



ALEXANDRIA, VA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

THE WARDS OF THE CITY.—It is said that there can be no human conception of an object so small as to be incapable of division, and certainly it must be a very small village, indeed, that has not localities which bear some special appellation. Alexandria had less than two hundred inhabitants when, in 1751, it was divided into two road districts, at King street, and this line, moved to a short distance south, is continued to this day as the division between the Northern and Southern Districts. Wards were laid off in 1796, and each ward occupied ground from the western boundary to the river; north of Queen being the First Ward; north of King to Queen the Second Ward; south of King to Duke the Third Ward; and south of Duke the Fourth Ward. Each of these wards was under the charge of a Warden, who, each year, made a census of the Ward, saw that each house was supplied with five buckets, looked after paupers, sent vagrants out of town, declared what were nuisances and was to their removal, and saw to the enforcement of the then, Sunday law. All persons with whom strangers lodged were required to give notice of that fact to the Warden, and every person moving into the Ward was obliged to give notice to the Wardens, (under penalty) of the place chosen for residence. Whoever was appointed Warden was obliged to serve, or pay a fine of ten dollars, and the Wardens were paid a small salary. In 1804 Congress established the present system of wards and provided for the election of four members of Council from each separate ward, the Council before that time having been elected on a general ticket. The wards then established were made by two lines one, running east and west at an equal distance between King and Prince streets, from the river to the west boundary, and the other, running through the middle of Pitt street; the southeast division being the First Ward; the northeast, the Second Ward; the northwest, the Third Ward; and the southwest, the Fourth Ward. These divisions continued unchanged for one-half a century, and were fixed, also, by the charter of 1871. That charter provided that "the City Council shall have power, from time to time, to alter the boundaries of the Wards, and to increase their number, designating the additional Wards in numerical order," and a few years since the City Council fixed the boundaries of the Wards as they remain at present: "The First Ward, comprising all that part of the city lying east of the middle of Pitt street and south of the middle of Prince street; the Second Ward, all that part lying east of the middle of Pitt street and north of the middle of Prince street; the Third Ward, all that part lying west of the middle of Pitt street and south of the middle of Prince street." There are now no officers whose power is limited to a single Ward, although Aldermen, Councilmen, magistrates, constables and school trustees are chosen from the Wards separately and required to be residents of the Wards from which they are chosen. The following is the estimated population of each Ward:

Table with 3 columns: Ward Name, White, Colored. Rows include First Ward, Second Ward, Third Ward, Fourth Ward, and a section for the voting population of the wards as shown by the registration books.

But this will be changed in a few days by the additional registration.

A TOWN HALL.—There is great need in Alexandria of a commodious hall for public meetings and other occasions that gather together large crowds of people. Since the destruction of Liberty Hall there has not been a hall here spacious enough to hold six hundred people comfortably, and there are frequent occasions when accommodation is needed here for gatherings whose numbers count by thousands. At the reception of the Fifth Maryland Regiment on the 22d of February last that need was sorely felt, for the Corn Exchange, the most commodious available place, packed as it was, did not accommodate, at one time, all the city's guests, to say nothing of hundreds of others who desired to participate. The Knights Templars here for lack of a hall of sufficient size will be compelled to erect a temporary building for the reception of their guests next month. The immense conservative meeting on Wednesday evening was held in the open air, much to the discomfort of many of the participants, and to the detriment of the health of several of the speakers. Indeed there is no public gathering of moment in which the lack of a commodious hall is not felt. Certainly there is energy and enterprise enough in the town to provide for this need. It is, perhaps, not to be regretted that the new court house was not made sufficiently large for great assemblies, as it is now suited admirably for the purposes of the court, but the market square has yet a vacant side which seems to have been left for this purpose, so well adapted for the erection of a hall that will adequately accommodate an assemblage of 500 persons. Built upon pillars of granite in an economical manner, on the south side of the market square, an edifice might be erected giving ample accommodation for this purpose, while increasing the capacity of the market below. Joined to the west wing of the present market building it might afford an opportunity of giving, apart from the great hall, increased

room for auditors in the Council chamber, which is imperatively demanded, as to the means of securing such a building, it is believed that a considerable sum would be subscribed to its stock at once, and that many mechanics now unemployed would be willing to work on the building on the cooperative plan, and let a portion of their wages go into the stock. The details, however, are easily settled. If the people resolve that the thing shall be done "the walls will go up, because all the people work together with a will."

