



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET. MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

The fact that the fifth, sixth, and dead animals of Washington are now carried in boats to Broad creek, three miles below this city, and dumped into the river there, was stated, in a communication from a Prince George's county, Maryland, correspondent, in last Friday's Gazette. This gross outrage is complained of not only by the people living in the immediate vicinity of the point designated, but by those residing miles away, and on this side of the river, and even by those living in the southern section of this city, for the varying winds carry the noisome effluvia arising from the deposit far and wide, and render some houses almost untenable by reason of the sickening odors that frequently pervade them. The water of the Potomac, for miles each way, must, of course, be thoroughly impregnated with the foul mass, and if the tide happen to be flooded when the dumping takes place the lighter portions of the filthy material, such as the dead animals, float by this city on its way up, to be carried down again by the ebb, thus passing Alexandria three times, and saturating the air along its course with its mephitic vapors. Our city has to thank Providence, not human agency, for its exemption from such diseases as are now depopulating other cities.

One of the reasons assigned by the radical press for the urgent necessity of a democratic minority in the next House of Representatives is that should it be otherwise not only will the treasury be drained and the people be heavily taxed to pay for the liberated slaves of the South, but that all the amendments to the Constitution adopted since the war will be repealed. Now these same newspapers were acquainted with the history of their country they would know that the slaveholders of the South composed but a small portion of the inhabitants of that section, and knowing that they would also know that though the ex-slaveholders would doubtless be glad to be recompensed for the loss of their property—in many cases all they had—the vast majority of their neighbors, who owned no slaves, but who would be subject to the tax alluded to, would be as much opposed to it as the most ultra radical of the North. And if they could appreciate southern conservatism, they would likewise know that since the Constitutional amendments have been adopted, and are now in force, there are no people in the country less anxious to repeal them and change the existing order of things than those of the South.

A paradoxical item comes from New Orleans, to the effect that there are many respectable and competent physicians in that city who, as yet, have had no yellow fever patients. This is so we have no doubt, and until it is denied we see no good reason why physicians from abroad should go there. All the medical material in the city should certainly be called into requisition before volunteer supplies should be offered from outside. The physicians who are there, and who are acclimated, ought to be, and doubtless are, more competent to treat yellow fever than any that may now go there, no matter how much experience the latter may have had with the disease in other places and in previous years; and until the fever becomes so prevalent as to require the services of all the former, the latter should remain where they are, for every addition to the population of infected cities adds so much to the supply of material upon which the disease can act.

That honesty is the best policy, and that though the wicked may prosper for a while, the time will surely come when they will regret the course they have pursued, that is if they be not cold blooded and deliberate villains, are two facts plainly exhibited by the history of the knights, not of King Arthur's, but of Gen. Grant's round table. A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, in a notice of the persons alluded to, only mentions one, Gen. Grant, who has not come to grief. All the others, including Secretaries Belknap and Robeson, ex-Governor Shepherd, ex-Governor Sawyer, Gen. Babcock, Hallet Kilbourn, Richard Harrington, and Charles Fisher, the two last to the full brim, have drunk of the cup that naturally follows such misdeeds as those of which they were guilty.

We are, and all friends of the city will be glad to learn that the prospects for the success of the agricultural fair to be held here on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo are most cheering. The indications are not only that the exhibitors will be numerous, but that their exhibits will be of a quality so superior as to be attractive to people from abroad. The premiums will be liberal, and the accommodations offered exhibitors such as must prove satisfactory.

The only property left by the late Japanese Minister Okubo was \$140, and he was an economical man. His laudable example were followed by some of the cabinet ministers of this country, the honor attached to the position would be increased considerably.

Richmond boasts of two new newspapers—the Sun, an excellent daily afternoon paper, which, though but lately started, seems to be doing very well, and the Standard, a first class weekly, that made its first appearance on Saturday.

Our New Orleans exchanges now reach us redolent of carbolic acid, in consequence of the fumigation to which the mails from the infected districts have been subjected.

The Detroit Leather Company's tannery was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is unknown though heavy; insurance \$80,000.

