



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA. ELECTORS AT LARGE, John Nichols, of Augusta. P. W. McKimsey, of Prince Edward.

FOR CONGRESS, JOHN S. BARBOUR, OF ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

The monopolists in Pennsylvania, who are profiting immensely by the existing protective tariff, have furnished Mr. Frazier with money with which he may defeat Mr. J. R. Tucker who is a revenue reformer. How does this strike Virginia democrats?

From all accounts the extent to which political intimidation was ever carried in the South, even supposing the most radically exaggerated version of such intimidation to be true, pales before and sinks its diminished head in the presence of the immensely preponderating proportions to which the system was produced at last Tuesday's elections in Ohio and Indiana. On that day in those States, not a few ignorant and slavish negroes, accustomed to obey orders, but thousands of white men habituated to the exercise of all the liberty incident to a free government were commanded, under pain of instant discharge, to vote the republican ticket, and this, too, at the commencement of winter, when a discharge meant enforced idleness during months of cold weather, and the consequent suffering of dependent wives and children. And by whom were these commands issued? By those to whom the government affords no more favors and privileges than it does to its other subjects? No, but by a few protected monopolists for whose special benefit the existing tariff is maintained and poor men compelled to pay twice the proper value of almost every necessary of life. The radicals make a great ado about the freedom of the ballot, and even that human anomaly Grant prates of the necessity of the protection of suffrage in every State of the Union, but their clock is only a means of diverting attention from the cruel and heartless and most effective system of political intimidation that they have adopted and practice at every available opportunity.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana prove, among other things, that the majority of the people in those States and in most of the States in the North hate and fear their fellow citizens of the South, have no confidence in their professions of loyalty to the Union and interest in the welfare of the country, and will endorse any legislative, judicial and executive action that will injure them individually either in their persons or property, and damage the section of country in which they reside. In other words, they prove that though the war has been over for fifteen years, and the South has endured untold degradation and suffering, a majority of their conquerors are utterly devoid of the quality of magnanimity, and are anxious to inflict upon them still further indignities and injuries. Nothing will placate them but a dissolution of the solid South. They are deaf to all arguments and will not listen to any thing, they say, as long as the solid South exists. Now, as a dissolution of the solid South means giving the control of some of the Southern States to silly, ignorant and vicious negroes, who compose the only strength the republican party has in this section, the idea of it cannot be entertained for a moment. There is only one thing the South can do to effect a change in the minds of her enemies, and that is to trade with them as little as possible, and rely upon their own production for such articles as they do not import directly from foreign countries. Her moneyed men should at once organize companies for opening direct trade with foreign ports, her merchants make arrangements for transacting their business through foreign houses, and her producers and consumers rely upon foreign markets. For fifteen weary years the South has in vain held out the olive branch to her conquerors and besought them to be friends again. Further advances in that direction, it is now apparent, will be useless, and since she cannot win the friendship of the people of the North, let her teach them that that friendship is at least of some pecuniary value. If anything will bring them to reason, that effect can be produced by touching their pocket nerve.

It seems that Mr. Garfield knew what he was about when he suddenly flipped over from the conservative and moderate wing of his party to the stalwart, radical and bloody shirt wing. He found that the gospel of hate preached by the radicals was still, notwithstanding the fifteen years that have elapsed since the war ended, the most effective means he could employ in the North to attract support. He supposed he had formulated the thoughts of a majority of his party when he stated in the United States House of Representatives that "the man who attempted to advance his political aspirations by appeals to the feelings engendered by the war would have no following," but no sooner had he been converted by Sherman and obtained the presidential nomination for himself than he was informed by those better acquainted with the sentiment