Our fears have hoded all too true. Much as we regret it, the awful fiat has been issued, and the unfortunate South must, at once, cease its opposition to negro supremacy and submit with what grace it can to unlimited plunder. The army of the Tennessee—that is some of the radical office holders in Washington—has spoken, and that army is as terrible as an army with banners; and it has spoken in no mild manner either, but with "tremendous earnestness." Now when a single man speaks with ordinary earnestness he means something, but when several members of the army we have mentioned speak with "tremendous earnestness," something desperate is going to be done, and discreet persons will flee from the wrath to come, and those hot-headed men in the South who have contemplated committing the rash act of voting for Gov. Tilden, we have no doubt after reading the following from the Washington Republican, will "disperse and return to their respective homes within three days," and thereafter abandon that evil intention. A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune contains the following significant statements: "The soldiers at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee are very much excited at the Southern situation. There is a great deal of belligerent talk among them. Some of the foremost men say with tremendous earnestness that if they should ever take the field again they would follow Sumner's plan and destroy State lines."

It would seem from the tone and temper of the speeches made at the Radical Senatorial Convention, held in this city yesterday, that Mr. S. P. Bayly and his son, S. P. B., jr., of Fauquier county, in this State, professed supporters of Hayes and Wheeler and the present administration, are not held in the highest repute by their political confederates of either white or colored complexion. It was asserted by several of the speakers, particularly those of color, that Mr. Bayly, sr., having gotten into one of their conventions with loud professions of loyalty, and obtained the endorsement of his son by the said convention, whereby the son had obtained a fat government appointment, had never since shown any ardor in the cause, and that the son having been elected to a position in the party, had come down here, "made a spread eagle speech," and since declined the position to which he had been chosen at the instance of his father. We did not publish the speeches made in the convention, because there was, as is always the case in radical conventions held here, so much talk that was mere nonsense, but the remarks made in reference to the Messrs. Bayly were anything but complimentary.

Gen. Philip Sheridan, "the best Indian fighter in the country," and the man who "was not afraid" to charge the Louisiana Legislature, but who, with a degree of discretion that reflected more credit upon his prudence than it did upon his courage, studiously avoided the fighting grounds until he received reliable intelligence that the Indians had left them, has now another opportunity of exhibiting his gallant intrepidity, at no personal risk—that is if his best friend, the President, will only send him to South Carolina. There he would find a patient, submissive and subjected people, trying in a quiet and conciliatory way to redeem their ruined and impoverished State from the clutches of a few rapacious adventurers, supported by a deluded and barbarous race, and with the imperial power of his position, could arrest, imprison, and hang or shoot, as his fancy might choose, enough white citizens to effectually secure the State to the radicals in the approaching presidential election. Merrill is a good man for the purpose, but Sheridan would be better.

The negroes in Plainfield, N. Y., are adopting the tactics of their race in South Carolina. A dispatch from there says: "On Thursday evening a number of republican organizations participated in a parade in Plainfield. While passing the democratic club rooms the anger of the colored men of the procession was aroused at seeing outside the rooms a transparency emblazoned with the victories in West Virginia and Indiana. The colored men smashed the transparency and a fight followed, in which it is said one of the colored men named Jackson, of the Tenth ward, Newark, laid open the skull of one of the democrats. The latter has since died."

Col. Mosby, in a letter to the Ithaca Journal, denies the statement that "twenty-seven of Mosby's guerrillas are in the Departments at Washington and nine in the navy yard, among them a brother of Mosby," and says that but three of those who served under him during the war hold subordinate positions under the government, and that he has never received any benefit from the present administration.

The foreign news this morning was to the effect that there were indications of an agreement between Russia and England on the Eastern question, and that the Czar will visit Vienna, Berlin and London with a view to the settlement of the existing difficulty. In case of war between Russia and Turkey it was thought the other powers would remain neutral. It is reported that in reply to a request for money, for the Presidential campaign in Ohio, Secretary Chandler, chairman of the national radical committee, telegraphed that "Ohio can go to hell. The committee has nearly bankrupted itself to save Hayes from the disgrace of defeat in his own State. Help yourselves; we are alone bleeding."

