



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Gen. Sheridan got such a taste for Indian blood when he slaughtered a whole village of Peckan women and children that he has been hankering after more ever since, but has been deterred from gratifying himself in that respect by his remarkable discretion, which induced him to only snuff said blood from afar, like the war horse does the battle field. Chance, however, lately threw an opportunity in his way for another feast upon the red man's gore, without risk to his precious self, but his fates were against him, and so, struggling his shoulders and singing, "Oh, ever thus from childhood's hour," he solaced himself by cursing the Southern banditti, and resolving to make a double meal upon white blood when he shall be called to assist in the inauguration of Hayes. The opportunity is said to be when some of the bands who have been on the war path begot to be received at the agencies. Gen. Sheridan advised that they be attacked, but the War Department overruled him.

The radicals assert that such a being as a black democrat is a moon rising, and base their charge of intimidation in the South upon the ground that States with negro majorities have gone democratic—a impossibility with a fair election. Now, no later than yesterday an item in this paper utterly and completely refuted all such assertions, for it stated, and its truth can be substantiated by clouds of witnesses, that a large party of voters, composed entirely of colored men, surrounded Dr. Day, a prominent democrat of Dinwiddie, Virginia, for the part he took in the late campaign, and expressed their hope that Gov. Tilden, for whom they had voted, would be quietly inaugurated.

From the proceedings of the several committees, Congressional and Senatorial, now engaged in investigating the frauds perpetrated at the late Presidential election, whose reports the optimists vainly think will settle the present national difficulties, we are led to believe that Gen. Butler was right when he said that no body will know who is President until after the 4th of next March.

The Washington Republican is running a muck with the gamblers in that city. The former gets the approval of the community but the latter get its money.

We are under obligations to Senator R. S. Withers for valuable public documents.

The democrats have a majority of 4 in each House of the Florida Legislature.

The watchman who ejected a negro of bad character from the railroad depot in Staunton, for disorderly conduct, and was sentenced therefor, by Judge Rives, of the U. S. District Court, under the civil rights bill, to imprisonment, has been pardoned.

Another disastrous fire occurred in Little Rock, Ark., last night, destroying \$200,000 worth of property.

Refugees from the Mexican States on the northern border of Mexico are coming into California. A reign of terror is said to exist, owing to the revolutionary movements.

John I. Davenport, the secret agent of the administration, has information that nineteen thousand men have been enrolled to inaugurate Gov. Tilden on March 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says notwithstanding fair-minded men in each party view with some distrust the reports of organizations being formed in some of the Western States, the fact is that the Western democratic members are in receipt of letters from their constituents, urging them to stand firm. Some of the letters received are so threatening in their tone, while not a few acknowledge that organizations are formed and being formed, having for an object the avowed purpose of inaugurating Gov. Tilden at all hazards.

Lieutenant Spencer, of the Tenth Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Richardson, Texas, in 1874. On returning to the fort after a month's campaign against hostile Indians, he was informed that sundry scandalous reports affecting the honor of his wife had been set afloat by two other ladies of the garrison. As the offenders were women he had no personal means of redress, and he applied to the commander of the fort, Col. Wood, to interfere. The colored promised several times to attend to the matter, but neglected to do it, and finally on Spencer's importuning him, told him "to shut up and leave him at once." Spencer, in a condition of great excitement, returned to his quarters and addressed the following letter to his commanding officer:

"SUNDAY, July 19, 1874.—Col. Wood—Sir: Any officer who refuses to shield the honor of the wife of a brother officer, who clothed with the power to do so, and appealed to dispassionately, is a coward, or worse. This has been your action in my case, and I denounce you as a moral coward. To the Secretary of War and the civil authorities I propose to submit my case. First Lieut. and Brevet Capt. U. S. A."

