



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.

The manner in which the contest for supremacy in the Senate, now in progress, is conducted by the radicals, is not surprising. The radical party, from its origin until now, when it is rapidly approaching the hour of its death, has had no object higher than its own success, and has halted at no measure, however injurious to the real interests of the country, or damaging to its honor, that has stood in the way of achieving that success.

The parties tried in Baltimore, for rioting last July, have been convicted, and handed off to jail in pairs—rather dear pay we should suppose for the "sport," the term by which they denominated the fire and bloodshed that marked their excesses. The cost of these excesses will only be felt by those whose hard work has barely enabled them to buy a little house that can be taxed, or by those who live in houses the rent of which has to be raised to correspond with the increased taxes on it.

The rejection of Mr. Henry Sanford's appointment as Minister to Belgium by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems to meet the approval of all parties, except those by whom the appointment was made. These latter, if they ever believed it, are now open apostates to the theory that worth makes the man, for they say that Mr. Sanford in the way of supporters and dinners, yes, and even breakfasts, is worth more than all the men in the foreign service and Mr. Samuel Ward to boot.

The October number of the Westminster Review has been received from its American publishers, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. Its contents are Hindu Society and English Rule, Torpedo Warfare, Renaissance in Italy, The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare, Sir John Browning, Pre-Christian Dispensaries and Hospitals, Russian Literature, Cross-Fertilization of Plants and Consanguineous Marriages, and Contemporary Literature.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that one great obstacle to reconciliation between President MacMahon and his opponents in the Chambers is that they foresee that, through the vacancy in the Holy See, France will have to play an important part in the choice of a successor. The promoters of the President are resolved that office shall not then be held by the Radicals, who would not pursue a traditional French policy, but might add immense strength to quite an opposite course.

The Montenegrins have not yet effected the capture of the citadel at Antivari, which is holding out against its besiegers, encouraged by the assurance of the early arrival of Turkish iron clads. The weather was very tempestuous yesterday and may delay the expected help. The town of Spizza has been captured by the Montenegrins, so that the whole coast of the Bosphorus is now occupied except the citadels of Antivari and Dulcigno.

The Russian preparations for wintering in Bulgaria are said to have been countermanded in consequence of the expectation that the fall of Florida will result in a general armistice and preliminaries for a peace arrangement. It is understood that President MacMahon will ask the Senate for a dissolution of the Chambers. A conspiracy against the life of President Barrios was discovered at Panama, and seventeen of the conspirators were shot on the 25th.

The Struggle in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun describes as follows the proceedings in the U. S. Senate yesterday: "Finally at one o'clock the Vice President laid before the Senate the motion of Judge Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the case of Mr. Butler.

Judge Davis first claimed the floor, and in a very few words explained his reasons for favoring the motion. He remarked incidentally that ever since the close of the rebellion he had held the view that the Southern States should be represented by those who were identified with them. He made some allusion to the almost equal balance of parties, which Mr. Edmunds, who followed, seized hold of as a point on which to make some of his political remarks directed at Judge Davis as an opponent in his person the third party in the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds from the very minute that he took the floor indicated that he was in one of his most disagreeable moods, and he fairly excited himself during the whole day in cutting, biting sarcasm, and the effort to make every one who was not acting with him feel as disagreeable as possible. While it may be true that Mr. Edmunds did not to day exceed parliamentary license in his words and action, it is not to be denied that he was guilty of conduct which a high toned gentleman ought to be above. During the day he was on his feet a dozen times or more making speeches and offering his filibustering motions.

Senator Conover read his speech, which was very well prepared, and full of good points, frequently drawing out applause and laughter from all over the House. This had the effect to stir up the immense amount of accumulated bile in Mr. Edmunds, and he notified the Vice President that if the applause was repeated he should insist upon the galleries being cleared and the arrest of the offenders. Mr. Conover had in his speech proclaimed his ignorance of the quips and quirks of the law, and his inability to argue upon one side or the other of a question according to the exigencies of party for the time being.

