ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

Even a casual perusal of Governor Kellogg's views, as published elsewhere in to-day's Gazette, will satisfy any unprejudiced mind of the flimsiness of the pretexts for the pretended fear of the intimidation of the negroes who may want to vote the radical ticket in the South at the coming presidential election, and show how unwarranted are the grounds upon which President Grant is billeting U. S. troops upon the South. Southern people are all alike; those of South Carolina are no worse than those in Virginia, and have just as good sense; and is there even a resident carpet-bagger or a scalawag who pretends that in this city, when there was a radical majority here, or in any county in the State in which the negroes are now in a majority, any intimidation ever was or will be attempted by the white people? If Virginians are not such outlaws and imbeciles as such an attempt would demonstrate them to be, neither are the South Carolinians or Louisianians, and the mere fact of Indiana or Ohio going for Hayes or Tilden would not make them so. The reason why the radical vote in the South is steadily and rapidly falling off is because of the greater mortality among the negroes, owing to their improvidence and disregard of the laws of health; because they are moving into the northern cities, and because many of them having at last seen and experienced the worthlessness of the promises of the radical politicians, and been swindled by the Freedmen's bank, and deceived in a thousand other ways, now cast their ballots with those among whom they were born and raised, and in whom they have confidence. As to the effort of the South to gain possession of the government, all we have to observe is that as Mr. Kellogg is ingenuous enough to assert that no arms will be used to make it succeed, it can only be accomplished by the assistance of the North and West, and if those sections become satisfied that they can not conduct the affairs of the nation advantageously, and turn the management over to the South, nobody should blame that section for accepting the trust, and were such a thing to happen—which is not at all likely—it is our opinion the country would not suffer.

SUNDRY CITY EXPENDITURES.—There remains but yet some general items of importance in the Corporation accounts for comparison with similar items of former years. The first is the salaries of the officers of the Corporation. The several finance committees have pursued no uniform plan in the arrangement of this item, some including under it the salaries of the police, &c., and others charging them in separate accounts. We give them as they stand:

1855	$ 7,917 94
1859	12,181 32
1860	11,920 77
1869	4,183 00
1871	8,793 10
1872	9,501 66
1873	8,467 08
1874	4,891 70
1875	5,536 78
1876	4,334 13

The amount appropriated for 1877 is $5,575.

Very singularly the LAW EXPENSES of the city are in most of the reports of the finance committee grouped as one item with the expenses of the "Council." As thus grouped these expenses have been as follows:

1872	$1,990 81
1873	4,641 40
1874	445 59
1875	648 42
1876	1,131 00

For 1877 the sum of $550 is appropriated.

For Printing—The following expenditures were made in the years named; the expenditures of some of the years being swelled by the cost of printing the new code of Corporation laws:

1872	$1,466 41
1873	172 84
1874	1,214 02
1875	1,735 14
1876	560 00

The estimate and appropriation for the present fiscal year is $500.

For Pumps—The expenditures have been as follows:

1872	$ 569 10
1873	229 52
1874	183 72
1875	247 97
1876	588 00

The appropriation for the present fiscal year is $300.

For expenses of public property the following amounts have been expended:

1872	$ 659 69
1873	1,174 85
1874	5,743 07
1875	5,065 10
1876	1,225 00

The estimate for the fiscal year 1877 is $1,000.

Mr. Wheeler, the radical candidate for the Vice Presidency, made a speech at St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday, and must have been alarmed at what he alluded to as the efforts of the democrats to reduce the radical majority in that State, for, casting aside the conservatism that marked his report in the Louisiana case, and his letter of acceptance, he adopted the Kilpatrick suggestion, as the only one likely to succeed, and waved the bloody shirt as vigorously as Senator Morton could have done. Our advices from the New England States report great changes in the political sentiment of that section of the country, and Mr. Wheeler's speech is confirmatory of them, and should cheer and inspirit the already buoyant hopes of the democracy, for it shows to what an extremity he has been reduced by his fears of defeat.