of the North of its real condition, and, being an astute man, he waited not upon the order of his changing but changed at once, and immediately became an apostle of that gospel he had contemned only a day or two before. It is this gospel, which teaches the people of the North to hate, and, by patent inference, to fear their fellow citizens of the South, that was the chief cause of the recent radical successes in Ohio and Indiana, and it will be the most powerful lever the radicals will employ in the North next November. In his letter to the Byes in Blue, read at Indianapolis the day before the election, Secretary Sherman said, "I consider that we are now all soldiers in the same cause for which you fought during the war, and that it is as important that we should succeed now as it was that you and your comrades should succeed in putting down the rebellion." The radical newspapers in their notices of the reception of the recent election returns in their cities say, "The news of democratic reverses in the west was received with very much the same kind of enthusiasm as that which in the old days was provoked by the bulletins from the seat of war announcing some great rebel defeat." The address of the chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee says the republican victory in Ohio and Indiana "means a solid North against a vindictive, solid South." These expressions seem to be fair and correct evidences of the real state of popular feeling in the North. That they are so is unfortunately, for the least discerning man can see that they bode no good to any interest in the country but that of the radical office holders.

BALTIMORE.

Yesterday's parade in furtherance of Baltimore's great centennial was in many features the most interesting of the week, and the crowds on the streets were larger than on the preceding days. The State and visiting military carried off the honors, perhaps, but all organizations in the line came in for their share of applause. The firemen both of the old and present departments, made a splendid showing, while the police department, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the regulars from Fort McHenry and from the Keosauqua and Vandavia all made handsome displays, and were applauded along the route. Governor Hamilton rode at the head of the line, and was greeted with cheers. The Sun says: "The military parade yesterday was a very brilliant and satisfactory one, winning the unbounded enthusiasm of the spectators who lined seven miles of streets with bright, expectant faces. The crowd was enormous, apparently almost as large as on Monday. The stands and balconies were not so full, perhaps, but this was more than compensated for by the increase in the number of ladies who viewed the spectacle from the streets. The march of the men in line was compact and solid, and the procession was so various in its features that every part of the long line offered a new attraction. The Army and Navy Band, of 1814, the ancient regiment from the heroes of the war of 1812-15, and the veteran firemen of the old regiment, and the greatest applause with the various regiments and artillery of the Federal service. The Fifth Regiment was in very fine trim and drill, and, as usual, commanded the plaudits of every one. The police of Baltimore showed a solid and commanding body of men. The State and visiting military were numerous and handsome in movement and dress, the Alexandria Light Infantry, in their tatty Austrian uniforms, attracted particular attention. The fire department made a splendid display. The parade was brilliant and successful in every regard, and the bright, exhilarating weather contributed to its enjoyment. Last night the streets were as animated as the interior of a crowded theatre, and the illuminations were more general than they have been on any previous night."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor of Russia is indisposed. The Irish Land League leaders protest against the pastoral of Archbishop McCabe. The Turks are preparing to surrender Duligno, but some resistance from the Albanians is apprehended. It is reported in Dublin that the government has determined to prosecute the leading members of the Land League for conspiracy. It is stated that the notorious Madam Rachel, the so-called "female banisher," has died in prison. She was convicted of fraud in August, 1888, and sentenced to penal servitude. The Shah of Persia has telegraphed to the Sultan demanding that a Turkish army corps be sent to the frontier to assist Persia in quelling the Kurdish outbreak. The Spanish ministerial journals announce that the government intends at the end of the present year to raise the state of siege in some districts of Cuba. There are great rejoicings at Buenos Ayres on the occasion of the installation of Gen. Rosas as president of the confederated States. Rosas has assumed office as governor of the province of Buenos Ayres.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

