ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

Last Sunday's issue of the Philadelphia Times contains a full and interesting history of The North American of that city, the oldest daily newspaper in America, antedating the Alexandria Gazette, which commenced in 1799, fifteen years. The North American is a high-toned, moral newspaper, one of the few printed in this country that can be admitted into the family circle with impunity; but even before the civil war, and continually since, it has, from some unexplained cause, entertained an apparently personal animosity against the South, and seeks occasion at all times, in and out of season, to give expression to the wrath it nurses against the people of that section. As most of its patronage comes from the manufacturing, commercial, mercantile and other business interests of Philadelphia, the natural supposition is that its utterances of hate for the South fairly represent the feelings of those who support it, and in that way it has been instrumental in no slight degree in driving away from Philadelphia, not only the trade of the South, but the thousands of students from that section who formerly crowded its schools of arts and sciences. Barring its almost unnatural antipathy for a people who are unaware of the cause of the special grievance it has against them, the American is one of the best papers in the Union, and we are glad to notice the evidence it presents of increasing prosperity.

The main support of the Virginia anti-debt payers comes from people who don't now, never did, and never will pay any taxes, and who consequently, so far as simply regards any burdens the McCulloch bill may impose, will be entirely unaffected by it. Their opposition to it therefore is the more remarkable, unless it is instigated by the spirit of nihilism. That will explain it. Otherwise it is impossible to conceive why they should object to the payment of the debt by other people, or why they are opposed to property owners paying such taxes on their property as the necessities of the State may demand, and as those property owners are willing to pay. As nobody unaffected by the voluntary settlement of a debtor's obligations objects to that settlement, the opposition of people unaffected by the settlement of the Virginia State debt to that settlement, unless the nihilistic supposition be correct, passeth human understanding, for human nature is unchangeable, and what is true with regard to a single man in this respect is true of a community of men.

A new and revised edition of the original letters of Mezia Adonia to Billy Levins, by Dr. Geo. W. Bagby, author of Mockins's Twinges, &c., has been presented to by the author. These letters made the author famous in the literary world, and deservedly so. Those who read them in the old Southern Literary Messenger when they first appeared, and caused such a sensation, will be pleased to have an opportunity to reperuse them in the neat and beautiful form in which they have been published by Messrs Clemitt & Jones, printers of Richmond, and those who have not read them will hardly let an opportunity pass of enjoying a treat that cannot fail to please. Most of the characters that figure in the letters are real, and while some have passed away many yet remain.

It will be seen by reference to a card in another column that Mr. J. Willard Green is neither the repudiation nor any other sort of a candidate for the House of Delegates from Prince William county. This will be news to many of Mr. Green's adopted countymen, but it shows a commendable discretion on his part. It will also be observed, however, that the recent Ohio election has not abated his fervor in the greenback cause. His fidelity to that cause reflects more credit upon his consistency than his judgment.

The 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th planks in the proposed new platform of the democratic party, mentioned in another column, are good enough for anybody to stand on, and if supplemented by others providing for free trade, an income tax, abolition of the diplomatic service, transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, and one or two others of less importance would tend in no slight degree to restore democracy to the favor of the country.

It is estimated that the advance in the price of securities since the spring has added at least half a million to the wealth of Alexandria. If a small portion of that sum were invested in the proposed Alexandria iron works it would not only improve the business of the city, but increase the value of all its real estate.

The American reprint of the British Quarterly Review for October has been received from its publishers, The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. of New York. Its contents are: Adolphe Monod, a biographical sketch; Ireneus, his testimony to early conceptions of Christianity; Dr. Johnson; The Vatican and Civilization; What is Religion?; Political Prospects of Italy; University Education in Ireland, and Contemporary Literature.

Not Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—In the case of William Kuck, charged with the murder of David McCool, the jury, after being out five days, returned a verdict, this morning, of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

A large crowd of admirers of fine blooded stock gathered at the Manhattan Club grounds, New York, yesterday morning, to attend the sale of some of Robert Bonner's horses. Horse fanciers from all parts of the country were present. Eighty-seven of Bonner's horses were sold. Only a few of the lots went at what may be called high prices, and even these were sold at rates far below the real value of the animals.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

W. H. Henderson, commercial editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, shot himself twice in the head yesterday afternoon in the Arlington saloon, on Kearney street. His wounds will probably prove fatal.

The severest storm ever known at this time of the year occurred on Mt. Washington, N. H., yesterday. The wind, at 10 a. m., attained a velocity of 132 miles an hour, accompanied by snow, which has been falling for twenty four hours.

