



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

The Synod of Virginia will meet in the Union Presbyterian Church (Dr. Bullock the pastor) on Tuesday next at 7.30 p. m., and will be opened with a sermon by the late Moderator, Rev. Henry C. Alexander D. D., of "Union Theological Seminary." The territory included within the bounds of this Synod, covers the whole State of Virginia and West Virginia, and the Synod also extends its jurisdiction over the churches in Maryland which are connected with the "Presbytery of Chesapeake." If all the ministers and elders of the entire Synod should be present there would be between 450 and 500 members. There will probably be present about 200 members, more than half of whom will be ministers, and the remainder, ruling elders. Among the ministers are some of the ablest and most distinguished in the whole Presbyterian Church, men who would occupy the first rank of any profession in any part of the world. To mention any by name might do injustice to others equally able and deserving. Among the ruling elders there are always present at these Synodical meetings a goodly number of able and efficient members who add greatly to the delight and interest of the body. The Synod usually remains in session four or five days. The sessions are open to all who may desire to attend. The discussions are generally of great interest, and are marked by ability, correctness, and courtesy. The evenings are usually devoted to preaching by members of the body, or to some kind of religious service. Two subjects of great interest will be brought before the Synod for consideration:—"The Division of the Synod," and the case of Dr. E. T. Baird, the late Secretary of Publication. Both subjects will doubtless elicit able and earnest discussion. Many of the good people of Alexandria, outside of the Presbyterian Churches, have opened their houses to entertain members of the Synod, and doubtless others of our liberal minded people, if occasion should require it, will do the same, thereby maintaining the past reputation of this ancient city for liberality and hospitality. Dr. Alexander, who will preach the opening sermon, is one of the most learned and extensively read men in this country, and belongs to a family of distinguished preachers. His father, the late Dr. James W. Alexander, for many years stood at the head of the New York pulpit, and was one of the most accomplished scholars in this country. His uncle, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, was a prodigy of learning, and unsurpassed as a gospel preacher. His grandfather, Dr. Archibald Alexander, was in many respects the most remarkable minister of his time, and did more to mould the theological views, and to form the religious character of the Presbyterian ministry, in this country, than any man living or dead, and his great grandfather was the Rev. Dr. James Walde, celebrated as the blind preacher by the pen of Wm. Wirt, in the "British Spy." These things are mentioned to introduce him to the people of Alexandria, and to give them an opportunity of hearing him, as it is probably the only time he will preach during the session of Synod.

Among the bills recently introduced into Congress that deserve immediate attention is that forbidding the confinement of cattle in railroad cars or vessels longer than twenty-four hours without unloading for rest, water and food for not less than seven hours. The condition of some of the cattle brought to market is by no means creditable to their owners, or to the officers of the railroads on which they are transported, and as they are slaughtered almost immediately upon their arrival, and while fevered and sick, their flesh is of course unwelcome as an article of food, and is doubtless the cause of much of the indisposition from which those who eat it suffer.

Considering the qualifications now requisite for, and the duties required of, the American Minister at London, Mr. Welsh will doubtless fill the position as well as any one of those who had been named in connection with it, and unquestionably much better than some of them. His whole life is a guarantee that he will not, like Gen. Schenck, devote the whole of his time to teaching Englishmen how to play "bluff," and inveigling them into investing their money in such worthless securities as the Emma Mine.

The United States Government having practically decided not to recognize Gen. Diaz as President of Mexico, Senor Mata, who came to Washington as the accredited agent of that country, has gone home. Minister Foster, the American minister at Mexico, should now be recalled. The expense of the Mexican legation would then be saved, and the relations of the two countries would be as amicable as ever.

We have received from the book store of Mr. George B. French, 95 King street, The Narrative of a Blockade Runner, by J. Wilkinson, a captain in the late Confederate States Navy, and now a resident of Amelia county in this State. It contains an interesting account of a service whose requisitions for gallantry and daring were never supplied from the material always at hand within the limits of the South, and, in addition, contributes many facts concerning the late civil war in this country that will go far to settle what, up to this time, have been disputed points. It commences with the secession of Virginia and closes with the author's arrival at Liverpool, after the Confederate flag had been forever furled.

