ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873.

The Conservative Convention.

It will be seen that the Virginia Convention has nominated GEN. KEMPER, of Madison county, as the Conservative candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. He is an able, experienced and upright citizen—worthy and well qualified—and will make a Chief Magistrate every way acceptable to the people. We doubt not his nomination will be heartily responded to by the Conservatives throughout the State; and, we hope, even by some of the opposition party.

We wish to add, in this connection, but one word with regard to the competitor with Gen. Kemper for the nomination, and for which he had so many friends, and received a vote of which he may be proud. Of COL. ROBERT E. WITHERS, it may well be said, as a tribute to his character,

"Honor is still the same,
If it win or loose the game,
True as the dial to the sun.
Although it be not shined upon."

According to English papers, the noted labor organizer, Jo. Arch, of England is coming this country this month to satisfy himself whether "America was the true home for the working man, where the son of the poor man could sit down by the children of the rich, write on the same slate and read out the same book, and where they could have full electoral power." If he does find this to be true, he promises that he will stand on American shores "until he had drained the laboring serfs out of England in order that they might settle in the fruitful fields of America, with its ninety millions of acres yet untilled; and he would do this until the farmers of England were made to bite the dust if they refused to treat their laborers like men."

The Washington Chronicle says, "it is given out afresh at the State Department that no appointments to Germany of a diplomatic or consular nature will be made of persons born in that country, and that it is useless to make application for such offices. This policy has been adopted at the express request of Bismarck, who wishes to check the enormous emigration to this country of the youth of the "Faderland," and the spread of republican institutions.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer has stopped a draft of several hundred dollars issued to a claimant, whose claim was allowed by the Southern claims commission, and an appropriation made thereof, because of the accidental discovery of irrefutable evidence that the claim, which was for a house destroyed in the war, was entirely fraudulent, the house having been destroyed by fire before the war. The claim came from North Carolina.

The Spanish Government, by a recent decree, restores to its owners property in Cuba which has been seized on account of their being engaged in or giving aid and countenance to the insurrection. An official board is constituted to formally return to the proprietors such embarged property, and it is to commence its work immediately. This action of the Home Government will be of great benefit to the trade and prosperity of Cuba.

Otho H. Pattie has been appointed postmaster at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., vice Wm. A. Pattie, appointed special agent Postoffice Department. Wm. A. Pattie, of Warrenton, Va., has been appointed a special agent of the Postoffice Department at $1,600 per annum and $3 per diem. It is stated this apointments, as well as that of the new postmaster at Warrenton, is made on the recommendation of R. H. Carter, Esq., of Loudoun.

The President, yesterday, in his interview with Col. Hughes, Representative Platt, and Messre. Chandler and Carter, assured Colonel Hughes of his warm sympathy, and hoped he would be successful in the approaching gubernatorial election in Virginia. He expressed his willingness to do all in his power consistently with his position to aid Col. Hughes and the Republican cause in that State.

The Ohio Democratic Convention has adopted a platform of principles and nominated Wm. Allen, for Governor. The proceedings were harmonious. A Labor Reform Convention has been held in Massachusetts; a German National Union Convention in Wisconsin; and a Colored Republican Convention in New York. Conventions enough to last for a season, but more are still to come.

Com. Reynolds has presented the President with a dispatch from Captain Wells, of the Shenandoah, relative to the condition of affairs at Cadiz, Spain. The Captain makes no mention of his reported interference with Spanish affairs at that port—consequently the whole story is discredited in official circles.

Geo. Hill, jr., has been appointed postmaster Georgetown, D. C. It is said that the appointment of Mr. Hill is preliminary to a change in the Georgetown office in general, so that the carrier system may be put into operation in Georgetown in connection with Washington.

Rich. W. McGinnis is aappointed postmaster at Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, Va., vice S. B. Greenlaw, resigned.

President Grant returned to Long Branch last night.

Postage to Japan on an ordinary letter, is now fifteen cents.

