



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16.

The Senate after an all night session finally passed the Bland silver bill, this morning, just as reported by the Senate Finance Committee—by a vote of 48 to 21—more than two-thirds.

The bill as passed by the Senate is short of its free coinage feature and provides for the using of certificates to avoid the cumbersome of the coin.

Neither House of Congress was in session to-day.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, in his speech in the Maryland Legislature, Thursday, said that nothing but the sordid influence of the railway kings and the repugnance of the old banker leaders and their followers to the restoration of the democratic leaders from putting Tilden in the Presidency.

Mr. Blair fails to recognize the fact that Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency is stronger than that of any of his predecessors, because the commissioners specially appointed by the representatives of the people to examine it, confirmed it, and had their confirmation re-authorized by Congress.

At one time, before Mr. Hayes' inauguration, we thought that a dread of a fall in bonds and stocks was the cause of the peaceful acquiescence in the fraud by which Mr. Hayes acquired a legal title to the Presidency.

But when we reflected that though a few of the Northern States had democratic Governors who might have been willing to assist in the inauguration of the rightfully elected President, none of them had legislatures that would have sustained those Governors, and that some States that had radical Governors, such as Pennsylvania, had already armed and equipped their militia for the avowed purpose of putting Mr. Hayes in office, and that the first symptom of an intention on the part of the South to resist by force the successful accomplishment of the fraud, would, as in 1861, consolidated the North, a change came over the spirit of our dreams, and Mr. Tilden's discretion rose in our estimation.

It was not because Mr. Tilden was afraid of his money or that of his friends that induced him to submit to the legal rape of the Presidency, but because he knew that an attempt to resist it by force must of necessity have failed.

With the legislatures of the North, who held the purse strings of their respective States, in the hands of the radicals, and with the South estopped from affording him any assistance, he was well aware that a resort to force would result disastrously to all engaged in it, and would probably be the means of prolonging to an indefinite term the power of a man whose administration had rendered possible the perpetration of the fraud.

Knowing this, like a wise man, he relinquished his just and equitable title to the presidency, and declined to contest, by force of arms, the fraudulent but legal one held by Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Blair's assertion that Mr. Tilden has not the support of a dozen democratic Congressmen is by no means indicative of his weakness among the masses of the country, for the late proceedings of the democrats in Congress prove that those gentlemen, particularly some of those who hail from the South, are by no means representatives of their constituents.

One of our country subscribers called upon us yesterday and said that, though he heartily endorsed our views regarding the unquestionable title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, and the generally conceded desire for some changes in the Virginia Congressional delegation, he disagreed entirely with our ideas on the silver bill.

We told him it could be proved to us that he or any other Virginian in private life, except those who had bought gold, expecting it to rise on the passage of the silver bill, and those who wanted to settle with their creditors in depreciated currency, would be benefited to the extent of one cent by that bill, we would advocate its passage to the best of our ability.

With a frankness remarkable among the friends of the bill he said that he had not disposed of his last year's crops, and that for every ninety dollars' worth of wheat now in his barn he would receive one hundred dollars after the passage of the bill. It had never entered his head, however, that every ninety dollars' worth of groceries and dry goods he would have to buy after the passage of the bill would cost him one hundred dollars, and when told of it replied that he believed we were right on that question, too, but that as he liked to handle money he would hold on to his wheat a little longer.

The Bland silver bill, amended by striking out the free coinage section, and by providing for certificates to represent silver, so as to avoid the inconvenient weight of the coin, has passed the Senate by a vote that secures its passage over a possible veto, that is unless said veto shall effect a change in the minds of some of the Senators.

The bill now goes back to the House, where the Senate's amendments will be considered. It was hoped that the Senate would at least put as much metal in the dollar as a gold dollar will buy, but as those for whose benefit the bill was passed want to make ten cents on every dollar coined, such hopes were doomed to disappointment.

When the bill shall have become a law and been in operation long enough for the importers to obtain all they want to pay customs, everything to eat will advance ten per cent. The price of men's labor, however, will not rise. The man who now receives a dollar a day will receive no more than, but his dollar will not buy as much meat and bread by ten cents as it does now.

The Maryland Independent, published at Port Tobacco, Charles county, has been enlarged and appears in an entire new dress.

