ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1878.

A telegram from Boston, in yesterday's Gazette, stated that Mr. Rice, the radical Governor of Massachusetts, had refused to surrender a carpet bag fugitive from justice, named Kimpton, upon a requisition of the Governor of South Carolina. According to the provisions of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States all such criminals as Kimpton must be surrendered by one State upon requisitions issued by another, but Massachusetts is one of the favored States that can disregard, with impunity, the obligations of the Constitution whenever those obligations run counter to their prejudices. They do not trouble themselves about assigning reasons for not complying with the laws of their country, but, should their flagrant infraction of those laws occasion any general notice, they have the same excuse always ready, and offer it with a confidence in it sufficiency acquired by long experience. That excuse is what she is pleased to term a higher law. Massachusetts refused to surrender an escaped slave to his owner in South Carolina, when the fugitive slave law was the law of the land, and she now refuses to surrender a fugitive criminal to the same State, when the Constitution directs that he shall be surrendered, and the reason assigned in both instances is the same that such a surrender would be opposed to her idea of what the law should be. We wonder—no we don't, for we know—what Massachusetts, indeed what the whole North, would say, if Gov. Hampton were to refuse to surrender a fugitive criminal from Boston. Why the strength of Gen. Jackson's "by the eternal! the laws must and shall be obeyed," and the Bell and Everett's "enforcement of the laws" would be so increased that the authors of those historical enunciations would, if their heads were not already under ground, hide them in shame for giving utterence to such platitudes. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and latitude is an important factor in this country. We should suppose though, and we have the teaching of all history to sustain us, that laws that are enforced in one section of a country but not in others are not conducive to the growth of good feeling or the maintenance of amicable relations among the people of that country.

Of all the so-called great men among the radical party, the one whose reputation has suffered most during the past ten years is Senator Conkling, of New York. It has been discovered that he originated the plan of the Electoral Commission for continuing the government in the hands of the party to which he belonged, and that he suggested its adoption to President Grant, but that while he found that his influence with Mr. Hayes was not as potential as he supposed it would be, he, in an undignified and even underhanded manner, endeavored to impair the presidential title created chiefly by his own instrumentality. This was enough to remove him from the high niche that his self-assumed superiority had alone enabled him to climb in the estimation of some of his party, but his gratuitous insult and braggardism to Gen. Gordon, and his more recent flaunting of the bloody shirt and attempt to revive the sectional animosities created by the war, for the sole purpose, as every one can see, of reuniting the two factions into which his party in New York has been divided, so as to secure his re-election, doubtful otherwise, is sufficient, we should suppose, to lower him to the plane on which stand the most depraved of his colleagues, even the indicted criminal Mr. Patterson.

General Butler's letter accepting a nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, tendered him by thirty odd thousand voters, that is if signatures represent people in his State, is published. It is lengthy and, what is remarkable, flat and insipid. He asserts that he is in favor of equal rights, equal duties, equal burdens, equal privileges, and equal protection by the laws to every man, but as the candidates of both the republican and democratic parties, if the latter have one, will not dare, even if they don't endorse, to oppose the General on any one of these questions, he might just as well be the candidate of either one of those parties as that of the national greenbackers. A large majority of the people of Massachusetts, however, like those of all the other States, want somebody to put his finger in their eyes, and General Butler, having been engaged in that business all his life, is the very man to supply that want.

Mr. Frederick A. Sawyer, of Massachusetts, ex collector of internal revenue of Charleston, S. C., ex-U. S. Senator from the same State, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, yesterday accepted a government clerkship with a salary of twelve hundred dollars. An ex-U. S. Senator from Virginia is now guarding prisoners to the penitentiary.—Ex-U. S. Senators don't rank high now-a days, but it must not be forgotten that neither of the ex-Senators alluded to was the choice of the people of his State.

It is reported that President Hayes at first thought of adopting Mr. Bowles Baker's suggestion and making General Joseph E. Johnston a member of his cabinet, instead of Mr. Key. It is to be regretted by every body, but by none more than the President, that he did not allow his first impressions to influence his actions. First impressions are usually the best, and that rule would certainly have held good in the case alluded to.

The North American Review and the International Review, as at present edited, are unquestionably the ablest American reviews now published, and will compare favorably in every point of view with the British Quarterlies.