**Yellow Fever.**  
MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—Another sad day has passed and near a hundred fresh mounds are added to our cemeteries and the potter's field. The total number of interments reported up to six p. m., are seventy-one with one firm of undertakers to hear from, which will make the deaths this day in the neighborhood of one hundred. Only partial reports of new cases have been made to day. The physicians are so pressed for time that the majority prefer to violate the law requiring them to report to neglecting the sick. Six resident physicians report ninety-six new cases, and it is safe to assert that the number of new cases to-day will be near 200. Among those reported are Rev. E. C. Slater, of the First Methodist Church; H. M. Goaway, the volunteer telegraph operator from Pittsburg; Herbert S. Landman, city editor of the Avalanche, who has had a relapse, is again down; General Charles Adams, J. B. Faires, Mrs. Dr. Tibbitt, Martin Effe, Hon. John Lewis, ex-mayor, and his wife; R. Dougherty, Philip Erb, J. B. Hill, J. J. Sullivan, of Fishery & Sullivan, undertakers, and W. S. Brooks, river editor of the Appeal, and who died this morning.

Among the deaths is W. T. Powell, late editor and publisher of the Southern Catholic Magazine. C. C. Thrall is dying. A meeting of prominent members of the Howard Association and citizens' relief committee was held this morning, at which it was determined, as a means of forcing many people to leave the city, that no more notices would be issued in the city to those not sick, but that camps would be established at various points remote from the city, and that those removing thither would be supplied with food.

A committee, consisting of General Lake E. Wright, Major J. S. Prestige, C. G. Fisher, A. Langstaff, ex-Mayor John Johnson, and Dr. W. E. Roger, was appointed to carry out this measure.

Rev. Z. S. Schuyler, of the Holy Innocents Church, Hoboken, N. J., has arrived to supply the place of the late Rev. C. P. Parsons, rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

A. F. C. Cook, of the Howard Association, died to-night. This makes four, of a membership of twenty-one, who have died in the past week. Four more are sick.

Miss Emma Deeder, of Cincinnati, a volunteer nurse, was taken sick to-night; also Captain A. P. Lacy.

Dr. J. A. Brand, W. A. W. Fryer, and S. O. Young of Houston, Texas; Dr. James E. McGrew, of Terra Haute, Ind., and Dr. J. G. Orr, of Cincinnati, have arrived and volunteered their services to the Howards. The following telegram, sent by Dr. Mitchell, with the approval of A. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard Association, explains the situation to-night:

To the Chairman of the Relief Committee N.Y.: The situation is horrible beyond description. There are 3,000 cases of fever. Have forty physicians. Eight have died. Those from the North sicken in a few days and die. There is not a provision house open in the city, and only one hotel, the Peabody, to feed doctors and nurses. We want everything that a pestilence strikes, famished, and impoverished people need.

Only two drug stores were open in the morning. The Howards will open drug stores that have been closed and place prescription clerks in charge. Howard physicians report over 300 new cases to-day. These are in addition to the new cases reported to the board of health. Dr. McKlein, of St. Louis, died this evening.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—New cases, 223; deaths 51. The weather was cloudy and showery this forenoon and a heavy rain fell this afternoon. Maximum thermometer, 82. Samuel R. Shepard, son of W. C. Shepard, died to-day. Dr. Broadus, of the Howards, was taken down to-day. The wife of Secretary Southmayd, of the Howard Association, and five children are down with fever.

The Young Men's Christian Association report that they have attended to fifty-two new cases of yellow fever to-day and a total of 953 since the commencement of the epidemic. The Howards report four hundred and seventy-two new cases, including sick and destitute.

The Howards to-day received the following telegram, dated Port Gibson, September 7: "Please send us five good colored female nurses by rail to Vicksburg and Grand Gulf with all dispatch. There is great suffering, especially among colored people. Seventy-nine deaths to date."

FLAQUEMINE, PARISH OF IBERVILLE, Sept. 5.—We are in the midst of a rapid pestilence. Of our two physicians only one is on duty. Dr. P. S. Fessell, who reports to-day over 100 cases of fever under his observation, all within the limits of our small town.

Up to date twenty-seven deaths have occurred. Dr. S. D. Schwintz is down with the fever. It is on the increase. Business is suspended. Our financial resources are insufficient to relieve many poor in distress. We are sadly in want. Will not the country send us help—Our people are struggling nobly against the scourge.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 8.—Five deaths and twenty new cases in the last twenty-four hours. Total deaths, 42; total cases, 160.

