ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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The January number of the Southern Society Historical Papers contains an article by Rev. Horace Edward Hayden, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, which testively, directly, and with irrefragable evidence, contradicts the assertion made by Mr. Lossing, in his Pictorial History of the Civil War, that the Confederates used poisoned and explosive bullets. But the records of the Patent Office at Washington show that such barbarous missiles were patented by the United States government during the war, and, what is worse for the reputation of the country, the records of the War Department show that they were issued to and used by the troops in the Federal army. Time at last sets all things even, and the truth of the civil war is beginning to show itself gradually. It was well known not only to the officers, but to every private in the Confederate army, that when he went into a battle he not only had to fight against men encased in shirts of mail, but that his own naked breast was exposed, not merely to such bullets as he used, but to such as would either tear him to pieces if they struck him, and, if they did not kill him on the instant, poison him to death. And yet the history used in the schools of the North teaches the children of that section that the Confederates were fiends in human shape, whose bullets were of two sorts, one made to explode in the body of a man, and the other to leave a deadly poison in him. Some of the practices of the civil war were undoubtedly fiendish, but the truth has only to be known to satisfy any fair minded man that the South was not guilty of them. A hundred years hence, when the true history of the civil war shall have been written, the student, when comparing Gen. Lee's campaigns north of the Potomac with Sheridan's south of that river, will be puzzled to understand how two modes of warfare so essentially different, one civilized and the other barbarous, could have been conducted in the same age and country, and by what had previously been considered the same people.

Some of our Northern exchanges put entirely too much stress upon the effectiveness of the sentiment against Caesarism in this country. In the first place the sentiment doesn't exist to anything like the extent reported, and in the second, if it did, it would be entertained by people whose opposition would be impotent against the bold, unscrupulous, and reckless efforts of those favorable to imperialism, supported, as they would be, by the vast number of good citizens who have become thoroughly disgusted with the present order of things, and who naturally imagine that any change must be for the better.

It now appears that the imminent war between China and Japan about the protectorship of the Loo Choo Islands, which General Grant was besought by the rulers of those respective countries to avert by his wise counsel, was a mere figment of the imagination of Mr. John Russell Young, and has never caused the parties who should be the most concerned a moment's uneasiness. But Mr. Young was Gen. Grant's Boswell, though a bad one, and had to write something, and to such a man, especially in the case of a country so distant as China, a fictitious war is almost as an actual one.

The attempted assassination of Senator Morgan's son in Washington yesterday suggests the propriety of impressing young women with the fact that when they have, in her real or imaginary wrongs to redress against the stronger sex, the least effectual method they can pursue is a resort to physical force.

Letter from Culpeper.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

MITCHELL'S STATION, VA., Jan 1, 1880.—At a public sale of the personal property of A. Hill Brown, deceased, on Monday, December 29th ult., there were a very large number of persons present, and the bidding was quite spirited. The property was sold on a credit of six months, and prices obtained as follows: Horses from $50 to $75, colts 2½ years old from $40 to $59; colts 1 to 2 years old $13 to $30, hogs 5 cents net, shoats $1 50 to $2 50 per head, cows without calves $13 to $18, yearlings $10 to $15, calves $2.50 to $7, sheep (ewes) from $1 25 to $1 65 per head, corn from $2 15 to $2 25 per barrel in the ear, oats 45 cents per bushel, wheat $1 05 to $1.10 per do., &c. In many cases persons tendered the bonds and paid cash, showing a better state of affairs financially here than obtains since the war. Wherefore then this outcry against the McCulloch settlement of our State debt?

Cedar Mountain Lodge of Good Templars at this place has grown in a few months from less than a dozen charter members to above forty earnest, active and true men and women, as setting no one in his or her calling, business or habits, but trying by their example, and by moral influence to induce others to unite with them in leading pure and temperate lives. The Lodge gave a dinner and oyster supper here yesterday to enable them to purchase regalia and fit up their lodge room, and met with flattering success. To mention the names of any and not all who contributed of their time and means toward the success of the affair would be invidious, but we must be pardoned for referring to the aged and eminent Divine, who is the good presiding and directing genius of this noble work, for his unremitted aid in behalf of the cause, and Mr. F. T. Slaughter, who is not a member, for his untiring and unflagging efforts to make the affair both agreeable and profitable.

Christmas week here has been one perfect round of good feeling and social enjoyment, especially among the young people, parties, balls and private entertainments covering each day and night of the week.

The fine rains and genial weather has been of untold benefit to the wheat crop, especially the late seeded, all of which at present has a fine healthy look.

