



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1879.

Col. Albert, the engineer in charge of the improvements of the harbors of the District of Columbia, in his annual report, recommends the only real and permanent, as well as the cheapest improvement, to those harbors, which is to fill up the Washington channel entirely, raise the flats about ten feet, and force all the water that comes down the river into the Georgetown channel, on which riparian owners might be granted the same frontage they now hold along the Washington channel. This plan would occasion no difficulty to the sewerage that could not be removed easily; would obviate the yearly expenditure of immense sums for dredging out the two channels; would add greatly to the salubrity of the national capital, and, besides, would reclaim a large area of land, the taxes on which would increase the revenues of the District to no inconsiderable extent.

The investigation of the frauds and bribes alleged to have been committed at the late congressional election in Cincinnati, now in progress in that city, affords instruction which future candidates for popular suffrage in all parts of the country would do well to heed, as it adds another to the long list of instances that prove conclusively that a man who is low enough to let his vote be sold, will not hesitate to swindle the purchaser should a favorable opportunity occur. In the investigation referred to witnesses have testified that they sold their votes, and the influence they were foolishly supposed to possess, first to one candidate and then to his opponent; in fact that they had opposing candidates to the extent that bidding was possible, and finally gave the little support they were really capable of rendering, hardly more than their own individual votes, to the man they personally liked the best, irrespective of the money they had received.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, has had an interview with Bismarck.

There was a slight run, yesterday, on the Exchange Bank, at Montreal, Canada, and many people refused to accept their bills in payment of accounts.

Articles impeaching W. L. Goldsmith, the comptroller general of Georgia, have been reported to the Legislature of that State. Among the charges is an alleged defalcation of over \$11,000.

John Hutton, a clerk in the office of the register of the treasury, in Washington, fell dead last night. Deceased was forty years of age and blighted in New York. It is supposed death was caused by congestion of the brain.

Lewis Mavor, of Philadelphia, and Joseph C. Jones, of Conshohocken, Pa., were drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, while bathing. An excursionist, who arrived at Cape May, N. J., yesterday morning, was drowned about 2 o'clock, p. m.

George Lafreze, a Frenchman, about thirty-seven years old, with several aliases, was arrested and taken to Boston, yesterday, charged with numerous robberies at seaside hotels and other places. He claims to be the son of a wealthy manufacturer in Paris. A considerable amount of jewelry stolen by him has been recovered.

Several additions have just been made to the collection of geological specimens now on exhibition at Tiffany's, New York. From the caverns of Luray, in Virginia. The collection comprises some novel formations in the way of delicate crystal of dog-tooth spar grown on stalactites, calcite crystallization found on the ceiling of springs, new varieties of crystallized pavements, and a curious fucoid structure made up of minute crystals.

Volcano, in Wood county, Va., a place of 2,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire yesterday, as mentioned in the Gazette of yesterday. The town was a considerable oil depot, and many of the warehouses were stored with oil, rising the flames abundant material to feed upon, and as all the buildings were of wood, the destruction of the town was speedy. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

More than fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were offered on "Change, in Richmond, yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Curry, it is stated, will soon open the canvass in and stump the Southwest in behalf of the debt bill.

Col. G. B. Young, former editor of the New Orleans Free Current, died at Charlottesville yesterday afternoon.

There are over three hundred visitors at the Raleigh Springs. The Harrisonburg Gazette will go into camp there next Thursday.

Gov. P. T. Moore has accepted the position of Vice President of the "Citizens' Association" of Richmond, having for its object the modification of the present law regulating the observance of Sunday.

The Westmoreland Club of Richmond, the wealthiest and most influential one in the city, have bought the residence of Hon. Jas. Lyons, at the corner of G and Franklin, and expect to remodel it and convert it into one of the handsomest club houses in the South. The price paid for this property was \$17,000.