It is stated that a circular has been issued by the committee of the stockholders of the A. M. & O. R. R., appointed at the recent meeting held in the city of Richmond, suggesting two ways by which the stockholders of the company may raise money to discharge the debts in default, take the road out of bankruptcy, and eventually surrender the road to the stockholders. Albert Mitchell, who murdered C. K. Wallcut, at Yancyville, Louisa county, in the spring of 1879, and was sentenced to be hung last week, has been granted a new trial, which was refused. While the case was before the Court of Appeals he made his escape from jail, but was captured after having jumped off a freight train in the Blue Ridge tunnel, in the act of which he had one of his legs cut off. Once again his capture he has attempted to make his escape. At the last term of the Circuit Court Judge Barton reinstated him, and he will be hung on the 5th of November next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Women now take part in the school elections in New York State. At Fayetteville yesterday 102 voted, and three candidates were elected. Hon. Peleg Sprague died in Boston yesterday, aged 87. In 1821 and 1822 he was in the Nineteenth Congress, and went to the Senate in 1829, serving until 1835. Wall street was in a ferment of excitement yesterday. Government bonds became very strong, and the 4 1/2 and 4 per cent advanced 1/8 to 1 1/2, the former selling at 109 1/2, and the latter at 108 1/2. Railroad investments were all strong, and the speculative list advanced from 2 to 6 per cent. The United States revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, which went out in search of the Jeannette, has returned to San Francisco. She brings news that at St. Lawrence Island, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. Traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect to lay up the usual supply of provisions. The officers of the Corwin express the opinion that the Jeannette wintered on the Siberian coast and is now there, west of North Cape.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1880. W. P. Dove, of Montgomery county, Md., at present an employee of the U. S. House of Representatives, is a candidate for the position of postmaster of that House, made vacant by the death of the late Captain J. M. Seavert.

The election news and its probable and possible effects are again to day as yesterday the only topics of public talk here. The democrats accept their defeat with becoming grace, and say that the vote next month in Ohio and Indiana will be even more surprising than that of last Tuesday; for, while the latter only affected the legislative branch of the government, that of the former will show such a change in the feelings of the people regarding the executive branch by their immensely increased vote for Hancock that the defeat of this week will amount to nothing, and be swallowed up in the great victory to be then achieved.

Among those most interested in Tuesday's elections were the officers and employees of Congress. These have been busy this morning figuring up returns, and the result of their calculations is that, giving the republicans all the States in which they have even the remotest possibility of securing a senator, the next Senate will be, each party having 38 members with the Vice President, whoever he may be, to give the casting vote. This calculation gives the republicans a new senator from each of the following States: Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Nevada and California, and includes Senators Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone, of Virginia, among the democrats. As regards the House, without further change the democrats' majority is already lost, but gains are expected in New York and California, and in one or two districts of the South. But, even with these gains, it looks like that unless there be a change in majority, the next House will be organized by the republicans.

Mr. W. A. Burke of Staunton, Virginia, a member of the late conservative committee of his State arrived here this morning from his home. He says there was a grand democratic demonstration there yesterday and illumination last night, and that the discouraging news from Ohio and Indiana has only served to stimulate the democracy of the Valley to greater exertions, and that Allen, the democratic candidate for Congress in that district, will beat Paul, the Mahonite by a handsome plurality. He also says that \$500 was collected among the democrats present with which to pay the capitation tax of the delinquent members of their party.

The cause of the democratic defeat in Indiana and Ohio is attributed partially to the bulldozing of the employees in the factories there by their employers, and to their falsely raised fears that the factories will be closed if the democrats come into power and establish a revenue instead of a protective tariff. It is also said that immediately after the last presidential election was decided the radicals became aware that it would be impossible for them to retain possession of the government another term without Indiana, and that they immediately commenced preparations for securing that State this year, and that among the effective means they employed was the cry of the solid South, the importation of negro voters, and the use of immense sums of money with which they bought votes and bribed democratic traitors. They have had these last in their pay, it is said, for three years past and have thus been informed in advance, and in time to counteract, of all the democratic moves.

A letter received here to day from Mr. Cabell, member of Congress from the fifth Virginia district, says that his prospects of election have improved very much of late and that he is now certain of re-election.