We learn that Mr. Joseph N. Armstrong, of Culpeper, while at work on a grape vine in his garden, fell and fractured the bone of his leg between his ankle and knee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. Blackburn, in his message to the Kentucky Legislature, recommends an increase of taxation.

The coinage for the year 1879 at the Philadelphia mint footed up 32,135,281 pieces at $24,726,421.

During the past year 89 vessels, valued Portland, Oregon, for Europe, carrying 1,939,050 quintals of wheat, [illegible] barrels of [illegible] valued at $3,611,240; also [illegible] flour, valued at $1,143,352. In New York [illegible] number of mercantile misfortunes 460, [illegible] York city during the year 1879 was [illegible] with liabilities aggregating $16,583,932, and assets $6,160,033.

A contract for the construction of the Texas and Pacific railway from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, has been signed. The price paid is understood to be $20,000 per mile in first mortgage bonds of the company.

Chief Justice Appleton has summoned all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to assemble in Bangor to-day to consider the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon. The approaches to the State House at Augusta are closely guarded, and armed men are also posted in various parts of the building for the purpose of affording the authorities any protection that may be needed.

A dispatch from Marietta, Pa., says: "A few nights since a bold robbery was committed in West Virginia, just opposite the town of New Matamoras. W. J. Umpleby, an enterprising merchant, by the aid of lamp light, was busily engaged in packing eggs. While thus engaged two men approached him, and as he was stooping over his work they struck him a fearful blow, knocking him almost senseless. They rifled his pockets of $250 and fled. In the melee the lamp was overturned and broken, and the store fired and totally consumed with its contents.—Mr. Umpleby managed by great effort to drag himself from the burning building. No clue to the perpetrators.

Mary Harris, who killed Burroughs, her alleged seducer, at the Treasury Department, in Washington, some years ago, escaped from the custody of the attendants of the Insane Asylum about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Information was at once communicated to the police and a search was ordered. Miss Harris is about thirty-five years of age. She was at the time of her escape on her way to attend the matinee, and asked leave to stop at Mrs. Hart's house in order to write a letter. She had with her $1.50 only. When last seen she was going in the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and it is thought not unlikely she has gone on to Baltimore. Miss Harris was tried some years ago for shooting Burroughs at the Treasury Department. She was decided then to be insane and sent to the Insane Asylum, where she has since resided, and, especially of late years, has been allowed many liberties, but always under careful guardianship.

The inauguration of Governor Cornell took place at Albany yesterday noon in the Assembly chamber of the new Capitol. It was a very plain and simple ceremony, lasting only a few minutes, but it was witnessed by a vast concourse of citizens. Gov. Robinson cordially welcomed Gov. Cornell, and concluded by hoping that his administration might be such as so increase his own honor and confer enduring benefits upon the people of the whole State. Gov. Cornell, in responding, said as chief magistrate Governor Robinson had vigorously and fearlessly exercised his official prerogatives and given his administration high rank with those which had preceded it. The Governor said that the dark clouds which so long cast their shadows over the business affairs of the country have broken away and the new year opens in the bright sunlight of prosperity.

FEELING AN EARTHQUAKE.—"In 1853," says a writer in the New Haven Register, "I was sitting in my room at the Hotel Victoria, in Naples, reading a batch of home correspondence. Yankee fashion, my chair was tilted up against the wall, my feet rather ungracefully resting on another. All at once I felt a sort of dizziness, accompanied by a slight nausea, and for a moment fancied that I was suffering from a rush of blood to the head. I got up on my feet as quickly as possible, when I noticed the bell rope and whatever was pendulous in the room vibrating quite visibly. I then knew that an earthquake had passed along. Subsequent news came that much damage had been done in Calabria; that large fissures had been formed, and many persons swallowed up. Similar disasters, but to a less extent, had been done along the Sicilian coast and throughout Southern Italy. It was not the cause of much alarm to the citizens of Naples, living as they do at the foot of Vesuvius, but to me it produced a novelty of feeling that I was not solicitous of re-experiencing.

"Once again, while on a vessel passing through the Straits of Messina, in a calm sea, and without a particle of wind, the ship dipped so from side to side that we were very seriously afraid lest the great starboard and larboard guns which we carried would break from their fastenings. As it was the destruction of glasses and crockery in the ward room pantry was considerable, and the consternation among the stewards something decidedly laughable.

"The circumstance is attributable to some submarine convulsion, or, if it may be so called, an under sea earthquake. What effect it had on land there was no opportunity of learning, and the affair passed out of memory as one of the phenomena of those who go down to the sea in ships.