On Friday, in Sussex county, a mother and her infant were murdered. James Rose, colored, went to Petersburg on Friday morning, and during his absence his house was visited by a woman to whom he was formerly married, but whom he afterward forsook to live with another woman, named Maggie Tins, by whom he had a child. The forsaken woman was so compassed by the mother, who, on arriving at the house, shot Maggie Tins through the breast with a revolver, killing her instantly. The infant's head was chopped off with a spade by the enraged woman. The double murder was first discovered late on Saturday, when Rose returned home.

Infanticide. PETERSBURG, Va., August 5.—Frank Barker and Agnes Shans (colored), who murdered Maggie Tins, an infant, in Sussex county, two miles from Stony Point Station, on Friday, were arrested yesterday near the scene of the murder by Constable S. C. Harrison and taken to Sussex County Court, which will commence on Thursday next. They both acknowledged their guilt and assign jealousy as a cause for the murder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1879. Dispatches received at the office of the National Board of Health here to-day from Memphis report fifteen cases and two deaths from yellow fever in that city since yesterday. One thousand tents have already been furnished by the government to the Memphians, who have gone into camp near their city, and a requisition has been received for five hundred more. The question whether this requisition shall be filled by the war department or the National Board of Health has been submitted to the proper legal officer, and the tents will be supplied as soon as his decision is rendered, there being no objection whatever to afford all possible assistance to the sufferers. The tents that were used for the same purpose last year and that would have been available now were very foolishly burned. The bedding, furniture and clothing they contained last year were all saved and are now in use, but the tents were all destroyed and new ones now have to supply their place.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, but the business before it up to the hour at which the correspondents of the afternoon papers called had been confined to the consideration of the report of the progress of the campaign in Maine, which was made orally by Secretary Sherman to his colleagues and Mr. Hayes as they sat with their feet resting upon the Cabinet table. If Col. Don Pratt had entered the room he would doubtless have said, "Give the cheese a chance," but the not-so-commonplace Mr. Kidwell, blowing in through the open window, rendered such a remark totally unnecessary.

The inmates of some of the soldiers' homes are about to apply for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Pensions to pay the amount of the arrears of pension due them directly to themselves and not to the governors of the homes as is now done, asserting that if they can get the money they will leave the homes and set up business on their own account. The law provides that a pensioner shall relinquish his pension when he enters a home, but the pensioners alluded to claim what was due them before they entered the homes.

The subject of the canal across the upper portion of Florida is attracting more and more attention. It seems that there are two companies striving for the privilege of constructing the canal upon the terms already published, an English and a French company. The prospect of speedily realizing upon both the talent and money invested in the scheme is so favorable that Gen. J. C. Freeman, who is favorable to the English company, has left the territory of which he is Governor to take care of himself, and gone, in such weather as this, to the country through which the proposed canal is to run, in order to prospect it and to further the scheme in any way that may seem advisable. A British capitalist, who is also interested in the work, is expected to visit this country early in the fall.

Col. Roberts, who is now employed in revising and codifying the army regulations, has a sky-rocket in the new war office, where he and Major Camp, an ex-army officer and a clerk in the department, are busily engaged in the work, which is a tedious and laborious job, and one that requires in addition to many other essentials a thorough practical knowledge not only of the entire code, but of all collateral matters. Each section of the work when completed is submitted to the chief of the department, a branch of the service to which it has reference, and so far all of them have been passed with but few, if any, alterations or corrections. Col. Roberts, it will be recalled, is the ex-Confederate about whose appointment to the place he now holds so much fuss was kicked up by the radicals. There are doubtless other persons who are competent for the work upon which he is now engaged, but none more so than he is, and when his labor shall have been completed there will not be an officer in the army, from corporal up to the General in Chief, who will not be able to inform himself by it of all its duties, and all the minutiae thereof, which will ever be called upon to perform.

A young man named Marcellus Hawser, brother of a prominent lawyer here, was arrested this morning as a confederate man, engaged in raising the wind upon scale tines, which he represented as of purest gold and as heir looms.

A colored man named Hughes, at work on a sewer in East Capitol street, was killed this morning by the cavity in of a bank of earth.