A prominent Virginia republican here to day informed me that the talk about his party withdrawing its candidates for Congress in any of the districts of his State is all gammon and flimsy stuff; that the republicans had determined ever before the recent elections to make an active campaign in Virginia, and that these elections will inspire them with a stronger desire to make that campaign more active, and to prosecute it with vigor in every single district. Why, said he, "what law is there to restrain the Mahonites? The whole financial policy of Congress is directly contrary to theirs, and they could possibly benefit us, even if they were to carry the State. We have now the best chance for the presidency and Congress, and what could we gain by helping the Mahonites to give Virginia to Hancock? Not if they are wise they will come to us; we cannot have a better chance of carrying the State now than we ever had before and would be fools to throw it away—especially for nothing."

The following changes in the Virginia justices were made to day: The office at Bossier, Chesterfield county, discontinued for want of an applicant for the place of postmaster, the papers were sent there to go to Robinson, L. W. Rasmussen, appointed postmaster at Flat Hook, Powhatan county, vice Willis, resigned; and G. W. Reed, at Briery, Prince Edward county, vice O. B. Barnes, resigned.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$457,161; from internal taxes to \$618,608.

Judge Harris, of Virginia, is here to-day, on his way to New York to get the democratic national executive committee to hesitate no longer about issuing an appeal to the democratic voters of his State to rally to the support of the regular democratic ticket, and postpone action on the State debt question until the proper time for such action—a year hence. The recent elections have made the vote of Virginia necessary to the election of Hancock and no true and real democrat will disregard such an appeal as the Judge wants the committee to issue. A letter received here to-day from Mr. Biggar, secretary of the Virginia democratic State committee, says that while he does not believe that the State is not so buoyant as they were before the recent elections, they are by no means depressed, and that no doubt is expressed in that State of the success of either the State or the national ticket.

Should the houses of Congress be republican and Hancock be elected it is by no means improbable that an extra session of Congress will be held as soon after the 4th of next March as it can be convened, and the excuse for it be based upon the ground of the failure of the democrats to provide for the payment of the supervisors of elections.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.—A dispatch from Richmond last night says:

"The reports from Indiana and Ohio have given new life to the republicans in this State, and they are determined to make a vigorous canvass from now till the day of election. There can be no longer any doubt as to the policy of the leaders of that party towards the republicans. All of those who desire office under a republican administration will come out boldly for that electoral ticket in case it is possible for Garfield to be elected. A meeting of the republican State executive committee was held to day, and it is understood that every arrangement has been perfected for pushing the canvass. An effort has been and is still being made to secure the withdrawal of all the republican candidates for Congress in all of the districts except the Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, and to throw the influence and support of the party to the readjusters' candidates. The republican committee, however, are not likely to listen to any such proposition."

The Lynchburg Agricultural Society are making preparations for their exhibition, which begins on Tuesday next, the 19th instant. It promises to be the most successful they have yet had, both in numbers and attendance.

The Late Elections.

The returns from Indiana show a republican plurality of from 5,000 to 8,000 for Porter, the republican candidate for Governor. The Indiana Legislature, according to latest reports stood as follows: House of Representatives—republicans 53, democrats 38, doubtful 9. Senate—holding over, republicans 9, democrats 16; elected, republicans 17, democrats 8.

The republicans have carried fourteen of the twenty congressional districts in Ohio, including every one of the supposed close ones. The republican State executive committee claim the State by 21,000 majority, and the democratic State committee concede it by 15,000.

The intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Indianapolis says: "The democracy have been dealt a serious blow, but they will soon recover. They will fight just as hard for Indiana in November as they did in October, and they will redouble their efforts for the States in the East which are considered as fighting ground. They are fully organized and equipped, and will enter on the contest with high hopes and renewed vigor. At the November election in Indiana the only candidates to be voted for are presidential electors, and it will therefore be a square out fight between Hancock and Garfield. The republicans will then not have the immense advantage possessed by them Tuesday of herds of partisan deputy marshals at the polls, and the election will be conducted entirely on a State basis."

