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Alexandria Gazette (Alexandria, Virginia) · Tue, May 8, 1866 · Page 2
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Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1866.

The recent speech of Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., in the House of Representatives, having made him quite notorious, we give the following as a specimen, and the reason for the notoriety:—"He considered the President a consummate demagogue—one of the worst demagogues in the country—and he thought that his recent speeches were quite enough to prove it. If the President found that he could not carry out the principles of the party which elected him, it was his duty to have resigned. It was too much to have the rinderpest, the trichina, cholera, and Andrew Johnson all in the same year."

In the Board of Councilmen of Washington city on yesterday, Mr. Ferguson submitted a resolution "requesting the Mayor to use all his authority to prevent the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company from obstructing Indiana avenue, (in violation of law,) with their locomotives and trains of cars, thereby putting the lives and property of citizens in danger, going to and returning from the depot." The resolution was agreed to.

The Reconstruction Committee have left a hole in their net, which the Intelligencer has pointed out, and to mend which they will have to bring in another Constitutional amendment. The prohibition of suffrage in Presidential elections to those who were loyal to the Confederacy, would be obviated by devolving the choice of electors on the Legislature, which it is competent for each State to do.

It will be seen that the Reform bill has been carried in the British House of Commons by the meagre majority of five. Whether the present Ministry will continue, under this state of things, remains to be seen.

The National Bank System.—It cannot be doubted that some distrust of our national bank system prevails in the country, though as yet its evil effects have been chiefly felt in the stimulus which it has given to speculation, and the consequent discouragement of regular business. It has been found, from experience, that these banks can be established with only a nominal capital, and that they present great temptations to, and facilities for, a reckless course of speculation, tending necessarily to ultimate bankruptcy. The security intended to be provided for the creditors of a national bank by the twelfth section of the law amounts, really and practically, to little or nothing. Any set of bankers or their legal attorneys may drive a coach and four through the restraining or punitory provisions of the law. This could easily be shown by giving practical examples which have come under public notice.

Some of the faults of the system are inseparable from the institution itself; but others are owing to the administration of the law. One of the last statements of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the Government has over five hundred millions on deposit in these banks, and security for the same to the extent of only thirty-six millions. The banks, having seldom much real capital, do business upon these deposits. The Government confers upon them an undue credit by making them depositories of public funds; and individuals think themselves safe in trusting their money where the Government confides its own. Besides, the Government has left no other place of deposit—the old local banks having given way to the new system.

The national banks are started to make money, and to make it by lending public and private deposits. Some of them have been unusually successful—having doubled their nominal capital within a year. As long as the Government retains a paper currency of eight hundred millions, and nearly all of it too in one section of the country, the national banks must have the use of it as public or private depositories. There is no legitimate business for its employment, and it is used to run riot in reckless speculation. Will any one pretend that for this city we need a number of national banks for business purposes? Of course, it is understood that the public deposits will be used for any purpose in the world, except that of facilitating commercial business in this District.—Wash. Sunday Herald.

Covington and Ohio Railroad.—At the first session of the Legislature of Virginia, an act was passed, in which the Legislature of West Virginia concurred, providing for the disposal of the State interest and franchises in the Covington and Ohio Railroad—on which the State, before the war, had expended three and a half millions of dollars—and leaving the details of the disposal to five commissioners from the State of Virginia, and five from West Virginia. On the 1st inst., these commissioners met in Baltimore, all being present, except Mr. Flournoy, from the State of Virginia; and the commissioners from West Virginia met ours in a liberal and enlightened spirit. Three companies, of men of recognized ability, appeared before the Commissioners with proposals, and, after two or three meetings, the Commissioners adjourned to New York for further consideration. Our information is, that the Commissioners will be able, without doubt, to make an arrangement that will ensure the speedy and satisfactory construction of the work—a work from which this State has so much to hope in rebuilding her fallen fortune.—Rich. Whig.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 7.—To-day the National Democratic ticket was victorious. Gen. T. Hayes was elected sheriff, and his disqualifications being removed by the President's pardon, he will enter upon his office at once.

General Sheridan has issued an order releasing the banks of New Orleans from all military control.