The American Missionary Association at Chicago yesterday heard an interesting address by President Merritt, of the Ripon, Wis. College, showing that the divine significance of the negro race in America was that they were destined to evangelize Africa.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says much indignation is expressed by the Democracy against Doorkeeper Field, of the House of Representatives, at his refusal to contribute to the Ohio campaign fund. Col. Field's action is considered the more unkind because, in addition to his own salary of $2,500 per year, one son is a clerk at $1,200 annual salary, and another is a cadet at West Point. It is due to Col. Field to say that he is the best doorkeeper the Democrats have had thus far.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has now 720 miles of track in operation, calculated to run trains to the Columbia river in less than five years. West of the Missouri division there are four divisions to be constructed before the Columbia river is reached. When the Missouri division is finished to the Yellowstone there will remain a gap of about 800 miles. A line of six and four horse coaches will operate this interval, but the length of this mail route will shorten every week. A line of inland steamers is now running on the Columbia river to Portland, in Oregon, and to the Pacific ocean.

Col. A. J. Williamson, an attorney of some prominence in Austin, Texas, has been adjudged insane by a jury empanelled to decide that question. No signs of insanity had been noticed previous to Saturday, when he advertised that he would address the people of Austin on the wickedness of that city. On Sunday he went to church and insisted on marrying a lady, well known there, without personally getting her consent. Williamson insisted that the spirits had presented her to him as his bride. The lady fainted, and Williamson was locked up. No cause can be assigned for his mind giving way.

A motion was made in the United States Supreme Court Tuesday in behalf of the appellees in the case of the Florida Central R. R. Co. vs. J. F. Seutter et. al. for an order to vacate the supersedeas bond of the railroad company, which was recently accepted by Justice Bradley, on the ground that it is worthless and fraudulent. It is alleged that E. M. Longle, president of the Florida Railroad Company; L. P. Boyne and Wesley Lyon, of New York, conspired together to avert the threatened sale of the road in the present suit by procuring the execution of a false and fraudulent supersedeas bond for $100,000, which was accepted by Justice Bradley in ignorance of its fraudulent character on the 24th of last July.

Storm.

HALIFAX N. S., Oct. 30.—The storm of yesterday morning was felt severely in the eastern portion of the province. At Port Mulgrave a terrific hurricane from the east raged all the morning doing immense damage to the buildings and wharves and blowing several vessels ashore. Seven buildings were blown down. Such a severe storm was never experienced before in that section of the country. A telegram from Port Hastings says the most severe gale ever experienced in that locality raged from early in the morning until noon, when it reached its height. A number of buildings were blown down and the roofs of others were blown to pieces and carried away by the wind. Scarcely a building in the place escaped injury.

It is reported that a house blew down at Cape Jack, killing an elderly woman just as she was leaving it. Three or four schooners are ashore, but will probably get off without much damage.

A number of buildings were blown down at Caribou Cove and Port Richmond.

At Antigonish by 10 a. m., the wind had increased to a terrific gale, several trees being uprooted, and several houses blown down.

HON. JOHN T. HARRIS.—Stepping into the Revere House, the first man I saw, looking over the register, was the Hon. John T. Harris. Having examined the "local papers" so confidently alluded to some days ago by the metropolitan press as about to appear with his position on the debt question in full, and having failed even with the aid of a microscope to find it in their columns, I saw my opportunity at once. I remarked that the weather was fine though chilly. He frankly admitted that it was, not committing himself, however, to the "chilly" portion of it, considering that simply a State question. I then remarked in a way that I thought he could not evade, as directly committing himself, that it was nearly 6 o'clock. He said that he felt so little interest in the matter of time that he had not looked at the court house clock for some days. Many of your readers may not consider that this is a definite statement of Mr. Harris's position on the McCulloch bill, but I have the consolation of knowing that it is fuller than any statement that I have been able to find in the "local papers," and is a record which those gentlemen who have been feeling around for his shoes will do well to cut out and paste in their hats for future reference.—*Ed. Letter from Harrisonburg in Staunton Vindicator.*