Reports from West Virginia are coming in slowly. The indications are that the republicans have reduced the democratic majorities in a number of the counties, but this majority will not go much below 5,000, if any. The republicans depended upon a much larger Greenback vote being cast than was thrown. It seems that this party, which claimed upwards of 25,000 votes in the State, did not poll over half that number.

[To day's Dispatches.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 3 a. m.—The collection of news, both at Columbus and Indianapolis, was suspended before midnight by the central committee. Not much has been done by the central committee. The republicans in Indiana are now claiming a majority of 8,000 and a majority of the Legislature. The report of this city says the effect of the Ohio and Indiana election upon the democracy of the Union will certainly be as integrating as was the effect of Maine in September upon the republicans. Four years ago the democratic party lost Ohio and carried Indiana by only 5,000 votes and still elected a President. The vote of Indiana is not needed to elect Hancock. The vote of Ohio was not needed in order to secure the election of Hancock.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 14.—The republican State committee have returns from 84 out of 88 counties, which show republican gains of 8,500 and democratic gains of 7,781. The net republican gain for Townsend, Secretary of State, is 1818.

At the democratic headquarters returns have been gathered from various sources, so that according to these figures democratic gains for Long, Secretary of State, are 8,500 and the gains for Townsend, republican, are 7,781. The net democratic gain is 2,819.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDY, Oct. 14.—Additional returns received this morning do not change the estimate given yesterday on the State ticket. People, republican, for Congress, in the seventh district is elected. The congressional delegation stands—republicans 5; democrats 5.

Hon. James Barbour.

In its notice of the grand meeting at Lynchburg on Tuesday night, mention of which was made in yesterday's Gazette, the Lynchburg News thus notices Mr. James Barbour's speech: Hon. James Barbour was introduced by Alexander McDonald, esq., and received by the crowd with tremendous applause. He made a magnificent speech, forcibly outlining the great issues which divide the people of the Union, and also discussing with great ability the difference never existing in Virginia. He has been a republican since the very beginning—was one when it required some sacrifice to be identified with the cause, and years before these mischievous men who are now traversing the State, abusing the real friends of Hancock, ever entertained any idea in their minds of being a republican. He has been a democrat, and had ever stood in the front ranks of that grand old party of the constitution, and would be found at the post of duty and of honor when the contending forces shall meet in conflict on the 24 day of November next, and struggle for the supremacy in the conduct of affairs of the nation. For the life of him he could not perceive the relation between an honest and equitable settlement of Virginia's debt, and the election of Hancock and English to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Union. By every consideration of policy and national interest, pressing to the question as to the readjuster being "kicked out of the party," he declared that there was no man now set of men who could deprive him of his democracy or his right to cast a ballot for Hancock. He said that the second constitutional principle represented by that great soldier and statesman, Mr. Barbour officially disposed of the ridiculous claim set up by Mahone and his followers, that his faction numbers a majority of the democratic party of the State. In his opinion, he said, the vote received by Tilden in 1876, and that polled by the readjusters in the contest in the Fall, conclusively demonstrating that only one-third of the white democratic vote of Virginia can be claimed by the Julia, and that the day of reaction shall have arrived. This showing will have been considerably reduced. Mr. Barbour impressed every one with his earnestness, and when he closed with an appeal to all who valued their liberties and the welfare and prosperity of the country, to stand by their colors and vote for the regular ticket, there was a perfect thunder of applause.

LYNCH LAW.—From time to time, says the Mobile Register, we read in the telegraphic dispatches that reach us accounts of the lynching of men accused of murder and other crimes in various parts of the country. Such occurrences as these are stains upon the civilization of our country. If courts of justice were unequal to the duty of punishing the guilty, and if the law was weakly and corruptly administered, there would be some excuse for mob law, but as it is there is none.

