



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6.

In our Washington dispatches yesterday, reference was made to a statement, in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American, relative to a reported contemplated move to deprive Speaker Randall of the authority to appoint the standing committees. The statement alluded to is as follows:

"The grand coup contemplates no less a feat than snatching all the standing committees from the Speaker's control. Several of the leaders of the dissatisfied democrats made a proposition to the republican side to pass a resolution that the House shall appoint its own committees. The democrats offered to deliver at least forty votes from their side, which added to the republican strength, would insure the success of the movement. The democrats in revolt promised the republicans five members out of eleven on each committee. At present the republicans have only four. The republicans think it quite probable that the forty democrats will come to time, and the proposition is now actually under serious consideration. Hunt and Walker, of Virginia, are said to be very active in trying to strike this blow at Randall. Walker and Cox have both entered a vow of vengeance for their treatment in the appointment of committees."

The only foundation for this must be the indiscreet remarks of some of the democratic members, made while laboring under the first stroke of disappointment consequent upon their failure to obtain coveted places as committee-men, for that they really entertain such an idea would imply a silliness on their part even exceeding that attributed to them by their radical opponents. Democratic Congressmen may not be the wisest people in the world, but they certainly are not such simpletons as at this time, and under existing circumstances, to contemplate, for an instant, a movement that, if it did not divide, would certainly seriously impair the effectiveness of the party organization. Our Washington correspondent denied the truth of the statement so far as it referred to the two members from Virginia, and we are confident that a denial of the whole of it would be substantiated by facts, though unquestionably such a move would be facilitated by all the means at the disposal of the radicals.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—"The city of Alexandria falls behind and keeps near Norfolk in her delinquency upon the Moffett register. For a month she has only \$182 to report; yet she is about as large as Petersburg, and considerably larger than Lynchburg. The remiss city judges will have to do better than this. Let them take a lesson from Judge Guigon and all will be right. Whatever man might say of the Moffett register bill while pending, there should be no difference of opinion as to the matter of respecting the law after it is law. Every man should stand up for giving it a fair trial and honestly enforcing it. It is honestly respected by some towns, but clearly treated with indifference by others. The delinquent towns make exhibits that do no credit to their public character."

Of other cities we cannot speak, but the comparatively small returns from the Moffett register in this city result from no fault of the city judges; for, at the last term of the Corporation Court, the only term since the registers were created, at which there was a grand jury, he specially charged it with reference to the liquor law, and all other special laws required to be given to it. Alexandria's returns fall behind Staunton, Charlottesville, and several other smaller towns, and as the people here are not distinguished for being more abstemious than those in other sections of the State, there must be a defect somewhere, but it certainly is not with the city judges, for Judge Lowe, at least, has done all that was required of him in the premises.

Mr. Welsh, whom, and not Mr. Simon Cameron, President Hayes has just appointed Minister to England, is to have the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate opposed by the radicals because, some time ago, he recommended a competent democrat for office, and, because the firm, of which he is a member, trades in sugar made by slave labor in Cuba. The slavery of the poor women and girls in the factories of the North is more onerous than that of the negroes in Cuba, and harder to bear, because they were born free, but we never yet heard that those who traded in the product of their labor incurred the animosity of the radicals.

Among the numerous bills introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, was one authorizing every postmaster whose salary is \$1,000, on application, to open a savings bank. Deposits as low as 25 cents to be received and each account is not to exceed \$200. When \$25 is deposited it shall bear 3 per cent, interest when placed subject to 90 days' notice before call. It authorizes the issue of 3.65 bonds in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$200, with coupons payable every three months, which on demand shall be payable on amounts deposited when called.

The elections that were held in many of the States of the Union, to-day, were so far as heard from, conducted quietly, but, though the weather was delightful, the vote polled was comparative slight. In this State the radicals made no contest, but in most of those in which they did, the indications are that they fared no better than in Virginia. The democrats were strong enough of themselves to have produced this beneficent result, but, with the assistance of the President, it could not have been otherwise.