HICKSITE FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—The yearly meeting of the Hicksite Society of Friends was continued at the Lombard street Meeting House yesterday. The morning session was principally devoted to religious exercises, participated in by both sexes. Some time was spent in silent prayer, after which remarks upon religious duty were made by W. M. Way, Darlington Hoops, Martha E. Travella and Catharine P. Foulke, of Pennsylvania. The religious services were concluded with prayer by Martha Sheppard, of New Jersey. After lunch the members reassembled at 3 o'clock p. m., and the afternoon session was principally occupied by receiving reports from committees on Indian affairs and the educational institutions of the society throughout the country. The temperance question was also discussed and the principle of local option advocated. In the evening there was a religious meeting, conducted under the auspices of the society, at the Greenmount Avenue M. E. Church, at which addresses were made by Joseph Horner, of New Jersey, and Robert M. Crosdale, of Pennsylvania, both of whom are approved ministers of the Society of Friends.—*Balto. Gazette.*

To be Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Isaac Jacobsen, the sailor recently convicted of the murder at sea of Charles D. Brooks, the mate of the ship Sea King, on the 17th of August last, was brought up to day for sentence. The judge denied a motion for a new trial, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 30th of January next. Of the other sailors convicted of manslaughter for participation in the killing of Brooks, Karl J. Granford and John Clark were sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years each; Axel Nyberg to eight years, and Peter Rossmissen to six years' imprisonment. A fine of $500 was also imposed on each. Jacobsen will be hanged in the corridor of the county prison.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Mortimer C. Tunison, proprietor of Tunison's Hotel, on Old Coney Island road, and who is widely known both in New York and Brooklyn, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The vestry of St. John's P. E. Church, Georgetown, have extended a call to the Rev. John L. Lindsay, of Warrenton, Va., and received a letter of acceptance. Mr. Lindsay will enter upon his new duties about the 1st of December.

Mrs. Randolph, the young wife of Dr. John Randolph, died at her husband's residence, Haymarket, Prince William county, on Tuesday last. Her remains were taken to Charlottesville, and were buried at "Verdant Lawn," the residence of Rev. John T. Randolph.

The attendance at the State fair yesterday was much smaller than on the second day of last year and of the year before. There were many new arrivals last night, and the number of visitors to day was increased. The trotting race for three year olds raised in Virginia was won by Manuelitto, owned by Mr. John A. McCaull, of Roanoke.

The venerable residence which had been standing for years on the Catalpa farm, immediately in sight of Culpeper C. H., took fire Tuesday about 3 o'clock from a spark, and was totally consumed, together with most of the furniture and clothing of the family. A high wind prevailed at the time. For many years this was the residence of John S. Barbour, esq.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: "Judge Christian is making war upon the faithless liquor dealers. Fifty-four of these publicans, who have not turned the Moffett crank with that unusual regularity with which State officials are supposed to draw their salaries, have been summoned to appear and show cause, if they can, why their licenses should not be revoked for this want of punctuality.

The fire which broke out at West Point was gotten under control before the Richmond fire engine reached the scene, the New York steamship Richmond having arrived and put on streams from her steam pumps. The first report of the amount of cotton burned was exaggerated, the number being only between 75 and 100 bales. None of the sheds or wharves were burned. The fire originated from the sparks of a locomotive. Great excitement prevailed, the West Point people fearing the fire would spread to the town.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: "Mr. Wirt W. Harrison, for many years the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is in terrible health, and declines to be a candidate for re-election this winter. There are already a score of aspirants for the place, one of whom is a newspaper man. Last winter, during several weeks' illness of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, a newspaper reporter filled the place by appointment of Speaker Allen to the satisfaction of all the members. The same gentleman, however, is not a candidate for that position in the Senate."

A fatal accident occurred yesterday in the suburbs of Portsmouth. The clothing of the little four year old son of John Perry caught fire from a match, while he was alone in his bedroom. He instinctively jumped into bed to smother the flames, but did not cover himself entirely up, and when his cries brought assistance the bedding was all afire and the child enveloped in flames. Before the flames could be subdued the clothing was entirely burned off the child's body, and not a square inch of skin could be found, while his arms were perfectly charred. The child had inhaled flame, and lived but a few minutes.

The Richmond State says: "Mr. Francis A. Dickens died very suddenly last Monday in Goochland county, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Dickens was a son of Mr. Asbury Dickens, who for a number of years was Secretary of the United States Senate. Mr. Ashbury Dickens, when he held the position of Secretary of the Senate, was in comfortable circumstances, and during his entire term of office never drew a cent of his salary. His idea was that the money should lie in the hands of the United States Government for the benefit of his children. He thought in that custody it would be safer than in a bank, and that his children would draw the money when they needed it, and so he died poor for the Government. His son, Mr. Francis Dickens, was up to the breaking out of the war, Clerk of the United States Senate, but he, like his father, did not think it necessary to draw the $20,000 from the United States Treasury. When the war broke out he gave up his place as Clerk of the Senate and came to Virginia. After the war he attempted to get the Government to pay him the $20,000 which his father had deposited with it, but payment of it was refused on the ground that he was a rebel and had taken sides against the Government.