The Richmond State fair will begin on the 31st inst.

News of the Day.

The Tammany county convention, of New York, yesterday, made the following nominations: For Mayor, Smith Ely, jr.; for Justice of Superior Court, John J. Friedman; for Marine Court Justice, James R. Sinton; for Surrogate, Delano C. Calvo; for Sheriff, Bernard Reilly; for County Clerk, Henry A. Gambleton; for Coroners, Richard Croker, Henry Waltham and Richard Flanagan; for Aldermen-at-Large, Henry Purroy, William L. Cole, Patrick Keenan and Samuel A. Lewis.

The republican parish convention of New Orleans yesterday endorsed the independent conservative ticket for city and parish officers. They also pledged the republican party to make no nomination for city or parish officers. This action leaves the regular democratic ticket and independent conservative ticket the only ticket in the field in the city.

Cadet Midshipmen E. B. Welster, of Connecticut; G. E. Harrison, of Michigan, and E. Wilkinson, of Louisiana, third class, were yesterday expelled from the Naval Academy for refusing to testify in the hazing cases. The whole class will be expelled if they do not testify. The class numbers about fifty students.

The Christian Disciples' National Missionary Convention continued its sessions in Richmond yesterday and officers were elected for the ensuing year. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

Dr. Buckler Jones was arrested in Baltimore last night on a warrant charging him with causing the death of Mattie Roberts, a young girl residing in East Baltimore, by producing abortion.

The total number of interments in Swanuach yesterday was eighteen, of which eight were yellow fever cases.

One hundred and sixty-one thousand people visited the Centennial Exhibition yesterday.

South Carolina.

Six whites, returning home from a democratic mass meeting at Edgelyield court house, near Darck, Wednesday evening, were fired on by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Maj. Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot, and while they were viewing the body a white man sent for the coroner was also shot from ambush and his leg shattered and horse wounded. A company of the Eighteenth United States infantry proceeded to Canby, and encamped at the village, relieving the guard from Charleston who have remained there night and day since Monday last.

The latest intelligence concerning the massacre proves that it was a prearranged plan to slaughter the white and colored democrats; that only one negro was killed, and that he and all the whites who were killed and wounded were shot after the general firing upon the whites began. The Charleston rifle clubs have disbanded, but it is probable that the Washington light infantry, a chartered company, will make a test question of the right to bear arms which were lent to them by joint resolution of Congress last session.

The Centennial Tournament.

An immense number of people witnessed the grand tournament at the Centennial grounds, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon. The knights were: H. Crozier, N. H.; E. H. McFarlane, jr., Mass.; W. P. Bryan, Conn.; Geo. V. Bacon, N. Y.; C. D. Chapman, N. J.; H. H. Perry, Penn.; K. L. Kane, Del.; R. W. Hereford, Md.; E. F. Gallaher, Va.; J. M. Hardy, N. C.; P. Nelson Jarboe, S. C.; C. A. Fox, Ga.; Chas. White, jr., the Centennial; and A. B. Suit, the Union.

Of this number all but two, however, were from Maryland, and seven are from Prince George's county. Several of them were in full costume, with coats of mail, vizor, &c., but most of the number were attired in black suits, with blue or red sashes.

In the trial New Hampshire came first and carried off one ring; Massachusetts failed to win any, but Rhode Island caught one. The other states then came in succession, as follows: Connecticut, 2; New York, 2; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, none; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Centennial, 3; Union, 2.

In the second trial New Hampshire took 1; Massachusetts, none; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, none; Centennial, 2; Union, none.

The judges announced the result as follows: First, Delaware; second, Connecticut; third, Connecticut; fourth, South Carolina; fifth, Maryland; sixth, New Jersey; seventh, New Hampshire; eighth, Rhode Island; ninth, North Carolina; tenth, Virginia; eleventh, Pennsylvania; twelfth, Georgia; thirteenth, New York; fourteenth, Union; fifteenth, Massachusetts.

The successful Knight of Delaware, Mr. H. J. Kane, elected as the queen of love and beauty Miss Parke P. Perkins, of Buckingham county, Va.; the Centennial Knight crowned Miss Ada Griffin, of Surraut's, Prince George's county, Md.; the Knight of Connecticut crowned Miss Hester Holland, of Florida; the Knight of South Carolina crowned Miss Ida W. Taylor, of Washington, and the Knight of Maryland crowned Miss May Blaker, of Philadelphia.