For writing this letter Spencer was tried by court martial and dismissed the service. He has now appealed to Congress to be reinstated, and the military committee look favorably upon his application. They say "that military discipline imperatively demands subordination and a proper respect for superior officers, but in this case allowance should be made for the nature of the provocation and the condition of mind under which the offense was committed. The families of officers at our Indian frontier posts are peculiarly situated. During the campaigns of their natural protectors, left dependent upon the care and consideration of others, they naturally look to the ranking officer present for the maintenance of social peace, and especially for protection from scandalous attacks upon female reputation, which unfortunately for the real or fancied inequalities of social condition in garrison life, are of but too frequent occurrence.

The Disputed States. FLORIDA.

The Senate committee continues to sit with closed doors. The House committee had fourteen colored witnesses before it yesterday. Their names appear on the poll list of a precinct and there were votes in the box to balance the names on the list. Each of them swore that he did not vote at the precinct. There were eighteen similar witnesses before the committee on the day before, and more are looked for to day.

The case of Maunee county, thrown out because there was no clerk in the county during the election, was called up. Judge Graham testified that the clerk resigned just before the election, and the Governor did not fill his place in time for the democrats to register; that the republican county commissioners called an election, which was regularly held by inspectors appointed by them; that no man was allowed to vote at said election without first subscribing to an oath which recited that he was a regularly qualified voter and was on the registry list of the year before.

The inspectors made up their returns carefully and sent them to the county board, which canvassed them, signed the canvass and forwarded it to the State board. Judge Graham had the original papers containing the signatures of voters.

Among the witnesses examined before the House committee yesterday was John Hall, colored, of New Orleans, who testified that colored preachers said that no democrat colored man should be recognized by his brethren. All most all colored people belong to some church, and preachers have undoubted influence over them. Ralston Blount, State Senator and Baptist bishop, said he would refuse to perform the marriage ceremony for colored democrats; would refuse to baptize them; would excommunicate them and that voting the democratic ticket would justify a wife in getting a divorce; witness changed his politics because the government of the last eight years was incapable of affording protection to the colored people; because it had not the support and confidence of the people and did not bring criminals to justice. Outrages were committed on the colored people at Colfax, Conshatta and numerous other places, and the murderers of colored men were not brought to justice. Thinks that the government, as the pressure was so great, would have endeavored to apprehend the guilty parties, but the people were so bitter against the government they would not support it; believe the government winked at these outrages, as the leaders of the republican party considered the death of colored men an immense benefit to the party. Was at first in favor of the democratic State ticket only, as an organization of colored men to which I belonged wanted Hayes and Wheeler, but we concluded if Hayes was elected Nichols would never be allowed to take his seat even if he was elected. So with many others I determined to vote for Tilden also, in order to make Nichols as Governor secure. Was a member of the Legislature, and filled several minor offices as a republican.

The committee refused to receive General Anderson's statement. He testified before the committee as follows: Replying to the question whether Tilden or Hayes electors received a majority of the votes cast, Gen. Anderson stated that he did not know, that he never added the votes of the parishes until they were ready for promulgation; never heard any member of the board say who had a majority of the votes cast. His final decisions in contested cases were made in executive session. Sometimes affidavits accompanying the returns were read, and was sometimes called before the board in executive session to give information on questions of law. The vote of East Feliciana was thrown out because of general intimidation. The vote of Grant parish was thrown out because there were no legal returns received from that parish.

Gen. Anderson reported this statement in regard to two other polls. Gen. Anderson said, however, that it was possible they had received no returns from one or two polls in the city, but he did not remember anything of it. His impression was the entire city vote was canvassed.

It is regarded as doubtful whether the Returning Board will furnish to-day the original copy of the tabulated statement of the board for Presidential electors, and should they not do so the question of contempt will come up squarely, though it is believed the committee will await the action of the House on the subject before taking any steps toward arresting the members of the board for contempt.