Political Meeting in Louisa, &c.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LOUISA C. H., Oct. 29.—Last Saturday night there was a political meeting in the court house building here. A colored republican who had announced himself recently as a candidate for the State Senate opened the meeting with an harangue in which he withdrew his name—not because, as he had it, he couldn't beat almost anybody who opposed him, but because his friends had told him that his running for that office might be somewhat of an obstacle to the republicans in this county electing their nominee for the house of delegates. This individual was Frank Chiselin. How kind and patriotic he was! But the truth is he wouldn't have stood any show. He was an out and out readjuster. Marshall Perkins, colored, made a fine speech in defense of the McCulloch bill, advising his friends to abide by the McCulloch settlement. He was rapturously applauded. John Poindexter, colored, and the republican nominee for the House of Delegates then made a noisy, insignificant rearjusting speech. Capt. Henry W. Murray, our nominee for the Senate, was invited to speak, and was also loudly called for, and in response made a most eloquent speech, showing in a most logical manner the merits of the McCulloch bill. That Captain Murray will come out triumphantly over his opponent, Powell, of Spottsylvania, an open repudiator, I have no doubt. A more honorable, intelligent and popular gentleman than Capt. Murray cannot be found in Louisa. He made us a fine representative last year in the State Senate. H. J. Wale, esq., attempted to reply to Mr. Murray, but his efforts were as bubbles compared to the sound arguments of Capt. Murray.

Dr. A. Monteiro, Rev. Stiles and Col. Wm. S. Gilman have been addressing the people of this county of late. Last court Major John Daniel, of Lynchburg, made two of the grandest speeches ever heard here. Senator Paul, poor little fellow, attempted to reply, and while he was blustering away his readjusting friends made a big fuss. But when Daniel commenced his reply, where, oh! where was Paul? In ten minutes the whole court green was cheering Daniel, and hats were twirling in the air. At every sentence of Major Daniel's the crowd yelled in applause at his eloquence. The readjusters, their leaders, Paul and Wale, included, melted like snowflakes before the noonday's sun.

The trains are carrying crowds to the fair; each train that passes has a load of passengers.

MR. PHELPS' SUCCESSOR.—The belief is prevalent, based upon apparently reliable authority, that President Hayes has decided to appoint Chief of Police Thomas P. Morgan to be the successor of Commissioner Phelps, whose resignation on account of continued ill health will be forthcoming in due course of time. Major Morgan is a member of the Foundry Methodist Church, and enjoys the personal friendship and confidence of the President. There is a rumor in this connection that when this change is made in the District Commission Mr. Simon Wolf will be selected to succeed Major Morgan as Chief of Police.—*Wash. Republican.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1879.

The interior is the only governmental department in which the slightest attention is paid to the civil service reform circular. In that department, while its employees are allowed to go to New York to "take part in political affairs," and assist in the election of Cornell, the time they are absent on such work is deducted from their month's summer holiday. In all the other departments the two weeks consumed by the clerks in election services is a dead loss to the government, as they draw their regular pay for such time, and have their month's holiday in addition.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from internal revenue amounted to $480,251; from customs, $558,253. The National Bank notes received for redemption amounted to $88,000.

Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says he has heard nothing of the raid that was reported to have been made upon him by Virginia republicans for his letter to Collector Van Auken, nor of the raiders; that he sees Van Auken, "who is an able man," is making speeches on the right side, and that he (Raum) can't imagine why any republican in Virginia should vote with the anti debt payers, but that if they will there is no help for it. He says he has received several letters from republicans in the State—one from Mr. Nash, which say that the Administration doesn't understand the Virginia debt question, and that there is a chance of getting a republican U. S. Senator from Virginia by electing an anti-debt paying legislature, but that he pays no attention to such silly babble and that if republicans, as well as conservatives, know what is best for them, they will vote for the debt paying candidates. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley says he has heard nothing more from Mr. Foster, who took occasion to show his disregard of the civil service reform order, by writing a letter in favor of repudiation.

The following postal changes in Virginia were made to day: Postoffices established at Frelow, Pittsylvania Co., with J. T. Bailey as postmaster, and at Lone Cedar, Patrick Co., with J. H. Clark as postmaster.

But few boats reached Georgetown this morning. They probably tie up at night, and are only arriving slowly. The water, too, in the canal is not yet deep enough for full, free and uninterrupted navigation.