HICKMAN, KY, Sept. 8. The telegraph operator is down with fever. His disease is yellow fever beyond question. Fifty or more are sick or convalescing. Some will die. There are about sixty whites and 150 blacks in the town. The worst is over. The physicians here can control the disease.

where contributions of provisions, tea, coffee, wines, medicines and clothing may be sent. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 9.—A bricklayer named Griffin, from Memphis, died here on Friday night last from yellow fever, being the second case imported this season. There is not another case in the city. The air at night is too cool to allow the fever to spread if it should be brought here.

GRENADA, Miss., September 8.—The following new cases are reported: Mrs. Mary Ringgold, widow of Dr. Ringgold; Miss Mary Russell, sister of E. P. Russell, of Sonatobia; Mr. R. A. Armstrong, express agent, and five colored women. The death list is as follows: Dr. Ringgold, Mrs. McDonald, O. B. Rollins, and Henry Crockett. A number of the patients in the Chamberlain House are convalescing rapidly. We are almost without communication otherwise than telegraphic. The mails are irregular, and our postmaster is dead. The mayor died two weeks ago, and every day messages are received addressed to him at the telegraph office. The illness of the express agent will be seriously felt, unless his place be filled speedily.

NORFOLK, VA., September 9.—Eight nurses left here for Memphis this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 9.—New cases, 144; deaths, 87.

ELIZABETH, N. J., September 9.—The sum of \$297 was collected at the churches here yesterday for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 9.—Syracuse has raised \$3,500 for the yellow fever sufferers.

OSWEGO, N. Y., September 9.—The collections in a few of the churches for the yellow fever sufferers amounted to \$225.

**Presbytery of Chesapeake.**  
(Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.)  
The Presbytery assembled at Grove Church, Fauquier county, September 4, at 7:30 p. m. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. S. K. Winn.

Ministers present: Revs. Bullock, Pitzer, Branch, Cannon, Dinwiddie, Scott, and Winn. Elders: Cattell, Wisa, Braden, and Cooke. Rev. Mr. Branch was chosen Moderator, and Elder Wisa temporary clerk.

Rev. Mr. Painter was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

SECOND DAY.  
A call from Greenwell church to the Rev. Wm. McCluer, of Potomac Presbytery, Missouri, was read in order, and placed in the hands of the stated clerk, until Mr. McCluer could get his dismission from his Presbytery.

It was ordered that Farmwell church be enrolled as a member of this Presbytery.

The Moderator appointed the following committees: On Narratives—Rev. John A. Scott and Elder S. K. Cattell.

On Devotional Exercises—Rev. J. F. Cannon and Elder Dr. J. G. Cooke.

On Finance and Auditing—Elders George Wisa and O. S. Braden.

On Minutes of General Assembly—Revs. J. J. Bullock and S. K. Winn.

Narratives from the following churches were read: Alexandria Second, Cataon, Central, Greenwell, Grove, Leesburg, Union, and Farmwell.

Explanations were made in relation to Calpeper, Leitchfield, Salem, and Warrenton. A recess was then taken for services. Preaching by Rev. J. J. Bullock.

After recess, reports of standing committees were received.

The sermon at night was preached by Rev. Wm. Dinwiddie.

THIRD DAY.  
Rev. Dr. Bullock presented a memorial of Rev. Thomas B. Bales, which was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Presbytery.

In the report of the Committee on Sustentation the Presbytery resolved to ask no aid from the Sustentation Committee for our churches this year.

Revs. Messrs. Pitzer and Dinwiddie and Elder Shields were appointed a committee to report on the revised book at the spring meeting.

The Second Church, Alexandria, was fixed upon as the place of the next meeting of Presbytery, and the third Tuesday in April, 1879, at 7:30 o'clock, the time.

A petition from the session of the Union Church, Alexandria, was presented, asking Presbytery to unite with them in an overture to the Synod that said church be transferred to the Maryland Presbytery, alleging as a reason for the change that their spiritual growth and prosperity are obstructed by their connection with the Chesapeake Presbytery.

**Foreign News.**  
The Austrians entered Trebizio at noon on Saturday. They met with no opposition. The Turkish troops surrendered the citadel and quitted the town the same evening.