Some of the city radicals say that because the conservatives hold meetings in the Sue and Friendship engine houses they, the radicals, have the right to fly Hayes and Wheeler flags from the Custom House. The engine houses alluded to belong to the companies occupying them, who, of course have the right to allow them to be used for such purposes as they think fit, and with or without price as they may choose. The city has nothing to do with them, and would not attempt to use them without the consent of the companies to whom they belong. The U. S. Court room, on the contrary, belongs to the whole people of the country, but during and since the war, day and night, it has been used by the radicals as a place for their meetings.

Gen. McClellan has written a letter in support of the democratic candidate for President, in which he says: "I would like to appeal to those who in civil life have honored me with their friendship and support, and especially and most earnestly to those men to whom I have never appealed in vain—my comrades of the war—and to ask them to stand once more with me in our country's cause, in a civil contest now, as formerly in a deadlier struggle and support to the uttermost the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency."

Such items as the following, even with the experience of the last decade, grate harshly on an American ear—if it don't belong to a radical:

"Two companies of United States troops from Atlanta passed through Augusta yesterday on their way to Edgefield, South Carolina, where they will remain until the election takes place."

News of the Day.

James Murphy, aged nineteen, was hanged at Dayton Ohio, yesterday for the murder of Wm. Dawson, in that city, August, 1875. In the first attempt at the hanging the rope broke and he fell to the floor of the scaffold. It was at first thought that his neck was broken, but it was proved otherwise, and in three minutes the prisoner was a second time placed upon the death trap. At this point he made a death grip on Deputy Sheriff Freeman, and it required several men to free his hold. This time the rope was doubled, and in an instant he was dangling in the air and making a desperate struggle for life, but after a few convulsions his limbs settled and his struggle ceased. A few hours before the execution, in the presence of his attorneys and a few others, he made a full confession of his guilt.

The Peace Commissioners, some half dozen in number, arrived at Chicago yesterday, en route to Omaha and points west of that place to talk with the Sioux Indians. Bishop Whipple then joined them, and they have left on their mission. They are furnished with instructions by the Interior Department, which, it is said, are that they shall inform the Indians that they must not leave their reservations, but must stop their depredations upon the Black Hills miners or submit to extermination.

The Black Hills Pioneer says mining prospects in the Black Hills are very encouraging, several discoveries of rich quartz having been made. Eight hundred ounces of gold dust arrived at Cheyenne yesterday. The telegraph line to the Platte river is making good headway. A party of fifteen men were attacked by the Indians on the 20th inst. near Sage Creek, but escaped with the loss of several mules.

A Slander Refuted.

Editors Advertiser:—My attention has been called to the following article, headings and all, taken from a recent issue of the New York Times:

A REBEL CHURCH FOR HENDRICKS—HE LEFT ONE CHURCH BECAUSE THE PASTOR WAS A UNIONIST—HE THEN FORMED ANOTHER, AND PUT A DISLOYAL PREACHER OVER IT.

The Denver News has the following: "An item appears in many republican papers to the effect that when the war broke out Mr. Hendricks was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, the pastor of which, Dr. Nixon, preached a sermon declaring it the duty of loyal and Christian people to stand by the Government. Upon this Mr. Hendricks severed his connection with the church and never returned. This is true, but it is only half the story. About the same time the rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in the same city was a secessionist, named Horace Stringfellow, whose disloyalty was so pronounced that his congregation rather summarily terminated his clerical labors in their behalf, and he was about to return South when the rebel element, headed by Thomas A. Hendricks, organized a church and installed Stringfellow as rector. They built a house of worship which they called St. Paul's, but which was better known by various nicknames suggestive of sympathy with the rebellion. Mr. Hendricks was one of its first vestrymen, and is now, or was lately, one of its wardens."

In refence to the above, as I am the Horace Stringfellow alluded to, I deem it due to the vestry of Christ Church, Indianapolis, and also to the Hon. T. A. Hendricks, to make the following statement, for the correctness of which I refer the doubtful to the records of both Christ and St. Paul's churches:

1st. It is *not true*, as charged, that the congregation of Christ Church summarily terminated my clerical labors in their behalf. On the contrary, my resignation, offered for reasons satisfactory to myself, in February, 1862, was not only by them declined at the time, but remained in their possession until the following May, when I consented to withdraw it. It was again tendered unconditionally in July, and was then accepted.