The commissioners appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the State offices recommend the abolition of the offices of Second Auditor and Secretary of the Board of Public Works, longer working hours at the capitol, and a new building for the executive offices. They advise alterations in the financial management of the penitentiary, and say the accounts of the State are in the utmost confusion. From the best information we can obtain concerning the manner in which the affairs of what are known as the "basement offices" are conducted, we are led to believe that the system of keeping the accounts, in addition to being old and cumbersome, affords opportunities for embezzlement, and should by all means be simplified and modernized.

In this crisis in the country's financial affairs, it is frequently asked why, "in the line of retrenchment and reform," there is no move to retrench the salaries of members of Congress. They have "cut" everything else, but keep the knife away from their own sacred salaries.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Lord Derby's protest against Russian occupation of Constantinople demonstrates that the entry of the Russian troops would be a violation of armistice and might provoke disorders, causing the very danger to the Christians which the Russian Government deprecates. It concludes as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge that the dispatch of British ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of Russian troops into the city, which latter measure they consider uncalled for by any circumstances of military or other necessity, and the consequences of which may be most disastrous to the whole population of the city."

Lord Derby also telegraphed to Lord Loftus, on February 13, that he had expressed to Count Schouvaloff the Government's earnest hope that the Russian troops would not make any movement towards Gallipoli, or any movement of a nature to threaten the communications of the fleet, as any such movement would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, and in the actual state of public feeling he (Lord Derby) could not answer for consequences, which might be most serious.

A dispatch from Vienna says:—"It is quite possible that the Czar will succeed in concluding negotiations with Turkey before the Conference meets, thus creating the desired fait accompli. But after the declarations of the British and Austrian Governments, she can scarcely expect that each fait accompli will be unconditionally recognized. As regards this Government, it has not omitted in its confidential communications to St. Petersburg to point out the clauses in the preliminary stipulations signed at Adrianople which affect European and Austrian interests, in the matter of which accomplished facts could scarcely be recognized. No written notes have been exchanged on the subject, but for all that the Russian Government is fully aware how far such facts accomplish, effected by a treaty with Turkey, are likely to be recognized by this country."

Namky Pasha has gone to the Russian headquarters, charged to endeavor to dissuade the Grand Duke Nicholas from occupying Constantinople. The Russians yesterday morning occupied the Samidie redoubt, which is part of the Constantinople line of defense.

Although Austria has remonstrated against the occupation of Constantinople, she will not abandon her present attitude if the occupation is accomplished peacefully and with the consent of Russia.

Russia has notified the Porte that she has prevailed upon Greece to adopt a pacific attitude. The St. Petersburg Agency Russo says all the newspapers point out that the British fleet has entered the Dardanelles in spite of the Sultan's protest, and is consequently violating the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

The North German Gazette says:—"A request was received from St. Petersburg yesterday that German influence would make itself felt. That influence cannot be peaceful, in spite of all assertions to the contrary. The relations existing between the three Imperial Courts not only place all idea of any coolness arising between them entirely out of question, but also offer a sure guarantee for the maintenance of general peace."

The headquarters of the Turkish army of defense has been removed to Stefano. The Turks are hurriedly erecting earthworks on the Kujuk Chekmedzief line of defense.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has been informed that peace negotiations are now practically interrupted, for since the appearance of British men of war in the Sea of Marmora the Turkish Plenipotentiaries declare that complete autonomy for Bulgaria is inadmissible.

The correspondent adds:—"This statement may be regarded as official. It probably means that the Porte objects to the extent of territory which Russia wishes included in Bulgaria."

The same authority informed him that Russia in deference to Austria was willing to limit the time of the occupation of Bulgaria to a maximum of two years, and consent to the reorganization of Bulgaria by an international Commission, but insists that the Sultan's direct jurisdiction in Europe should be limited to a strip of territory on the shore of the Straits.

To prevent the Turks from firing on the fleet England was obliged to give assurances that it came for the protection of Turkish as well as British interests. There was at first some talk of a small Anglo-English party among the Turkish resisting Russian occupation, but a perspective in this intention is most improbable.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times' leading editorial article to-day is very pacific in tone. It says:—"It will be due to some gratuitous mismanagement if the relative position of England and Russia near Constantinople leads to any serious misunderstanding. Our own Government may be trusted to act with combined moderation and firmness. If the Russians are reasonably prudent there is no reason why the powers should not enter peacefully into the conference."

