



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1878.

During the last month we have called frequent attention, both in our commercial and local columns, to the large quantity of wheat being sent to this market, and we are now more than gratified at being able to say that the grain trade of Alexandria is greatly on the increase. By reference to our files we find that the offerings for the past week exceed those of any corresponding period for a number of years. It seems that the farmers of the adjoining counties, after having tried the other markets, have come back to this one, being satisfied that they have been going farther and farther west. A comparison of the prices paid here daily at the Commercial Exchange with those paid in neighboring cities, will convince any one of the justice of the claim that Alexandria is one of the best grain markets in this entire section of country. The difference in freight and the facilities for handling and shipping have always been acknowledged. We are assured that low grades of wheat bring even higher figures here than they do in Baltimore. The advantages of this trade are obvious, for where the farmer sells his grain he buys his farming implements, provisions, clothing, dry goods, &c., thus putting his money in circulation and benefiting every branch of business. The merchants, with their energy and determination, having succeeded so well in building up the reputation of Alexandria as a grain market, it is now hoped they will sustain that reputation, which they have long sought to establish, and to which the city is so justly entitled, and make strenuous efforts to bring back other trades which have been diverted, and start new enterprises, which, with careful management, will also succeed.

The long expected "key note" of New York republicanism has at last been sounded by Mr. Cookling. His speech was published in yesterday's Gazette. While his hard money ideas are round, there is nothing in them that is new, and that has not been iterated, and frequently repeated in better and more convincing language, and his exhortation of them only shows that they are popular with both the great parties in his State. His attempt to retain his threatened place in the Senate by reviving the animosities of the civil war, and by accusing the South of all manner of designs against the peace and prosperity of the country, is only at par with some of the many "little-nothings" in which he has recently been detected, among them his effort to win applause by his rude bragging to Senator Gordon, and his deceitful suggestion of the electoral commission, and subsequent treachery to Mr. Hayes, when he found that his influence was not as potential as the White House as his inordinate vanity led him to believe it would be. Mr. Cookling is one of the numerous American "statesmen" who have achieved large reputations on exceedingly small foundations, and now that his has been subjected to the action of time, it, like that of the others to which we allude, is found to be wanting in every element of permanence. The bladders in which his reputation for "great statesmanship" was contained were first punctured during the presidential electoral difficulty, and the rent in it has been widening ever since.

If those radical newspapers of the North who are continually harping upon the rebellious spirit of the South, and asserting that the purpose of the republican party will not have been achieved until that spirit is broken, know, or could conceive, of the contemptuous ridicule with which their assertions are read by the majority of the southern people who read them, and the evident delight they afford a few others, who consider them in the light of wise and a rational joke, they would, we imagine, be induced to adopt a different mode of exhibiting their animosity towards a portion of their fellow countrymen. We should suppose, too, that now, thirteen years after the close of the war, the people of the North know enough about the real feeling in the South to exempt what they see in the class of newspapers to which we refer with a disallowance for the party bias of the interested motives of those who control them, and that such being the case the market for bloody shirt articles would be dull, but when such a shining radical light as Senator Cookling resorts to the vilification of one half of his country in an attempt to win the support of a majority in his own State, we are not surprised that numerous small fry in other States and to gain their own selfish ends follow his example.

We see that twenty-five barrels of carbolic acid have been poured into the Potomac, east of the Long Bridge, "to disinfect the flats there." As there have been several high tides since this remarkable disinfectant process was adopted, of course got a particle of the poisonous acid is left where it was deposited, but all of it has been carried down the river, to impregnate the waters thereof, on its way to the sea, and to sicken and kill the few fish that the other deleterious substances thrown into the Potomac, and that poison the whole stream, have not already destroyed. Thousands of dollars were spent last summer to stock the river with fish, but the twenty-five barrels of carbolic acid that has just been thrown into it, will kill more fish than all the remaining years of Mr. Seth Green's life, if devoted to propagating them, will produce. The effort now in progress to depreciate the value of the little money the people have is entitled to the first premium for absurd silliness, but this attempt to disinfect flats covered by a running stream certainly merits the second.

Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, is an avowed greenbacker; Mr. Thurlow Weed ad-

vises the republican party to adopt the greenback ideas, Secretary Sherman says he prefers greenbacks to national bank notes, and some of the more bitter radical organs are assailing the platform of the regular democracy of New York, because it declares "that whatever currency is issued by the government shall be receivable by the government in payment of its debts at its face value;" and yet, there are some people in the North who assert that the credit and honor of the country depend upon the success of the republican party.

General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who "fought for the flag," and who counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands, is willing to tarnish the honor of his country, and can afford to receive his enormous income in a depreciated currency, if by so doing he can secure the gubernatorial chair of his State, but General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, whose large possessions were swept away by the war, says that the poor man's wages should be paid in money (as good as gold, and that the country's honest debts should be paid. Which of the two is the better citizen?

Mr. Thurlow Weed is an extraordinarily sensible man, and consequently has an extremely poor opinion of the intelligence of his fellow countrymen. He understands the wisdom of the greenback vagaries as well as any one else, but he adopts them for the sake of remaining on the strong side, and advises the whole republican party to follow his example. Many of its members have already acted upon his advice, and the indications are that they will be joined by many more.

Mr. J. W. Cassel, who is a candidate for Congress from the sixth district, is in "favor of repeating the law allowing interest on money." Now although this is a wild idea, for the gentleman might just as well be in favor of preventing merchants from asking more for the articles they trade in than they paid for them, it is as sensible as that which has for its object the depreciation of the currency of the country.

The announcement that the Boston Standard, the greenback organ of the State of Massachusetts, has suspended, after existing five months, for want of patronage, doesn't look as much like the working classes of the old Bay State wanted to get their wages in a depreciated currency, as previous accounts have led some people to suppose.

This is a revolutionary age, and no condition, however long its permanence may have been established, is safe from the effects of the iconoclastic spirit. Some of the ladies of one of the lower counties of Maryland are now to ride at a tournament, and to crown such knights as suit their fancy.

There was a riot of runaway couples from Virginia, in Washington, last Wednesday—three such arriving on one train, and all from Richmond.

Lord Dufferin wants New York to unite with Canada and lay out a public park around Niagara.

Major General Saxton, of the late Confederate army, has recently enlisted as a private in the U. S. army. He is a graduate of West Point, and was captain in the U. S. army.

At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday the Secretary of War stated that he had given orders to General Crook to afford protection to the Pacific railroads against incursions of Indians and others, and that he felt justified in so doing as the government had an interest in the road and a duty to protect the mails, notwithstanding the provision in the army bill prohibiting the army from being used as a posse comitatus.

Thomas Herford, of New York, was taken in custody by U. S. Marshal Matthews on his arrival at Detroit, and was held upon the warrant for his arrest, was issued upon the advice of Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman, of New York. The arrest is in consequence of the forcible removal of certain books from United States Commissioner Maynard's office at Marquette Monday evening, which testimony was being taken in the income tax case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Hildreth, Mr. Hildreth being one of the attorneys for defendant.

The New York Republicans. The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Cookling's speech made at the republican State convention of New York yesterday. All the rest of it was published in yesterday's Gazette:—

Assassination strikes some blameless men and helpless women; families perish by violence; the innocent are murdered and the officials who connive at murder are elected and rewarded for being accomplices in shedding innocent blood. The tragic death of one maiden aroused pagan Rome to vengeance, but Americans are very patient when the blood of the children and others such as this is shed. The officials of the United States are shot down and imprisoned for performing their duty, and the whole power of the nation is openly defied. In the United States majorities are powerless and protest, their committees extinct, and they trampled under foot by the men they faced in battle. As in slave days, the colored people are counted to swell the number of Southern representatives in Congress, but for any other purpose they hardly appear now in the political arena. Turn from this picture to the three amendments of the Constitution. There they stand, and they declare that such wrongs shall never be. Yet this is the great Republic; the men thus degraded and degraded are its citizens, and they are to be fought for it and are persecuted for its sake—and this is the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Putting away all idle issues and all bickering and strife, the plain duty of every citizen and republican is to stand for the Republic. Let all men of whatever party, see the dangers around and before us, and make common, whole-hearted efforts to avert them. Let our motto be, "In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

The convention then nominated George F. Danforth for judge of the Court of Appeals, and adopted a hard money platform. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:— We demand free and unimpeded elections in the South, as in the North, and the full recognition and observance of the equal rights and liberty of all citizens as ordained by the amended Constitution; and until they shall be secured the work of the republican party will be frustrated.