The flood is receding, and the planters are putting in cotton.

Gen. Beauregard, who is president of the Jackson railroad, has gone North for the purpose of raising money to pay off pressing liabilities and relieve the company from British bondholders. The road is in good working condition, and is expected will make a million and a half of dollars clear next year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Huntsville Independent says that Clement C. Clay arrived at home from Fortress Monroe on Sunday morning. As soon as the fact was known a large number of friends hastened to greet him, at the residence of his father, and on Monday the parlors of the mansion were thronged with gentlemen from the city and country to welcome him back. Prison life has left visible marks upon his frame, and his head is sprinkled with premature gray.—His conversation partook largely of a recital of his prison experiences, which was free from any bit of censure or acrimony of feeling.

John Randolph is said, upon one occasion, to have visited a race course near the city of New York. A flash looking stranger offered to bet him $500 upon the result of the race, and introducing his companion, said: "Mr. Randolph, my friend here, Squire Tompkins, will hold the stakes." "But, sir," squeaked the orator of Roanoke, "who will hold Squire Tompkins after I give him my money?"

Notes of the Merchants' National Bank having been protested, and other preliminary steps taken, necessary under the act of Congress, Hon. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, has appointed Mr. James C. Kennedy, Receiver, and Mr. Bull, Examiner, and the affairs of the bank have passed into the hands of those gentlemen.

A dispatch from New Orleans says:—"A case of genuine ancient leprosy is in this city. The victim is a young girl. One of her feet has already dropped off, and one arm is nearly gone. The most eminent physicians pronounce her disease leprosy." It is not contagious.

Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Dearing family, in Philadelphia, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. His account of the murders agrees with the general belief that he had no accomplice.

Foreign advices to the 29th ult. have been received at New York, announcing the arrival out of the steamer Propontis with the passengers of the City of Washington, having overtaken the latter steamer disabled and under sail.

On Sunday, for the first time, the liquor saloons of New York and Brooklyn were closed in accordance with the provisions of the new excise law. There was, as far as could be ascertained, the fullest compliance with the law.

Secretary Spinner states that the amount of government money on deposit in national banks is about twenty-nine millions. This statement is of interest at this juncture, as showing the extent of the liability of these institutions.

The screw-press mill of the Hazard Powder Company at Enfield, Connecticut, exploded yesterday, instantly killing four workmen.—The explosion set fire to the woods adjoining, and nearly two acres were burned.

Reports from the hospital ship at New York quarantine state that one new case of cholera occurred on Saturday, and five new cases yesterday from the steamship Virginia. There are now 112 cases in the hospital.

It is reported from Washington that an order has been issued for the release of ex-Senator Gwin upon his parole. Mr. Gwin has been confined for some time past in one of the forts below New Orleans.

The steamship Merlin, from Newfoundland, reports the ship William Penn, from Havre for New York, touched at St. John's on the 28th ult. Head Centre Stephens was on board.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union asserts that the Radicals in that State are organizing secret societies, the members of which pledge themselves, under oath, to be true to the party.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Troy, New York, was burned down on the 5th. It was set on fire by an insane young man.

During his visit to Fortress Monroe Secretary McCulloch held an hour's private interview with Mr. Davis. Its nature is unknown.

Members of Congress who aim to prolong the session are moving for an intermission of a fortnight in the latter part of this month.

A burial ground for the remains of Federal soldiers is established at Seven Pines, on the Peninsula.

The report of the inspector general of freedmen's affairs in Virginia is very gratifying to Gen. Howard.

Proceedings of Congress.—In the Senate yesterday, the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and on the question "shall the Senate reconsider its vote passing the amendment restricting the President from making removals during the recess of the Senate?" a protracted debate ensued, and finally, by a vote of 21 to 18, it was reconsidered, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied, on account of color, in any Territory, and that no State shall be organized out of any Territory which makes a distinction in the elective franchise between whites and blacks. A bill was passed that the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia shall meet on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November, at Richmond. A joint resolution was passed suspending the collection of the tax on crude petroleum. The amended internal revenue tax bill was then taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

Military Law in Virginia.—The United States District Court convenes at Norfolk, Virginia, to-morrow, Judge Underwood presiding. Chief Justice Chase declines to preside, until he can be assured that martial law is abrogated in Virginia. As there have been conflicting decisions in the War Department and by the commanders of military departments as to the effect of the peace proclamation with regard to the restoration of civil law in the States lately in rebellion, the Chief Justice does not feel that it would be seemly for a Judge of the Supreme Court to attempt to hold court whilst a doubt exists as to whether martial law is abrogated or not.

