



ALEXANDRIA. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

Mr. F. M. Henderson, of Loudoun county, in a letter to the Richmond Whig, says:

"The vote for Kemper was 1,241, and for Hughes 1,239, which was a fair Conservative majority. I think the opponents of the present administration party are well satisfied with the ticket as the old whigs were with Clay and Frelinghuysen, and that, with a reasonably fair effort, the majority in Loudoun will range from 1,050 to 1,200 for Tilden and Hendricks."

What Mr. Henderson says about Loudoun may be said about the whole State. Indeed he may have gone further, for the people here become so disgusted with radical corruption and misrule, and with the never ending fuss about "Southern outrages," that not only will the full conservative vote be polled for Gov. Tilden, but hundreds of people who have not taken enough interest in politics since the war, or who had resolved to let the country go to destruction without their hindrance, have changed their minds, and will do what they can to reinstate honesty and purity in the government, and will therefore vote for Tilden and reform.

The radicals are as well aware of the real sentiment of the State on the presidential question as the democrats, and one of them, writing from Richmond, to the Washington Republican, says, with rare candor:

"An intelligent politician would consider it a foolish waste of money to see the Democratic National Committee sending large sums into Vermont, expecting to carry that State for Morrissey and Tilden; and every intelligent politician has perceived that it would be equally foolish for the party of the Republicans to expend money on Virginia for the purpose of securing the State for Hayes and Wheeler. I consider it just as certain that Virginia will cast its electoral vote for Tilden as the sun will rise and set on the 7th of November. Hence, my advice to the national and congressional committees is, if you have any funds to expend for the Presidential campaign send it to doubtful States; send it where there is a prospect of doing good."

Now be never truer words in all his life, Col. Mosby to the contrary notwithstanding. All the money in the country sent to Virginia would not change the anticipated result, for the little salable material that was in the State has already been disposed of, and that, too, at an exorbitantly high price, considering its market value to the party it left and to that which became its purchaser.

The New York Herald is daily advising Gov. Tilden to state, in his forthcoming letter accepting the democratic nomination for President, that in the event of his election, he will put a stop to "Southern outrages." As a consequence of great power in these days, we don't know that it would be unwise to profit by the advice, but as the Governor is anything but a unbecoming man, we doubt if the advantage of the policy alluded to will induce him to adopt it. It is the duty of the several States to preserve order within their respective limits, and all of them do so except those in control of the radicals, and Gov. Tilden's letter would, with as much propriety, allude to the Newark as to the Hamburg affair. The Herald says:

"The reform question, important as it is, is only an appeal to the pockets of taxpayers; but the people of this country care little for their pockets when their feelings are aroused on a question which comes home to their moral sensibilities, as was signally proved by the prodigious pecuniary sacrifices to which they consented in the prosecution of the civil war. Now if the Herald's readers were not Americans such a paragraph as the one quoted might not be considered ridiculous, but where the causes and incidents of the late war are so familiar and so fresh in the memory of every one, such can not be said about it, for we all remember that Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Gen. Banks, and Gen. Scott, the leaders of the North, wanted the Union dissolved peaceably, and we also remember that the war was continued and prolonged mainly by the influence of those who were making money out of it; and when people sustain Blaine's and Beecher's morality the less they say about moral sensibility the better."

"NEW YORK, July 21.—At Hoboken some colored people enjoying themselves at a picnic on Wedne day were pelted with coal and cinders by a gang of white rowdies, and eleven of them, mostly women, were injured."

Now here is a case of Northern "intolerance," and yet Gov. Tilden has not been summoned to Washington to consult with the Secretary of War, nor has he applied for U. S. troops, nor is the "outrage" made the subject of Congressional discussion and investigation, nor is the army to be sent to New York to keep white voters away from the polls at the presidential election. Circumstances alter cases, and unfortunately for the South its enemies are not magnanimous.

No wonder the President's mind is perturbed, and that he leaves the filling of important vacancies to the Secretary of the Treasury, when such influential papers as the New York Journal of Commerce speak of him as follows: "No man of reputation or self-respect would accept a seat in the President's Cabinet since he has begun to remove all faithful, independent officials, commencing with Mr. Jewell. It is now becoming a disgrace to remain in the Cabinet, and an honor to sustain the President's displeasure and be removed from it. Mr. Jewell's brilliant receptions at Hartford and New Haven show what the best class of Republicans think of his shabby treatment."

