

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The newly-elected legislative bodies met at Versailles yesterday for the first time. The town presented a more crowded and brilliant aspect than ever during the last Assembly. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Raspail, and the Senators, by M. Gauthier De Rumilly, as Senior Presidents, proceeded to the Hercules Saloon, in the Palace, where the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier occupied the post of honor, surrounded by the Bureau of the Assembly. Messrs. Dufaure, Leon Say, Wallon and Caillaux. The Duke said: "Welcome, new and freely-elected representatives of the public power. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the Constitution of the 25th of February, which is the work of conciliation and appeasement, thus acquiring a double authority. You have to continue to protect your predecessors' task and rally around President MacMahon to insure the order, peace and repose necessary for the country to repair the disasters of the past and support the burdens of the future." M. Gauthier De Rumilly said: "The Senate, the guardian of the Constitution, will insure peace and security and support the Constitutional President." M. Dulaure then said that President MacMahon charged him to declare that with the aid of God and with the co-operation of the Chambers, he would govern conformably to the laws and endeavor to promote the honor and interests of the country. The Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier then formally transferred his powers, and the Chamber commenced their regular sittings. M. Raspail and M. Gauthier De Rumilly delivered short and moderate inaugural addresses. The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected M. Grévy, President, he receiving 414 votes against 20, and M. Bismarck, Vice President. The Chamber commenced verifying the elections to-day.

The National Congress convened at Bogota on the 1st. Two rival deputations from the States of Panama and Cundinamarca claimed seats. The Congress decided that both deputations should withdraw until their credentials be duly considered and their respective validity recognized. A scene of excitement followed among the members and among the spectators at the bar of the House. The National troops were called in to clear the House. The excitement in the city was intense, and a general war in the Republic is apprehended.

Charles Brent, traveling under the name of Clarence Kivers, was arrested on board the steamship City of Richmond when she arrived at Queenstown. He is charged with forging \$15,000 worth of bills on the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, Ky. Upon searching the prisoner a considerable sum of money and paper was found upon his person. He was brought before the magistrates at Queenstown, and after a short examination was ordered to be sent to London, preparatory to extradition.

Mexican advices report that Pena, the Mexican insurgent chief, was in Camarjo, where he had entrenched himself with five hundred men, and ordered a forced loan for \$40,000. He retreated on the approach of the Government troops, and is pursued by a cavalry force. Several of the Mexican States are reported to have pronounced in favor of Diaz. His force is armed with navy revolvers.

After M. Rouvre's election in Bonapartists made a demonstration in Ajaccio, shouting, "Vive l'Empereur." The gendarmerie and troops dispersed the crowd, and several arrests were made. The inhabitants have sent a protest to President MacMahon against the arbitrary conduct of the authorities.

It is reported that the late serious engagement in Cuba has disheartened the insurgents. The insurgent leader, Bonaour, and several of his adherents were killed at Cartagena on the 3d instant.

Spain demands satisfaction of England for the recapture of an English vessel by its own crew from the Spanish coast guard, and protests against the contraband trade pursued by English vessels from Gibraltar.

Chio Lan Pin and Young Wing have been appointed joint commissioners of the Chinese Empire to the United States, Peru and Spain.

The Prussian ecclesiastical court has removed Dr. Brucknerman, bishop of Munster, from his see.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
New York, March 8.—The deeper we get into the apple, the more we find it bitter. First Babcock; then Belknap; who next? and we repeat the remark from head quarters, let no guilty man escape. But I verily believe that there are others near the President who are fully as guilty as his late Secretary of War, and if they do get off it will be because they have covered up their tracks, and not because they have not been bribed and used their official positions to gain money illegally and shamefully, and to the discredit of the whole country. No matter who says to the contrary, praise is due to the present Democratic House for bringing to light these high crimes, and we beg of them not to stop, but go on, impeach, convict and punish every one who is guilty; the higher the position, the heavier let the judgment fall. The present administration is not likely to go out of power with a very bright record for either honesty or ability; let us all hope it will be succeeded by one that our people of all sections may not be ashamed of.

