

The Alexandria Gazette

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.

**FIRE.**—Some incendiary set fire last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, to a small stable, on Mr. James Green's lot, at the corner of Duke and Fairfax streets. The stable adjoined the old frame building directly at the corner—one of the oldest buildings in town. The stable and office were in the occupancy of Mr. Moore, and Mr. Fadeley's carpenter's shop was next to them. The stable was burned down, and in it a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Benj. Waters was burnt to death. The frame house was not much injured, and there was but little loss of property, except the horse. Had the night been dry and windy, there is no knowing what damage might have been done, as the incendiary attempt was made close to a lumber yard, in which a great deal of plank, &c., was stored.

**THE MARKET,** this morning, was, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, tolerably well supplied and well attended. Prices remain about the same as last quoted. Beef and Veal 12@15 cts.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb; Mutton 15 cts.—Irish potatoes \$1.60  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel, by retail; but they sell on the wharf for \$1@1.25; Sweet potatoes at the same rate. Cabbages are not as high as they were; good heads now sell for 10 cts. a piece. Turnips are \$1.50  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel—but they must fall. Butter (fresh) 40 cts.—Lump 33@35. Eggs 28 cts. There was some game, wild ducks, a few pheasants and partridges, &c.—but at very high prices.

**FUEL.**—The supply of wood on the wharf is not large. Oak wood retails at \$7 per cord; pine \$6. Anthracite coal \$10, delivered. The country wagons bring in but little wood, and the loads are sold at but little less than the wharf price.

At Baltimore Cumberland coal is reported \$5.50 per ton; anthracite, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton, cargo price, and \$8.50 to \$8.75 from the yard. At New York anthracite coal is quoted \$10 per ton; at Philadelphia it is quoted \$7.50 to \$8 cargo price, and \$8.25 to \$9 retail. There is apparently no scarcity of the article, although the price rules high.

Various rumors have been afloat in Washington, for a day or two past, relative to changes in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and of the fleet before Charleston—but they all lack confirmation, so far.

Gen. Polk charges Gen. Hill, of the Confederate army, with a failure to carry out Gen. Bragg's orders at the battle of Chickamauga.

The negroes in St. Mary's county, Md., are all leaving that county.

Gold, in New York, yesterday, 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

On the French coast, near the mouth of the Garonne, a town has been discovered buried in the sand. A place of worship has already been excavated. Its plan shows it to have been built near the close of the Roman Empire. It is embellished with paintings, which, with its sculptured choir and capitals, are profusely adorned, and have attracted numerous visitors. It is believed that it is one of the cities described by Plioy and Strabo.

About two hundred negro soldiers stationed at the various steamboat landings on the Patuxent river, Md., are on a recruiting expedition.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The headquarters of General Meade are at Warrenton, and the army is thereabouts. As we stated yesterday, it will be some time before the forces under General Meade can advance. From a gentleman connected with the reconstruction of the railroad, we learn that its destruction by the Confederates has been most complete. Everything in the shape of a bridge or culvert has been utterly demolished; in many places huge embankments have been levelled, and deep cuts filled up, while the ties and cross-pieces, which have all been torn up, were used for fires for the purpose of heating the rails, which, when heated, were twisted and bent in all kinds of shapes, rendering them totally unfit for use. It will take at least twenty-five days to place the road in a working condition, with all the facilities of stock, tools, and workmen at present disposal.

Two divisions of Ewell's corps were sent some time ago to operate against Burnside. Their place of destination is Lynchburg, which is the grand depot of supplies for Lee's army. Ewell was in command of the detachment, which was composed of nothing but infantry. Gen. Burnside's raiding party are mounted upon horses and mules. Should he find himself opposed by a force less than his own, he can run the risk of a battle, as two-thirds of his men are mounted infantry, while the flanking companies of several of the cavalry regiments are armed with the repeating rifle. Neither Bragg nor Lee can spare a large force of cavalry, and to all intents Burnside's party is safe. It was his mission, we believe, to penetrate the country as far as Lynchburg, but failing in that to destroy the railroad on his return. Let him make as effectual a ruin of it as the Confederates in the front have of Orange and Alexandria railroad, and no Confederate troops will advance by rail west of Lynchburg. Although Burnside's raid is an extensive one, it is by no means a dangerous undertaking.—[Wash. Chronicle.]