The shooting match at Wembleton which commenced last Wednesday between teams from England, Scotland, Australia and Canada was decided to day in the outdoor named.

The able and efficient Congressional representative from this district is receiving well merited praise from all quarters of the State. The Lynchburg News says: "The circumstances surrounding every democrat in the 43rd Congress precluded the chance of Gen. Hunton's showing what he really was. Those who only saw the surface of things, who only knew that he was not taking a prominent part on the floor, did not understand how difficult it was for a Southern democrat to get a hearing for any purpose, and they as little knew the weight of his personal influence, high character, sound judgment and inflexible integrity upon even his opponents. We always knew that in peace, as in war, he would come up to the fullest measure when needed."

Judge Critcher, of Westmoreland, has, in advance of the Conservative Convention, announced himself an independent candidate for Congress from the first district of this State, and by so doing has properly lost the respect of the party with which he has heretofore affiliated. When a man in times like these is unwilling to abide by the decision of a majority of his party, and merely to gratify his selfish purposes and ridiculous aspirations, attempts to sow dissension among the ranks in which he once served, with the hope of securing election by the aid of the negroes, he should be squelched at once and remembered as infelicitous.

A political parson, at Indianapolis, preached the funeral sermon of a sister of the radical senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, the other day, and though the deceased died from natural causes, and though the Congressional investigating committee reported there was nothing political in the wounding of her brother, said she had been murdered by the white leaguers who had also shot her brother. The radical newspapers are publishing the sermon in extenso, and are calling upon their partisans to "root out rebel intolerance."

It is understood that Gen. Loggstreet will be appointed U. S. Marshal of Louisiana, vice Packard, the radical nominee for governor of that State. Of all the scallwags there is not one for whom we have greater commiseration than Gen. Loggstreet—a sensible and a gallant man—who, left by the war in advancing age, without a cent, and with no resources for the support of a dependent family, was, it may be said, almost forced to barter his principles for a livelihood.

A negro laydied Mr. Thomas Wormack, on the road near Danville, last Thursday, and brutally assaulted and attempted to rob him. He nearly killed his victim, but was alarmed by the appearance of other parties, and ran off without obtaining his money. The affair will not be considered in cabinet meeting.

A white man was whipped by order of the Mayor of this city, a short time ago, and the radical newspapers never said a word about it, but a negro boy was whipped at Arkansas a day or two ago, and the whole radical press is teeming with highly wrought accounts of the "barbarity."

Complaint is made by some of the commission merchants of Washington that the Price Current issued weekly by the Produce Exchange of that city does not give correct quotations, and is published in the interests of the produce rig.

Ex Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, a distinguished republican leader, before that party had become corrupt, is in favor of Tilden and Hendricks as the only way to restore the government to honest hands.

The trial of the case of the State of Maryland vs. the Consolidation Coal Co., involving the right of that company to charge exorbitant rates for transporting coal from the mines to Cumberland, has been postponed.

News of the Day.

An Englishman's modesty was terribly shocked at Saratoga when he saw the crew of the Union College come on the stand caked with white flour in their loins, and chat and mingle with the ladies. "Anything," said he, "so blasted indecent I never saw in the 'ole course of my life." Why, if a man, you know, did that in Hingham he would be transported to Botany Bay." It is certainly a rather a bewildering spectacle to see four men so perilously near to utter nudity, talking with an entire unconcern before the many delicate and blushing sylphs on the grand stand.

The City Council of Wilmington, Delaware, held a special session last night to take action upon the demands of the workmen for relief. It was ordered that work should be resumed upon the new reservoir. This will give employment to a thousand men. To divert it of any political inebriance the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of five, consisting of both democrats and republicans.

Wieser Murray, who was shot at Goshen, July 13, by Robt' H. Berdell, whom he horse-whipped for an alleged insult to his mother, died yesterday morning from the wound in his head. He was thirty-three years of age, was President of the village of Goshen and assistant cashier of the National Bank of Orange county, N. Y., of which his father, Hon. A. S. Murray, was president.