Strasburg is not behind any of her neighbors as regards improvements. At the present time a number of new buildings are in course of erection.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

Within the past few days New York has lost three representatives of the old Knickerbockers. The first was Mr. Anson Livingston, a member of an old and much-respected family. He once achieved a feat which was pronounced to be impossible by Captain Barclay, the celebrated pedestrian—that is, he walked fifty-five miles in eleven hours and ahalf. He was the son of Judge Brockholst Livingston, of the United States Supreme Court. The second was Mr. Lovell Purdy, eldest son of the famous Purdy who rode Eclipse in the race between North and South, ran fifty years ago last June. The third was Col. Andrew Ireland, of Schroom Lake. He was known as a dandy in his younger days, and of late years he was famious for his hospitality.

It has been stated that Altoona, Pa., had put a stop to the locomotive whistles, which must have been a great annoyance to its inhabitants for so many years. The way it was reported to have been done was by city ordinance, but the claim is now disputed, the Philadelphia Ledger declaring that the whole system of getting along among the crowded tracks at Altoona without the whistle was worked by the late superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad (Mr. Williams) and is now successfully continued by another.

There were two railroad disasters yesterday. By one of these, which was a collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, two men were killed. The other was an unavoidable run in on the Northern Central, by which there was no greater damage than the destruction of some coal cars and the blockading of the track for an hour or two.

Senator Morton has addressed notes to his associates on the Committee on Privileges and Elections appointing a full meeting of that committee in New York on the 1st of October for the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which shall effect a change in the method of electing President and Vice President.

The supervising architect of the Treasury Department is dissatisfied with the manner in which the contractor for the new mint in San Francisco has performed his work. Fraud is charged under the contract for furnishing stone and other materials. It is believed an investigation will be ordered.

Bryson McLellan, Chief Clerk on the New York and Washington postal route, has been permitted to resign. His name was not entirely disconnected with rumors as to trouble with the mails, but he was connected with an exceedingly respectable family (!!!)

Four hundred Russian emigrants sailed yesterday from Liverpool for the United States. Probably these were a portion of the Mennenite colony which has been so frequently mentioned as about to desert their old home for a new one in the Western world.

The steam canal boat Baxter was reported at New York on Thursday last, after making the trip from New York to Buffalo in six and one half days, or about sixty-five miles every twenty-four hours, while the consumption of coal hardly exceeded one ton per day.

There has just been issued in Washington a pamphlet monograph giving an interesting history of the seal of the late Confederate States.

A duel was fought near Paris yesterday. One of the participants was the famous author, About, who was slightly wounded in the hand.

Dispatches from Savannah state that the caterpillar has appeared on the Sea Islands, and is doing much damage to cotton.

The cool weather is reported throughout the country.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Perry Zirkle, near Newmarket, Shenandoah county, had been using an old bomb-shell as a post rammer and had broken the handle. The shell had been used for a rammer for years and constantly exposed to the weather. He put it in a fire to burn out the handle and it exploded, a fragment striking Mr. Zirkle and shattering the bone very badly.

A telegram was received from Petersburg, mentions the killing of a little boy, son of Mr. S. H. Semon formerly of Lynchburg. The little fellow was at play in the depot yard, at Petersburg, when by accident, he was run over by one of the trains, crushing his skull, and killing him instantly.

The Conservative Convention for the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster, which met at Warsaw, Richmond county, on Monday, nominated Mr. John Critcher for State Senator.

On Sunday night last Mr. H. L. Bein, lately from San Francisco, fell from the fourth story window of the Monticello Hotel in Charlottesville, to the ground, and, wonderful to tell, although bruised, he had no bones broken, and will in all probability soon be well.

Bishop Southgate, of the Episcopal church, who is on a visit to Fall's Church, in Fairfax, has consented to fill the pulpit of the Episcopal Church there during the summer vacation.

Rev. W. F. Broaddus D. D. has had an operation performed on his eyes for cataract and he and the occulist believe it to be a perfect success.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, associate editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, late representative of Virginia at the Vienna Exposition, has just returned home.

Thomas Gilbert, of Albemarle, died last week, aged 97. There are several other persons in this county 90 years and upwards.

Fenton M. Henderson, of Leesburg, has been appointed by Gov. Walker, a Notary Public for Loudoun county.

Chas. Craft, colored, has been tried at Danville, and found guilty of the murder of Jeffries also colored.