Mr. Edmunds squirms a good deal at the showing up of his record, but as he cannot sustain his position on the Pinchback case, which he declared was not a question to be determined by party interests, with his position now when he is leading an effort to terrorize Senators into obeying the behests of party, he made no attempt to do so. But to revenge himself he rose in his place and again reiterated the charges of bargain between the democrats and the republican Senators now acting with them.

Brought to bay on this point by direct inquiries made by Senators, he was forced to confess that his information was derived from street gossip and statements in the partisan press. Gen. Gordon called his attention to the effort made, improperly, to induce Judge Humphreys to decide the habeas corpus case of Mr. Patterson against him at once and surrender him to the South Carolina authorities, so that his vote would be lost to Butler. Mr. Edmunds had heard nothing of this, although it is a fact that has been notorious here for several days. Neither had he heard of the other notorious act of a republican Senator on the floor was most violently abusive to Mr. Patterson, and used the most threatening language to induce him to change his vote.

Not content with this, he read from a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune a scandalous statement purporting to give particulars of an alleged bargain between Mr. Patterson and Mr. Butler, whereby the former was to be saved from the penitentiary in return for his vote for Butler, and also reciting the incidents and alleged scene in the cloak room of the Senate between the two on Thursday last. Upon this article as a text Mr. Edmunds continued to pour in a whole flood of insinuations and suggestions in his peculiar style, which had the same effect on the feelings of Mr. Patterson, and was no doubt so designed, as a substitute, that an investigation should be made into the allegations in the article referred to.

Mr. Patterson in a state of great excitement got up and asked Senators whether such a course of procedure was fair and manly, and no matter what may be the opinion abstractly held of Mr. Patterson, there was certainly very few in that whole assembly who did not sympathize with him on account of this brutal and indecent attack. Mr. Edmunds may have the satisfaction of knowing that no man can say more bitter and more stinging things than he, but it would be as well for him sometimes to remember the homely old adage that "honey catches more flies than vinegar." A little coaxing and

a little judicious management might have won back the votes of Conover and Patterson, but if either of them has a spark of manhood in his bosom Mr. Edmunds has, by his course to day, rendered it absolutely impossible for them to retrace their steps.

Judge Thurman briefly but forcibly exposed his insincerity in making a motion for investigating anonymous charges at such a time and in such a manner, but assured him that at the proper time he would get the fullest measure of the democratic side to secure the fullest investigation possible.

The last motion of Mr. Edmunds was not much for the stomach of Stacy Matthews, who voted against it, and almost too much for Mr. Christy, who in a hesitating tone answered in the affirmative, and said that he did so with reluctance.

This last motion was undoubtedly, as said by Judge Thurman, the most extraordinary ever made in the Senate. He alluded to the case of a Senator who was admitted to his seat without investigation, even when members of the very Legislature which elected him had sent a protest against his admission, charging him distinctly with bribery.

After the defeat of this last motion Mr. Edmunds lay down in an exhausted condition to recover the breath which he had lost in his passion and prejudice. For a while some of his friends relieved him in carrying on filibustering tactics. As soon as he recovered he again entered the arena and moved the executive session, which was carried, as above stated, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

When the doors were reopened a number of other dilatory motions were made. Mr. Edmunds submitted another proposition to make the case the special order for tomorrow at one o'clock. The discussion which followed developed the fact that the motion was not construed as fixing the motion definitely for the hour named, but that in spite of it a question of consideration as between it and the Kellogg case could be raised. Mr. Thurman therefore appealed to the friends of the original proposition to defeat Mr. Edmund's motion, and it was done by the usual vote, Messrs. Patterson and Conover voting readily with the democrats.

At 11 o'clock there was no more prospect of compromise than there had been all the evening, although Senators on both sides were becoming weary. The reading of Corbin's brief, which was commenced at twenty minutes of 11, was not concluded until a few minutes of 11, after which the vote was taken and McMillan's motion was rejected. The reading was frequently interrupted by motions to adjourn, all with a view of wasting time.

Mr. Mitchell then offered a motion that the vote on Mr. Thurman's resolution be taken at 12:30 to-morrow. Mr. Thurman saw a trick in this, for under the rules of the Senate after a resolution had been adopted a single objection would have compelled the postponement of further action for twenty days. The object of Mr. Mitchell was to vote against the motion. Mr. Wadleigh then, after a few remarks in relation to the importance of getting at facts, had read, as a part of his speech, portions of the testimony in regard to the Hamburg massacre.

