ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

It is said that the leaders of the democratic party in Congress have assigned to Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, the duty of preparing a protest, to be issued to the people of the country, against the unjust decision of the Presidential Electoral Commission. Mr. Hurd may as well save himself the trouble of preparing any such paper, as the people to whom it will be addressed are, judging from the late proceedings in Congress, much better acquainted with the subject of the proposed protest than those by whose order it is to be published. And then, too, though Mr. Hurd might portray the decision in such vivid colors that it could be seen in all its varied infamy, it would have no effect upon those it is intended to influence. People who, for eight years, have quietly submitted to the disgraceful acts of the Grant administration, including usurpation of authority, direct infractions of the Constitution and laws of the country, and military subversions of State governments, in order that corrupt partisans might fatten and revel upon the money of a plundered people, will not stiffen their necks to a decision of a debauched Court.

Mr. Tilden, it seems, has not lost faith in the Supreme Court of the United States, and after the Electoral Commission and Congress shall have, by their votes, sanctioned the monstrous assertion that the successful perpetration of a palpable fraud gives it legal and binding effect, will, with the innocence of unsophisticated youth, carry his case to that tribunal—and thereby involve himself in unnecessary expense to no purpose. The Supreme Court of the United States, as at present composed, was constituted by radicals for the purpose of securing radical ends, and right well has it performed its allotted service; and to suppose that it would render a righteous decision, in a partisan case, is as preposterous as to imagine that the contemplated democratic protest against the decree of the Electoral Commission will have any other effect than to provoke mirth and ridicule.

Mr. Hayes' friends are so anxious that the Southern democrats—they don't seem to take any notice of those from the North—should cease their opposition to his inauguration, that they are making all sorts of overtures to them. Railroads, canals and internal improvements of other kinds, in the South, are to be assisted by Congressional appropriations, and State autonomy to be recognized—all this, and more, too, if necessary, will be *promised* if the "rebellious" South only consents to accept Judge Bradley's fraudulent decision. In other words, having been so successful in the purchase of negro votes by the forty acres and mule promise, the radicals have determined to attempt to secure the vote of the Southern white people by the same method. Will they succeed?

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. Its celebration in one of the original thirteen States has been forbidden by him who will, in after years, be known as the destroyer of that country's liberties, and though allowed by the permission of the same authority in the other States of the Union, it will probably be more marked by the breach in the performance of the ceremonies usually attending that day than in the observance. An unsettled, unhappy, impoverished and debauched country, every branch of whose government is honey-combed with fraud, and whose liberties have been subverted, is in no mood to celebrate the memory of a man under whose administration all these conditions were reversed.

From the decisions of the Electoral Commission it appears that that Senator who was doubtful about allowing that Commission to distribute the appropriation that was made for its expenses, and, who was told, in a supercilious manner, by a fellow-member, that a body in whom the country placed such reliance that it left to it the decision of the Presidential question would naturally be supposed to have honesty enough to be entrusted with the control of $7,000, was by no means too careful of the Treasury.

The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House, and the committee on privileges and elections in the Senate, having discovered, at this late day, what everybody else has known since the orders of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case were entered, that their reports, no matter what they might be, would have no effect, one way or the other, have decided not to prosecute their investigations regarding the papers and accounts of either of the presidential candidates any further.

Three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have such a regard for States' rights that they decide that no power on earth can go beyond that of a State returning board, even though they know that board to be corrupt; but the President of the country has so little regard for those same States' rights that he yesterday ordered the United States troops, stationed in Charleston, to prevent the celebration of Washington's birthday by the white military companies of that city.

The acquiescence of the democrats in the fraud that is to be perpetrated upon the country is looked upon by the radicals, not as evidence of a desire for peace and tranquility, but as the effect of downright fear and abject cowardice.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett and his sister and Mr. Howland Robinson are in Paris. Mr. Bennett is said to be contemplating a trip to India.

News of the Day.

Two immense dressed hogs were exhibited in front of the New York Produce Exchange on Saturday, one of which weighed 878 and the other 870 pounds. They were selected from two pens, owned respectively by Joseph Carter and J. Harrison, of Cream Ridge, Burlington county, N. J. The 20 hogs, owned by the first named, averaged 654 pounds net, and the 28, owned by the latter, averaged 613 pounds. They were forwarded to that city by John Taylor, of Trenton, N. J., and sold at auction after 'Change hours Monday at the rate of $9 55 per 100 pounds.