The affair concluded with a grand ball, at which a large number of distinguished persons were present.

MAGAZINES.—Potter's American Monthly Illustrated Magazine of history, literature, science and art, for November, has been received from its publishers, John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. This magazine is one of the best of the numerous monthlies published in this country, and is justly entitled to the large circulation it has won.

The October number of the Southern Historical Papers, an interesting number, edited by Rev. J. William Jones, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society of Richmond, has been received.

Littell's Living Age, for October 21, has been received from its publishers, in Boston. In addition to the good reading always contained in this excellent weekly, in the number just received George McDonald's new serial, "The Marquis of Lissie," said to be his best production, is begun.

The body of John Strange, who suddenly disappeared, after attending a performance at the Theatre Comique, in Richmond, some nights since, was found in the canal, at that city, yesterday. A well filled pocket book was gone, but a handsome gold watch was still in his vest pocket.

Rev. Charles King's Case.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: MANASSAS, VA., Oct. 19, 1876.—The case of the Rev. Charles King, of our town, which has excited so much ill will and unjust comment, will, in consequence of the disagreement of the jury in the first trial, come up again for investigation in our County Court on the first Monday in next month; and as I am one of those who believe Mr. King innocent of the charge alleged against him, I beg you will do me the favor to give the following remarks in regard to his case a place in the columns of the "Gazette," which request, I feel assured, from your known fairness and love of justice, will be readily granted; I am sensible that there are times when it is imprudent to even attempt to defend the innocent or a just cause, but I had rather suffer in the defense of right than triumph and prosper in wrong. Nor do I desire any popularity or advantages that are acquired in conniving at oppression and a sacrifice of honor. In witnessing wrong, without trying to prevent it, we are just as guilty as though we perpetrated it ourselves. When the charge was first made it was magnified into the gravity of an attempt to commit a felony, and, as was natural, it excited a great deal of indignation and severe comment against its unfortunate victim. But upon an examination of the charge before a magistrate, with Mr. King's evidence excluded, it was reduced into an assault, and I do not believe that it can be sustained in that reduced form before an intelligent and unprejudiced jury. From the evidence in the case, it seems plain to me that the charge has no foundation in truth, and that it originated in that unfortunate state of the mind which has caused some persons to imagine that one of their legs had turned into glass, and many others to fancy that they were daily harassed and tormented by demons whom they asserted and believed they plainly saw in their devilish vocations, but were invisible to all others not afflicted like themselves.

After attentively listening to the evidence, I cannot but regard the charge as too unreasonable and improbable to believe. I shall refrain from commenting upon some of those portions of the evidence of Mrs. Story which had me to this conclusion, in order to avoid making unpleasant reflections on her testimony and strange conduct. I will observe, however, that it was shown by her own evidence and that of her husband that it was Mr. King's first visit to their house, after frequent pressing invitations to do so; that Mr. King was alone in the house with Mrs. Story an hour or less, while her husband was in the cat field near by, and his children, two of them, eleven years of age, were in the yard, liable to come in at any moment, and the windows and doors were wide open. On Mr. Story's return to the house nothing was said as to any improper conduct on the part of Mr. King by Mrs. Story. On the contrary, Mr. and Mrs. Story politely escorted Mr. King to the depot and parted with him on friendly terms, with a pressing invitation to repeat his visit. Mrs. Story denies that she joined her husband in his invitation to Mr. King to visit them again, but her kindly going with him to the depot, and taking a friendly leave of him, would seem to confirm Mr. King's evidence that she did join with her husband in his invitation to him to visit them again.

Is it probable—indeed, it is possible, that any sane person could have thus kindly treated a man who had, as she asserts, but a few minutes before, attempted to commit a murder upon her person the horrible crime in question? It is simply impossible. The reason assigned by Mrs. Story for not calling her husband and exposing Mr. King at the time the alleged offense was committed, was that she was afraid he would murder her, thus showing an obliquity of judgment which cannot fail to cast a reasonable doubt upon her whole statement.