Also Miss Hissatroppe, a novel by Justin McCarthy, and said to equal any of the numerous previous productions of that justly famous author.

Both these books are neatly printed, and were issued from the extensive and popular publishing house of Sheldon & Co., New York.

The Eastern War.
A special from Poreidin contains the following:—"The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gwioj Dubnik on October 24, was at least four thousand killed, besides the wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in forming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice having them under a destructive fire by discharging the white flag."
The Russians are fortifying positions at Dubnik and Teiseche, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pashas.
A letter dated Adrianople, October 15, states that 20,000 refugee women and children were still there.
The Ragusa correspondent says the opening of the bombardment of Podgoritz is expected in a few days, the Prince of Montenegro having arrived at headquarters at Otchakoff.
An Ezerorum special says that Moukhtar and Ismail Pashas have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kaleh. The Russians occupy a position behind Krikoi.
LONDON, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg Globe has a special dispatch from Poreidin, dated yesterday, containing the following:—"Negotiations with the Kars garrison have been broken off, and the bombardment has recommenced. The district of Kaysman has been placed under Russian administration. The corps of Gens. Heymann and Tergakassoff have effected a junction, and are near Hassan Kaleh."
[Note.—The Telegraph's Ezerorum special, telegraphed this morning, states that Moukhtar and Ismail Pashas have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kaleh.]
The Russian successes in the rear of Plevna are evidently producing consternation in Constantinople. A special dispatch from Pera, dated yesterday, from the Manchester Guardian says it was reported there that Ochevich had been captured, with Chevket Pasha and several thousand troops. If this were so we should probably have had the first report of it from the Russian headquarters.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—M. Christies, the Servian agent here, has communicated a dispatch to the Porte saying that Serbia's attitude does not justify the Porte's complaints; that Serbia's military measures are designed solely to protect her frontier, and that Serbia hopes for the maintenance of good relations with Turkey.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—At yesterday's session of the Baltimore yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, there were present from the Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, in addition to ministers, elders and members, Samuel L. Hight, David W. Branson, Samuel A. Green, Robert Hendrickson, Chas. Ballinger, Daniel T. Wood, Archibald Robinson, Wm. Williams, Obed J. Pierpont, Thomas K. Smith, Joseph Nichols, K. F. Roberts and Chalkley Gilliflowan.
The Baltimore American says:
The fact that a proposed change in the discipline regarding the marriage of members of the Society of Friends with non-members is now before a joint committee, and to be legislated upon by the Yearly Meeting, is a matter of no ordinary importance to those who are interested in the welfare of the Society. It is a matter of no ordinary importance to those who are interested in the welfare of the Society. It is a matter of no ordinary importance to those who are interested in the welfare of the Society.

News of the Day.
Wm. Winters was sentenced yesterday at St. Louis to be executed on the 14th of December for the murder of A. V. Lawrence in the saloon of the Theatre Comique in January last.
The steamship Bolivia, of the Anchor line, now six days overdue at New York from Glasgow, has been heard from. She was spoken on the 24th instant repairing her broken shaft.
The Rutgers College students at New Brunswick tore up the plank walks and made a bon fire of them last night.
A Washington dispatch says Commodore James H. Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, has tendered his resignation as Paymaster General.
Gen. Forrest, the wizard of the saddle, was buried with appropriate honors at Memphis today.
The missing stage between Stockton and Concho, Texas, has been found.
A dispatch from Virginia City, Nevada, says that Monday afternoon a number of convicts in the penitentiary at Carson attempted to break out. They seized Deputy Warden Mathewson, and holding him in front of them, charged with the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times called upon the guards to fire, and finally they obeyed, severely wounding Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered and no one escaped.
A special from East Liverpool, Ohio, says:—Tuesday afternoon Kelly Wintergout cut his wife's throat with a razor, causing death in a few minutes, and then gashed his own throat, severing the wind pipe and inflicting a wound which will probably result fatally. The husband and wife were about forty years old, and have not lived amicably together for some time down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car turned over. The coals from the stoves were scattered through the cars, but the fires were put out before damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt, but are expected to recover.