A Vienna dispatch says an Austrian division is spreading south from Bonjaluka. It has captured several villages and small forts on the Sanna and Senika Rivers. According to the latest news the Austrian force operating against Bihaos was compelled, after considerable loss to abandoned its captured positions and to retreat before a superior force. Complete anarchy prevails in Albania, and further atrocities are apprehended.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Russians have commenced embarking troops at Varna and Bourgas. They have constructed a bridge at Touleha to aid in the evacuation of the Danubius.

A Berlin dispatch reports that one hundred students suspected of Nihilism have been arrested and expelled from the universities of St. Petersburg and Kiel.

A Berlin correspondent states it is rumored that the Powers intend jointly to remonstrate against the Porte's backwardness in executing the treaty of Berlin, especially as regards Montenegro and Greece.

A Paris correspondent hears from a good source that Greece is actually preparing for war with Turkey, which she considers inevitable. The report should be received with all reserve.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Mehmet Ali Pasha, who was sent to pacify Albania, was mobbed at Yacovo, a town sixty-seven miles north of Scutari. He fled from the place and took refuge in a shed, but was pursued by the Albanians, who called upon him to organize an attack against the Austrians. Upon refusing to comply with this demand, Mehmet Ali and twenty members of his suite were massacred.

The Albanian insurgents have assassinated the Governor of Ipoh and ten other officials. They also fired the house containing the dead body of Mehmet Ali with petrol.

A dispatch from Calcutta says it is universally recognized that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of India. A single false move in the conduct of the mission to Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war, but wider complications. The mission forms a single step in an extensive concerted scheme for the protection of India.

A meeting was held in the district of France, Saturday, to promote the proposed treaty of commerce between France and the United States. It was attended by delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of Dijon and Chalons and the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Council General of the Department of Saone and Loire, M. Leon Chatelet and Young men's addresses, and resolutions were adopted inviting chambers of commerce to study the draft of the treaty and to communicate their views to the French committee.

The meeting also expressed a desire that the senators and deputies representing this district should support the treaty, and that the resolutions of the Chambers of Commerce of Macon, Chalon, Chalons and Dijon. A grand banquet followed in the evening.

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A Paris dispatch says the rumor that M. Krantz, Director General of the Paris Exposition, has resigned, is strenuously denied.

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PARIS, Sept. 9.—A grand fete is being held at Boulogne-sur-Mer to-day in honor of the passage of a law at the last session of the Chambers appropriating 17,000,000 francs for the construction of a deep sea harbor at that place. Many French, English, Belgian and American visitors are present. The Ministers of Finance and Public Works will officiate at the ceremony of laying the first stone of a monument to be erected in commemoration of the passage of the law. The town is gaily decorated with flags and triumphal arches.

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**Gold in Loudoun County.**  
[Special to the Alexandria Gazette.]  
LEESBURG, VA., Sept. 9, 1878.—For some years past parties have been prospecting for minerals on the lands of J. C. Janney and others, near Hillsboro'. I hear gold has been found on the land of Mahlon Steeks, on the top of the "Short Hill Mountain," and the prospects are so fine that the prospectors have gone West to get their machinery. A Loudoun man, who has been a miner in California, has been to see the place, and is sure that there is a good thing for the owner of the land and the miners. There is a good water power, very near, for washing and crushing purposes. Now don't let the scheming public come to Loudoun. The surest mines are found about ten inches below the surface. ALEXIS.

The President and Secretary Sherman both say that the night of business depression in this country has passed, and that the dawn of renewed life and activity is already apparent. This may be so where they are, but it continues pretty dark in these parts. However, we may take hope from the fact that it is always darkest just before day.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana has passed a resolution urging Messrs. Gibson and Ellis, the Congressional candidates, to return and canvass the city of New Orleans, but the gentlemen referred to have made other arrangements.

**Burglary.**  
DUNDAS, Ont., Sept. 9.—At three o'clock this morning five masked men entered the Great Western Railway station, tied and gagged the watchman, and blew open the safe which contained about \$100 in money and a check for a small amount. The burglars escaped.

**The South Carolina Railroad Co.**  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—In the South Carolina railroad case, application for an injunction and receiver, Judge Bond, being indisposed, did not hold court to-day.

The total liabilities of the Oxford Iron Co., of New Jersey will not exceed \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is due the Delaware, Lackawanna & Great Western Railroad Co.