Our stock market is now in the hands of the bears, who have sent prices down flying. Jay Gould has been well assisted by the bulls who have sold out, and are doing their best to force prices lower. The chief sufferers will be the honest holders, who become frightened and sell out for these manipulators to buy. Leading staples remain about same as last week.

Cotton quiet and steady, with light demand for either home or foreign consumption. Sugars little sought for at unchanged prices. The coffee market has been dull and much depressed, and as was predicted in my last, lost all the artificial advance forced on it by the Coffee ring. Be patient buyers of the bean; when the Ring let go their grip you can buy all you want at much lower prices. The days of Kings, extortioners and sellers of Post Traders' rights, I hope are drawing to a close.

Some month or two since all were prepared to hear at any moment that Hon. Charles O'Connor had departed; but I am happy to say he is much better, and appeared this week in Court in the case of the people versus Tweed, and at once, by his forcible arguments, routed the army of lawyers defending the man who helped himself well from this city's ill.

We have now entered on the Lenten season and the Churches are well attended, morning and evening. Moody and Sankey are attracting large crowds, and it is to be hoped good, and only good, will result from their labors, for they seem to be earnest, honest men. Business still dull, but hopes are based on the Centennial to enlighten all trades and interests.

Mabel Hall, an English ballet girl at the Theatre Comique, St. Louis, was shot at one o'clock yesterday morning in one of the refreshment rooms at the theatre by Edgar M. Moore, who then shot himself in the head. The girl was shot in the left temple, and will probably die. Moore, at last accounts, was in a critical condition, and is not expected to live. The cause of the shooting was unrequited love.

Mr. Claughton on the Texas Pacific.

Mr. Claughton, member of the State Senate from this city, is, unquestionably, a chaste and eloquent orator, and an able debater, and though he took the wrong side in urging the State to support the scheme of a company the value of whose promises can be properly estimated by the condition of the turpentine between this city and Washington, he is, unquestionably, did so in what he considered to be the best interest of the State, and his effort on the occasion must be misrepresented by the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg News, who says:—

Senator Claughton, of Alexandria, began the discussion of the Pacific railroad question to-day. Mr. Claughton has a disagreeable voice and an awkward delivery, which in addition to his weak arguments went far in helping the other side. He declined to stop to insult the intelligence of the Senate to discuss which was the best route, and then went on to show the merit of Tom Scott's bill. He said he was no railroad man, which declaration was entirely unnecessary on his part. He was, however, impelled to act after the action of the convention at St. Louis, which was composed of the heroes and axes of the Confederacy. He was forced to act with them. Mr. Claughton next proceeded to try to rattle the able Senator from Campbell, and took him to task for saying that Joseph E. Johnston was opposed to the Tom Scott scheme. Senator Daniel had gotten the information from the letter of a news correspondent in a reported interview with Gen. Johnston. Mr. Claughton then proceeded to denounce that unfortunate functionary, the newspaper correspondent and interviewer, who was but a compound of "neotadous curiosity and impertinence." He closed then with the declaration that the "State stands on her deliverance," which was right.

Mr. Daniel followed Mr. Claughton. He said he had so far received no answer to the arguments which he had advanced. The Senator of Alexandria had passed these by and clothed the precipice with May and July flowers. The Senator's address reminded him of those figures which we sometimes see in toy store windows, which can be made to change from puppet to soldier, &c. It seemed to him that the address would have applied to any other subject as well as that before them, and it would have made a first-class Twenty second of February oration. Senator Daniel then proceeded to discuss the enormous map with its big red lines, sent to the Senate to show the advantage of Scott's route. Mr. Daniel said he supposed that Mr. Scott had a map made for each State.

Mr. Claughton said the map was sent here by a member of Congress.

Mr. Daniel: Well, you put those red lines on it, showing only the Pacific road and excluding all others?

Mr. Claughton: I don't know, sir.

Mr. Daniel: I was informed differently from the gentleman. I was told by one of Mr. Scott's friends that the map was brought here by him.

The scripture quotation will here apply to Mr. Claughton—he "durst ask him no more questions," or in the more recent and classic term, he was as "dumb as an oyster" after this.