FIG LEAF DRESS STILL EXTANT.—The Friend of India describes a clan of leaf clad mountaineers just discovered in the hills of Keonjhur. They are called the Junangs. The men have already abandoned the use of leaves for the smallest quantity of cotton cloth; but the women cling to their foilage dress. Col. Dallon, who describes them, thus describes the first torch-light dance the Junangs gave him. He says: The next day they came to my tent at noon, and while I conversed with the males on their customs, language and religion, the girls sat nestled together in a corner, for a long time silent and motionless as statues; but after an hour or two had elapsed, the crouching nymps showed signs of life and symptoms of uneasiness, and more attentively regarding them, I found that great tears were dropping from their downcast eyes like dew drops on green leaves. On my tenderly seeking the cause of their distress, I was told that the leaves were becoming dry, stiff and uncomfortable, and if they were not allowed to go into the woods for a change, the consequences would be serious, and they certainly could not dance. It was a bright, dry day, and the crisp rustling as they rose to depart confirmed the statement. When they returned, arrayed in fresh leaves, we induced them to give us not only the solemn measure of the evening before, but to perform a variety of sportive dances, some quite dramatic in effect, and it was altogether a most interesting "ballet."

Address of Chalkley Gillingham.

To the Woodlawn Farmers' Association of Woodlawn, Fairfax County, Virginia:

FRIENDS OF THE WOODLAWN FARMERS' CLUB:—Another year has rolled around since our last anniversary meeting. The Woodlawn Farmers' Club, of Virginia, and nearly, if not quite every member of this club, has voluntarily adopted Virginia as his home and his field of operations, and cast his destinies with her for good or for evil. I say he has chosen Virginia as his home, and not come into it by accident of birth, as many others have done, which they could not avoid, not having the power of choice. This fact makes it reasonable, nay important, to look around us and see what the present circumstances are; also what they are capable of being, and also to consider and work out the problem whether we have, or may, better ourselves by our choice of location in an agricultural point of view, for it is agriculturists that the present essay is intended to reach.

It is a very common method of judging of things by comparison; indeed it is with most people the only safe way of coming to a correct judgement in matters of this kind. We will compare then our new home of Virginia with prosperous New England, in general, and Massachussetts in particular. A recent writer says that little Massachusetts with a tenth of the soil of Virginia, (alluding to the whole State before its division into east and west) and in nowise to be compared to hers in fertility or climate, is rapidly gaining on Virginia in point of numbers and power, and sending away out of her prolific hive thousands at the same time to populate the West. It cannot be for the want of great men, for Virginia has had more great men than all New England united. Without great men to manage her affairs, the affairs of New England seem to manage themselves. That county, so thriving, so out of debt, so prosperous, has, we are told, no great men, nor any little men; they seem to be all alike, as bullets form the same mould, and all shooting ahead. The people have the sagacity to facilitate the views of those who have capital to lend. If a man has a ten dollar note he can buy stock with it within the smoke of his own chimney and put it at interest, and within the same distance any industrious man can borrow money to give activity to his genius and his industry. There is not a farm that has not within a very short distance, now producing consumers of agricultural produce, ready to buy the smallest thing that can be made on it for sale. A man may engage for certain a purchaser for the butter yet in his cow's udder, and the eggs that he knows his hens will lay in the morning. These thrifty Yankees have made more railroads than any other people in the world, and as for manufactures, besides supplying enough of them to consume every peck of apples, and every string of onions that can be made in the State. So that no capital need be laying dead in an acre of waste land. One trouble is, there are too many producers for the number of consumers. A vast proportion of our labor is consumed in the wear and tear and cost of exchanging it for what we get in return. We want the manufactories right here, handy to us, that we may exchange with the hundreds and thousands of operatives as they do in New England, where all are thriving and all out of debt. In 1810 the proportion employed in New England was out of 100, in agriculture, 728; commerce, 62; manufactories, 21. In 1840, twenty years afterward, the proportion employed in agriculture had diminished from 728 to 667, while those employed in manufactories had increased from 21 to 302. In that year, 1840, in the six New England States for every 66 persons employed in agriculture there were close along side of them thirty manufactories ready to consume whatever they had to sell—a point of raspberries, or a pound of butter, a gallon of milk, or a gallon of cherries, and ready at the same time to buy their wool and supply them with coats; to buy their raw hides and supply them with shoes. Here's one and there's the other! No time lost in exchanges. The New England farmer spends all his time and keeps all his manure on his farm. In the Southern States the proportion is 90 employed in agriculture, with 12 in commerce, and 83 in manufactures as purchasers of agricultural produce. In one section about two producers for one consumer; in the other, eleven for one; in one the producer and consumer close together or connected by the very best of roads; in the other far apart, exchanging at a great cost of time, labor and money. Virginia is about ten times larger than Massachusetts, with richer land, better climate, more coal, more iron, more water power, and more and better harbors; can raise all sorts of produce in greater quantity per acre, wool included. Suppose, then, she had within her borders ten times as many non-producing consumers of agricultural produce to supply with wool, beef, coal, iron, mutton, potatoes, fruit, butter, cheese, timber, corn, flour, rye, oats, onions, leather, oysters, fish, wood, bacon, and vegetables in general, as Massachusetts has of that class of people. Ten times $5,000 manufacturers would be $50,000. Suppose they consumed all together an average of 30 cts. per day, they would want what is produced out of the land—$3,075,000 dollars a year! What would land be worth then? Would there then be the thousands of acres of waste land in the State there now is, not producing enough to pay the tax there should be upon it for school purposes and other neediful improvements? But we have not made a mistake in locating in this beautiful land, as before mentioned; we have nearly everything more favorable than Massachusetts as an abiding place, and all the other advantages are fast culminating and perfecting. Great changes have taken place within the last ten to twenty years, and are working in a ratio of arithmetical progression, and nothing contributes more to the consumation to this end than the action and combination of intelligent farmers' clubs—such ones as you are now attending and celebrating its seventh anniversary meeting. In the language of a recent address on a similar occasion, "Let us go on then developing the wonderful resources of this art," and I say of the State, "Go on; persevere, and you will leave a rich inheritance to your heirs. Go on, and the time will come when every man shall sit under his vine and fruit tree, when all our hill-sides and valleys shall rejoice in the burden of the harvest, and the passing breeze become vocal with songs of gratitude and praise for these benefactions to posterity. It is enterprise and labor that makes men strong, and the great engine that moulds the destiny of the world. Work is one of the greatest temporal blessing bestowed upon man, and is the heaven appointed means of advancement to a higher state of perfection.

