



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

THE MARKET SQUARE—One of the oldest, as it is certainly one of the most important, institutions of the town is the city market. Its site was reserved for public use, with the site of Fishtown and the Long Wharf, when the town was first laid out, (1748.) and it seems quite probable that it was used for public purposes, and had upon it the Fairfax Court House and Jail as early as 1740. The school house was there in which the City Council met, and about the period of the Revolutionary War the old Court House was built there. There, too, occurred, in 1754, the memorable encounter between Washington and Col. Payne. There stood the old stock, and the whipping post. At first there were no buildings in the square except the jail, on the southeast corner, the clerk's office and school, on the northeast corner, with the Court house on the north; but in 1796 the market was extended, and Alexandria (Washington's) Lodge obtained permission to build a lodge room on pillars above the market, where the Lodge remained until the fire. In 1816 the old west market building, with its offices, was erected, and in 1817 furnished with a cupola and two clock. In 1828 the Hydraulic Engine House was erected on its eastern boundary, and at a later period the cannon-house was put up between the Hydraulic house and the Market house. For a long time the Crescent Fire Company had a small framed engine house on the west side of the market, while the Sun Fire Company had a similar house at its eastern end. The fire ladders and hooks were also kept under the market shed. At first the market was very ill supplied. Parson Weems relates that the planters in this neighborhood having an abundance for hospitality were yet too proud to send garden stuff to market, and left that for the negroes to turn a penny ad that owing to the capricious nature of that race the supply could never be depended upon, and sometimes failed altogether, so that the rich merchants of Alexandria were "often in danger of starvation." They were afraid to invite company, for often when the company came the negroes failed to bring anything to market. When Washington moved to Mount Vernon, says the Parson, he established a market cart—the first known in the neighborhood; his neighbors followed his example and Alexandria lived on the fat of the land. With the burning of the old buildings, the town obtained, by the sale of some stock, which, if it had been kept until now, would be worthless, a magnificent market building excelled by that of no town in the Union with a population not larger than Alexandria.

A deliberate survey of the political situation is certainly favorable to the democrats. Vermont and Maine, with twelve electoral votes, have just given large radical majorities, but they both voted the same way at the last presidential election, while Alabama and Arkansas, with fourteen electoral votes, which also voted for Grant in 1872, have just given large democratic majorities. And while Sigle, Sumner, Farnsworth, Dana, Adams, and hundreds of other prominent and influential republicans are exerting themselves to secure the election of Gov. Tilden no democrat has expressed himself as in favor of the election of Gov. Hayes. Then, too, we have assurance of General Kilpatrick that without money Indiana will go democratic, and the assertion of Mr. Schurz that the German vote will go the same way, and yesterday a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the New York Times, the strongest sort of radical, says unless there is a great change in the management of the canvass in the next four weeks "it is useless to expect more than a meagre majority in that State in October."

The New York Herald says "the white population of the South, as employers of labor, lenders of money, owners of farms and tenements let to negroes who must often be in arrears in paying their rent, have great advantages for quietly influencing negro votes, and they should use these advantages in quiet and non-provoking ways"—such as quietly aiding and assisting in the organization of colored democratic clubs. And yet the Herald knows that an attempt to use the advantages it alludes to for influencing negro votes would come under the restrictions prescribed by the administration, and that under Mr. Alonzo Taft's late instructions these making the attempt would be arrested by United States soldiers at once, and confined in some loathsome prison.

Colored democratic clubs are increasing in number and growing in membership in Richmond, Baltimore and other cities. From the way some of the colored voters of this city talk, as reported to us, we should not be surprised if one were organized here at an early date. Mules and forty acres, Freedmen's Banks, and an untold number of other deceptions are at length opening the eyes of the colored people to the true character of the radicals, and the sooner they see it in all its deformity the better it will be for them, for the section of country in which they must continue to reside, and for their real friends, those on whom they rely for work when well, and for support when sick—as the telegraph informs us they are now doing in Savannah.

J. E. Haralson, the colored member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the fourth Alabama district, was defeated for re-nomination by the regular radical convention, yesterday, because he voted with the democrats last winter on Blaine's amnesty bill, but the liberal men of his party retired from the convention and again nominated him. He is the most sensible colored man in Congress, but the negroes have been taught by the carpet-baggers and sealawags to allow no liberalism.