It is not one of those who have been put to death or tortured and beaten by mobs were almost certain to have paid the penalty of their crimes when brought to trial. But it is doubtless sometimes the case that innocent men suffer when passion and thirst for blood are both judge and executioner, and the mob themselves, while claiming to punish murder, place the stain of murder upon their own souls. Moreover, they, in effect, proclaim that they have no respect for or confidence in the judicial tribunals of the land. Thus do they strike a blow at law and order, and at the peace of society.

There is but one way to remedy this evil, and that is to make those who defy the law respect it. If necessary, the militia of the community should be called out, not for show, but for service. If one or two cases of determined resistance occur, we shall hear but little more of mob law. Those engaged in any lynching affair should also be brought to justice, and made to feel the vengeance of outraged law.

In our own State and in the Gulf and Atlantic States it is very rare for anything like mob law to occur, but in the Northwestern and Western States it has occurred too frequently during the past twelve months to be ignored. As it has occurred in both democratic and republican States, the politician can attach no significance to it, but the friend of law and order will hope to soon see this spirit of violence checked.

Marriage licenses were issued in Washington yesterday to Wm. Hamill and Mary Virginia Fields, both of Loudoun county, Va.; Charles Whitney, of Fauquier county, Va., and Maria Berkley, of Washington.

Sources of Happiness.

It is worth while to stop and think occasionally how limited our sources of happiness are, and how necessary it is to cultivate those that we have in order to save ourselves from utter stagnation and indifference to life.

Apart from the cultivation of the taste and the intellect, for which the majority have little time or means, the principal sources of happiness are found in family or friends. In cities the beauties of nature are excluded by bricks and mortar; sunshine or storm makes little difference to those who take their daily exercise in a street car, and see life only out of its window, from the inside of a shop, or the perch of a desk in an office.

Still, human nature hungers for something revivifying, cheering, stimulating and encouraging, and almost the only way it can be obtained is within the home circle, in the society of friends, and the cultivation of the ties of kindred. It is very important to us, therefore, to multiply these sources, and above all things to assist in making our own homes as attractive as possible, so that the restless young mind will not find it necessary to go outside for enjoyment.

Once it gets outside there is no possibility of controlling the influences with which it is brought in contact. But, on the contrary, we bring the outside world into our homes, we are in a position to guard against what is injurious and false.

It is wise, therefore, for parents to cultivate a social life at home to the extent of their means, having nothing that is too good to use, nor that their family and friends may not share. Use a self-denial if need be in order to create a bright and cheerful social atmosphere, and make their children acquainted with the intelligent and cultivated as far as it is practicable.

It is a far better investment for men to put money in their own homes, in their enlarging them, in adding to their comfort, in a wise and bountiful provision for their necessities, than in adding to their land, or in speculative crazes, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred come to grief and leave the victim poor, soured, hard and willing to visit upon those he is bound to protect the hardships which he has created for himself. The best things we get out of life are self development, the cultivation of our own faculties and their exercise in companionship with and for the good of others. In neglecting these things for visionary wealth we repeat the old fallacy, and sell, not only our own birth right, but that of others, for only a prospective mess of pottage.

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAGEDY.—The latest papers received from Melbourne give an account of a shocking affair which occurred at the Opera House of that city on the evening of the 24th of July. Mr. J. J. Macgregor Greer shot his wife and M. A. L. Soudry, one of the members of the French Commission appointed in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition, and then tried to take his own life. Mr. and Mrs. Greer and M. Soudry, were fellow passengers to Australia by the steamer Garonne, which left Plymouth on the 29th of May last, and during the voyage an intimacy sprang up between M. Soudry and Mrs. Greer. On arriving at Melbourne, Mr. Greer consulted a solicitor on the subject of obtaining a divorce from his wife, but was advised to send his wife home again to England. To this the lady objected, and vowed her love for M. Soudry.

Subsequently Mrs. Greer induced her husband to take her to the opera, and they were seated in the dress circle when M. Soudry came up and spoke to them. Mr. Greer without saying a word, drew a revolver and shot him in the head. He then fired at his wife and wounded her in the head, and fired a third shot at a friend of M. Soudry, which missed its mark. Mr. Greer then put the pistol to his own head and fired, the bullet penetrating the base of the brain.