THE STATE FAIR.—The seventeenth annual exhibition of the Virginia Agricultural Society commenced in Richmond, yesterday, and extends in every respect any ever held by the society. Every department is well represented, and the entries are numerous and of superior quality. Owing to the bad weather yesterday the attendance was not as large as might have been expected.

Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, formerly of this State, but who, a few years ago, went to New Orleans and turned radical, has received his reward in the shape of the office of Register of the Land office at that city.

President Hayes in Richmond.
A special train bearing the Presidential party on their visit to Richmond reached Quantico at 11.30 a. m. yesterday. The party consisted of President and Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt, the President's niece; Webb and Burchard Hayes, the President's sons; Secretary Everts and two daughters, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Attorney General Devens, Secretary Thompson, also United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Congressman Loring, of Massachusetts; and Congressman Harris, of Virginia. At Quantico the train was boarded by the committee of reception from Richmond, with General Joseph K. Anderson as chairman, who were introduced to the President and party.
The arrival of the train at Fredericksburg was greeted with cannon firing, music and enthusiastic cheers from a large crowd gathered at the depot. A short stop was made, during which Congressman Elliott Braxton, of Fredericksburg, on the part of the city, welcomed the President and regretted that his stay in their midst was so short. They were glad to have the opportunity, however, of greeting him personally. In the name of the people of the city he congratulated the President on the manifest wisdom of his policy and his ability to govern the country without the aid of arms or armies. If the happiness of the people became the high aim of his ambition, he would not only deserve but would receive the support of all parties.
The President in response said:—"I regret also that my time among you is so short, that I shall not be able to make you an acquaintance, and I regret that I cannot merely say that I thank you for your kindly greeting and that I am grateful for the sentiments I have just listened to. Now, I will make known to you some of the gentlemen associated with me in the administration of the affairs of the nation."
The President then successively introduced Secretary Everts and Secretary Sherman, both of whom spoke briefly. Senator Morgan was next introduced, but before he had spoken half a dozen words the train moved off, and he was forced to stop.
At this point the rain, which had been threatening all the morning, began to fall in a light drizzle, which continued during the remainder of the day. At Millford an extra car was attached to the train, and luncheon served for the party. The train was considerably behind time and was forced ahead pretty lively, and reached the outskirts of Richmond at 2.30 p. m. As it came in sight of the fair grounds a national salute was begun, and as it entered the city crowds of people began to gather and follow on horseback slowly moving train until it reached Market Park, near which the reception was to take place. At this point it is estimated that not less than ten thousand people were assembled, and when the Presidential party alighted cheers upon cheers saluted them. The rain still falling, the ladies of the party were taken to the residence of Major E. D. T. Myers, while the gentlemen were escorted by the committee to the platform erected for the reception ceremonies. As soon as all the party were made as comfortable as the disagreeable weather permitted, Judge John A. Meredith, Acting Mayor, addressed the President, extending on the part of the people of Richmond a cordial greeting and sincere welcome.