This was an exceedingly blustery and dusty day at the National fair grounds, but the crowd there was larger than on any preceding day.

Three buildings on lots adjoining the National fair grounds were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

About one o'clock to-day a pot of burning tar was accidentally upset on the forward deck of the steamer George Leary, lying at the foot of 7th street, and in an instant a dense black smoke enveloped the whole steamer, producing an alarm which brought out the fire department and creating a rumor on the streets that the steamer was being destroyed. Some of her wood work was burned and more of it scorched, but $100 will repair the whole loss.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Cabul says that a sullen calm pervades the population of that place.

Austria refuses to act with England and France in the administration of Egyptian affairs.

Intelligence has been received from Perpignan that the river Aly has overflowed its banks. The villages of Meury and the neighboring territory, and the town of Estagel are inundated. Great damage has been done to property. The waters are now falling.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that within 3 hours drive of Belgrade a band of fifty highwaymen hold the country roads. They murder travellers, extort money from the peasantry, defy the government and prevent the tax gatherers from performing their functions in that portion.

A supplement to the London Gazette of to-day publishes a proclamation again proroguing Parliament until the 19th of December. The proclamation is the usual form, but does not contain the words "for the despatch of business," which would be necessary if a session were then employed before Christmas.

The Indian War.

Jackson Price, General Merritt's chief of scouts came to Rawlins yesterday morning with dispatches from the mail. He reports numerous fresh Indian trails crossing the road in the vicinity of Williams's Fork and Slow Riptide, and also a camp fire near Milk river, about eight miles north of Snake river. At the crossing of Cottonwood creek, on the Muddy creek, he saw three Indians. He and Eugene Favier, one of Merritt's scouts, fired upon them, and they retired up the bed of the creek. Dennis came on into Rawlins, warning the escort with the body of Lieut. Weir, which was a short distance ahead of him, and also a number of ranchmen who were on their way to Snake river. Lieut. Weir's body will arrive on Thursday morning, and will be received by Colonel Bracken's command. Funeral services will be held, and the remains will be sent East.

Gen. Sherman says:

"In the event of Gen. Adams' failure to cause the surrender of the Indians who are responsible for the murders committed at White River, the troops will then be ordered to proceed in the matter. General Sherman is of the opinion, however, that Chief Ouray, who accompanies Gen. Adams, has sufficient power to cause the arrest and surrender of the murderers."

Reunion of the Army of Northern Virginia.

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Richmond dated last night says:

"The annual reunion of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia took place tonight. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Stafford, delivered the address. The subject was 'The Battle of Chancellorsville.' General Lee's address consumed about two and a half hours. His review of the battle of Chancellorsville was very exhaustive. Speaking of the last meeting between Jackson and Lee, the speaker said; 'At sunset they took their seats on a log on the right or north side of the plank road, and a little distance in the woods. Col. Marshall, the well-known aid-de-camp of Gen. Lee, was the only person present, having been ordered to come to the spot to write a letter to Mr. Davis dictated by Gen. Lee. That officer, in substance, said that Gen. Jackson remarked to the commander-in-chief that he did not think there would be any of the enemy's forces on this side of the river by the following morning.' Gen. Lee said he did not look for such a result, and said 'we must make ready to attack him—the enemy—if we find him to morrow, and you must make all arrangements to move on his right flank.' The remainder of the address was devoted principally to the positions of the armies during the fight at Chancellorsville. After the conclusion of Gen. Lee's address a banquet was given, at which, for the first time since the organization of the association, ladies attended.

A New Financial Platform.

As near as can be ascertained, the following is to be the new financial platform of the Democracy: The absolute retirement of the legal tender greenback, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, dangerous, dishonest and unnecessary; free coinage of silver and gold as a condition precedent to the retirement of the legal tender greenback; the modification of the National Banking law by adapting the system to the retirement of the legal tender greenback, with an amendment that bank reserves and redemption funds for bank notes shall be kept only in gold and silver coin; the discontinuance of the issuing of paper money, of paper certificates in any form by the general government, and by any banks, except those that will redeem in coin; the maintenance of the present standard of the weight and fineness of existing gold coin; the discontinuance of the sinking fund for five years, on account of the alleged fact that enough has been set apart in advance of the requirements of the statute to fulfil the provisions of the sinking fund for that period; a reduction of taxation.—*Wash. cor. Balt. Am.*