Mr. Edward S. VanWinkle, in the September number of the International Review, maintains that Shakespeare is the proper way to spell the name of the Boucicault of his age.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Jas. Linton, aged thirty years, who was under the iced water spray treatment, under the direction of Dr. Choppin, at the Charity Hospital, died at 12.45 this morning of black vomit. He died without a struggle or showing any signs of agony.

Ulysse de Villeneuve, a young French physician, who was among the first to tender his services to the Howard Association, died yesterday of yellow fever, after a few days' illness. Twenty-two deaths were reported from noon to six o'clock this evening—eleven adults and eleven children. Among the new cases reported is Henry Dean Thompson, a reporter of the Picayune.

Dr. Stone telegraphs the Howard Association from Grenada, Miss., to day, as follows:—"Major Anderson doing finely so far; weather unfavorable; there is a slight decrease in the death rate; there is no material spreading of the fever.

The weather is cloudy and showery. Among the deaths are Sister Loretto McKensie and Sister Mary Keenan, at the Charity Hospital. Both have been unremitting attendants on yellow fever patients. Very Rev. Joseph Mullet, Vicar General of the archdiocese of New Orleans, is dangerously ill with the fever. Dr. W. R. Mandeville, who has been dangerously ill with the fever, is reported sightly better.

A telegram from Grenada reports Tom Marshall, telegraph operator, down with fever, and that the body of his little son, who died three days ago, remains unburied for want of money to bury it with.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—The weather to-day has been damp and disagreeable, and favorable to the spread of the fever. At the Board of Health office only seventy-two new cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. This, however, does not exhibit the true state of the epidemic for the day, as several physicians failed to report. For the same time the undertakers report fifty-seven yellow fever interments. Dr. Greenville Dowell, an experienced physician from Galveston, Texas, arrived here this evening and tendered his services to the Howard Association. The association received to-day fourteen nurses from Shreveport, six from Marshall, Texas, and nine from Mobile, Ala.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 31.—One hundred and sixty new cases were reported during the past twenty-four hours. There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever and four from other diseases.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 31.—A citizens meeting was held at the office of Mayor Langdon yesterday for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Seven hundred dollars were subscribed and committees appointed to canvass the city. About $1,000 had been previously sent to the afflicted districts.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 31.—J. B. Norris, M. D., of this city, left for Vicksburg this morning accompanied by fifteen experienced nurses.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—Doctor E. P. Gaines reports one case and death from yellow fever this morning. A white child nine years old.

Bankrupts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The following additional petitions in bankruptcy are reported:

Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts, secured debts, $75,000; unsecured, $6,000; assets in lands, $35,000. Murray A. Bartlett, pump maker, secured debts, $22,000; unsecured, $98,000; assets, nominal. George R. Chittenden, of Highland Park, unsecured debts, $345,000, of which $100,000 are due. Prather & Duncan, of Pithole, Pa., on an oil speculation, and $80,000 to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; bills discounted are $33,000; assets, in notes, stock in oil companies, contracts, &c., of nominal value of $400,000. Nellie M. Chittenden, of Highland Park, debts all unsecured, $163,000; assets, oil stock of the par value of $204,000. Niegelson & Shields, debts secured, $90,000; unsecured, $16,000; bills discounted, $45,000; assets, nominal. Thos. L. Hempstead, of Jefferson, debts unsecured, $103,000; accommodation paper, $13,000; assets, $64,000. Edwin A. Rice & Thomas Picking, unsecured debts, $204,000; assets, nominal. Robert C. Givens, real estate and lawyer, secured debts $129,000, unsecured, $45,000; no assets. Ebenezer B. Guthrie, unsecured debts, $114,000, mostly in grain contracts and accommodation paper, $19,000. John F. Eberhardt, of Lake debts, $104,000, mostly secured; assets nominal. In all, 165 new petitions were filed and the indications are that to-day that number will be largely increased, as the register's officer will be open until midnight.

Virginia News.

One night last week a colored man entered the store of D. W. C. Sharp, at Sharp's wharf, Richmond county, and became very abusive. He was ordered outside and went. He remained some time, swearing. Mr. Sharp seemed excited all that night about the affair. Next day he went to the packing establishment of E. W. Kriete & Co., where the colored man was employed, and the quarrel was renewed. Mr. Sharp drew a pistol and fired three shots at the man, two of them taking effect in his body. Sharp surrendered himself to the authorities. The colored man's wounds are dangerous.

Henry E. Darden, a prominent farmer of Nansemond county, while threshing wheat yesterday, got caught in the machinery, and was so horribly mangled that his life is despaired of. If he survives both legs will have to be amputated.