The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, yesterday, relative to the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, made the bill the special order for to-day and from day to day till the 13th instant, when the previous question shall be ordered on it and on any amendments then pending, the special order not to interfere with appropriation bills, but to be extended, if necessary, so as to allow five days for the consideration of the bill.

We notice, without the least surprise, that the ex-President of the United States, when dining with Marshal MacMahon, spoke French through an interpreter. To Frenchmen of the educated class it must be a subject of wonder that Americans do not speak the French language as well as their own. French is taught, after a fashion, in most of the universities and in many of the schools of the United States, but, unfortunately, it is only taught philologically. Young men learn to read and translate the best authors, but the number of students who can use French colloquially is singularly small. Now this is a misfortune and a mistake. There are a considerable number of appointments in the diplomatic and consular line in Europe which have to be filled by the President of the United States, and every holder of those offices ought to be able to speak fluently in a language which is the acknowledged current tongue of the whole continent. In social and business relations they are assisted either in the language of the country to which they are sent or in French—generally in the latter, if the interlocutor is not familiar with the former. If he is unable to express himself he has recourse to an interpreter—a very inconvenient arrangement for both parties—and in the diplomatic line an especially dangerous one, for advantage may be taken of the ignorance of the representative to draw him into admissions which he did not contemplate, and which may injuriously affect the political interests of his country. There is so much ambiguity in the French language, so much double entendre, as it is called, that a man who is not alive to the niceties of expression may be easily cheated. When Mr. Rush was U. S. Minister to England he conversed with the Duke of Sussex on this very topic, and the conclusion at which they mutually arrived was that all diplomatic papers should be drawn up in Latin. The several nations would then stand upon their scholarship, and ministers and consuls could not be hoodwinked by ambiguous phrases.

The next United States Senate will certainly be democratic, and if two of the republican Senators are fair minded enough to vote for the admission of the legally elected Senators from South Carolina and Louisiana, the present Senate will be of the same complexion. The days of radicalism are well nigh ended, and when its deadly grasp has been loosed forever, not only the South, but the whole country, will breathe freer and congratulate itself upon the happy deliverance.

The Eastern War. A Vienna correspondent says by the occupation of the heights near Dubnik the Russians command the Turkish tele-depot over the Vid, which is the only means of access from Plevna on the south and west. The investment of Plevna is now complete. The correspondent thinks Osman Paeba, egged by the vastly superior artillery which the Russians can now bring to bear from all sides, will soon find his position untenable. Meantime, the Russians are clearing out the Sofia road, but all approaches from the Balkans. The occupation of the Tereven has deprived the Turks of the flank of the Russian detachment advancing from Tolische and Lovat towards Orhanie. A Turkish relieving army would have to fight its way up to Plevna step by step.

A correspondent with the Turks in Asia, after showing, from personal observation, that Munkhtar Pasha's retreat on Kara was the wildest rout, says the condition of Kara is all most hopeless. There are a few prisoners, 4,000 sick and wounded and absolutely no fire-wood. The correspondent with the Russian headquarters in Asia, under date of Sunday, telegraphs that Gen. Heymann is now within cannon shot of Munkhtar Pasha's positions.

A Russian official dispatch dated Vozniko, November 4, says: "Kara is now closely invested. To-day we commenced the erection of siege batteries opposite southeastern fort." An Ezeroum telegram says the Russians are constructing to the north of Munkhtar Pasha's position a road leading to the plain before Ezeroum. The Turks are generally much more confident.

A Russian force from Arslanah has entered the Western Epirus Valley. This would cut the line of communication between Batoum and Ezeroum, and endanger that between Ezeroum and Trebizond. By cutting the latter line the Russians might easily make the evacuation of Ezeroum absolutely necessary.

