ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The Louisiana fraud is becoming more and more apparent as the day for the announcement of the result of the Presidential election approaches. There is now attainable evidence to prove that as late as the middle of last month the president of the returning board of that State, dissatisfied with the treatment he had received at the hands of his radical friends, or fearing just such developments as have been made, determined to make a clean breast of all he had done, and for that purpose had gone so far as to make an appointment with Gov. Nicholls, which he only failed to keep in consequence of a telegram calling him to Washington, where such influences were employed as were sufficient to induce him to change his mind with regard to his proposed confession.

Mr. Sherman, who vouched for the honesty of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, in the Senate, a few days ago, is now said to stand seriously in need of somebody to vouch for his own right to the reputation of being an honest man, as an avenging Nemesis is on his track, collecting proof of his connection with the fraudulent army contracts by which he amassed the large fortune of which he is now possessed. But the Senator is not abashed, as he thinks his character as good as that of any of the managers of his party, and so he talks to the interviewers, and says that if the electoral commission goes behind the returns, the debate will last until the 4th of March, and that the President of the Senate will be President.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in order to "be displayed" as much as possible, has done what the President dared not do—but fools press in where angles fear to tread—namely, to "recognize" Packard as Governor of Louisiana, and for that purpose has addressed him a letter inclosing the draft of a bill providing for the collection and publication of the reports of State banks, which he trusts he will place in the hands of some influential member of the Legislature for the purpose of having it enacted as a State law. The Comptroller is as fond of notoriety as Madam Zulu, and as bold in seeking it, but doesn't possess even her merits.

Four weeks from to-day General Grant will leave the White House. During the eight years he has occupied it he has done more to lower the honor and dignity of the office he fills, and brought more discredit upon republican institutions than all his predecessors—whether intentionally or not it is impossible for us to say, but, if not, his reputation for common sense must suffer. The country experiences a great relief at the prospect of his speedy retirement to private life, and one evidence of that relief is manifested by the renewed hopefulness of the prosperity of the nation, and the consequent advance in value of its paper currency.

Among the items of the appropriation bill that passed the U. S. House of Representatives, last Saturday, were those fixing the salary of the President at $50,000, and that of the members of Congress at $5,000. To people who manage to support large families on $1,000, such salaries seem excessive, but those who are to receive them don't think so, for the luxurious mode of life established at Washington by the radical rings, who got their money easily and spent it profusely, makes living there more expensive than in any city in the country.

The radicals are now endeavoring to offset the well-founded democratic objections to Justice Miller's membership of the electoral commission in consequence of his extreme radical views upon the question he is to help to decide, as expressed in his interview with the correspondent of a Chicago newspaper, by asserting that he had previously written letters in which he had expressed equally as strong views in favor of Mr. Tilden's inauguration.

The silver currency now in use is a great improvement upon the dirty and ragged bits of paper that preceded it, but its value is by no means increased by the knowledge that a great deal of it is spurious, and that the counterfeiting has been so well done that it is almost impossible to tell the good from the bad.

It is reported in Washington that an effort will be made to change the law providing for the meeting of Congress, so that the new Congress can assemble on the 4th of March.

A correspondent of the Rockingham Register nominates Col. Robert Johnson, of Harrisburg, for Governor.

Telegraphic Summary.

Mr. Beecher preached a farewell sermon yesterday prior to his departure for the West on a lecturing tour. He will leave to-day and expects to be absent until the 24th of March.

The United States frigate, Delaware, sunk at the navy yard and lies imbedded in about 10 feet of mud. For some weeks workmen have been engaged removing her machinery and it is stated that it was all out of her when she filled.

Eighty hatters in the employ of Mr. Crossley whose factory is at Newark struck on Saturday night. They had been receiving $1.44 per dozen hats, but concluded to demand $1.68 per dozen. Their employers refused to accede to their demands. The strike threw nearly 300 persons out of employment.

A Washington dispatch says:—The silver commission had a meeting yesterday, the first since it adjourned last fall in New York. Mr. Groesbeck and Professor Bowen were not present, but will be here in a day or two, when the commission will complete its labors. There is no doubt now that there will be a majority and minority report.