Lynchburg has raised over $1,000 for the yellow fever sufferers. Richmond has forwarded $1,150. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad have contributed $250, divided equally between New Orleans and Memphis.

Capt. W. D. Gilkerson, formerly a conductor on the C. & O. R. R., and more recently the Washington agent of the R., F. & P. R. R., died, in Staunton, last Monday.

Places of Birth of Senators and Representatives of the 45th Congress.

[Prepared for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Alabama	3	Ohio	36
Arkansas	1	Pennsylvania	45
Connecticut	8	Rhode Island	2
Delaware	2	South Carolina	7
Florida	1	Tennessee	23
Georgia	14	Vermont	11
Illinois	3	Virginia	18
Indiana	14	West Virginia	3
Kentucky	22	Ireland	3
Louisiana	2	Germany	3
Maine	10	Scotland	3
Maryland	12	England	4
Massachusetts	17	Bavaria	1
Michigan	3	Nova Scotia	1
Mississippi	2	Luxemburg	1
Missouri	4	Canada	2
New Hampshire	8	Unknown	6
New Jersey	7		
New York	52		
North Carolina	15		369

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug., 31.—Loans, increase, $2,437,400; specie, decrease, $1,662,500; legal-tenders, decrease, $1,111,300; deposits, increase, $75,600; circulation, increase, $133,100; reserve, decrease, $2,792,700. The banks now hold $16,907,775 in excess of the legal requirements.

Foreign News.

The correspondence between United States Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury in regard to Condon, the Fenian convict, is published. Mr. Welsh writes, under date of August 8, reminding Lord Salisbury that former appeals for the release of the Fenian Condon have been refused, but since then the action of the British government has brought it so much honor that he (Mr. Welsh) thought the moment might possibly be a particularly agreeable one for the exercise of clemency, and specially in answer to the prayer of a friendly government, which has shown so deep an interest in the case as to have already preferred the prayer three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it was granted. The belief in the United States that Candon, an ardent Irishman, who served most honorably in the American war was a victim of circumstances in his wrong doing, and having been eleven years in prison, and learned wisdom, may well be restored to his family in the United States. Mr. Welsh concluds by saying that he believes the release of Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly act.

Under date of August 16, Lord Salisbury replies that the Cabinet has carefully considered the request of Minister Welsh, and the fact that Condon's health is suffering seriously, and has been strongly moved to look upon the application in a most favorable light in consequence of its being one to which the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cabinet will, therefore, recommend that Her Majesty remit the remainder of the sentence of Condon, and, as a necessary consequence, the remainder of the sentence of Melody, who was convicted of the same offense, under such conditions as Her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside of the British dominions for the remainder of the short sentence, or for such shorter period as may be fixed.

The Austrian government has notified Count Zichy, its ambassador at Constantinople, that the convention has not yet been signed. The proposal of Turkey that the number of troops occupying the Novi Bazar district should be restricted has been rejected. It is, however, possible that the Austrians may defer the occupation of that district. The negotiations still continue.

The Duke of Sutherland's scheme for an Asiatic railway is still under examination. The Council of State has rejected all others.

A Vienna correspondent says:—"According to advices from Constantinople the Sultan, upon hearing of the fall of Serajevo, flew into a violent passion and declared he would order open resistance at Novi Bazar." The same correspondent says all reports represent that the resistance of the Bosnians is declining. Many bands are dispersing. It is said that Hadji Loja himself has sent messengers calling the people to return to their homes.

The divisions of the Austrian army mobilized by order of the last Cabinet council will reach their destination in the beginning of next week, when operations will be resumed on a large scale.

A Pera dispatch, dated Thursday night, says it is reported that General Todleben has received orders to discontinue the embarkation of Russian troops because the British fleet has not withdrawn from the Island of Principos.

The Rome Dovere, announces the departure of a body of Italian volunteers from Ancona to join the Bosnians.

A dispatch from Bucharest says the Bulgarians appear determined to elect a native prince. The Russians desire a foreigner, but so far have nominated nobody.