I can say upon good authority that the President does interpret the peace proclamation as abrogating martial law in the districts where the rebellion is declared to have ceased in all matters in which the civil courts have jurisdiction. It is understood that a declaratory proclamation to that effect will be issued by the President in a day or two.—Wash. Cor. New York Times.

Messrs. Bayne & Co.

The suspension of the Banking House of Bayne & Co., of this city, has become a matter of some notoriety, in consequence of its business relations with the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. We proceed to give what is reported to us to be a more correct version of the affair in question.

Messrs. Bayne & Co., it is said, had nothing to do with establishing the Merchant's National Bank of Washington, except so far as relates to the actual ownership of two hundred and fifty shares of its stock. None of the firm of Bayne & Co. held any position whatever in the management of the Bank.—They were simply correspondents of the Bank, as they were of several other institutions of a similar character located in different sections of the country. Other National Banks have also kept in the hands of Bayne & Co., from time to time, large balances, whose drafts were always honored, and at times Bayne & Co. have made heavy advances to them. It is stated that the books of Bayne & Co. will show that their losses were made in the prosecution of a legitimate business, and not, as has been asserted by some, in heavy speculations in stocks on their account.—We understand the matter to be as follows:

The banks in this city, to whom Bayne & Co. are indebted, are, we believe, with one exception, secured from loss, and if the collaterals they hold be judiciously disposed of, there will be a considerable surplus left for other creditors. The call loans, owing to private individuals, have all, or nearly all, been paid off. With those remaining unpaid, the security is said to be ample, except in two cases, and those of small amounts. It is further declared that Messrs. Bayne & Co. have not a single stock contract unsettled, either in this city or in New York. All of them have been settled and the balances paid.

They have paid off all of their depositors to about twenty thousand dollars, which amount they have included in first preferences along with others who furnished them funds in the midst of their troubles. By the terms of the trust, then, it appears they have first preferred creditors to the extent of $75,000; 2d Preferred (Merchants' National Bank at Washington) $150,000.

The only remaining creditors who are to divide up the balance of their assets are the Merchants' National Bank and a few of their creditors whose claims amount to $4,000 or $5,000.

They will owe the bank at Washington after being allowed proper credits, and assuming that the $150,000 above stated will be paid, about $300,000. The business of this house has been very large.

It is proper to say that the creditors of Bayne & Co., in this city greatly preferred that the members of the firm be left to wind up their own business, but when the bank at Washington required it they at once consented to make a trust.—Balt. Gazette.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of the Manassas Gap Railroad, held at Salem, Fauquier co., on the 5th of May, 1866, convened for the purpose of devising measures to procure cross-ties wanted for the repairs of the line between Manassas Junction and Salem, Dr. Robert E. Peyton was called to the Chair and John Marshall (Leeds) appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to form a plan of operations: Robt. Beverly, Thos. Henderson, Thos. R. Foster, William J. Morgan, S. P. Bayly, James F. Jones and Robt. M. Stribling.

The committee retired, and being informed by the President of the Company, that 24,000 cross-ties were wanted, determined that four-sevenths of the number should be furnished by the farmers living between Salem and the Junction, and that three-sevenths should be furnished by the farmers living between Salem and the Shenandoah; and recommended the appointment of the following gentlemen to obtain, upon certain specified terms, the cross-ties needed:

For Gainesville—John S. Owens, Cassius Carter, B. E. Harrison, B. F. Lewis, William Lynn, Dr. Marstellar, P. Delaplain and F. Foot.

For Thoroughfare—William Smith, William Lewis, James K. Skinker, Robert Beverly and Thos. Henderson.