2d. It is *not true* that "the rebel element, headed by Thomas A. Hendricks, then organized a church and installed Stringfellow as rector." St. Paul's Church was *not organized* until August, 1866 fifteenth months after the war had closed. Mr. Hendricks was *not* one of the original incorporators, and was *not* connected in any way whatever with it until some months after my return to Indianapolis, in August, 1866. I may here also add in reference to the allusion made to St. Paul's, that among the "original incorporators," by whom I was elected rector, there were four (one half of the whole number) pronounced republicans, whose "loyalty" has never for one moment been doubted by even the "faithful," and who from that day to the present have been most faithful friends. Very respectfully,

HORACE STRINGFELLOW.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 15, 1876.

—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Marine Accident.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Pacific Mail steamship Colon, which sailed from here on August 20th for Aspinwall, returned to-day in a disabled condition. After being two days out a terrific explosion took place. There was a great rush of steam, which completely enveloped the vessel and caused tremendous excitement among the passengers. After some time it was discovered that one of the boilers had burst, and that only two men had been killed, the chief engineer and one of the firemen. Several passengers were burned by the explosion. The vessel hoisted signals of distress, which were observed by a tug boat, which immediately steamed to the disabled vessel and towed her back to this city.

The Richmond State says "it looks as if the convention which is to meet at Alexandria on the 30th will renominate General Hunton by acclamation. It could not do a better work."

Colin Bass died in Salem last Sunday evening in the 70th year of his age.

Qualification for the University.

BETHEL ACADEMY, VA., Aug. 24.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I enclose a slip of my letter to Gov. Kemper in reply to the grave charge in the Kemper-Stuart correspondence. If it be true that the statement in our circular, and which we say in so many words "we are authorized by the Faculty of the University of Virginia" to make, is, as Mr Stuart's letter unqualifiedly asserts "not only unwarranted by the action of the Visitors and Faculty, but in direct opposition to it," then are we not only unworthy of the commendation of the eminent men whose endorsements are appended to our circular, but also undeserving the patronage of any parent who wishes his son taught by gentlemen and trained in principles of integrity and honor. Our vindication is therefore necessary to our existence and due to our endorsers, and we are sure you will give it the prominence due to the gravity of the charge and the publicity which has been given it. Very respectfully,

WM. W. SMITH.

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BETHEL ACADEMY, Aug. 22d, 1876.

To His Excellency Gov J. L. Kemper:

Dear Sir:—The following extract from the correspondence between yourself and Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, being his reply to your very proper letter as the executive officer of our commonwealth, has just been handed me as an extract from the Richmond Dispatch of the 21st instant:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 9, 1876.

My Dear Governor:—Your letter was forwarded to me here, and I hasten to say that the advertisement of the Bethel School is not only unwarranted by the action of the Visitors and Faculty of the University, but is in direct opposition to it. We discussed the matter, and saw the difficulties likely to arise from receiving the certificate of any school as satisfactory. We knew it would oblige us to receive the certificate of all respectable schools, or to make invidious discriminations.

I have enclosed your letter to Dr. Randolph with a request that he will at once bring it to the attention of the Faculty, and have the proper correction applied.

Very truly yours, &c.,

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART.

Our honored citizen in his zeal to protect the University from the "difficulties likely to arise" has, I am sure, unwittingly, cast a reflection upon the integrity of my colleagues and myself, which it is my duty as Senior Principal, and as the author of the announcement which is objected to, to vindicate. I desire therefore to submit to you, and through you and the press which has given circulation to this grave charge to the good people of our State, the brief history of the announcement which appears in our circulars that "We are authorized by the Faculty of the University of Virginia to say, that Virginia students over eighteen years of age, prepared by us and having our Certificate of Preparation, will be received in its Academic schools without the usual preliminary examination, and free of tuition fees." This I propose to do, by simply submitting all the correspondence had with reference to the matter, so far as it is in my possession, with only such explanations as may seem necessary to make it intelligible.