A severe storm occurred on the British coast yesterday, as predicted by the weather report of the New York Herald. Much damage was done and some lives lost.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—M. Fournier, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who is on leave of absence, has been ordered to return to his post forthwith.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A special dispatch to the News from Paris, says the canard about M. Gambetta's proposed marriage with an opulent peeress is sufficiently refuted by the fact that the lady named has been married five years and her husband is alive.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Spanish Minister of Justice and one hundred and fifty functionaries left this city on Friday for Escurial to attend Queen Christina's funeral. The late Queen left all her property, valued at 8,000,000 francs to her children by the Duke of Reanzares, having in her life time given their portions to Queen Isabella and the Duchess of Montpensier.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—There is much dissatisfaction among exhibitors at the Paris exhibition, in consequence of the report that the official list of awards will not be published until the 22d of October, the day following the ceremony of the distribution of prizes, and only nine days before the close of the exhibition. The French journals urge the injustice and uselessness of such delay and demand that the successful exhibitors be promptly notified of the work of the class juries. One paper asserts that M. Leisserene DeBort, Minister of Commerce, and Director General Krantz, have agreed that satisfaction shall be given to the exhibitors by informing them individually of the prizes they are to receive and authorizing them to affix upon their exhibits the nature of the award. This proposal will be submitted to the Council of Ministers. It is stated that the British Commission have resolved that all inquirers shall be privately informed whether their names appear on the lists communicated to the Commission by the French authorities, and it is thought that the other foreign commissions will follow this example. All the lists thus far obtained are partial and unofficial, but there can be little doubt of the accuracy of those that have been heretofore telegraphed in these dispatches. The grand prizes obtained by the United States exhibitors are for McCormick's reaper, Edison's telephone, Gray's telephone, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, Wheelock's steam engine, and Tiffany's silver work. Among the exhibits for which gold medals are known to have been bestowed are the following:—Dodd's horse rake, Russell & Erwin's hardware, Whiteley's champion harvester, Burt's shoes, Deere's plow, Gale's plow, Dederick's hay press, Reynold's fruit dryer, Dickson's pencils, Pease's oils, Thurber's cotton seed oil, Wharton's nickel, Fairbank's scales, Howe's scales, Philadelphia and Reading Company's coal and Mason and Hamlin's organs.

News of the Day.

The republicans of Montgomery county, Md., have elected Arthur Stabler, W. J. Cooke, F. L. Bell and Bernard Munday delegates to the district convention and requested them to use all honorable means in their power to secure the nomination of Francis Miller, esq., as their candidate for Congress.

The total population of the District of Columbia is 160,051, making the total increase of the District 28,351. Washington has increased 21,748, Georgetown 287 and the county 5,416 souls since 1870.

Col. Mosby has been appointed Consul at Hong Kong, instead of Canton, and has accepted the position.

Fire.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 31.—Nine buildings were destroyed by the fire at Put in Bay. The aggregate loss is $125,000 to $150,000. It is thought a gang of thieves set the hotel on fire for the purpose of robbery, as the rooms were broken open at the first alarm and hundreds of dollars' worth of jewelry and clothing were stolen. A negro waiter at the Put in Bay House is supposed to have perished in the flames.

Letter from Minnesota.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26, 1878.—I was mistaken when I said, in my last letter, that the Minnesota State fair would open in St. Paul on the 6th proximo. The 2nd of September is the day the fair commences. It will continue a week. There is great rivalry just at this time between St. Paul and Minneapolis in the matter of fairs, as both cities are expecting to hold forth at the same time. In the way of stock St. Paul seems to be ahead, inasmuch as President Hayes, Rarus and other noted horses are to be present.