All of the victims of the yacht Mohawk disaster have been recovered with the exception of Mr. Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner. An inquest will be held to day and a number of witnesses have been summoned. Captain Rawlins denies all responsibility for the accident, while the crew charge it to his negligence.

Members of the Radical State Central Committee of Maryland are reported as about to call an indignation meeting to protest against the retention in office of the United States marshal and other Government officers in Baltimore.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is excited by the news of the development of Miss Belle Harrold, the old daughter of Lieut. C. W. Harrold, Third Artillery, with Frank Bierwirth, a cornet player, formerly attached to the band of her father's regiment.

A woman named Mary Evans, living in East Saginaw, was literally cut to pieces by her husband last night, her left arm being nearly severed from the body, and her back, neck and side frightfully gashed. Jealousy the probable cause.

Yesterday evening James Pannell, of Lancaster, Pa., shot his wife in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Domestic trouble is the cause assigned for the deed.

A steam yacht having an excursion party on board was swamped in the Hudson river on Thursday night near Troy, and five out of nine men on board were drowned.

CITY SCHOOL BOARD.

Action on the Subject of Colored Schoolhouses—Hunton's Letter About Cadetships—Election of Teachers.

At 8:15 last evening the Board was called to order by the Clerk; present: Trustees Addison, J. S. Beach, Burke, W. F. Carne, Kemper, McKenzie, Whittington and Whittlesley, and Superintendent Carne.

The Chairman being absent, Mr. McKenzie was, on motion of Mr. Burke, elected Chairman pro tem., and the Superintendent stated that the meeting had been called for the election of teachers and the transaction of the other business of the month, because it had been apprehended that there would not be a quorum in the city on the 28th.

Mr. Burke, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, then reported, as correct, the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz: George E. French, books and stationery, \$54.04; Richard J. Collins, services as clerk, \$37.50; Gazette job office, printing cards of honor, \$7.00; Thomas Hoy, ventilators and repairs to roof and spouting at Peabody building, \$62.25; M. E. Church, gas and damages to property from use for distribution of medals, \$20.00; and Washington and Lee schools, \$3.00.

Mr. McKenzie, from the same committee, (the Chairman having meanwhile arrived and taken the chair) reported the payment of an order in favor of George L. Seaton, for fifty dollars, on account of rent of Lee and Seaton school houses, which payment was approved. The Chairman then gave an account of the final examination and distribution in Hallowell School.

SETTLEMENT OF TREASURER'S CLAIMS. Mr. Kemper, from the special committee on the subject, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That as a final settlement of the accounts of William D. Corne, late City Treasurer, the City Superintendent of Schools be and do allow him the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full of all claims for disturbance of school funds to the end of this term.

GEN. HUNTON ON THE CADETSHIPS.

The Clerk then read the following letter from the Hon. Eppa Hunton, received by him in reply to a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board on the first of June, and forwarded as directed therein:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1876. Richard J. Collins, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 14th instant has this moment been received. It enclosed a resolution of the City School Board of the city of Alexandria requesting me to consider the propriety of causing an examination to be made of the boys in Washington school No. 1, Alexandria, to know whether they might not be nominated either to West Point or Annapolis in competition with other boys from the Congressional district.

I confess myself at a loss to understand the meaning of the resolution. It presupposes that I have leisure to consider the claims of the boys of that school when such was not the fact. It also presupposes that there is a vacancy at one or the other of the places named, when such is not the fact. I shall be glad to know the motive of the author of the resolution.

I beg to advise you that when there is a vacancy at either place the claims of any boy of the school named to the nomination will be carefully considered when presented.

Please make these sentiments known to the School Board, and believe me, Sir, your obedient servant, EPPA HUNTON.

Whereupon, Mr. Wm. F. Carne offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the vacancies in the cadetships at West Point and Annapolis, whenever occurring, under the control of the representative of this Congressional District, ought to be filled by a competitive examination, at which the boys of the school founded by Washington, under the charge of this Board, should have an equal chance with the other boys of the district.