The idea of supposing that Mr. King would, in the vain hope of escaping the consequences of a mere misdemeanor, if guilty, have murdered her, and thereby surely incurred an ignominious death, shows a weakness which deserves our sympathy, but it would be hazardous, indeed, to condemn any one upon such evidence.

Notwithstanding these proved facts, the prejudice of some of those who believed Mr. King guilty was carried so far as to even evince intolerant feelings towards those who believed him innocent. My age, experience and study admonish me of the danger of setting upon opinions formed and nourished by prejudice and hate. Although the people of Prince William have ever been distinguished for their love of right, yet we cannot be too careful in guarding against wrong. We of the South have felt the terrible consequences of acting upon such pernicious and dangerous sentiments. A loss of liberty, and a devastated and ruined country, should warn us of its dangers. It may be asked what is the cause of so much prejudice against Mr. King, aside from this charge. I reply that much of it has been excited by his strenuous and praiseworthy efforts in the cause of temperance, for which he deserves credit rather than censure. When justice cannot be obtained by all else we may well tremble for the future.

A calm and healthy state of public mind is the safeguard of innocence, rational liberty and of personal right. They are the precious food and raiment which insure justice and give peace, friendship and happiness to human society. The absence of these benign blessings is equal oppression, misery and tears. It is the province of legal wisdom to interpret the law and the evidence, so as to protect the innocent and secure justice to all alike. It is the solemn and imperative duty of a jury to pronounce an honest, fair and unbiased verdict. When we fail in this delicate and important duty the inevitable penalties are smitten consciences and the entailing of disgrace and misery upon our posterity. To avoid such melancholy consequences is the part of wisdom, reason, and of moderation.

ROBERT TANSILL.

A FATAL WEDDING EVE.—William Simmons, aged thirty-five years (colored), was knocked down by an unknown white man yesterday, and received injuries from which he died. It appears that Simmons was to be married last night, and to celebrate his last day of bachelorhood he drank to excess. While intoxicated he staggered up to a white man, who knocked him down. Simmons's skull struck on the sidewalk and was fractured. He was taken to Chambers street hospital, where he died. The person who knocked him down escaped and has not been found.—N. Y. Herald, 16th. [It is well for that white man that he didn't live in South Carolina.]

THE LONDON FAIR.—The London county Agricultural Fair closed yesterday. In the trotting race, mile heats, best three in five, open to all time, to be under three minutes, \$100 to the first, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third, there were three starters, viz: Hunter, by J. Yoder; Lady Patterson, by M. Ozden, and Ned Buckley, by C. Hooper. The race was won by Lady Patterson in three straight heats. Time, 2:43, 2:42 and 2:44.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, October 19th, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, BENJAMIN P. HUNTER, of Cedar Hill, Va., and MAMIE A., daughter of Capt. George Wm. Hearn, of this city.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Beyer, 119A, daughter of S. B. Wilbert, and FERDINAND CORBETT, both of Alexandria county.

At Hamilton, Va., October 19, 1876, by Rev. J. H. Crenshaw, Mr. BAYLESS HOLLEY, of Kentucky, and Miss MARY H. AMBLER, of Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va.

Letter from West Virginia.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] JORDAN'S CHAPEL, SUMMERS CO., WEST VA., Oct. 18, 1876.—Leaving Alexandria on the 5th inst., I stopped a few days at Greenwood, a pretty station some eighteen miles above Charlottesville. It is a beautiful country; a large basin, surrounded by mountains, with mostly very fertile land, producing all the grain crops, tobacco, very fine grapes, &c. I left Greenwood on the 9th, and the railroad arrangements being in a transition state, changing every change of the moon, I believe, if not oftener, had to stay at Covington from 9:30 p. m. to 11 a. m. next day, 10th. There is excellent accommodation at the Mcurdy House, the only one seen in Covington. Perhaps the railroad rapid changes have wiped out the other one. I arrived at Hinton, on New River, a little below the mouth of the Greenbrier, on the 10th, the day of the election. It is the county town of Summers county, on the right branch of the river. It is a pretty little place. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company did intend, I am told, to establish one of their repair shops here, to employ five hundred (500) hands, but the company rather went under a little before the grand and continuous break down, but, no doubt, the company and Hinton also will flourish in more favorable times. Arrived at Princeton, the county town of Mercer county, at Princeton, the county town of Mercer county, on the 11th, and next day at Princeton, the county town of Mercer county. There is here a new Court House newly finished, the old, or late one having been conveniently burned down, with many of the papers, to the great advantage of some persons. The door being left unlocked, the fire broke out in the cupola, where no water could be supplied from the small supply in the place, and in the dead of the night, the County, as usual, was cheated in the late building, as the brick walls could be seen through in places. The first Court House was burned with the village, during the war, by a second Rostophian, one Col. Jenifer, to prevent the U. S. troops from using it. It seems a very foolish thing on his part, and if he had come to this county shortly after the war some people would perhaps have indulged in rifle practice. He is said to have gone to Egypt. Perhaps the Kedive, or whatever his name may be, can use him up, if the Abyssinians do not. There is also a very pretty new Court house at Hinton. I went up and looked inside at the roof, and it was so well ventilated that the day light could be seen through it all over. How is it that in building Court houses and other public buildings, cheats are preferred to honest men? VIATOR.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rose..... 6 15 | Moon sets..... 6 55
Sun sets..... 5 14 | High water..... 0 00

