ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

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SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874

THE INTEREST BILL.—The bill fixing the rate of interest as it came from the House of Delegates, passed the State Senate on Saturday, and, it is said, will unquestionably receive the approval of the Governor, so that it may be looked upon as law. The following are its provisions:

1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of chapter 137 of the Code of 1873, and section 6 of chapter 59 of the same be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

4. Legal interest shall continue to be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year, and proportionably for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time; and no person upon any contract shall take for the loan or forbearance of money or other thing above the value of such rate.

5. All contracts and assurances made, directly or indirectly for the loan or forbearance of money or other thing at a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the preceding section shall be deemed to be for an illegal consideration as to the excess beyond the principal amount so loaned or forborne.

6. Any bank authorized to carry on business as a bank of circulation, deposit, and discount, may loan money for a period not exceeding six months, and discount any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable paper for the payment of money which will be payable within six months from the time of discounting the same. Such bank may take interest on its loans or discounts at the rate of one-half of one per centum for thirty days, and the interest may be received in advance.

7. Any licensed broker or banker, and any corporation authorized by law to make loans or to purchase or discount bonds, bills, notes, or other paper, may loan money or discount bonds, bills, notes, or other paper; may loan money or discount any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable paper, at a rate of interest not exceeding one-half of one per centum for thirty days, and may receive such interest in advance.

8. Any defendant may plead in general terms that the contract, or assurance on which the action is brought, was for the payment of interest at a greater rate than is allowed by law, to which plea the plaintiff shall reply generally, but may give in evidence, upon the issue made up thereon, any matter which could be given in evidence under a special replication. Under the plea aforesaid the defendant may give in evidence any fact showing, or tending to show, that the contract or assurance, of other writing upon which the action was brought, was for an usurious consideration; and when no such plea is made, if the contract or assurance be in writing, and usurious interest be provided for therein, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum only.

6. The money received on deposit, and other funds of the institution, society, or bank, may be invested in or loaned on any stocks or real security, or be used in purchasing or discounting bonds, bills, notes, or other paper, subject to the following restrictions: That no surety for money or other valuable thing, which may have become payable, other than certificates of this State or of the United States, or of corporations, shall be purchased for less than the full value thereof, with all the interest due thereon, and no debt or claim to become due other than such certificates, shall be purchased or discounted at a rate of discount or interest exceeding the rate of one-half of one per centum for thirty days; but the interest in any case may be received in advance.

2. Section 10 of chapter 137 of the Code of 1873 is hereby repealed.

3. This act shall be in force on and from the 1st day of June, 1874.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature appointed to consider the proposition of the Maryland commissioners in regard to the settlement of a boundary line between this State and the State of Maryland have agreed upon a report recommending that the question in dispute between the two States be referred to arbitration; and it further suggests that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, be requested to act on the part of Virginia, and that a third party be chosen by this gentleman and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who is suggested by the Maryland resolutions as the representative of that State. The names of Horatio Seymour of New York, John A. Campbell of Alabama and W. A. Groesbeck of Ohio, were mentioned in connection with the appointment of arbitrator on the part of Virginia. Maryland claims to the south bank of the Potomac, as far as Smith's Point; thence to Cedar Straits, on the east shore of the Chesapeake bay, thence up the Pocomoke river to where what is called the Calvert and Scarbrough line crosses that river, and thence by said line to the Atlantic ocean. Virginia claims to the north bank of the Potomac, to the extreme southern angle of Point Lookout; thence by a right line to the extremest part of the westernmost angle of Watkin's Point, at the north headland of Little Annamessex river, and thence by the Calvert and Scarbrough line to the Atlantic ocean. The territory in dispute embraces the Potomac river and its riparian rights; fifty square miles of land on Smith's island and on the mainland south of Little Annamessex river and north of Pocomoke sound, and about 300 square miles of oyster beds in Chesapeake bay and in Tangier and Pocomoke sounds—now exceedingly valuable, the trade in oysters at the mouth of the Little Annamessex alone being estimated to be worth annually three or four millions of dollars.