Senator Daniel then went on at length to show the fallacy of the reasoning of his opponents. The Senator from Alexandria did not confuse his remarks for the people of Virginia, he spoke for the whole United States, from Maine to the Gulf. Senator Daniel said he spoke for the State of Virginia, and not to the interests of any railroad king, for as the Senator from West Virginia had well said, they are but the creatures of an hour. He was followed by Mr. Critcher. At the conclusion of Mr. Critcher's remarks the previous question was called, and the substitute of Mr. Daniel asking the members of Congress from Virginia to use all their influence against the Tom Scott scheme was adopted.

The Richmond Whig's account of the debate is as follows:—

Senator Claughton proceeded to speak at length under the inspiration of a large map of that road which was fixed upon the railing to his left, and which formed a conspicuous feature in the scenery of the Senate chamber. He commenced by deprecating the influence of old passions and prejudices in passing upon important measures. He referred to the occasion by Virginia to the General Government of a territory which he described as an empire to extend and as an Empire to wealth. Now, in his hour of impetuosity and misfortune, she appears to us a great trade route. He said that the attitude of Virginia as at once Manly and sublime. She does not come as a supplicant suing for favors, but as a State asking rights. He declared himself in favor of the Texas and Pacific railroad bill, as one in the interest of the people. The Union Pacific he spoke of as a monopoly, and recounted its exactions. It bids defiance to the Government while it oppresses the people. He said it was supreme over the Government. We want another road to regulate that, and he cared no for its connections. Where shall we have it? He pictured the (romantic country through which it would pass. He considered the objections urged against the bill, as to its management, gauge, &c., replying to them. He denied the frauds charged upon the California Construction Company in connection with this Texas Pacific company. He denied, also, that the bill asks a subsidy. He described the opposition to the bill as insidious. He made frequent use of the map in his argument and illustrations. He argued that if Colonel Scott had no other motive to cause him to administer the affairs of the road properly, he had that of self-interest. He was no apologist for Tom Scott, and had, indeed, but little confidence in any railroad managers. They would all prey upon the people who were their only customers. He dismissed many of the arguments on the other side as absurdities, and undertook to show that the Texas Pacific bill is better for the South than the Huntington project, and summed up the advantages it offers. He said some very harsh things about the Union Pacific as a grinding monopoly, and claimed that the Texas Pacific was the great benefactor that is to put a rug in its nose. He lauded the St. Louis Convention, its composition, and its proceedings.

Our notes of his speech are necessarily meagre. What struck us was the warmth of advocacy manifested by the Senator from Alexandria, the melody of his voice and the mellifluousness of his diction.

Mr. Daniel, who followed him, said the beautiful address of the Senator from Alexandria, abounding in glittering generalities, would have been as appropriate to the 22d of February or the 4th of July. Pointing to the map resting on the railing, he said that it seemed to him to have been made to conceal plans. Just as Talleyrand had said that words were intended to conceal thoughts. He supposed that Col. Scott had a map for every State he asked to endorse his bill. Here Senator Claughton said the map was not Tom Scott's, but a government map. Senator Daniel stated that his information was different. He had been informed by Scott's particular friend here that it was Scott's map, and he supposed he told the truth. He showed that the scheme of this road, in its conception, was against every Southern interest, and that the empty and deceptive changes in it had been made under the stringency of necessity. Of eight directors, five were paid agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all the officers were Northern men. He drew a striking picture of the plunder scheme, the plunderers and their allies in the high places of the Government.

M. E. Church South Conference.—At

the Missionary anniversary of the M. E. Church South Conference, now in session at Winchester, addresses were delivered by Bishop Marvin, Rev. Dr. Duncan and Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D. The secretary, Rev. Thomas E. Carson, gave a brief statement of the mission work of the Conference. There were 24 mission fields, 49 churches, 1,711 members, 70 Sunday schools, 2,975 scholars, and there had been 671 conversions in the charges designated as missions the past year.

The statistics of the Conference show that in 1866 there was a membership of 9,323, while at the present session the membership numbers 25,165.

Rev. John Little was, on motion, readmitted to the traveling connection, and is to be transferred to the St. Louis Conference.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, this Conference has heard with deep regret of the recent accident by which several residents of this town, with others elsewhere, including a member of Alexandria Station, have been suddenly borne from time into eternity, therefore

Resolved first, That we sincerely sympathize with those who have been bereaved by this sore and sudden visitation and commend them to the tender mercies of Him who is "the consolation of Israel, and the Saviour thereof in times of trouble."