Soon after receiving a copy of the law providing that resident Virginia students over eighteen years of age will be admitted "to the Academic Schools of the University without payment of the tuition fees, provided the Faculty shall be satisfied by actual examination of the applicant, *or by a certificate of some college or preparatory school* [in his opinion] that he has made such proficiency in the branches of study, which he proposes to pursue as will enable him to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the University, I addressed a letter to an eminent member of the Faculty of the University, as a personal friend, asking whether in his opinion it would be proper for me to apply to the "Faculty of the University for a certificate from them with a view to publication in securing announcements that they would be satisfied by the certificate of *this* preparatory school. It did not occur to me nor does it seem to have been thought necessary by my eminent friend, as will be seen from his letter, to associate the Board of Visitors with the Faculty of the University in such an application, nor to make special application to the said Board, either for original authority for the statement I wished to publish or for confirmation of such authority as might be given by the Faculty in their official capacity, the words of the law being simply "provided the Faculty shall be satisfied." And perhaps I may be pardoned for adding just here, that unless there be some general principle or law overruling or construing the words of the special act, it appears still to be a question to be decided exclusively by the Faculty. My reason for addressing my inquiry to a member of the Faculty as a friend before making formal application to that body in its official capacity, was that I foresaw some of the very difficulties which the Board of Visitors find "likely to arise" and to avoid which they seem to have somewhat strained the law in their construction. Had the project been discouraged by the gentleman, who was familiar with the law and intimately associated with the other members of the Faculty, as likely in anywise to embarrass our grand institution in the prosecution of its work, application would never have been made.

One more explanatory statement only is needed to render the first letter, or rather extract from it, intelligible and to bring this plain tale to the point whence the correspondence itself may complete it.

In my letter of inquiry to my friend, whose name need not be introduced into this statement, I had enclosed a written form of endorsement, embodying what I wished the Faculty to subscribe if found unobjectionable. The rough draft of that form now before me reads as follows:

Being satisfied with the extent and character of the instruction given and standard maintained by Bethel Academy, a certificate of preparation from its Principals will entitle students from Virginia over eighteen years of age to free tuition in the Academic Department of the University, without preliminary examination."

To my above mentioned inquiry of one of the members of the Faculty, whether the suggested statement would be in anywise objectionable I received the following reply:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1876.

The statement touching admission into the University of students from your school is in every way a proper one. Send a copy of it to the chairman of the Faculty. He will submit it to members of the Faculty. With a statement to this effect students from your school with your certificate will certainly be admitted without examination into the University as students from other leading institutions of the State. [Signed]——

[I am sure my friend will pardon the use I have made of this extract without waiting to obtain his permission which would involve a delay of a week or more.]

Encouraged by this letter I at once made a formal application to the Faculty through their chairman, enclosing the form of endorsement as a suggestion of what I desired, and stating that I wished the statement from the Faculty in these or such other words as they might prefer, with a view to publication in our forthcoming advertisements, for which I was then preparing the copy. The reply was as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1876.

Sir:—In reply to your note, received to day, I will say that I do not think [illegible] more than a simple certificate from the Principals of your school, setting forth the fact that Mr. (so and so) is prepared to enter (such and such) schools of the University of Virginia, is necessary. Or your certificate might be put in the language of the law upon the subject as follows: "He has made such proficiency in the branches of study which he proposes to pursue as will enable him to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the University." All the Academic schools are named in the law as being open to the students from Virginia, free of tuition.

I am very respectfully,

JAMES F HARRISON, Chairman.

W. W. SMITH, Principal Bethel Academy.

Upon the receipt of this official communication the following announcement which is, I think, rather harshly characterized by Mr. Stuart as "not only unwarranted by the action of the Visitors and Faculty of the University, but is in direct opposition to it" was inserted in the copy of our circulars "We are authorized by the Faculty of the University of Virginia to say that Virginia students over eighteen years of age prepared by us and having our certificates of preparation, will be received in its academic schools without the usual preliminary examination, and free of tuition fees." This is the sum and substance of our offending, and the source of those widespread complaints, which your Excellency invokes the board to bring to an end.

After our circulars had been published and distributed for more than a month, I received the following letter from the chairman of the Faculty of the University:

UNIVERSITY OF VA., July 27th, 1876.