THE COLORED SCHOOL HOUSE QUESTION.

Mr. McKenzie, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported back without amendment, the following resolution, offered by the Superintendent on the 31st of March last, and referred to said committee with a recommendation that it pass:

Resolved, That the Clerk inform the Board of Trustees of Lee and Seaton School Houses that after the close of the present school session no rents will be paid for those buildings, but that they will be kept insured and in repair at the expense of this Board.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and eight of the eleven trustees of said schools being present, by invitation, they, through their chairman, J. McKenzie Ware, requested the motion to be taken, and upon the suggestion of the Superintendent, they retired to his office to hold a meeting for that purpose.

DEBATE ON GENERAL HUNTON'S LETTER.

Mr. Kemper said that he had been otherwise engaged when Mr. W. F. Carne's resolution was passed, and that upon reading it over carefully, he thought it did some injustice to Gen. Hunton, and would like to substitute a resolution couched in terms somewhat different for it. He, therefore, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it had been adopted.

Mr. W. F. Carne said he was willing to have it reconsidered if a resolution as pointedly favoring competitive examinations for cadetships was to be substituted, but he was entirely unwilling to yield that point. Cross corruption had been the consequence of the usual method of disposing of those cadetships in other districts, though happily never in ours. He would like to hear the prepared substitute read.

consideration, Superintendent Carne and Mr. Beach, both, presided over such schools; yet the Board incured these, and put forward but one even of its own schools.

Mr. W. F. Carne replied that Messrs. R. L. Carne, J. S. Beach, and others, could, and doubtless would, look to the interest of their own schools. It was the duty of this Board to look to that of the one school under its charge which had boys qualified for such an examination. We had asked for and obtained the charge of that school, and ought to be proud of the trust. There was, in the world, no other school having the same illustrious title and bestowed to us by George Washington.

He begged to see the day when Congress would recognize its claim upon the nation and give land for the extension of its benefits. It would be a proud day when one of its pupils should, by competitive examination, enter the Military or Naval Academy, and thus show to the country what Washington's donation was yet doing. His resolution did no injustice to any other school, or to any other boy in the district, for if there was a boy, struggling, alone, to obtain an education and unable to attend school, he, too, under his resolution, would have an equal chance for the cadetship. He wanted the poor and rich to fare alike—a fair field and no favors. If his resolution contained one word disrespectful to Gen. Hunton, he was willing to have it erased, but he could see no such word in it.

Mr. McKenzie then called for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. J. S. Beach, Kemper, Snowden, and Whittington—4.

Nays: Messrs. Addison, Burke, Wm. F. Carne, McKenzie, and Whittlesley—5.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS, &c.

On motion of the Superintendent, it was Ordered, That the public schools of this city be reopened on Monday, September, the 4th.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the Superintendent was requested to take up with the money from the Peabody grant two notes due the Citizens' National Bank for money borrowed to pay teachers, the balance necessary to make up the proper amount being appropriated from the treasury.

On motion of Mr. Burke, the Committee on Finance and Accounts was directed to pay Mr. C. C. Bradley, whatever money could in their judgment be spared from the treasury, on account of their note for \$7,000 due to the Board. (The Superintendent thought that there would be about \$3,000, so applicable.)

FIXING OF SALARIES.

The Superintendent offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the minimum salary of teachers be fixed as follows: Principals, \$500 a year, vice principals, \$400, and assistants, \$250; and that, hereafter, all new appointments shall be made upon that basis.

He explained that as the Committee on Finance and Salaries had not yet considered his plan for gradually increasing the salaries of experienced teachers, by reducing those of inexperienced ones, he desired to have the principle established, as he believed the Board to be in favor of it, and he thought it a fit time to pass upon it, as no new candidates would present themselves to-night and its passage could not, therefore, have any personal bearing. The committee could, afterwards, consider and act upon his plan without embarrassment, as it would then only effect an increase of salaries. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On his further motion, the salaries of teachers were all fixed as last year's, except that of the teacher of Peabody school, which was increased from \$200 to \$350, and the Board proceeded to the

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

All the teachers of last year were unanimously re-elected, as follows:

Washington School: Theodore H. Ficklin, A. M., Principal; Edgar E. Harper, Vice Principal; Miss Sallie Yates, Miss Fannie A. Wilson, Mrs. Virginia Baggett, and Mrs. Emma J. Young, Assistants.