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in reply to letters asking how long the present inflation is to continue, says:—"We can only answer these in general terms. We are ascending the hill, and notwithstanding the foot gives back occasionally, the general course is toward expansion. Sooner or later the turn will come, and the descent cannot be avoided. The whole caravan must come down as low, at least, as the original starting point—probably lower.—As long as the Treasury spends two million dollars per day the 'good times' will continue. When it ceases labor must seek other employment, and then the trouble will begin. We can only hope that alleviating circumstances may mitigate the natural horrors of such a crisis."

After the battle of Gettysburg a Union soldier was found on the field, where, wounded, he had laid himself down to die. In his hands, tightly clasped, was an ambrotype containing the portraits of three small children, and upon this picture his eyes set in death, rested.—When, after the battle, the dead were being buried this soldier was thus found. The ambrotype was taken from his embrace, and has since been sent to Philadelphia for recognition. Nothing else was found upon his person by which he might be identified. His grave has been marked, however, so that if by any means this ambrotype will lead to his recognition, he can be disinterred.

Mr. T. P. Desmartes, relates that he has employed an ointment, composed of equal parts of lard and extract of logwood, with extraordinary success in removing fetid odors, and bringing about a healthy action in sloughing and gangrenous wounds. It cures hospital gangrene, he says, like magic.

SCENE IN THE WASHINGTON COURT

At the trial of the negro boy for the killing of S. H. Kinsey, Mr. Day having arraigned the people and jurors of Washington for prejudice against the negro race, charging that white men had not been punished for offences against colored men, a very spicy response was elicited from Mr. Carrington. The latter repelled the imputation, as unjust and untrue, citing his long experience to the contrary, here as well as in Virginia and Maryland, and speaking of Mr. Day as a "missionary," who thought he had come among us to enlighten us. He said it was fashionable to abuse the people of Washington on this score, but he repelled such imputations, whether originating in ignorance, fanaticism or malevolence.

The jury having retired, Mr. Day arose, and addressing the Court, said that three persons in the court, connected with the Government, had informed him that Mr. Kinsey, father of the young man deceased, had here, in the court-room, threatened and sworn to kill him. (Mr. D.) He, therefore, wished to have the Court place Mr. K. under bonds, as he considered his life in danger from him.

Mr. Carrington expressed surprise at such a charge, saying Mr. Kinsey was an old and respected citizen, a magistrate, who held a commission from the President, and he did not think there was any danger of his breaking the peace or endangering Mr. Day's life.

Mr. Kinsey came forward, saying he would like to know who it was that made such a charge against him. He desired that they should be sworn, for he had never sworn here in the court that he would kill Mr. Day.

Mr. Day questioned Mr. K. as to his ever having used violent language against him, and Mr. K. admitted that he had said at one time that if the negro boy and Mr. Day were handed over to him to dispose of, he would hang them both together.

Mr. Ford rose and called upon his friend Mr. Day, not to carry the matter any further. He thought that some allowance should be made for a father whose feelings had been lacerated by such a case as this, and he was sure Mr. K. had no intention of doing his friend harm. He didn't look like a man who would perpetrate violence.

Mr. Day said if Mr. K. had no malice against him, and designed him no harm, he was content to withdraw the application.

[Judge Fisher had in the meantime remarked that the oath of the applying party to the fact that he felt apprehension of his life would be necessary before he could bind the party.

Mr. Kinsey declared that he had no purpose to injure Mr. Day, and there the matter dropped.

DIED.

In Port Tobacco, Md., on the 15th inst., in the 69th year of his age, DAVID MIDDLETON.

In Charles County, Md., a few days ago, Dr. CHARLES L. BRISCOE, in the 66th year of his age.

In Prince George's County, Md., on Wednesday, Dr. BENJAMIN LEE.

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