Sir—I send within the circular in reference to the admission examinations to the schools of the University. You will see precisely what is required in regard to applicants for admission to the academic schools here. Sometime since I wrote to you I believe, that your certificate would be satisfactory in reference to your pupils, but I perhaps failed to say that the certificate would have to be submitted to the examining committee of the Faculty, in order that the Faculty shall be satisfied in regard to all certificates, whatever their source. I give you this information now, so that you can insert it in your regular circular announcing your next session, or correct it. All preparatory schools and all the colleges stand on the same ground so far as this certificate is concerned.

Very truly yours, JAMES F. HARRISON.

I at once replied to this letter enclosing our circular, and calling his attention to the statement as made therein, hoped that he found nothing in it contrary to the wish of the University Faculty, or to the import of either of his letters. To that I have as yet received no reply.

In conclusion I may be allowed to say that I cannot attach blame to the conduct of any of the parties involved in this correspondence, much less do I attribute any wilful wrongness on the part of any to me as wrong. Indeed I think the whole trouble sprang from the well known zeal of our esteemed citizen who caused him to "hasten to say" some rather hard things and to say them out so loud. A note to me would have saved much printer's ink and perhaps some unpleasant feeling. I will add that I have always opposed the plan of accepting any certificate in lieu of an actual examination, and in my last letter to the chairman of the Faculty said I hoped the law would be changed so that every school should be tested by one stern rule. That this is no new view with me, the following extract from my letters on the University bill, which were published in the Dispatch January last will attest: "Let the University, then, receive from the State a sufficient annuity to make it free to every citizen of Virginia who is, in the estimation of the Faculty, prepared to profit by its course of instruction"

"To determine the question of preparation, let each applicant be required to pass a strict preliminary examination before being admitted."

I am therefore, much pleased at the construction of the law given by the Board of Visitors, and we shall be happy to offer our students next session for examination.

I submit for your Excellency's inspection the originals of the official letters herein alluded to, with the request that you will hold them subject to Mr. Stuart's order for examination, and trust that yourself as the guardian of the rights of your citizens, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, not in haste, but after due examination, and the press which has so widely disseminated that which is calculated to injure us, will unite in giving circulation to what I have said in vindication of the integrity of our action.

With great respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant, WM. W. SMITH,
Sen. Prin. Bethel Academy.

P. S.—I shall send a copy of this letter to Mr Stuart.

Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Lebanon and Annadale Farmer's Club was held at Mason's Hill, on Thursday, 24th inst., and proved a very agreeable affair. The day, though warm, was pleasant, under the dense shade of forest trees that cover this delightful grove. A large number of persons were present and seemed to enjoy the bountiful supply of eatables spread before them. Having satisfied the "inner man," and the cloths and fragments removed, Mr. Martin, president of the club, called the assembly to order, and stated that Gen. W. H. Lee and Dr. Moran, who were expected to address the club, were unavoidably absent.

The secretary then presented the excuses of those gentlemen and their regrets that other engagements prevented their attendance.

Judge J. H. Gray, of Fairfax Church, was then introduced, and gave a sound, practical address on Agricultural and Horticultural topics, showing a thorough knowledge of the latter branch of husbandry, and claiming that this portion of Virginia was better adopted to the successful cultivation of fruits than any other section of the continent, and urged members of the club to send specimens of fruit to the Centennial exhibition as the best mode of advertising the superiority of Virginia for fruit growing, very kindly offering to forward such specimens as may be sent to him, and to see that they were exhibited.

E. W. Wakefield, of Annadale, then took the stand and made some remarkable statements about the enormous crops of grain and monstrous vegetables he had seen raised in California, but which were almost without value owing to want of a market, and advised all to remain in Fairfax, where land was so easily improved and a good market at hand. His principal theme, however, was good roads. According to his ideas all that was wanted to make this the garden spot of the world was good roads and plenty of them, especially a broad, smooth, straight and free road to Washington. Mr. Wakefield, although a good old Methodist, appeared to have forgotten where the Bible says the broad and smooth road leads to, but seems determined to abandon the narrow rugged road, and in future travel down the broad and easy grade.

Mr. Wakefield's extended and humorous remarks on roads were frequently applauded, and afforded considerable amusement.

Mr. Martin made a short, practical address, and the club then adjourned.