When the mail left, Mr. Greer was dead, Mrs. Greer in a dangerous condition, but M. Soudry was likely to recover. He has resigned his position. The wife, who is believed to be of French extraction, was married to Mr. Greer at an early age, and it is said, against the wishes of her family. M. Soudry, who is about thirty-two years of age, was formerly accredited to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and then to that held at Sydney last year.

ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL.—To make the test it is only necessary to pour a little water into a saucer and then to allow a drop of the oil to be tested to fall gently upon this water. If the oil is pure olive oil it will take an irregular shape, much like a rocky island in the sea, with the promontories, ridges and bays. If it is poppy oil the drop, at first round, will soon dissolve itself into elegant frissons of half circles. A drop of rapeseed oil will take a similar shape, but the outlines are more positive. The oil of round seeds gives a round drop, accompanied by a large number of smaller drops, thus distinctly differing from olive oil, with which it has in other respects many qualities in common. Giggly oil (sesamum) displays also these small drops, but they are much smaller than the preceding oil and of a greater number. The drop produced from the oil of round seeds, with sharp and well defined outlines. Where the olive oil is mixed, the drop will show the configuration approaching more or less to the details given above, according as it contains a greater or a smaller admixture of the other oils. Oil which, when shaken in a bottle, will show an upper surface a permanent collection of small air bubbles is not olive oil, but has been adulterated with poppy oil; in pure olive oil such bubbles do not remain. We regret that the savans referred to have not given us the characteristics of cotton seed oil, (especially as, to our knowledge, immense quantities of this oil have for some years past been shipped from America to Marseilles and Lyons for the purpose of adulterating olive oil.

THAT OUR READERS may have the means of comparing votes, we give the results of the late elections both in Ohio and Indiana: Ohio, 1879, republicans, 336,261; democrats, 319,132; republicans' majority, 17,129. Indiana, 1878, democrats, 194,491; republicans, 180,755; democratic majority, 13,736. The greenback vote in Indiana in that election was 40,000.

ANY REASON BETTER THAN NONE.—Tourist.—"I say, boy, what's the name of that hill yonder?" "Boy—'Dunno." "Tourist—"Don't know? What! I've had here all your life and don't know the name of it?" "Boy—"No; the hill was here afore I comed."

"Down in the Coal mines, underneath the ground" coughs and colds are very frequent and there is where Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is an indispensable article.

COUGNS.—"Bronson's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGNS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few simple remedies of the age. THE TROCHES—"Bronson's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and singers find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect of tentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Bronson's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Bronson's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the stock of the Blue Star, payable 1st November next. This is the first dividend of 5 per cent that the company has declared since the depression which followed the panic of 1873. The company has also declared a half yearly dividend of 5 per cent on the stock of the Washington Branch, payable 1st November.

General Swearing, of Montreal, claims to have discovered a method of dividing the electric light by which it is adapted to household use. The inventor asserts he can supply light for domestic use at one third the price of gas.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, October 14, 1880. Flour continues active and strong. Wheat firm, with only fair receipts, and sales at 109, 110 and 111 for Fultz, and 115, 116 and 117 for Lancaster, as to quality. But little Corn coming in, and small lots sold at 54 for yellow, and 55 for white. No Oats reported, and about 100 bushels of Bye brought in.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 14. Cattle—At 11 o'clock, 120 head of cattle were offered, all of which were sold, as per medium as follows: Very best 44 1/2; good 44; medium to fair 43 1/2; thin Steers, Green Cows 34 1/2 per lb. Some 60 Sheep and Lambs were offered, with sales of Lambs at 1 1/2 per lb. Sheep at 44 1/2 per lb. Some 20 Cows and Bulls sold at 20 1/2 per lb.

QUEENSTOWN CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 14. Offerings of 250 head of Cattle, 200 of which were sold at 21 1/2 per lb. 100 Sheep and Lambs at 34 1/2 for old Sheep and 45 to 50 for yearling Lambs. 200 Hens sold at 27 1/2 per lb.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Virginia 60 cent deferred 7 1/2; do consolidated 6 1/2; do 24 cent past due coupons 90; new 10 5/8 40; 10 1/2 57 1/2 bid to-day. Cotton dull; middling 10 1/2. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern strong; Western higher, closing steady. Southern red 10 1/2; do amber 11 1/2; do Maryland 11 1/2; No 2 Western white spot and Oct 11 1/2; No 1 11 1/2; do 11 1/2; No 2 11 1/2; No 3 11 1/2; No 4 11 1/2; No 5 11 1/2; No 6 11 1/2; No 7 11 1/2; No 8 11 1/2; No 9 11 1/2; No 10 11 1/2; No 11 11 1/2; No 12 11 1/2; No 13 11 1/2; No 14 11 1/2; No 15 11 1/2; No 16 11 1/2; No 17 11 1/2; No 18 11 1/2; No 19 11 1/2; No 20 11 1/2; No 21 11 1/2; No 22 11 1/2; No 23 11 1/2; No 24 11 1/2; No 25 11 1/2; No 26 11 1/2; No 27 11 1/2; No 28 11 1/2; No 29 11 1/2; No 30 11 1/2; No 31 11 1/2; No 32 11 1/2; No 33 11 1/2; No 34 11 1/2; No 35 11 1/2; No 36 11 1/2; No 37 11 1/2; No 38 11 1/2; No 39 11 1/2; No 40 11 1/2; No 41 11 1/2; No 42 11 1/2; No 43 11 1/2; No 44 11 1/2; No 45 11 1/2; No 46 11 1/2; No 47 11 1/2; No 48 11 1/2; No 49 11 1/2; No 50 11 1/2; No 51 11 1/2; No 52 11 1/2; No 53 11 1/2; No 54 11 1/2; No 55 11 1/2; No 56 11 1/2; No 57 11 1/2; No 58 11 1/2; No 59 11 1/2; No 60 11 1/2; No 61 11 1/2; No 62 11 1/2; No 63 11 1/2; No 64 11 1/2; No 65 11 1/2; No 66 11 1/2; No 67 11 1/2; No 68 11 1/2; No 69 11 1/2; No 70 11 1/2; No 71 11 1/2; No 72 11 1/2; No 73 11 1/2; No 74 11 1/2; No 75 11 1/2; No 76 11 1/2; No 77 11 1/2; No 78 11 1/2; No 79 11 1/2; No 80 11 1/2; No 81 11 1/2; No 82 11 1/2; No 83 11 1/2; No 84 11 1/2; No 85 11 1/2; No 86 11 1/2; No 87 11 1/2; No 88 11 1/2; No 89 11 1/2; No 90 11 1/2; No 91 11 1/2; No 92 11 1/2; No 93 11 1/2; No 94 11 1/2; No 95 11 1/2; No 96 11 1/2; No 97 11 1/2; No 98 11 1/2; No 99 11 1/2; No 100 11 1/2.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks strong and buoyant. Money 2 1/2. Flour fairly active. Wheat 2 1/2 better. Corn quiet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 14. Sun rises 6 51. Sun sets 5 11. ARRIVED. Mr. Mattano, lower Port, to J. Broderick & Co. Mr. Mystic, lower Port, to P. C. Perry & Co. Mr. Schir, lower Port, Windsor, to W. A. Adams.

DEPARTED. Mr. J. V. Thompson, lower Port, to P. C. Perry & Co. Mr. T. V. Adams, lower Port, to P. C. Perry & Co. Mr. Schir, lower Port, Windsor, to W. A. Adams. Mr. Schir, lower Port, Windsor, to W. A. Adams.

MEMORANDA. Mr. J. V. Thompson, from Georgetown