Early yesterday morning the police in New York arrested August Sohn with a wagon load of stolen goods. Detectives went to his house and found a woman, who, on seeing them, threw a cigar box in the fire. It was found to contain counterfeit fifty-cent pieces. A great quantity of the same truck was found in the house in ten-dollar packages. A number of counterfeit ten dollar bills were also found, and the woman had $600 of them in her pocket when arrested.

The police of New York think that General Ihrie, who was on General Grant's staff during the war, was under a hallucination when he stated that he had been waylaid and robbed. When he was brought to the station house there was no appearance about his dress to show that he had been garroted. His huge Ulster was buttoned and strapped. The General probably was on a spree. He claims that the thieves took his $500 watch.

The miners on George's creek held a meeting yesterday and voted as follows:—For the price of moving coal, first vote, six for sixty-five cents per ton; six for fifty-five; two for fifty. Second vote, nine for fifty-five; two for sixty-five; two for fifty. The miners declared to hold out for fifty-five cents. A lockout prevails in the whole region.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died of typhoid pneumonia in Washington yesterday. This makes the sixth death among Rear Admirals within four or five weeks, namely:—In addition to the above, Admirals Smith, Alden, Wilkes, Bailey and Davis. All except the last named were on the retired list.

The distilleries of the entire country have formed a combination for self-protection and for pooling their earnings, which embraces nearly every important establishment in the United States. They expect in this way that the market price will be raised to a figure at which money can be made as at the present rate they are losing.

The proprietor of the hotel at Jefferson, Texas, at which Bessie Moore and her murderer stopped while in that city, arrived in Cincinnati yesterday and identified Abe Rothschild as the man who was last seen with Bessie Moore. While there he passed under the name of Monroe.

Geo. Waters, alias "Dutchy," colored, was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, in Baltimore, yesterday, for the murder of another colored man.

The New Jersey Legislature yesterday elected Robert F. Stockton, democrat, State comptroller, and William Patterson State director of railroads and canals.

The bridge at St. Louis was not injured as much as was reported yesterday.

Foreign News.

The London Shipping Gazette of last evening contains a fearful record of losses during the storm of Monday night. Three hundred vessels many of them with their entire crews have been sacrificed to the fury of the gale. At Deal, Bridgewater and Chatham the storm was severe. Communication by mail steamers was entirely interrupted by the storm between the English and French coasts and the channel islands. The ship Rowantree which is ashore on the Welsh coast will probably prove a total loss. The storm raged all Monday night over Cornwall and was exceedingly destructive at Penzance and over Mount's bay, between Landsend and Lezard Head. The storm was also destructive on shore. It embraced the greater part of the British islands and the whole of northern and central France. A Paris dispatch says it caused a vast amount of devastation there and was extraordinarily violent at Bologne.

A dispatch from Barcelonia says seven persons have been arrested there. It is said they are charged with taking part in a Zorillist plot, which was to have been carried into effect during the approaching sojourn of King Alfonso at Barcelona. The trial of the prisoners has already commenced.

An animated debate took place in the British House of Lords yesterday on the Eastern question.

Russia now has 600,000, or two-fifths of her army organized.

Rinderpest has broken out at Hull, England.

The Count.

After the acceptance of the vote of Michigan by both branches of Congress, as stated in yesterday's Gazette, the joint convention reassembled and the count was continued until Nevada was reached. Objection being made to one of the electors of that State the two Houses again separated. In the Senate the vote was unanimous in favor of the eligibility of the Elector to whom the House had objected. In the House the objections came up for debate, but a motion for a recess until ten o'clock this morning was made and carried, several republicans voting with the democrats for it, and the proceedings were thus brought to a close. The Oregon case will come up to-day.

It is the purpose of the Commission, if possible, to dispose of the case without a recess over to another day. The time allowed for the speeches, both in behalf of the objections and the counsel for the two candidates, has been so arranged as not to consume at most more than eight hours, so that the Commission, by holding a night session, will be able to reach a vote and have their decision submitted to the two Houses on the following day. Mr. Jencks will make the first speech in presenting the case to the Commission. Judge Hoadley will also make a speech as one of the counsel in behalf of the democrats, and will be followed by Mr. Merrick, on the same side. The object of the radicals is to reach the vote of the State of South Carolina on Thursday, in order that it may go to the Commission on that day and be decided by it without delay by Friday or Saturday. They hope, unless prevented by delay occasioned by dilatory motions on the part of the democratic House, to complete the roll of States and declare the result of the count by Monday or Tuesday of next week. Sufficient time, they say, should be given in which to officially notify Mr. Hayes, whom they confidently assert will be declared elected, of such declaration, so that he may be prepared for the inauguration ceremonies, which will take place on the Monday following.