DELINQUENT LANDS.—The bill in relation to delinquent lands, which has passed the State Senate, amends the laws now in force so as to sell annually lands returned delinquent since the 10th of April, 1865, until the present lists are completed, and then every three years thereafter. Land owners are required to place their lands upon the proper land books, and after due notice if such party or owner fail or neglect, for a period of five years, his lands become absolutely forfeited and subject to re-entry by any citizen of the Commonwealth. The laws are now so amended as to not require further legislation on this subject, by reason of the rules not being made in due time. A bill has been passed which releases all the taxes on lands sold as delinquent in 1860 or prior thereto, upon the owner paying all the taxes due since 10th of April, 1865, within two years from the passage of the act. Provision is also made for the county levies due on such lands.

TRANS-ALLEGANY CANAL CONVENTION.—At the convention held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Thursday last, to promote the interests of the trans-Allegany canal project, there was a full delegation from Cumberland and Baltimore. John Ritchie, of Maryland, presided, and after his address and a speech by H. W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, Maryland, Colonel Sedgewick, who had conducted the survey authorized by Congress, addressed the convention. Resolutions were read and adopted to the effect that additional deep water transportation lines from the West to the East is one of the imperative demands of the day; that the proposed canal has been shown by government surveys to be entirely practicable, and is much needed by the agricultural, mining and other industrial interests of the whole country, so as to demand of Congress immediate action to insure the speedy completion of the great national water line. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress in behalf of the proposed canal. The convention then adjourned to meet in Washington April 23, 1874

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—The Special Joint Committee of the Legislature on Amendments to the State Constitution, have concluded to report that it is inadvisable to attempt to amend that instrument except in the manner prescribed by itself. The Richmond Dispatch says that Mr. Thomas of the Senate, and Mr. Dooley, of the House, have been entrusted with the duty of drawing up the committee's report, which will recommend that such amendments as the public welfare demands be prepared by a sub-committee by the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, at its next session, and if approved by it and the succeeding Legislature, then to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at a general election.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks Virginia is recovering more rapidly from her prostration and desolation by the war than the most sanguine of her sons at first expected. And as she moves forward her prospects brighten. She has thrown open her doors, and is not only inviting, but earnestly soliciting immigration, from other States and from foreign lands, but in order to secure the full advantages to be derived, it contends that Virginia must repudiate repudiation, or the humblest man within her boundaries will be affected by the distrust of her good faith. She must place herself above suspicion.

The Washington Chronicle says: "President Grant, in conversation on Saturday with a leading Western Republican Senator, said the statement in a Washington special dispach to a New York paper, that any legislation tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of of his veto, was wholly without foundation; that he had conversed with no one on that subject at all, and that if he were himself a member of Congress he should regard an intimation of a veto, in advance of legislation, as an unbecoming threat by the Executive, and should resent it."

The suits brought in the United States Court at New Orleans by J. L. Macaulay, of New York, and Stern Brothers, of England, holders of Louisiana bonds, against Auditor Clinton and other State officers, to compel the collection of State taxes to pay the interest on the face of their bonds, and to enjoin the enforcement of the funding bill, have been dismissed. Judge Wood intimated that the cases were of such importance that they might properly be taken at once to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The temperance crusade continues in some of the Northern and Western cities, and yesterday large meetings were held in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, in the last named city, in the theatre. At Williamsport, Pa., nearly all the saloons were guarded and kept closed, and the women held public srrvices in front of the court house during the forenoon. The crusade is rapidly spreading throughout the State of Michigan, and is very generally successful in the smaller towns.

The works of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, at the State prison, Charlestown, Mass., were entirely consumed by fire yesterday with their contents, consisting of a large stock of gas fixtures and other bronzed goods, besides much raw stock. The convicts were at dinner at the time. The loss to the State by the burning of the penitentiary was $50,000. The Tucker Manufacturing Company lose $150,000, with small insurance. The fire is thought to have had an accidental origin.

A dispatch from Forest City, Ark., states that Judge John W. Fox, of the Eleventh judicial district, was shot on Saturday morning in the street by J. R. Aldridge, a lawyer, and died that evening. Aldridge delivered himself up to the sheriff. The origin of the difficulty is unknown, though it is thought that it grew out of some remarks addressed to Aldridge by Fox while the latter was on the bench.