Resolved 2d, That this action of the Conference be published in the Winchester Times, Winchester News, and the Alexandria Gazette.

The Conference adjourned last night, when the appointments were re-announced. The only change in this, the Washington District, is that of Rev. Dr. Hough, lately stationed in Fredericksburg, who has been made Presiding Elder of Roanoke District, and his place supplied by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

I speaking of the Conference service last Sunday night, the Winchester Times says:—"Such a going to meeting" as was witnessed Sunday night at Braddock street, was never seen in Winchester before. In their anxiety to hear Dr. Duncan, people began to assemble in front of the church an hour before the usual time for service. But the doors were not opened until the crowd numbered from three to five hundred, including many ladies. The consequence of this untoward action was a great rush for seats, which really threatened serious consequences to ladies and feeble persons. Two ladies were carried out in a fainting condition, as soon as it was possible to extricate them, and many others suffered so seriously that they were in poor condition to appreciate Dr. Duncan's fine effort.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.—The Commissioners on Rapid Transit in New York submitted their report yesterday for confirmation. The report recommends a double track elevated railway, commencing at the intersection of Greenwich street and the Battery, thence running through Pearl, Chatham, Bowery and Third streets to Harlem river, connecting by branch routes with all the ferries on the east side and the Grand Central depot, together with a branch to the Portchester station of the New York and New Haven railroad. On Third avenue and all streets over thirty feet wide the railway is to run over the middle of the street, and on all streets less than thirty feet wide the commissioners recommend that the plan of the New York Elevated Railway of columns on the curb line be not followed, but that some one of the other plans designated by the Legislative Committee be adopted.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has announced the following gentlemen as members of the special committee to inquire into the connection of the Attorney General's office with the St. Louis whiskey trials, viz:—Messrs. Knott (Ky.), Harris (Va.), Glover (Mo.), Cochran (Pa.), McMahon (Ohio), McCrary (Iowa) and Plaisted (Me.)

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 9.—In Wheat we note an advance in prices to-day of 1c per bushel, with fair receipts; white Wheat sold at 140 for fair, and 1,125 bushels of red at 132, 133, 135 137, 138, 143, 145 and 146 for common to choice. Corn continues flat, with large receipts; offerings to day of 2,786 bushels, which sold at 56 for white, 55 and 56 for mixed and 55 for yellow. Small offerings of Rye and Oats were sold at 70 and 60 respectively.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Mar. 8 1876
Best Cattle—(prices to-day ranged as follows: Best Beves..... 5 00
Generally good first quality..... 4 00 to 5 00
Medium or good fair quality..... 3 00 to 4 00
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..... 2 25
General average of the market..... 3 37 1/2
Extreme range of prices..... 3 24 to 6 50
Most of the sales were from..... 4 75 to 5 75
The wholesale market, in view of the light number of arrivals, opened about as usual, but a shade lower figures since our last report. The demand has been confined to the wants of the home trade, no outside dealers appearing in the market. Quotations 5c per cent per lb. Receipts this week 2,025 head.

There have been very few good Hogs received this week, the arrivals consisting chiefly of very light and common Hogs, a considerable number of stock Hogs being among the receipts. The best have been in fair demand at about last week's rates, while others sold very slowly. The prospects are favorable for good Hogs at our present quotations. Prices 10c-11c for light bacon Hogs, and 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 for best; most sales have been made at 11 1/2 cts. Prime Philadelphia Hogs would bring 12 cts. Receipts this week 5,283 head.

[Markets by Telegraph.]
New York Mar. 9—Stocks active and lower. Money 8. Gold 144. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE March 9—Virginia 6s, old, 86; consolidated 97; West Virginia 9s, Cotton quiet; middling 12 1/2-12 3/4. Flour steady; demand moderate; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged. Corn—Southern steady and firm; demand good; Western quiet and steady; Southern white 53-60; do yellow 53-55; Western mixed 60 1/2 spot; 60 1/2 bid March 4 April. Oats dull but steady. Southern 40 1/2-41; do mixed 40 1/2-41. Rye dull but steady 78-82. Hay dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania 18s 24. Pork 23. Butter scarce, firm, active and unchanged. Coffee nominally lower; Rio cargoes 15 1/2-16; Java 15 1/2-19. Sugar active and firm at 14 1/2-15. Whisky dull at \$1.94.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 9.