News of the Day.

A fire broke out in New York last night in the sub-cellar of No. 265 Broadway, occupied by Marvin's Safe Company. Two explosions occurred, and five firemen were injured slightly by blown glass, the front windows being blown out. The heated and confined air caused the explosions. The flooring with heavy safes on it fell in. A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a building occupied for the housing of locomotive engines on the main track of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Trenton, N. J. There were eight first class locomotives in the building at the time, all of which were more or less damaged. A fire broke out in the basement of the Hirchman House, Little Falls, N. Y., yesterday. The hotel, with all its contents, was destroyed. All the occupants of the house escaped in their night clothes with great difficulty. C. E. Vosling was nearly dead from suffocation when rescued.

James Flood at an early hour yesterday morning murdered his wife Mary. The parties formerly lived at 52 Crosby street, New York, but having quarrelled, separated. The husband, however, kept a watchful eye on his wife, being of a jealous nature. Yesterday morning he had reason to suspect she was sharing the couch of a German grocer named Wm. Alfta, at 55 Crosby street, and went there. When he was at the back door his wife escaped by the front, and was pursued by the infuriated husband, who brandished a tinsmith's reamer, a sharp pointed instrument fourteen inches long. He overtook her at her own door and plunged the weapon into her body, from the effects of which she instantly dropped dead. Flood then fled, and up to the present has not been arrested.

The Petersburg Post says:—"The Northern Colonizing Association, located at Richmond, has recently sold to parties in Michigan the famous Claremont estate, the property of the late Wm. Allen. The purchasers are said to be gentlemen of great experience and enterprise, having founded several towns in Michigan. They propose laying off the Claremont estate into farms and settling them with immigrants from their own State. We learn that they also contemplate founding a town overlooking the James river, on the plateau on which the mansion now stands."

At the annual national convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States, in St. Louis, Mr. Cree, of Washington, secretary, reported an encouraging growth of the association all over the country, notwithstanding the depression of business. Nearly two hundred new associations have been formed in the South during the year, and active work has been prosecuted there among the colored young men.

Very favorable accounts are received via Panama from the Canal Exploring Expedition in regard to the progress of the work in the Darien. Observations made during an excursion across the summit to the Atlantic slope have redoubled the hopes of the adoption of that route for the proposed canal.

Charles O'Connor, in company with Secretary Fish, called upon President Grant yesterday to tender a manifestation of his personal respects and was received by him with cordiality and with expressions of congratulation on Mr. O'Connor's extraordinary recovery from his recent dangerous illness.

A mass meeting of unemployed workingmen in New York Saturday night adopted a memorial to the State Legislature asking an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purpose of giving employment to some of the 55,000 unemployed men in that city.

An attempt was made last night to wreck a train on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Cavetown, Washington county. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track. No one was injured.

By the suspension of Congressional work at the office of the public printer in Washington, Saturday, caused by exhaustion of the appropriation, about six hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Gobright, wife of L. A. Gobright, Agent of the Associated Press, died in Washington last Saturday after a very long illness.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided railroad property to be subject to State, county and municipal taxation.

Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The World's New Orleans special says:—The Wells-West letter was deposited by Maddox with Jack Wharton, Assistant Adjutant General, under Kellogg, and appointed by him Clerk of the Shaw's supposititious Superior Civil Court. It was preserved with scrupulous fidelity by Wharton, who probably did not know its contents. Last Tuesday Maddox telegraphed to Wharton to send the latter to No. 717 Fourteenth street, Washington. It must be remarked that the letter was sealed in an envelope, addressed to Maddox. Wharton immediately sent the package in response to Maddox's telegram. On the 12th ult. Wells sent for E. J. Barrett, member of the Legislature from Rapides, and told him he had determined to make a statement to Gov. Nichols for the benefit of the people of Louisiana, and suggested B. J. Kennedy as an agent of communication with Gov. Nichols. Barrett and Kennedy then had an interview with Wells, and the latter reiterated his desire. He said that he wanted to make a full statement to Gov. Nichols, detailing the fact that he had taken in matters affecting the gravest interests of the people of Louisiana, but that before making the confession he would exact a pledge, that he would not be prosecuted; that no harm would befall him; that he would be protected in person and property; and, that his confession would be accepted as such reparation for whatever he might confess to have done that he would retain his standing among his fellowmen; and, that, in short, he might be as a citizen, as if nothing touching the matter under consideration had been placed upon record. An interview was arranged to take place at Mr. Kennedy's rooms on Sunday, the 14th. Gov. Wells, however, sent a note, saying that he could not come, because he had to leave the city, but would return in a few days and arrange for another meeting. On that evening Wells left for Washington. At this time Geo. W. Carter, now in Washington, called on Gov. Nichols at the request, he said, of Wells and informed the Governor that if any effort were made to conciliate Wells, and a formal request were made he (Wells) would cause a recanvass and compilation of the votes, and would change all the results; that he had ample ground for this in the testimony taken before the House Committee.

GEN. HUNTON.—A communication in the Washington Union says:

It is not extravagant to say that a very respectable fraction of the American people finds itself compelled to accept, as Hobson's choice, the device by means of which our political troubles are now in process of adjustment; but it is some consolation to a Virginian to realize that the old Commonwealth is not likely to suffer through any fault or failure of her representative on the Electoral Commission. General Hunton has earned the confidence with which his colleagues have so repeatedly honored him by a consistent advocacy of what he believed to be right; by industrious fidelity to his duties, and by clear, fearless, manly common sense. His selection as a national referee in these parlous times is certainly a most complimentary recognition of the place he has won in public opinion, and gives assurance that, whatever disappointment may await the section he represents, we shall at least have no occasion to blush.

Foreign News.

The hopes of peace in Europe are strengthened by the fact that the negotiators have agreed to accept the status quo without qualification as the basis of a treaty. Russia, in her circular to the Powers, says:—Guided by the desire to maintain European accord, before coming to any decision in the matter herself, she wishes to be informed what course the Powers mean to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their unanimous wishes. The Times of this morning reports that the peace negotiations have been broken off, in consequence of the Porte's persistence in the matter of guarantees. If peace is not made with Servia before March 1, the Turks intend to march in converging columns on Kragujevatz, the former capital, and call together a Servian assembly there, as they think that in case of war Russia will utterly ignore any treaty Servia may have made.

The subject of the loss of trade with America and the successful competition of America with foreign countries, occupied a prominent place at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce on Saturday. The leading trouble was stated to be that Sheffield workmen had not come up to the make and style required by customers, and further that the Americans excelled in the rapidity of their adoption of labor saving machinery. The consolation that remained was that after all the English colonies furnished the most promising markets in the world.

Mr. Eder, the United States Consul at Palmira, in the Cauca, fully confirms the terrible news of the massacre of the people of Cali. He says it is impossible to relate to civilized people the brutal and beastly details of the crimes committed. The Government at Bogota has condemned the action of Gen. Pena, but owing to his immense popularity and influence in that region it was found impracticable to remove him from his command. There were fortunately no foreigners killed, but their property has been robbed and confiscated in the most shameless manner. It is thought that they will all have to leave the country to escape certain destruction at the hands of the robber soldiery.

Alexander H. Stephens.

The condition of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who is lying ill at the National Hotel, Washington, appeared to be worse yesterday, but an encouraging change set in last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning he was sleeping soundly, and was in better condition than he had been for twenty-four hours previously.

The Washington Republican of this morning says the President on Saturday afternoon called upon Mr. Stephens, whose last days, for there is very little prospect that he will recover from his present illness, are watched by Mrs. Coleman, who is the daughter of John J. Crittenden, Kentucky's famous Senator.

Some days ago the President, in conversation with Mrs. Coleman, said to her that he would like to call upon Mr. Stephens if he were strong enough to see him. Mrs. Coleman intimated that he was, and that she felt Mr. Stephens would appreciate the visit. When the President entered the room of the dying ex Vice President of the Confederacy Mr. Stephens was too weak to even rise in his bed to receive him. After the salutation and exchange of courtesies which the occasion suggested, Mr. Stephens inquired particularly for Mrs. Grant, and then the conversation, which was very brief, turned upon the interesting and absorbing political topics of the time. Mr. Stephens said he felt that his life was drawing to a close, and that it was a cause of great consolation to him to know that the result of the Presidential contest would be a peaceful one, and that the hour of supreme peril to the country had passed away.

The President, in reply, said he was extremely thankful that events have been so shaped, and that from the moment the commission was agreed upon peace was foreshadowed. President Grant then said that from now until the 4th of March the days were wearisome to him, and he was anxious to escape from the cares and tribulations of office and would gladly lay down his power. "The next four weeks," said he, "will be very long to me, and I am impatient for the end." The conversation closed with an expression on the part of the President that he hoped to see Mr. Stephens soon again.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Yesterday afternoon two young men walked into Entwisle's drug store, corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. One of them said to the clerk that he had drank poison—a solution of nitrate of silver and kyanite of potassium—and he sat down on a chair by the counter and appeared very unconcerned about it. The clerk hastily produced antidotes and summoned medical attendance. Very soon the young man who was poisoned fell from his chair to the floor in great agony.

A crowd gathered about the windows of the store with a horrid curiosity to witness the throes of a dying man. A hack was summoned. The crowd parted as the man, with pallid face and fixed eyes, was carried out to the curb and lifted into the carriage. He was driven hastily to Providence hospital. His pallid face grew more bloodless and his eyes became more glassy. In one of the corridors of the hospital, where the soft step of the Sister of Mercy was the only thing that broke the silence, the last struggle of vigorous life was made. The sweat of death stood out on his forehead, and in a few moments he was dead.

His name was Harry T. Bennett, and he resided in Philadelphia. He was visiting this city, and while walking on the Avenue stopped to see a friend named Clark in the store in the Shepherd building, occupied at present as an auction room for the sale of silver plated ware. He conversed with his friend for a moment, and feeling thirsty picked up a jar containing what he thought was water, and swallowed a portion of its contents. He discovered his mistake immediately. He had drank a mixture used in cleaning silver ware—a deadly poison. With great self possession he started directly for the drug store on the opposite corner. The results of the draught have been told above.—*Wash. Republican.*

THE OLDEST STONE TOOLS YET FOUND.—One of the problems which geologists now propose to themselves is to ascertain definitely whether the existence of man before the close of the glacial epoch can be certainly proved. The method of proof consists in the examination of formations older than those of that epoch, in the hopes of finding in them bones or implements of human origin. Mr. S. B. J. Skertchly thinks he has done this. In the valley side around the town of Brandon, in England, "are preserved patches of brick earth, which are valuable as affording the only workable clay in the district. Whenever these beds are well exposed they are seen to underlie the chalky boulder-clay of glacial age. Of this there cannot be the slightest doubt, for the glacial bed is typically developed and not in the slightest degree reconstructed. In these beds I have been so fortunate as to find palaeolithic implements in two places, and in one of them quantities of broken bones and a few fresh water-shells. The implements are of the oval type, boldly chipped, but without any of the finer work which distinguishes the better made palaeolithic implements. Although it would be rash to lay too great a stress upon the characters of these implements, it is nevertheless worthy of remark that they do belong to the crudest type. Equally rough specimens are found in the gravels above the boulder-clay, and even among neolithic finds. Still these very antique implements certainly do seem to belong to an earlier stage of civilization, if we regard them as examples of the best workmanship of their makers." These, he thinks, are the oldest specimens of man's handiwork known, and prove him to have lived before the culmination of the glacial epoch.

Letters from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1877.—Witness Maddox is well known to many Richmonders. He flourished here for a time during the war and cut quite a dash. Upon one occasion I have heard that he wanted to fight the late John M. Daniel for some severe strictures on a well known Virginian. It seems that Mr. Daniel had "gone for" the Virginian in such a ferocious style that four or five of the friends of the latter got together and determined that Daniel ought to be challenged. Maddox was one of this number, and they drew straws as to who should send the challenge. Maddox took his chances with the others and drew a straw, but he did not get the shortest, and so it did not fall to his lot to challenge John M. Daniel. One gentleman did draw but the duel was prevented by the interposition of friends. Maddox has, I learn, made and lost one or two fortunes in his day, and is said to be by those who know him uncommonly smart, and as sharp as a briar or needle point, or any other sharp thing. He says he was a Federal spy, and yet it is singular that he should have been willing to peril his life in a duel to save the honor of a leading member of the Confederate States government. I have no doubt that were the whole of his history told it would read like a romance and be of a very absorbing nature.

Dr. Armstrong has invited the members of the Committee on Schools and Colleges to come to Hampton and examine the Normal Institute. The committee will go in a day or two.

The old sport of fox hunting is on the increase in Richmond. There is a large club here which goes out two or three times a week, and the party are very often successful. The club has 27 dogs. The number of Englishmen in Richmond has increased greatly in the last twelve months, and they have created a new interest in the old sport of fox hunting.

The Governor to-day pardoned Eli Sergeant, sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for attempt at murder, on the grounds that when under seventeen years of age the prisoner was influenced by an older person to attempt the crime. The attempt was wholly ineffectual.

In the House to-day the special committee on the lease of the James River and Kanawha Canal reported bills to authorize the James River and Kanawha Canal Company to lease out this property, works and franchises for a term of twenty years, upon conditions which will secure the extension of its water line to a point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at or near Clifton Forge; to amend Section 19 of Chapter 89, Code of 1873, to provide for the completion of a line or lines of railroad from the waters of the Chesapeake to the Ohio river.

In the House a resolution was also presented instructing the Committee for Courts of Justice to enquire into the expediency of amending the Code in relation to the enforcement of judgment liens as to require the judgment creditor to proceed to enforce the same within five years after the passage of this act on all judgments heretofore obtained, and within one year from the date of all judgments hereafter obtained, and in failure to proceed rendering the judgment lien void.

In the House Col. Ball has presented and had referred a petition of citizens of Fairfax county in regard to the Manassas Gap railroad bed.

Mr. J. Bell Bigger, the popular and efficient clerk of the House, is quite ill at his residence in this city.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3, 1877.—Just now there are a large number of applicants for places under the forthcoming democratic government of the U. S. If Gov. Tilden could see the large number of persons of all ages classes and conditions who are getting ready to rush on to Washington to ask him for office he would be convinced that the Virginia people, at least, are very sanguine of his inauguration. The conservative members of the Legislature are besieged by day and night by this eager crowd with petitions to which the member's signature is requested. I notice the members sign all the papers. It is the best way to get rid of the crowd. This reminds me of the story told by President Lincoln of the eighteen applicants for the same position and all eighteen were recommended by the same members of Congress. Candidates would do well to hurry up and get the signatures of the members of the Virginia Legislature before that body adjourns. The trouble is that everybody wants the same place. A well known newspaper man and correspondent of a Petersburg journal has wisely determined, I learn, to apply for the place of consul at Florence. I think, however, there may be some other applicants for the place, but of course the number will not be so great as that for postmaster of Richmond. If your correspondent—who has modestly put in a claim sometime since for the consulship at St. Petersburg, Russia, gets that place, which no one else has asked for, he will be more than satisfied. The newspaper men must not be forgotten in this great struggle for liberty and office.

The bill to regulate uniformity of text books in the public schools, that has passed the Senate, provides that after the expiration of the present contracts, the selection of text books for the schools shall be made by the county and city school boards for their respective schools. A list may, at discretion, be recommended by the Board of Education, or upon default thereof by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but such recommendation not to be obligatory. No book containing immoral, irreverent, false or unpatriotic statements shall be chosen for the use of public schools. Any parent, teacher or school officer discovering such objectionable matter in any such book may enter complaint and appeal to the Board of Education.

Ice Gorge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Keating, Pa., telegram says: At half past four Sunday afternoon the ice gorge in the West branch started a few miles above this place. It gorged at five about one mile below at a place called Sweezy bar. At Keating the Sinnamahoning Creek enters the West branch and the ice and water immediately began to rise at a tremendous rate. Immense piles of ice were backed out on the bottom farmes, and in five minutes the entire flat was inundated. At a quarter past five the ice was on a level with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bridge which spans the Sinnamahoning thirty feet above low water mark. The loss to the farmers and lumbermen in this section will be enormous. Thousands of feet of timber and logs are either in the gorge or loosed from the immense piles that line the river and creek ready for floating in the spring. Fences are all down and houses broken and destroyed by the vast cakes of ice that have piled on them. Such a flood has not been seen since 1847, and great want and suffering will ensue. The scene is one of great desolation. At this time, 7 p. m. Sunday, the gorge has not yet moved. The bridge is loaded down with cars of coal.

Thieves are no respectors of persons. They broke into the meat house of Judge G. W. Lewis, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, a few nights ago, and carried off its entire contents.

The President on Specie Resumption.

The President sent the following special message to Congress on Saturday:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1875, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," the first of January, 1879, is fixed as to the date upon which resumption is to begin.

It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day, if currency and coin should retain equal values it might become advisable to authorize or direct resumption.

I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government this most desirable result can be obtained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by $120,213,102. But our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of imports of the same commodities for six months of present fiscal year. From July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the ports of the precious metals by $6,192,148.

In the same time the actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $113,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the natural production of these metals for same period. The total increase of gold and silver for the six months are not far short of sixty million dollars.

It is very evident that unless the great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home, in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to the holders, it must seek a foreign market, as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory.

Any legislation that will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy inflation of a sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of the 4½ per ct. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption, and to keep the excess of coin over the demand pending its permanency as a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal tender notes in circulation.

To accomplish this I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented in sums of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of law relating to national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent of the coin interest received and thus deposited to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary and fractional currency to $50,000,000.

I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested, they will give a relief to the country instant in its effects, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb 3, 1877.

Teachers' Association.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—The school commissioner Smart has issued a call for the meeting of the National Teachers' Association at Washington on March 1st, 2d and 3d. The following subjects have been arranged for consideration: The organization of an educational museum and the provision of plans and means for its operation; the further consideration of plans for publications connected with popular education in the South; a proposed reduction of salaries, and the relation of secondary instruction.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The meeting of the shareholders of the direct U. S. Cable Company, voted on Friday last on a resolution of the amalgamation party for the appointment of a commission of shareholders to confer with the directors on the subject of amalgamation. The amalgamationists were defeated.

RAGUSA, Feb. 5.—The prince of Montenegro sent a dispatch to the Porte yesterday stating that he accepted the proposals of the Grand Vizier to open peace negotiations, and is willing to treat directly with the Porte."

Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The protest to be presented when the vote of Mississippi is opened was completed to-day, and it is the only one known thus far objecting to the single return from a state under the provisions of the act to regulate the count. The protest recites that the new registration law of Mississippi requires additional qualification and an oath for voters in violation of the state constitution, while the present acting Governor is a usurper, illegally thrust into office and nominally only a State Senator, and that the certificate given to the Democratic electors is worthless.

A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says:—One of the bank officials at Montrose stated on Saturday that Nathan Lenheim, the absconding cashier, has robbed the First National Bank of $90,000. He had full control in the matter of negotiating loans, discounting notes and transacting all other business of the bank, without even consulting the directors. It is known that his bond is good for the greater portion of the money which he has stolen and that $24,000 is the most the bank will lose by the transaction.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, January 31st, 1877, by Rev. Theodore Reed, Rector of Christ's Church, at the residence of her parents, in Loudoun county, Va., JNO. M. GRR, of Leesburg, and ORRA VIRGINIA PRESTON, eldest daughter of Geo. W. Preston, esq.

On Tuesday, January 30th, 1877, at St. Paul's Church parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Norton, DANIEL R. EVANS, of this city, to HATTIE C. CRUMP, of Fairfax county.—[Lynchburg papers please copy.

☞ The regular meeting of the Hydraulion Steam Fire Engine Co. will be held on Tuesday, February 6th, at 7½ p. m. As the annual revision of the roll will take place, all members are expected to be present.
2t JOHN LANNON, Secretary.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Monday, Feb. 5, 1877.
We are receiving and opening a great many Domestic Goods to-day in anticipation of an advancing market. All styles of heavy goods are advancing in prices, but we have been fortunate in making purchases at about old figures.
Country merchants are specially invited to call. D. F. BRASHEAR, 109 King st.,
feb 5 Alexandria, Virginia.

FORD'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Boucicault's comedy of "Forbidden Fruit" was played to crowded houses last week, at the National Theatre, in Washington. It is a performance full of telling situations, comic mistakes and laughable interpretations. It has no real merit, and is but a frothy, hasty production of the day, that will have only an ephemeral popularity, and disappear at the end of the season. During the matinee on Saturday last President Grant and wife, and Prince Fred and lady occupied a private box, and now that the lustre of the old light pales before the blaze of the coming man, the present incumbent attracted no more attention than the humblest individual in the theatre. No eager gaze, no murmured acclamation, only a passing glance, nothing more, was given him, whose presence, but a brief ten years ago, invoked thunders of applause. As Hudibras has it,

"I have seen the King hissed, then caressed,
But don't pretend to say which was the best."

Mr. Dion Boucicault begins a week's engagement at the National to-night as Conn, in his own play of the "Shaughraun." This is by far the best of his creations, and the best loved of his own literary bantlings. Up to a comparatively late period of the stage the typical Irishman was represented by some lazy, lousy vagabond, always drunk, who generally served as the butt of the piece for the other players to crack their jokes upon. Mr. Boucicault has changed all this, and by his creation of Conn, who, though hating hard work, and fond of fun as Rip Van Winkle, yet is as brave, as true and tender hearted as any picture on the stage. In fact he is the Irish Rip Van Winkle, with all the whimsical oddities and drolleries of the son of the Oak added.

Well, wander on, blithe, truant Conn,
God knows we fain would hail you
We say good bye with moistened eye
Next time, "*cead mile failthe.*"

The London papers notice the elements of dissatisfaction in the late German elections, and say they are deeply discouraging to the friends of the Empire. Bismarck will still be able to command a majority, but only by skillful manoeuvring.

COMMERCIAL.

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.

FLOUR, Fine	$4 75	@ 5 25
Superfine	5 75	@ 6 25
Extra	6 75	@ 7 25
Family	7 50	@ 8 00
Fancy brands	8 50	@ 8 75
WHEAT, common to fair	1 25	@ 1 30
Good to prime	1 40	@ 1 47
Choice	1 45	@ 1 55
CORN, white	0 50	@ 0 51
Mixed	0 50	@ 0 51
Yellow	0 50	@ 0 51
RYE	0 70	@ 0 75
OATS	0 42	@ 0 45
TURKEYS	0 [illegible]	@ 0 [illegible]
BUTTER, prime	0 20	@ 0 25
Common to middling	0 10	@ 0 15
EGGS	0 23	@ 0 25
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	9 4[illegible]	@ 9 [illegible]
DRESSED HOGS	6 00	@ 6 50
BACON, Hams, country	0 12	@ 0 [illegible]
Best sugar cured Hams	0 [illegible]	@ 0 16
Butchers' Hams	9 11	@ 0 11
Western	0 11	@ 0 11
Sides	0 11½	@ 0 12
Shoulders	0 8	@ 0 10
LARD	0 11	@ 0 11
CLOVER SEED	10 00	@ 10 00
Timothy	2 50	@ 2 60
PLASTER, ground, per ton	6 00	@ 6 00
Ground, in bags or bbls	0 00	@ 7 50
Lump	4 00	@ 7 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	1 10	@ 1 20
Fine	1 [illegible]	@ 1 [illegible]
Turk's Island	0 30	@ 0 40
WOOL, long unwashed	0 26	@ 0 27
Washed	0 34	@ 0 36
Merino, unwashed	0 22	@ 0 [illegible]
Do. washed	0 30	@ 0 [illegible]
SUMAC	1 25	@ 1 50
HAY	13 00	@ 15 00

Flour is unchanged, with a light supply on hand. Wheat has declined, and is now the highest price paid to-day; offerings of good Pennsylvania red, with sales at 145 for white, and 1[illegible] for red. Receipts of Corn amounted to 10[illegible] bushels, which sold at 48, 50 and 51 for mixed. Small lots of Rye and Oats brought 71 and [illegible] respectively. Country produce generally is very weak and lower.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Gold 10[illegible] to 10[illegible]. Money 3@5 for call loans. Government stocks are advancing.

BALTIMORE, Feb'y. 5.—Virginia 6s, deferred 7½; Virginia, consolidated, 67½; do. 2d series 5[illegible]. Cotton dull and weak; middling 1[illegible]. Flour dull; Howard street and Western Superfine $5 75; do. Extra 6@6 50; do. Family 7@[illegible]; City Mills Super 4 75@5 25; do. Extra 6@[illegible]; do. Rio brands 7 75@8; do. Family 9. Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2 Western Winter Red 146; No. 2 Chicago Spring 140@142; Pennsylvania 153@157; Maryland red prime 15[illegible]@15[illegible]; do. amber 160; do. white 150@15[illegible]. Corn—Southern fairly active and firm; Western quiet and steady; Southern white 56@57; do. yellow 55@56; Western mixed spot 56@56½; March 5[illegible]; April steamer 52@52½. Oats dull and steady; Southern prime 42; Western white 41@41½. Rye nominally steady at 70@72. Clover Seed active and firm; good to prime 15 25@$15 75. Hay—choice firm and fairly active; other kinds dull; Maryland and Penna prime 15@$16 50. Provisions quiet and heavy. Pork $17 50. Bacon—shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 10@10¼c; hams 1[illegible]. Lard—refined 11¼@11½. Butter dull and steady; Western good to prime 22@25; Western [illegible] 28. Coffee nominally steady; Rio cargoes 20¼; jobbing 17½@22. Sugar active and firm; C 11¼. Whiskey dull at $1 09.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises..... 7 0 | Moon rises..... [illegible]
Sun sets..... 5 29 | High water..... [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Stmp E C Knight, Baltimore, to F A Reed.
Schr Wake, Budd, Brunswick, Ga., [illegible] to Effenger and Russell, New York.

CLEARED.

Str Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F A Reed.
Schr Geo R Vreeland, Boston, by master.
Schr Rapidan, North Carolina, by master.
Schr Virginia Dare, Baltimore, by P B [illegible].

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Ferry Boat CITY OF ALEXANDRIA will, from Saturday, February 3d, make trips between Alexandria and Washington as follows:
Leave Alexandria at 7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 1.30, 3.30 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Washington at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 6 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Alexandria at 9.30 and 11 a. m., and 1.30, 3.30 and 5.30 p. m. Leave Washington at 10.30 a. m., and 12.30, 2.30, 4 and 6 p. m.
S. S. HOWISON,
President Potomac Ferry Co.
feb 2-4t

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will resume her regular trips to and from Norfolk, commencing MONDAY, the 5th instant. For particulars apply to
F. A. REED, Agent.
feb 2-3t Janney's wharf.

FOR POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The steamer JOHN W. THOMPSON will resume her regular trips, commencing THIS DAY, the 6th instant. For further information apply to F. A. REED, Agent.
feb 3-2t Janney's wharf.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER—We have just received a full supply of the above valuable water. Circulars can be had upon application.
feb 5 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

RAISINS of all grades at very low prices.
dec 7 RAMSAY'S