Lee School: Miss Margaretta Lew, Principal; Miss Virginia E. Clarkson, Vice Principal; Miss Fannie L. Mills and Miss Mary F. Walsh, Assistants.

Peabody School: Miss Margie W. Price, Teacher.

Snowden School: John F. Parker, Principal; Miss Carrie Claggett, Assistant.

Hallowell School: Miss Sarah A. Gray, Principal; Mrs. Jane A. Crouch and Miss Ida K. Morris, Assistants.

A protest was, however, adopted making the election of each teacher dependent on his employment by the Superintendent, and directing the Superintendent, in case the services of all the teachers should not be needed, to employ them according to seniority in service.

BOND OF TREASURER, &c.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, it was Ordered, That one per cent, only be allowed the City Treasurer on the State School funds disbursed by him. It was further

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be required to give a bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the safe keeping of the school funds, said bond to be approved by the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

COLORED TRUSTEES AGAIN.

The chairman of the trustees of Lee and Seaton school houses then appeared and stated that in consequence of the absence of three members of their Board, it had adjourned to Monday evening next, when they would like to have the proposition of the School Board in writing, whereupon it was

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Schools, embody the views of this Board relative to Lee and Seaton school houses in a paper to be presented to the trustees holding them, and that upon a settlement of the matter to his satisfaction, the balance of rent due them be ascertained and paid.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, it was decided to hold the regular meeting on the 28th inst., and at 10 p. m., the Board adjourned.

THE TURKISH WAR.—The news from the seat of war in Turkey is to the effect that the Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive, but with indifferent success. They attacked Gen. Olympio's corps on Thursday near Bjeina and attempted to drive him across the Drina, but were repulsed after six hours' desperate fighting, and were pursued to Bjeina with great slaughter. They also attacked Col. Murkovic on Wednesday at Gramada, the battle being renewed on Thursday, but were again repulsed. A dispatch to the London Standard says these are the most important advantages yet gained by the Servians. A telegram received at the Russian Agency at Paris says the Montenegrins have had a real success at Podgoriza, and that a decisive engagement is imminent. A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan's condition is serious and his abdication probable.

Stump speeches in the Senate.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Eaton, who was entitled to the floor, said he was glad the Senate adjourned just after he took the floor on Tuesday last, because after a little reflection he was satisfied that this floor was not the place for a political speech on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; but he had a word to say to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman.) That Senator said there was no act of the democratic party within the last 40 years which could be detected before the country. All this was said in the face of the fact that for 60 years the history of the United States was the history of the democratic party. Under democratic rule the country had increased from four million to forty million people. Old England had been humbled on land and sea by democratic men, and yet it was said no act of the democratic party was worthy of the country. He (Mr. Eaton) would say. Out upon all such trash! I was content and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the floor of the Senate.

He proposed hereafter in more than one part of this broad land to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate. Again, the honorable Senator (Mr. Sherman) ventured to couple the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of Wm. M. Tweed. There was no defense for that here or elsewhere. Benedict Arnold was once the trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the father of his country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on the floor or anywhere else to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of Wm. M. Tweed or any other malefactor, except as his prosecutor.

He (Mr. Eaton) made no charge against any republican, neither did he wish to defend the democratic party. He would do that here after and elsewhere.

Mr. Sherman said the Senator from Connecticut had, by straining the language which he uttered in the heat of debate, made a new issue. He then read from his remarks of Monday last, and said what he meant to say was that no position of the democratic party since 1846 could be defended before the country, and on that question he would be glad to meet his friend from Connecticut on the stump. He next referred to his remarks in regard to Mr. Tilden, and said he did not mean to say that he was a man of the same character as Tweed, but it was well known that Tilden was the political friend and to some extent the political associate of Tweed. He (Mr. Sherman) had letters and telegrams furnished him by his friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) to show this fact. He felt bound to say that when Mr. Tilden did participate in the efforts in New York to put down Tweed, it was after a long delay, though when he did commence the work he did so with vigor.