For The Plains—Thos. R. Foster, John D. Rogers, T. T. Smith, Jas. H. Hathaway and Dr. R. E. Peyton.

For Salem—B. F. Rixey, R. H. Carter, S. P. Bayley, Marshall Lake, Andrew Woolfe and E. J. Smith.

For Rector Town—James Priest, Joseph H. Blackwell, John W. Kincheloe, Luke Woodward, J. Fletcher, jr., Henry Woolfe and Alfred Glascock.

For Peidmont—F. Lewis Marshall, Luther Ashby, Gray Carroll and Dr. S. O. Blackmore.

For Markham—Dr. R. M. Stribling, John Marshall, (Markham,) Sam'l T. Ashby, John Ambler, H. C. Stribling and W. C. Marshall.

For Linden—Dr. R. C. Ambler, Jaquelin A. Marshall, Jas. K. Marshall, (Leeds,) C. W. Hoffman, Wm. B. Walter and R. A. Hudnall.

The meeting accepted the report of the Committee, and manifested a determined purpose to work out the purposes which called them together.

After an appeal made by the President of the Company, urging prompt action, the meeting adjourned.

ROB'T. E. PEYTON, Ch'n.
J. Marshall, Secretary.

Mr. Bancroft and Earl Russell.—It will be remembered that Mr. Bancroft's allusion to England, in his commemorative oration, in February last, on Pres. Lincoln's death called forth a good deal of comment. Earl Russell wrote Mr. Adams a letter, pleading not guilty to Mr. Bancroft's impeachment of himself.—The letter was sent, by his request, to Mr. Bancroft, who replied, quoting Earl Russell's letters and the speech referred to by him in justification of the assertions of the oration.—The sum and substance of the correspondence is, that Mr. Bancroft asserted that at the commencement of the late civil war the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through Europe that the republic was in its agony; that the republic was no more; that a headstone was all that remained due by the lawful nations to "the late Union." Earl Russell, in his reply says: "Soon after the news of the resistance in arms of the Southern States to the government of the Union arrived in this country, a member of the House of Commons stated in his place that the bubble of republicanism had burst. I replied in the same debate that the bubble of republicanism had not burst, and that if the curse of slavery still hung about the United States, it was England that had made them the gift of the poisoned garment which was now their torment. In fact, I have never had any doubt that whether the United States consented to separation or pursued the war to extremity, the great western republic would remain, happily for the world, a powerful and independent republic.

Mortality Among the Blacks.—Seemingly in corroboration of the statement of fearful mortality among freedmen since emancipation which lately was announced by Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and caused a murmur of incredulous surprise to run throughout the North, we have the figures of the provost marshal general of the armies of the U. S. to show us how destructive has been the war amongst enlisted blacks. The testimony thus borne shows how vastly disproportionate have been the ravages of disease among colored troops compared with the white soldiers, though the latter were in so much greater degree subject to the rigors of active campaigning and marches. The report tells us that while 2,997 colored soldiers were killed in battle or died from wounds received in action, the enormously large number of 26,301 were swept away by disease; and in his analysis, the provost marshal general says, among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds to the deaths from disease is about as one to two; among the colored troops as one to eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the army during the war, of whom accordingly nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportion among white troops is one to fifteen. It may be assumed that where one colored soldier died of disease, at least five others were seriously sick, so that a very large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly upon the sick list. There need be little surprise, then, at the statement of Judge Sharkey, in his evidence before the reconstruction committee, that there were now in Mississippi very little over one-half as many freedmen as there formerly were slaves. He said there was no way of estimating the mortality that prevailed among them; they died in immense numbers. The mortality among the colored people of the South, especially along the Mississippi river, during the past five years, is well known. In 1860 there were 436,000 negroes in Mississippi, and by Judge Sharkey's statement more than 200,000 of them must have died. This statement is deplorable, and indicates how desirable it is that the full relations of peace and industry should be re established in the South as speedily as possible. The moral and physical condition and future prosperity of the blacks will be improved immensely if the politicians will but withdraw their hands from intermeddling with the affairs of both races in that section. Humanity demands that this be done.—Balt. Sun.