A lady has been discharged from the Treasury Department for expressing a wish that lightning would strike the Lincoln monument. One had previously been dismissed, at the request of Gen. Butler, for warning her fellow passengers in a street car of the danger of their spooks, upon the General's entrance. Mum's the word more than ever among government employees.

We have received from Mr. George E. French, 95 King street, Mme. Demorest's What to Wear, and the same lady's illustrated Portfolio of Fashions, for the fall and winter of 1876-7, both filled with the most interesting matter—to the ladies.

The Criminal Court of Baltimore, yesterday, decided that the giving away of liquor by a restaurant keeper or liquor dealer on Sunday rendered him as liable to the penalty as if he had sold it.

Governor Kemper has appointed the Secretary of the Commonwealth, James McDermid, Adjutant General of the State, to serve until the meeting of the Legislature.

The Richmond Whig, one of our oldest and most valued exchanges, has lately improved upon even its former excellence.

At the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Illinois a resolution was introduced from the Nicene creed as printed in the Book of Common Prayer, and asking that the General Conference be requested to take steps towards expunging that symbol. It has been done. The Profession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son will be limited to the Greek Church, which does not believe in the dual procession.

In New York last night all the rifle teams who took part in the Centennial match met at the reception at Gilmore's Gardens. General Hawley presented the trophy to the victorious American team, badges to its members and medals to the Irishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians and Australians. Speeches were made by M. J. Fulton and Colonel Gilderleeve. There was great enthusiasm, and the assemblage did special honor to the American and Irish rifle men.

John Clark was before the Police Court of Washington yesterday, charged by Josie Pierce, an actress, with robbing her of a diamond ring in a saloon on Seventh street the night before. Clark asked her to let him look at the ring, and then ran off with it. The outcry of the girl causing pursuit, he threw the ring away on Seventh street, where it was crushed by the wheels of a passing vehicle, several of the diamonds being afterwards recovered from the mud. He was held to bail for a hearing.

A man named Harrison B. Brown was released from the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia on Thursday night after serving a term of four years for burglary, but was immediately rearrested on requisition from the Governors of New York and Ohio for burglary committed in those States. The peculiar hardship about the rearrest is that Brown was recently let \$40,000 by a deceased relative.

The Winchester, Virginia, News says: The flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Jos. M. Barton was attacked by dogs last Sunday night, and fifty killed and wounded out of one hundred and four. This was a very valuable flock. It seems that our friends in the southern part of the county sustain more loss by mean dogs than those of any other section.

The will of the late Rufus R. Graves, of New York city, which has been admitted to probate in the Morris county (N. J.) surrogate's office, bequeaths the sum of \$100,000 to various charitable and religious institutions, and \$100,000 to be applied to the education of the colored people of the Southern States.

A Richmond gentleman has received a letter from a Virginian now in Egypt, stating that all the American offices now in the Khedive's service are to be dismissed.

Three negro prisoners attempted to escape from the jail at Halifax county Court House, Va., Thursday. One was shot, one overpowered and one succeeded in getting away.

At the Doncaster, England, September meeting yesterday the race for the Doncaster Cup was won by Craig Miller, with Controversy second and Bersaglier third.

Yesterday's Cash admissions to the Centennial Exposition are estimated as follows: Main Exhibition, 63 816; Live Stock Exhibition, 505. The oyster packers in New York have reduced the wages of the shuckers to 15 cents a gallon.

THE RICHMOND "ENQUIRER."—"Chester," the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index-Appeal says: "Mr. M. P. Haudy arrived here this morning from Philadelphia. It is said that he has the capital in hand to at once resume and continue the publication of the Enquirer, but that he will not undertake it until Mr. Schoolcraft is got rid of. It is reported that the original cause of difference between Schoolcraft and the editors (he having obtained a controlling interest in the paper) is that he sent an agent North to sell a tract to the Enquirer, and instructed the agent to sell to the Enquirer, if such purchases could be found. This coming to the knowledge of the editors, they resigned in a body."