Mr. Gladstone yesterday received a deputation from the Workmen's Neutrality Committee and consented to address a public meeting of the workmen of London on the Eastern question. The object of the meeting is stated to be to hold the Government to a policy of neutrality and to secure the thorough independence of the provinces which have been freed from Turkish oppression. The meeting will probably be held on the 25th of February in Agricultural Hall, Islington. Sir Wellred Lawson and Messrs. John Bright, James Stansfeld and Anthony J. Mundella and other members of Parliament are expected to participate in the meeting.

A workmen's mass meeting with the same objects is also called for the 24th instant, in Hyde Park.

more probable than peace and every measure is being adopted to consolidate the Russian advance. The entrance of the British fleet into the Dardanelles before the conclusion of the armistice would have been answered, it is unambiguously said, by a Russian declaration of war, but whether such would now be the case is doubtful. War with England would be very popular with the army though the officers speak of it gravely as a terrible struggle. In this state of feeling, if we have to begin again, the Russian officers, nothing could save Constantinople from us and we would not leave one stone upon another."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the Times from Berlin, says:—"Not only is it unlikely that Germany will undertake the part of arbiter by declaring against any power attempting to interfere with Russia, but the indications are that Russian action is regarded here as at variance with the understood programme, namely, the liberation of Christians and nothing more. The interpellation on the eastern question comes on in the Reichstag on Friday."

MISCELLANEOUS.

King Alfonso opened the session of the Spanish Cortes yesterday, and presented the Queen to the representatives of the nation. In the course of his speech he stated that a treaty of commerce with the United States would be presented for approval. He thanked the army and navy for their exertions and the nation for its sacrifices, and trusted that Cuba would be speedily pacified. Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, expressed confident hopes that peace would soon be restored in Cuba. The festivities over the marriage of King Alfonso ended yesterday with a ball fight, at the expense of the municipality, in the afternoon, and a splendid display of fireworks on the evening.

An engagement took place on the 8th inst. at Grego, Monterey, near Cienfuegos, Cuba, between the Spanish and a Spanish column. The fight lasted for three hours, and the Spaniards were defeated, leaving behind them a large number of cavalry horses, rifles, ammunition &c. The Spaniards lost upwards of one hundred and fifty men. From later news, however, there seems to be no doubt of a peace being agreed upon in Cuba. The Spanish troops have been ordered to suspend operations, and Captain General Jovellar has gone to Nuevitas to confer with General Martinez Campos upon the final arrangements. The papers publish the conditions of peace—grants pardon for all political offenses, gives liberty to the slaves and Chinamen within the insurgent lines, and gives freedom to all desirous of leaving the island.

Mr. Bailey, formerly Consul at Hong Kong, is expected at Shanghai, as United States Consul General G. Wiley Wells, who has been appointed Consul to Hong Kong, declines that office, and returns to America. It is rumored that these mutations of office in China will bring about startling revelations concerning the civil service. General Julius Staehle now officiates as United States Vice Consul General at Shanghai. Mr. Myers is expected to resume his duties as Consul. There are extraordinary reports of revelations threatened by ex-Vice Consul General Bradford concerning alleged misdeeds of the former Consul General. There is great agitation among the American citizens in consequence of this.

Virginia News.

When Miss Davenport, who was lately tried in Richmond for robbing the mail in the Court House, her lover was there with her armed with a pistol, with which to blow out his brains should the sentence be the penitentiary. "When the clerk said: 'What say you—guilty or not guilty?' the fair prisoner replied with a tremulous voice: 'Guilty.' Then there was a scene. With the word guilty Miss Davenport shrieked, threw up her hands, and fell back in the arms of her stalwart betrothed. The jury were moved to tears, and the judge hid his face in his handkerchief. It was half an hour before the lady revived. The court imposed a fine of \$100 and then she fainted again, and the court adjourned. Miss Davenport and her lover returned to Goodland the same evening, where they were immediately married.

At a late meeting of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, General Logan said that the Midland railroad claims that the Atlanta mail via Danville should pass through Lynchburg, and is endeavoring to force the Danville railroad to make such connections with it at Danville as will insure a fast line via Lynchburg at the expense of Richmond. If the fast-mail air-line to Atlanta is established over the Midland railroads will naturally follow the Danville route, and the through travel to and from New Orleans will be diverted from Richmond.