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Policies of the above reliable companies, issued at this office, immediately on application, against loss or damage by fire, on all descriptions of property in the city or country, on terms as favorable as those of any other company, of equal strength and responsibility.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
Cash Assets, July 1, 1865..........$13,500,000
Annual income, in cash..........3,500,000
The dividends of this company are larger in amount, for premiums paid, than in any Company in the world.
All the profits arising from this immense fund, are ANNUALLY DIVIDED amongst the assured.
Applications received at my office, No. 73, Prince st. G. I. THOMAS, Agent.
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mh 10—tf

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Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary.
Risks taken in the above desirable company on all descriptions of property, at the lowest current rates, and policies issued, payable in Gold, Sterling, or currency, by
HOOE & WEDDERBURN, Agents,
nov 3—tf Foot of Prince st., Alexa., Va.

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The undersigned has been appointed agent for the following companies, viz:
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., *of Baltimore.*
Capital..........$500,000
Thos. Y. Canby, President. F. J. McGinnis, Secretary.
ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, *of Baltimore.*
Wm. A. Hack, President. John Dukehart, Secretary.
MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO., *of Baltimore.*
Geo. P. Thomas, President. Jno. W. Davis, Secretary.
Policy holders participate in the profits.
The above companies stand as high and are as popular as any others in the city of Baltimore.
Risks will be taken at the lowest rates charged by first-class companies.
SAMUEL H. JANNEY,
at Janney & Co.'s Drug store, No. 145, King st., above St. Asaph. jan 18—eotf

ROBERT JAMIESON. GEO. W. JAMIESON.
JAMIESON & BRO.,
FIRE,
LIFE
AND
MARINE
INSURANCE,
Office, No. 97, King st.,
Alexandria, Va.
☞ Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. [ja10-tf

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALEXANDRIA.
(CHARTERED IN 1814)
Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire. The company which has had the confidence of the community for more than half a century, again solicits the patronage of the public. Risks will be taken at the established rates, and losses promptly paid.
Office hours:—9 a. m., to 3 p. m.
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A. P. Gover, Pres. | C. W. Wattles,
Wm. Gregory, | Benj. Barton.
J. H. Brent. aug 10—1y

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.
The undersigned will be prepared to receive Boarders on the 1st of June. A fine healthy location and beautiful scenery. Every effort will be made to make visitors comfortable. For terms apply to JAS. M. HITE,
my 7—4t Near White Post, Clarke Co.

Railroads & Steamboats.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, April 16th, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville, with Va. Central R. R. trains to and from Richmond; as follows:
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (except Sunday) at 6.48 a. m., and Alexandria at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 5.45 p. m.
Leave Lynchburg 7.00 a. m., arrive at Alexandria at 4.50 p. m., and at Washington at 5.36 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sundays) at 6.10 p. m., Alexandria at 7.00 p. m., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 a. m.
Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 p. m., arrive at Alexandria at 5.30 a. m., and at Washington at 6.21 a. m. making close connections at Lynchburg for all points south and south-west, and at Washington for north and north-west.
First class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
This road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accomodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points south and south-west may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
J. M. BROADUS,
ap18—tf General Ticket Agent