We do not credit this report in so far as it pretends to connect Mr. Schoolcraft with any attempt to prejudice Mr. Handy, to whom, so far as we are aware, he is under no obligations. Any proposition, however, that would favor the time-honored old Enquirer under the radical flag would be infamous. Better far make a bon fire of the material, no matter at what cost, than that the old paper should come to such base uses at last.—Rich. State.

THE ROCKVILLE FAIR.—A letter from our correspondent at Rockville, dated yesterday, says: "The 23d session of the Montgomery county Agricultural Fair closed today. It was among the largest and most interesting held since its organization, every department being fully represented. To day was the largest and most brilliant in attendance, being the day designated for the last horses, of which there were many. The great excitement of the day was Miss Mary Brent's (of Alexandria, Va.) riding. It was graceful and terrific, and as she passed the judge's stand on the last round she was greeted with immense applause from the large concourse. There were many ladies and gentlemen in the contest. Miss Brent's horsemanship was the most daring I ever saw. She is the heroine of the occasion."

The Indian War.

The Chicago Times' special correspondent with Terry telegraphs, under date of Fort Buford, mouth of the Yellowstone, 8th instant, Bismarck, 14th instant: The final breaking up of General Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now en route for home, with the exception of two regiments of infantry, which will winter at the mouth of Toiyabe river. The Montana troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horses, and including 70 cavalry and the 21 cavalry, under General Gibbon, left for Fort Ellis with a wagon train and supplies for 80 days. They will follow the old Snake trail. The route is to winter with hostiles, and is 420 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are now chafed for the cold weather and the storms which sweep over the prairie at this season. The 22d infantry have been left at the mouth of Grand river, and have commenced the construction of a stock fort. They will remain until November or later. The 7th cavalry have left for Fort Buford and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. After arriving here they will go to Fort Ellis to winter. The 16th infantry will remain here. General Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, and then go to St. Paul, via Bismarck. By the 15th all the troops will have been withdrawn from the northern country except the 22d infantry and 5th cavalry, amounting to four hundred men. A dispatch just received from General Sherman commands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders a winter campaign impossible, and indefinitely postpones the subjugation of the Sioux.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Advice from Red Cloud agency say there is no doubt but that several thousand of the young men have gone to the hostiles, as a recent count at this agency shows but 4901 men, women and children present, where there should be 15,000, and it is quite probable that an investigation at Spotted Tail agency will show a corresponding deficiency.

The Turkish War.

The Turks made an attack on Tuesday on Mah Zowarak, to prevent the Servians from sending reinforcements to Gov. Tchernavoff, but the fighting on the Dina ended in the issue of the battle at Alexinz.

A correspondent with the Turks says that their plan of operations is to cross the Morava, storm the Servian position at Dibrigard, occupy it, and then return to take Alexinz. Both positions are strong, and the task is one of enormous difficulty. The first attempt to carry out the plan by bringing the Morava, on Monday, was unsuccessful.

A Belgrade telegram to the Daily News says that the Morava valley has been in flames for the last two days. The Morava valley is now a great swamp. By systematically burning villages the Turks have destroyed what would have been their shelter, and they are now exposed without cover to the storm. Important military operations are impossible, and a week of rain will render the valley untenable. The Servians have supplies for a year's campaign at Dibrigard and Alexinz. The Turks are obliged to haul everything from Nisch. Their withdrawal to that point is expected.

The London Times in an article on Turkey's basis of peace, declares that Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servian territories which she held until 1857. The European Powers will be the best judges as to what military force Prussia must still maintain after they complete their plans. For the sake of peace the Porte should waive the empty form of Pasha Mihal's loan homage to the Sultan. In fact, the only safe conditions of peace proposed by Turkey is the construction of a railway across Servia.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

The total number of interments at Savannah, yesterday, was 31; yellow fever interments, 27. Over one-half of the colored population are depending upon the charity of the whites, and the amount of destitution is increasing. There were seventy deaths among the colored people in two days. The Charleston contributions for Savannah exceed three thousand dollars, besides one thousand dollars contributed by the city government. The citizens of Augusta contributed one hundred dollars yesterday for the Savannah sufferers. Additional subscriptions will be given to-day. The City Council contributes fifty dollars per day during the prevalence of the epidemic. Last night the City Council of Jacksonville, Fla., donated \$500 to the poor and needy of Savannah, who are suffering with the yellow fever in that city. Gen. Smith, vice-president Howard Association of Memphis, yesterday received the following telegram from Mayor Anderson, of Savannah, Ga.: "Your generous contribution of \$1,000 received our heartfelt thanks. We have much suffering and distress, and money is much needed." Atlanta contributes \$2,000 for the Savannah sufferers. Mayor Lurobe, of Baltimore, yesterday sent his check to the Mayor of Savannah for \$1,000 that had been collected for the yellow fever sufferers.