Letter from Staunton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

STAUNTON, Oct. 29.—The twelfth annual exhibition of the Baldwin Augusta Fair closed on Friday. The grounds are located about one mile northwest of Staunton in a beautiful valley, and cover an area of twenty five acres. In the center of the grounds, and around which is the race track, half a mile in length, is a beautiful lake, covering two and a half acres of ground, which adds much to the beauty of the place. Much concern was felt by the friends of the fair on account of the rain that commenced to fall on Tuesday morning and continued until late that night, but it was dispelled early Wednesday morning by the appearance of sunshine. On the rainy day the attendance was very small, but on Wednesday there were about fifteen hundred present, and on Thursday, the gala day, at least four thousand. The exhibition was the best the society has ever had, and there were many features entirely new. On Friday the wind came out from the northwest, and it was extremely cold, and the attendance was not more than half as large as on the preceding day. Beverages of all descriptions, in which limestone water entered very smally into the composition thereof, were partaken of very liberally to keep out the cold, and consequently there were a goodly number of "reeling sports that drank divinely," but the best of good feeling prevailed, and every one seemed determined to have a good time, and they did. Not an incident occurred to mar the pleasure and enjoyment during the continuance of the fair. The show of horses I understand was much larger than that of last year, but the quality was not so good. Among the celebrated horses was "Duke," a fine stallion by Flurnoy's Uncle Vic, out of Lexington, out of Darby mare by Vertumicus. This horse was owned and exhibited by Col. Davis, the man who nominated Hayes at the Cincinnati Convention. The cattle show was the best I ever saw, all the finest herds being well represented, among which were a herd of Jerseys, fourteen in number; also a fine lot of Devons, shorthorns and Alderney breed. The sheep exhibition was very good, and consisted of handsome specimens of cotswold, shropshire and southdowns. In hogs the exhibition was also good; a magnificent specimen of the Poland-China breed attracted general attention. There were also a fine collection of Berkshire and Essex. In poultry the exhibition was the best the society has had for years. Some dominique chickens and Pekin ducks sent as a present by Judge Fullerton, of N. Y., were much admired, as were also specimens of the white Poland duck, partridge, cochin chickens and bronze turkeys of immense size said to weigh forty pounds. The exhibition of the ladies was highly creditable in all the various departments. One lady alone exhibited four hundred specimens of household industry. The ornamental department was most handsome, some of the specimens of hair work and silk embroidery deserving special mention. Some very handsome burial caskets attracted much attention, and among the number of admirers was a bevy of young ladies who had just arrived at that lovely period of female existence when another hour would usher them into womanhood, like the lotus flower when it lays back the snowy leaf nearest its heart to the prying gaze of the moonlight. And the thought and sad reflection came unbidden and forcibly to my mind that the bright lips we kiss it may be for the first and last time, bright eyes, wavy hair and pearly teeth are bound for the clay. All wealth, fashion, beauty, and even "county faire," have a background of the churchyard and the grave. The "English flat race" by Englishmen exclusively, who rode in the colors of their respective families, attracted a large portion of the visitors to the vicinity of the judge's stand. The Englishmen who rode were a fine looking set of men, and wore dress appropriate to the occasion. The riders and owners were Messrs. O. E. Mooney, of Albemarle; C. H. Moore, of Orange; F. H. Nichols, W. H. Holmes, of Bedford; R. H. Betts, of Albemarle, and O. R. Wilkinson, of Augusta; A. Davenport and J. A. Harris, of Albemarle. Mr. Davenport's horse "Tom Collins," ridden by Mr. Hart, won the first prize, a handsome silver cup, presented by I. D. Croule, valued at $100. Messrs. Money and Moore won the second and third prizes of a silver cup presented by the society, and valued respectively at $30 and $15. No trained racing horses were allowed in this race. A trial of horsemanship by the ladies excited more interest than anything else. Truly it was a beautiful sight and one that the writer will long remember. Nearly every one of the immense crowd gathered on and around the grand stand and along the track for several hundred yards. At one o'clock eight ladies with their escorts presented themselves at the judge's stand. The following were the contestants: Miss Alice V. Watson, escort C. B. Coiner; Mrs. V. C. Hamilton, escort F. M. Bell; Miss Florence Turner, escort Robert West; Miss Annie Hendren, escort Wm. Patrick; Miss Alice C. Reid, escort Ed. F. Surber; Miss Alice Beers, escort C. Miller; Miss Annie Davis, escort Tho. Hunter; Miss Sallie Bell, escort S. R. Bell. Major Marshall Hanger, as marshal, directed the riding. The ladies rode around the track three times—first at a walk, second at will, and third at a canter. The riding of all was beautiful, and as the riders successively came in, cheer after cheer went up, and the judges, of whom there were seven, had a good deal of difficulty in deciding between the second and third, and asked all the ladies to ride a quarter of a mile over. The awards were finally announced from the stand by General Lilly, amid great cheering. The prize, an elegant saddle, to the best and most graceful rider, was awarded to Miss Annie Davis, of Waynesboro; the second, a fine bridle, to Miss Alice Reid, and the third, a handsome riding whip, to Miss Annie Hendren. The hurdle race, by English riders, was a good one, and afforded much amusement. There were six hurdles to be jumped in a mile; these were four feet eight inches high, including the brush on the top of the wood frames. The following horses were entered: Nelly Gray, owner A. Davenport; David Copperfield, owner R. H. Hunt; Sans Souci, owner C. H. Moore; Highflyer, owner J. A. Harris; Fleet, owner E. Money. This novel race was a decided success. It was a little singular that the first winner fell in leaping the first hurdle, and the second winner's horse fell at the third hurdle. Contrary to the fears and predictions of many, there were no bones broken and no serious accident. The first prize, a $24 cup, was won by Fleet, and the second, a $15 cup, by Sans Souci. An English consolation race for horses that had not taken prizes during the fair was run on Friday, in which there were five contestants, and was won by Lemma, owned by W. Holmes. The grand trial of speed came off at 3:30 on Thursday. This was a trotting match; $100 for the best; $30 for the second, and $20 for the third best. This race was won by Lady H., owned by Schoolcraft, of Richmond. Time 2:40, 2:30 and 2:36. Lady H. is a magnificent animal, of fine action and great power, and cost his present owner $3,000. Among the few visitors that I knew was Captain Henry Lee. He seemed much pleased with the exhibition, especially with the display of fine cattle. I met Parker, the tonsorial artist, who expressed himself as "wore out" when in Alexandria. In reply to my question, "how are you Parker?" he replied:—"First rate, old fellow. I tell you this is a great country; the mountain air and limestone water has done wonders for me. I've got a first rate business and a bully wife. Glad to see you, 'pon my word." The grand stand at the fair is a new feature, and added much to the appearance and comfort of the place. It was erected by Captain Wm. Bumgardner at a cost of $400, and at the expiration of three years it reverts to the fair association. Too much praise cannot be given to the President, A. A. Sproul, Captain Bumgardner and J. D. Crowie, for their untiring efforts and perseverance in doing everything in their power to make the fair that which it certainly was—a perfect success. May they have as good a one next year, and may I be there to see.