Mr. Whyte made an effort to stop this waste of time by calling attention to the rule which required the consent of the Senate before papers could be read. He was overruled by the Vice President, however.

The Loss of the Huron.

According to statements made by the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Huron a heavy gale was blowing Friday night, but nothing serious was apprehended, and the officers not on duty had retired as usual. When the danger was imminent all hands were aroused and began to prepare for the worst. The ship struck about 200 yards from shore, the engines being at work in good order at the time. Captain Ryan at once ordered the foremast to be cut away, and while his orders were being obeyed he and Lieut. Palmer were washed from the deck and were never seen again by their comrades.

The great excitement and indescribable scene commenced to demoralize some of the men and they at once began to look out for themselves as best they could. Some lashed themselves to the mast to the rigging aloft, while others stripped and plunged into the raging sea to swim ashore. Shouts of agony were heard from those who could not swim, and choking prayers and wild exclamations were uttered by those in the very jaws of death.

Cadet Engineer Warburton and Paymaster Saunders stripped themselves to jump overboard, and as the former came on deck head of Paymaster Saunders to take his leap for life a heavy sea rolled over the ship and carried him, with many others, into the foaming deep. Being so overcome and a strong man he reached the shore in safety, but never saw poor Saunders again. Ensign Young also jumped overboard and swam for life, although he had a very hard time and was very much bruised when he reached the shore. Officers Conway and Denig, one of the other survivors of the sad calamity were saved only by swimming. Two of the rescued dead was found lashed to a spar.

Those who saw Captain Ryan just before and immediately after the ship struck, all unite in saying that he was perfectly cool and collected, and gave his orders in a clear and distinct tone. He ordered the foremast to be cut away in order that the ship might be swung around and the heavy sea swept away the captain and most of the men on deck.

Chief Engineer Olson was heard to say, "God preserve my wife and children!" when he pulled off his coat and rushed towards the ship's bow and was seen no more. He did not leave his post of duty until the ship began to go to pieces. Lieut. Simons perished nobly at his post. In attempting with Ensign Young to carry a line to the shore he was twice washed overboard while paying it out. The second time he was pulled aboard by the sailors in the chains in an almost exhausted condition. He was the officer in command after the captain perished. Not one of the drowned officers has yet been found.

Many of the seamen were killed on board the ship by the awful crash, and others so disabled as to be powerless to save themselves. All the officers who knew the real causes of the disaster perished on duty.

The Storm.

The rise of North river and mountain streams and all tributaries of the Shenandoah was so unexpected that it was with the utmost difficulty that people living on low lands and river bottoms escaped with their lives. The bridge across the North river at Bridgewater was carried away, as were bridges at Mr. Crawford's, Port Republic and Conrad's store, the latter being across the Shenandoah. In Bridgewater two or three dwelling houses and numerous smaller buildings were carried off. The dwelling of Mr. Van Pelt was floated from Berlin to town to Mr. Crawford, a distance of three miles, when it went to pieces. All the furniture was lost, but the family escaped. The flouring mill at Mr. Crawford was damaged. Seventy-five barrels of flour and a considerable quantity of other produce were destroyed. Reports from Shenandoah indicate heavy loss. In some instances persons on horseback and on foot were compelled to take refuge in trees. The freight ranged from one to five feet higher than its 1870.

A Lynchburg dispatch says the bridge was swept away Saturday night, and with it two new iron bridges of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad below the city, the latter created at a cost of \$70,000. Four bridges on the same road between Bassick's and Big Spring were swept away. The road was damaged between those points, but it is intact from Bristol to Christiansburg. Trains are now running from Norfolk to Concord depot, from whence passengers are transported to Lynchburg by stages. Heavy damage has been done on the Lynchburg and Danville extension of the Virginia Midland road. The Staunton river bridge and trestle at Galveston is seriously damaged. There is a considerable break in the canal above the city, and the damage west of here is reported to be more serious than that of 1870. Lynchburg is now isolated, and it is difficult to secure intelligence.