A negro named Banks, who, some time ago, shot one of his race named Carter, from Alexandria, in the shoulder and badly injured him, was fully committed to-day in the police court of this city, in default of bail.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Charles Fechter, the actor, died at Quaker town, Pa., to-day.

The barque W. G. Putnam was abandoned at sea yesterday morning. The crew landed safely at Halifax.

The large saw mill and lumber wharves owned by Charles Beck & Co., at Petersburg, Oat, were burned yesterday. Loss \$18,000.

Franklin was the first race at Saratoga to-day. Guffee the second, and Volturno the third.

The British ship Brito of the Ocean when off Shinnecock, came in collision with schooner Gao, W. Andrews from Baltimore with coal for Portland a few days ago, sinking her immediately. All hands were rescued.

Attempted Assassination. RICHMOND, August 5.—Considerable excitement prevails here over a supposed attempt to assassinate Dr. J. U. Upshur, who resides on the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, Sunday afternoon. It was about four o'clock, and Dr. Upshur and his friend, Dr. W. Augustus Lee, were seated in the office of the former, discussing a new medicine which hangs from the middle of the ceiling over the office table. They had just turned away from the table, when a ball from either a rifle or a pistol came crashing through the blinds and chimney of the Arched burner, shattering both to atoms, bending the brass, and, glancing, lodged about eight inches above the frame of the door to his consulting room on the opposite side of the office. Dr. Upshur, who was standing at the time, said that if he had been an inch or two taller he would have been killed. Those who heard the report saw no person in the vicinity, though an examination of the corner took place. Dr. Upshur is a young widower of the highest social standing, who is not supposed to have an enemy in the world. Dr. Lee, his companion at the time of the shooting, is also a young but unmarried physician.

The affair is involved in mystery, no clue having been obtained as to who could have fired the shot or as to what was the motive. It is admitted that it could scarcely have been an accident, occurring as it did in the broad daylight of a Sunday afternoon in such a mysterious manner.

ARCHIBALD CARLYLE FAIRFAX, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday of consumption at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. W. H. Redwood, No. 45 West Monument street. Mr. Fairfax was a native of Alexandria, Va., 36 years old, and came to Baltimore in 1865, just after the war between the States. He was the son of the late Capt. A. B. Fairfax, U. S. N. During the war he served as private in company A, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, and was wounded severely in the battle of Seven Pines. In this city he was a member of Doric Lodge of Masons, and Baltimore City Lodge of Odd Fellows. Two or three years ago he fell ill, he gave up counting house employment here and went into business at Fairfax C. H., Va., but was obliged to relinquish this pursuit also, on account of his health, and came back to Baltimore. He had many warm friends in Maryland and Virginia particularly. His remains will be buried in Greenmount.—Baltimore Sun.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from San Rafael reports the death of the infantia Maria del Pilar.

A railroad accident in France yesterday killed six and wounded about fifty persons.

The ex-Khedive is said to have got away from Egypt with several millions' worth of money and valuables.

The House of Commons last night, after a protracted debate, voted a credit of £3,000,000 for the Zulu war without a division.

It is reported in official circles that the marriage of the King of Spain with the Austrian Archduchess Christine will take place during the coming autumn.

The iron steampship Louis David, from Antwerp, bound to Naples, has been wrecked during a log off the Island of Ushant, France. Twenty-seven persons were drowned.

The Brighton meeting began to-day. The Brighton stakes were won by Capt. Maclell's six-year-old bay gelding Advance; Mr. C. J. Bedford's three-year-old chestnut filly Satori secured the 2nd place, and Villager the 3rd. Eleven ran. The time of the race was 2:57.

A dispatch from Kissingen says it is denied, on good authority, that any arrangement has been concluded for a settlement of the religious questions at issue between Germany and the Vatican, and adds that Prince Bismarck will not yield any essential point in the law talks to secure a modus vivendi.