Gen. Nichols was serenaded last night. He made a speech, which he concluded as follows: "I was peacefully and fairly elected Governor by over 8,000 votes of both races in the State, and I announce to you my fixed determination to assert and maintain my right to that position, and I know that you are equally determined that I shall do so. I shall be prepared to do my whole duty, and I shall expect the same from every citizen of Louisiana."

The House committee yesterday heard the testimony of Comptroller General Dunn and Secretary of State Hayne—elucidating the fact that the electoral vote was canvassed by the State board of canvassers and was made up and counted from the returns of the county canvassers, including the counties of Blount and Lincoln, which were excluded in the count for members of the Legislature.

berlain as Governor has ceased to exist, and can never be re-established except in the form of martial law. The memorial to Congress will probably be reported in the Wallace House to-morrow. The Congressional committee were to-day examining Comptroller Dunn and Secretary of State Hayne, two of the State board of canvassers who sat as judges canvassing the returns of election in which they themselves were candidates. Some of the developments in the testimony were very rich. Two Congressional sub-committees left to-night for Charleston to look into the intimidation practiced on the coast.

S. B. Bellinger, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Salem on Thursday, the 21st instant. The call has been issued in obedience to orders received from the National Democratic Central Committee. The object and purposes of the meeting are not stated in the call. Gov. Grover has just published a statement of his official action regarding the recent election made in Oregon, and which he says: "I conclude that it is not entitled to a certificate of election because the Constitution of the United States declares that he shall not be appointed, and that E. A. Cronin is entitled to a certificate of election as one of the electors of the State because he is an eligible candidate, having the highest number of legal votes cast for that office next after the election of Wm. H. O'Connell and John C. Cartwright, whose elections are not contested; any other conclusion would disfranchise the State of Oregon as to one third of her representation in the College of Electors. To my mind it is clear that the positive injunction of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of electors should be enforced."

Letters from Richmond. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18, 1876.—The Legislature will certainly do nothing until after the Christmas holidays, and unless they do better than they have done they will do nothing then. The two houses have not yet agreed when they will adjourn.

There are a number of small people in the legislature who imagine they can go to Congress on projects of bogus economy, and who are willing to go for the letter of retrenchment and reform, when there is no spirit of reform in them. They introduce resolutions of enquiry about short sessions, reduced per diem, curtailment of expenses in capital offices, &c., while many good people believe they pray all the time they may not lose a dollar themselves by their proposed economy. This does not do in these days, however, send a man to Congress, and to reach it one has to have merit, vim and popularity.

A set of very handsome resolutions, couched in elegant language, and prepared in excellent taste by the House Committee on Schools and Colleges in recognition of Mr. W. W. Corcoran's donation to the University of Virginia, were ordered to their engrossment in the House to-day. They are as follows:

"The General Assembly of Virginia having learned that W. W. Corcoran, esq., of Washington city, after many acts of kindness to citizens of the State, and of liberality to her public institutions, has recently given a large sum to her chief seat of learning, and having regarded with admiration the conduct of one who has shown the capacity to acquire wealth without injustice, to possess it without ostentation, and to dispense it with no other object than the benefit of his fellow man, gratefully acknowledge his right to fellowship with those whom the Commonwealth has deemed worthy of an enduring place in her annals as examples to be honored and imitated by her people; therefore, Resolved by the House of Delegates (the Senate concurring) that it be entered of record on the journals of the General Assembly that W. W. Corcoran, esq., of the city of Washington, has entitled himself to the thanks of the Commonwealth by his munificent gift to the University of Virginia.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to Mr. Corcoran a copy of this preamble and resolution engrossed on parchment.