While sincerely seeking fraternal relations in all just efforts and aspirations, we summon the people to renewed vigilance and unflinching warfare against the vast horde of claims and raids on the Treasury, which count for the success of the democratic rule, under the mastery of a solid South, and which would fall with special hardship on New York as the chief tax paying State in the Union. The Electoral Commission was a wise and honorable mode of settling a dangerous dispute; all parties were bound to abide its decision, and any attempt to undo or impair the conclusion it established is unpatriotic and revolutionary.

Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, Sept. 25.—From noon Wednesday until noon yesterday 43 deaths occurred, 26 of which were reported. Among those who have died are Charles G. Fisher, chairman of the citizens' relief committee; E. J. Carson, of Mansfield's drug house; Captain W. M. Homan, of the police force; Mrs. Cromwell, who came in charge of the nurses sent from Washington city; Jonathan Wood, bookkeeper of Longstaff, Graham & Prindfoot; E. Kirschner, Mrs. E. T. Forest, wife of the station house keeper, and Chas. L. Park.

This forenoon the Howard Association got another batch of nurses to Brownsville, Germantown and Colverville, Tennessee, and Decatur, Alabama. Drs. O. D. Bartholomew and G. D. Tucker have been detailed by Dr. Mitchell, medical director of Howard Association, to attend the sick in the suburbs of Memphis. Martin Griffin, cashier of the German National Bank, is progressing favorably. Pat W. Connell, the well known detective of the Southern Express Company, died this morning. Marcus Jones, chairman of the Old Fellows' relief committee, is slowly convalescing.

J. F. Cummins, special correspondent of the Kansas City Times, was found in his room very ill from the fever. His condition is critical, as he had lain for two days without informing any one of his sickness. Dr. Mitchell has relieved from duty Dr. Isa Bubo, of Georgia, and C. S. Roberts, of Salt Lake, Ky., on account of drunkenness. Twenty two physicians of the Howard medical corps reported 134 new cases.

It is turning cooler, which is unfavorable to the sick. Forty one deaths occurred for the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock last night. Physicians had it a difficult matter to procure conveyances.

The wife of Dr. J. R. Dawson also died this afternoon. Louis Chuprik, general bookkeeper of the Union Planter's Bank, was stricken with the disease, also Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. R. B. Clark, wife of the treasurer of the citizens' relief committee; Mrs. J. S. F. Brown, Mrs. Jennie Williams, and Leopold Goppel, G. S. Webb, of Norfolk, Va.; G. G. Smith, a druggist from Streetport, and Mrs. Francis Leedy, of Marshall, Texas, died today, and were buried. Dr. P. T. Tuck, of Dayton, Ohio, is slowly convalescing. Rev. Dr. Huson, of Florida, who has been acting in the death capacity of physician and minister, was stricken down with the fever today.

Among the convalescences are Louis Eriksson; P. W. Semmes, T. Hoet and C. L. Sniffer, all Howard visitors; Henry James, Chas. Lynton, and W. C. Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Yesterday twenty sailors of the steamship S. L. Loring, lying at the head of Jackson street, left the vessel because there were some cases of fever on board. At the Seventh street Protestant Orphan's Home 23 children have been sick since the epidemic broke out. Three had the black vomit, but not one death occurred.

From noon to 6 p. m. yesterday 29 deaths were reported and 120 cases, 37 of which originated prior to Sept. 23. For the twenty four hours up to noon yesterday there were 231 cases reported to the board of Health, 129 of which were included in the official report and 102 omitted, they dating prior to September 23. Grand total of cases, 8,695. Dr. R. D. Murray, in charge of the United States marine department at the Hotel Dieu reports three new cases.

Three more cases are reported at the Boys' Asylum, corner of St. Charles and Duquesne streets, and two at the Female Orphan Asylum on Camp street. Benito Meyer, a German, Clerk of the Third District Court, died today of yellow fever.

GRAND JUNCTION, Sept. 27.—The following is a list of deaths to date: Mrs. B. W. Baker, Miss M. B. Moore, Sam. Bracke, Harry Brooks, Mr. Callahan, child, D. J. Hannon, wife and child, Nathan Hazzard, old Mr. Hawkins, Bettie Hays, Mrs. Campbell and child, Thomas L. Jones, express agent, Mr. Lloyd, Harry L. Lender, F. M. Laverder, Jasper Laverder, K. P. Milao, James Netherland, Mr. Owens and wife, C. V. Prewitt and child, Mrs. Joe H. Prewitt, Albert Simpson, C. F. Simpson, Samuel Simpson, Thomas E. Prewitt, Jr., Mrs. Melora Smith, Booker Swann, Albert Thompson, Elise Thompson, Albert Thompson, Evans Thompson, W. J. Woods and four children, James Woods. Total, 40; convalescences, 23; under treatment, 15.

At Baton Rouge twenty four new cases, but no deaths; one death at Gretnada and no new cases; at Lafourche Crossing two cases, one with black vomit; three new cases at Hickman, Ky., no deaths, and the outlook much brighter. There has been one case at Martin, France, and one new case at Johnson is improving, but operator Kay is not doing so well. At Canton, Miss., there were twelve new cases and two deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of War yesterday sent to Gov. Shepherd, chairman of the Yellow Fever National Relief Commission, the following telegram received by him from Mayor Langdon, of Detroit, Michigan:—"Is there any truth in the published statement that they need no more funds, and that you have ordered an investigation in regard to the fever fund in the hands of the Howard Association of New Orleans? Can you advise the cities where funds are needed, or much needed?"

To this the Secretary replied as follows:—"I am advised that the Howard Association have on hand an unexpended balance, probably sufficient for their wants at New Orleans and Memphis. I think the association perfectly reliable, and have ordered an investigation. At all affected points, viz: New Orleans and Memphis, the suffering and want are great, and I think increasing; and even in these cities more help may be required in the near future. I will request the National Relief Association to advise you further."

"G. W. MOHR, Secretary of War." Gov. Shepherd, as requested by the Secretary, telegraphed to Mayor Langdon that the commission proposed to send a steamer from St. Louis with provisions, tea and medicines down the Mississippi to New Orleans to relieve settlements cut off from communication, and inquired what he could give to help this object. The commission has also received a telegram from St. Louis announcing that the steamer Eagle can be secured for the purpose.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Refugees from Louisville, arriving here by every train and on all the roads, give alarming accounts of a sudden outbreak of yellow fever in that city. Two hundred and fifty cases are reported in the neighborhood of the Louisville and Nashville depot, and some straggle to that vicinity are reported as being entirely deserted by the fleeing population. Stray yellow fever cases are reported as being used to remove the terror striking people, and harkmen are accused of charging exorbitant rates when called on to do service by the frightened inhabitants. The locality of the outbreak is said to have been largely populated by refugees from fever districts further South, but the disease is not confined to them alone. One lady says she was told to leave by her physician, and she started at once.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 26.—Weather slightly cloudy all day; thermometer, 95°. A strong breeze is blowing to night from the north, and it is much cooler. Deaths today twelve.—Among them were Alfred Reich, of Washington city, and Dr. Stuart Reich, of Yazoo City. W. R. Rookwood, president of the Howard Association, died this morning. The funeral procession was very large, being composed of all classes, regardless of color or religion.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Reports published today to the effect that original yellow fever exists in Louisville are untrue. There is no desire to conceal the truth, and the outside world can rest assured that the moment original fever does exist these dispatches will announce the fact. Louisville has opened her gates to the suffering South, and bid her refugees welcome. The fever is not feared. There is none, and, by reason of geographical position and climatic influences, it is confidently believed the disease cannot prevail in this city. There has been a disposition upon the part of other cities to have the fever here whether or not, and reports that people are leaving Louisville in large numbers are sensational.

According to the latest advice the yellow fever has broken out at Guthrie, Ky., Mr. Branch, a prominent merchant, died 73 hours from the time of his prostration. His clerk died 48 hours after. Mr. Curtis, the depot agent, died yesterday with black vomit.

Foreign News. India newspapers publish the victory of India's dispatches to the Amer of Afghanistan. The first, dated August 14, intimates, in friendly and dignified language, the intention of the Supreme Government of India to send a mission to Kabul, and requests the Amer to issue orders for securing safe conduct and a proper reception to the representatives of a friendly Power. The second, dated August 21, offers condolences on the death of Abdulla Jan, the heir apparent to the Afghan Throne, and notifies Sher Ali that the departure of the Mayoy would be postponed until the period of mourning had expired. To these dispatches no answers whatever were returned.

Notwithstanding the military preparations now making, I believe the Government intend to await the course of events and observe the Amer's attitude before undertaking an actual outbreak in Afghanistan. A serious outbreak has occurred in Sistan, on the border of Persia and Afghanistan.

A London correspondent says: There are strong indications that the Government are not in a hurry to take action on the Afghan question. Their desire is to leave the responsibility and conduct of the question almost entirely with Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India. It is desired to make the question an Indian rather than an imperial one. This is clearly indicated by the attempt of the official press to represent the quarrel as solely with the Amer of Afghanistan. Any intervention by the Cabinet would have the appearance of dragging Russia into the dispute this Government is anxious to avoid. The real responsibility rests with the Imperial action arising from differences of opinion, not only between the Foreign Secretary and the Viceroy, but between the members of the Cabinet themselves. Another obstacle to the hasty part being played by the Home Government is the state of Lord Rosebery's health.

The London Daily Telegraph says: Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, left Berlin for St. Petersburg on Tuesday. He doubtless will demand explanations and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Caku without delay. The Indian Government has long had possession of documents and authentic copies of letters (writing Sher Ali, in the name of Russia and by the order of Russian agents, to just such a dangerous policy as is now pursuing.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Owing to the difficulty of transportation the army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be reduced to a strictly necessary force. A considerable share of local administration will be entrusted to Musulmans as a means of conciliating the population, and an effort will be made to reach an understanding with the Porte, which will secure the latter's good offices."

It is officially reported that a deputation from Zvernik has arrived at Paris, announcing to General Szary that they are anxious to be regarded as a strictly necessary force. A considerable share of local administration will be entrusted to Musulmans as a means of conciliating the population, and an effort will be made to reach an understanding with the Porte, which will secure the latter's good offices."

The German Parliamentary Committee on the Anti-Slavery bill have adopted several more very liberal amendments, such as the following: A state of siege shall only be declared in the presence of immediate danger; the prohibition of meetings shall not include electoral meetings, persons cannot be ordered to quit the place where they actually reside, and the bill shall only remain in force until the 31st of March, 1881.

A large meeting took place at Marseilles last night in favor of the Franco-American commercial treaty, at which M. Loubet, member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gratal, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and M. M. L. on Chateau, DuPuy, Yuznet and Boulanger spoke. Resolutions were adopted urging the prompt conclusion of the treaty.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that 21,000 Roussians, mostly armed, have entered Serbian territory near Leluzi. The Austrians have gained another decisive victory at Vukovar. Roussians are crossing overlooking the rivers Save and Danube, to strengthen the citadel of Belgrade.

A Vienna dispatch announces that 18,000 Albanians are advancing toward the Montenegrin frontier. The Albanians appear determined to oppress the Serbian territory which the Prince has again promised to Montenegro.

A correspondent at Paris announces that a charity fair is being organized for the benefit of October, under the patronage of Madame de Malton, for the benefit of the French stricken people in the United States.

The Police announce officially that the Corps will be reorganized on October 25, 1878, and dissolved on February 25, 1879.

A B-vimay correspondent says it is believed that 15,000 men are assembling near Tula, on the Atchani-stan border. They will not make an immediate advance, as it is imperatively necessary to allow time for negotiations to secure the neutrality of the independent hill tribes. But no such consideration prevents an advance from Quistah on Candahar, which may be looked for as soon as sufficient troops are collected. It must, however, be made to our desirable force.

The London Times' Calcutta dispatch says that many additional recruits have received notice to prepare for active service. The government will for the present await events, adopting an attitude of armed expectation.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dr. August Heinrich Patermann, the well known German Geographer, who it was announced yesterday had suffered a stroke of apoplexy, is dead.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a special saying: "Russia intends to issue a loan to cover a deficit to the budget. A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the approach of bad weather which has set in various quarters and the fact that large organized bodies of insurgents are retiring towards Novi Bazar, cause the Austrians to entertain grave apprehensions. Many of the insurgents now assembled in the Novi Bazar district have served in the regular Ottoman army, and they are known to be a formidable artillery. The question arises whether it will be safe to withdraw any considerable number of troops from the province, as long as Novi Bazar is occupied by an imposing hostile force. On the other hand bad weather has overtaken the army of occupation and the work of pacification can be considered as commenced. The insurrection has been subjected but a very difficult portion of the Austrian track yet remains to be accomplished. The material obstacles in the way of providing a large army during the winter preclude the possibility of maintaining more than a limited number of men in the sphere of oc-

cupation, while in the opinion of competent authorities it will require a strong force to bar the passage from Novi Bazar, where the insurgents are rallying in view of a winter campaign."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A strike against a reduction of wages in the colored cotton factories at Radcliffe, Pilsington and Unsworth has ended in a compromise.

It is reported that an order has been issued for the dispatch of 10,000 water proof shoes and 5,000 blankets to the Indian army. Field stores are also preparing for immediate issue.

Letter from Falls Church. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] FALLS CHURCH, Sept. 26.—An adjourned school meeting was held at Jefferson Institute September 24th, 1878. B. W. Poole in the chair and J. C. DePatron secretary. The minutes of the September 17th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Riley reported from the western district subscriptions amounting to \$103. Like all subscription work it was up hill business and required pushing, but he was satisfied the amount needed could be raised.

Mr. Morrill suggested that time was short; action was necessary, and he thought he would at once start a school, admitting children of subscribers and charging tuition fees for children of non-subscribers. He wanted to see the school start with three teachers, and hoped the school board would assume the responsibility at once.

Mr. DePatron thought if each patron who was able to pay tuition would add 25 per cent. to the necessary fees for his own children, the excess would provide for all possibly indigent children and leave a fair margin for contingencies.

Mr. Riley said all the subscriptions had been taken on the basis of an eight months' session, subscriptions to be paid in monthly instalments in advance.

Mr. DePatron suggested that as the 1st of October was rapidly approaching we should do something at once.

Dr. J. J. Moran thought the local board were generally impressed with the same sentiment as had been expressed in the meeting. The local board would have a meeting on the 29th, and he thought the present subscription of \$200 with a prospect of an increase would be considered such a good start as would justify the board in opening the school on the same basis as heretofore. He thought it was only necessary for the meeting to indicate their wishes that the local board go ahead and start the school with the pleasure of the support of the people the school would be opened as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Dr. Davis submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the meeting request the local board to open a school as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements to the satisfaction of the subscribers to the present year, and to pay the necessary expenses of the school for that year.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted. After providing that the subscribers list after they were completed shall be deposited with Mr. George W. Mackay, treasurer, to be paid as they fall due.

The meeting adjourned sine die, leaving the future of the school in the hands of the local school board.

The Assistant Secretaries of the United States Treasury seem to be doomed to trouble. Sawyer is laboring in a circumscribed sphere, and now his predecessor, LeRoy Tuttle, has had a couple of his horses levied on by the treasurer of Fairfax county to pay overdue tax bills, and they will be exposed for sale on the 4th proximo at Fairfax Court House, as we are informed, by hand bills posted in this county.

The question of who struck Willie Patterson, which has agitated the quidnuncs for so long a time has been discovered by the commissioners who are settling the Freedmen's Bank business. It has been ascertained that William was hit by that magnificent fraud to the extent of \$742.60.

RACES. QUINCY, ILLS., Sept. 27.—The Quincy races yesterday were a great success. The attendance was estimated at over 20,000. The races opened with the 220 class. Six heats were trotted, Redwood taking first, Lady Grosbeck second, Manfredo General third, Lady Grosbeck fourth, Manfredo General fifth and Lady Grosbeck sixth. Time, 2:29.

In the trot for all Hopton, Great Eastern and Scott Thomas started. Hopton winning in three straight heats. Time, 2:26; 2:23; and 2:19.

The last heat was one half second better than Goldsmith Maid made on this track in 1875. In the 240 class Billy Boy won in three heats. Time, 2:34, 2:32 and 2:30. Royal Chief second. Lady Trotted three heats against time in 2:23, 2:20 and 2:21.

Two heats were run in the running race, Amble taking the first in 1:46 and Florence Payne the second heat in 1:54.

The remaining heats were postponed until today. The track on account of the recent rain was heavy.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FAMILY.—A story is current in Washington which runs substantially thus:—Since the action of Thomas Sherman in entering the Society of Jesus, contrary to his father's protest, but with his mother's encouragement, General and Mrs. Sherman have not met. The General is at Fort Yuma, New Mexico, and is not expected home earlier than the latter part of next month. He would require at least fifteen days to return, even should his presence be imperatively necessary. When General Sherman showed so much feeling on account of the action of his son, and reproached his wife and her Catholic friends so bitterly for robbing him of his favorite son, Mrs. Sherman changed her plans and determined to live with her husband hereafter and give up her religious labors. She has rented her house in St. Louis, and when the General's return will resume her residence in Washington.

The New York Democracy. The New York democratic convention nominated George B. Bradley for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and adopted the following resolutions:

The democratic party of the State of New York reaffirms the following principles set forth in its platform adopted in 1874 and in 1877, and endorsed by a large majority of the people of this State. Gold and silver coin and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder the only currency of the country; steady steps towards specie payments; the honest payment of the public debt. We congratulate the State and country upon the practical realization of this gold and silver currency of the government with gold and silver. The preservation of the public faith. A tariff for revenue, No government partnership with protected monopolies. Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the powers entrusted to public servants, whether municipal, State or Federal. No centralization. Equal and exact justice to all men. No partial legislation. No partial taxation. Official accountability rigidly enforced by all civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds; public officers, Corporations chartered by the State a ways subject to State supervision in the interests of the people. The party in power responsible for all expenses that labor may be lightly burdened, and the laborer fully paid for his work. Uniform and equitable excise laws. No sumptuary laws.

Resolved, That by an intemperate and unscrupulous force and fraud the high officials and unscrupulous leaders of the republican party assumed and reversed the entire course of the Presidency, put a defeated candidate in the chair of Washington and created the people of that reform of Federal government, when the public had demanded a new administration, and the voters of the American people that such a fraud had been perpetrated for the first time.

New M. E. Church. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LOUVERVILLE, LEONARD CO., VA., Sept. 25.—The laying of the corner stone of the new M. E. Church, which commenced here to-day with Masonic ceremonies. Owing to the weather the crowd was not so large as was expected.

Dr. Harrison, of Mount Vernon, has been elected to the position of pastor of the new church, which will be completed in about two months. The church will be a fine specimen of modern architecture.

The pastor of the new church, Dr. Harrison, is a man of high standing in the community, and is well qualified for the position. He has been a member of the church for many years, and is well known to the people.

A report of the war—A report from the United States and history. A report was made by the United States and history. A report was made by the United States and history.