A dispatch from Richmond says: The inundated portion of the city presents a scene of great devastation. The losses to private property can be safely estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and other losses will greatly augment this amount. The damage to manufacturing probably reach \$100,000. There is considerable suffering among the poor people who have been washed out. Many had to camp out last night, and are still shelterless. Maybridge, across the James river, was the only one that succumbed to the flood. All the railroad bridges crossing the river here are intact. Reports along the James River and Kanawha Canal indicate that serious damage has been done. W. T. Allen, keeper of the locks nine miles from Richmond, was drowned yesterday, also Andrew Overy, a carpenter, who was working to save a railroad bridge.

The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad bridge at Weldon, N. C. is gone; also three spans of the Seaboard and Roanoke bridge at the same place. The Roanoke river is very high. Travel south via the Petersburg and Weldon road is interrupted. Communication with Norfolk via the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is still perfect.

At Fredericksburg the water in the Rappahannock rose twenty feet above water level. Sunday morning one of the massive piers of the Chatham bridge yielded to the pressure and went down. A trestle on the island bridge also gave way near the Fredericksburg shore, carrying with it about seventy feet of the bridge. A number of mills were injured.

Letter from Culpeper County.

MITCHELL'S STATION, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA., Nov. 26.—While much of the late sown wheat remains unpropagated in the ground, still the liberal use of fertilizers almost certainly warrants the conviction that more than an average crop will be made in this section the coming season.

We were more than pleased at the success that attended your late agricultural fair, and long since before the war—warmly advocated the establishment of one upon the most extensive scale—even to the "trials of speed"—our good and most worthy members of the Woodlawn Society to the contrary notwithstanding, permit us to remark in connection with this matter that we cannot discover the wrong doing attaching to the members of the Woodlawn Society by connecting themselves with an agricultural fair where trials of speed are indulged in any more than they are censurable as citizens for living in a State that legalizes the manufacture and sale of liquor. Sufficient is it that they neither drink nor race horses.

We, too, have our private opinions as to what should and what should not be countenanced at fairs; but the larger, the wider, the more cosmopolitan the field offered for fair and honorable competition, the better, and the greater satisfaction to the great majority. Alexandria is eminently located for offering to exhibitors and competitors for the turf, field, farm, garden, factory, furnace, mine and mill facilities such as no other city in the whole United States possesses outside of the city of Washington; and we believe, with extensive grounds and large and commodious buildings located on some one of the lines of the several railroads leading to and through or from the city, that Alexandria could insure an annual fair that would be hard to excel.

Wild turkeys, partridges and pheasants are quite abundant this season, and many pleasant and successful "hunts" have been indulged in by certain gentleman sportsmen from Washington city and this neighborhood, by day, while "coon" and "possum" hunting has been popular these beautiful moonlight nights.

Judge Henry Sheekford being in New York under treatment by oculists at the time of the holding of his regular term of the Circuit Court for this county, postponed the meeting of the same to the third day of December, proximo.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, after several weeks of severe indisposition, we are pleased to say, has so far recovered as to be able to resume charge of his church at Rapidan station, where he has a large, wealthy and intelligent membership.

We feel proud of our delegate elect, Hon. James Barbour, and predict for him in the future, as he was in the past, the position of a leading member—one, too, in whom we have more than certain Alexandria will find a warm and zealous friend. If our memories serve us correctly, and we are almost sure they do, it was James Barbour who was the father of the bill passed by the Legislature after the John Brown raid giving the officers and privates of the 17th Va. regiment who went under orders to Harper's Ferry at the time of his (Brown's) invasion pay for the time they lost from their several occupations and professions, and our word for it, Alexandria can count upon Barbour in future for any and everything pertaining to her interest.

DIED.

Calmy fell asleep in Jesus, on Monday night, November 26th, at ten o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Monroe, on Queen st. Mrs. E. L. Harrison, in the 83rd year of her age. Her funeral will take place from the M. E. Church South at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Monday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., THOMAS J. WINS, in the 63rd year of his age. Notice of funeral in a few days.—[Washington papers please copy.]