MAIL LINE.
ALEXANDRIA,
LOUDOUN & HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.
DAILY LINE TO AND FROM LEESBURG; TRI-WEEKLY TO AND FROM WINCHESTER, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
Via Convalescent Camp, Falls' Church Station, Vienna, Hunter's Mill, Thornton, Herndon, and Guilford, connecting with Peacock's Line of Stages to Leesburg—9 miles; and to Hamilton, Purcellville, Snickersville, Castleman's Ferry, Berryville, and Winchester.
On and after THURSDAY, 26th inst., will leave the Depot at Alexandria at 9 a. m., and the Junction of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad at 9.20 a. m., arriving at Guilford at 11.30 a. m., leaving Guilford at 12 m., and arriving at Alexandria at 2½ p. m.—Stages connecting with the Road will leave Leesburg daily at 9 a. m.
Stages for Winchester will leave Guilford, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and will leave Winchester for Guilford on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Fare to Leesburg..........$3 00
" Winchester..........5 50
Intermediate points in proportion.
W. BLYTHE,
ap 24—1w General Superintendent.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. James Harper, having received a new boiler, and been thoroughly refitted, has resumed her regular trips, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, stopping at all her former landings.
Returning, will leave Alexandria every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
The STEAMER THOS. E. CAHILL, Capt. Jas. H. Norris, will leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, at 3 p. m. touching at Chapel Point, and returning will leave Alexandria every SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage apply to
ap 17—tf B. WHEAT, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE.
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & ALEXANDRIA,
GEORGETOWN & WASHINGTON, D. C.
VIA CANAL.
Good substantial and well adapted FREIGHT STEAMERS comprise this new line, which will sail on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week from Philadelphia, and TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS from Alexandria, at 12 m.
Freight, &c., at moderate rates.
For particulars, apply at
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M. ELDRIDGE & CO.,
No. 2, South wharves, Alexandria.
JOHN B. DAVIDSON,
No. 59, Water st., Georgetown & Washington.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE,
oct 4—tf No. 14, North Wharves, Philada.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
WAGON YARD.
The subscriber has leased the extensive stable and grounds at the corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, which he has thoroughly repaired and cleaned, and where all desirous of having anything done in the livery line can be accommodated to their satisfaction.
Country people can have their stock and wagons well taken care of by leaving them at the wagon yard.
Excellent stabling and grooming furnished horses left here for sale.
Horses livered in the best style at $15 a month.
JAMES A. FUGITT,
ap 30—tf Alexandria, Va.

NEW GOODS.—We have just received a large addition to our stock of New Goods. For the ladies we have elegant PLAIN AND FIGURED PURE SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALIES, BERAGES, WHITE GROUND ALPACAS, STRIPED AND FIGURED MOUSLINS, CALICOS, &c., and a complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.
For the Gentlemen we have a large assortment of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, and we call special attention to our VIRGINIA MADE CASSIMERES.
ap 23—tf WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of a distraint in favor of Wm. and John Arnold, against P. J. Westcott, I shall sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Restaurant of the said Westcott, situated at the corner of King and Royal streets, in the City of Alexandria, all the effects of said Restaurant, consisting of the Bar and Bar Fixtures, Gas Fixtures, Looking Glasses, Marble Top Tables, Stoves, Chairs, Counters, Billiard Tables, Pictures and Frames, Clocks, &c.
Terms of Sale—Cash.
my 1—ts S. N. CHIPLEY, A. C. C.

J. T. SHERWOOD'S
GROCERY AND
PROVISION STORE,
Corner of Queen and St. Asaph streets,
mh 30—tf ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WINDOW GLASS.—150 boxes French Window Glass, assorted sizes, from 8x10 to 24x30, just received and for sale, at No. 65 King street, by E. J. MILLER,
Successor to R. H. Miller Son & Co.
mar 15—eo3m

PLASTER! PLASTER!! PLASTER!!!
To arrive per Schrs. "Nora" and "W. M. Irish," cargoes of Soft Blue Windsor Plaster, and for sale, at reduced prices, by
ap 28—tf HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

FAMILY FLOUR.—50 bbls. very superior Family Flour, for sale by
my 3—2w GEO. WASHINGTON.

FAMILY SHAD.—25 bbls. Family Shad, for sale by
my 3—2w GEO. WASHINGTON.

WANTED.—Good, energetic Men as agents for every town and county in Virginia.—Apply at No. 8, South Washington street.
my 2—3t*

3 PORTABLE GRIST MILLS, on handand for sale low by KNOX & SMITH,
mh 13—2m No. 26 King street.

OLD HAMS—2,000 lbs very superior hickory ashed Family Hams, for sale by
my 3-2w GEO. WASHINGTON.

MOUNTAIN HAMS—
For sale by JNO. S. KNOX, Jr.,
mh 29—1m No. 10, Union st.