Mrs. Ann Sconce, the wife of a well-known farmer, living in Scott county, Ky., inflicted frightful wounds with a razor upon two of her children, aged 9 and 2 years, and then cut her own throat yesterday. Mrs. Sconce is dead, but the childred may recover. She was laboring under a fit of hysterics at the time.

Col. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, formerly of this city, late of the Baltimore bar and editor of the Catholic Mirror, has removed to New York, and at the banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, at the Sturtevant House, eloquently responded to the regular toast to the bench and the bar.

We have received a very handsomely printed pamphlet copy of the History of the Editor's and Publisher's Association of the State of New York, with annual addresses, memorials, poems, &c.

A clerk in one of the principal hotels in Richmond has been detected in committing thefts of letters containing money &c.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate have decided in the Alabama contested case to report in favor of Mr. Spencer, who now has the seat. Mr. Saulsbury, the only Democratic member of the committee present, voted in the negative.

The volcano in North Carolina won't go off. The latest reliable information from Bald Mountain is to the effect that the reports heretofore sent abroad are greatly exaggerated. The demonstration is not volcanic, but the result of an earthquake.

J. B. T. Suttle and Eustace Moncure, esqs., are spoken of for judge of the County Courts of King George and Stafford, vice Judge J. B. Jett, resigned. The election is to take place on Thursday by the Legislature.

A man fell under the cars at Virginia, Nevada, yesterday, and had both legs cut off. A young man who witnessed the accident fainted, and his hair, which was black, instantly turned gray. It is probable that neither will live.

Judge Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, died at his residence in Washington yesterday. The President and Mrs. Grant, Marshal Sharpe and wife, and other members of the family, were with him when he died.

Two sons of the Siamese twins have arrived in Philadelphia to claim the bodies of their fathers, and will return home with the remains. They deny the report that the family intend to make speculation of the remains by exhibition.

Senator Brownlow passed through Lynchburg on Friday evening, en route for Knoxville. He required the assistance of two men in going from one car to another.

A destructive fire occurred in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, by which property valued at three or four hundred thousand dollars, was destroyed.

The imports of dry goods at New York last week were $3,259,646, and the amount marketed $3 228 933.

NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Information has been received at the State Department from the Consul General at Havana of a circular issued on the 1st of March by the Intendent General of Cuba, ordering that on and after the 1st of April next twenty-five per cent. of the import and export duties shall be collected in gold, fifty per cent. on and after the 1st of July, seventy-five per ct. on and after the 1st of August, and one hundred per cent. on and after the 1st of November.

The particulars of the death of a young girl named Louisa Ross, in a disreputable house in Hagerstown, Md., have been given. Her supposed seducer and the woman at whose house the girl died, were arrested on the charge of having occasioned her death by producing an abortion. The woman was tried at Hagerstown last week and found guilty. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

A number of the freight handlers at the Jersey City Depot of the Erie Railroad have been on a strike for some days, and there is a great accumulation of freight in consequence. On Saturday there was a conference between the Erie and the Pennsylvania authorities, at which it was determined to make no concession to the strikers, and pay no more than seventeen and a half cents per hour for handling freight.

The Cubans in New York have learned that of the three stow-aways, who were taken back to Havana by Capt. Deaken, of the American steamship City of New York, while on a recent voyage to New York, after the vessel had proceeded northward some miles on her passage, two have been garroted by the military authorities, and the third is a prisoner at Morro Castle.

The weekly statement of the New York Banks, issued on Saturday, shows a loss of $1,218,000 gold, and $1,468,200 legal tenders. The net loss to the banks is $2,133,750, but the amount of the excess of the 25 per cent. reserve is still $19,953,300. Money was offered as low as two per cent. per annum.

The crop of sugar raised by the colony from the United States at Tuxpan, Mexico, is represented to be superior in quality and quantity to that grown in any other district of the same size in the country.

Frederick Douglass has been elected President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Washington, which has branches in nearly all the Southern States.

There was a serious fire in Cumberland last night, but we are without advices as to losses sustained.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 21.—The Senate, to-day, by a vote of 23 to 8, passed the Interest bill, as it came from the House of Delegates.