He said: We are ever ready, sir, as courtesy requires, to pay to the Chief Magistrate of the country the respect due to his high office, but it becomes an agreeable duty when the incumbent is a citizen who, since his inauguration, has taken steps to restore the country to the methods of constitutional freedom, who has recognized the equality of all the States in the Union, and has adopted the pacific and constitutional policy of local governments in the several States freed from military supervision by the Federal Government, and thus removed the Southern question from the arena of political strife, and by this means has revived the drooping spirits of the people of the South, and kindled their patriotic attachment to the Union of their fathers and brought them again to look upon the flag of their country as the banner of peace; who has prohibited the active interference of Federal office-holders in our elections and rebuked the dangerous practice that has heretofore prevailed in the country of bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to direct conflict with the freedom of elections, and who has on all occasions expressed an earnest and patriotic desire to restore fraternal relations between the different sections of the Union, and sought to give peace to a people disturbed by sectional differences and the effects of civil war. If there be a Southern man who does not approve of these measures or any one of them he has yet to be heard from, and hence, we can give a hearty welcome and tender the tribute of gratitude to a President who has given these evidences of a broad and enlightened statesmanship, and although, sir, according to party associations, we are not all republicans, but most of us are democrats, yet they are democrats who have the intelligence to perceive and the manliness to approve a virtuous and patriotic act in a political opponent. Mr. President, we Virginians sometimes in the past have the practice of reminding our visitors that they are standing on the soil of the Old Dominion, as we lovingly call our State, and speak of her as the mother of States and statesmen. If this practice be more honored in the breach than the observance, and one calculated to draw upon us the imputation of vanity, we think it might be excused in view of the many renowned heroes and sages who adorn the annals of her history, but at this time our vanity is not a little flattered by the belief that you have adopted for your guidance the maxims and teachings of her illustrious statesmen who have occupied the chair you satisfactorily fill, and who always looked to the Constitution as the chart of our liberties, and knew no higher law than what is written on that sacred instrument.
Mr. President, in your laudable efforts to give the country a pacific and constitutional administration we bid you God speed, and promise our cordial co-operation. Mr. President, allow me to present you to the people of Richmond.
Upon the introduction of the President he was greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic cheers, which lasted several minutes.
When silence in a measure was restored President Hayes spoke as follows:
Judge Meredith and Fellow Citizens:—In the unfortunate condition of the weather I desire very briefly, but very heartily, to thank the city authorities and the people of Richmond for the honor of the invitation to visit their city and for this very gratifying welcome. The city of Richmond has a double interest—the interest that belongs to one of the earliest settled cities of the country, the interest that belongs to a power that has a famous history, and also it has the fortune to have the added interest which we believe to a city that has a future. [Applause.] We think of Boston and Quebec as cities interesting because of the historical associations that linger about them. Richmond has that interest. We think of St. Paul and Galveston as cities rapidly growing, as cities having hopes and anticipations, and Richmond has also that interest. This country, this central part of the United States, with its harbors open to the commerce of the world, has every advantage needed to give to Richmond the leading place among the cities of the Continent. If we look to her facilities and advantage for manufactures—water power, people, materials, granite, marble, iron, coal—all these advantages belong to this city. Mining and manufactures are to give Richmond wealth, population and fame, and we look to Richmond as having prospects quite equal to those of the most fortunate of our cities. [Applause.] In the past under the slaveholding system, the land of Virginia was owned mainly in great tracts, with sparse rural population. Now, under the new system, these lands are to be put up gradually, and a denser rural population will be found in your