Mr. Gilman, of Richmond city, chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, said: "At a time when men in high places and invested with exalted trusts, in Washington, in their greed for money and power, are obliterating the landmarks of the Constitution and tearing down the bulwarks of republican liberty which our fathers thought impregnable, we see an American gentleman and patriot, already conspicuous for his good making from his own fortune a valuable donation to our great University. The value of his benefaction is enhanced when we remember that he owes to Virginia neither the allegiance due to birth nor residence, nor the obligations of citizenship, to us, but that he has chosen to give to us, in our time of need, the means, but only the means, to endow our chief institution of learning commensurately with a great merit and pressing necessities. In these days when the financial outlook is dark and the political situation darker, we are glad to make in Virginia, when unlike Connecticut, she gave her northwestern domain to the Union, without money and without price, was as prodigal as poor old Lear when he divided his kingdom among his ungrateful daughters; but it seems, as if like bread cast upon the waters, it is now coming back to us after many days. Who knows, Mr. Speaker, but that this is the beginning of a long list of donations and bequests which are to enable our people to push forward to complete consummation the grand educational scheme of the illustrious founder of the University. And when it shall become the Oxford of the South, and young men by hundreds shall come from the most distant sections of our disenthralled and prosperous republic, to drink in knowledge from its pure fountains, they will and they shall thank the name of William Gilman, the son of Thomas Jefferson, and those citizens will teach them daily the silent and impressive lesson that peace has its triumphs no less than war, and that civilians may perform deeds for a State as worthy of enduring remembrance as the achievements of those who fight and fall on the battle field in its defence. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the resolutions will be adopted without dissent."

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—The annual report of the Fish Commissioners—just completed, is a very interesting paper, and will, I hope, have some effect upon the members of the Legislature, and impel them to take more interest in this subj. et. The Commissioners are Messrs. Alex. Mosley, W. B. Robertson, and M. G. Elzey. The members of the Legislature take little interest in the fish and oyster interest, although, at this particular time, they spend a good pile of per diem in oyster suppers, in which they manifest a commendable interest. The Fish Commissioners, report—evidently written by Mr. Alexander Mosley—in speaking of an establishment for the promotion of the special interests of the tide water interests, says:

"There are the oysters—a great interest. How best to propagate and multiply them to the people and yield revenue, might well engage the close study of and justify an establishment of this kind. There are the terrapins—the delight of epicures, and of those not epicures—capable of indolent increase and a source of profit. The hybridizing salt and fresh water fishes, and acclimating salt water fishes to fresh water, open a wide and useful field; for, until experiment is exhausted, there is no saying what beneficent results may be achieved. We know that salt water fishes have, by being confined to fresh water, lived and propagated in their new habitat, and lost their instinct for returning to the ocean. May not the instinct

of ascending fresh water streams—the amadorous instinct—be imparted to fishes that have never been known to leave the deep blue sea? What, if hog fish or Spanish mackerel were transported to the upper waters of the James, Roanoke, or Potomac, and should spawn there—is it not probable, from what we know of the shad and other fish, that the offspring would seek to return to the places of their birth? If they should do so, we would gain two more anadromous fishes—the most valuable of all—for they may be indefinitely multiplied, and possess the profitable quality—saltability; and these two fishes are by general consent esteemed the sweetest to swim the ocean stream. But the experiment would not cease with them. Every fish that swims the sea may be made the subject of inquiry and test. If Virginia be too poor to make these experiments, and anticipate others in the enjoyment of the results, we trust that the subject may not escape the attention of the enlightened, enterprising and aggressive chief of the United States Commission."

The report of the Commissioners will be accompanied by an act for the protection of fish and an act for the protection of game. The act for the protection of fish forbids the use of dynamite or any explosive or poisonous article for the destruction of fish, and with few exceptions forbids the hauling of seines above tide-water. The act for the protection of game provides that it shall not be lawful to kill or capture any wild ducks in this State between the 1st of April and the 1st of September of each year, or during the night—that is, between sunset in the evening and sunrise in the morning, or during the day, except from on shore, and with a gun that can be raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder; and also further provides that it shall not be lawful, for six years from the passage of this act, to capture, molest, or to buy or sell the same, and both buyer and seller shall be subjected to the penalty imposed by this act—and, in addition, each shall be fined one dollar for every bird caught and sold.