The State Grange has elected Dr. J. M. Blanton, of Farmville, master; Mr. Kappas, of Wythe, overseer; E. R. Turnbull, of Brunswick, steward; and R. R. Farr, of Fairfax, lecturer.

The Committee of the United States House of Representatives on Commerce in their report on a bill for appropriation bill have agreed to appropriate \$65,000 to James river, and \$20,000 to Appomattox river.

The Winchester News says: Messrs. Gray and Collett, of West Va. have purchased the tobacco farm situated near Winchester, for \$10,000 and the payment of an annuity of \$200 to Mrs. Bowles for life.

Mr. James Barbour was greatly prostrated by the physical exertion attending the delivery of his speech last Saturday and he has been confined to his room ever since.

Mr. Charles L. Wood, a well known citizen of Frederick county, and a member of the Society of Friends, died last week.

There is a prospect for a glove factory in Front Royal that will need the services of two hundred more females.

The citizens of Petersburg are endeavoring to get possession of the railroad connecting that city with Richmond.

Maj. J. Hensley, of Bedford, died suddenly last Thursday.

John Clark, Esq., a venerable citizen of Lynchburg, died last Thursday.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TAX ON MERCHANTS.—The question now before the City Council is as to whether merchants are to be taxed as merchants and taxed as such on the capital employed in their business, and those who are exempt from taxation as manufacturers, can easily be settled by referring to the last clause of the 28th section of Virginia revenue laws, acts 75-6, page 177, which is as follows:—"Merchant tailors, lumber merchants, furniture merchants, butchers, green grocers, hucksters, dealers in coal, ice or wood, shall be embraced in this section."

Letters from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, February 15, 1878. The community was shocked Thursday by the death of Rev. Dr. George Woodbridge. He was very greatly beloved by people of all denominations. He had complained of feeling badly that morning. After prayer, he was suddenly taken with bodily pains, but had gotten better and sat down to read the papers. Mrs. Woodbridge was sitting near him, and began to read. She looked up in about five minutes after, and noticed that he was leaning back in the chair, and his eyes were closed. She said, "He's asleep." She then went to his side and attempted to rouse him, and, finding that she could not, called her two daughters, and, together, they moved him to the lounge. After he had been placed on the sofa he gasped once and immediately died. Dr. Hunter McGuire was called in, but too late to do any good. Dr. Woodbridge was born in Worthington, Mass., June 25, 1804. He was a son of Jonathan Woodbridge, a prominent lawyer of Worthington. His grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, the theologian of New England. A gentleman, who took a fancy to him, secured him an appointment at West Point. He entered the academy in 1822, when he was 18 years of age. He graduated on the 4th of July, 1826. He was then stationed at that post as second lieutenant. He graduated, near Boston. Not long after this lieutenant Woodbridge resigned his position in the army and went to reside in Fredericktown, Maryland, and began editing a political paper. While at Fredericktown he lived with the Rev. Dr. Stone, of the Episcopal Church. Here he joined the Church. Soon after he went to the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, and studied for the ministry. He was ordained by Bishop Moore in the Monumental Church, and was at once appointed an assistant to the Rev. Wm. F. Lee, rector of Christ Church, in the lower part of the city. He succeeded Mr. Lee as rector of Christ Church, and preached there until the Monumental congregation built St. Paul's Church and removed into it. Then the congregation of Christ Church moved into the Monumental Church, where Dr. Woodbridge preached to the time of his death. He was a minister in Richmond for more than 45 years, and for many years he was President of the Virginia Bible Society. Dr. Woodbridge was at West Point in the class with General Wm. N. Pendleton and Leonidas Polk, both of whom were, subsequently, Episcopal ministers. Dr. Woodbridge married Miss Rebecca Nicolson, a Richmond lady. It is related that when Dr. Woodbridge was at West Point, while he was walking by the barracks, in company with Cadet Polk, (afterwards Bishop and General,) he and his friend came upon a tract which had been thrown over the barrack wall. They stopped and picked it up and both read it and were so much struck with the earnest appeal that it contained, that they determined to become members of the church. It is a little remarkable, too, that both afterwards were ministers in the Episcopal Church. The Vestry of the Monumental Church met last night and took suitable action. The church is draped in mourning.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Among the number of members of the Legislature I met here was R. R. Farr, of the House of Delegates, representative of old Fairfax, with whom I had many pleasant and profitable chats. In conversing with him upon the various subjects of State interest, and especially that now so strongly agitating the public mind—that Behemoth, the State debt, I was astonished at his familiarity with those questions, and the masterly and logical manner in which he presented each to my enquiring mind, gave me reason to believe that he would aid very materially in the solution of this vexed question to the satisfaction of his constituents. I congratulate the citizens of Fairfax in having made so wise a choice. He is an indefatigable worker, and seems determined to do his whole duty, at any sacrifice. He has never deserted his post of duty, and has the courage and ability to become a powerful opponent of repudiation, lukewarm supporters of education, and to all who would attempt to divert the sacred school fund from its proper channel.