An Ezeroum dispatch, dated Monday, says: "A severe attack was made to-day on the Turkish positions. There was fighting along the whole line. After a ten hours' engagement the Turkish centre was driven in. The Turks were compelled to fall back. Munkhtar Pasha was slightly wounded." Minister Livard telegraphs from Constantinople to the British Foreign Office that he has been assured and believes that the Goshoff are safe and will be sent to Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph has the following: "Munkhtar Pasha, at the head of a strong force, has advanced to the relief of Plevna. Osman Pasha's army is amply provisioned and supplied and in fine condition. Notwithstanding the Russian progress westward the Turks are confident that Plevna will hold out."

A Paris dispatch to the Times says: "News has been received here that Mehmet Ali has arrived at Sofia to organize and command an army for the defence of the Western Balkan Passes."

Good Templars. The County Lodge of Good Templars met at Herndon on Thursday, November 1st. Six lodges were represented by twenty delegates. E. P. Berkeley, County Templar, presided. Some very important work was transacted. After tea the Lodge was called to order again, and reports from the different subordinate lodges were given. Since the last meeting of the County Lodge, in August, there has been one lodge instituted at Centerville, and the report from that part of the county was very encouraging, indeed. Speeches were made by G. P. Berkeley, Pugh, F. P. Berkeley and Rev. Mr. Johnson. Falls Church was selected for the next meeting, in February. D. M. Chichester, esq., was elected to represent this County Lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State, which meets at Staunton the latter part of this month. Quite a number from this part of Fairfax have stated their intention of going to the Grand Lodge. It will no doubt be a very important and interesting time. After the business of the morning session of the County Lodge had been attended to, the committee from "Good Home" Lodge, of Herndon, announced that dinner was ready. Under the guidance of a kind brother we at last stood in the presence of two long tables which were literally loaded with everything to tempt the taste of our large party. There were ninety persons sitting at these two tables, and for this army of eaters had risen it seems that there was just as much on the tables as there was before. Prof. Moffat asked the blessing. To the kind friends of Herndon are our thanks due, and truly we can say that nowhere has the County Lodge been treated better. A number remained over all night, and had a very pleasant time at the prayer meeting of the M. E. Church. The citizens of Herndon met us with their proverbial hospitality, and we were entertained in a manner pleasant to us and certainly creditable to Herndon. L. W. KATY KREY.

Herndon, Va., Nov. 5, 1877. The ship John Parker, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved. She had a cargo of deals.

From Washington.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6. SENATE.

The Senate was opened at noon by prayer. Resolutions of the Foresters' Convention, in favor of protecting America's forests, and of sending a commission to Europe to examine the methods in use there, were read and referred.

A communication was read from the Executive of Ohio in favor of an ample appropriation for the coast survey and its extension to the interior States. Referred.

The following were introduced: Bill amending the law for pensioning soldiers of 1812 and their widows. Bill to further define the rights of persons to entry on public domain.

Joint resolution for a reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Withers introduced the following: A bill for the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A resolution asking the President to report the condition of the Northern Pacific railroad, and a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the information relative to prisoners taken by Mexicans from the jails of Texas during August last, were both laid over.

Mr. Thurman called up his resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report the land interests, &c., of the Pacific railroad, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution for selling extra copies of the old Senate documents, which was amended and agreed to. The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reading of the Journal, several members rose to have corrections made in the Record, to place themselves right upon the silver bill.

Mr. Keppel, of Me., raised a point of order, that the silver bill passed was not the one that had been before the House, under the rules, but another.

Mr. Bland said that the bill had been passed and that was as such. He did not suppose it pleased the gentleman from Maine, who had voted against it, but that was not a question with which he had anything to do.

The States and Territories were then called for bills and resolutions for reference only, when among those introduced were the following:— Granting the right of way for the passage through the Arlington estate of the Washington City, St. Louis and Cincinnati Narrow Gauge Railroad.