Mr. J. M. Tyler, the young gentleman whose romantic marriage was spoken of last week, died to-day.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Massie offered a resolution inquiring whether a reduction could not be made in the clerical work of both the executive and legislative branches of the Commonwealth. The resolution instructs the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to make this inquiry.

In the Senate, to-day, on motion of General Johnson, his resolutions condemning Federal interference with the affairs of South Carolina, and expressing the sympathy of Virginia for the citizens of that State, were taken up.

The General offered the following preamble as a substitute for that embraced in his resolutions on this subject Friday:

Whereas the people of South Carolina, after years of corrupt and oppressive government, have, by a suzerain effort of courage and patriotism, elected honorable citizens to control her executive and legislative departments, which choice has been confirmed by the judgment of her court of highest resort; and whereas the authors of the wrongs of this State are now endeavoring to usurp that government by military force, which they failed to control by fraud, and for the purpose of so doing have defied the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, have occupied her State House with Federal troops, excluding her Legislature therefrom, and are now obstructing her Governor in the performance of his duty, and endeavoring to establish by the bayonet an intruder in his place; therefore,

The General spoke at length in support of the resolutions. He argued that they expressed sympathy with South Carolina and the approbation of Virginia for her course in resisting usurpation by peaceful process of the courts and remedies of law. He insisted it was the duty of Virginia to uphold them to their constitutional and legal defense of their rights; that when a friend was in trouble it was the duty of all his other friends to assist him with advice, approbation and sympathy. He showed it was the duty of Virginia to speak now in favor of law and constitutional remedies. Silence was misconstrued as acquiescence and intention was misapprehended. Silence made no answer to these falsehoods; our speech and our actions gave them the lie. Civil was the last resort of the people, and an appeal to the people of the whole country was the right, wise and brave course. Love of liberty was as deeply implanted in the hearts of republicans North as in ours. It was only necessary to arouse it to get them to understand the danger all were in. We must speak and show them they were equally in peril, and they would act. He urged an expression from Virginia in this line of policy and principle, relying on republican institutions and on the love of liberty in the whole North and South, republicans and democrats, to avert the present danger and remedy the present evils. There was no expressed opposition to the resolutions, but some Senators had doubts as to the wisdom of their introduction.

The resolution, after discussion, was, on motion, made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House the Committee on Courts of Justice reported a bill fixing the term of circuit courts for Alexandria city.

The Senate amendments to House joint resolutions providing for a recess of the General Assembly, were adopted.

Resolutions were offered expressive of sorrow for the death of James W. Sheffy, delegate from Smyth county, which occurred during the recess.

Mr. Sheffy was born in Augusta, was educated in Washington county, and for many years had been the leading lawyer of the county of Smyth. He was a nephew of the late Daniel Sheffy and a brother of Judge Hugh W. Sheffy, of Staunton.

Mr. Purcell presented and had referred to the Committee on Roads a bill to amend the charter of the Potomac and Annapolis Railroad Company.

Letter from Leesburg. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., Dec. 18, 1876.—On Friday last an alarm of fire cleared the Court House about sunset. It was at the corner of Wirt and Cornwall streets, in a house belonging to Dr. Magill, and occupied by several families, and was got under without much, if any, damage to the house. But, unfortunately, a mother had left three children under the care of a father while she went out for a day's work, and he left them to take care of themselves. One of them, playing with the fire, had its dress to catch, and ran under the bed and was burned to death, and the others very much frightened and in great danger.