Sun rises..... 6 18. Moon rises..... 0 0
Sun sets..... 6 3. High water..... 0 14

ARRIVED
Steamer Express, Baltimore, to J Brothers & Co.
SAILED
Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F A Rogers.
Steamer E Morris, lower Potomac, by Shinn & Co.
MEMORANDA
Sch'r Alfred Bramford, hence, at Boston 7th.

EASTERN HERRING.

100 bbls prime EASTERN HERRING for sale at..... P. B. HOPE, No. 2 Prince st.
m 5

A VERY HANDSOME LINE OF LADIES' SCARFS, LACE BOWS and GAWDS for Christmas just opened at reduced prices.
dec 13 H. C. SLAYMAKER CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Front Royal, March 6, 1876
Williams, Boyd & Turner, trustees, plaintiffs, vs. William M. Buck, defendant.
Plaintiffs and defendant all persons holding claims against William M. Buck, or otherwise interested, take notice that, in obedience to a decree rendered in this cause at the February term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of Warren county, I have fixed upon the 8th day of April, 1876, as the time, and my office as the place, in Front Royal, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1876, as the time, and the law office of Barton & Boyd as the place, in Winchester, for executing said decree of which the following is an extract:—

"The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be referred to one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this Court to ascertain and report as follows, viz:—

"1st. The amount, value, (both gross and rental) and location of the real estate conveyed by said William M. Buck to the complainants by the deed of trust of June 10, 1875, filed with the clerk.

"2d. The liens, if any, on the said real estate prior to the said deed of trust, and the order of priority of said liens.

"3d. The personal property, including choses in action, conveyed and assigned in said deed of trust and their value.

"4th. The debts secured in said deed of trust, the amount of each, the names of the respective creditors, how the debts are evidenced, the names of the various parties liable for each debt and their order of liability inter se. The said Commissioner will require proof of each debt, will hear and report to the Court any proper testimony offered by any party in interest affecting any of said debts, and will propound to any party offering proof of any debt such interrogatories as the said Commissioner may seem proper or that any party interested may request. The said proof, interrogatories and answers shall be reported to the Court. The said Commissioner shall also ascertain whether any of said creditors have any other security than that afforded by this deed of trust, and the nature, character and value of said security.

"5th. Any matter deemed pertinent by said Commissioner, or that any party interested may request. The said proof, interrogatories and answers shall be reported to the Court. The said Commissioner shall also ascertain whether any of said creditors have any other security than that afforded by this deed of trust, and the nature, character and value of said security.

"6th. Any matter deemed pertinent by said Commissioner or which he may be requested to inquire into and report upon by any party interested."

The proceedings will be continued from time to time until said accounts are completed, and persons interested will appear before me, in Winchester, on the days named, or at my office, in Front Royal, at other times until the completion of said accounts.

GILES COOK, Jr.,
Comm'r in Chancery.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Front Royal, March 6, 1876
Williams, Boyd & Turner, trustees, plaintiffs, vs. James R. Richards, E. M. Tidball, James H. Whitman, trustee, R. E. Turner, executor of Wm. R. H. Ryan, dec'd., L. A. Skakemore, S. S. Turner, trustee, James Marshall and R. B. Bayly, trustee, defendants.
Plaintiffs and defendant all persons holding claims against James R. Richards, or otherwise interested, take notice that, in obedience to a decree rendered in this cause at the February term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of Warren county, I have fixed upon the 8th day of April, 1876, as the time, and my office as the place, in Front Royal, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1876, as the time, and the law office of Barton & Boyd as the place, in Winchester, for executing said decree of which the following is an extract:—

"The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be referred by one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this Court to ascertain and report as follows, viz:—

"1st. The amount, value (both gross and rental) and location of the real estate conveyed by said James R. Richards to the complainants by the deed of trust of June 10, 1875, filed with the clerk.

"2d. The liens on the said real estate prior to the said deed of trust, and the order of priority of said liens.