**From the Buckeye State.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
NEVADA, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Your correspondent has been undergoing the vicissitudes of a lawyer in search of a client, or he would have expatiated on the virtues of this magnificent land of woods, valleys, fruits and cereals. This is one of the richest sections of Ohio; rich land and rich men. The farmers are as hard working, intelligent and alive to the doings of the day as any people under the sun. The average of the wheat crop may be placed at 25 bushels to the acre, and other crops in like proportion. Who has not heard of the apple orchards of Ohio? I have been in one, where the trees were like the oaks of old Virginia's forests, and as I walked under the red, golden and russet loads of delicious rambos, rusians, early harvest, nickajacks, sheepskins lady fingers, maiden blushes (I like them) and other choice varieties of the genus pom, I staggered from the influence of their rich juices and appreciated Pope's

"Quick Clivia darting through the brain,  
One of a rose in aromatic pain."

I am surprised at the plainness and simplicity of the houses in this country. Neat and substantial dwellings of two stories, six or eight rooms, clad in virgin white and the blinds, pleasantly contrasting, green, and such yards surrounding these pleasant homes, Heine, that cynical old Dushman, could here find his cottage, green field, milk and honey and tall trees, though under the excellent laws, could not have his enemies dangling upon said trees, unless they had a strong penchant for too much horse stabling, Capitalize Hill crimes, &c. In the towns, villages and cities the people are wide-awake, progressive and speculative in everything—even as to matters of faith—much liberality pervading all. Paine, Voltaire and Emerson are not deemed wretches of hell, but have many followers—that is, in comparison to high church and Methodist Virginia. Bob Ingersoll "gave me the tempest and storm of thought and action rather than the dead calm of ignorance and faith; banish me if you will from Eden, but first let me eat of the fruits of the tree of knowledge," is in unison with the spirit of these go-ahead people, and the wave of intelligence is great indeed.

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MY FRIENDS: Mr. Lincoln on some occasions, when he was required or when it was proper he should address an audience, largely of ladies, spoke of his embarrassment in undertaking to do it. I have never been skilled in the language of compliment to ladies, and I feel somewhat as he must have felt. I am not skilled. I have not studied the language of mere acknowledgment and thanks upon occasions like this. It occurred to me, coming as I was, to the Northwest to attend agricultural and mechanical fairs, to meet the people who were mainly engaged in considering their material interests that I might, perhaps, say a word or two that would be interesting and cordially gathered together a few ladies and a cordial gathering I intended to use and repeat at each of the places in which I was called upon to address an assembly, leaving to the moment to say such other things as might seem proper to say when called upon on occasions like this. And here let me say this: That I really and heartily thank the Governor of Minnesota and the Mayor of the city of Minneapolis and the president and officers of this association for the very friendly way in which they have greeted me. And I thank this whole audience for the heartiness with which they have received sentiments some of which doubtless they do not altogether agree with. It is one of the fortunate things in American public life that whatever may be said currently in angry discussion of political strife, after all the American people of all parties seem to have sagacity in discovering at last what manner of man it is that they are talking about and thinking about, and though he may make ever so many mistakes, if upon the whole they believe that he is honest and patriotic and means well, they will treat him as you treat me. [Loud applause.] Of course we all know—everybody in the United States that knows anything knows—a good deal that is good and pleasant about the city of Minneapolis. [Applause.] We know of your energy, your rapid growth, your prospects, what you are doing to-day. Passing around your city, viewing your beautiful homes, viewing also its wonderful manufacturing establishments, so extensive, so well fitted to take hold of the raw material which we have seen growing in the colossal wheat fields of the Northwest—passing through these I realized how it is that one column of figures that I have repeated (and I propose to repeat until I get back to Washington), how it is that that column of figures stands so favorably to the United States as it does. [Applause.] I refer, as you will naturally conjecture, to the comparison between what we send abroad and what we receive from abroad, and that column of figures tells us that last year we sent to Europe of agricultural products, breadstuffs, provisions, largely more than ever before. And the opposite fact is equally encouraging, and that is that my wife and your wife and your boys have been seized with a fit of economy and are buying less of nonsense. They take more abroad than ever before [applause], and so the result

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is that in this period of hard times, when we need encouragement, we are having a trade more honorable than ever known.

The President then said he held in his hand a Bible which had been presented by a Union soldier as his only possession to be given to day to aid the sufferings of some Confederate soldier in the South who is his friend, but once his enemy, to be sold for what it would bring. He desired also to state that there was a box at the end of the hall where subscriptions would be received for the sufferers in the South.

