared that the question, "It has been declared that his business can be so reached, and has taken the case, 'clearly appears' to my mind—first, upon the plain reading of the 4th section of article 10 of the constitution, corresponding with the general intent running through the whole instrument; second, by comparison of the provisions of this with the same subsection of former constitutions upon the same subject; third, by reference to the avowed object of its framers; fourth, upon the proceedings of the convention in which it was framed; and fifth, upon its contemporaneous construction and exposition by the Legislature acting upon the general question of a license tax upon the general merchant is not within the power of the Legislature under the present constitution.

At the conclusion of the reading of the opinion, the Commonwealth moved to set aside the verdict, which the Court overruled. The Commonwealth then filed a bill of exceptions. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The Mahone-Johnson Difficulty.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg News in his letter of Saturday says: Gen. John A. Early and Mr. R. Snowden Andrews and other gentlemen are in consultation with Gen. Bradley T. Johnson to-day as to the propriety of making an authoritative publication concerning the affair between Gens. Mahone and Johnson. At the time I write this, no determination has been reached, but I am made to believe by those who ought to know that the decision will probably be adverse to the publication, as Gen. Johnson is advised that he has no cause to offer an explanation to the public. I am told that the matters at Weldon at one time were at that point when Mr. J. Barron Hope, in the absence of his principal, felt it incumbent upon him (Hope) to offer to fight Gen. Johnson. This proposition was declined by Mr. Andrews, Gen. Johnson's friend, because as Mr. Andrews said, Gen. Johnson had no reason to be offended with Mr. Hope.

FAUQUIER COUNTY ITEMS.—

From the Warrenton Index.—The Galloway lot in the burnt district in Warrenton, on Main street, has been sold to T. Kreisel for \$999. Under a decree in Chapman vs. Chapman, W. E. Smith became purchaser of 122 acres, called "Private," at \$15 per acre. Scott and Payne sold 100 acres in Smith vs. Downing, 150 acres, near Linden, to Mr. Smith, for \$4 per acre. Noland, Green and Scott disposed of the 107 acres of Elizabeth Adams' land near Markham, to Jno. Carr, for \$12.50 per acre. At the September term of the County Court, DeWaver Weaver qualified as Constable of Cedar Run Township, in place of Thomas N. Ficklin, resigned. J. A. C. Colonge resigned as Register at Salem Precinct, and Fairfax H. Whiting was appointed to fill the vacancy. An unusual number of grants of administration and road orders were entered.

The summer connection of the Warrenton branch with the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. on Saturday night and Monday a. m. has ceased. Our visitors and citizens have enjoyed a privilege which cannot be reasonably continued. With the suspension Mr. Barbour will accept our thanks for past accommodations.

The ladies of the Liberty Church propose having a dinner on Thursday the 8th of October, for the benefit of the church. W. H. Ryan, esq. of Baltimore, will deliver an address before the Warrenton Temperance Society, Oct. 5th. Fauquier sends five sons to the University this session.

FAIRFAX COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the Fairfax News.] James Seals, a very worthy colored man, residing a mile or so north of the Court-house, is afflicted with cancer in the mouth to such an extent that his case is thought to be incurable. Seals left here one day last week to seek medical relief in the city of Washington, but did not reach the hospital there until a late hour, when he found the doors closed. He then went to Alexandria.

Several races were run at the Court-house Friday. Messrs. John H. Thomas and E. M. Jackson's saddle race made a very pretty gallop, Thomas' bay winning handsomely by several lengths. There was a light frost on Thursday morning. Its effect was seen on the leaves of the grape vines, peas, &c. No other damage has been noticed.

A Convention of chiefs of the fire departments of various cities of the Union meets in St. Louis to-day. There will be some two hundred representatives of insurance companies present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The cable brings the information from Rio Janeiro that the insurrection against the existing Government of the Argentine Confederation is becoming so formidable that the most vigorous war measures have been resorted to. The Government is embarrassed by the loss of the national fleet, which has declared for Gen. Mitre, the leader of the insurgents.

The Vienna news. Free Press reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig. The note cites the various treaties, by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are enjoying all the privileges accorded the most favored nations, and seeks to show that they are liable to expulsion only for a violation of law.

The King of Italy has issued a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and ordered new elections to be held on the 8th and 15th of November. Parliament is convoked to meet on the 23d of November. Signor Bonelli has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

The London Daily Telegraph learns from a Catholic dignitary that the Duke of Northumberland is about to become a convert to Catholicity. The report is considered doubtful.

A meeting will be held to-day in London at which steps are to be taken to obtain Government relief for the sufferers by the gunpowder explosion in Regent's canal.