The celebrated case of the Commonwealth against Burr Pollard, for an attempt at rape on a Mrs. Wecker, living in Mt. Glead district, came on for the third trial, and after occupying about three days, was concluded by a verdict of guilty, with punishment affixed at eighteen years in the penitentiary. The first trial was 12 years and the second 15. Major Orr defended him in all the cases and had succeeded in getting the two new trials on points of law. This crime was committed on September 12, 1875, and was clearly proved by the woman herself recognizing the man as her assailant; her father, who came to her relief, and who got within fifteen steps of him, three parties, who saw him in the immediate neighborhood within half an hour to an hour of the time of the assault, and a sort of confession that he had got into a tuss at the time with a woman beyond Philomont, which was in the direction of the place where the assault was committed, and the fact that he had been in the vicinity of Philomont and the locality being on the other side. The defence was that another party had been arrested but discharged upon the oath of

the woman that he was not the man, thus raising a doubt as to her being able positively to identify the party, and also by an alibi proved by sundry parties, black, and one white lady, that he had been elsewhere, being some 2 to 4 miles, at sundry hours from two p.m. to within the time and up to sundown. The proof of the alibi did not raise a doubt in the minds of the jury, and now perhaps the case is ended, though Mr. Orr has entered a motion for a new trial. It crime is as much prosecuted elsewhere as it is in Loudoun there will have to be a change in the law so as to make hard work in the country like the punishment, or the penitentiary will be a second "black hole" of Calcutta.

A most abundant supply of the very best ice has been obtained. Mr. J. K. Beugler, confectioneer, has stored away solidly about 200 tons of it. His ice house is above ground with a concrete floor sloping slightly so as to drain into troughs 32 feet long in all, in which he keeps milk from two to four days sweet. The ice he sold last summer at seventy five cents to regular dealers and one dollar to casual customers. It is heavy work to fill it, but very pleasant in its profits. ALIQUIS.

Foreign News.

Russia desires that the understanding arrived at in the preliminary conference should be embodied in a note, to be presented by each Ambassador to the Porte, and that the Porte should be invited to negotiate on the points mentioned in the note. The object of this proceeding is to make Turkey, if she is obstinate, place herself in opposition to the will of united Europe. There is no longer any question of forming tributary States, but only one of reforms which are limited to administrative autonomy. Even in this respect the extreme views which once prevailed have gradually moderated. Thus the intractability of a general disarmament of Mahometans has been recognized, and a prohibition against wearing arms in public substituted. The proposition to hand the administration entirely over to the natives of various districts has been also considerably modified. There seems every probability not only of an agreement in the conference among the Europeans, but that the Turks may be even brought to acquiesce in the reform scheme, with slight modifications. It is thought that the question of guarantees must have been only touched upon in a very general way at the preliminary conference so as not to become an obstacle, there having been throughout the most remarkable and growing disposition on all sides to avoid as much as possible everything which might cause a difference. The agreement cemented between England and Russia will have a firm and conciliatory character.

The following is a report of the principal actions between the Spaniards and insurgents officially published: In the jurisdiction of Santa Clara the Spaniards destroyed three salt beds and sixty three houses belonging to the insurgents, killing six of the latter. In the jurisdiction of Santiago a Spanish column of troops, with 100 cavalry, defeated a party of 600 insurgents and dispersed them, killing 27 men, and capturing 35 horses and 10 mules. The loss of the Spaniards was 12 soldiers and 3 officers killed, and 26 wounded.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD—The board of naval officers who reported against the abandonment of the Washington navy-yard say: "The Washington yard constitutes one of the main defenses of the national capital, and in the event of a war its absence would be severely felt. During our several experiences this navy yard proved of great value, not only as a national arsenal, but in supplying our vessels of war with ordnance materials."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "In case of war the Washington navy-yard would be the only place south of Philadelphia to which the iron-clad monitors could resort to lie up in fresh water. There would be no difficulty in assembling the entire force of iron-clads near the navy-yard in case the capital is threatened. It has within its limits a large amount of the best machinery of all kinds, and the largest marine engines have been constructed here. It supplies the largest portion of the copper bolts and shattering used in the navy. It has always been considered the best conducted and most economical yard in the country. The board conclude that they are wholly unable to see any good reason for the abandonment of the Washington yard, but on the contrary are of the opinion that it would be advantageous to the government to enlarge it."