To revise the Alabama Claims Commission. To abolish capital punishment. For the election, by a direct vote of the people, of President and Vice President, as also of Senators.

For the erection of a building for postoffice and custom house purposes, in Lynchburg. A resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the Otago Commission, its compensation, duties, &c., was adopted.

A resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for bills by contractors under his predecessor, was offered by Mr. Cox, but withdrawn for the present.

A bill creating a Board of Admiralty for the retired officers of the navy, was referred. A resolution preventing a salaried officer from conducting any outside business was referred.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the coin in the Treasury was agreed to.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the commerce of the United States, foreign and domestic, was referred.

A bill in reference to illegally collected internal revenue taxes was referred. The committees were then called for reports.

A bill to provide for the punishment of any one who may wantonly injure the libraries in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, was passed.

A resolution of investigation into the misappropriation of moneys appropriated for the Navy Department, was objected to and went over.

The bill to repeal the resumption act was taken up, various amendments proposed, and pending the discussion the House adjourned.

NOTES.

A number of members have gone home to vote (contrary to Civil Service reform) among the number, General Hanton, of Virginia.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, presided in the House to-day, in the absence of Mr. Randall, who has gone to Philadelphia to help to redeem Pennsylvania from radical rule.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is pretty regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the House now, occupying a rolling chair directly in front of the speaker's desk and keeping his hat upon his head.

A bill was today introduced in the House granting a right of way through the Arlington estate to the Washington City, St. Louis and Cincinnati Narrow Gauge Railroad.

So far about twelve hundred bills have been introduced in the House. A bill to provide for the building of a postoffice, custom house, &c., at Lynchburg.

The President sent some minor nominations to the Senate to-day—none south of the Potomac.

Foreign News.

General Grant received visits yesterday from Madame MacMahon and son, M. De Talleyrand Perigord and Admiral Giquil des Touches, Minister of the Marine.

A special dispatch from Paris says:—"It is asserted that Copper, Switzerland, Madame De Stael's retreat, on Lake Geneva, is being prepared for the reception of her grandson, the Duc de Broglie."

Five hundred and sixty seven Republicans and 350 Conservatives have been elected to the Councils General. The Republicans have gained eighty five seats, and twenty nine seats are necessary. Five hundred and sixty-eight districts still remain to be heard from. It is not yet known how the Republicans are distributed, and consequently how the effect the majority in the various Councils General. This is an important point. It is expected that when complete returns are in the Republican triumph will appear considerably modified. The republicans, however, claim large gain in the elections for Councils of arrondissement, which were held simultaneously with those for Councils General.

The Paris Monitor says the negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet have not yet been concluded, but it believes that the list of Ministers will be as follows:—M. Poincaré, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; Baron Leon De Gussy, Minister of the Interior; M. De Vogue, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Del Sal, Minister of Justice; M. Damas, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Montgaillet, Minister of Public Works; M. Clément, Minister of Agriculture; General Berthaut, Minister of War; Admiral Giquil Des Touches, Minister of the Marine. The next two are members of the present Ministry. Baron De Gussy is a Conservative Senator and a supporter of President MacMahon.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"An important meeting of the deputies of the Left to-night it was decided only to discuss the deputies whose election was plainly due to official pressure. It was also decided to maintain a strictly expectant attitude, and to furnish the Government no pretext for getting out of its embarrassment, but on no account to accept a Cabinet contrary to parliamentary rules. It was resolved that no member of the majority should undertake the formation of a Cabinet without stipulating for freedom of action and guarantees against the recurrence of events similar to those which have just occurred. In the departmental elections the Republicans have on an average gained one or two arrondissements or general Councilors in each department. If the gains were equally distributed it would not materially affect the Senatorial elections, but it is so distributed as to give advantage to the Republicans in several departments for instance in Poissy, Lorient, Gironde and Marne-Meuse.