Both Houses of the Legislature have adopted the report of the conference committee on the Central Lunatic Asylum, appointing a committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, who may associate with themselves a practicing physician, and examine localities which may be offered for the purpose, and report upon their respective advantages for the purpose named, to the General Assembly.

The Senate, to-day, adopted the report of the committee recommending that a sub committee be authorized to sit during the vacation of the General Assembly to consider and propose amendments to the constitution; to be reported at the next session of the General Assembly to the committee, and by it to be reported to the two Houses.

A bill to provide for the appointment of Fish Commissioners for the State of Virginia, was reported in the Senate.

In the House of Delegates the Senate bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for the encouragement of immigration, was favorably reported upon.

A substitute for the bill to amend the charter of the Potomac and Manassas railroad, was reported.

The House bill to provide for the payment of certain experts and chemists for services in the case of the Commonwealth against Lloyd, tried for poisoning certain members of her family in Leesburg, was reported from committee.

The Tax bill was further amended.

DEATHS OF OLD CITIZENS.—Joseph Brumback, esq., for many years before the war a Justice of the Peace for this county, died at his residence on the 19th of February last. Mr. Brumback was an honest and upright man and esteemed by all who knew him. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. John Booton. Last Saturday morning Mr. Jacob Wetzel, residing near Kernstown, went into the field to drive the sheep off the wheat. Not returning at dinner time, the family became uneasy, and search being made, the old gentleman was found dead in the field. It is thought his death was caused by heart-disease. He was about 72 years of age.—*Winchester News.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir Garnet Wolseley disembarked at Portsmouth this morning. He reached London this afternoon After alighting from the train at Waterloo Station, he met with a perfect ovation from the dense mass of people who had assembled there.

The Post says it is probable General Wolseley will be rewarded with the rank of Major General, and a pension of $7,500 per annum for two lives.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill appropriating $4 000,000 for the expenses of the Ashantee expedition was passed.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Government whether it was willing to coopperate with the Government of the United States in fixing sailing tracks for vessels crossing the Atlantic between the two countries.

The extraordinary rise in the tide of the Thames yesterday caused great Damage along the banks of the river. Lambeth and Rotherhithe were inundated, sewers burst and the floors of many houses were forced up by the water. Several children and a number of horses were drowned in these places. At Wapping the lower stories of the houses were filled with water, and business on the wharves was suspended.

Numeros families were compelled to abandon their houses. At the Woolwich Arsenal, the fires in the gun factories were extinguised, and the contents of the store-shops were floated. Another high rise of the tide is feared to-day and temporary embankments have been erected to prevent a repetition of the inundation.

O'Donnell, Home Rule candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

MADRID, March 22.—A decree has been promulgated establishing a national bank granting it a monopoly of issuing bank notes, and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country. In return the new bank agrees to advance to the Government one hundred and twenty-five millions of pesetas.

BAYONNE, March 21.—French officers have arrested the Cure of Santa Cruz on the frontier and brought him to this city.

LONDON, March 23 -5 a. m.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Sunday, says the first movement of the Government troops for the relief of Bilbao, by way of the Blibao river was a failure. It was found impossible to effect a landing, and the expedition returned to Santona.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Generals of the army waited in a body on the Emperor to-day and congratulated him on reaching his seventy-seventh birthday. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis which was hanging over the army, and declared that he was determined to maintain its strength, and thereby ensure the peace of Europe.

VIENNA, March 22.—The appointment of Baron Schwarz Reuborn as Austrian Minister at Washington has been gazetted.

HAVANA, March 21.—The Voz de Cuba has information of the killing of the insurgent Colonel Belesario Peralta, and sixteen of his men by the Spanish troops.

The Potomac River.