The republican State convention meets here on the 4th proximo, and shortly thereafter the democratic congressional convention for this district will convene in this city. Prominent among the candidates for the nomination at the hands of the latter convention is Gen. Wm. Crooks, of St. Paul. I brought a letter of introduction to this gentleman from Gen. L. L. Lomax, of Washington. I found him to be a whole-souled, fine cut, genial gentleman of the olden school, a rara avis in this country, for I assure you, as a general thing, fourteen carats is the standard. Yet I would not be understood to say there is no society here—the man who would make that assertion must have a hairlip and an impure soul—for among the best classes there is as much cultivation and subdued refinement as there is East—but the "best classes" are so few and far between. Gen. Crooks resides in a palatial residence on Ninth avenue, in St. Paul, and is one of the money kings of the West. He keeps blooded horses, graded cattle and thoroughbred dogs. He entertains on the most princely scale, and loves the southern people with a passionate regard. They always find a large lettered welcome on his door mat, but his hospitality, unlike that of many others, does not stop there. It is continual and thorough, and yet extended with such cordiality as to leave no oppressive feelings of obligation. There is nothing gaudy and patronizing about him. In the language of the Burmudian, when he has exhausted the flowers of eulogy in praise of a man, and yet desires to confer upon him a still higher compliment, the General is an "onion." I am indebted to him for one of the most pleasant days I ever spent—a day replete with experiences of the keenest enjoyment. Starting from St. Paul, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the General's carriage, we drove out to Lake Como—a small but beautiful body of water, about three miles northeast of the city, and a great Sunday resort for the toiling thousands. They come here to this lake and spend the day in music and song, fishing and dancing. There is a free consert every Sunday, the music being furnished by an organ about the size of the "Mansion House," in Alexandria, run by steam, and possessing the power of two hundred marine bands. From Lake Como we drove through a magnificent belt of farming country, dotted over with grazing herds and stacks of garnered grain, past the poor's house and Minnesota University, to the Falls of St. Anthony. The falls are rather slack at this season of the year, but still present an appearance of much natural grandeur. We then proceeded to Chute cave, and taking a small boat, sailed out two thousand yards under the earth. This cave is a singular curiosity, if I may indulge in so indescriptive a solecism; there are no stalcetites, no corals, no concretions; nothing save a clear sheet of water four or five feet deep, the bottom shining with white pebbles, and the walls and ceilings of the cave composed of a sand stone, so soft and pliable as to crumble at the slightest touch of the inquisitive finger. Leaving the cave, we drove across the suspension bridge to Minneapolis, and after inspecting the mammouth flour mills with a capacity of five thousand barrels per day, we took a tour through the aristocratic portions of the city.—The dwellings are august, the streets superb, and the yards have no fences around them. The absence of the universal iron railing and picket gives an appearance of relieved beauty to these palaces which must be seen to be appreciated. It removes the manacled, cramped, prisoned like presence of the lawns and makes them smile and revel, as it were, in uncorseted luxury. At an elegant home on Sixth Avenue, we found General T. L. Rosser, and his accomplished wife, Nee Winston, of Virginia, surrounded by quite a family of handsome and interesting boys and girls. The General "is a strong man, and god-like in the grasp of pain" it requires to build a railroad. This is evidenced by the tenacity with which he has held on to the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is the superintendent, and the pluck with which he has fought the combined opposition of adverse legislation and financial distress. General Rosser has a regular sand hill in his craw; he has fought a good battle for his road, and as usual in such entertainments, he will accept nothing but success. After an hour or two spent in delightful conversation, during which the General himself invited me to make his house my headquarters during my sojourn in Minnesota, we took our departure for the Falls of Minnehaha. These Falls of the Laughing Waters, immortalized by Longfellow in his song of the Indian Chieftain Hiawatha, are more uplifting and suggestive in poetic inspiration than all the moonlight nights and elopements that poets ever raved about. The place is too romantic to describe in prose—standing below the falls and looking—

Where from above the silvery sheets
Of water pour, and are kissed
Once by the sunlight, ere they meet
The rocks below, in foam and mist

you feel like a harp with a thousand chords, or a string band with its teeth on edge, and involuntarily exclaim "Oh! Hannah, aren't it bully!"

From these falls, after dining on toast and prairie chicken, we wended our way down to Fort Snelling, where a regiment of United States troops are quartered, on the Mississippi River. Workmen are engaged at this point in building a suspension bridge from the Ramsay county heights to Fort Snelling. The government gave $165,000 towards the erection of this bridge. We crossed the Mississippi in a ferry boat, and then visited the place of Governor McGuffin, of Kentucky, who is here looking after his large wheat interests. From the observatory of Governor McGuffin we enjoyed a very fine view of the Great Minnesota Valley. It is a pet scheme with the most enterprising Minnesotians to turn some of the great lakes of the Northwest into the Mississippi River, and thereby make it navigable at the dry seasons of the year for large vessels up to the Falls of St. Anthony. It sounds like an impracticable undertaking, but they will accomplish it. They can do anything. They never stop to look at a man's clothes here, or to ask where he was born. They don't care whether he hails from Alaska, Patagonia, or the Moon—whether he is flesh, fowl, or devil. Everything rushes ahead. They are a splendid people. It is a splendid country—composed of Indians, Negroes, Chinese, Irish, Dutch and dogs—all rushing ahead! I wrote home that I intended to buy four acres of the finest land out here that I ever set my feet on. I received a reply—it came by telegraph—the mails were too slow! It read: "Buy four more acres, so your feet will have a lawn." Since then I have determined to destroy myself. I have been boarding at a drug store—playing shortstop to a base ball club—tendering my auburn scalp to every noble red man I met. But life still sticks to me like the shirt of Nesus—and if I can't squelch myself in any other way, I will return to Virginia, announce myself a candidate for Congress, which in the 8th district of late, as you are aware, means a target for bullets, and die as becomes a gentleman.