THE SUPPLY OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The Chicago Tribune has the following relative to the amount of counterfeit paper currency now about:

The only engravers working who were considered experts—Tom Ballard, Ben Boyd and George White—have been sent to the penitentiary since October 1, 1874—the first for 30 years and the last two for ten years each. There is another engraver at liberty, an inferior workman, he who cut the Richmond, Ind., \$10 note, and the title plate for the Lafayette, Ind., \$10 note (the latter the best counterfeit issued), both being printed evidently from the same plate. The capture of this fellow is only a matter of time. It took nearly three years to get Ballard, eight months to reach Boyd, and seven months to capture White. Not only were they captured, but all their tools and the plates from which the counterfeit money was printed, thus effectually stopping this inflation of the currency. Previous to their arrest they put out large quantities of their bills. Their number is reduced every month by the apprehension of dealers and shuckers, but it is impossible to gather in the whole issue, since thousands of dollars may remain buried for years. In 1867 Nat Kizze, who engraved the \$10 plate for the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and was sent to "Cherry Hill" therefor, buried \$30,000 in these notes. They remained in the ground five or six years, and many of them are now in circulation, though the issue was stopped in 1867. The same is true of what are known as the "Hillsides," embracing the First National Bank of Aurora, Cotton, Gleason, P. X. Co., and Chicago, and the "Traders" and the "Merchants" of Chicago. There were very few notes of the "Merchants" and "Gleason" put out, there being no such bank as the First National of Chicago; and there were one at all of the First of Peoria, though that is usually in issue of course if not so. There were also a few \$10 notes on the First of Louisville, Ky. One was captured, but the statement was never verified. All told, there are perhaps \$150,000 in counterfeit \$5's now out. There has not been a counterfeit \$20 note printed in six years, the plates from which the "Merchants," "Shoe & Leather" of New York and the National Bank of Union, N. Y., were printed having been captured by Col. Whitley, when he was Chief of the Secret Service. Of the \$10 notes several sets of electroplates for the Farmers' and Manufacturers', the First and the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have been secured. The original steel plates were the handiwork of Ballard. They were cut several years ago, and have rusted out long since, and are now worthless. The First of New York is a very old issue, and the plate is not in existence. The \$2 plates for the St. Nicholas and North National, of New York, and the Western Star, of Peckskill, were also cut by Ballard, and electroplates have been captured by Washington. The originals are believed to be in the same condition as Ballard's. No notes, however, have been printed from them for several years. On the 1st of January last there were but two plates for Government notes out—one for the \$50 Hamilton head, and the other a \$500. The former was secured by Washburn in Cincinnati some time in February. The other is still out, but under cover, and no notes have been printed from it for a long time.

Lucky Ex-Confederates.

The Troy, New York, Times says: Burton N. Harrison was the private secretary and trusted confidant of J. H. Rauloff while the latter, the executive head of the rebellion, was President of the so-called "Confederacy." Burton N. Harrison is now, as he has been since the beginning of his administration, the private secretary of the democratic Mayor of New York, Mr. Wickham.

General Smith, who had been educated by the Government at West Point, was Street Commissioner of New York in 1861. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion General Smith abandoned his lucrative municipal office, joined the rebel army, and fought for the "Confederacy," and against the Union to the close of the war. General Smith now holds the lucrative office of City Surveyor and is the democratic municipal Government of New York city.

General Leven, who was Smith's deputy commissioner in 1861, and who ran away with his chief and fought with him under the flag of treason throughout the war, is now installed by the democratic municipal government of the metropolis as a deputy city surveyor under his old chief, Gen. Smith.