Mr. Eaton said he would not be drawn into any political discussion, but when the Senator from Ohio said Tweed was the associate of the President of the United States as well as the associate of McDaniell. The Senator from Ohio had challenged Senators on the democratic side to name one republican who had been detected in fraud. He (Mr. Eaton) did not propose to name one now out of a thousand.

Mr. Kernan said he did not desire to discuss politics on this bill, but as Mr. Tilden lived in the State of New York he desired to say that when the frauds in that State were first discovered Mr. Tilden then consulted with Gov. Seymour and other prominent gentlemen of the State, and they took the stand that the people committing these frauds must be turned out of the democratic party. Mr. Tilden openly denounced Tweed and all his associates, and he (Mr. Kernan) thought he could appeal to the New York Times and other papers of New York to show that Tilden, Seymour and other men of character in the democratic party came to the front to put down frauds.

Justice in Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Providence Journal says: The legal science does not flourish in Turkey. Some of our readers will perhaps want to remove here when they are informed that there is no such thing known as a writ of execution or attachment for contempt, or a subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses. The legations look out for their respective countrymen, but the Turks must look out for themselves. There are several local courts for the decision of controversies arising between Turkish subjects, but the judges are men who might as well toll gatheters on the Stamboul bridge, and are charged with every charge in the ministry. Whichever party litigant pays the Court the most "back-sheesh" gets the most of the kind of justice which he wants. There is one Court which will receive in evidence only written documents, another which will receive nothing but oral testimony, but decides only on oral testimony. Accordingly, the strongest party moves his case into the court which will best suit his purpose.

Dr. Waburn told me that some five years ago proceedings were commenced against Roberts College by an adjoining landed proprietor, who claimed that his land was encroached upon. The title to the college territory is registered in the name of a Turkish subject, and consequently the local court had jurisdiction. All the judges appeared on the premises, and squatting upon the ground, proceeded, with the aid of pipes and coffee, to hear the case. The defence put on me by the treatment adopted by the medical man by the local profession. It was to apply a counter-irritant. A friendly Turk appeared as soon as the plaintiff stated his claim against the college and set up for himself a claim to the land in dispute.

This proceeding forthwith made him a party to the cause, and thereupon the college claimed that this new controversy ought to be settled before its property should be put in jeopardy. The court saw the wisdom of this reasoning, and the two Turks have since that time been fairly at work with a prospect of arriving at a conclusion some time during the next Hicris. The criminal law does not regard offences as committed against the State, but against the individual injured or his family. The system of punishment is that which belongs to the lex talionis, and in case of a murder, even the executioner, before taking the life of the criminal, is obliged to call aloud three times upon the next of kin to say if they will condone the crime for money. If they assent the life of the criminal is spared.

The slave trade still prospers in Africa. Lieutenant Cameron says that the whole of Africa is now one vast slave field. The slave trade is increasing, and whole districts are desolated by it. He thinks that by opening up the country to commercial enterprise, and placing steamers on the Congo river, much can be done toward destroying the inhuman traffic, and Mr. Youag, who recently explored Lake Nyassa, says there are at least 20,000 slaves a year carried off from the shores of the lake. The population on the south and west were employed by the Arabs to make war with the tribes inland to the west, and those that were captured were taken as slaves. He firmly believed that a dozen resolute Englishmen, with a vessel similar to the one now over there, and some few bales of calico, would put a stop to the wretched trade.

A dispatch from Cheyenne says the courier who left General Crook's camp on the evening of the 16th instant has not yet reached Fort Fetterman. Gen. Merritt, with five companies of the Fifth Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Laramie, where he will be joined by three more companies of the same regiment. He starts for Fetterman to-day or to-morrow.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Maryland Pittiers at Cape May. Ex Governor Wm. Haile, of N. H., died to-day.

The British extradition treaty remains in statu quo. A barrel factory in Allegheny, Pa., worth \$25,000, was burned to-day.

The Servians continue to be worsted in their engagements with the Turks. The Emperor of Brazil received without demonstration in Liverpool.