State. In former times the man of a million, the man of enterprise, looked to the possession of a great plantation as the object of his desires. Hereafter there will be more feeling in behalf of the employment that makes great cities. Under the former system these great plantations that make cities were lost then. But I am disappointed in you too long in speaking of Richmond, when there are persons here better able than I am to talk on this subject. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this kind reception.
Hon. Wm. M. Everts was next introduced. He said:—
I should think, fellow citizens, that you were the most intelligent people of the State of Virginia, but for one consideration which forces itself upon my attention—that you don't know enough to go in when it rains. [Great laughter.] What you lose in your estimate of your intelligence in this regard, however, you gain in your admiration of your politeness, which in does you, at so great an inconvenience, to furnish this immense throng to greet the President of the United States. We, who share his confidence and bear some part in his councils, which you approve, are glad to take part in receiving these greetings from your hearts. We know and you know that if these purposes and measures of this administration will, you approve are to be achieved, as a sign of wisdom, sound and practical results throughout the country, it must be by the firm, by the hearty, by the courageous support of the people of this State and the other States of the Union. [Applause.] I have no doubt that the people of the South—I have no doubt that every good man, whether belonging to North or South—I have no doubt that the whole people of the United States are in favor of peace, equality, mutual affection and respect. [Applause.]
Secretary Sherman next addressed the crowd. He said:
Fellow Citizens and Judge Meredith—I praise the President of the United States for the popular policy which has been followed by the Administration of peace and conciliation to all the people of the United States. That praise is justly due to him in the highest possible degree. We feared it might be misunderstood by his political adversaries as a sign of weakness and abandonment of his position, but supported by every member of his Administration he decided to pursue a policy that would give peace and reconciliation to all the people of America, so help him, God, and with your approval of that policy it will be carried out to the end. [Great applause.] Now, fellow citizens, as that policy has been taken by the Executive Department, something also will depend upon the people North and South. The people of this country in sustaining this policy need not forget that there has been war between them, but the results of that war must be accepted by all the people black and white. This policy does not prevent any man making his State. You may love your State ever so much; there is nothing in this policy that will require any citizen to lessen his honor for the great names or great achievements of Virginia. This policy requires the protection of all those rights which are given by the United States. All those powers given to the National Government must be obeyed. We are one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our hearts must be united together. We are, fellow citizens, to be something of the spirit that grew out of the war. You democrats must have clarity to conceive that we republicans may be honest patriots, and we republicans that you may be honest patriots. Fellow citizens, nothing would have tempted me from the ordinary duties assigned me except to come here and see in Virginia signs of returning prosperity. I believe in this old State you have cities of boundless powers of expansion. Not only have you got coal, marble and granite, but also a soil which has only been skimmed from year to year. I believe there are men who will open the soil and bring prosperity to this honored State. With all my heart I wish you God speed and every blessing from a boundless Providence. You will soon forget the parties that distract the land. There is one idea that I wish to leave with you. There is a fear resting on the mind of Northern people in regard to the people of the South, and that is that you will not do your duty to the President in obeying the amendments of the Constitution which secure to all life, liberty, property rights and the fruits of their labor. If you will obey these amendments I believe this country of ours will be in peace and quiet. I thank you for your kind attention.
The President again addressing the crowd said:
I have now the great pleasure to introduce a gentleman known at the Cabinet table as the oldest member of the Cabinet. Old as he is, he is not so old but that he remembers that he was born within the limits of the Old Dominion—Colonel Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Thompson said:
Fellow citizens:—It has been a quarter of a century since I was in the capital of my native State. Within that time I have heard that the Old Dominion has been depopulated. I do not believe it now. [Great laughter.] I am sure it is not, but that it is still the old State it was in the past. Since I left Virginia and became a citizen of another part of the Union terrible things have happened. We have been through a bloody and angry war, but peace has returned. We are here to-day under the flag of our fathers to congratulate each other on a restored and re-enfranchised Union—a Union cemented by the blood of the best patriots the world ever saw, in the ranks of whom stood foremost the sons of old Virginia. [Applause.] Now, their children having inherited their fortune and patriotism, is it not our duty to inquire what the future demands of you? You have a great deal of the policy of the Government. What is that policy? It is nothing more than infusing into the minds of the people a trust of each other. We who live in the North are ready to trust you. We have a right to require of you to trust us. That is all there is about it. It is simply involves reunion on either side. The responsibility rests upon us. We boast that we have the best institutions in the world. Nobody doubts it. These institutions were created for you and me not for to-day, but for all time; for our children after we are gone. Then we have resting upon us the responsibility to preserve them for our children. Still, we may disagree and wrangle about local interests, about the rights of States and such things. There is reason for a national interest to maintain and support the old National flag and preserve the Union. I believe the Union is stronger to-day than it ever was stronger than it was before the late war between the sections, for the reason that we are beginning to understand that there is no difference between the sections. We are in possession of abundant territory. We have an intelligent people, honest and enterprising. Can we not, therefore, in the future, as in the past, unite in our energies in building up this government so that it shall shed its life in hope over the entire world. I am a native Virginian. I am no less a Virginian today than I was seventy years ago. I love the old State. Into your hands is confided her honor and destiny. With that I have nothing to do, but you shall not rob me of my interest in her great name. It is mine as well as yours. When citizens of Indiana congratulate each other upon a restored Union, what is there for us to do but to make one long, one strong pull, one pull all together for the glory and honor of our entire country. In this work I do not believe that any citizen of Virginia will be behind the citizens of other States. Let me assure you that it is a matter of personal interest to hear of the returning prosperity of your State. There are none in my section who will not rejoice to see these hills and valleys pour forth their wealth and reward your faithful outpour. I believe there is not a State in this Union which possesses within its borders more