L. E. P.

Annals of Alexandria—Fourth Series.

BY WM. F. CARNE.

Chapter XVII.—Men and Things for Three Years.

1757. The year 1757 seems to have passed most quietly in the growing town. The trustees held but one meeting, and that merely in relation to the renting of the warehouse, and there is no other record of the year. The country above had, however, largely increased in population, and in April of this year Loudoun county was cut off from Fairfax upon the petition of the people in the upper part of the county, who had found it very inconvenient to attend Court, &c., at Alexandria. The new county cut off "all that part lying above Difficult Run, and by a line from the head of said run, a straight course to the mouth of Rocky Run," and Alexandria ceased to be the county town of that portion of the colony.

1758. On October 13, 1758, the trustees met to fill two vacancies in the Board. Hugh West, the most active of the founders of the town had died during the previous summer, and Col. Wm. Fairfax, on the 3d of September. The trustees chose Robert Adam and John Muir to fill the vacancies:

Robert Adam came to Alexandria from Kilbride, Scotland, almost as soon as the town was laid out, and engaged in merchantile business. He was the son of a Scotch clergyman, and remained a member of the Board of Trustees for many years. He assisted in opening Alexandria Washington Lodge of Free Masons, and was its first Master. He was an ancestor of Dr. T. I. Adam.

John Muir, an Alexandria merchant, came here from Dumfries, Scotland. He was born in 1731, was actively engaged in business here until 1790, and died the year following. He served as trustee until the board dissolved. He was chosen in 1777 a vestryman of Christ Church, but declined. There is a tablet to his memory in Christ Church yard, leaning against the east wall of the church. No descendants of his name now reside here.

A successful foe of the common weal called for a vigorous onslaught during the autumn of this year. The prophetical intuitions of the founders of the town had foreeast its coming, and made in the organic law provision against an advent which, after more than a century of repressive legislation, is almost annually renewed, to the terror of every qualmish stomach. At first it was deemed that easy victory would be gained, and on the 13th of October, 1758, it was

"Ordered that some effectual methods be used to suppress the keeping and raising of hogs by the inhabitants of this town."

But after an unsuccessful warefare, which has been transmitted from generation to generation, like that

"——— battle, once begun,
Bequeathed in vain from sire to son,"

the town seems grown to recognize its discomfiture and to succumb to the inevitable; and although unable to drive the hogs from town, it has taken the wise revenge of excluding the *name* of its ancient foe from its laws, and in all the town code there is no mention of "hogs." This is a sort of innocent ruse to persuade themselves that the hogs are all gone, but the rose under another name still smells as sweet, and to-day's statute forbids the keeping of "any swine," and imposes a penalty upon "each swine" kept in town. During all this year considerable bodies of militia were kept in the field, and the records of the State contain the following muster roll of an Alexandria-Fairfax Company paid off during the fall at the Court House here:

Nicholas Minor, captain; Josias Clapham, lieutenant; Wm. Trammell, ensign; Charles Martin, Francis Summers, Jesse Martin, sergeants; Edward Hardin, John Donaldson, Wm. Calvin, Samuel Phillips, James Thomas, Wm. Daros, Joshua Meaks, John Wren, William Short Ridge, Samuel Jenkins, Samuel More, Richard Pell, Wm. Bowling, Philip Merchant, George Valendingham, Robert Bowling, Isaac Hussey, Benjamin Williams, Moses Howard, James Robinson, John Davis, Thomas Jenkins, Abraham Stiff, Joseph Adams, Joseph Bradley, Thomas Cartwright, Francis Awbrey, Joshua Claypole, William O'Daniel, Thomas Saunders, Edward Rice, William Cottrill, John Carr, Simon Shoemaker, John Shore, Joseph Martin, Peter Wilson, Wm. Jackson, Wm. M'Coy, Henry Townsend, Thomas Morgan, Thomas Ray, Wm. Massey, Franklin Perry and George Shoemaker.

1759. Early in 1759 a great event took place which made Alexandria and its neighborhood gay for many months. Col. Washington, who, on the 6th of January, had married Mrs. Martha Custis, brought his wife to Mount Vernon and established there the household, afterwards perpetuated at Arlington. Balls and parties made a gay winter.