J. E. P.

Several more cases of yellow fever are reported at Memphis and at neighboring points.

The Return of the Captives.

A correspondent of the New York Herald in describing the return of the women and children recently carried off by the Indians, from the White River Agency says:

The captivity of twenty-two days through which they have passed has been a terrible trial, and its scenes and incidents will never be forgotten. They were delivered over to General Adams on the 21st inst., in the camp on a tributary of the Grand River, after a council lasting five hours. The council was very heated, and at one time it was though that the Indians would refuse General Adams' demand. On the approach of General Adams the captives were hid in the brush a short distance from the camp. During the short council Susan, a sister of Ouray and squaw of Johnson, made a speech, strongly advocating the release of the prisoners, the first instance on record of a squaw's appearance in an important council. She was followed by Johnson, who quoted Ouray's orders and advice. It was not until General Adams threatened to leave unless the prisoners were released unconditionally that the peace party prevailed.

The history of the prisoners during their captivity form a most pathetic chapter. After the killing of Agent Meeker the women attempted to escape into the brush from the burning buildings. Mrs. Meeker was fired at and received a flesh wound in the tip four inches in length. The Indians called to Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price in the following words: "Indians no shoot; white woman stop—Indians no hurt!" After being secured they were mounted on ponies. Miss Meeker with Mrs. Price's oldest child tied behind her, Mrs. Price with her infant in her arms, and Mrs. Meeker, who is sixty-four years of age and lame, were compelled to accompany their captors. When they struck camp at midnight Mrs. Meeker was dismounted and fell to the ground, unable to move, and the Indians surrounded her and added to the misery of the situation by jeering and taunting the "old white squaw." The next morning they were separated, Douglass taking charge of Mrs. Meeker, Persane of Miss Meeker, and Mrs. Price and children being guarded by an Uncompahgre Ute.