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer Mattano, lower Potomac, by N. Boush & Son.
Schr. Clara E. Simpson, Portsmouth, N. H., to American Coal Co.
Schr. W. A. Wilson, Philadelphia, to Thos. J. Meahy & Co.
Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Beach Moore, H. B. Tilton, Esq., Eschscholtz and Centennial, for Washington.
Schr. Mabel Thomas and Amelia G. Ireland, for Georgetown.

SAILED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer John W. Thompson, lower Potomac, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer New York, Philadelphia, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer Express, Baltimore, by Jos. Brothers & Co.
Schr. B. W. Gaffney, Providence, by American Coal Co.
Schr. Virginia Dare, Havre de Grace, by Hamp & Balt. Coal Co.
Schr. Carrie Walker, William H. Beards and Theodore Dean, from Georgetown.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. J. Fooks, hence, at New York 18th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrived.—Boats R. T. Sommes and T. H. West, to J. F. Agnew; G. Hughes, to Blain Avon Coal Co.; C. Paxon, W. Webb, A. W. Warrington, J. H. Sweeney, J. Brauborn, of D. Corie and A. L. Long, to American Coal Co.
Departed.—Boats J. J. Moore, J. R. Anderson, A. J. Akin, J. W. Morris, A. J. Mills, T. H. Parris, J. J. Swift, Rattie & Adie and B. Williamson.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS

FOR 1876.
New and beautiful Gold, Silver, Green, Red, Blue, Plain, Floral, Marble and Wood patterns.

New styles of Paper Hangings and Fresh limitations for callings and side walls of private houses, public halls and churches, selected with great care from the best manufacturers. My experience for many years in this business enables me to give satisfaction and sell low.

JOHN P. CLARKE,
No. 158 King street.

HERBERT P. TANSILL'S

Barbers' & Hair Dressing Saloon
PRINCE STREET,
Next Door to the Gazette Office.

None but first class Barbers employed.

NEW GOODS.—Just received: 50 cases of standard Tomatoes and Peaches, Cross & Blackwell's Chow Chow, Gherkins, Pickled Cauliflower and Mixed Pickles, Pickles in quarter boxes, Lucca Oil, Canned Preserved Ginger, genuine Italian Macaroni, Veronelli's Macaroni and Spagetti, Cheese, Baker's Brown, Cocoa and Premium Chocolate, Turkish Prunes, Cucumbers Pickles in bbls, &c.

GEO. McBURNEY & SON,
Sep 29

FRAMES!

12 dozen Picture and Mottos Frames, with glass and gilt edge, at 25 cents a piece.
PERKINSON & BRO.,
36 King street.

NOTICE.

Ladies' and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR—VESTS AND DRAWERS—of all sizes and qualities. Just opened a full line of the above at C. C. BERRY'S,
Oct 12 72 King street.

WE CALL

the attention of the public in general to our stock of PAINTS and OILS, which we are prepared to sell cheap. Those contemplating painting their walls, floors, and signs, call on B. F. PEAKE & CO.,
Sep 14 187 King st., Alexandria, Va.

LIVERPOOL FINE SALT.