Mr. Rodwell, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Cambridgeshire. There was no opposition.

It is stated on the authority of one of the most eminent political economists in France that the Franco-Prussian war, and its subsequent consequences, cost France 9 milliards 288 millions of francs. This vast sum was obtained in the following manner: First, 6 milliards 735 millions were raised by means of loans; second, 1 milliard 530 millions were borrowed from the Bank of France; and third, 1 milliard and 20 millions of francs were furnished by means of direct and indirect taxation.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NORTH COLUMBUS STREET.—The improvement on this street is to rapid progress. The property holders are putting down their sidewalks as soon as the grade is finished. The work is almost entirely finished to Princess street. Mr. Tumbin, beyond Princess street has laid his sidewalk, and Mr. Jesse Sherwood will commence his pavement to-day. The Potomac Lodge has put its sidewalk down, much to the convenience of its members and the comfort of St. John's Acad. my. The City Council should, at its next meeting, order the Committee on Streets to put down the sidewalk in front of the lot owned by the School Board. This is city property, and whether done by the School Board or the City Council, the expense comes out of the city treasury. This improvement the City Council owes to Potomac Lodge for the convenience of its members, who live in all parts of the city. The small property holders are usually the first to encourage the improvement of the street, and one worthy citizen who lives on the north side of Princess street, between Columbus and Washington streets, says he will lend the Board of Public Works the money to finish his street if it will commence it at once. Such a spirit deserves great commendation, and if every citizen could but feel in this way in reference to the improvement of our streets, in a few years we would have one of the most delightful little cities in the country. J.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In strolling round yesterday—its the only day we worked a little for a stroll—I took a casual glance at the so-called "improvement" on Columbus and St. Asaph streets, and if somebody ain't mulcted for damages it will be a wonder. Why two of the least frequented streets should have been selected in which to sink, irrevocably, several thousand dollars of an overtaxed people's money, is one of the inexplicable idiosyncrasies of the day. People on St. Asaph street, who can hardly earn enough to feed their families, will be put to great and unnecessary expense for the sake of gratifying a whim. THIRD WARD.

MARRIED.

On September 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES A. ROLLINS, of Roxbury, to Miss SUSAN E. THOMPSON, of Fauquier county.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. John S. Lindsay, at St. James' Episcopal Church, Warrenton, Mr. J. BLODGET BRITTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss FANNY B. HORNER, of Warrenton.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 27th of September, in Warrenton, JANE HENDERSON, infant daughter of Julian P. and M. L. Lee, aged six months and seven days.

On September 22d, 1874, at the residence of her brother, R. L. Allison, near New Baltimore, Fauquier county, Miss SUSAN ALLISON, in the 4th year of her age.

EDUCATIONAL.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE. ELECTION OF PROFESSOR OF TECHNICAL MECHANICS, DRAWING AND CHEMISTRY. \$2,000.

The Board of Visitors will meet in Richmond on the 5th of January next, to fill the Professorship above named. Applicants will send their testimonials to V. E. SHEPHERD, Secretary of Visitors, Blacksburg, Montgomery co., Va. N. B.—Chemistry may be assigned to another Professor. Blacksburg, Montgomery co., Oct 5—501m

OPENED TO-DAY—Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, all colors, received by day. W. M. N. BERKLEY, 64 King street.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, near King and Fairfax sts. Apply to X. Y. Z., P. O. box 142. Oct 5-1w

LOCKWOOD, HUFTY & TAYLOR, 623 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Palmer's Patent Double-yoke Shirts. IN FOUR QUALITIES—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. In connection with our Shirt Factory, we have established a first-class LAUNDRY, where we are prepared to receive Gentlemen's Washing at the following prices: Embroidered Bosom Shirts \$1.00; Night Shirts 8c; Bluff Night Shirts 12c; Collars 5c; Cuffs per pair 6c; Undershirts 6c; Drawers 6c; Socks 5c; Handkerchiefs 4c; Linen Caps 25c; Pants 25c; Vests 25c. Washington, Oct 3—1w

RISING SUN and WINELL'S STOVE for BLISS for sale cheap by HENRY COOK & CO. SUGAR-CURED HAMS—Magnolia, Banner, Palmetto, Star, and other choice brands. SUGAR & R. B. LAWSON & CO. SHAD and CODFISH just received by G. W. M. RAMSAY. sep 25

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, October 5.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

REMARKS.—Wheat is active for prime and choice lots, and prices are not materially altered since Saturday's quotations; offerings of 1486 bushels, with sales of red at 100, 110, 117 and 120 for ordinary to good, and 130 for choice. Corn is in moderate receipt, and prices are 12c off; offerings of 868 bushels, with sales of mixed at 98, and yellow at 96. Rye is quiet at 85. Oats are in active enquiry, with sales at 58 and 60; offerings of 520 bushels. A lot of six bbls new Corn in-the ear brought \$4.50 per bbl.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, October 5.