The business of the town had by this time so increased that the water lots around the cove had become useful for merchantile purposes, and the question of rights on the river front grew in importance. Messrs. Carlyle & Dalton owned the two sides of Cameron streets adjoining the river shore (then at Water street) and on the 18th of July, 1759, the firm proposed to the trustees that they would make a good landing at the foot of Cameron street if the use of one half of the landing should be granted to them. The grant of one half was made, and the hill at Cameron street was then cut, so as to slope from Fairfax street to the river, and the earth used to extend the street and make a pier or wharf, extending into the river a short distance beyond Water street.

Rev. Andrew Burnaby, of West Greenwich, England, visited Virginia this year, and spent some days at Mount Vernon. In these days we carry our visitors to Mount Vernon. Then visitors at Mount Vernon were carried to the Great Falls to see one of the wonders of nature, and to Alexandria to view a rising American town. Burnaby has left a brief, but striking picture of Alexandria as he saw it in the fall of 1759. He writes:

"From Colchester we went about twelve miles farther to Mount Vernon. This place is the property of Col. Washington, and is truly deserving of its owner. * * * *
We rested here one day and proceeded up the river about 26 miles to take a view of the Great Falls. * * * * * * *
In the evening we returned down the river to Alexandria, or Bellhaven, a small trading place, in one of the finest situations imaginable. The Potomac above and below the town is not more than a mile broad, but here it opens into a large circular bay of at least twice that diameter. The town is built upon an arc of this bay, at one extremity of which is a wharf, at the other a dock for building ships, with water sufficiently deep to launch a vessel of any rate or magnitude. The next day we returned to Col. Washington's."

The deception as to the bay in front of the town was caused by the cove, which, like a similar cove now in front of Battery Rodgers, gave an impression that the river is very much wider there than at the shipyard or at Jones' Point, when in fact the difference is but slight.

Parson Weems, the delightful gossip, gives a pen picture of Alexandria at this time, which cannot be omitted from these annals. Writing in 1809, he says:—

"The town of Alexandria, which now flourishes like a green bay tree, on the waters of the Potomac, was 50 years ago, but a small village. But though small, it was lovely. Situated on the fine plain which banks the western margin of the river, and with snow white domes glistening through the trees that shook their green heads over the silver flood, it formed a view highly romantic and beautiful. Hence the name of the place at first was Bellhaven. But, with all the beauties to the eye, Bellhaven had no charms for the palate. Not that the neighborhood of Bellhaven was a desert; on the contrary, it was, in many places, a garden spot abounding with luxuries. But its inhabitants if wealthy were not wise. By the successful culture of tobacco they had made money. And having filled their coach houses with gilt carriages, and their dining rooms with gilt glasses, they began to look down on the poorer sort, and to talk about families. Of course it would never do for such great people to run market carts! Hence the poor Bellhavenites, though embosomed in plenty were often in danger of gnawing their nails; and unless they could cater a lamb from some goodnatured peasant, or a leash of chickens from the Sunday negroes, were obliged to sit down with long faces to a half-graced dinner of salt meat and Johnny cake. This was the order of the day, A. D. '59, when Washington, just married to the wealthy young Mrs. Custis, had settled at Mount Vernon, nine miles below Bellhaven. The unpleasant situation of the families at that place soon reached his ear. To man of his character, with too much spirit to follow a bad example, when he had the power to set a good one, and too much wit to look for happiness any where but in his own bosom, it could not long be questionable what part he had to act. A market cart was instantly constructed; and regularly, three times a week, sent off to Bellhaven, filled with nice roasters, kidney covered lambs and veal, green geese, fat ducks, chickens by the basket, fresh butter, new laid eggs, vegetables, and fruit of all sorts. Country gentlemen, dining with their friends in town, very soon marked the welcome change of diet. "Bless us all!" exclaimed they, "what's the meaning of this? you invited us to family fare, and here you've given us a lord mayor's feast." "Yes," replied the others, "thank God for sending Colonel Washington into our neighborhood." Thus, it was discovered, to the extreme mortification of some of the little great ones, that Colonel Washington should ever have run a market cart! But the better sort, who generally, thank God, have sense enough to be led right, provided they can get a leader, soon fell into the track, and market carts were soon seen traveling in abundance to town with every delicacy of the animal and vegetable republics. Thus the hungry wall which pride has raised against Bellhaven was happily demolished. A flood tide of blessings rolled in from the neighbouring country. The hearts of the merchants felt a fresh pulse of love for their brothers, the farmers, and even the little children, with cheeks red as the apples they seized, were taught to lisp the praises of God.—*Weem's Life of Washington.*

We have received the July number of the London Quarterly Review from its American republishers, The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. Its contents are: Martin Joseph Routh, The Englishwoman's School, The Duke of Wellington and the Aristocracy, Lambeth Palace, Madame du Deffand, The Block in the House of Commons, Catherine of Russia, The Crown and the Army, and The People of Turkey.