FRESH CANNED TOMATOES, 2 and 3 lb sizes, for sale cheap by J. V. & E. MILBURN.

"The Blood Cure."

It has been said that the vitality of expiring animals unites with the atmosphere, and is absorbed by those people who are immediately about the body at the time of death. This vitality is known to exist in the blood, and it is not surprising then that there are persons who daily visit the abattoirs to catch the hot blood of the bullock and, drinking it, nourish and sustain their own exhausted vitality. Such is actually the case, and the abattoir at the foot of Thirty fourth street and North River is the recipient of the most patronage and numbers among its patients or customers the greatest variety of diseases. The blood is drunk principally for consumption and debility and for diseases and complaints of a kindred nature. But there have been some cases of almost miraculous cures. It is stated, particularly among children, of scrofulous diseases and diseases of the bones.

A visit to the slaughter house at the foot of Thirty fourth street was made yesterday by the writer. Passing through the long lines of beef carcasses and ready for the market, to the centre of the huge building, the shambles are found. Great, sturdy men, with arms bare to the shoulder and dyed with blood, stand within a small enclosure, and hanging before them is a Texan steer, still warm and the blood dripping from the gash in his throat. The implements of slaughter lay about, and the light struggling through the windows overhead and reflected from the blood-soaked floor cast a reddish tint upon everything. The steer was lowered to the floor, and while the hide was being rapidly taken from his body, the writer turned to one of the attendants and said:—"Do people come here to drink blood?"

"Lord bless you, yes; lots of them. Have a glass?" and the gory Hercules stooped down for a small dipper that stood near by. The writer, looking to be excused, continued the conversation.

"What do they drink it for?" "Well, for all kinds of things. It will cure almost anything, if you only think it will. Consumption most often and weakness of all kinds. This people drink it to get fat and fat people who think they're weak to get strong."

"Has it an unpleasant taste?" "Oh, no; tastes something like warm milk," and here the man made a motion as if to get some, which the writer hastily checked.

"Can people come and drink a quantity of it the first time?" "Very seldom. Most people are afraid of it at first, but they get to like it after awhile. Ladies are the worst; they make awful faces the first few times, but they take to it in the end just as if it was lager."

"Do you have many ladies come for it?" "Lots! Almost every day we have some, and it does them good, too. Why there used to be a young lady come here every morning in her carriage. The first time she came she looked very bad. She was white and this and that and so on. Well, she made an awful fuss about it. I thought she was going to faint when she saw the glass full that was brought her. 'Take it away,' she said, and so it was taken away. That day she managed to get down a teaspoonful of it after a terrible fuss. But she got to like it like all the rest, and it was 'n't long before she could take a tumbler of it and smack her lips, too. She got fatter and fatter all the time, and now she does not come any more, and I suppose she is cured."

"Do they ever take the blood home with them?" "Take it home? No, sir; they have got to drink it when it is fresh, or else it will get clotted and they can't drink it all. You see sometimes they will have to wait a few minutes until it will fresh steer. Just as soon as the throat is cut the blood spurts out, and we catch some of it in a glass and then they must drink it right down."

"What is the social position of the patients?" "Well, some are rich and some are poor; but they all meet on common ground when they come here. Of course we take more interest in women than we do in men; that's natural, you know; and then the women always seem more grateful when they are cured than men do. There was an old man who came here once and he used to grumble if the blood was not just ready for him. We stood it as long as we could, and then up and told him one morning that we did not run a bar. After that he was more easy and took his blood as quiet as any one."

As the writer was about turning away from the market he noticed a carriage coming down Thirty-fourth street, the driver carefully picking his horses' way among the throng of carts and wagons that stood upon the street. Passing the market the horses were headed toward the slaughter house, attracting but little attention from any one. At the end of the building the carriage stopped, the door opened and a young man stepped out and disappeared through one of the abattoir doors. That is a pretty healthy looking blood drinker, thought the writer as he drew near to witness, if possible, the blood drinking ceremony. But it was evident that he was not the patient, as he soon returned bearing a small silver cup, which shone in sharp contrast to its crimson contents. A pale face appeared at the carriage window, and a delicately gloved hand reached out and took the cup. It disappeared for a moment, and then reappeared, and the young man turned out what appeared to be about half of the original contents. It was evident that she was a "cow case" and bullocks' blood had not yet become palatable.