SINGING CONTEST FOR A PRIZE MEDAL.—A very pleasant entertainment was given by the pupils of No. 19 female school, Park avenue, near Preston street, yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor Latrobe, Comptroller Vauxant, School Commissioners John T. Morris and Joshua Paskitt, Prof. Shepherd and a number of other gentlemen were present. The exercises consisted of music, readings, &c. The chief feature of the entertainment was a singing contest for a silver medal, given by Mr. Paskitt. It was between Misses Clara Frick, Fannie Taylor, Phoebe Faller, Birdie George, Agatha Parlett and Jennie McCormick. A song entitled, "Katie's Love Letter," was sung by each of the young ladies in succession, the judges being Messrs. Latrobe, Vauxant and Morris, who awarded the medal to Miss McCormick. In presenting the medal, Mayor Latrobe said there would be a time when a greater prize than a medal would be given for "Jennie's love letter."—Balt. News.

Miss McCormick, who is only thirteen years of age, has many friends and connections in this city, and until recently lived here with her relative, Mr. Monroe Newton.

VALLEY RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railroad was held in Staunton, yesterday. A majority of the stock not being represented the meeting adjourned to reassemble in the same place on the 25th inst. This conflicts with the meeting called by the directors to be held in this city.

A destructive fire occurred at Dinville, last Sunday. Among the sufferers were George Price, T. L. Gipe, M. Moore, J. G. Whitlock, Abner Anderson, P. Boulidin, and A. Chatelain.

The trial of William Tyler, for forgery, which was set for trial, in Washington, yesterday, was postponed until after the Fisher trial.

MARRIED.

At "Edgewood," Clarke county, the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, Dec'r 13th, 1876, by Rev. A. C. Hopkins, Mr. CHAS. H. KEMPER, of Fauquier county, Va., and Miss SUE HOPKINS, daughter of the late James D. Gibson, esq., of Clarke county.

DIED.

At "Mantua," near Berryville, Clarke co., Va., December 5, 1876, after a short illness of typhoid fever, JUSIA, eldest daughter of Daniel C. Snyder, in the 20th year of her age.

Telegraphic Summary.

The leather, belt manufacturers and merchants of New York have determined to advance their prices. The democrats carried the city of Tallahassee in a municipal election yesterday—the first time since the war. Lulu Martin, charged with killing Dr. Baker, was yesterday put on trial in Boston for the murder of Chas. S. Ricker also, her arrest was postponed.

The second officer and four seamen of the steamer City of Bristol, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, were washed overboard and drowned during the gale on the 14th, and the steamer so injured that she had to put back.

Humphries, the Florida ineligible elector, says his resignation was accepted by Judge Wood. There is no paper on file in Washington to sustain his assertion.

Allison & McIlung's warehouse, in Knoxville, was burned this morning, and G. H. Smith, a prominent jeweler of that city, killed by the falling walls.

Charles Brent, the Loui ville forger, has been delivered up by the British government to U. S. officers.

Ex-Chancellor Green, of New Jersey, died last night.

80,000 tons of Pittstone coal were sold in New York, to-day, by steam, grate and scuz at 2.82, stove at 3.47, and chestnut at 3.07.

The tug J. L. Neely blew up, this morning, in New York harbor, killing her captain, deck hands and steward.

The steamer Bleekbird, of the Staten Land North Shore Line, on her trip up to New York, this morn'g, struck a rock and sunk. No lives lost.

A dispatch from New Orleans says a dispatch from Fort Davis, says Mexican revolutionists have captured Miller an American banker at Chihuahua and demand \$80,000 in gold as ransom for his release.

A fire at Lynchburg on Monday night, destroyed two frame buildings on Main street, in which were located the dry goods store of J. A. Walton and the photograph establishment of J. W. Edwards. The entire stock of goods of both was destroyed. The loss was heavy but but slight insurance.

Only three loaded boats were caught at Cumberland by the freeze.

COMMERCIAL.