"3d. The personal property, including choses in action, conveyed and assigned in said deed of trust and their value.

"4th. The debts secured in said deed of trust, the amount of each, the names of the respective creditors, how the debts are evidenced, the names of the various parties liable for each debt and their order of liability inter se. The said Commissioner will require proof of each debt, will hear and report to the Court any proper testimony offered by any party in interest affecting any of said debts, and will propound to any party offering proof of any debt such interrogatories as the said Commissioner may seem proper or that any party interested may request. The said proof, interrogatories and answers shall be reported to the Court. The said Commissioner shall also ascertain whether any of said creditors have any other security than that afforded by this deed of trust, and the nature, character and value of said security.

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GILES COOK, Jr.,
Comm'r in Chancery.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Front Royal, March 6, 1876
Williams, Boyd & Turner, trustees, plaintiffs, vs. Thomas N. Ashby, defendant.
Plaintiffs and defendant all persons holding claims against Thomas N. Ashby, or otherwise interested, take notice that, in obedience to a decree rendered in this cause at the February term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of Warren county, I have fixed upon the 8th day of April, 1876, as the time, and my office as the place, in Front Royal, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1876, as the time, and the law office of Barton & Boyd as the place, in Winchester, for executing said decree of which the following is an extract:—

"The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be referred to one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this Court to ascertain and report as follows, viz:—

"1st. The amount, value (both gross and rental) and location of the real estate conveyed by said Thomas N. Ashby to the complainants by the deed of trust of June 10, 1875, filed with the clerk.

"2d. The liens on the said real estate prior to the said deed of trust, and the order of priority of said liens.

"3d. The personal property, including choses in action, conveyed and assigned in said deed of trust and their value.

"4th. The debts secured in said deed of trust, the amount of each, the names of the respective creditors, how the debts are evidenced, the names of the various parties liable for each debt and their order of liability inter se. The said Commissioner will require proof of each debt, will hear and report to the Court any proper testimony offered by any party in interest affecting any of said debts, and will propound to any party offering proof of any debt such interrogatories as the said Commissioner may seem proper or that any party interested may request. The said proof, interrogatories and answers shall be reported to the Court. The said Commissioner shall also ascertain whether any of said creditors have any other security than that afforded by this deed of trust, and the nature, character and value of said security.

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GILES COOK, Jr.,
Comm'r in Chancery.



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

As stated in the telegraphic column of yesterday's Gazette, Pinchback, the mulatto aspirant for a seat in the United States Senate, was relegated back to his barber's shop in New Orleans, and lost the \$22,000, accrued amount of salary, that would have been handed over to him if he had received two more votes. The five Radicals who voted against him, with the Democrats are: Messrs. Christianity, of Michigan; Edmunds, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; and Paddock, of Nebraska. The Washington Republican is much exercised at their action, and says: "The doings of the United States Senate yesterday will cause a Democratic victory at the November election, for the rejection of a colored man regularly elected to the Senate will have a bad effect on the temper of the colored voters and be apt to lose a good many to the Republican party."

Secretary Fish says, in reply to an inquiry from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that since the date of his former communication, five days ago, Gen. Schenck has resigned his post. The committee are not satisfied with this reply, and will ask for further information, as they have nothing to show that General Schenck was required to resign in obedience to a request from the British Government. It is believed that Great Britain will claim indemnity for the losses sustained by Englishmen from the Emma Mine scheme.

A meeting was held at Charlottesville, last Tuesday, to secure, if possible, the building of the Rapid Ann and Charlottesville Railroad. Maj. Robert Mason was appointed agent to solicit and receive subscriptions for the purpose. Mr. Barbour, of the Midland Railroad, was present, and favored the object of the meeting.

The glut of fraud in the high places of the Government still continues, and has become so tiresomely monotonous that a great relief would be experienced if the investigators could discover a murderer, or an incendiary, or some other offender in the capital crimes.