A Frenchman named Gurin was arraigned before the police court in London, yesterday, charged with having threatened to assassinate M. Francischini Pietri, secretary of the late Prince Imperial, if he did not pay a sum of money, which he alleged to be due to him for promoting the success of the last plebiscite.

YELLOW FEVER.

Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported at Memphis yesterday, and two deaths, the latter including Rev. Edward Doyle, a young Catholic priest. Father Doyle went to Memphis last December to assume charge of Saint Patrick's church. He had taken quite an active part in the work of moving his people out of the city to Camp Father Matthews. He was prostrated with the fever last Thursday afternoon, when during the temporary absence of his nurse he rose from his bed and was found by the attending physician writing at his desk. A relapse was the result of this indiscretion, which resulted in death at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One hundred and thirty-seven deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana last week, being an increase of twenty deaths on the week before. The total number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever during the month of July is 567, against 694 for the same month last year. Since the beginning of the year 857 deaths from yellow fever have occurred here, against 813 for the same time last year.

The brig Stephen Bishop, from Sagua La Grande, has been detained at quarantine in Demer harbor, having a case of yellow fever on board. When four days out the mate died, and since that time the disease has broken out among the crew.

Two suspicious cases at New Orleans have been formally pronounced yellow fever.

Frank Vialy, aged 55, died in Chicago Saturday night after an illness of about a week. The certificate of his attending physician states that death was caused by bilious enteritis, with suspicion of yellow fever.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Four new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Three deaths have occurred since last night. Ruse Hoodrick, Louis Green and George White (colored). Rev. Father Fahy's condition, this morning, is improved; as is also the wife of Chief of Police Athey. John Waters and Ed. Moss are reported as dying. The weather is cleared warm.

LATER.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The brig Stephen Bishop, from Sagua La Grande and Christina, from Mayaguez, both of which are at quarantine here have been thoroughly disinfectant, and there is no fear of contagious disease. Both vessels are loaded with sugar, this being a cargo that does not carry infection, and a few cases of yellow fever reported every summer at this port and the Board of Health feels no apprehensions in the present instance. There is no possibility of the fever spreading. Dr. Green, the city physician, considers the sanitary condition of the city very satisfactory. The Board of Health is watching carefully for the approach of any contagion and are prepared to meet any danger of that character.

LONDON.—The Registrar General of England, in his last annual summary of births and deaths, says London is the greatest city of the world. Its population exceeds three million and a half; if we add the population of the suburbs in the outer ring, the total population is four million. Each section of the work when completed is submitted to the chief of the department, a branch of the service to which it has reference, and so far all of them have been passed with but few, if any, alterations or corrections.

Col. Roberts, it will be recalled, is the ex-Confederate about whose appointment to the place he now holds so much fuss was kicked up by the radicals. There are doubtless other persons who are competent for the work upon which he is now engaged, but none more so than he is, and when his labor shall have been completed there will not be an officer in the army, from corporal up to the General in Chief, who will not be able to inform himself by it of all its duties, and all the minutiae thereof, which will ever be called upon to perform.

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Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

The July meeting, which was to have been held on the 26th ult., was postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Hunter, until August 23, at which time the club met at William Hunter's, President Gilchrist's in the chair and N. W. Pierson secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting called forth expressions from several members in regard to the right time for cutting timothy hay. A difference of opinion prevailed on this subject as on many others, each contending for his own theory and practice.

The secretary read a letter received from the American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade and Agriculture. This organization has taken the initiative steps towards holding a World's Fair in the city of New York in 1883. An invitation was sent to this club to name two delegates to represent them in this organization.

President Gilchrist appointed the secretary as one of the delegates, hence this letter, which will explain the object of the association.

American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade and Agriculture, Offices No. 141 Broadway and Riggs House, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1879. Sir:—It having been decided to appoint four commissioners of this Chamber in the State of Virginia, the Executive Council desire your consent to be named in the commission which will be under seal.

The Commissioners to be appointed in all the States and Territories will be so appointed for a term expiring on the 31st of December 1883, and in the event of death or resignation of any one commissioner, the surviving commissioners will be invited to nominate a person to fill the vacancy.