I paid my respects to the Governor, who met me with that genuine courtesy and frankness which characterizes the gentleman—in the Executive Mansion or in the humble cottage; and, to my mind, he is the proper person in his proper place, just at the proper time. Learning, as I did in conversation, his views upon the question of the State debt, the necessity of its settlement, and how it should be settled, brought very forcibly to my mind the strong and specific language used in his inaugural address upon this point. Indeed no one can read that able production without imbibing sentiments of patriotism, Christian statesmanship, and a strong unwavering faith in the just and perfect solution of this complex and difficult question. While in his society, I was happy to discover much more of the Christian statesman than the politician, and should his life be spared he will carry our good old State safely through the breakers of repudiation, and restore to her that ancient honor and fame which characterize our ancestors.

Legislative.

In the State Senate yesterday, bills were introduced declaring the county of Spotsylvania, outside the corporation of the town of Fredericksburg, to be a district for all of the purposes of county organization; to incorporate the Maryland and Virginia railroad; and to provide for the appointment of a supervisor of the revenue of the Commonwealth; also a petition of the trustees asking that certain church property in Fredericksburg may be sold.

The harbor tax bill was then taken up and four hours considered.

Mr. Brooke signified his intention of offering the following as an independent section:—"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as interfering or intended to interpose any obstacle in the way of the creditors of the State in enforcing their just rights as now established by law, or compel them to accept other than voluntarily any compromise of the same."

In the House of Delegates bills were introduced regulating the election of commissioners of the revenue in Loudoun; to extend the time for repairing and rebuilding mills and machinery destroyed by the flood; to amend the Acts of 1874-75, in relation to the duties, powers, and liabilities of certain county officers; to repeal chapter 142, Acts of Assembly 1875-76, entitled an act to prevent the catching or taking of oysters from Russ Hook, in the Rappahannock river; and to amend the act for the protection of game.

Bills were reported to authorize a reassessment of lands of the Commonwealth that have been injured by the freshet; to amend the act to incorporate the Virginia Magnesite Company; to amend the act to incorporate the Lee Monument Association; to purchase a burial place for convicts in the penitentiary; to amend the Code in reference to allowing commissions to the general agent of the penitentiary.

The President has nominated Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, to be Minister to Venezuela; Wm. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Belgium; Benjamin F. Simpson, of Kansas, to be United States Marshal for the District of Kansas; Samuel Blotoford, of New York city, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit; and William A. Howard, of Michigan, to be Governor of Dakota Territory.

Episcopal High School.

The intermediate examinations at the Episcopal High School are over. The following is a correct list of the students who distinguished themselves. The standard for distinction in examination is three-fourths of the maximum. The names of those who attained nine-tenths, or more, are indicated by a star; those whose answers were perfect, by two stars:

ORTHOGRAHY—First Rank. George H. Corwall, Pennsylvania; William K. Hyer, jr., Florida; James Y. J. Leigh, Mecklenburg; Wm. Murdoch Lind, Baltimore; Royall J. Miller, Georgia; John C. Wheat, Winchester; Charles B. Wierman, Shenandoah; Harry S. Winston, New York.

Second Rank. S. Bankhead Garnett, King George; Robert T. Wilson, Baltimore.