Gustave Baron, the French painter, and M. Lefebvre Darault, who was Minister of Commerce in 1852, are dead.

The Spanish Moderate party have passed a resolution approving the proposed marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Maria de Las Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

The prospects in the famine districts of India have become so favorable that the Governor of Madras has telegraphed the Lord Mayor of London that the Mansion House subscription may be closed. The subscription amounts to \$2,230,000, besides \$175,000 raised at Madras.

Manuel M. Zamaconi, special Commissioner from Mexico, is en route to Washington. It is expected he will remain there as Minister.

Another regiment of infantry marched for the Rio Grande on the 30th ult. Much excitement prevails at numerous points of lights on the Rio Grande between the Mexicans and Americans. It is rumored that a body of Mexicans crossed at Eagle Pass and pulled down the American flag and ran up the Mexican banner, and that Matamoros has pronounced against Diaz. The excitement was increased upon the intelligence that Mexicans have been assassinated in Texas. General Trevino pledges that the State of Nueva Leon will sustain Diaz's policy of extradition and repression of raids. The Mexican officials on the Rio Grande claim that they give up criminals in all cases required by the treaty and where the honor and peace of the country demand, but they reserve the right to refuse to deliver their own citizens on the demand of foreign Power, as the treaty does not require it. The commerce and industries of the country are not affected by the excitement.

Congress is cutting down the tariffs of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, and even declares that the Government is empowered to abrogate concessions to and all contracts with the railway. Treasury receipts are increasing and the expenditures are being diminished. The riges of speculators and brokers about the palace have been abolished.

A decree, dated November 3, has been issued at Havana, declaring that all estates owned by the war and in the way of reconstruction shall be free from contributions for five years from the date of the decree. Every mortgage and all new property acquired in cities or villages of the central and Oriental departments will have the same privilege. All industries and commerce in said departments newly established will be exempt for three years from contributions. All female cattle, either Spanish or foreign, imported into Cuba with the exclusive object of raising stock, will be duty free for two years.

At Coburg, Ger., yesterday, David Smith, the Castleton abortionist, was sentenced to be hanged on December 19 for the murder of Miss Wade. His accomplices, Mallory and Welton, will be held until the next assizes.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 6.—"The Scotsman's" London correspondent says:—"In a political circle there is general expectation that Earl Beauchamp will shortly, possibly at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which takes place on the 9th instant, make a speech on the Eastern question which will provoke a renewal of last year's excitement and agitation. It is reported that he will pat his foot down on the question of opening the Dardanelles to Russia and other war vessels."

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Ruter dispatch from Paris says:—"The Official Journal does not contain a new Cabinet or any other appointments except some members of the Legion of Honor which include the sub Prefect of Ribeac where M. Fourton was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and five journalists of the Picaro, Liberte, Francoais and Paris Journal."

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A telegram from Paris says the ministerial lists of the Montieur and Salie are not confirmed, and it is understood that M. Poincaré has not yet succeeded in forming a new ministry. It is therefore thought probable that the Duke De Broglie and his ministerial colleagues will present themselves before the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow to uphold the policy and defend the acts of President MacMahon's administration.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.—Gen. Kpps Hanton introduced a bill into the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a bridge across the Potomac river at or near the Three Sisters Islands, and appropriate \$140,000 for the purpose. The cost of the bridge is to include the construction of a substantial bridge over the canal and any and all approaches to said bridge, and the appropriation is to be paid out of the treasury until the contracts shall have been entered into with responsible parties, and with good and sufficient securities for the construction and completion of the bridge, which is to be so constructed as not to interfere with the usual navigation above the point named in the bill, and with a view to the construction of crossing purposes by any railroad or railroads that may desire to enter the District of Columbia, such use to be under restrictions and regulations by the Secretary of War, and the railroads to be charged with the repairs of the bridge.

The Moffet registers in Staunton returned \$778 to the State treasury last month.