The stoppage of the fast mail's after to day will make the removal of 150 postoffice employees necessary. Mrs. West, Miss Billings, Miss Hayden and a child were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Hopkinton, Iowa, last night.

The New York liberal republicans will meet at Saratoga on the 23d proximo to endorse Hayes and Wheeler, and to ask the Radical State Convention that will then be in session there to pass a resolution in their ticket.

The Mohawk Disaster.

James Jamieson, the steward of the Mohawk, had a very narrow escape. When found by a New York Sun reporter he was describing his adventure to a throng of yachtsmen in Stapleton. He is a Scotchman about fifty years old, and has seen enough sea service to know how to retain his presence of mind under discouraging circumstances. "Come down to the boat," he said, "had come into the party to consult with me about the installation of the guns. He concluded that he would have first-class dinner served at about 7 p. m., after we had cruised a while to the bay. He told me what sort of a dinner he wanted, and then went on deck. I was working around getting the materials together, when all of a sudden the yacht tumbled, as I never knew her to do even in a heavy sea. Many a time she has sent the dishes flying around my ears, but she never did it quite so bad before. I thought it queer, but there was no time running to speak of; but I just set to work to put the kitchen things back behind the storm deck. The yacht made a little effort to right and then keeled over worse than afore, and I thought it was about time to get out; and see what the matter. By the time I got to the pantry door the water was knee deep, I braced aside the door and partly opened it, but the water drove it and me back. I was just as cool as I am now, but I made up my mind that I'd have to drown this time, anyhow. Then I determined to make another effort. I pushed against the pantry door until I could hear the joints of my arm crack above the sound of the water. The door opened partially, but drove back again. The pantry was now pretty full of water, and when I braced against the door the third time it swung open tolerably easy. I opened my eyes under water, and could see the white point of the cabin deck. I knew that I was to walk over for a judicious and successful landing through the window. It would be all right with me. I groped along until I could see light through an opening, and I worked through it and to the surface none too soon, for my breath was about gone. I guess it was the cabin companion way that I got through. I don't know how long it was after the yacht had heeled that the water came into the pantry, but it seemed like a quarter of a minute."

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, July 13th, at the residence of Withers Waller, esq., Stafford county, Va., by Rev. E. C. Murrage, D.D., Rev. K. S. BARKETT to Miss KATE WALLER.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Mr. LUDWELL LAKE our community has lost one of its most useful and respected citizens. He was born in England, and he died rather unexpectedly on the 17th inst., at his residence in Fauquier county, Va., after a few days' illness, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Lake was possessed of an excellent judgment, with great energy and industry, which he generally turned into successful and profitable farming. He managed his affairs with great discretion, and hence succeeded in securing a comfortable independence as to the things of this life.

For some years he had become so feeble that he could not ride on horse back, yet with his buggy and horse he continued to attend to his farming and other business operations until within a year of his death.

In his family and social relations he was affectionate, indulgent, considerate and obliging. He was as exacting a neighbor and friend, ready to help or to oblige; or, better still, to give sound, judicious counsel.

Mr. Lake was not an old man, yet he had lived long enough to raise a large family of children and to see those of them who survive him married and comfortably settled in life around him. His last years were cheered by the affectionate companionship of his son, Rev. J. B. Lake, the loved, and honored, and successful pastor of several churches in his community, who, with his family, was living at the home of his father.

Mr. Lake made no public profession of religion, but was at no time indifferent to its claims. It is known to the writer of this notice that for several years he had given very serious thought to the subject. For a long time before his death he was entertaining hope in Christ, so that when the end came he was not found unprepared. When his physicians assured him a few hours before he expired that they saw no necessary cause for a fatal result in his case, he calmly replied, "I feel satisfied I shall die, but I won't say I am not afraid."

He could not very often attend church because of his condition, but he loved and was a strict observer of the Sabbath. On the Saturday preceding his last earthly Sabbath he gave express orders that all necessary preparations should be made as usual, so that nothing need be done on the approaching Lord's day.

Let his affectionate and tenderly loving wife and children comfort themselves with these words while they sorrow for the loss of husband and father. A FRIEND.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice July 22, 1876. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead