# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, JAN. 29.

A certain Dr. Palmer told Plymouth Church, last Friday night, that "South Carolina was still a white man's State, and that though the negroes there wanted to learn, there were no schools for them," but he forgot to tell the applauding audience that though the white property holders of the State pay heavy taxes for the support of the negro schools the radical office holders steal the money and apply it to their own individual uses, and that so notorious is this fact that the republican managers of the Peabody fund now positively refuse to allow any portion of that fund to go to the schools in South Carolina, and will not resume their appropriations to that State until new and honest men shall have been appointed to superintend the expenditure.

During the examination of Kenner, one of the negro members of the Louisiana returning board, by the Congressional committee on the powers and privileges of the House, last Saturday, it was demonstrated that the returns of the parish under investigation had been altered at the instance of J. Madison Wells to procure the election of his personal friends in that parish, but that the fraud had been committed so clumsily that an ordinary observer could detect it. The farther the examination proceeds the more apparent become the evidences of the rascality by which the radicals have attempted to cheat the Louisianians and the whole country out of the vote of that State. All the members of the board are in confinement for contempt, but not in the same room.

Since Gov. Hayes repeated his assertion that his inauguration would put an end to Grantism as effectually as would Gov. Tilden's; since there has become a possibility of the election of brother-in-law Casey to the U. S. Senate by the Louisiana democrats; and, finally, since the passage of the compromise bill by a majority that squelches all idea of the success of a veto, and gives the finishing stroke to third termism, the President's interest in radicalism has considerably abated, and he will now not only sign the electoral bill, and maintain the status quo in Louisiana, but will even scatter the troops he had concentrated at the capital to aid him in the execution of plans which have failed so signally.

The Cumberland miners are still in a disturbed condition about their wages, some demanding sixty-five cents a ton, some anxious to work for fifty-five, and some willing to work for fifty cents, if they can be guaranteed steady employment and immunity from harm from their fellow workmen, some of whom have already stoned the houses of the fifty cent workers and injured their children. If anything seemed strange now-a-days it would be the fact that, in a free country, men who want to work to keep their wives and children from starving, are not allowed to accept employment because their wages don't suit the ideas of other people.

With the exception of two Senators from Louisiana and one from each of the States of South Carolina and Kansas all the vacancies that will occur in the United States Senate on the 4th of next March have been filled, and the indications are that, when the elections in those States are settled, the Senate will stand thirty-seven democrats to thirty-nine republicans, but some of the latter such honest men that a measure that will prove disadvantageous to the interests of the country, cannot be forced through, simply because it may benefit the radical party.

The counting of the Presidential electoral vote will be commenced in the hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock next Thursday, when the votes of the six first States in alphabetical order will be counted as all the votes have been heretofore, but when the seventh State, Florida, is called the counting will stop, for the votes of that State will be referred to the commission appointed under the Compromise bill, and the result of that reference, if in favor of Tilden, will decide the question without further trouble.

All the Virginia delegation in Congress except the representative of Vermont, Mr. Stowell, voted for the compromise bill, and though there was not a single democrat in the House who was not thoroughly convinced of the election of Gov. Tilden, yet all but eighteen voted for the bill in order to show to the country that they were willing to agree to any reasonable plan for settling the existing difficulty. How different was it with the radicals!

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose name even is unknown, except to those who have business relations with him, endeavors to obtain notoriety by directing the United States District Attorney of New York to sue Mr. Tilden for improperly assessed taxes.

### The Methodists.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Methodist ministers to-day the question, "Is there any cause to have evangelists amongst us?" was discussed, at great length, many powerful addressess being made. The room was crowded with anxious listeners. Dr. Kittell argued there was no necessity for either revivals or evangelists, and that they did more harm than good. The idea of sudden sanctification he regarded as absurd. Dr. Scudder held similar views. Dr. Crooks thought evangelism had done much for Christianity, and its principles are good. Dr. Curry said evangelists and missionaries are almost similar. Great work has been done by them for the Church, but a pastor should be an evangelist. Many evangelists do good abroad who could work no good at home owing to their character. Weeping, singing and mesmeric evangelists he deplored. They pass over districts like fire over a prairie, and leave nothing but ruin behind.

### News of the Day.

Mr. Frederick May, during his late visit to Washington city, was given a dinner by Mr. Sartoris.

In the case of Morris Springfield, charged with the murder of his sister Alice in a St. Mary street house of ill repute, in Philadelphia, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Jos. Rogers, aged 68 years, was knocked down by a coasting sled, in Baltimore, Saturday, and was in a dying condition this morning. Concussion of the brain ensued from the fall.

Wm. R. Messick, democratic sheriff elect of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, was shot and killed by policeman McMahon, Saturday, who claims he only fired to frighten, not to injure, the deceased.

James Love, jr., of Chicago, is deeply infatuated with the Queen of England, and asserts, in the most positive manner conceivable, that the Queen of England reciprocates his tender passion.

In Baltimore, yesterday morning, Mary McCurley, seventy five years of age and totally blind, was burned to death. She had arisen from her bed and proceeded to light the fire in the kitchen stove, when her clothing became ignited. She ran to the door and fell upon the steps, where she was found after life had become extinct.

A shooting affair occurred Saturday night at North Platte, between two saloon keepers, J. H. Price and David Perry. Four pistol shots were fired. Price was severely wounded in the leg above the knee, and Perry was shot through the left breast and in the head, and will probably die. Business rivalry is supposed to have been the cause of the affray.

Charles H. Moulton, the real estate broker who absconded some months ago with a large sum of money belonging to different persons in the District of Columbia, and afterwards returned, was arrested last Saturday on a warrant sworn out by Francis Pratt, charging him with obtaining $2,220 under false pretences, and was committed to jail,

Miss Birdie M. Carr, of Petersburg, daughter of Mr. G. Carr, a young lady of marked beauty of person and accomplishment of mind, died Friday night of consumption, in the nineteenth year of her age. It was one of her last wishes that her body should be kept out of the ground for several days, her fear being that she might possibly be buried alive.

At a meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war at Norfolk, Va., Saturday, composed of soldiers and sailors of the North and South, a series of resolutions was passed, petitioning Congress to relieve from disabilities all surviving veterans of the Mexican war without distinction or discrimination, and to allow pensions to date from the discharge of the soldiers and sailors, and from the treaty of peace to all officers of the army, marine corps and navy.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Fifth District, comprising Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, met last Saturday in Washington, in annual convention. They have elected the following officers: Aaron Haas, of Atlanta, Ga., president; M. Hutzier, of Richmond, Va., first, and W. H. Strauss, of Baltimore, second vice president; A. Goodman, of Baltimore, treasurer; Dr. S. B. Wolfe, of Baltimore, secretary; A. Fisher, of Washington, Sergeant-at-Arms.

### South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 29.—Judge Carpenter, before whom the case of Peter Smith, a negro convict pardoned by Chamberlain was pending, decides that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton is lawfully inaugurated governor, and that Chamberlain holds over until the legal qualification of his successor and no longer.

A telegram from Timmonsville, in Darlington county, says: On Saturday B. O. Halloway, the Chamberlain trial justice, was shot by unknown parties, near his door, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He lived until 11 o'clock Sunday morning when a coroner's jury was empanelled to investigate the assassination. In the meantime the negroes became very indignant and excited, particularly the members of the militia company at that place, and the intendant of the town for the protection of life and property organized a strong police force. The negroes turned out with rifles and stationed themselves on the outskirts of the town, lying chiefly in ambush. Everything appeared to be perfectly quiet until about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when some of the special police were making their rounds they were fired upon from a small piece of woods four or five times, the shots taking effect in the shoulder of one, and the hip of another, slightly wounding both. The officers returned the fire without any effect and then made their way back to town. The death of a trial justice created fresh excitement among the negroes, and they are loud and vehement in their threats against the whites.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.—We understand that meetings of bondholders of the several defaulting Southern States will soon be called to co-operate with the board of arbiters appointed on Thursday. The bondholders could not do a better thing for themselves or for the country than to put their affairs in the hands of those five gentlemen, whose high personal reputation, familiarity with financial questions and the resources of the South, and thorough business experience well fit them to conduct such negotiations successfully. The holders of the bonds can, of course, do something toward a settlement, if acting for themselves, as they have already done. But a committee of disinterested persons—not one of them the owner of a defaulted Southern bond—are in a better position to command the confidence of the Southern people than the creditors would be. This is essential to the adoption of some general system of adjustment. Whatever the committee are able to accomplish in any one Southern State will make the way easier for them in other States. They will act upon some well-defined and uniform plan which will close up the business far more quickly and probably on more favorable terms for creditors than the latter could secure by separate efforts. In this labor the arbiters will be sustained by the united business interests of the North, and they will have the best wishes of the best men of the two parties in this section. Everything concurs to clothe their mission with dignity and importance, and give it the assurance of success. They will probably visit in person the capitals of the defaulting States and confer directly with the authorities. It is known in advance from some of the States that they will be very favorably received, and their overtures for an equitable composition of the debts will be met half way.

If the bondholders respond promptly to this proposition, much may be done during the present winter. But it is too much to hope that the finances of two of the States—Louisiana and South Carolina—can be straightened out while they are afflicted by dual governments. The right or wrong of the contending sets of officials must somehow be settled in those States before the committee can negotiate. With those exceptions, the plan adopted at Thursday's meeting, promises to secure beneficial results at an early day.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

In his late speech in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Jones plainly showed that Florida had cast her vote for the Tilden and Hendricks electors.

### Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 27, 1877.—One of Richmond's most esteemed citizens died at his residence in this city this morning, at 2 o'clock—Frederick William Hanewinckel, the Imperial Consul of Germany and Austria. Mr. Hanewinckel was engaged in the tobacco business. He was born in Bremen in 1821 and came to this city in 1841. His income was larger, perhaps, than that of any other merchant in the city, it being between $70,000 and $80,000 per year. But it was not for his wealth that he was esteemed, but his charities, his pure Christian life. He did his good deeds in secret. He was a member and vestrymen of St. James' Episcopal Church in this city. In the early part of the year 1875 he bought and presented to the Protestant Episcopal churches of this city the large and elegant building on Fourth street, north of Leigh. In making this munificent offering it was the design of Mr. Hanewinckel that the building should be used as a home for aged members of the Protestant Episcopal Church who, having seen better days, might be in reduced circumstances and unable to procure for themselves an adequate support. And his design has been well carried out, and this noble institution will bear favorable comparison with any in the land. The Episcopal Church in Virginia will sustain a great loss by his death. He was stricken with paralysis. He had a similar attack about eighteen months ago, while in attendance upon the Episcopal Council.

Miss Neilson was so much pleased with her visit to Richmond that she has said she will come back again soon. Friday she was driven through our fashionable streets in the elegant carriage of one of our wealthiest manufacturers, escorted by his beautiful and accomplished wife. The same lady, I learn, tendered her a party if she would stay over until Saturday, but previous engagements compelled her to decline this kindness.

The memorial of C. R. Mason and others for the lease of the James River and Kanawha canal has been referred to a committee of which ex-Gov. Smith is chairman.

The Senate, as usual, was not in session today, it being Saturday.

Next Thursday is the day set aside for the election of a Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The applicants for the position are all actively at work.

The Court of Appeals is now engaged in the hearing of very important privileged cases, and will be so engaged for at least two weeks longer. During that time, and indeed at any time, the Court will be glad to receive and decide any case on the docket which the counsel are willing to submit on written or printed briefs. Counsel acting on this suggestion will be enabled to have their cases decided much sooner than by letting them await their regular turns on the docket.

### Lyceum--Teacher's Institute.

*To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:*

FAIRFAX C. H., Jan. 27, 1877.—Certain notable ones in our small village, wearied of the prolonged political excitement and long nights, have resuscitated the venerable Fairfax Lyceum, which now flourishes with a vigor unparalleled, it is said, in the palmiest days of yore. Especially fortunate is it in the variety and talent of its members. Among them are brilliant stars in the legal firmament of different magnitudes; distinguished sons of Esculapius; one Boanerges who is the quintessence of energy in this hub of the county; a worthy and dignified representative of the pulpit; and even the humble pedagogues, or child-leaders, are not wanting. Taking at their first meeting the question: "Do the signs of the times indicate the downfall of this Republic?" they decided, after five hours careful deliberation, in the negative. The importance of the decision in the present anxious condition of the country cannot be overestimated. Requescamus in pace.

At their second meeting they rightly concluded that cremation should not be encouraged, and the advocates of that practice, while gathering up their shattered arguments, were able, at least to "lay the flattering unction to their souls," that they were *fire* in advance of their age.

The greatest interest was shown at the meeting on Tuesday last upon the discussion of the question, "Was Cromwell a patriot?" Ladies, intelligent and fair, gazed with interest upon the arena. The agility of the polemics in scampering over so wide a historical field in the short time allowed to each, was only equaled by the thorough acquaintance with the events of Charles the First's reign, and the interregnum which the gentlemen on the negative side displayed. During the late little unpleasantness in this country an intelligent Briton, meeting an American friend in London, asked, "Why does not Beauregard fly to the assistance of Lee?" "Simply because they are 1,500 miles apart," was the reply. Our polemics, it need scarcely be said, were possessed by no such confusion of ideas. But verily time worketh changes. It may not be generally known that Cromwell was descended from a distinguished Welsh family by the name of Williams. Here we listened to the stentorian tones of a modern Williams denouncing one who may perchance have been his lineal ancestor, and to the polished periods of a Fairfax condemning the man who helped to make the name and fame of his ancestor, Sir Thomas. Despite the able arguments of Messrs. M. H. Wells and Chichester on the affirmative side, the question was decided in the negative. By a majority of two to one this part of Virginia, at least, retained its right to the title of the Old Dominion, and our Richard Cœur de Leon rejoiceth.

The next question for discussion is, "Does education, intellectual, not moral, diminish crime."

By direction of the County Superintendent a meeting of the Fairfax Teachers' Institute will be held at the Graded school building, in this place, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 10 a. m., when all the public school teachers of the county are desired to be present. The following programme has been arranged: Essay on Memory, Mr. Stokes; Method of Teaching Reading, Mr. Dodge; Primary Geography, Mrs. Sullivan; on the Treatment of Dull Scholars, Mr. Badgley; Methods in Percentage, Mr. Stokes; On Failures in Recitation, Mr. Walters; Grammar, Mr. Ficklin. It is hoped that the public, by their presence, will show their interest in the work of the schools.

ANGLO VIRGINIAN.

WHAT SORT OF SPRING SHALL WE HAVE? It will not be advisable to hazard much on an early spring in the year of grace 1877. Why? Because the accumulations of ice and snow in the Northwest and North are unprecedented, and atmospheric currents from these quarters will necessarily be cold until those accumulations disappear, which cannot be expected till late in the season. It is true that with a prevalence of southerly or easterly winds we may have generally warm weather early, but always subject to blighting nips and frosts whenever the winds reach us from the snow banks, and with these the ambitious gardener will meet with a set back. We make no prophecy, but this seems to be the philosophy of the situation, and we shall act upon it. We look for a good deal of cold weather yet, and hope that the severity of the winter thus far will improve the cropping season when it does come.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

### Foreign News.

The Porte has, under the advice of France and Austria, asked Servia and Montenegro to send delegates to arrange peace, and Prince Milan has signified to Midhat Pasha his desire to commence negotiations. The Prince asked advice of the Czar, who told him that peace should be accepted from whatever quarter it was offered. The Sultan has issued an imperial order throwing open his military schools to Christians as provided by the new constitution. Persia's policy is likely to be pacific in view of the neutral attitude of England, unless she is subjected to extraordinary pressure by Russia. A later dispatch from Semlin makes the important announcement that the Servian Cabinet has decided to accept Midhat Pasha's pacific proposal. Regular negotiations are to be opened at once, and should no outside influences bar the way the path to a peaceful settlement would appear to be sufficiently plain and easy.

Mr. Gladstone wants war to secure for the Christians in Turkey what the Porte is willing to give them by peace.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The Ultramontane organ, the Unita Cattolica, admits that the Pope has kept his bed for two days, and does not deny that he has had more than one attack of senile epilepsy."

ROMANTIC.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Telegram says: There are rumors here of a social sensation of the most remarkable kind—the probable marriage of an opulent New York physician to a beautiful young girl living in Alexandria, Va., whose complexion half conceals and half reveals a trace of African blood! Their first meeting, less than a year ago, was romantic enough to suit the most fastidious searchers after odd incidents in life. It occurred at the White Sulphur Springs, where the lady accompanied an invalid mother, and where the physician, with some friends, was sojourning for pleasure. Every morning early he was in the habit of taking a long walk, and about the same hour it was her custom to ride on horseback. On one of these mornings while descending a steep road, he heard a fierce clatter behind him, and turned just in time to see the girl thrown from the horse, which tore down past him furiously. Hurring to her side he found that one of her shoulders had been cut, and that her right leg was broken below the knee. It seems that she behaved herself bravely; the doctor has testified that "she did not moan nor whimper." He announced his profession, examined her hurts, placed her as comfortably as he could by the roadside, ran for assistance, and got her safely to the hotel, where he attended her daily until her convalescence. That intercourse settled the matter, though the friend of the lady who tells the incident says it was "probably a case of love at first sight." Anyway, the doctor did not leave the springs before putting an engagement ring on the girl's finger. But in view of the unquestioned fact that her great grandfather was a South Carolina negro slave, the gossips are anticipating the remarks of Mrs. Grundy.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:—

The newspapers of every city get more abuse and less thanks to the square inch than any other objects. The good they do is unnoticed. Their errors rise mountains high in the sight of the multitude. Anybody can demonstrate that the newspapers are worthless—that the editorials are driveling nonsense; that the telegraphic columns are unreliable and dull; that the reporters lack fertility of imagination; that they want descriptive powers; that they are not well informed on political, religious, social musical, dramatic, legal, medical, historical, astronomical and other such puny subjects.

And the devil of it is that many readers do not hesitate to openly avow their opinions.

Ordinarily, one fellow doesn't care to tell another that his mouth is ugly, or his feet prodigious, or his teeth snaggy, or his ears long, or that the work of his hands is a botch. But about telling a newspaper man the truth (when it is unpleasant) there is no hesitation; no such tender consideration for fine feelings prevails. For the toil and trouble, for the muscles of the hand guarled and knotted by continuous writing, for the aching heads, eyes blistered by gaslight, hours of sleep lost, absence from the social circle and such ills, there is no thought.

HANGING AT PORT TOBACCO.—The Port Tobacco Times says that preparations have begun for the execution of Simpson and Henry, the Glymont murderers, in that town on the 9th of February. The Times says:—

"The gallows will be erected immediately behind the Court House and against that building, and in rear of the judge's seat. The platform will be 12 feet long, 9½ feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high. The two uprights for the gallows are 4 by 6, and will be 16 feet 6 inches above the ground, securely braced on sills which will rest upon the ground. The cross beam, which is 4 by 8, will be 9 feet long, with braces on each tide. The ropes, which have already arrived, and which cost $40, will pass through the beam and be secured to cleats below, so that the bodies may be lowered after the execution. The trap door will be 8 feet 4 inches by 4 feet, secured by four feet hinges and held in place by a spiral spring with lever attched, which may be worked from the platform or from below. The platform and trap will be covered by inch plank doubled, and the whole surrounded by a substantial railing."

[COMMUNICATED.

A CAT IN THE MEAL TUB.—Certain members of the City Council or rather of the Common Council are endeavoring to *cobble* the city charter. The ammendment to the charter which was carried by a popular vote of two to one, is not yet a year old; and notwithstanding this fact, one member of the Common Council steps forward without any one asking him to do so, and proposes to amend the amendment to the charter according to the notions of himself, and not in obedience to the implied or expressed desire of the voters of the city, or with the slightest prospect of the most remote good to the public. The amendment which was adopted last May, has proved entirely satisfactory, and not a single voter has complained that such amendment did not give him not only a fair chance to vote but an equal opportunty to obtain office. Then, why this effort to tamper with the charter? what respectable number of voters desire the charter amended? A few members of the Common Council desire to act as a sort of "returning board," and to have things, in spite of a two-thirds majority, as they wish them, and to cap the climax, the proposed amendment projects to put the City Council over and above the people, and to make the creature greater than the power that created it. Self officious Councilmen remember that a majority of the people will not allow them to dictate how, and for whom to vote.

A VOTER.

### Telegraphic Summary.

Arrangements have been completed for the reinsurance of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., by the National Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

Peter Uhler, a well known iron manufacturer, and owner of a furnace at Glendor, Penn., died yesterday afternoon.

The schooner G. L. Treadwell of Porthmouth, N. H., went ashore at 5 o'clock Saturday morning on Chincoteague shoals, and bilged.

### The President's Sunday Talk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: The President yesterday in conversation announced his belief that the time has now arrived when an immediate resumption of specie payments is possible. He said he has observed for some months past a tendency in the financial affairs of the country toward this point, and has watched it closely with a view of suggesting, at the proper time, measures looking to the accomplishment of the desired result. Referring to some of the more important recent commercial events, he said the statistics of our foreign commerce show a balance of trade in favor of this country amounting during the last year to $120,000,000. During the present fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next he believes that the balance will be at least $100,000,000 in our favor.