Since the Virginia House of Delegates has adopted a resolution for arming and equipping the oystermen of the State, it is suggested, in more than one quarter, that in order to prevent probable conflicts with the oystermen from Maryland, the crooked boundary line between the two States, as lately determined, be straightened by the consent of both States, so that those engaged in dredging oysters may know exactly when they are infringing upon territory that does not belong to them.

Louisiana.

During the debate in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday upon the acceptance of the report of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case, Mr. Seelye (rep.,) of Massachusetts, said that in the case of the Louisiana election it seemed to him perfectly clear that the charges made by each party against the other were in the main true. No facts were proved more conclusively than the fraud and corruption on the one side, and the intimidation and cruelty charged on the other. Which of the two sides went the farthest in that wrongdoing it would be very hard to say. The corruption on the one side seemed as heinous as the cruelty of the other was horrible, and on both sides there did not seem to be any limit to the extent they went save where the requirements of the case did not call for any more. He found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of electors coming up from Louisiana voiced the true will of the people of that State. It would have been hard to find wiser and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the Electoral Commission. He appreciated the strength of their position. Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of a State to choose its presidential electors, but there were cases where the summus jus became the summa injuria; cases where the law strictly interpreted and strenuously enforced, worked out results contrary to all law, and in such cases equity laid the spirit of the law aside. He found such cases in the pending issue. Granted that the Commission had clearly interpreted and accurately applied the laws; yet what if the very principles on which the laws must rest become thereby subverted? "No nation," said Neibuhr, "ever died except by suicide, and the suicidal vice is engendered not so much in the unjust statutes of a government as in the immoral practices of a people which the government is unable to punish and unable to restrain."

Mr. Pierce (rep.,) of Massachusetts, said that he would be glad to avoid the responsibility of voting on the question presented, but he did not think it could be avoided. It was with great diffidence that he ventured to dissent from the decision of the Commission, but the rule it laid down was one he could not conscientiously endorse. The Commission had refused to receive any evidence other than the certificate of the government of the State. It could never have been intended by the fathers of the Constitution that Congress should not be able to scrutinize the returns of electoral votes. If that was not a matter which the representatives of the people could inquire into, then this government stood on a very insecure foundation. He could not give his assent to any such declaration. It was contrary to good government and to good morals; it tended to weaken the hold of the government on the confidence of the people, and the party which got into office by its adoption would be a party founded on principles dangerous to the perpetuity of the government. The evidence which the Commission refused to receive, justified and required the exclusion of Louisiana from participating in the Presidential election. He was aware that in the position he took he stood almost alone in his party, but he should be recreant to his convictions if he neglected to place on the imperishable record of the House his dissent from the rule proposed to be established. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Mr. Cox, of New York, said:—After many years of active service as a member of the House, recalling all the vicissitudes of our politics for twenty years, I cannot feel responsible to day that, after the verdict of the American people, it should prove a fruitless verdict. In 1864, on the 16th of May, I presented a resolution to this House, which passed. It related to the regularity and authenticity of the returns of electoral votes and to the passage of a law to provide for the jurisdiction as well as the course of proceeding in case of a "real controversy." The judiciary committee took no action at that time. Nor, Sir, do I feel responsible for the steps which were (wisely perhaps, or unwisely, but certainly with a view to prudence) taken in passing the electoral bill? That bill is the law. We know what it is, what its provisions are. We know what my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Watterson) has said, that there was some snare in it. [Laughter.] Laugh and exult as you will. I knew and felt that some virtue had gone out of this House when we had passed that bill, but I did not exactly see where the virtue had alighted. [Laughter.] I knew that the old privileges of the commons had departed, but, in the interest of peace, I gave a reluctant vote for the bill. But one strange thing about the bill is this, that while we are permitted to vote in this House, yet after all it is a sort of post mortem vote. [Laughter.] Although we are permitted to argue, it is an argumentum ad post factum. Although, Sir, there is some utility in the dissection of the dead, and although there may be something gained by the dissecting of the living [laughter,] yet it seems to me to be proper now to look at one particular clause of the law, before I state my reason for the protest against the measure. We are graciously permitted, under this bill, to argue after the matter is accomplished, and although we vote and although we carry our vote in the House, we are "gone." [Laughter.] We gain nothing. We are permitted to talk ten minutes after the counting and the conclusion. It is the old Virgilian line over again of Rhadamanthus (judge of hell,) castigat qui audit qui dolos, the old rule of hanging a man and trying him afterwards. [Laughter.] That is our condition to-day, and what is it that we try? Why, sir, everything as to testimony and facts, and forgery, and perjury, and force, is aliunde, outside, not to be considered; truth and justice, and morality, and fair dealing, are aliunde. The House is aliunde. [Laughter.] Its acts and the acts of its committees and their reports, all the facts gathered in these Southern States are aliunde. [Laughter.] Nothing is to be considered but the bare, naked fact of a certificate, based upon what? On forgery and chicanery; on a returning board, which returning board returned the fact that 10,400 democratic votes were not counted. I was about, Mr. Speaker, before the hammer fell, to refer to the Holy Writ, so that gentleman on the other side may have time for repentance. [Laughter and applause.] With the permission of the House I will read Psalms 94, verse 20: "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee?"