Third Rank. J. Preston Carson, Lynchburg; B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Philip C. Baltzell, Baltimore, Md.; Philip A. M. Brooks, Maryland; Junius B. Buford, Bedford; James C. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward J. Cowen, Rockingham; William H. Echols, jr., Alabama; D. K. Este Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; Jason Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; S. Bankhead Garnett, King George; David H. Griffith, Westmoreland; Harry Hayward, New Orleans, La.; Wm. K. Hyer, jr., Florida; M. Lemoine Louis, Fairfax; *Joseph T. Jemison, Texas; **Frank H. Larned, jr., Maryland; James B. Lewis, West Virginia; Charles A. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Theodore Pauli, Roanoke; Robert Goodwyn Rhett, South Carolina; Alexander B. Shepherd, West Virginia; Corbin G. Waller, Norfolk; **Frederick H. Waring, Georgia; John C. Wheat, Winchester; Charles B. Wierman, Shenandoah; Robert T. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

SACRED HISTORY—First Class.

James C. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; D. K. Esti Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; S. Bankhead Garnett, King George; *Wm. K. Hyer, jr., Florida; Joseph T. Jemison, Texas; Robt. Goodwyn Rhett, South Carolina; John C. Wheat, Winchester; Charles B. Wierman, Shenandoah; Robert T. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

Second Class.

Blythe W. Branch, Richmond; Percy Gordon, Alabama; Charles L. Minor, New York; Edward H. Walton, Philadelphia, Penn.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

John C. Ambler, Fauquier; Morgan H. Beach, Alexandria; A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; John P. Hubbard, jr., West Virginia; Jonathan C. Meredith, Winchester; Royall J. Miller, Georgia; W. Graham Page, Albemarle; William A. Powell, Alexandria; William S. Spencer, West Virginia.

MODERN HISTORY—First Class.

Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland; Penbrooke Lea Thom, Baltimore, Md.

Second Class.

William H. Echols, jr., Alabama; B. Gordon Herndon, Fredericksburg; B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina; William W. Jackson, West Virginia; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; William K. Miller, Georgia; Robert L. Randolph, Maryland; William F. Wickham, jr., Hanover.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Philip C. Baltzell, Baltimore, Md.; *Blythe W. Branch, Richmond; John N. Camden, jr., West Virginia; Joseph T. Jemison, Texas; James B. Lewis, West Virginia; J. Duncann McKim, New York; John W. Terrett, Fairfax.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Blythe W. Branch, Richmond; Joseph T. Jemison, Texas; J. Duncann McKim, New York.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

John A. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; Jason Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; Frederick H. Waring, Georgia.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

John A. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; David H. Griffith, Westmoreland.

FRENCH—First Class.

John C. Ambler, Fauquier; Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland; B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina.

Second Class.

William H. Echols, jr., Alabama; S. Bankhead Garnett, King George; *William K. Hyer, jr., Florida; *William K. Miller, Georgia.

Third Class.

B. Gordon Herndon, Fredericksburg; William W. Jackson, West Virginia; *Royall J. Miller, Georgia; Robert L. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; William S. Spencer, West Virginia; John C. Wheat, Winchester.

Second Class.

Jonathan C. Meredith, Winchester; Robert Goodwyn Rhett, South Carolina.

Third Class.

D. K. Este Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; J. Murray Larned, Maryland; W. Graham Page, Albemarle.

Fourth Class.

John A. Hubbard, Georgia; John P. Hubbard, jr., West Virginia; *John C. Wheat, Winchester.

MATHEMATICS—First Class—Advanced—[Cotangent Sections.]

Jonathan C. Meredith, Winchester. First Class—[Analytical Geometry.] John P. Hubbard, jr., West Virginia; William K. Miller, Georgia.

Second Class—Advanced—[Solid Geometry.]

*William H. Echols, jr., Alabama; Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland; John Points Nelson, Shanghai; Robert Goodwyn Rhett, South Carolina; *William F. Wickham, jr., Hanover.

Second Class—[Plane Geometry and Advanced Algebra.]

Morgan H. Beach, Alexandria; *J. Murray Larned, Maryland; W. Graham Page, Albemarle. Third Class—[Advanced Algebra.] James C. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; Bonj. Huger Heyward, South Carolina; *William K. Hyer, jr., Florida; William W. Jackson, West Virginia; Joseph T. Jemison, Texas; *Royall J. Miller, Georgia; Theodore Pauli, Roanoke; *William A. Powell, Alexandria; William S. Spencer, West Virginia; John C. Wheat, Winchester.

Fourth Class—[Practical Arithmetica.]