Mayor Rood then took the book and offered it for sale. Mrs. James E. Case was the purchaser, paying \$100. The book was accompanied by the following letter:

MINNEAPOLIS, September 7, 1878.—This Bible is the property of a United States soldier in the war for the Union in 1864 and 1865. It is the only gift in my power to make. This is the gift of a friend and is prized for the reason above all prices. I accept most cheerfully this opportunity of expressing the sincerity of my friendship for those brave boys who fought in the defense of what they honestly believed was right in the war of the rebellion. We were enemies in war, we are friends in peace. May this be the means of carrying joy to the hearts and homes of some poor sufferers and I shall be a thousand times paid for the sacrifice. It is especially requested by the donor that the Bible be sold and the proceeds given to a family or families of Southern Confederate soldiers suffering from yellow fever.

D. NEWTON, of Severn.

**Yellow Fever Collections.**  
[Special to the Alexandria Gazette.]  
FAIRFAX C. H., Sept. 9, 1878.—The citizens of Fairfax C. H., Va., on Tuesday last, sent \$50.35 to Memphis, Tenn., for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers of that city.

The District Conference of the M. E. Church South, which recently convened at Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va., on its adjournment yesterday, forwarded \$83 in aid of the same sufferers in the South.

In every village and religious body throughout the State would emulate this example, the aggregate amount contributed would do incalculable good to our plague-stricken brethren. The churches should take this matter in hand and see that every man, woman and child in the country has an opportunity of contributing to this noble cause.

[Special to the Alexandria Gazette.]  
ACTION OF THE MOUNT VERNON AND MOUNTAIN FARMERS' CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of this club took place on Saturday evening, September 7th, at the residence of Mr. C. L. Wilkins. After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted, the President of the club, Mr. Chalkley Gilliam, announced that George Mason, Esq., of Fairfax Bank, was present, and would address the meeting on the subject of the actual yellow fever, now raging in the South. Mr. Mason thereupon addressed the meeting in a most earnest and eloquent manner, stating the terrible suffering in the numerous cities and towns now scourged by the disease, the immediate want of lands to hire nurses, provide food, and other relief, and ended by appealing to the meeting to contribute their mite to relieve the case so urgently needing the exercise of Christian humanity. Messrs. E. E. Mason, N. W. Pierson, and others declared themselves in favor of a subscription being at once taken up. Messrs. R. F. Roberts, E. E. Mason, and E. H. Troth were appointed by the chairman committee to receive the subscriptions, which they immediately proceeded to do, and although the meeting was a small one, the ladies, as well as gentlemen, came forward liberally, and in a few minutes thirty-five dollars was raised. It is understood that the fund thus collected will be placed in the hands of Mayor Knapp of Alexandria, to be forwarded to one of the cities most in need of help. It is much to be hoped that this excellent example will be followed in other parts of Fairfax county.

**Hot Rute in Ohio.**  
SAVATSKY, Ohio, September 8.—Probably no city in the United States has fully under-  
sway of mob rule to-day as this. Last Monday night a negro named William Taylor, named and brutally murdered a girl named Alice O'Donnell. On Wednesday he confessed the crime, and was lynched by a mob. He was dragged more than a mile with his arms and a rope around his neck, the crowd all the while kicking and beating him, and at one time jumping upon him and stopping the procession. From that time to the present moment the mob had been having things much their own way. The bar held a meeting Thursday night and adopted resolutions recommending the arrest and punishment of the murderer by prominent citizens. The meeting was called by the streets were filled with rioters, but it was decided to postpone the meeting until yesterday. The meeting yesterday was attended almost entirely by rioters, and when an attempt was made to elect a respectable chairman he was voted down. After two or three trials, it was voted up. Resolutions condemning the action of the mob were voted down by howls, and some of the rioters stepped forward and made incendiary speeches, which were received with the utmost satisfaction by their followers. The owner's request was suspended yesterday, as those knowing most of the affair fear to testify. They are a class of people, and have received threats of violence if they say anything.

**Meteorological.**  
August, 1878, which closes the summer months for this year, has been an unusual wet month, the most so far two (of 1874 and 1875.) For the past ten or more years, in 1877 we had 9.51, and in 1875