Table listing arrivals and departures of ships, including Sun rose, Moon rises, and others.

ARRIVED. Steamship John Gibson, New York, to Hoos & Johnston. Steamship George H. Stout, Philadelphia, to F. A. Reed. Steamship Berks, Philadelphia, for Georgetown.

Steamer Georgeanna, Baltimore, to Hoos & Johnston. She was due Saturday morning, but did not reach here until midnight, having been delayed by heavy freights, bad weather and by grounding on a bar. Steamer Pilot Boy, Curriton, to F. A. Reed. Steamer Columbia, Baltimore, to B. Wheat. Schr Ida V. McCaba, Washington, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. Schr John Beatty, Philadelphia, to A. S. Penner.

Schr William Mason, Jersey City, to master. Schr W. S. Layton, Washington, to J. P. Agnew. SAILED. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed. Schr Sally W. Kay, Boston, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. Schr W. S. Layton, Petersburg, by J. P. Agnew.

MEMORANDA. Bark Linda Stewart and schr F. H. Odiorne, hence, at Boston 2d. Schrs Jesse W. Knight and E. A. Bartle, for Pawtucket, hence, at Providence 2d. Schr Rhoda Holmes, hence, at Portland 2d. Schr W. S. Cannon, hence, at Newburyport 1st. Schr White Foam, for Groton, hence, at New port 1st. Schr A. H. Hurlbut, hence, at East Greenwich 1st. Schr Ella Matthews, hence, at Pawtucket 1st. Schr Oliver Ames, hence, at Providence 2d. Schr Milton, hence, at Norfolk 1st. Schrs Emma Crosby, hence, for Calais and Twilight, hence for New Haven, passed through Bell Gate 2d.

CANAL COMMERCE. Arrivals—Boats W. C. Hunter, J. Wilson, M. Sandell, S. Henry, Chase, Robb, Wm. B. Brown, R. B. Cropley, J. C. Child, E. B. Johnson, Silver Wave, T. J. Boyer and Five Brothers, to George's Creek Coal and Iron Co. Departures—Boats Wilho Styler, Wm. Gregory, Queen City, L. A. Long, M. O'Donnell, W. P. Woolfe, W. C. Hunter, J. T. Wilson, Wm. Burden, R. C. Johnson, J. T. C. Johnson, E. B. Johnson, Silver Wave, T. J. Boyer and Five Brothers. sep 8-1m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! Best Family Flour. Sugar-cured Bacon. Sliced Ham and Dried Beef. Pure Chlorine Vinegar and Syrups. Refined Lard and Coal Oil. Washing and Toilet Soaps. Wooden, Willow and Crockery Wares. Prime Tobacco and Segars.

With many other new and desirable goods, at prices that cannot fail to suit, for sale at No. 25 north Royal street, exactly opposite the Market. Mrs. M. LOUISA LAPHEN & SON, Agents. Teas and Fresh Roasted and Ground Coffee a specialty. sep 8-1m

W. A. JOHNSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND LIQUORS. NO. 44 CORNER QUEEN AND PITT STS., ALEXANDRIA, VA. He would inform dealers and others that he is prepared to furnish them with all kinds of POTOMAC FISH, at the lowest possible prices, and would call the attention of buyers to the fact that his brand has stood No. 1 in market at all times, and that he intends to sustain his reputation in all respects. All orders addressed to William A. Johnson, Alexandria, Va., will receive prompt attention. je 4-f

W. M. F. BROOKES, DEALER IN FINE AND FANCY GROCERIES, 147 King street, Alexandria, Virginia. Special attention given to the selection of TEAS, COFFEES and FAMILY FLOUR. je 10-f

GEORGE McBURNEY & SON, Dealers in CHOICE FAMILY AND FANCY GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE and BROWN STOUT. Also, EASTERN and POTOMAC HERRING and MACKEREL. NOS. 166 and 170 KING STREET, (Washington Hall Building), Alexandria, Va. Orders promptly filled. mh 31-f

G. W. M. RAMSAY, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, AND—TEA DEALER, S. E. COR. KING AND ST. ASAPH STS., nov 22-4f Alexandria, Va.

WANTED—1,000 MOLASSES BARRELS by CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Jr., 6 Prince street. mh 12

1,000 EMPTY COAL OIL BARRELS wanted by C. S. TAYLOR, Jr., 6 Prince street. jan 19