Mr. Kelly, rep., of Pennsylvania. I object. [Laughter.]

Mr. Southard, dem., of Ohio, I hope the gentlemen on that side will listen to those words, that they may have time to repent.

Several members objected.

Mr. Cox. The Bible is aliunde with these gentlemen. [Great applause.]

Pennsylvania Election.

Mayor William S. Stokley, of Philadelphia, regular republican, was yesterday re-elected for a third term over Joseph L. Caven, independent republican, by 2,755 majority, a great falling off from his last majority. W. Nelson and Albert C. Roberts, the republican candidates for the respective offices of City Solicitor and Receiver of Taxes were also elected. D. W. Sellers, democrat, was defeated for City Solicitor by West, republican. In the election in Pittsburg the democrats elected Liddell Mayor and McCarthy Comptroller. The republicans elected Kilgore Treasurer. John T. McGonigle, democrat, beat Stauffer, radical, in Lancaster. Loomis, radical, was elected in Wilksbarc. The democrats were also successful in Lock Haven, Altoona, York and Lebanon. The radicals elected their candidates in Chester, Reading, Sunbury, Tyrone and Harrisburg. The radicals carried the State, but by a considerably reduced majority.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1877.—In the House, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Westmoreland Club, of Richmond, was placed on the calendar.

House bill for the protection of fish in all the waters of the Commonwealth has been made the special order of the day for Friday next.

In the House this morning the vote by which the report of the committee in Judge Nicol's case was agreed to was reconsidered and the unprinted evidence was ordered to be printed, and the subject postponed until to-morrow.

Senator Moffett's patent punch continues to be the subject of comment in the papers. It has had a stimulating effect upon genius already. The following, written by Mr. W. C. Elam, of this city, is the best I have seen:

"Now they must drink who never drank before,
And they who always drank must drink the more."

Senator Moffett, of Rockingham (cradle of genius and patriotism), has invented a register of drinks, and also a bill to impose a tax of one cent on every drink sold at any bar, &c., in the Commonwealth—the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the State debt and to the support of free schools. What an intoxicating idea! The undersigned, in glad anticipation of the law, and defying any slip twixt cup and lip in this matter, has fitted up one of these State institutions, and he invites all true Virginians to register themselves and drink success to the *dram*-atic scheme. Was ever a happier combination (especially for those who take sugar in their'n) of pleasure and duty? At my bar you at once drown dull care and float the Ship of State. If your internal capacity be not gauged and stamped upon you, (as the law may yet provide,) the still, small voice of conscience must admonish you that only he who is *full* has fully done his duty to his country. Heretofore it was esteemed somewhat disreputable to drink, at least intemperately, but now patriotism coincides with appetite, and he who drinks himself dead drunk at my bar can fitly exclaim, as he falls, "How sweet and becoming to die for one's country!" Here, while the register peals its merry notes of acknowledgment and gratitude, you can pour libations to Virginia until all her funded obligations become mere *floating* debts, which, in their turn, shall be speedily swallowed and paid for by a devoted people. Nay, the teetotaller whose watered nature shall constrain him to avoid my bar, shall be a confessed repudiator; and even the temperate drinker shall be self-convicted as an anti-funder who makes a false return upon his taxable capacity. Come one, Come all! and face the music of the register; and as its merry bell enumerates your contributions to your country's needs, remember that Virginia is *staggering* beneath her load, and that it becomes you to do *likewise* for her relief. Do not be outdone by the *bloated* bond-holders, but imbibe till you *out bloat* them or die. Hurry up! and drink, drink, drink, while my bell is tintinnabulating jubilation for the State records and proclaims every hic "cup that cheers." Let every qualified voter register and drink, early and often, late and long, until the flaming nose of the Virginian shall everywhere attest his State redeemed and disenthralled from the "Old Dominion" of debt and ignorance. Then shall Moffett have a statue of nickel, garnished with a brightly burnished copper nose, in perpetual remembrance of him and his register. And may we not hope that, when the Senator shall have gone to the spirit-land, Virginia, in all future financial straits, may be enabled to communicate with him through that most remarkable of spiritual mediums—his register? Meanwhile let us all drink, until we shall no longer be under tax-receivable-coupon bonds to do so. This way, my patriots! Rally to the Bar of your country.

Col. Wm. P. Burwell has returned from Washington. He says the democrats have lost all but honor, while the republican party is eternally damned.

The first case of a Jewess eloping in Richmond occurred Saturday night. The lady was young, a beautiful blonde, and one of the prettiest women in Richmond. She was the wife of a well known business man here. She left this city alone, and, it is said, was joined by a gentleman in Washington, from whence they went to Baltimore, and then to New York. Rumor connects the name of a well known merchant in Washington with the lady. The affair has created the greatest excitement in Jewish circles, and of course causes no little talk everywhere in the city.

When the Presidential question is decided the contest for the Governorship will be hot here. Richmond will probably be the principal seat of war.

Ex-Treasurer Joseph Mayo's book will be a romance. The scene of the story is laid in Virginia and Maryland, and the two principal characters are Light Horse Harry Lee and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Col. Mayo is a fine scholar and graceful writer. His romance will soon be issued by a northern publishing house, and I have no doubt will find a ready sale. A good American historical romance is a scarce article, and the coming author who makes a hit in this direction will make a fortune. I hope Col. Joe is that man.

Gen. Wickham, in reply to the Governor's message claiming a forfeiture of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the State for some alleged failure of conditions, says: "No benefit can accrue to the State from going into inquiry of this baseless claim, but much harm may accrue. The owners of this property are anxious to push forward the western connections. They cannot do so until the court has entered its decree for sale and foreclosure. The only effect, therefore, of this move of the Governor will be to retard that decree and thus postpone that reorganization which must precede any movement towards those western connections, which all concede are necessary to the success of this road and to the prosperity of Virginia."

In the U. S. Circuit Court Judge Hughes has had entered an order allowing the receivers of the C. & O. railroad each $10,000 per annum for their services; also granting the receivers authority to pay employees who have not assigned their claims, beginning with the pay roll of July, 1875, and authorizing the receivers to pay coupons of divisional mortgages due on the 1st of January, 1879.

The shameful and violent treatment of Dungee, the colored conservative, by people of his own color in Petersburg, last Sunday, has occasioned a good deal of comment in this city.

State Senator W. H. F. Lee visited Petersburg Sunday to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. F. M. Wright, of that city.

Monday, February 26th, has been fixed upon as the day for hearing in the Court of Appeals the suits against the various steamboat companies for not making reports, as required by law.

NO LATIN IN THE COUNCIL.—Dr. Chancellor in the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council on Monday evening moved that so much of the journal of proceedings as related to supplying members with Latin dictionaries, so that they could better understand the debates in the Branch, be expunged. Mr. Seim, who had offered the Latin dictionary resolution, seconded the motion of Dr. Chancellor, coinciding with the latter in the expression that it was a bit of pleasantry which served to amuse the members at the time and that there was no necessity for its appearance on the journal. The motion was adopted, though there were several who voted in the negative.

A member of the Brotherhood of Engineers has been arrested, charged with obstructing the United States mail by inducing engineers to leave work on the Boston and Maine road. This is a test case, and excites much interest.

Col. Donn Piatt.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia examined witnesses yesterday with reference to indicting Col. Donn Piatt for expressions in certain articles in the Washington Capital. The Colonel, in a card in the Washington Star, says:—

To those who know me it is not necessary for me to say that nothing was further from my thought in penning the editorial of last Sunday than the horrible crime of assassination. Open resistance to a revolutionary wrong, for which there seems no other resistance, is one thing; assassination is another. In the sentence so strongly commented upon and denounced, it will appear, when taken in connection with what precedes and follows, that my appeal is made to the people and not to the assassins. The American people are not assassins, nor will they submit tamely to wrong. Here is what I said and again repeat:

"As we said a week since, this is not law; it is revolution, and if the people tamely submit we may bid a long farewell to constitutional government. Fraud no longer vitiates. A corrupt administration has only, by its bayonets, to hold a state usurpation long enough in power for a corrupt returning board to do its vile task, and the work is done. If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard earned, blood-stained possessions."

When the time comes that any other sentiment than the above can be felt and uttered, I, for one, shall feel ashamed of my country. Rob the people of the ballot, as these conspirators in power intend, and what have we left?

In the above, however, I have only put in words what the President has embodied in acts. In gathering troops at the National Capital for the first time in the history of the republic to enforce an inauguration, he indicated the danger. Then, to make the act the more significant when it was apparent that Tilden was to be installed, he ordered his troops away. Mr. Tilden, it seems, would need no armed support. Then after Justice Davis declined and Bradley's appointment revived the hopes of Hayes, the order was countermanded and additional troops summoned to Washington.

If there is assassination in my suggestion, there is assassination in the President's acts. He appeals to his army; I appeal to the people.

Let me, in this suggestion, recall to the horror stricken minds of these gentlemen an event they seem to have forgotten. When the President's son and brother-in-law Casey came to my house in the night time to assault me, in presence of my family, under circumstances that made the attempt, had I been at home, simply atrocious, assassination was regarded in a very cheerful light. It afforded ground for jesting to the very journals that are now so indignant.

However, I only seek to protest the misconstruction put upon my words. None other than an insane man, or one desperately wicked, would ever think of assassination, let alone publicly advocate the commission of so horrible a crime. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I ask no odds of these people. They are playing with a dangerous element when they openly innovate upon right sanctioned by time and sanctified by the blood of the people. They will have enough to do in caring for themselves, without troubling me.

DONN PIATT.

Radical Scheme.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Tribune publishes the following dispatch from Columbus, Ohio: Democrats claim to have discovered a scheme on the part of the republicans which would defeat them even should they succeed in delaying the count until after the 4th of March. The plot as they have it is, that as soon as the republicans are confident that the count will not be allowed to proceed, John Sherman will tender his resignation as Senator. The Legislature being in session, a vacancy will be declared and Gov. Hayes elected to fill the unexpired term in the Senate. Governor Hayes will be made President pro tem. and acting President until another election can be held.

Telegraphic Summary.

Schr S. E. Newman, from Matanzas for New York, went ashore last night near Cape May. Crew saved. The schr Harrie Westbrook, from Baltimore, went ashore near the same place this morning.

A fire at Fairview, Butler co., Pa., this morning destroyed several buildings.

The King of Spain contemplates proclaiming a general amnesty to all his subjects.

The city treasurer of Rahway, N. J., is $10,000 short in his accounts.

MR. TILDEN'S PLAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American of this morning says:

"Your correspondent has information to night from a most reliable source that Mr. Tilden is averse to the policy of delay, and that as soon as Hayes is inaugurated he will institute proceedings in quo warranto or in scire facias by citing Hayes to show cause why he should not vacate the Presidential office for the purpose of getting before the full Bench of the Supreme Court the question as to whether the Tribunal, in excluding evidence, construed the Electoral bill in accordance with its true meaning and with the Constitution. This will have the effect of an appeal from the Tribunal to the Supreme Court in full Bench, and will compel the Court to go on record as sustaining or reversing the action of the Tribunal. The first test will come on the question of jurisdiction; if jurisdiction is affirmed the next test will come on the question as to whether the Tribunal properly discharged its duties under the law; if this be entertained by the Court the third and final test will come on the question as to whether evidence excluded by the Tribunal shall be admitted in rejoinder to Hayes' answer to the citation to show cause why he should not vacate the Presidential office."

THE CONSPIRACY.—That this attempt to rob us of a free government is a deep laid conspiracy can no longer remain a doubt. These States were to be held under bayonet rule until after the election, believing that it would be close elsewhere, and they could determine it in their favor. The night of the election, before it was possible to get the returns, Zach Chandler telegraphed to the country the success of Hayes, counting the three States. To this assertion he and the other conspirators have clung pertinaciously ever since.

When the commission was agreed to, and Judge Davis selected as the fifth judge, thus making at least an impartial tribunal, he was returned to the Senate by Republican votes.

No sooner had the change been effected that gave to an incompetent man, an old lobbyist, the casting vote, than General Grant countermanded his order removing troops from Washington, and added two thousand to the number already here.

Such crimes are only done in secret and it is difficult to get at the evidence. But we have enough to satisfy the people that these corrupt men never intended to abandon the places they have plundered and disgraced.—*Wash. Capital.*

At a meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in New York, on Monday, a report was presented by President Eckert, in which he proposed the construction of 10,000 miles of new lines, covering new territory reaching every city and town of any business note in the country, and completing and rounding out the system. A cash subscription of $600,000 for this purpose was made and the work of construction will commence immediately. It was promised that at the next meeting of the board rates would be greatly reduced to all points east of the Rocky Mountains.

[Communicated.

CHEAP GAS.—In the Scientific American of February 10th the editor states that "gas can be manufactured for less than twenty cents a thousand cubic feet." If this is true ought the price of gas in this city to be $2.50 per thousand feet? Is it possible that the interest on the money invested in the gas works here can add $2.30 to the cost of each thousand cubic feet? Ought the gas consumers to be made to pay for lighting the streets of the city and all the public offices? The gas consumers would like some *light* upon the subject of the cost of gas here. X.

Local Brevities.

The lecture by Rev. Dr. Flippo, at Peabody Hall, last night, was a decided success, the hall being crowded, and everybody present seeming to enjoy the literary treat provided for them. Dr. Flippo is a very pleasing lecturer, and his jokes and witty remarks frequently evoked rounds of applause.

A pound party for the benefit of the poor was given at Shiloh Church, colored, last night, at which 240 pound packages were donated. One of the females present became so obstreperous during the evening that special constable John Fields had to arrest her.

In addition to those mentioned yesterday ex-Mayor Hugh Lutham, of this city, is in attendance on the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias now in session at Petersburg.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to John A. Seaton and Alice V. Maguire, both of this city.

The fish benches in the market will be rented by auction on the first of March. See notice.

The ball of the Sun Fire Comp'y. takes place on Thursday night, the 22d, at Sarepta Hall.

The King and the Prima Donna.

The London Pall Mall Gazette relates the following: There is, by the way, a curious story told of the manner in which Frederick the Great could deal, where other men had failed, with a prima donna of the period who was inclined to set too little store by the public. This great artist seemed to catch a cold which had the effect of rendering her hoarse, and consequently unable to sing when anybody or thing displeased her. One day a certain opera was to be performed at Berlin, before the King himself. At the appointed hour the manager came forward and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we grieve to inform you that our prima donna has a sore throat and the representation announced cannot therefore take place." The stolid Teutonic audience seemed no whit surprised, and was moving tranquilly, when the King rose and commanded the musicians to keep their places. The audience sat down again and waited patiently on events. In less than a quarter of an hour the manager reappeared and spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the most unfeigned pleasure in informing you that our prima donna is completely cured of her sore throat and will have the honor to sing before you this night." Sure enough the famous singer soon appeared, and never had she sung better. Her triumph was complete. The King's prescription had been a very simple one. The prima donna, having dismissed the unhappy manager, was sitting comfortably before the fire in her own room, and rather pleased at the idea of having spoiled the pleasure of several hundreds of persons, when the door was violently thrown open and there entered an officer, followed by four dragoons. "Mademoiselle," quoth the officer, "the King, my master, has sent me to ask after your health." "The King is very good; I have a bad sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the Military hospital, where you will be cured in a few days." Mademoiselle turned pale. "You are jesting," she simpered, but Prussian officers, she was informed, never jested. The lieutenant gave the order to his men, who seized Mademoiselle and carried her out of the theatre. A coach was in attendance; the lady was deposited therein; the officer took his place beside her, after shouting the address to the driver—"The Military hospital," and off they went, the dragoons riding alongside. In a few seconds "Stay," said the lady; "I think I feel better." "The King is anxious Mademoiselle, that you should feel quite restored, and even that you should sing to-night." "I will try," murmured the prisoner. "Back to the theatre," cried the officer to the coachman. Arrived there, Mademoiselle began to think she had yielded too easily. "I will sing, since his Majesty commands me," she said, "but God knows how." "You will sing," replied the officer, like the great artist you are." "I shall sing like an artist with a bad cold." "I think not." "And why?" "Because a couple of dragoons will be in attendance behind the scenes, and at the last *couac* they have orders to arrest you and carry you off again to the Military hospital." The hoarseness was now completely gone.