The commissioners in each State and Territory will be expected to advise with the Executive Council in all matters of importance relating to trade, commerce, manufactures, mining and agriculture, in their respective sections of the country, the main object of the chamber being to develop the industrial resources of the nation. Waiting the favor of a reply, I am, Sir, yours most respectfully.

G. W. C. CLARKE, Secretary.

N. W. PIERSON, Esq., Alexandria.

The committee whose duty it is to furnish a subject for discussion at the meetings of the club asked to have read two articles in the American Agriculturist, on the best fertilizers for wheat and the amount to apply to the acre. A very interesting conversation followed, each one relating his experiments from time to time with the several fertilizers used. All were unanimous in the opinion that all the manure that could be made from the stables and every other resource of the farm should be carefully saved and applied. Then it was suggested, purchase as much pure ground bone and guano as you could afford.

Several members have been experimenting with chemicals in combination with dry earth, ashes or other absorbents, composing their own fertilizers. Those who had used this mixture along side of the commercial fertilizers could see no advantage in their own mixture, but rather a disadvantage in loss of time and labor.

Mr. Adam Martin, president of Annapolis Club, said that land may be stimulated to such an extent with some commercial fertilizers as to ruin it by exhausting the plant food. In his opinion it would be more pure ground bone and less chemical fertilizers we should be using for the soil.

A few thought that the purchasing of commercial fertilizers had been carried to such an extent as to ruin, or at least embarrass a great many farmers in Virginia. Others asserted that it was an evident fact that those who had applied bone and guano most liberally were the most successful crop raisers.

The question was asked each individual, what kind of wheat do you expect to sow this fall? Twenty-two said Fall, one Mediterranean and one Linaster.

This subject of wheat raising and fertilizers being considered of so much importance, it was laid over for continued discussion at the next meeting.

U. L. Traub placed upon the table a sample of M. H. Wain's wheat, of which he raised six bushels from four quarts of seed sent from the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

N. W. Pierson exhibited samples of Yellow Missouri and Swamp Oats, the seed of which he obtained from the same source, and which he raised about the same amount. These new varieties give promise of sufficient value to warrant further trial.

George Hughes and John Thompson were elected members of the club.

The critical report was read from which we give a few extracts.

The residence of our host is beautifully situated on the shore of the Potomac, opposite Fort Washington, and when contrasted with the appearance 25 years ago, when first coming into his possession, shows what may be accomplished by energy and industry in improving and beautifying worn out Virginia lands. It was then all covered with bushes and briars, no timber of much value, no fencing, no fruit trees on the premises, no 320 acres are cleared and under cultivation, with an abundance of fruit trees of all varieties, land well fenced and all the buildings required for all the purposes of successful farming. The crops are looking as well as could be expected when the late almost unprecedented drought is considered; corn has a good color and may produce good ears, but the stalks are stunted. Stock of all kinds are in good condition; the Berkshire swine too much so, in the present condition of the weather. His long line of cedar stump fence on either side of the public road is quite a novelty. The long line of hedge fence from the public road to the house might be improved by trimming and putting in proper shape. His long line is said to be a failure, it is all gone. The committee suggest more ventilation. It appeared upon further inquiry that the drainage was too large, having too much room for the cold air to escape.

One hundred and twenty-five set down to well loaded tables, the supply to which seemed to be inexhaustible.

The next meeting of the club will be the annual meeting, and, as usual therewith, will be a basket picnic. By invitation of E. E. Mason (of whose name you should meet) the meeting will be held at the Baptist Church and grove at Woodlawn, commencing at 10 o'clock on August 20th. Mr. Mason will furnish all tea, coffee, etc. that will be needed.

The critical committee to examine Mr. Mason's farm are: John Ballinger, W. Walton and Lewis Gilchrist.