The harbor of Georgetown and Washington and the channel of the lower Potomac are subjects of investigation, in view of the rapid revival of the whole Chesapeake basin. Let us drift down stream on a chip. The Potomac, under the Aqueduct bridge and along Georgetown, is deep, and forms a basin with the rocky island of Analostan, behind which, in the stagnant morass, emigrant vessels used to lie. From seventeen to thirty-four feet of water extends below Easby's point, and then the Georgetown or Virginia shore channel falls off to little above seven feet, and grows narrow and deeper toward the draw of the Long bridge, where there are, perhaps, thirteen feet. For all the distance to Giesboro point, more than three miles, the wide flats between this channel and the capital city are covered by a broad mile of pond, from one foot to five feet deep, a problem indeed to so great a populace. Through this mud, under shore, a narrow channel of seven or eight feet creeps up to the city wharves. The Anacostia, with thirteen or fourteen feet, in a similar contracted gut, satirizes the superficial grandeur with which it joins the Potomac, making all the show of amplitude that the Nacostine Indians formerly did when they pressed to the Potomac and claimed to control its resources. Just below the junction, off Giesboro point, the channel becomes broad and deep, ranging from 52 feet to 22 at the wharves of Alexandria. This circumstance accounts for the living faith of the Alexandrians in the fortunes of their town, which they hold to be the port of Washington. The boast is a proper one, except in the matter of railway interference. With such water we would be thrice happy.

Before reaching Alexandria we pass Four Mile run, on the Virginia side, celebrated for its perch, and Oxen run, on the Maryland side, noted amongst artists as giving an exhaustive idea of Maryland streams,—vast drainage, subject to floods, rich with argillaceous colors, rank with undergrowth, good timber, and prospects so distant and so brown and soft in tone as to awaken regret that such beauties are yet attended with sterility.

Fox Ferry, between Alexandria and the Maryland shore, here about one quarter of a mile apart, was probably used as early as 1700. It was the main upper ferry between Annapolis and the plantations of middle Virginia. A steamboat has been used here for many years, but no settlement has ever arisen on the Maryland side. The fisheries begin in their vigor below Rosier's Bluff, and the frequent windlass, boat shed and short pier denote them. Then begin a series of bull-necked creeks on either side, Broad, Swan, Piscataway, Pamunky, and Mattawoman on the Maryland side, all nearly filled up at the present day, but each the site of a landing or settlement—Fort Foote, Fort Washington, Farmington and Piscataway, Chapman's landing and Glymont. Close under Fort Washington the channel is from 68 to 70 feet deep, and about the same at White House landing. The channel continues to be about 35 feet deep. Kettle Bottom Shoals, below Pope's creek, is one of the most doubtful points to pass, with but twelve and thirteen feet of water for much of the breadth of the river. At the mouth the Potomac is six miles wide, and with forty feet of water almost anywhere, and good water in the Yeocomico and Cone rivers, and 24 feet of water four miles up St. Mary's river. The following are notable light-houses on the Potomac: Jones' Point, 35 feet high; Fort Washington; Smith's Point, 38 feet; Point Lookout, 37 feet; Piney Point, 35 feet high.

Some running notes of the Virginia shore will be in order, vagarious and here and there, as they will be found:

1607. May 13, the English settlers land at Jamestown.

1608. June 16, Jno. Smith discovers the Potomac and ascends it. The tombstone of Lieut. Wm. Herris, who died 1608, was still recently extant in Fairfax county, the oldest in the United States.

1634. Catholic settlement of Maryland.

1648. The English in Virginia number 15,000; the negroes, 300; horses, 200; asses, 50; cattle, 20,000; goats, 5,000; sheep, 3,000. Thirty vessels a year came to trade. (1,000 colonists on the Accomac shore.) There were 12 counties and 20 churches. Fruit and grain were raised, and cider exported. This year the Puritans emigrate from Virginia to Maryland, and King Charles is beheaded.

1657. The Washington family settle on the lower Potomac.

1662. Captains Charles Brent, Geo. Mason and others oppress the Potomac Indians under the chief Wahangonoche, and are fined and suspended from office.

1665. The Doeggs and other Potomac Indians becoming offensive, a fort is built at Yeocomico, on the lower Potomac, and on the Rappahannock at Corotoman, near the bay. About 8,000 Indians in all Virginia.

1670. Sir Wm. Berkley explores west from the Appomattox to the mountains. Forty thousand people in Virginia, of which 8,000 were slaves and servants.