"The first man and the first of men, were tillers of the soil,
And that was mercy's mandate then, which destined man to toil."

To show what may be effected by energy and perseverence, even without capital and upon a large scale, I will introduce here an account of a celebrated farmer of England. I allude to Wm. Coke of Holkham, who became possessed of a very large and barren estate, while yet in his minority. It remained totally neglected until he attained his majority, and having no means to cultivate or improve it, he was advised to pull down the house upon it, (which was very large) and sell the bricks, and dispose of the lands at any price, or abandon them. In speaking of the poverty of the place, one of his female friends said of it that "there was always two rabbits contending for one blade of grass. Its poverty will admit of no doubt, for over the entrance hall door is the following inscription in marble:

"This seat, on an open barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited, the middle of the 18th century, by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester."

On taking possession of the estate the first effort was to sell. He offered it at 2s 6d an acre, but being unable to get even that, he determined to borrow the necessary funds and reclaim it. He did so, and removed to it in the 22d year of his age and devoted himself to it the rest of his life. When things began to change men of talent and enterprise began to look into the matter, others were awakened out of their sleepy and dreamy condition to consider and reflect on their duties, and in less than a quarter of a century, says a recent writer, "his patriotism and industry triumphed over ignorance and apathy, and a poor barren estate that could neither be sold or cultivated in its then condition, was made a perfect garden spot, yielding an income of 40 shillings or more an acre, and producing average crops in later years of 40 to 50 bushels and more of wheat to an acre. It was during one of my visits to his place, says the same writer, that he told me he had lived to see all his expectations more than realized and justified, and that one of the most gratifying things connected with his agricultural life was that only a few months before he had embarked with his wife and four sons on board of a vessel which had been built out of oak produced from acorns of his own planting. I was at Holkham about eight days in the year 1831, at the time wheat was harvesting, and a most animating sight it was. I counted above 100 men, women and boys employed in one large field. In this way 345 acres of wheat were cut, carted and stacked in six days, and I saw at the same time 450 acres of turnips of different sorts, and mangel wurtzel, in which Mr. Coke challenged me to find a single weed, excepting some that might have just sprung out of the ground. I could not see one weed that was three to four inches long.