The President, after speaking of the flattering manner in which our 4½ per ct. bonds have been received in Europe, said already $70,000,000 of them have been sold, and the indications are that the remaining $230,000,000 will be disposed of as rapidly as the bonds can be handled by the Treasury Department and the Syndicate. The President said that with a continuation of trade in our favor a rapid demand for our securities at low rates of interest, and the productive resources of the country in a healthful condition, and prepared to embark in new prosperous enterprises, no more timely moment can be selected for the realization of the advantages attending a return to specie payments, and the fourty-fourth Congress cannot better close its existence than by the enactment of such legislation as will accomplish this result. General Grant believes that provision can be made for the resumption of specie payments by some slight modification of the resumption act of 1875, changing the date when the United States notes shall be redeemed in gold from the 1st of January, 1879, to the 1st of March, 1877, beside this in order to supply defects in the provisions of the act of 1875, Congress might pass an act granting authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of legal tender notes on and after the date fixes for resumption by the accumulation of an adequate amount of gold to redeem the outstanding legal tenders; this can be done by means of the sale of U. S. bonds. General Grant also suggested that authority be given the Secretary to issue from time to time as he may deem expedient, and the State of the national finances may admit, $100,000,000 of thirty year four per cent. bonds. These bonds could be used in funding legal tender notes as presented at the Treasury. The President said that we could now better afford to sell bonds at this rate of interest for gold than to lock up the gold for two years as a reserve upon which to resume specie payments on the first of January 1879.

[For the Alexandria Gazette.

### Wealth of the Ancients.

Tom. I have been sitting in my office, Nathan, looking at the falling snow until such a torpor crept over mind and body I came to be roused up, and I find you absorbed in books, as usual.

Nathan. I am glad you came; you are as much of an antiquary as I am, and will enjoy this museum of old time curiosities. Its author must have endured just such a day as this, and a "fellow feeling" for future sufferers made him compile this book. He commences at the deluge, and digs curious tit bits out of the records of each century. Do you recollect how astonished we were at the prices labelled to many pictures at the contennial?

Tom. Yes; and only the other day I saw the sale of the "Cornaro," by Makart, to Philadelphia, for $25,000—just twenty thousand more, in my humble estimation, than it is worth. Except for its size, multitude of figures and brilliant coloring, it is not remarkable. That "homage" was a fiction of the artist. History says Venice took Cyprus nolens volens.

Nathan. Julius Cæsar would have disdained to offer such a low price for a painting. My author tells of his giving £20,000 for two pictures to hang in the temple of Venus. We think of those days as barbarous, and yet we hear astounding accounts of their patronage of the arts, which show a high degree of refinement in taste. Our millionaires of the present day are financial pigmies compared to the Cœsus of those times. Pliny tells of Agrippa, who married the daughter of the Emperor Augustus, giving £10,000 for two paintings—one representing Ajax, the other Venus; and Candaules, King of Lydia, paid its weight in gold for a picture representing a battle between himself and the Magnetes. Conceive the weight of it! for it was painted on thick wooden panels.

Tom. Herodotus tells that story; he had cause to look at the transactions of the ancients through a golden veil. The Athenians gave him £2,500 for reading his history to them.

Nathan. Virgil was even more richly rewarded. He received £1,700 for his lines on Marcellus. Tiberius, too, so celebrated for his savage cruelty, presented Asselius Sabinus £3,540 for a disputatious dialogue between a cabbage, a mushroom, an oyster and a thrush. What contradictions those old time folks were? A mixture of generosity, cruelty, love of poetry, art, music, together with a violence of passion and a savage, animal thirst for blood—the dearest friend changed in a moment to a cruel foe.

Tom. Was the love for statuary equal to the rage for painting? I know the Colossus of Rhodes cost £102,000, but that was a national work.

Nathan. I do not think it could have been. Cicero speaks of a small bronze statue bringing £1,063. The city of Averni, in Gaul, paid Zenodorus £335,000 for a colossal statue of Mercury, and King Nicomedes offered to pay the public debt of the city of Cnidus if they would sell him Venus, by Praxiteles. They refused, and Pliny says "they had good cause, for the statue of Praxiteles ennobled Cnidus;" yet I see no instances of private prodigal expenditure.

Tom. You have carried my wonderment at extravagance—up to fever heat. Now it is my turn. I have read somewhere that in Nero's time murrhine cups were the rage. One sold for £700, but Nero gave £10,000 for one. Murrhine was an opaline stone, delicately variegated. It was partly opal and partly feldspar. Tacitus tells us Nero gave away nineteen and one half millions sterling in presents to his friends. I did not suppose there was as luminous a spot in his character.

Nathan. The Ettrick shepherd said, "Few things in this weary world sae delightful as keepsakes;" but he did not require Nero's millions to fulfill his desires. "A bit metal, or a bit jewel, or a bit lock o' hair," and Kit North agrees with him: "Of all keepsakes, memorials, most tenderly, most devoutly, James, do I love a lock of hair. And oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining ringlet! All else gone to nothing save and except that soft, smooth, burnished, golden and glorious fragment of the apparelling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow!"

Tom. The Ettrick shepherd is a great favorite of mine, but you have mounted me on such a golden pinnacle I cannot just now appreciate his humility. Can you tell me anything of Lollia, Agrippina's rival, who was noted for her jewels?

Nathan. I will quote you Pliny: "I have seen Lollia at a plain citizen's bridal supper all covered with pearls and emeralds; her hair, head dress, ears, neck and fingers worth as much as £312,500. Her dresses were valued at £332,916."

Tom. What a contrast to all this splendor is her horrible death. Agrippina has the credit of being the most wicked woman that ever had existence. Dion supports this character when he tells of her command to the centurion to bring the ghastly head of her victim to her that she might see by her teeth if it was truly Lollia.

Nathan. I had rather hear of the extravagance of the ancients than their evil deeds. If Agrippina's journal is ever found its revelations will "make each particular hair stand on end."

Tom. My mind is so inflated by pounds that dollars have a mean sound. But I must ask one question: what became of all that gold?—those statues, jewels and paintings?

Nathan. Query, did they ever exist? I don't believe in the outlines of history. They are like the back ground of paintings, thrown in to beautify the chief figures. As for kings, emperors, queens—

Falstaff. What! is the old king dead?
Pistol. As nail in door. [Shaks.

The lately reported duel between two negroes in North Carolina was a hoax intended to throw ridicule upon the hostile meeting between Messrs. May and Bennett.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.—The February number of this excellent family magazine has been received. The table of contents comprise a "Sketch of "Wilmington, Past and Present;" an article on "Then and Now, the Origin of the American Flag, and the Battle of Mud Island," with two illustrations from drawings made by a participant in the battle; a story, "My Peril and Escape;" an article on "Thos. Paine;" "The Pony Rider's Mission Accomplished;" two excellent little poems; the first of a series of illustrated papers tracing "Architectural Progress, as seen in the Religious Edifices of the World;" A. E. Lancaster's second article on "The American Drama—its Successes and Failures;" an installment of Murdoch's serial, "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," and one of Miss Carey's "Wooed and Married;" a little story for young people entitled "The Little Business Woman." The editoral departments contain some sensible articles, especially those relating to the existing political difficulties, and the "Current Memoranda," and the articles under "Literature and Art," "Science and Mechanics," and "Gossip and Note Book," are all good. Published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

Charles P. Wetmore, aged twenty six years, died in Cincinnatti yesterday morning, of hydrophobia, after suffering fearfully from the attack since Thursday last. Deceased was bitten last summer three times by one dog and once by another. The symptoms first manifested themselves on Thursday, but a physician was not summoned until Friday and he did not fully comprehend the case. The case developing more fully Friday night, another physician was called, but the patient at this time could only be relieved by hypodermic injections.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Prices of Produce in Alexandria.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FLOUR, Fine | $4 75 | @ [illegible] |
| Superfine | 5 75 | @ [illegible] |
| Extra | 6 75 | @ [illegible] |
| Family | 7 50 | @ [illegible] |
| Fancy brands | 8 50 | @ 8 75 |
| WHEAT, common to fair | 1 25 | @ 1 [illegible] |
| Good to prime | 1 40 | @ 1 50 |
| Choice | 1 52 | @ 1 [illegible] |
| CORN, white | 0 51 | @ 0 53 |
| Mixed | 0 51 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| Yellow | 0 51 | @ 0 53 |
| RYE | 0 70 | @ 0 75 |
| OATS | 0 35 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| TURKEYS | 0 14 | @ 0 15 |
| BUTTER, prime | 0 23 | @ 0 25 |
| Common to middling | 0 10 | @ 0 15 |
| EGGS | 0 35 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| IRISH POTATOES | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| ONIONS | 0 75 | @ 1 00 |
| DRIED CHERRIES, ₩ lb | 0 12 | @ 0 15 |
| DRIED APPLES | 0 4[illegible] | @ 0 [illegible] |
| GREEN APPLES, ₩ bbl | 2 00 | @ 2 50 |
| VEAL CALVES | 0 4 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| DRESSED HOGS | 7 00 | @ 7 50 |
| BACON, Hams, country | 0 12 | @ 0 1[illegible] |
| Best sugar cured Hams | 0 15 | @ 0 16 |
| Butchers' Hams | 0 14 | @ 0 15 |
| Western | 0 14 | @ 0 15 |
| Sides | 0 11½ | @ 0 12 |
| Shoulders | 0 8 | @ 0 9 |
| LARD | 0 13 | @ 0 14 |
| CLOVER SEED | 0 00 | @ 0 00 |
| Timothy | 2 50 | @ 2 75 |
| PLASTER, ground, per ton | 6 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Ground, in bags or bbls | 0 00 | @ 7 00 |
| Lump | 4 00 | @ 5 00 |
| SALT, G. A. (Liverpool) | 1 10 | @ 1 20 |
| Fine | 1 [illegible] | @ 1 [illegible] |
| Turk's Island | 0 50 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| WOOL, long unwashed | 0 26 | @ 0 28 |
| Washed | 0 34 | @ 0 36 |
| Merino, unwashed | 0 22 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| Do. washed | 0 30 | @ 0 [illegible] |
| SUMAC | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| HAY | 15 00 | @ 16 00 |