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The Assistant Secretaries of the United States Treasury seem to be doomed to trouble. Sawyer is laboring in a circumscribed sphere, and now his predecessor, LeRoy Tuttle, has had a couple of his horses levied on by the treasurer of Fairfax county to pay overdue tax bills, and they will be exposed for sale on the 4th proximo at Fairfax Court House, as we are informed, by hand bills posted in this county.

The question of who struck Willie Patterson, which has agitated the quidnuncs for so long a time has been discovered by the commissioners who are settling the Freedmen's Bank business. It has been ascertained that William was hit by that magnificent fraud to the extent of \$742.60.

RACES. QUINCY, ILLS., Sept. 27.—The Quincy races yesterday were a great success. The attendance was estimated at over 20,000. The races opened with the 220 class. Six heats were trotted, Redwood taking first, Lady Grosbeck second, Manfredo General third, Lady Grosbeck fourth, Manfredo General fifth and Lady Grosbeck sixth. Time, 2:29.

In the trot for all Hopton, Great Eastern and Scott Thomas started. Hopton winning in three straight heats. Time, 2:26; 2:23; and 2:19.

The last heat was one half second better than Goldsmith Maid made on this track in 1875. In the 240 class Billy Boy won in three heats. Time, 2:34, 2:32 and 2:30. Royal Chief second. Lady Trotted three heats against time in 2:23, 2:20 and 2:21.

Two heats were run in the running race, Amble taking the first in 1:46 and Florence Payne the second heat in 1:54.

The remaining heats were postponed until today. The track on account of the recent rain was heavy.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FAMILY.—A story is current in Washington which runs substantially thus:—Since the action of Thomas Sherman in entering the Society of Jesus, contrary to his father's protest, but with his mother's encouragement, General and Mrs. Sherman have not met. The General is at Fort Yuma, New Mexico, and is not expected home earlier than the latter part of next month. He would require at least fifteen days to return, even should his presence be imperatively necessary. When General Sherman showed so much feeling on account of the action of his son, and reproached his wife and her Catholic friends so bitterly for robbing him of his favorite son, Mrs. Sherman changed her plans and determined to live with her husband hereafter and give up her religious labors. She has rented her house in St. Louis, and when the General's return will resume her residence in Washington.

Virginia News. Three of the curses sent from Norfolk, Memphis returned Wednesday, but by the authorities were put off the train at their crossing, seven miles from the city, and quarantined for ten days.

An attempt was made Monday night by burglars to rob the post office at Fort Monroe. They were frightened off before accomplishing their object. They got into the treasury and adjoining office, and forced the money drawer, only found two or three dollars in the vault. The new trial of R. W. D. E. T. Bard by the East Hanover Presbytery began Wednesday at the Second Presbyterian Church in Hanover, and seems likely to be a very protracted proceeding. Col. E. P. C. Lewis, formerly of Clark county, is mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for Congress in the broken district, N. J. Mr. Adams Lushington, venerable and well known, died last Sunday.

Committeds. CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Advices from Cincinnati state that the trial of Dr. Carlisle and F. G. Minor, for robbing graves, resulted in the conviction of Minor and the acquittal of Dr. Carlisle. Minor will be sentenced to the penitentiary as soon as the verdict is rendered. Dr. Carlisle was reinstated for stealing the body of a Peace from the Ravenscroft cemetery.

Suicide. CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The wife of George Butler, of Wayne, Pa., a lady of excellent connections, and the mother of three children, procured her husband's gun and shot herself up in the house, deliberately cutting her throat from ear to ear, falling down on her back from the floor, and was covered by her husband who had been called from work by his little boy.

Sudden Death. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—Chas. A. Hodge, Sr., President of the Washington National Bank of Boston died suddenly this morning at his residence in Portland, Me. He was 60 years of age, and was a member of the Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Parent's administration of the estate of John S. Hildreth, deceased, vs. Spitzer's administration of the estate of John S. Hildreth, deceased, et al. vs. Foxhall A. Dingerfield, et al. vs. Hildreth, qualified to practice as counsel in the Court. Lowenbach vs. Switzer, from the Circuit Court of Rocking, an equity. Lowenbach vs. Switzer—Further signed.