Now I call upon our anti-scientifics, and of the "Good Enoughs," to explain how these results could have been produced under any circumstances, upon such an estate as this was, without the aid of the most high and finished system of scientific cultivation? One field of 345 acres producing between fourteen and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, (which is over 42 bushels to the acre) and four hundred and fifty acres in luxurant turnips. Why, gentlemen, it must strike the imagination of these friends of ours as more like the enchantments of fable and story then to be reality. It is a matter of history and not to be questioned."

This same Thomas William Coke was also a friend to America and Americans, and opposed the war on the part of England, which dismembered the two countries (he being then a member of Parliament) and which might (he said) "under a mild and wise government been joined hand in hand and thus united, might now have bid defiance to the rest of the world." 8th mo., 2nd, 1873.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., August 6—9.40 p. m.—Upon the reassembling of the convention the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: For President, Thos. Bocock, of Appomattox; Vice-Presidents, E. M. Braxton, of Fredericksburg; J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk; W. W. Crump, Richmond; William Baskerville, of Mecklenburg; T. S. Flournoy, of Pittsylvania; William M. Cobell, of Rockingham; R. T. W. Duke, of Albemarle; W. H. Payne, of Fauquier; John Trout, of Roanoke. The secretaries, sergeant-at-arms, and assistants were also appointed.

Mr. Bocock, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring speech denunciatory of the Republican party and Republican rule, and urging Conservatives to use their utmost exertions to accomplish an overwhelming victory in the coming contest. He then returned thanks for the honor done him and announced the convention organized and ready for business.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist Church, offered a fervent and feeling prayer.

A committee of two from each district was appointed to whom should be referred without debate all business coming before the convention.

A motion to go into nomination about 10 o'clock met with opposition, and after a long discussion, it was decided to go into nominations.

Mr. Stringfeller, of Petersburg, in an eloquent speech, put in nomination Gen. Kemper, of Madison.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee nominated Colonel Robert E. Withers in a terse, pointed, and eloquent speech.

Numerous speeches were made seconding the nominations.

General Early seconded Mr. Withers' nomination, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

Numerous other speeches followed, supporting both candidates, Major John Daniels, of Lynchburg, and Gov. Montague supporting Withers in able and eloquent addresses.

Gen. Kemper was nominated on the first ballot amid great enthusiasm. The nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Withers' vote was very respectable.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL LEE.—The following notes from him who, though dead, yet lives in all our hearts, have just fallen into our hands, and though they relate to trivial matters we publish them to show how strictly he observed the rules of the service in the smallest matters, and how little he was disposed to presume upon his rank to gain preference for himself over others. These and his care for the private soldier, shine forth in these brief notes which he could never have imagined would meet the public eye:

Captain: I send you a dozen more socks. This dozen and the two dozen sent last night are presents from Mrs. Stuart, of King George, and of course are not to be charged to the men. The 67 pairs in the bag are knit of Government wool, and come under the rules of the Quartermaster's Department. Give all the socks (103 pairs) to the Stonewall brigade, if they are in need, or some other brigade that may be in want; all the socks to be given to the privates.

Very respectfully,
18th March, 1864. R. E. LEE.
Captain Janney.

Captain: I send 20 pairs of socks from Mrs. Lee, knit, I presume, of Government wool. You had better send them to the Stonewall brigade. There are also 5 pairs white socks tied together, knit by Mrs. John Y. Mason for the Louisianians as a gift, which distribute to the needy. There are seven pairs of gloves for any in need. Do you think it well to send any more gloves or yarn socks? Would it not be better to stop the yarn and work on the cotton? Very resp't'y.,
27th March, 1864. R. E. LEE.
Captain Janney.

Captain: I desire to have my horse properly shod. If you have leisure will you have his shoes removed, feet properly pared and lighter shoes put on? His present, perhaps, might answer if upset and calks removed. If you have not leisure or are engaged on what is more pressing, please return him and send for him when you can devote the necessary time. By so doing you will oblige, yours, very truly.
18th April, 1863. R. E. LEE.
Captain Janney.

30th March, 1864.

Major: I send 30 pairs of socks, received from Mrs. Lee. You can send them to the Stonewall brigade, if they are still in want. I think this parcel will cause the socks sent to that brigade to exceed 200. You will perceive that some are of cotton. Mrs. L. says nothing about them, but I think it probable the cotton is received from Government. Very respectfully,
Major Janney. R. E. LEE.