COMMERCIAL.

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.

FLOUR, Fine	$4 75	@ 5 00
Superfine	5 75	@ 6 00
Extra	6 75	@ 7 25
Family	7 50	@ 8 00
Fancy brands	8 50	@ 9 00
WHEAT, common to fair	1 25	@ 1 30
Good to prime	1 45	@ 1 50
Choice	1 55	@ 1 60
CORN, white	0 50	@ 0 52
Mixed	0 00	@ 0 52
Yellow	0 00	@ 0 52
RYE	0 70	@ 0 75
OATS	0 42	@ 0 45
TURKEYS	0 10	@ 0 12
BUTTER, prime	0 18	@ 0 20
Common to middling	0 10	@ 0 15
EGGS	0 12	@ 0 14
IRISH POTATOES	1 25	@ 1 50
ONIONS	1 25	@ 1 50
DRIED CHERRIES, ℔ lb	0 12	@ 0 15
DRIED APPLES	0 4½	@ 0 5
GREEN APPLES, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
VEAL CALVES	0 4	@ 0 5
DRESSED HOGS	6 00	@ 6 50
BACON, Hams, country	0 12	@ 0 14
Best sugar cured Hams	0 15	@ 0 16
Butchers' Hams	0 11	@ 0 11
Western	0 11	@ 0 12
Sides	0 11½	@ 0 12
Shoulders	0 8	@ 0 9
LARD	0 11	@ 0 11
CLOVER SEED	10 25	@ 10 50
Timothy	2 50	@ 2 75
PLASTER, ground, per ton	6 00	@ 6 00
Ground, in bags or bbls	6 00	@ 7 50
Lump	4 00	@ 5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	1 40	@ 1 50
Fine	1 75	@ 1 80
Turk's Island	0 31	@ 0 34
WOOL, long unwashed	0 26	@ 0 28
Washed	0 34	@ 0 38
Merino, unwashed	0 22	@ 0 25
Do. washed	0 30	@ 0 35
SUMAC	1 25	@ 1 50
HAY	13 00	@ 15 00

Flour is active and firm at quotations. Receipts light and demand fair, with a tendency towards an advance for choice Extra. Wheat has advanced considerably, and choice lots sold to-day at 160; offerings of 1157 bushels, with sales at 150a160, as to quality. Corn is more active, with sales of 1562 bushels mixed and yellow at 52. A small lot of inferior Rye brought 65, and 112 bushels of Oats 45. Country produce quiet at quotations.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Stocks a shade better and moderately active. Money 3. Gold 109. Governments a shade lower; slight pressure to sell. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, Feb'y. 21.—Virginia 6s deferred 7; Virginias, consolidated, 67; do. 24 series 55. Cotton firmer, but quiet; middling 12½c. Flour firm, quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier, but not quotably lower. Corn Southern steady, with a fair demand; Western active and lower; Southern white 50a[illegible]; yellow 53a56; Western mixed spot and March 57; April 57½a57¾; steamer 52½. Oats quiet, steady and unchanged. Rye steady and firm at 73a75. Clover Seed—nothing doing. Hay firm for good grades, but dull and heavy for low and medium; Maryland and Penna prime 15a15½. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet at 11½. Whiskey firmer; held at 1 09a1 10.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises	6 [illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]
Sun sets	5 46	High water	[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Str Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, to F A Rixey.
Str J W Thompson, Leonardtown, Md, to A Reed.
Schr S J Fooks, Philadelphia, for Georgetown.
Schrs Wm Walton and Richard Vaux, for Washington.

CLEARED.

Brig E M Munroe, Baltimore, by Wm A Smoot.
Schr N H Skinner, from Georgetown.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Eliza Sawyer, hence, at N York 20th inst.
Schrs Mignonett and Julia Harrison, hence, at Petersburg 20th.
Schr Active, hence at New York 20th.