These men abandoned their offices to join the rebel army immediately after Fort Sumter was fired upon; but were afterwards upon good Democratic authority that they drew their salaries from the treasury of New York city for months after they had taken up arms against the Union.

Mr. McLaughlin is the deputy of the county clerk of New York. Mr. McLaughlin is an office of responsibility and profit. Mr. McLaughlin's highest claim to this Democratic patronage, so far as we are advised, is the fact that he was a colonel in the rebel army, and fought in the "last ditch" for the Confederate cause.

M. J. Quincy holds the chief deputyship under Democratic Sheriff Connor, of New York. Next to that of the chief it is the largest paying place in connection with the sheriff's office. His compensation in fees running as high as \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year. M. J. Quincy's office is technically known as the order-of-arrest deputy, and to him is entrusted all orders of arrest made by the courts of the city of New York, a most responsible trust. And there is a great deal of money in it when only legitimate fees are received, with opportunities to add immensely to receipts by secret arrangements and ways that are dark. Who is Major Quincy that he should be thus favored with the richest Democratic patronage? This M. J. Quincy was a rebel deputy in a service under the outlawed Waz, having charge of that den of rebel cruelty and murder, Liberty Prison, during the war. Waz, it will be remembered, was tried by court martial at West Point at the conclusion of the war, and convicted and hanged for barbarous cruelties toward Union prisoners that were reported upon his capture. It is not to be wondered at that M. J. Quincy, by Democratic favor, enjoys the honors and emoluments of an office yielding a larger amount than that of President of the United States! What do the boys in Blue say of this?

[We are glad to know that some of the boys in gray are doing well.]

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Washington Star says: Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, one of the members of the joint select committee to prepare a form of government for the District of Columbia, left here this morning for his home in Virginia. He is in the midst of his Congressional duties, and cannot, for the immediate present, devote himself to the labor imposed upon him as one of the committee designated to inquire into the affairs of the District government. Gen. Hunton, of Virginia, is still here, but will leave for his home in a day or two. It is understood that both Messrs. Hunton and Hunton will return at an early day and enter actively upon the important duties assigned them. Both are gentlemen of positive force of character and good judgment, and will doubtless endeavor to discharge their duties with an eye single to the best interests of the District and its people. The selection of Gen. Hunton is an especially appropriate one, as his service with the District of Columbia committee will enable him to bring to our affairs a good deal of knowledge acquired by his experience on that continent.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals met here on Monday last. President R. L. C. Moncure and Judges Staples, Christian and Anderson on the bench. Judge Baldwin is, we regret to learn, still detained at home by ill health. The following cases were before the court this week: Partitions for appeals in the causes of Harland vs. Taylor, and Shipp's administrators vs. Castleman's administrators, dismissed; Forrer vs. Forrer's exutors, and Richards vs. Lussurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, and Wood & Smith vs. Briggs, argued and submitted; Rapp vs. Ayres, failed to pay for printing record, was dismissed; Mackey vs. Mackey's administrator, continued till next term; Koeller vs. Colman, dismissed agreed; Lightner's trustee vs. Bushong, motion made by Appellant for re-hearing before a full court; Perry & Co. vs. Shenandoah Valley Bank, argued and submitted; Nulton vs. Wm. B. Isaacs, leave given to enforce the record; Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Co. vs. Collier, partly argued. Samuel H. Letche and George F. Thompson qualified as attorneys.—Stanton Vindicator.

RESTORING DAMAGED VELVET.

The Monitor de la Salud publishes the following method for restoring velvet to its original condition. It is well known that when velvet has been wet, not only its appearance is spoiled, but it becomes hard and knotty. To restore its original softness it must be thoroughly dampened in the wrong side and then held over a very hot iron, care being taken not to let it touch the latter. In a short time the velvet becomes soft, as it were, new again. The theory of this is very simple. The heat of the iron evaporates the water through the tissue and forces the vapor out at the upper side; this vapor passing between the different fibres separates those which adhere together in hard knobs. If the velvet were ironed after dampening an exactly opposite result would be obtained. It is therefore necessary that the substance should not come in contact with the iron.

STEAMER THEODORE WEEMS.