The September number of the International Review has been received from its publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Its contents are: The Cry of Labor, Only the Shadow of a Gourd, ex Premier Gladstone, European Politics, Russia, Pilgrim Caravans in the East, The Centenary of Rousseau, Recent Changes in American State Constitutions, Stanley as an Explorer, and Contemporary Literature.

The September-October number number of the North American Review, which we have received, contains the following articles: "Is the Reformer any longer needed?" by George W. Julian; "The Readjustment of Vocations," by William T. Harris, LL.D.; "Torpedo Warfare," by D. D. Porter, Admiral U. S. Navy; "What is Inspiration?" a symposium, by Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D., Rev. Chauncey Giles, Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, and John Fiske; "Civil Service Reform," by John Jay, Chairman of the Commission on the New York Custom House; "Alfred de Musset," by T. S. Perry; "Kin Beyond Sea," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; "Contemporary Literature." Published at 551 Broadway, New York. All the above are for sale by booksellers and newsdealers dealers generally.

Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 31.—This morning an explosion of black damp occurred in the new tunnel of the Stanton mine. Seven men were prostrated, one of whom, named Wm. Dougherty, could not be resuscitated.

How often do we hear a person say, there must be something the matter with my blood, I have pimples all over. We would recommend Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

List of Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Postoffice in this city August 31.

Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Allen, D	Hooper, Catharine
Cobin, Wm	Howsen, Mary E
Davis, Sarah C	Hardy, Capt A W
Evans, Mrs J M	Ingraham, Col Prentiss
Fitzhugh, Mrs Wm	Strupp, Christian M
Gary, Miss Emily	Thompson, Miss Laura
Helms, Caroline, col	Underwood, Edward

1t LEWIS MCKENZIE, P. M.

MARRIED.

On June 27th, at Waddell Church, Rapidan station, by Rev. Mr. Winn, Mr. LEWIS A. BOGGS, Jr., of Spotsylvania county, to Miss FANNIE C., daughter of Mr. G. B. Wallace, of King George county, Va.

DIED.

On the 22d instant, at his residence, near Nokesville, BENJAMIN ALLEN, in the 68th year of his age, formerly of Blackthorn, Oxfordshire, England.

D. F. BRASHEAR

Is showing special purchases, just made in New York and Philadelphia, in

DRAP DEETE CASHMERE,
AND BONJOUR TAMISE.

The ladies are invited to call and see them. [8-]

KID GLOVES.

Courvoisier's One Button Kid Gloves at 50 cts

aug 31 D. F. BRASHEAR

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY.

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION for the fortieth session will begin on MONDAY, September 2d, at 9 a. m. New students who have entered or intend entering and old ones who desire a re-examination, are expected to be present at that time.

The regular school exercises will begin on Monday, September 9th.

RICHARD L. CARNE, A.M., Principal.

aug 30—3t

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CANVAS suitable for threshing sheets, covers, awnings, &c., on hand and for sale by

J. DREIFUS & CO.

aug 26-1w No. 3 Strand.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS to teach English branches, French and Music, if desired. Best references furnished. For particulars address box 33, Alexandria, Va. aug 29-1t

ORANGE BRAND SUGAR CURED HAMS, small, received this day by

aug 16 R. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

A FULL LINE OF SUGARS in store and for sale at the very lowest market price by

aug 17 R. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

CEMENT or SEALING WAX at a very low price, for sealing fruit jars, &c., for sale by

aug 6 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

HARD RUBBER CUPS, in tin cases, very convenient for travellers; also GRADUATED MEDICINE GLASSES for sale by

aug 6 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

J. B. FICKLEN & SON'S BELMONT FAMILY FLOUR. For sale by

CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Jr., Agent.

aug 7

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE and DRIED BEEF for sale by

aug 21 G. WM. RAMSAY.

PRIME NEW YORK CHEESE just received by

aug 21 G. WM. RAMSAY.