1673. The Northern Neck granted as a court favor to Henry Burnett, the Earl of Arlington, and Lord Thomas Culpeper.

1675. A fort occupied at the Falls of the Rappahannock. Stafford county established. The Susquehannocks, joining the Piscataways, with the Doegg and other Indians massacre along all the headwaters of the Potomac, Rappahannock and York, and descend upon the James. Bacon's rebellion grows out of this war and Colonel Brent marches from the Potomac with 1,200 men to attack the insurgent's army.

1681. About 9,000 men capable of bearing arms in the train bands of Virginia.

1684. "The burgesses in behalf of the Northern Neck, then called the Potomac Neck, prayed the Governor to secure them by patent in their titles to their lands, which had been invaded by Culpeper's charter."

1685. Many persons implicated in Monmouth's rebellion sent to Virginia "to serve their masters for the space of ten years at least."

1687. Meditated insurrection of blacks discovered in the Northern Neck.

1689. April: William and Mary proclaimed at James City.

1698. Governor Nicholson founds Williamsbury; William and Mary College has the first grand commencement in 1700.

1702. Population 60,000. Many Huguenots arrive fleeing at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Twenty-nine counties and seventy houses of worship in Virginia, three Quaker and three Presbyterian. Seven years later the Lords Baltimore abandon Roman Catholicism.

1710. Colonel and Governor Alexander Spotswood arrives, aged 34, a Scotch native of Tangier, Africa, and an officer at Blendheim under Marlborough, bringing to Virginia for the first time the right of habeas corpus. He settles on the Rapidan, founds a colony of German Protestants there, and in 1714 announces the succession of George I., maternal grandson of James 1.

1715. Population of Virginia 95,000. With Maryland, the two colonies had 145,000 souls, of which 30,000 were negroes—more than overbalancing in production all the rest of the colonies together.

1716. Spotswood first discovered a complete pass over the Blue Ridge, at the head of fifty persons, at Swift Run gap, September 16. Sees perch, chub, deer, turkeys, and elk and buffalo tracks on the Shenandoah.

1720. The Virginia frontier extended to the Blue Ridge, and Spotsylvania, Brunswick, King George and Hanover counties established.

1722. September: The Five Nations bound themselves by treaty at Albany not to go south of the Potomac nor to the east of the Alleghany chain without permission from the Governor of New York; nor were the Indians of the lower Chesapeake to pass north of the same river and west of the mountains without a passport from the Governor of Virginia. Spotswood displaced; the first iron maker and postmaster general in North America.

1732. Joist Hite, of Pennsylvania, settles near Harper's Ferry, while Fredericksburg is a hamlet around the estate of Colonel Willis, founded 1727. Spotswood dies in 1770 at Annapolis, leaving progeny for the revolutionary army of Washington, the greatest colonial governor for the country's good. On his son Robert, slain near Cumberland, Md., in 1756, a London poet wrote:

"Courageous youth! were now thine honored sire
To breathe again and rouse his wonted ire,
Nor French nor Shawnee dare his rage provoke
From Great Potomac's spring to Roanoke."

1734 38. The Shenandoah valley settled at Staunton, Woodstock and Winchester. Orange county established.

1740. Troops raised in the upper Potomac country by Lawrence Washington to proceed to the West Indies to conquer the Spanish colonies. The Scotch-Irish settle rapidly on Fairfax's grant. In 1744 the six nations make a treaty at Lancaster, Pa., giving up all the land from Virginia to the Ohio. About this time the last buffalo seen in our region.

1742. Fairfax county established.

1749. The Washington and Mason family and others near Washington organize the Ohio company, six years after Lawrence Washington inhabits the Mount Vernon estate. Lord Fairfax employs George surveying.

1758. Culpeper, Warrenton and Washington settled.

(Leesburg is 34 miles from Washington, and was established in 1758 on the lands of Nicholas Minor, who owned sixty acres around the court-house and laid it off into streets and lots, partly built upon already. The trustees named in the act of legislature were Hon. Philip Ludwell Lee, Thos. Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Jas. Hamilton, Nicholas Minor, Josias Clapham, Aeneas Campbell, John Hugh, Francis Hague and William West, gentlemen. This was the year following the formation of the county, and the Earl of Loudon, Braddock and Washington are said to have been in the village.)