Prizes were offered to boys and young men for running, jumping and other sports, adding to the amusements of the day, and proving the youths of Fairfax equal to any in muscular power and endurance.

No regular exhibition of products was intended, but some fine samples of early rose potatoes, grapes and pears were exhibited by Mr. Martin; gooseberry and apple jelly, by Mrs. A. G. Gardiner; watermelons and apples, by Geo. Aud, and very fine muskmelons, by Mr. Salisbury; also fine peaches, by Mr. E. G. Crump and Judge Gray, all of which were distributed, and the quality pronounced superior.

Amusements continued until the setting sun admonished them of approaching night, and all departed to their respective homes well pleased with the day's recreation.

At night a large company of young folks quietly took possession of "Cloud's Mill," and after cleaning the floor, the hum of machinery gave place to music and the sound of flying feet. Dancing was kept up until early morning without a jarring sound of discord. Alexandria and Fairfax were represented by a host of beauties, Washington by the two Miss A's, Maryland by Miss K., Prince William by Miss W. and Miss F. All were fair representatives of their several localities. Many young men were present from Fairfax C. H., Alexandria county, Maryland and other places, and all expressed satisfaction with the night's enjoyment. May none regret being present, but all satisfied with themselves and others.

The Schoolcraft-Ould Wedding.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:

"It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Schoolcraft have gone to New York to have paraphernalia made suitable to a long tour in Europe. They will return here in a few days, and not leave our peaceful shores for several weeks.

"Everybody wishes the newly married pair long life and happiness.

"Mr. Schoolcraft's fortune is about $200,000. The most of it is invested, so that it is perfectly secure and yields a handsome income. He is only about twenty two years of age. His residence, well furnished, is at Auburne (formerly owned by Mr. J. A. Cowardin), on the Grove road, about three miles west of the city. There he has a race-track, a fine collection of blooded horses, and the most elegant stable building in Virginia. It is understood that he will lose no time in having a suitable family residence erected on one of our fashionable thoroughfares.

"Mr. Schoolcraft is one of the quietest young gentlemen here. I know that this is not the public idea, but it is, nevertheless, according to my view, the correct one. He has made, it seems not intentionally, one or two sensations; but in every day life he is not at all fussy, but quite the opposite. More than that, he is intelligent, and, I imagine, lives within his income."

A dispatch from Richmond says:

"Richmond society has been all a flutter over the revelation of the fact that Miss Mattie Ould, celebrated far and wide as being Virginia's greatest belle, was married in Salem, Va., a little out of the way station on the Richmond and Danville railroad, to Mr. Oliver J. Schoolcraft.

"Miss Ould is about twenty eight years of age, and Mr. Schoolcraft is about twenty four, and a handsome boy in appearance. She is the daughter of Judge Robert Ould, a statesman who figured in the government of the Southern Confederacy as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and who is now one of the wealthiest and most eminent lawyers and jurists in the State. Mr. Schoolcraft is a millionaire, a native of Albany, N. Y. He has been for a short time the money man of the Enquirer. Miss Ould for a number of years has been one of the greatest attractions of the Virginia Springs, and three years ago she made a reputation at Saratoga on account of her brilliant wit, quickness at repartee, and surpassing beauty. Schoolcraft is not credited with having much brains, and is considered in every way inferior to his spouse. She is an elegant figure, bordering on the embonpoint, and he weighs about 110 pounds, and measures about five feet four. It was generally believed in society that Miss Ould had been for a long time affianced to a prominent tobacco merchant of Richmond, and no one dreamed of the present result. Hence the "flutter." Judge Ould, who was not apprised of the wedding until it was over, was very much grieved and incensed.

The Richmond Whig says:

"Nothing has created such a sensation in Richmond society circles as the marriage of Richmond's belle, Miss Mattie Ould, to Mr. Oliver J. Schoolcraft. In yesterday's Whig it was stated that Mr. Schoolcraft had been married a second time, as he preferred a second marriage after his attention had been called to the following section from the marriage law: "Every license for a marriage shall be issued by the clerk of the court of the county or corporation in which the female to be married usually resides." Mr. Schoolcraft was first married in Salem, Roanoke county. He took out his second marriage license from Mr. Jinkins, Clerk of the Hustings Court of this city, and was married the second time at his place in Henrico county. It is now stated that the last marriage should have taken place in Richmond, as the license was taken out from the Hustings Court. To have been legally married in Henrico county, he should have taken his license from the Clerk of Henrico County Court. Mr. Schoolcraft's first marriage, however, was perfectly legal."