HOW A MAINE TOWN BECAME BANKRUPT. The town of Wisconsin, in Maine, with an assessed valuation of \$564,552, has a debt of \$261,841, all but \$2,000 or \$3,000 of it bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. In 1867 the town debt, mostly incurred for war purposes, was about \$40,000. That seemed a heavy burden, and in the hope of giving a fresh impulse to the prosperity of the town, they subscribed \$15,000 to the stock of the Knox and Lincoln railroad, and issued bonds, which were left to the railroad company, to the amount of \$85,000 more. In 1870 and 1871 further loans of credit to the amount of \$21,500 and \$45,500, respectively, were made to the same railroad, whose prospects were so dubious that it was thought best to throw in a little more in the form of hope of saving a good investment. Later on the town borrowed money to pay its interest, and now the debt has risen to the sum above mentioned. The tax last year was \$47,000. This year, by cutting any provision for \$24 or \$10,000, or 4 per cent. of the total valuation of the town.

A number of young ladies in the west end of Richmond speak of organizing a croquet club.

Letter from Augusta Co.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) FISHERVILLE, Va., Aug. 4.—The terrible drought through which we have passed has depicted vegetation generally in this section to such an extent that at the recent slight rains have failed to restore it. The gardens were literally burnt up, and consequently vegetables are a rarity this summer. The oldest farmers in this community say they never knew a drought to last so long without any intermission what ever. From the second week in May until the third week in July there was not sufficient rain fell here to lay the dust, and very hot weather all the time. In the South river and Haynesboro' neighborhood, four miles distant, they have enjoyed a splendid season. The grass is looking somewhat better, but the rain was not sufficient to wet the ground to any depth. While we are disposed to complain, yet our losses are small compared with that of some other sections of the country and State. At any rate we are free from the scourges of the yellow fever, which is again ravaging some of the southern cities. Virginia is poor and debt burdened, but her advantages of health are invaluable, and we think counter-balance the riches of other States, in connection with their exposure to such contagious diseases.

In this immediate vicinity there are several valuable ore banks which have been idle for years for the want of capital to work them. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs within five hundred yards of one of these banks, and we believe they could be made very profitable if some energetic northern capitalist would take it in hand. While we think, as some local papers express it some time since, "that the people of this day, with the thermometer in the pockets, care but little and seldom read the dissertations on the political outlook," yet we should think and suggest that the next Legislature drop the State debt question, and endeavor to benefit and enrich the State by following the example of some of the New England States by offering to any capitalist from any section the privilege of investing his money here in our State in any kind of manufacturing business with immunity from taxation for a period of ten years. By such an act many moiled men where we have the greatest abundance of water power, iron, wood, coal, &c. The advantages to the State would commence with the investment as it would give employment and a home market for produce, and at the end of ten years the State would have millions of dollars more property from which to draw her support. The State could not lose, and why not try the experiment? It would be worth more than all the immigration schemes put together. If this is not a good idea I would like to be informed why not. We are in debt; it is fastened upon us, and the next best thing is to get out of it by paying it off, and the surest and quickest way to do that is to induce all the money here by liberal offers to those who have it, and in ten years the State will be in a prosperous condition and able to manage her immense debt. The State's policy has been like the people's, working too much for the dollar in hand. We must throw out inducements to capital or it will pass us by.

Last Monday the County Court term commenced in Staunton. No very important business was before the Court. The colored girl, Annie Brown, who was arrested some time since for killing her child, was tried and acquitted. Her want of sufficient evidence to convict her, though it is generally believed she was guilty of the crime.

We notice some one has suggested the Hon. John T. Harris for next Governor of Virginia. We disapprove that idea. The Judge is in the right place now, and is doing us more good in Congress than he could possibly do in Richmond, at least we are satisfied to let well enough alone. All we want is John T. Harris in Congress and Gen. Mahone for Governor, and we'll be happy if it rains soon. SCRIFFOR.

The Situation in Zululand.