Letter from Shepherdstown.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA., Nov. 5, 1877.—Among the many little towns dotting the fertile counties of the lower valley, there is none older, perhaps, and certainly none that has kept the even tenor of its way—at all times a quiet and unobtrusive one, when compared with the bustle and excitement of some of our ones favored with a special means of prosperity—than this old river town, gently reposing on the banks of the staid old Potomac, whose waters having started back in the spurs of the great Appalachian chain, hurry on to bless a long stretch of country, not forgetting to gladden the multitude of waters of the Chesapeake. With the multitude of sources of prosperity, and with every public highway by some miles, with not even now a manufactory save four mills, and they not run at their best, Shepherdstown has but little to claim in the way of business and general bustle. The large paper mill so industriously carried on here by the Messrs. Ashtons of Philadelphia, and giving employment to many of our citizens for several years after the war, yielded to the general pressure a year or more since, and now its costly property and machinery are still, and quiet reigns where but lately were so much of bustle and business.— Following on this, shortly after, the only one of our large manufacturing establishments here, the Potomac Cement Works, which turned out one of the best hydraulic cements in the market, shut its waists in consequence of water power, drew the first from its huge kilns, and now there, too, all is quiet and the capital of the company shut up, useless and unproductive in the general pressure of the times which shut off the steam and put down the gates of so many enterprises all over our country, and out of which grew the party which, here and there all over the land and abroad, now claims popular attention, but not interest, at the hands of the rich and thinking people under the specious, yet attractive caption of The Workingmen's Party. Here, too, are to be seen the remains of the once great Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which, projected to start from out the bounds of our neighbor State of Maryland, to cross the staid waters of our Potomac in the offices of our town, was to stretch along through the great counties of Jefferson and Clarke, crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal in Warren county, from whence it was to carry the sound of the screaming locomotive into the mountain girt county of Page, where not yet has the iron monster been seen, and out of which was to carry the immense quantities of iron and timber and minerals which now find a ready, regular and dangerous passage to market down the rapid and tortuous channel of the Shenandoah river in the flat boats of old Harper's Ferry. If ever this work is to be finished, Shepherdstown will have with joy the coming of the great steam monster.

The Court of Appeals of West Virginia closed its labors at Charleston some weeks since, after a long term, having heard and decided a large number of cases. Judge Green, for a long while a learned member of the Charleston bar, is now one of the Judges of this Court.

Shepherd College, which has a Normal State Department connected with it, and which occupies the building erected by the late R. D. Shepherd, of this county, is in a healthy and encouraging condition, and is one of the things of which Shepherdstown may well be proud. It has some 150 students, and is doing a good work.

The poles are all up and now ready for the wire along the line of the Chesapeake and soon Ohio Canal, and it is thought the line will be in working order. It is to be hoped an office will be established at Bridgeport, just across the bridge from this place, which will give our town the benefit of telegraphic communication—the first of the kind—and one which we need, and which will be well appreciated by our people. Business along the canal seems to be in a brisk condition, and boats are almost continually passing up and down. The fall has been a most successful one for the business, and judging from appearances the boats will be able to continue their trips late in the season, and partly make up for the long and profligate delay during the good months of the summer.

Marine. The steamer Scheldam from New York for Rotterdam, which returned yesterday, experienced a hurricane on the 2d inst., which convinced the captain that it was dangerous to proceed in her deeply laden condition.

The U. S. man of war Kearsage has arrived at Suva on route from the Asiatic station to the United States.

The two masted schooner Abbie S. Webb, is ashore west of Sandy Hook station. The bark reported last night water logged at Tybee, is the German bark Ridderkirk, from Dublin, for Cranice, France, with four feet of water in her hold, with a cargo of timber. She was towed into Tybee roads this morning.

A Frog Decree.—A reputation has often been built on a lie, and in this order of things I cannot do better than cite the following great respect which became in the month of August a matter of course for me. The best of the mischief is that its hero later showed his talent to be equal to the high position his ready wit won for him. The Duchess of D—, one of the most aristocratic ladies of the noble faubourg, became possessed of the idea that she had swallowed a frog. She declared she felt it on her chest, and its presence indeed robbed her of peace, sleep and health. Parisian authorities had the impudence to deny the existence of this animal. An old lady, who sold herb tea, gave out at length that she knew of a young doctor who was certainly wiser than the best Parisian authorities, and she did not care if it was a frog or a crocodile, he would kill whatever it was in any one. The young man was sent for, and the Duchess told him her tale of woe. Far from appearing astonished Dr. C— felt the patient's pulse, and, after a well-earned pause, said:—"Madame, there is a frog; but I will remove it." He then prescribed an innocent emetic and went to the nearest drug shop, where he bought a pretty green frog and returned to the Duchess. As the emetic was commencing to take effect, and as the Duchess' eyes filled with tears, the Doctor took advantage of this to slip his green croak into the bath. Seeing the frog the Duchess declared an immense load was removed from her chest, and for an instant he seemed well; but a moment later she turned pale and cried:—"Ah, Monsieur, I am not yet cured, I feel her." The little ones, which "at" got cured, I feel her."

"Stop!" cried Dr. C— without allowing a trace of embarrassment to be seen in his man-searching glance upon the frog and uttered a question, "Madame, the existence of the whole is an impossibility, for the frog is a male!" This cure is as authentic as the deserved fame of Dr. Cabanis.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.

METEOROLOGICAL.—October, 1877. This has been a very mild and even month, with the exception of a very severe storm of rain and wind on the 4th of the month, which was the most severe we have had for a long time. The amount of rain for the month was 6.90 inches. The mean temperature 63° F., which is warmer than any October since 1870. The prevailing wind for the month was south. The number of totally cloudy days 10. Number of days upon which rain fell 10. No frost to kill vegetation during the whole month.

ACQUICUT, VA.

Theatre goes, club visitors, late supper takers and patrons of the horse railroad will train, should all certainly have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup convenient. Gentlemen you will need it.

Agricultural Fair—Some Considerations for the People of Alexandria.

The several fairs from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire and elsewhere, who had located themselves within and just outside the borders of the "Mt. Vernon estate," immediately previous to and subsequent to the "civil war," being strangers in a strange land, and feeling the great necessity of some intimate combination for the twofold object of social as well as agricultural improvement, organized themselves into an association, under the name of the "Woodlawn Agricultural Society," the transactions of which have been extensively published, not only in our own State, but also in other States of the Union.

The members of this association have held monthly meetings almost uninterruptedly from the date of organization, eleven years ago—and from the intelligent discussions of those meetings, on every important topic in the range of agriculture, a vast fund of useful and practical information has been derived, and made profitable throughout the settlement.

It is not necessary here to describe, in detail, the many improvements which have been made by our "colonists" during the eleven years of their co-operation. Many of you have been among them and seen for yourselves. Sufficient to say that very many waste places have been made fertile and productive, extensive orchards planted, homes of comfort established, valuable stock introduced, thoroughbreds improved, and shops erected, school houses built, and various religious societies organized.

Everything that is necessary to constitute an intelligent, orderly, moral, and progressive people, we claim to be progressive, and we are proud, from what we have already seen of our efforts, that the influence which we have been the humble agents in originating and directing will, at no distant day, result in a great extension of our borders, and a large accession of industrious, enterprising operators to our colony.

Last summer we determined to hold in the coming autumn a public exhibition of our industrial products. Uninvited and unbidden by you, we resolved to exhibit in your city. Our application for a place a building was generally placed at our disposal, without money and without price.

Well, the exhibition was held, with your assistance throughout, for which we were under great obligations, the undertaking entered upon with some misgivings, was made a success. Encouraged by results so favorable and satisfactory, and properly appreciating the advantages to be derived by your city from being chosen as the place for the holding of future exhibitions, you immediately set about raising, by subscription, a fund sufficient to secure that object. That was surely a step in the right direction, though taken without solicitation or even intimation on the part of the "Woodlawn Society." Subscriptions were promptly and liberal, and it did seem, at the stage of proceedings, that the current of affairs was running smoothly and unobstructedly, with out a single obstacle. But, at the conference of the "town and country" committee for the arrangement of a basis of co-operation, it transpired that certain persons, who had subscribed to the "fund" dissented, from the almost unanimous opinion of "our" society, that "agricultural exhibitions" can be successfully directed and sustained without the usual feature of "horse racing"—ones quietly no further progress has been made. It now remains to be seen if wise counsels shall prevail in this matter against experience and established facts to the inducement of an enterprise so suspiciously inaugurated, and so much needed by us all.

Now, while the writer does not believe for a moment that any one of the "town" committee would favor the introduction into our exhibitions of that feature of horse racing, known as "Jerome," "Pulchro," and other courses, he would respectfully submit the question, Have not trials of speed, as they are termed, and as they are generally allowed at exhibitions, in the majority of instances, been greatly abused? and, have they not ultimately become the most attractive of all the displays, and, finally, have they not degenerated into mere horse racing, to the overshadowing of all other features, and to the great disadvantage of all the really important objects sought to be attained at "ahibition" by the friends of agricultural, social and moral improvement?

Granted that no premiums of any considerable value be offered for extraordinary speed, even then, all horses being allowed to be entered, and to compete, cannot the professional jockey fraternity carry on pool selling, gambling and all the associate practices outside?

If the exercising of horses on convenient courses, so as to show to advantage all their qualities, really useful on the farm and on the road, can be kept within proper bounds, surely there cannot be any objection to its being a duty between the two committees.

If the Alexandria people decline to co-operate with our "society" in the way they have been contemplating, our people, while they will regret such action, will still continue on in increasing the work of improving their lands, increasing their products, and directing their efforts to the making of future exhibitions more extensive, varied and attractive than the one which has just been held. But they will be best satisfied to have all their exhibitions correctly represent not only their progress in agriculture, but also their social, moral and religious advancement. They believe that the interests of town and country are inseparable, and that the prosperity of the former depends upon the development of the resources of the latter. They believe that what is good for the latter is good for the former, and that the betterment of Virginia must embrace all other sections, not the demoralizing influence of "horse racing" and its many kind "uses" of "horse racing," whose wholesale vitiation influences of moral principles, and even "drags all the useful industries, why, then, would there be any difficulty in the way of a dual, constant and immediate co-operation of town and country people. One month's racing another year has already passed, and it seems to us that the exhibition of 1878 ought to be commenced, so that there may be sufficient time to make them perfect in the smallest particulars before the days appointed. Such a display can be made of the varied industrial products of our highly favored region as will go far toward convincing strangers that it offers to industrious, enterprising persons in quest of new home inducements not surpassed by those of any part of our broad land.

HOMESICK.

Collingwood, Va., Nov. 5.

MARRIED.

In Washington, October 29, 1877, JOSEPH W. HAYNES, of Alexandria, Va., and Miss SARAH ALLEN, of Nokesville, Prince William County, Va.

DIED.

In Washington, on the morning of the 4th of November, 1877, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, ALICE, the beloved wife of George W. Boldin, and eldest daughter of the late James W. Donaldson, in the 23th year of her age.

In Washington, on Monday, November 5, 1877, at 8 P. M., GRACIE L., daughter of Joshua and P. M. Millard, aged 29 years, 2 months and 19 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 1008 1/2 street, north-west, Washington, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, November the 7th. The interment will take place at the family burying ground in this city.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO R. R. CO.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at its office, in Alexandria, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. B. JOHNSON, Clerk.

MA