Foreign News.

Prince Milan on Thursday night invited all the foreign consuls to a conference at his palace at Belgrade, at which he declared that full justice having been done to military honor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, and there being no prospect of success for either side, he was willing to accept the good offices of the Powers and to respond to their counsels, so as to prevent a useless sacrifice of life and further losses. He requested them to use their influence to re establish a good understanding with the Porte and to procure a cessation of hostilities. The consuls immediately notified their respective governments of Prince Milan's readiness to negotiate. The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until the preliminaries for peace are settled. Tchernayeff has telegraphed Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. Gen. Horvatovich abandoned his pursuit of the Turks at Tresibabo and attacked the Turkish flank, Tchernayeff at the same time attacking them in front. The Turks were routed with a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory causes great rejoicing at Belgrade. Dispatches received at Rome, Paris and London announce that a revolt has broken out at Argyrapolis, and that armed bands are forming in Albania, Thessaly and Epirus. The suburbs of Janina have been pillaged by the Mussulmans and Albanians, and several combats have already occurred between them and the Greeks. The steamer C. F. French, of the White Cross line, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday in the Scheldt. A Madrid dispatch says there are rumors that a political conspiracy has been discovered in Pampeluna and several arrests have been made. It is stated the real condition of the Sultan's health is carefully concealed from the people. The truth appears to be that his brain is crazed and that he is a mere wreck. His physician is almost a prisoner, and is not allowed to communicate with his friends.

CANAL BOATMAN SHOT.—In a quarrel between boatmen in a saloon in South Cumberland, the other night, George Brant was shot with a revolver in the upper part of the abdomen by Frank Welch, who had a hearing Thursday, and was committed to jail, as was also Brant, who was held as a witness. The wound at first was not considered serious, but Thursday became so painful that a physician probed it, but failed to extract the ball. Fatal results may ensue.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice August 26, 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 letter office, in Washington.

Bell, Miss Rainey	Jackson, Georgianna
Barnes, Mrs Mary	Kiney, Chas H
Butler, Mrs Ann	Lacy, oloman
Clark, Miss Agness	Lyon, Capt W H
Ford, Mrs Mary	Lee, Mrs M L
Dean, Luther	Pettie, Miss Maggie
Guggisham, Miss Jetta	Smith, Miss Mary E
Johnson, Wm	Walsh, Mrs Mary
Johnson, Geo	Washington, Miss Mary
Jones, Mary Anne	Weaver, Mrs C E
Jackson, Miss Hattie	

aug 26-1t W. N. BERKLEY, P. M.

7 TIERCES CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS, of small size, for sale at bottom figures at RAMSAY'S.
jy 1 Cor. King and St. Asaph sts.

City School Board.

The Board was called to order promptly, last night; present: Edgar Snowden, esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Addison, J. S. Beach, S. F. Beach, Burke, Kemper, McKenzie and Whittington, Trustees, and Richard L. Carne, Superintendent, who was appointed Clerk pro tem.

The minutes of the called meetings, held June 1st and June 22d, were read and approved.

The Superintendent, from the Committee on Studies and Discipline, (at the request of Mr. J. S. Beach, its chairman,) reported the following proposed alterations to the "Regulations for Pupils and Teachers," which were unanimously adopted, viz:

3d. Strike out "buildings" and insert "rooms."

14th. Strike out "school premises" and insert "their rooms and lobbies," and add "and principals, the entire premises outside the rooms once a day."

Add two new regulations after the 17th, as follows:

"18th. Principals shall see that there is no collection of children outside the school premises before the hour of opening, and that all those who are not detained by their respective teachers, go quietly out after school, and leave the neighborhood immediately. They shall have full authority over all pupils outside their rooms and lobbies, and shall require their teachers to punish them in such manner as they (the principals) may direct, for misconduct in or about the house or play rooms, or play ground. Teachers who detain pupils after the general dismissal shall see that they quit the premises in an orderly manner."