The butchers say that the physicians will not prescribe blood for their patients simply from prejudice. They do prescribe raw meat, and certainly, say they, the properties of raw meat are to be found in the blood in a greater and more concentrated degree. The writer conversed with a number of physicians on the subject and they nearly all opposed blood drinking, while many of them acknowledged that they believed most excellent results have followed in some cases. Most of them object to it on the ground that it created a depraved appetite that might in time pass beyond all control. One doctor states that he believes the thirst for bullocks' blood creates a thirst for human blood, if not checked in time, and he had heard of a case where a blood drinker, on being deprived of his customary beverage, sprang upon one of his brothers and attempted to tear the flesh of his arm with his teeth. His passion for blood had become so strong and ungovernable that it was necessary to confine and watch him. While out of the influence he deplored the fact that he could not control his awful appetite and warned his relatives and friends of the danger of approaching him when the mania returned. He had been accustomed to drink bullocks' blood at a certain hour of the day and exactly at that hour the fierce spirit of a Texan steer seemed to possess him. The friends of the theory of the "blood cure" claim that the physicians do not pay attention to the subject that its apparent success would demand, and there is little doubt that while some physicians have looked into and studied the matter carefully the majority have not.—New York Herald.

All should recollect with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A cough or cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 27.

Sun rises..... 6 53 Moon rises..... 11 53 Sun sets..... 4 42 High water..... 0 00

ARRIVED.

Str Sarah, Philadelphia, to F A Reed. Str Mattah, Nomin, to J Brothers & Co. Str Jane L Newton, Boston, to N Lindsay & Co. Str Alfred Braubton, Providence, to American Coal Co.

RAILED.

Str J W Thompson, Leonardtown, by F A Reed. Str Argo, Norfolk, by J P Agnew & Co.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday.—New York Life Insurance Company vs. Davis, error to the Circuit Court for the eastern district of Virginia. In this case it was held that the stipulation in policies of insurance that all receipts for premiums paid at agencies are to be signed by the president and secretary of the company furnishes no ground for assuming that the place of payment of the premium is the residence or place of business of the agent, but that the place of payment is the home office of the company, and that as war suspends all commercial intercourse between citizens of beligerent countries or States, no active business can be maintained, either personally or by correspondence, or through an agent, by the citizens of one belligerent State with the citizens of the other. Hence the breach of the war determined any existing insurance agency in the South for Northern companies, and the tender of the payment of premiums to such agencies after the commencement of the war was a void act, and had no effect to continue the policy in force or to cite the insured a claim to a revival at the close of the war. Reversed.

Krote vs. United States, appeal from the Court of Claims. In this case it is decided that the general pardon and amnesty granted by President Johnson by proclamation of the 25th of December, 1868, will not enable those receiving such a claim restitution of the property previously condemned and sold under the confiscation act of 1862 after such proceeds have been paid into the treasury. This claim, it is said, rests upon a supposed implied contract to pay the claimant the money received as the proceeds of the forfeited property. To constitute such a contract there must have been some consideration moving to the United States, or the money must have been received charged with a duty to pay it over, or the claimant must have had a lawful right to it when it was received, as in the case of moneys paid in mistake. But there was no consideration moving to the United States, nor was there any legal claim by any one to the money when received by the treasury, and no law since required it to be paid to the claimant. There can be, therefore, no implied contract in the case. Affirmed.

Virginia News.

The Lynchburg Virginian says there is material for a romance in a certain case now pending in this city, involving many years of conjugal association, a maniac wife and a husband behind prison bars—but for the maniac's sake, we have not had the heart to write it up.

The wood and coal yard of Adams and Bro's in Lynchburg, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The cause of the fire was the flooding of the quick lime stored there by the rise in the river.

A negro named Wallace was shot first and arrested afterwards for robbing the store of Frey & Co. and Elvish in Lovettsville last week.