There is some chance of the election of a Conservative to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Ruffin, as in addition to the regular Radical candidate, Dr. E. H. Smith, the negroes have nominated one of their own race, Jas. Cox.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that day:

In the Senate Mr. Cameron, presented a petition, signed by 16,000 persons, declaring their opposition to secret societies, and asking Congress to withdraw the charter of the Masonic Hall Association, and enact a law forbidding the appointment to office of any person belonging to such organizations. Mr. Wright submitted a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the first day of May, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The discussion of the Pinchback case was then resumed, and finally the resolution was amended so as to read, as stated in yesterday's Gazette, that he be not admitted, and passed by a vote of yeas thirty-two, nays twenty-nine.

In the House Mr. Randall reported the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$12,799,883.61, which is a reduction of about eight millions on the estimates, and about six millions less than the bill of last year. The committee also recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which will effect a reduction of one million in the Indian Appropriation bill, and a reduction of three and a-half millions in the Army Appropriation bill. Sub-committees of the Naval Affairs Committee were authorized to investigate affairs at the navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Maine. Mr. Cymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, denied certain assertions made by a correspondent of the New York Herald.

The Belknap Case.

The disgraced ex Secretary of War was taken to the Police Court, in Washington, at noon yesterday, four hours in advance of the appointed hour, in order to deceive an expected crowd of witnesses. He was conveyed there in a carriage, escorted by Maj. Richards, of the police force, and Mr. Matt Carpenter, his counsel. The party proceeded immediately into the court room and took seats inside the railing. Mr. Belknap, attired in full black, with his coat buttoned to his chin, bare a dejected look, spoke to his attorney only when addressed, and kept his eyes constantly on the floor. He displayed very little nervousness, and did not exhibit that emaciated and haggard appearance that has been represented.

Judge Snell gave immediate attention to the hearing, which was opened by Mr. Carpenter, who said that they desired to waive an examination, and were ready to give bail in the sum of \$25,000, which he was informed was the amount fixed, for the appearance of his client when wanted in the Criminal Court.

Mr. A. A. Birney, for the Government, said that he was unaware that any amount had been specified by the Government.

Judge Snell remarked that if the counsel for the prosecution was content with the sum as fixed the bail would be accepted.

It had been agreed that Mr. Daniel A. Connelley was to be the bondsman, but he did not appear, and though messengers were sent off in every direction, the prisoner had to remain at the Court-house until four o'clock, when Mr. W. W. Ripley, whose son Gen. Belknap had put in West Point, arrived and giving the requisite bond the ex-Secretary was released.

The committee on the Expenditures of the War Department took some additional testimony concerning the sale of post tradeships. A man named Cook testified that he was appointed a post trader at the solicitation of Gen. Rice, of Iowa, a friend of Secretary Belknap, and that he was to pay \$7,500 a year.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, March 8.—The Grand Jury of the Hustings Court to-day found a true bill against R. D. Ruffin, late member of the House from Dinwiddie county, for petit larceny. Ruffin will be routed out of the State.

The eagerness with which the people of this city read of rich young Mr. Schoolcraft's expenditures is remarkable. He has helped the newspapers along wonderfully in this direction. Mr. Schoolcraft has a younger brother who will also enter into the same forerunner when he is twenty-one. I presume he will also make things lively.

The Richmond ministers appear to be in demand. There are but few of them who have not received calls from other congregations outside of the city. Rev. Mr. Robert Gibson, of St. James Episcopal Church, has been called to Tappanhook Church to take charge of that parish. Rev. Mr. Latoue, who went over to the Reformed Episcopal Church, was pastor of Tappanhook Church. Rev. Mr. Edward Wall, also assistant pastor of St. James Church, has been called to Brandon Church, but has declined.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Bland submitted the minority report in the Portsmouth contested election case of Brady vs. Gayle, which recommends the seating of Gayle.

The coming city election will be close and exciting, and already the candidates are beginning to buzz around. The Independents will certainly bring out a ticket of their own. They will not get all the support from the Conservatives they expected. A "Conservative" nominates Gen. Joseph B. Anderson for our next Mayor, and one of the evening papers to-day, and an "Independent" writer in the Guide and News gives a list of the presidents of the United States, and names as Independents George Washington, John Adams, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson.

The Grand Jury of the Hustings Court to-day indicted the following bar keepers for selling liquor to minors: G. C. Wolf, F. W. Thomas, Smith Redford, Thomas N. Redford, G. Ellis Redford, Otto Morganstern,