Flour is active and firm, and prices are all at quotations. Wheat is 1c off, and we quote strictly choice at 154; sales to-day of 1,700 bushels at 130a153, as to quality. Corn is dull and drooping, and 53 is the highest quotation; receipts light, and sales of 720 bushels at 51, 52 and 53. 120 bushels of Rye brought 70. No Oats reported. Country produce of all kinds is a shade lower.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Jan'y. 29.—Stocks active, [illegible] settled, feverish and lower. Money 4 @ [illegible] 105¾. Governments active, unsettled and lower. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y. 29.—Virginias, deferred 71; Virginias, consolidated, 67; do. 21 series 5. Cotton dull and easier; middling 12a12½. Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Western Super 5 25a$5 75; do. Extra 6a6 50; do. Family 7a$8; City Mills Super 5 25a$5 50; do. Extra 6a$7 50; do. Rio brands 8a$8 25; do. Family [illegible] $9 25. Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 Western winter red 146; No. 2 Chicago Spring 140a142; Penna. red 153; Maryland red prime 156a[illegible]; Maryland amber 160a162; do. white 156a[illegible]. Corn—Southern quiet; Western steady; Southern white and yellow 56a57; Western mixed new spot 57¾a58; Feb 58; Mar 59½; April [illegible] steamer 54. Oats steady, firm and quiet; Southern prime 40a43; Western white 41a42. Rye quiet at 70a73. Clover Seed firm, with a good demand; fair to choice 14 50a$15 50. Hay steady; Maryland and Penna. prime 16a$18. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $18. Bacon shoulders 7¼a7¾c; clear rib sides 10¼; hams 14a15½c. Lard—refined 11¾. Butter quiet and firm; Western good to prime 22a25; do. extra fine 26a28. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17¾a21; Java 17¾a21¾. Sugar steady at 11¼. Whiskey dull at $1 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Beef Cattle in fair demand and lower; 6a6½c for extra Penna and Western Steers, 5¼a5¾ for fair to good do, and 4a5c per lb gross for common. Sheep unchanged. Hogs firm; 2500 head sold at 8a8½c per lb net.

## DIED.

At Rude's Hill, near Mount Jackson, Va., on December 29th, 1876, RUSSELL MEEM, twin son of W. D. and L. R. Peachy, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TONS OF GRAPES AND THEIR USE.—It is astonishing to see the large quantity of grapes of the finest quality, and large clusters, that are each year mashed up for Wine, at the Vineyards of A. Speer, Passaic, N. J. Mr. Speer raises the Oporto Grape; also purchases large quantities from which he makes his celebrated Wine, without the admixture of alcohol or spirits. This wine is found by careful analysis to be the best wine in market for invalids and debilitated persons. It is called Speer's Port Grape Wine, and is sold by druggists. The highest premium has been awarded at the Centennial.

☞ GREAT UPROAR ABOUT CLOTHING.—The largest stock of Overcoats and Suits bought at bankrupt sale to close out. Good Overcoats from $2.50 upwards, including the very best of imported Chinchillas, Beavers, Kerseys, &c. Gents' Cassimere Suits, consisting of Coat, Pants and Vest, at $4.50; all wool Suits at $6.00 and upwards, including the finest imported materials; excellent Children's Suits, 3 years, $1.25; 4 years $1.75; 5 years $2.25; 6 years $2.75 and upwards. They must be sold quick at

S. DEALHAM'S,
dec 8 80 King street.

☞ TO THE LADIES.—We have just received a fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Fine Toilet Slippers, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. [dec 6] WADDEY, 74 King st.