The suffering of Mrs. Meeker were indescribable during her stay with Douglass, whose squaw abused her by neglect, add by pushing, striking and taunting her. On one occassion Douglass threw down some blankets and compelled Mrs Meeker to dismount, saying that they were going into camp. He then said that they were going to stab them and exhibited the butcher knives to be used for the purpose. Then he placed a musket to her forhead and said, "Indian going to shoot." The courageous girl never flinched and laughed at the burly savage. He asked her if she was afraid, and her ready response, "I am not afraid of Indians or of death," elicited the admiration of the red devils. They turned their derision upon Chief Douglass and he sluck from her presence.

Soon afterward the captives were placed in charge of Chief Johnson, and through the instrumentality of Johnson's squaw their condition was very much improved and further indignities prevented.

Apprehensions as to the treatment of the captives to a fate worse than death have happily proved to be unsustained by facts, and they arrived here in safety, although worn out by the indignities detailed above. Susan proved to be their guardian spirit, and had it not been for her intercession the fate of the women would have formed one of the blackest pages of the history of Indian devilry.

Last night, on their arrival, Ouray expressed great satisfaction, and this morning, on their departure, Chapta, the wife of Ouray, wept like a child.

The agency effects were all destroyed, the women only saving such clothing as they happened to have on. Mrs. Meeker was permitted to enter the burning building to get her money and "spirit book," as she told the Indians. The money, $30, was taken from her. Miss Meeker had $80 in the building and Mrs. Price a small amount, which was destroyed by the flames.

Through the fearful ordeal of captivity Mrs. Price and Miss Meeker almost fought for poor old Mrs. Meeker. They could use a little Spanish and Ute, and their defiance of intruding Indians and their readiness to resent insults to the old lady challenged the respect of even the bloodthirsty aborigines. They would push the savages aside and left when interfered with, and on making complaint to Susan were always able to foil them in their brutal attempts. Susan laid down the law in a favorable manner, and woe unto that warrior who dared to murmur. The bravery of these ladies has been unsampled, and to this fact may be attributed the favor which they otherwise could not have received. The Indian runners, prior to the release of the captives, reported that the white squaws were "cheap bravo." The statements of the captives have been taken in detail by Inspector Pollock for official use.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

The October meeting of this Society was held at Levi B. Stiles, on the 25th inst.

In the absence of the President E. E. Mason was elected chairman, with N. W. Pierson secretary.

The subject introduced for discussion was raising potatoes, each member giving his mode and the result.

The secretary being called upon, led off as follows: Select sod land; if poor apply twenty five loads of coarse stable manure to the acre; plow under early in the season; re plow about the last of May for late crop; harrow thoroughly and plant from the first to the fifteenth of June in drills three feet apart, in which about 300 pounds of bone phosphate has been sprinkled to the acre. Cut potatoes to two eyes, and drop two pieces fifteen inches apart in the drills; cover by turning two furrows over each row. Just as the potatoes are coming up harrow down the ridges, killing weeds and making a mellow soil. This treatment, with three workings ought to cause a yield of 200 bushels to the acre.

P. H. Troth plowed under a heavy crop of clover in May; used about 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre in drills; cut medium size potatoes in two parts droped one piece; about fifteen inches apart in drills. Expected to get from 150 to 200 bushels per acre.

Mr. Buckman used stable manure on sod ground, plowed twice and worked thoroughly. Expected 200 bushels per acre for a good crop.

R. F. Roberts' plan was the same as Mr. Troth's with the same estimated result.

S. H. Snowden pursued the same course with about the same expectations.

L. B. Stiles, E. E. Mason and N. Gibbs planted on corn stubble, some using stable manure, others phosphate, with not as good report as those planting on sod ground.

The report from those that had dug all or part of their crop indicated that there would be from one half to three quarter crop, some loosing heavily from the dry, hot weather which prevailed about planting time.

The sweet potato crop was reported as a failure, yielding less than half a crop.

Many farmers and gardeners had suffered great loss in their cabbage being eaten by the cabbage worm. Such should know and remember that air slacked lime sprinkled on them when the worms commence eating will drive them off and keep them off. This was asserted by one who had tried it this season.

The critical committee reported verbally that our host had some very fine cows, a large number of thrifty porkers, and good horses. They reported a failure in a newly seeded grass field which was attributed to the long continued dry, hot weather this summer.

Our host reported a loss of thousands of sweet potato plants, caused by being eaten by fleas. It is suggested as a remedy in future to try air slacked lime as a preventive.

The next meeting of the club will be held at S. H. Snowden's Nov. 22.

The critical committee appointed are Wm. Hunter, C. Ballenger and John Thompson.