1500 SACKS FINE SALT, DEARINGS BRAND, in prime order, just arrived per schr. "John R. Holladay." For sale by
Oct 13 P. B. HOPE.

GROCERIES, &c.

ROBT. JENKINS & SONS' REFINED PURE LARD and Family Flour received to-day by
Oct 7
BOTTOM PRICES—SUGARS at 22 1/2 King street
K. W. AVERY

FIFTY CENT TEA—any sold in the market
Oct 6 K. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

A FULL and fresh lot of TEA received this day and for sale
Sep 26 K. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—T. Robert Jenkins' cured Hams, Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon, usual sizes.
Sep 26 K. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BORDEN EAGLE BRAND MILK, the best in the world, for sale by
Sep 26 K. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

HE-NO CHOP in store and for sale by
Oct 6 K. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

LIVERPOOL O. A. SALT
Sep 30 P. B. HOPE.

SOAP!

50 boxes Babbitt's Best Soap, 50 cases Higgins' German Laundry Soap, 10 cases Jewell's Laundry Soap, 10 cases Best Soap, 10 cases McDaniel's Best Soap, Also Kitchen, Crystal and Toilet Soaps, &c.
W. A. JOHNSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—Received this day 100 lbs Pennsylvania Clover Butter, also choice Virginia Butter.
W. A. JOHNSON,
Cor. Cameron and Royal sts.

POTATOES! POTATOES!—Received by rail this day 200 bushels New York State Early Rose Potatoes. W. A. JOHNSON,
Oct 9 N. E. cor. Cameron and Royal sts.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE—20 cases of 2 and 3 lb cans Tomatoes by
W. A. JOHNSON,
Oct 6 N. E. cor. Cameron and Royal sts.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—2 boxes (30 lbs) Isaac Rich & Co's large No. 1 Codfish, for sale by
W. A. JOHNSON,
Oct 7 N. E. cor. Cameron and Royal sts.

BEST LEAF LARD, in kegs and tin, for sale low by
Sep 18 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

A FULL LINE OF TOILET and LAUNDRY DRY SOAPS at
Sep 14 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

UNCANNED Sugar-cured Shoulders and Breakfast Pieces just received by
Sep 12 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES and pure Carolina Rice just received by
Aug 11 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS and Breakfast Pieces, very choice, received to-day by
Oct 7 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

AVEA, Scotch and Canada Oat Meal, Breakfast Wheat, Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Maize, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Macaroni, Flour, &c., for sale by
Sep 25 G. McBURNEY & SON.

FAMILY and EXTRA FLOUR, choice brands, at low figures.
Sep 25 G. McBURNEY & SON.

JANNEY'S NEW PROCESS FAMILY FLOUR, in half barrels, at reduced rates.
Sep 12 G. McBURNEY & SON.

SMALL HAMS at
Sep 12 G. McBURNEY & SON.

BUNKER HILL CHOW CHOW PICKLES, by the pint, quart or gallon, received and for sale by
Oct 9 F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King st.

NEW BUCKWHEAT for sale by
Oct 9 F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King st.

THE PROOF of the superior quality of our CHEAP TEAS is their great and constantly increasing demand. Try them and be convinced.
F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King street.

COOKING FRUITS for sale by
Oct 9 G. W. RAMSAY & Co., 300 King st.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and other NORTHERN BUTTER, best received by
Oct 6 G. W. RAMSAY & Co., 300 King st.

LUNCH BANKETS, Broads, Buckets, J. Whisks, Shovels, Brushes, &c., for sale at
J. C. & E. MILBURN, 19 north Royal street.

TOMATO CATSUP, by the Doz. or gallon, for sale by
F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King st.

CAPE COP CRANBERRIES, just received by
Oct 9 corner King and 1/2 St. Asaph.

LAKE WICHITAN TROUT, 50 LBS. FRESH, for sale by
DAVEY & HAZEN.

25 BBLs and HALF BBLs of 25 & 35 MACKEREL, received to-day, and for sale by
Sep 1 DAVEY & HAZEN.

25 SACKS COFFEE—Java, Mocha, LaGuayra and Rio—received and for sale low by
Oct 7 F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King st.

T. LEAF LARD, in 5 lb and 10 lb buckets, for sale by
GEO. McBURNEY & SON.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR received to-day by
Oct 13 J. C. &