Major: I send some socks and gloves, forwarded by Mrs. Lee, for the soldiers. The grey are of Government yarn, and must be charged. The white yarn and the cotton socks and gloves are donation. Please send me the number received. Very respectfully,
15th January, 1865. R. E. LEE.
Major Janney.

Captain: If your smiths are at leisure will you have my horses shod. If not please return them and send for them when they are.
Very respectfully,
25th April, 1863. R. E. LEE.

Virginia Political Statistics.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

In the campaign of 1869, the vote

for Walker was	119,535
Wells	101,204
Majority for Walker	18,331

In the election of 1871, for members of the House of Delegates, the total vote fell off 51,986; still we carried the State, and the vote stood:

Conservative	91,060
Radical	77,693
Conservative majority	13,367

In the Presidential election the Conservative vote for members of Congress was:

In nine Districts, Conservative	114,829
In nine Districts, Radical	102,807
Showing a Conservative maj. of	12,022

Despite this Conservative victory upon the Congressional vote, the State electors for Grant were elected by a majority of 1,814 over the Greeley electors, the vote being:

For Grant	93,468
For Greeley	91,654
Giving a Grant majority of	1,814

The vote of 1872 shows that while Grant carried the State by 1,814, his party, accepting the Grant vote as the test of Radical strength, was beaten, taking the Conservative Congressional vote as the real Conservative strength brought out by the election, by 21,361, as follows:

Conservative vote for Congressmen	114,829
Whole vote cast for Grant	93,468
Which makes the Conservative majority	21,361

This is an increase of 3,030 over Walker's majority in 1869, and 7,994 increased Conservative majority over the vote for the House of Delegates in 1871.

If we take the vote for members of Congress as the proper test of the strength of the two parties, the Conservative majority is reduced to twelve thousand, which, though considerably smaller than our actual majority, we should think, like Mercutio's wound, will still "do" for our adversaries.

Prince George's County, Md., Items.

[From the Marlboro' Gazette.]

A painful accident befel one of our most worthy citizens, Mr. J. H. Johnson, living near this village. On Thursday morning last, while superintending the working of a threshing machine on the farm of Mrs. Graham, his pants were caught in a revolving rod, and before the machine could be stopped, he was severely bruised and both bones of his left leg were broken a little above the ankle.

We have heard, but sincerely hope that there may be some mistake, that his Honor Judge Ford, while on his way from Glymont to Washington, met with a serious accident. We did not hear the particulars, but were informed that he fell from his berth on the steamboat, and broke his collar bone and otherwise injured himself.

On Friday last, Mr. Oliver Rivercombe, who has been at work on the railroad as a carpenter, was prostrated by a sunstroke. He was carried to the home of Mr. Sweeney, in this town, where he boarded, and every attention shown him. He grew rapidly worse and died on Monday. The deceased came from Culpeper county, Virginia, and was greatly esteemed by his comrades and employees.

We have just heard of a most terrible accident which resulted fatally. A few days since Edgar, the only son of Dr. Edward Hurtt, of Piscataway, while walking around his father's house, which recently had a new roof put on it, stepped on a shingle through which a nail protruded. It entered his foot, lock-jaw set in, and the little sufferer died on Sunday.

Washington News.

At the Schuetzenfest last night, an affray took place between two persons and one of them was seriously and dangerously stabbed.

The attendance at the Schuetzenfest on Tuesday night was larger than has been before witnessed at the park this season, the throng being estimated at eight thousand persons. The king-shooting took place in the evening, and August Koch was declared the Schuetzen King.

D. Alexander was seriously injured yesterday evening by a murderous assault made upon him by Jesse Burchard, who fractured Alexander's skull with a stone and then attacked him with a razor. Both are colored. Alexander lies quite ill and Burchard has been arrested.

Eliza G. Simpson, whose attempted suicide in New York last year attracted much attention, was married last night. The license for this marriage was obtained more than a year ago, but having been lost a new one was obtained.