Table of Prices of Produce in Alexandria. Includes items like Flour, Fine, Superfine, Extra, Family, and various grades of wheat, corn, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Flour is active and firm at quotations, with light receipts and a fair local and country demand. Wheat has declined, and the market is dull and drooping; offerings of 1-18 bushels, with sales at 120-140, as to quality. Corn is firmer, and 1788 bushels sold to-day at 49 and 50 for new, and 52 for old. Rye has declined, and we quote at 60-65; sales of 150 bushels. Oats are better, with small sales at 37. Country produce is advancing, it being in demand for Christmas.

New York, Dec. 20.—Stocks active and lower. Money 5. Gold 107 1/2. Governments active and steady. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat a shade firmer. Dec'r 20.—Virginia, &c. deferred. Baltimore, Dec'r 20.—Virginia, &c. deferred. Flour firm and quiet. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11 1/2. More active, firm and unchanged. Sugar scarce and firm; No. 2 Western winter red 12 1/2. No. 2 Chicago spring 12 1/2. Penna. red 12 1/2. Maryland red good to prime 14 1/2. Cuba—Southern steady and firm; Western old quiet and easier; new steady and firm; new Southern white 52 1/2. Do. yellow 52 1/2. Western mixed old spot 60 1/2. New spot and 100 lbs; Jan 5; Feb 5. Old dull, with a downward tendency; 8 cent 61 1/2. 1857; do. white 125-128. Corn—Southern steady and firm; Western old quiet and easier; new steady and firm; new Southern white 52 1/2. Do. yellow 52 1/2. Western mixed old spot 60 1/2. New spot and 100 lbs; Jan 5; Feb 5. Old dull, with a downward tendency; 8 cent 61 1/2. 1857; do. white 125-128. Corn—Southern steady and firm; Western old quiet and easier; new steady and firm; new Southern white 52 1/2. Do. yellow 52 1/2. Western mixed old spot 60 1/2. New spot and 100 lbs; Jan 5; Feb 5. Old dull, with a downward tendency; 8 cent 61 1/2. 1857; do. white 125-128. Whiskey scarce and firm at 1 1/2-1 3/4.

By F. A. Kerby, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA., FOR SALE. Under authority of the decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county in the consolidated chancery cause of The Domestic Sewing Machine Company against Robert and Elizabeth Parkington, and others, and Grant and Morsell, trustees, against Wash and others, passed at the November term, 1876, the undersigned, as commissioner therein named, will offer, on MONDAY, January the 22d, 1877, at 12 o'clock in the public auction, at the front door of the County Jail of said county, on Columbus street, in the city of Alexandria, Va., the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to comply with the terms of said decree, to-wit: The same more or less, consisting of lying in the county of Alexandria said State of Virginia, to-wit: Commencing for the same at a stone at the southwest corner of the lot numbered thirteen (13) of the survey of Lewis Carberry of the Mason estate; thence north 87 degrees east, 41 poles and 20 links to a stone; thence north 3 degrees west, 19 poles, 15 links to a stone on the south side of the turnpike road running from Georgetown, D. C., to Falls Church, Virginia; thence with said turnpike west 18 poles and 21 links to a stone; thence with said pike south 27 degrees west 24 poles to a stone in the intersection of the west line of said lot; thence with said line south 3 degrees east and 15 poles to the place of beginning—supposed to contain five (5) acres, by the same more or less. The property is improved by a modern DWELLING. Terms of Sale—Ten per centum of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in three equal instalments, payable respectively on the first, second and third day of the date, with twelve and eight per cent interest on the unpaid balance of the purchase, with good personal security. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser. FRANCIS L. SMITH, Jr., Auctioneer. dec 20-eots Commissioners of Sale.

SMALL HAMS and Sugar cured Shoulders, choice, ready to day, nov 23 J. C. & E. MILBURN. DRY SUGAR CORN just received by GEO. MCBURNAY & SON, lov 2