The steamer Theodore Weems arrived here this morning from Baltimore, having taken the place of the Mary Washington on that line. The Weems is considered one of the handsomest and fastest boats running out of Baltimore, and her passenger accommodations are first class. Captain James Harper, the popular veteran of the Potomac, is in command, and is ably assisted by Messrs. Pearson and Damon, first and second officers. The Weems will no doubt soon become a general favorite on the river.

Mr. John Walter, the Proprietor of the London Times.

Mr. John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, arrived with his family in this city by the Russia yesterday. He is registered at the Windsor, and is to be the guest of Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, who was in the city in the morning to meet him. Mr. Walter inherited the Times from his father, who, in turn, was the son and successor of the John Walter who founded the London Times. And with the newspaper Mr. Walter has inherited the talents and enterprise of his father and grandfather, through whose energy and ability the Times grew to be the power it is in Great Britain and the world. It is now a century and more since the first John Walter founded what is now the first newspaper in England, but it was not till 1790 that his organ grew to eminence through his fearless attacks upon the corruptions of the Court. Before then the young paper had done little to distinguish itself from similar enterprises, but from the day John Walter suffered defeat and imprisonment and the loss of political profit for conscience sake, the grandeur of the Times was revealed. While the paper became a redresser of public abuses, it did not cease to be a newspaper. Although hindered by the Government he had criticised in the collection and conveyance of news, John Walter more than once announced the result of a battle in the wars of Napoleon days before the Ministry knew of the fate of their troops. With such an appetite for news he was not behind the spirit of the age. The first steam press of that day was used in printing the Times, and the press that works off 17,000 copies of the Times to-day within the hour is the invention of the present John Walter. Such was the founder of the Times, and the old John Walter was in no way second to the first save in order of time. Under his management the paper grew to be the recognized organ of public opinion in Great Britain, while all the news that was transmittable by the limited facilities of that day was at his desk and call. When thirty years ago, the present John Walter succeeded to the inheritance, he brought to the management of the paper the combined wisdom and energy of his father and grandfather. Although then but a few years over twenty, he seemed to possess by intuition the judgment of older heads, and now in the prime of life he has pursued the course both as to the collection of news and dissemination of opinion that he had laid out for himself in his youth. But Mr. Walter is not an editor only. He is a member of Parliament, and enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and sound judgment. More than once a high place in the Government has been at his command and he has refused it. He has also declined to accept a peerage. Besides this being a journalist and politician, Mr. Walter is also a country gentleman of no ordinary excellence. His residence at Bearwood, in Berkshire, is one of the finest in that noble county; and as an enlightened landlord he aims to render his tenantry the most prosperous in the three kingdoms. As an editor, as a public champion, and as a man, Mr. Walter thus occupies a position among the most prominent English personages of the time.—New York World.

Death of Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr.

A dispatch from New Orleans, under date of the 14th, announces the death of Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr., which took place in St. James Parish, La., at the advanced age of 75 years.

To many of our readers the name of Mr. Rhett will seem like a ghost evoked from the dead past, so long is it since it was associated with some of the most stirring events of our political history. To the survivors of a past generation it will recall the times of Calhoun and the noble and efficient effort of South Carolina during that great leader, and later that thrilling scene in the secession convention, when the form of Barnwell Rhett was seen to approach the desk to affix his signature to the fatal and fated instrument. As he approached the desk he sunk upon his knees and uplifted his hands to heaven, and for a moment bowed his head in prayer. No words were uttered, but the scene was electric. By common instinct all parties arose, every head was uncovered, and the President of the assembly addressed the Shrine of Grace.

Mr. Rhett was born in Bamberg, S. C., on the 24th of December, 1814. His family name was Smith, and by that name he was known until 1837, when he assumed a colonial ancestor's name of Rhett. He was a lawyer, and during the anti-slavery movement, in which he was among the most violent, filed the office of Attorney General of South Carolina. From 1839 to 1849 he represented the Bamberg district in the United States Senate, and in 1850 was elected to the United States Senate. He advocated the secession of Carolina, and was the first to breathe on the floor of Congress a proposition to dissolve the Union. He was for the secession of South Carolina in 1852. Upon the death of his wife in 1852 he resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to his Bamberg plantation, where he engaged in preparation for the secession movement in case of Lincoln's election. He was a leading member of the South Carolina secession convention in 1860, and wrote the address declaring the reason for the secession of the State. In the Montgomery convention of delegates from the seceded States he was chairman of the committee which reported the Confederate constitution. Finally, he became the owner of the Charleston Mercury, which, during the war was conducted by his son, Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr., and which was one of the most untiring and able supporters of the Confederacy during those long and bloody years. Upon the termination of the war he retired into obscurity, so profound that the great mass of people will doubtless be surprised that he lived so long.