of these elements of wealth than yours. By energy you may develop that wealth to an untold degree. By your educational institutions, the pride of the State, you may make the State herself the pride of the Union. Applause.
The President next introduced Attorney General Devens, who made a short but very effective and pointed speech.
Senator Morgan being introduced by the President Hayes also spoke for several minutes.
At the conclusion of the speaking, the procession, composed of military, embracing all the white and colored organizations of the city and several visiting companies, the fire department, the city authorities and distinguished guests in carriages, and hundreds of carriages with citizens and thousands on foot moved off and proceeded in the direction of the Exchange Hotel.
Many of the houses along the route were beautifully decorated with flags and other insignia of greeting and welcome, while several arches spanned the streets. About 50,000 people viewed the pageant.
Last night the President held a reception in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel. To-day the President was welcomed at the State Fair grounds by Governor Kemper, and there was a State reception at the Executive Mansion.
Among the Confederate Generals introduced to the President at his reception, last night, were Generals W. H. F. Lee, M. D. Corse and Harry Heth.

The Episcopal Church.
At the fourth annual session of the Episcopal Church, Congress, held in New York yesterday, the first paper was read by Dr. Richard Hunt, of New York, on "Church Architecture that We Need." He gave an interesting history and description of churches of ancient times, and also early Christian churches. St. Paul's and St. Peter's, at Rome, were thoroughly described, and the construction and style of architecture of nearly every church of any antiquity or celebrity was introduced in the paper. Dr. Hunt is of the opinion that the basilica style of architecture is not suited to the Protestant worship of to-day. Dignity and repose should characterize all church architecture. Churches should be so arranged that all can see and hear. Real progress can only be had by originating ideas, not by copying. Mr. Emory Estell then read a paper on the same subject. He advocated ample room and space for the chancel, as being the most central feature of the church, and whatever of art is in the church should be centered there, and the recesses should be the richest part of the chancel, and wrought of rare and choice material. Considerable applause followed the reading of the paper.
The next paper on the subject was by the late Rev. Dr. W. A. McKiever, which was read by Rev. Dr. Nevins. The paper stated that this was the first of its kind, and that as a great deal of work was on the throne of the church, it was an age when the popular mind favored carved and gilded altars and pictures and decorated churches. It deplored such a state of things, and said it was better to fix the mind on the worship of God, and not on the worship of the worshiper. It advocated sound, solid structures. The church should have porch, nave and chancel, and should stand east and west.
The Rev. C. W. Ward, of Providence, in addressing the Congress, stated that the lighting of churches should be done in a simple and unobtrusive manner, and that the church should be a place of quietude and repose, and that the church should be a place of quietude and repose, and that the church should be a place of quietude and repose.

Senator Morton.
A dispatch from Indianapolis last night says: Senator Morton's condition remains about the same as reported at noon to-day. He has retained more nourishment, and has suffered less pain than at any time for three days past, but while his friends are more hopeful, Dr. Thompson does not encourage the opinion that any permanent improvement in his condition has taken place.
In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, invoked the divine blessing upon the members, and, referring to the illness of Senator Morton, said: "We beseech Thee, especially uniting our prayers together at this time, that Thou wilt bless him so absent from his place, and from whom sad tidings come this day. Were it possible we would pray that he might be restored to strength and health and his place in this hall. Nevertheless, not our will, but Thine be done. If he is sinking towards the end this day may Thy peace rest upon him. Bless his family and friends in this dispensation of Thy providence."
The Governor of Indiana, who is in Washington, has signified his intention to appoint Daniel W. Voorhies to fill the vacancy in case of Senator Morton's demise.
This morning in Centralville, Mass., Joseph Whitley, an aged man, was assaulted with a hammer by his wife, his head being badly lacerated. The woman then cut her throat with a razor. There is a possibility of the recovery of both.