"19th. In the absence of the principal the vice principal, or if there be none in the building, the teacher longest in service shall perform his or her duties."

Change the number of the 18th to 20th, and prefix the words, "principals and"

Change the number of all the regulations for pupils to correspond, and after the present 25th, add the following:

"26th. Pupils shall not congregate, or stand around a school building, or in the neighborhood thereof. If there be a play room or play ground they shall enter it immediately on coming to school, and remain in it until they go to their respective school rooms. If there be neither they shall not come to school earlier than fifteen minutes before the hour of opening."

"29th. In going through the passages and up and down stairs, they shall walk in a leisurely and quiet manner. All loud talking and romping is prohibited."

Add to the regulation now numbered 27, "if the Superintendent shall so decide."

Also, the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

REGULATIONS FOR JANITORS.

"1. Janitors shall keep the rooms and furniture clean and in good order, scouring them, and washing the windows as often as the teachers occupying them shall require.

"2. They shall have them properly warmed in time for school, during cold weather, and shall obey the orders of the teachers as to keeping them so.

"3. They shall open the building at such hours as the principal in charge may direct, and close them after the teachers and children have retired.

"4. They shall keep the passages, staircases, play rooms, assembly rooms, yards, outbuildings, &c., clean and in good order, under the supervision of the principals, scouring the passages and staircases, and washing the windows outside of rooms, as often as the principals shall require.

"5. Janitors shall report to principals all disorderly conduct or damage to property by the pupils of their respective schools.

"6. Janitors shall have charge of all school property outside of school rooms, and in them when school is not in session and the teachers are absent. They shall promptly report all damage done there to the Superintendent of Schools.

"7. In buildings situated on paved streets, janitors shall keep the pavements, gutters, &c. surrounding them, clean."

The Superintendent, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the books were being prepared, and that he was having blanks enough to last several years printed, which report was accepted.

Mr. Burke, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported the arrangements made by that committee toward providing for the liquidation of the debt on the Peabody Building, which were approved.

Also, a notice from the Citizens' National Bank that a note for $650 would be due on the 29th.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie the Chairman was authorized to give the note of the Board for $500 in part payment thereof and the balance was appropriated.

Mr. Kemper, from the Committee on School House and Furniture, reported bills of Woods & Underwood, for white washing at Washington and Peabody building, $13; and of J. McKenzie Ware, for repairs at Seaton building, $3.75, which were ordered to be paid. Also, that though not specially ordered, they had investigated proposals for furnishing sixty tons of coal, and that Anthony S. Paxton was the lowest bidder.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie the action of the committee was approved and the bid accepted.

The Superintendent presented the note of the Board for $750 which he had paid out of the Peabody grant, and said note was ordered to be cancelled and filed.

Also, the acceptance by the trustees of Lee and Seaton school houses, of the rooms of occupancy prepared by him in accordance with the order of this Board, which was ordered on file.

Also, the bill of W. D. Cross, late City Treasurer, for compensation for disbursement of State funds in 1875 6, not included in the settlement with the Board, which was, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

On his further motion, the salaries of janitors were fixed as last year, viz:

For Peabody building $250, with use of rooms.

For Washington building, $100.

For Lee building $125, if five rooms are used.

For Seaton building $75

And the above amounts were appropriated, to be paid monthly during the school session.

He also, laid before the Board the application of Mrs. Wright of Fauquier county, for the position of janitress of Peabody building, with the recommendation of Mr. S. C. Mitchell.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the old janitors were all re elected as follows:

Peabody—John Cole.

Washington—Mrs. Martha J. Clements.

Lee—John Fields.

Seaton—Hannibal S. King.

On motion of the Superintendent authority was given him to make such alterations in the course of study, as he may think judicious.

On motion of Mr. Kemper, the order of business was so changed that the Committee on School Houses and Furniture shall be called on first for reports, bills contracted by them having to go frequently as a matter of form, to the Finance Committee.

Before 9, the Board adjourned.

25 CASES SAINT JULIEN CLARET WINE, a very superior article, just received and for sale at low figures.
GEO. McBURNEY & SON,
jy 31 106 and 170 King street.