1772. The Virginia Assembly passes an act to improve the navigation of the Potomac.

1774. Washington presides at a meeting for resistance held in Fairfax county. Charles Lee and Horatio Gates visit him from their estates near Martinsburg.

1776. July: Lord Dunmore desolates the upper Potomac, burning Wm. Brent's house at Aquia Creek.

1779. Alexandria incorporated.

1804. Occoquan town established by law.

1822. Prince William court-house removed from Dumfries to Brentsville. Virginia Theological Seminary established back of Alexandria.—*Wash. Star.*

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday, and the House of Representatives was engaged on District of Columbia matters, first disposing of the bill reported from the committee of the whole for the construction of a bridge over the Anacosta river by striking out the enacting clause—ayes 121, nays 84. The bill to appropriate $97,400 to pay the teachers of the public schools of the District was passed—ayes 105, nays 87. The bill authorizes the District authorities to levy a tax on personal property equal to the amount appropriated, the same to be paid into the treasury of the United States. The Georgia contested election case was discussed with no final action.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD.—In our last issue we spoke of steps being taken looking to the resuscitation of the S. V. R. R. We are fearful all such efforts are in vain. We have upheld the road from its inception to the present, but now we are fearful it will never be constructed. Should such be the case it will seriously affect many of our people. Engineers, contractors and employees have been, all along the line of this road, lying out of employment, to whom much money was due, waiting in the hopes that during the Spring work would be resumed. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th of next month, and then "we shall see what we shall see."—*Warren County Sentinel.*

Mr. W. H. Effinger, a young attorney of Harrisonburg, who some time since went West has recently gained an important suit in which his fee was $4 000 and is retained as senior counsel in another involving values running into millions.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, March 23, 1874.

FLOUR, Superfine	$6 50	a	6 75
Fine	4 75	a	5 00
Extra	7 50	a	8 00
Family	8 50	a	9 00
Family choice	9 25	a	9 50
WHEAT, common to fair	1 40	a	1 55
Fair to good	1 65	a	1 65
Good to prime	1 65	a	1 70
Prime to choice red	1 70	a	1 75
Prime choice to white	1 70	a	1 75
CORN, white	0 72	a	0 00
Mixed	0 70	a	0 72
Yellow	0 68	a	0 72
RYE	0 85	a	0 90
OATS	0 55	a	0 58
BUTTER, prime	0 38	a	0 40
Common to middling	0 25	a	0 35
EGGS	0 13	a	0 15
TURKEYS, dressed	0 15	a	0 18
CHICKENS, dressed	3 00	a	6 00
IRISH POTATOES	0 50	a	0 70
ONIONS	1 75	a	2 00
DRESSED HOGS	6 50	a	7 00
BACON, Hams, country	0 11	a	0 12½
Western	0 14	a	0 15
Sides	0 9½	a	0 10
Shoulders	0 8	a	0 8½
LARD	0 10½	a	0 11
PLASTER, ground, per ton	7 50	a	0 00
Ground, in bags or barrels	9 50	a	0 00
Ground, in bags, returned	8 50	a	0 00
Lump	5 25	a	5 50
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	1 25	a	1 35
Fine	2 10	a	2 25
WOOL, common unwashed	0 28	a	0 30
Washed	0 38	a	0 40
Merino, unwashed	0 28	a	0 30
Merino, washed	0 38	a	0 40

REMARKS.—Wheat is very active and the market is steady at closing quotations of last week; offerings to-day of 1010 bushels, with sales of white at 175 for choice, and red at 163, 168 and 170 for good to prime, and 172, 173 and 175 for choice lots. Corn is active at an advance; offerings of 2354 bushels, with sales of white at 72, mixed at 70 and 72, and yellow at 72. Oats are firm; offerings of 332 bushels, with sales at 58. Other articles unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET.