Foreign News.
Thirty-nine Canadian masons who arrived in London yesterday have left the works at the law courts and placed themselves under protection of the Strike Committee.
A letter from Suez states that the King of Abyssinia in a recent battle routed Menelik with great loss. A dispatch, reporting the battle recently fought between the King of Abyssinia and Menelik, states that the latter lost 250,000 men in killed and wounded.
The Paris Monitor believes the prospect for the adoption of a conciliatory policy has improved in consequence of yesterday's proceedings in the Cabinet Council, but does not think the formation of a new Cabinet will be announced before November 7. The Paris Francais continues to assert that President MacMahon will not sacrifice the functionaries appointed in consequence of the coup of May 16th, and that the conservatives may count on his keeping all his promises. The London Standard's Paris correspondent says President MacMahon has received positive assurances that a "moderate left" ministry would have the support of the majority of the Senate. The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that the Ministry having recognized the necessity of retiring upon finding that the Senate would not undertake the responsibility of their acts by according them a vote of confidence, has decided to nominate a new Cabinet. For this Cabinet men of the same policy as the present Ministers, but having neither standing nor talent to overawe the Senate, and the liberal party have been chosen. It is thought the approval of the Senate may be obtained for such a Cabinet, while the real power remains in the hands of the present Ministers. The correspondent thinks that even the Ministers will eventually recognize the impracticability of this plan, which, even if it obtained the assent of the Senate, would be scouted by the Chamber.
M. de Fourton, French Minister of the Interior, and Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to Paris, visited Gen. Grand yesterday.
The electoral commission has declared Gen. Carrozzo duly elected President of the State of Panama.
A letter from Lima confirms the telegraphic report of the death of Henry Meigs at Lima. The same correspondent reports the death of Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, New York, of malarial fever.
An attempt was made on September 29 to assassinate President Barrios, of Guatemala, by Felix Lajco, a fanatic priest. The President was dining alone in the town of San Pedro Jacopilas. The priest entered and fired a shot from a pistol, which missed. The President then closed with him. During the struggle a servant entered and shot the assassin dead with his own pistol.
Frederick, the capital of New Brunswick, was visited with a disastrous fire yesterday, which swept away the exhibition building, with all its contents of agricultural implements, carriages and sleighs. The high wind communicated the fire to St. Dunstan's Church, the Park Barracks, and several residences, barns and stables, all of which were destroyed. The fire had its origin in incendiarism, and a man has been arrested on suspicion. The damage amounts to \$30,000, and is not insured.

Books, Stationery, &c.
NEW BOOKS
FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS AT
FRENCH'S, 95 KING STREET
Chatterbox, English edition.....\$1 00
Chatterbox, American edition..... 1 00
The Nursery, for young readers..... 1 25
The Budget, for boys and girls..... 1 25
My Pet Book..... 50
My Own Book..... 50
My Primer..... 50
Water Spouts, a beautiful book..... 1 00
FOR CHILDREN OF A LARGER GROWTH.
That Husband of Mine, new lot..... 50
The Wife of Mine..... 50
They All Do It..... 50
Lil, or Kilbrann, by the Hon. Mrs. Fotherstonhaugh..... 1 25
Pegasus, Re-visited by "Pannoli, with ten illustrations by Dr. Maurier..... 2 50
A Knight of the Nineteenth Century, by Rev. E. P. Rowe..... 1 50
Reconciliation of Science and Religion, by Alexander Winchell, LL.D..... 2 00
That Horrid Girl..... 50
Crem's Wife, and how it managed her..... 50
The Jericho Road, by the author of "The Children's Babes"..... 50
Four Irrespressibles..... 50
Servants and Calvin, a Study of an important Epoch in the Early History of our Reformations, by H. Wells, M.D., LL.D., and The Physiology of Mind, by Henry M. Stanley, M.D..... 2 00
Chromos and Photographs of the most celebrated statuary in the world, in mats and framed, at about one fourth the usual price. [Oct 31] GEO. K. FRENCH.

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