With his death disappears, perhaps, the last survivor of those statesmen of the extreme Southern right school, which, under the leadership of Calhoun, shook the Union to the ground, and whose efforts resulted in the disastrous war of the Confederacy.—New York Herald.

WAR IN AFRICA.

The war in which the people of the Transvaal Republic, Africa, are now engaged is with the Zulu Kafirs, and originated in the early part of last summer. The cause of the boundary, and the demands submitted by the natives upon the Boer farmers, President Burgers raised as a large sum as he could and marched to the frontier in view of the preparations that were being made by the Zulus to assume the offensive. The first success achieved was on the side of the Boers. Muthi was attacked by 1,000 whites and 400 blacks on the 4th of July, the stronghold held by storm on the 6th, and a complete victory was over the natives, although the little army of President Burgers lost ten men killed and thirty-seven wounded. The natives, however, kept up their raids, attacking several white settlements, only one of which, Kerspoort, was successfully defended. The Transvaal Republic is in South Africa, immediately north of the Orange Free State and the British colony of Natal. As stated by telegraph some days ago Burgers has since suffered a complete defeat and a large number of his men have been shot.

Hiram V. Dempster, a dentist of Washington.

Hiram V. Dempster, a dentist of Washington, was arraigned in the police court yesterday, on the charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain from Mrs. Francis A. Woodley. It appears the lady went to Dempster's place of business last April for the purpose of having her teeth drawn, and while under the influence of ether took her watch and chain. He was held for action of the grand jury.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The referee in the suit of Victoria Woodhull, for an absolute divorce from Col. James H. Wood on the ground of adultery, has reported recommending a judgment, as asked for by the petitioner.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Sept 16.—Wheat is in large receipt, the offerings to-day amounting to 615 bushels; prices show a decline since yesterday's sale, though the market is active, with sales at 105 1/4, as to quality. Corn is slightly advanced, and a lot of yellow sold yesterday at 51; mixed brought 47 and 48; offerings of 614 bushels. No sales of Rye reported, and 80 bushels of Oats sold for 36.

COAL REPORT.

The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the week ending to-day:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, and Total. Includes entries for Amer. Coal Co., J. H. Firth & Co., J. P. Agnew, etc.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Theodore Weems, Baltimore, to the river bound up.

SAILING.

Steamer Theodore Weems, Baltimore, to the river bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Mr. James Watson sailed from Philadelphia for this port on the 12th inst. The steamer K. H. Shannon sailed from Philadelphia for this port 13th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrived—Boats K M Byron, to Danville & B. I. Coal Co.; B. S. Grant, to A. D. Lowe, to American Coal Co.

DEED.

On the 14th of September, MONTIMA FAIR, F. A., of the daughter of Arthur and Alice Herbert, aged 4 years and 7 months.—(Petersburg papers please copy)

LIST OF LETTERS.

Table listing names and addresses of correspondents, including Alexander, Releguez, Jackson, Scauld, etc.

The Wonder of the Day.

GRAND COMBINATION AUCTION SALE OF MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

Who desiring to reduce their stock, being disappointed in their sales this season, have combined to sell their surplus stock together and will sell portions of it by PUBLIC AUCTION.

DRY GOODS.

FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, TAPESTRY, etc.

This portion of the stock combination which was shipped to Alexandria will be sold positively by public auction against bid.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SALE.

Commences THURSDAY, September 22nd, 1870. Look out for slaughter in DRY GOODS.

AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

Sole agents, Messrs. A. M. & E. M. MILBURN, Alexandria, Va.

LOWER POT.

For Pot just received by J. C. & E. M. MILBURN.

SMALL SUGAR CURED HAMS.

And Breakfast Bacon for sale by J. C. & E. M. MILBURN.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

For sale by J. C. & E. M. MILBURN.