THE ROYAL BRITISH MARRIAGE ACT.—In connection with the approaching nuptials of the Duke of Edinburg and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandra, a review of the English "Royal Marriage Act," made by the Philadelphia Telegraph is interesting. Certain of the brothers of George III. did not choose to marry poverty-stricken German Princesses for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the blood royal, but consulted their own affections in choosing English ladies as their partners. This insulted the King, who of all the kings of his day, was most profoundly impressed with the idea that kings and princes were a species of demi-gods, formed of a superior sort of clay to that of common mortals. Perhaps because George III. had little reason in himself to adopt this notion was the cause of his adopting it. At all events, he procured the passage of a law which prohibited any member of the royal family, within a certain degree of consanguinity, from marrying without the monarch's consent. This "Royal Marriage act," as it is called, has been an inestimable boon to the pauper princes and princesses of Germany, and has had the effect of making perfect hordes of Teutons pensioners upon the bounty of the British nation. The act fulfilled the requirements of its creator perfectly, until a year or two ago, when the good sense of Queen Victoria induced her to violate its spirit, if not its letter, by giving her consent to the marriage of one of her daughters to a British subject. Old George III. found some of his relations as intractable as the American colonies, and as little inclined so submit to his crazy whims. The Duke of Sussex, in particular, having met and become enamored of the lady who has just died, married her in spite of the Royal Marriage act. The validity of the marriage, however, was never recognized by the English Courts, and the children resulting from it were consequently illegitimate. Queen Victoria gave the wife of the Duke of Sussex the title of Duchess of Inverness, and accorded her a sort of semi-recognition as one of the royal family. She, however, was never able to rise to the height of absolute justice in the matter, and her aunt consequently lived and died, so far as the law could place the ban upon her, the mistress and not the wife of the Duke of Sussex.

OPERA VS. CHURCH.—Among the city churches the one most celebrated for its operatic music is located on Murray hill. It had a double quartette in the gallery and a little regiment of surplliced men and boys in the chancel. Total cost per annum, $12,000. The rector, thinking the services were running into something very like English opera, recently gave notice that it must be stopped, and it was; retirement of the organist, the prima donna, and one or two wealthy laymen. One of the latter, however, has returned, and so the rector, after a hard contest, is master of the situation.—*N. Y. Cor. of Phila. Ledger.*

LYNCHERS CONFRONTED.—The Chicago Tribune says: There is at least one judge in Indiana who knows his duty, knows how to perform it, and don't scare at all. His name is Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, who achieved distinction in the war by his valiant conduct at Parker's Cross-roads. The same valor which he manifested on the battle field he recently displayed in his his judicial capacity. At a late session of the Floyd county Criminal Court he instructed the grand jury to investigate the lynching of the Renos, just as on a previous occasion he instructed them to indict the vigilants who hanged the supposed murderers of the Park family at Charleston. Recently he has received several threatening letters, warning him that his life would be taken if he did not be careful. To these letters the Judge replied publicly in a communication to the Westport vigilants. The following extract will give an idea of his temper: "The vigilants seem to tell me I had better be quiet. Let me tell them I never failed to speak my opinions, denounce them as murderers, as they are, and as all decent citizens know them to be. I have stood before the cannon's mouth, where not one of the masked cowards ever dared to stand.

MEXICO.—Lozado, chief of the Tepic rebellion, was pursued and captured by loyalists who formerly fought under him. He was tried by court-martial on the 18th ultimo, and shot on the morning of the 19th. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and, kneeling with his face to the firing party, died with great courage.

The Jesuits having appealed to the courts against the decree for their expulsion, the chief justice of the Supreme Court has pronounced a decision in their favor granting them the protection of the laws.

Favorable news has been received from all the mining districts. The general pacification of the country has a good effect on operations.

New gold, silver, and platina mines have been discovered six leagues from the city of Mexico.

Earl C. Farr, of the Post Office Department, who was arrested a few weeks since charged with bigamy, called on the Postmaster General yesterday to inquire why he was discharged from the Department. He was informed that "general inefficiency" would about cover the ground.

General H. M. Whittlesey is now lying at the point of death at the Washington Asylum.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 7.—Receipts of Wheat are small, and the market is unchanged in prices; offerings of 126 bushels white and 708 of red, with sales of the former at [illegible] good, and of the latter at 120, 125 and 130 common to fair, 140, 142, 145, 146 and 148 medium to good, and 155, 157 and 158 for fine and choice samples. Corn is dull at a [illegible] decline; offerings of 2180 bushels mixed, with sales at 68, 69 and 70. Oats are dull; sales at [illegible] with offerings of 550 bushels.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 7, 1873.