Rev. Henry Wall has returned from Canada.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF SENATOR RANSOM.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the Senate, there was a eloquent and fiery passage of words between Senators Hoar and Ransom, the latter speaking at some length, and in a strain of the most fervid eloquence, such as has not been heard in the Senate Chamber for many years. Upon his taking his seat the Senator was seized with sudden and severe illness, and was helped to the cloak room by Senator Gordon and Gen. M. C. Butler. Drs. Withers and Dennis, of the State, were immediately by his side and were soon joined by Dr. Garrett, Surgeon at Arms French and several men of his force also rendered prompt and efficient service. General Ransom was very sick for a couple of hours. At three o'clock he was much better, but not well enough to be moved to his hotel. In consequence of his illness he paired with Mr. Loggins.

Gen. Abram Duray, formerly colonel of the New York Seventh Regiment, and commander of the famous Durays's Zouaves, which he organized and led during the early part of the war, has been arrested in New York, for obtaining money on false pretences.

Mrs. George H. Thompson, a sister of Senator Sargeant, of California, has committed suicide.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 17.—There is but little change to note in the market since yesterday. Receipts of Flour and Grain are expected to be light during the week, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads and the washing away of some of the bridges. 125 bushels of Wheat sold at 110, 114 and 115. Corn is firmer, and 1200 bushels of new brought 65, 65 and 66. 516 bushels of Rye sold at 63, and 80 of Oats remained over unsold.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 26.—Best Cattle: Price yesterday ranged as follows: Best Beeves..... 25 a 60 Generally rated first quality..... 25 a 60 Medium or good fair quality..... 30 a 45 Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..... 40 a 50 Extreme range of prices..... 30 a 70 Best of the sales were from..... 30 a 45 Total receipts for the week 312 head. Total sales for the week 714 head.

Owing to the heavy rainfall the past few days, and the consequent stoppage of trains on most of the roads, there has been comparatively little offering and buyers have taken hold lightly, and only in cases where compelled, so that the market, though it advanced a quarter of a cent, was very slow.

Sheep.—The receipts have been quite light, and the quality very inferior. Prices in view of the quality, show no appreciable change. We quote butcher Sheep at 34 1/2c per lb gross. Choice fat Sheep would readily bring 25c per lb if here. Receipts this week 1238 head.

Hogs.—There has been a very light run of Hogs thus far this week, as of other stock on account of the storm, and also show an improvement. We quote at 51 1/2c. Receipts this week 3101 head.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Virginia 6s, old 22 1/2 deferred 51; do, consolidated 6 1/2; do, 21 super 14; Cotton quiet and firm; middling 10 1/2-11. Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat—Southern firmer and higher; Western quiet and easier. Southern red good to prime 13 1/2-18; do, mixed 15 1/2-15 1/2; No. 2 Western winter red 14 1/2-15; Nov. 18 1/2-14 1/2. Corn—Southern firm and higher; Western spot a shade firmer; better easier; Southern white 55 1/2-62; do, yellow 62; old Western mixed spot and Nov. 18 1/2-19; do, 65; Jan 98; Feb 61; Oats steady; firm and quiet; Southern 35-37; Western 34-35; Hay quiet and unchanged. Coffee stronger, but not quotably higher. Sugar steady at 10. Whiskey steady at 60 1/2.

New York, Nov. 27.—Stocks advanced 1/2 to 25, and later dropped 1/2 to 1 1/2 under heavy selling. Money 5 1/2. Gold 102. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat without decided change. Corn a shade firmer.

LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of LADIES' BOOTS in the city at 119 King street. WADDEY.

POND'S EXTRACT the present popular remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c, for sale by W. B. LEADBETTER & BRO. SEED! A choice lot of SEED! T. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor, just received and for sale by THOMAS PERRY, Agent, nov 24-1w 119 King street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL IRON SAFE. Apply to F. E. CORBETT, Custom House, nov 24-3t

DON'T BUY BOOTS AND SHOES elsewhere, but come to one 119 King st. where the elegant styles and the best of Nov. 25; large assortment popular prices. sep 21 W. B. WADDEY

THOMAS' MINCE MEAT RECEIVED 1-157 by [Nov 27] J. C. & E. MILBURN.