The strong northwest wind of yesterday and to-day has again retarded fishing operations, and receipts, which had commenced to increase rapidly on Saturday evening have again fallen off. The receipts since Saturday have been 1400 Shad, which sold at $30 per hundred; 4000 Herring, which sold at $23 per thousand, and 1000 bunches of Rock and Perch, which sold at 27c a bunch; Yellow Perch at from 10 to 11c a bunch, and Tailors at $5 a hundred.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts by the W. C., V. M. & G. S. R. R. last week: Corn 13,080 bushels, wheat 2670, rye 12, oats 975, corn meal 380, potatoes 115, clover seed 12, beans and peas 25, onions 1 bag, flour 542 bbls, ground sumac 80,640 lbs, butter 7 firkins, eggs 40 bbls and boxes, leather 28 rolls, dressed poultry 2 bbls, blooms 51,000 lbs, fowls 3 coops, calves 12, whiskey 25 bbls, hay 166 bales, dressed hogs 2, dried fruit 13 bbls and bags, fur 5 packs, tobacco 2 boxes, bacon 370 lbs, tallow 11 bbls, oil 50 bbls, apples 6 bbls, feathers 1 sack, wool 1 sack, sheep skins 3 bales, hides 18 bundles, sumac 10 sacks, mineral water 1 box, marble 1 box, rags 1406 lbs, glue stuff 8 sacks, hoop-poles 13 bundles, cow tails 1 bale, vinegar 1 bbl, empty casks 52, iron and bones 12,155 lbs, furniture 2 packages, truck wheels 2, lumber 62,500 feet, cattle and sheep 6 cars, bone meal 1 car, hoops 7 cars, cross ties 8 cars, stone 3 cars.

The following were the receipts by the W. & O. R. R.: Corn 6830 bushels, wheat 2778, oats 596, meal 206, potatoes 186, beans 24, apples 84 bbls, flour 80 bbls, eggs 60 bbls and boxes, butter 25 bbls and kegs, poultry 9 bbls, calves 45 head, fowls 11 coops, pork 1390 lbs, beef 300 lbs, hides 36 bundles, brooms 19 dozen, rags 20 bags and bales, plows 2, casting 200 lbs, hay 7 car loads.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

AT ALEXANDRIA,

In the State of Virginia, at the close of business, on the 27th day of February, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$419,356 75
Overdrafts	12,109 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,583 77
Due from redeeming and reserve agts.	41,973 68
Due from other National Banks	10,898 98
Due from other Banks and Bankers	16,118 65
Banking House	14,349 37
Real estate	4,479 24
Current expenses	2,243 65
Taxes paid	1,716 56
Cash items, including stamps	7,908 33
Bills of other National Banks	6,000 00
Fract'l. currency, including nickels	2,515 00
Legal tender notes	33,424 00
	$679,676 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Discounts	4,906 54
Exchange	264 72
Profit and loss	20,886 71
Nat. Bank circulation outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits	390,281 45
Due to National Banks	40,224 26
Due to other Banks and Bankers	13,110 30
	$679,676 98

State of Virginia,
County of Alexandria. }

I, CHARLES R. HOOFF, Cashier of the First National Bank of Alexandria, Virginia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. R. HOOFF, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2rd day of March, 1874.

K. KEMPER, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
S. F. GREGORY,
E. S. LEADBEATER, } Directors.
J. M. STEWART,

mh 23-1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

CITIZENS' NAT'L. BANK,

of Alexandria,

in the State of Virginia, at the close of business, February 27, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$142,125 66
Overdrafts	632 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agts.	24,023 19
Due from National Banks	36,634 21
Due from state banks and bankers	831 83
Banking House	9,666 78
Current expenses	603 22
Premiums	13,000 00
Checks and other cash items	5,059 34
Bills of other National Banks	4,678 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	545 00
Legal Tender Notes	15,798 00
	$353,625 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	4,100 00
Discount	2,340 29
Exchange	108 89
Profit and loss	4,581 96
Nat'l. Bank circulation outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	120,005 93
Due to National Banks	3,280 06
Due to State Banks and Bankers	4,194 89
	$353,625 02

State of Virginia,
County of Alexandria, } ss.

I, WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Alexandria, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. LAMBERT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of March, 1874.

K. KEMPER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. B. SMOOT,
BENONI WHEAT, } Directors.
R. M. LAWSON,

mh 23-1t