SUN RISE.....5.08 | MOON SETS.....[illegible]
SUN SETS.....7.02 | [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steamer Express, Baltimore, to Brooks & Co.
Brig Isaac Carter, Windsor, and scow Sam Frazer, Philadelphia, to W A Smith.
Schrs Alex Young and Lemuel Hall, Providence; F J Lockwood, Sallie W Kay, Abbie E Campbell, W B McCauley and Three Sisters, Elwood Doron, New Haven; Era, New London and Uncas, Norwich, to American Coal Co.
Schrs J B Austin, Boston; H Hasbrouck, Hoboken, and S W Bunnell, Sandy Hook, to J P Agnew.
Schrs A L Butler, H A Halbert and R F Hall, Boston, to Hampshire & Baltimore Coal Co.

SAILED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F B Reed.
Schr Cornelia, Havre-de-Grace, by Wm A Smoot.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Boston, by American Coal Co.
Schr Emily, Norfolk, by J P Agnew.

MEMORANDA.

Schr R A DeWitt, hence, at Boston 5th.
Schr G C Morris sailed from Bristol for this port 3d.
Schr J L Tracy, from St George for this port at Vineyard Haven 3d.

CANAL COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS.

Boats R A Wagley, to New Central Coal Co; B F Charles and C E Charles, to Hampshire & Baltimore Coal Co; S Charles, for Wilmington.

DEPARTURES.

Boats Excelsior, A J Thomas, A Ray, Cotton, F M Holland, F P White, Richmond; D Brower, J W Morris, W M Hill, Lockport; J Vandervoort, for Cumberland.

OBITUARY.

Rev. WM. G. CROSS, a member of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, well known throughout this section of Virginia and universally beloved wherever known, died very suddenly on Monday afternoon in the 59th year of his age. For several years Mr. C. had been in bad health, and about one year ago was compelled to retire from the ministry. Since then he had suffered greatly, but one week before his death he was in the pulpit apparently much improved, and on the morning of his departure seemed better than usual. After dinner, in company with his wife, he walked about a quarter of a mile to a house of Mrs. Martha Finton, to see her sick child, but was not permitted to see the object of his visit. He had just entered the yard surrounding the house, when turning toward his wife, and uttering a single incoherent exclamation, he fell to the ground, and expired almost instantly.

Mr. Cross was an able divine, a pure minded gentleman, and a Christian without a blemish. The last act of his life was a mission of love, and that land of light to which he had so often so faithfully pointed others in the twinkling of an eye broke upon his own vision in all its glorious reality; and gently as an infant sinks to rest, he closed his eyes upon the things of time, and his spirit was borne on angels' wings to the shade on the other side of the river, where the weary day rests from its labors.

The funeral of the deceased took place from the M. E. Church South, in Leesburg, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning.—Loudoun Mirror.

In Philadelphia, July 30, Colonel BURGESS BALL LONG, of Virginia, in the 79th year of his age. Col. Long was born in Loudoun three quarters of a century ago, and the long and restless life retained the warmth of affection for the scenes and companions of his youth, and, until failing health prevented, annually followed a year to toil by without a [illegible]. One by one he found these old companions [illegible]—and ere long his manly form will [illegible] to rest beside them.

MASONIC FESTIVAL AT FAIRFAX HOUSE.—Henry Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., propose holding a Fair and Festival to commence on Wednesday, August 13th, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the [illegible] hall. Wednesday, the 13th of August, Procession and Address by Hon. [illegible] Thomas. Thursday, the 14th, Grand Tournament and Ball; over 30 Knights [illegible] ball will deliver the charge to the Knights; Judge James Sangster will make the Address speech. An ample Pavilion will be provided. A good Band engaged. Fair and Festival will continue until the 15th of August. [illegible]

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE AT COST BY
THOMAS HOY,
No. 120 King street.
jy 9 tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY GAS WORKS,
Alexandria, August 4th, 1873.
Gas consumers who are in arrears are respectfully requested to call at the office on Royal, over the Market, and settle their gas bills by the 20th of the present month, August; and if not settled by that time, I am compelled by law to close off all delinquents.
J. ROXBURY, Supt.
aug 4-1w