EXTRA FLOUR.—100 barrels, choice brands, Extra Flour for sale by
my 3—2w GEO. WASHINGTON.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

STABLER'S OLD STAND!!
ESTABLISHED 1792
ALEXANDRIA, VA
E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.
DEALERS IN
FINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, ACIDS,
DYE STUFFS,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES,
MEDICINE CHESTS, &c.
AGENTS FOR
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,
GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AND PROPRIETORS OF
RICE'S WORM DESTROYING DROPS.
Orders from the country receive prompt and careful attention. mh 9—3m

EDGAR WARFIELD WM. J. HALL.
WARFIELD & HALL,
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
Having purchased the stock of Mr. Pruli, to which we have added largely, we have on hand a large and complete assortment of New Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Fancy Glass-Ware, Hair, Clothes, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Coarse and Fine Combs; a great variety of toilet articles for the hair, skin and teeth, India Rubber Goods, Cigarette Papers, Patent Medicines of all sorts, Medicinal Liquors, Bitters, Family Dye Colors, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, and a very large assortment of all articles usually found in a drug store.
☞ Particular attention will be paid to the neat and careful compounding of PRESCRIPTIONS, *at all hours of the day and night.*
mh 9—tf

SAMUEL H. JANNEY. MAHLON H. JANNEY.
JANNEY & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail
DRUGGISTS,
And Dealers in WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES, Window Glass and Putty, Spices and pure ground ditto, Choice Liquors, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Segars, Pure Port, Maderia, and Sherry Wines, Fancy Toilet Articles and Perfumery.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared. Orders from the country solicited, and promptly attended to at the most reasonable rates.
Their store, No. 145, King street, above St. Asaph, has just been handsomely fitted up, and a call from all their friends is respectfully solicited. jan 29—tf

For Sale and Rent.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, rendered at the November term, 1865, in the suit of R. Johnson, guardian, vs. A. E. Page, et al., the undersigned, as commissioner therein named, offers at private sale the following valuable real estate, situated in the city of Alexandria:
A LOT OF GROUND, with a substantial Brick Warehouse thereon, on the south side of King street, about the middle of the square, between Fairfax and Water streets, fronting on King street 25 feet, and running back [illegible] inches to a 12 feet alley.
A LOT OF GROUND, with a Store and Dwelling thereon, on the north side of Duke, and east side of St. Asaph sts., at the intersection of said streets.
A SQUARE or 2 acres of ground, bounded by Queen, Fayette, Princess and Payne sts. Said square will be subdivided into lots to suit purchasers.
Also, $4,000, of the stock of the [illegible] Bank of Virginia
Price and terms made known upon application. W. C. YEATON, Comm'r. of Sale.
dec 23—eotf Office No. 19, N. St. Asaph st.

A RARE CHANCE.
The subscriber offers to sell his entire stock of
HARDWARE,
STOVES & TIN WARE,
TOOLS, MACHINES, LEASE, &c.
at a very low figure, (as he wishes to leave the city,) to any one who desires to go into business. This is a rare chance.
He will sell to reduce his stock, at wholesale, or retail any portion of it, low, until he can close out the whole stock. C. N. GREGORY,
mh 23—tf 147, King st.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
For sale—the two-story Frame Dwelling House and Lot, No. 106, Cameron street, north side, between St. Asaph and Pitt streets. The lot is about 30 feet front, runs back about 110 feet to an alley—and is subject to an annual ground rent of $23.83. Inquire at 248, King street.
my 5—eotf

FOR RENT.—The two lower rooms in the GAZETTE building, on Prince street, with gas water &c. admirably situated for offices. Or they can be both thrown into one and used as a store. Apply at the Gazette office. [illegible]

FOR RENT.—The comfortable three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 41, Duke street, near Water. Apply, at the "Gazette" Building, to GEO. W. ROOF.
ap 26—eo3t

FOR RENT.
Several very PLEASANT ROOMS over the Bakery No. 4, South Fairfax street.
mh30—tf ADAMS & CO.

FOR RENT.—Store No. 53, King street, one door from Fairfax street. JOHN WEST.
ap 23—tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small Brick House for sale at a bargain. Enquire at this office ap 26—tf

BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!
300,000 BRICKS on hand and for sale low, for cash, at E. FRANCIS'S BRICK KILN, upper end of Fairfax street, near the Canal.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Brick Work promptly attended to, if left at the Brick Yard, or at my residence, 56, south St. Asaph street.
ap 2—tf

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