The special dispatches of correspondents in South Africa agree that the capture of Cetewayo is all important, because as long as he is free he will remain the centre of conspiracy and mischief. Gen. Wolsley, however, has no intention of pursuing him with British troops, as the nature of the country renders such a course impracticable. His policy rather is to stir up the neighboring tribes against the King. Agents have been sent to the Swazies and Amosozies with this object in view, and 5,000 cattle have been offered to Orlam if he will capture his brother. One telegram even says that a price has been set upon Cetewayo's head, but this seems an exaggeration.

General Wolsley, in an address to a number of chiefs on July 12, informed them he had no desire to take any of their territory, but that Cetewayo was a fugitive and could never more be King. General Wolsley had summoned all the native chiefs to meet him at Emagwene, about nine miles north of the Umatoosi river, on July 19, to hear his final words of settlement.

The chiefs who were present at the meeting of July 12 declared that the Zulul nation had no head. They wished to have no more black kings, and said they would prefer John Dunn for King. They promised to bring all the chiefs of the coast districts to the Emagwene meeting. These chiefs, however, do not constitute the most warlike part of the nation. A British column started for Emagwene on July 14th, to prepare for the meeting. Gen. Wolsley and staff will follow.

It is reported from Lunenburg that Cetewayo, with 700 followers, is endeavoring to escape across the northern border to join Sececooni. The authorities are keeping a good lookout for him. John Dunn and other well informed parties think there is great probability that Cetewayo will be killed by his followers if he continues to give trouble.

All of the Zulul wounded at the battle of Ulundi were killed by the native contingent in the employ of the British.

A MANUFACTURING CITY.—There are now in operation at Augusta, Ga., four cotton factories, with an aggregate capacity of over 40,000 spindles, and a fifth, the Summerville mill, will soon be turning out checks, stripes and plaids. A large waste factory on the river bank does a thriving business. Two iron foundries are constantly busy. Three flour and grist mills, using altogether nearly 60,000 bushels of grain annually, are running night and day to supply the demand for flour and meal.

The cotton factory turns an immense quantity of cotton into cloth and stock meal or fertilizers. Two ice factories turn out about 30,000 pounds of ice per day. A cotton gin manufacturing has been established and is rapidly putting up gins, condensers and benders. Three machine shops, make every description of carpenter's work. These are the manufacturing enterprises in the city, and other branches of industry keep pace with them, and the exhibit is one highly creditable to the pluck and enterprise of this people of Augusta, Ga.

Discovery of a Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—Some parties in this city who have been working up the matter for some time past, have discovered the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan which foundered off Point St. George, near Crescent City, in July 1865. There were about \$100,000 in treasury notes and bullion in her safe at the time.

Captain Chambers, of the canal boat J. A. Mitchell, while passing another boat near San No. 2, on the C. & O. Canal, on Saturday, July 5, was struck on the stomach by a mule and badly injured. He will probably recover however.

A Blunder or Worse, Seventy-five Years Ago.

In an article in the Washington Post of yesterday headed, "The River Channels," engineer S. I. Abert in reply to a reporter's question, "What is the cause of the channels filling up so rapidly," says:

"The primary cause is the causeway uniting Annapolis Island with the Virginia shore, the depth of the deposit being greatly accelerated by the causeway at the Long Bridge."

This honest engineer now admits what has always been denied before. In the beginning of the present century the members of Congress boarded mostly, if not wholly, in Georgetown, and the people being no doubt very hospitable, acquired great influence in Congress, so the scheme was invented, as it was said, to deepen the channel on the Maryland side of the late Potomac. This was the pretext, but the real reason was to cut off the long boat trade from Cumberland county to Alexandria. These boats are remembered by many of our old inhabitants. They carried about a hundred barrels of flour, and passed the falls of the Potomac through the locks still there, I believe, of the Potomac Company, organized by Washington and others about 1784 perhaps. There were three islands between Georgetown and Alexandria—first Annapolis Island, then Holmes's Island, where the south end of the Long Bridge connects with Virginia, and Pearson's Island, now Dainzerfeld's farm. The boats could pole down between these islands and the Virginia shore, beside the channel was on the Maryland side from the arsenal grounds where the late Potomac canal stood. The passage was