Blythe W. Branch, Richmond; John A. Calhoun, St. Louis, Mo.; Jason Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; *A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria; David H. Griffith, Westmoreland; *Robert L. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; Corbin G. Waller, Norfolk; Frederick H. Waring, Georgia.

Fifth Class—[Practical Arithmetica.]

Peilham Blackford, Abingdon; Philip A. M. Brooks, Maryland; Frank E. Harris, Baltimore, Md.; M. Lemoine Louis, Fairfax; *John W. Terrett, Fairfax; *Edward H. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special honour is due to the following ten students as having been distinguished in every examination: Beach, Goldsborough; B. H. Heyward, Hyer; J. M. Larned, Miller; Page, Randolph; Spencer, J. C. Wheat.

Reform at the Capitol.

Messrs. Henry W. Thomas, James Davenport, jr., and James Neeson, the commission appointed to report a plan for the reorganization of the offices of the State Government, have presented their report to the Legislature. They recommend the continuance of the office of Second Auditor, should the Legislature authorize a rearrangement of the debt, until the work consequent thereon be finished, but no longer; the clerks in the office to do the ordinary work under the direction of the Auditor. The clerks in the Treasurer's office are sufficient to do the work of that office, including any new duty, by working longer each day. The need of a first class safe in the office in which the bonds could be kept, is noted. In the Auditor's office, the only recommendation made is that the clerks work longer each day. The land office the commissioners recommend should neither be merged nor abolished, and the fees should be increased so as to make it self-sustaining. No change is recommended in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. They recommend that all of the revenue and disbursements connected with the penitentiary should go through the hands of the superintendent. The storekeeper of the penitentiary should be a man of first rate credit and fine business qualifications. The Commissioner of the Sinking Fund could perform his duties under the Auditor if the office of Second Auditor is abolished or merged. The commission decline to make any recommendation as to the rates of salaries of the State officers. The commission think that the duties of the clerk of the Board of Public Works should be performed by the Railroad Commissioner, and recommend the commission recommend the creation of a substantial building for the lodgment of all the executive offices except the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that the same be provided with every mechanical security necessary to the proper custody and preservation of the public records.

A dispatch from Liverpool says the British steamer Chilian, reports that she sighted, on the 7th inst., the German bark "Otto Goertel" on fire. Two men were seen on board, but the sea was so heavy as to prevent their rescue. A life boat of the Chilian was smashed while attempting to lift it.

An excursion party is going from Richmond to the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

DEED.

At the residence of C. G. Hancock, in Winchester, on Feb. 5th, 1878, LUCIE AUGUSTA SMITH, in the 22d year of her age, daughter of P. H. Smith, esq., of Loudoun county, Virginia, in His infinite wisdom, has again taken from us one whose life was a model type of the true Christian. The author in writing this obituary is conscious of performing the saddest duty that has ever devolved upon him. The chains of friendship having been strengthened by years of intimacy, it seems natural I should shrink from a task that is coupled with painful recollections. At an early age Miss S. became a professor of religion, and united herself with the M. E. Church, and during her short stay on earth her greatest desire was to promote the cause of the cross, and was so busy for her to bear. Only a few short months since she was in full possession of that greatest earthly blessing—perfect health. How fully should we arouse ourselves to the awful conviction, "That in the midst of life we are in death." Though dying in the morning she seemed to have died without hope, for we believe she has gone "to an inheritance that is incorruptible and that fadeth not away." The loss of our friends impresses upon us hourly the necessity of our own departure. Let us then shape our course on earth, so that when the day dawns and the shadows flee away we may meet her in a land where there are brighter skies and fairer flowers. And may "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" help the distressed family in their affliction to submitively kiss the hand that smites them. H. H. H.

Gainesville, February 14th.

The obituary columns of the Gazette recorded some time ago the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON. It is proper that some further record should be made of the departure from among us of one who has left behind her so many friends and the impression of a life of so much modest worth and goodness. This was the daughter of William C. H. of Yorkshire, England, one of the early settlers of this country, who located in Fairfax county upon a large estate, he residing near Carlin's Springs. She was born in 1792, married to John D. Harrison in 1810, and afterwards removed to this city (Alexandria) where she resided until her death. She had attained the age of 85 years, a fact that can hardly be realized by any one familiar with her cheerful smile and ever active interest in the life around her. Her personality was of a gentleness and unostentatious character of which every one who came