ZYMOTIC CONTAGION.—Professor Tyndall asserts that diseases are propagated not by effluvia or sewer gas, but by solid particles discharged into the atmosphere by currents of air or gas. This he proved by the following experiment:

He cut up a piece of steak, steeped in water, heated it at a little above the temperature of the blood, then strained off the liquid; in a short time this fluid became turbid, and, when examined through a microscope, was found to be swarming with living organisms: by the application of heat these were killed, and, when the solution was filtered he obtained a perfectly pure liquid which, if kept free from particles of dust, would remain pure for an unlimited period; but if a fly were to dip its sting in fluid containing living organisms and then into the pure liquid the whole would be swarming with animalcule in 48 hours.

CHILD RECOVERED.—Nine years ago Mortimer Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, by the sudden death of his wife, was left with two children, both girls, one two years of age and the other a two months old infant. He temporarily placed them in an orphan asylum; but having made arrangements to take charge of them, he found that the youngest had been given to a reputed wealthy family two days after its entrance. All his efforts to trace the missing child proved unavailing until recently, when he found his child was attending the German Catholic school at Massillon. She was the adopted daughter of a poor baker named Gobbly, and was cruelly treated. As Gobbly refused to give her up, legal steps were instituted, and she was restored to her father, who has removed her to his own home in Cleveland, where she is contented and happy.

Five Men Lost.

LONDON Jan 2.—The bark W. H. Jenkins, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, has arrived in the Downs. She lost five of her crew overboard. She has also been in collision.

Socialistic Congress.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Socialistic Congress held its last session here yesterday and at 11 30 adjourned sine die.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[illegible] mine in northern Persia is in operation.

It is proposed in Russia to unite special punishments for nihilists in the army.

King Alfonso has given 10,000 marks for the benefit of the famine sufferers in Upper Silesia.

Twenty thousand tons of steel rails have just been ordered in Westphalia for the American market.

A fire has been raging for two days at Granda, Spain, in the neighborhood of the celebrated Alhambra. A number of houses have been burned.

Brigadier General Sir Evelyn Wood, one of the commanders of the Zulu war, by the Queen's desire will accompany the ex Empress Eugenie to Zululand in February.

The examination of Guezalez, the would be Spanish regicide, elicited no information tending to show that the attempt was due to political animosity.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in France has resolved to have a special collection in each of its conferences to relieve the distress in Ireland.

Diving in the Tay at the scene of the recent bridge disaster has been suspended owing to the boisterous weather. The railway authorities say there is little doubt that the bodies have been washed seaward, and a boat expedition is being organized to search for them.

A dispatch from Cabul reports that among the stipulations presented by Mahomed Jan as a basis for peace were the return to India of the British force at Cabul, and that a promise be given to send back the Ameer, two British officers to remain at Cabul as hostages for the fulfillment of the promise.

At a review of some of the regiments of the Russian guard yesterday the Emperor made a speech to the troops, expressing his conviction that they would serve the Czarevitch as faithfully as they had served him. The Emperor then saluted the Czarevitch. At a dinner given on the anniversary of the crossing of the Balkans the Emperor entered the hall leading the Czarevitch and accompanied by the Czarevitch.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.—New Year's calls have been the order of the day in Richmond. The young ladies, instead of receiving by themselves as has been customary, this year received in crowds together. In some houses as many as twelve were together, and in none were there less than four. To-morrow night the great Leap Year ball takes place at the "Mosaic Club." A big crowd will be in attendance, and the young ladies are even now running around offering to escort gentlemen there, and it it rains provide a hack, &c. The gentlemen like this part of the change. Last night at the first party given by the "Mistletoe Club," the Leap Year scheme was begun at 12 o'clock. When the clock struck that hour all previous engagements were declared canceled and the ladies then had to ask gentlemen to dance with them. This week has been one of uninterrupted gayety. The Misses Barrett, daughters of Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, received today. They will spend several weeks in Richmond.

The air to-day is afloat with rumors as to who will be selected as clerks in the Capitol, but nothing definite can be learned. It is said that Mr. Frank Bickford will be retained as clerk in the Auditor's office, Mr. G. M. Taylor in the Treasurer's office, and Mr. J. L. Shrieve in the Second Auditor's office. If this rumor is true then it would seem that the whole basement is in a state of mutiny, and the canons rule is to be obeyed by some of the basement officers. All of the gentlemen above mentioned are old clerks.

It is also very generally circulated that Mahone will certainly try to be elected Governor. Of course he will not resign his position as Senator if he is not elected Governor. It is understood that he wants to make Gen. Williams, of Winchester, Senator.

The statistics of Richmond for the year just ended indicate that our business and material prosperity has greatly increased. Another good sign is the comparatively small number of business changes announced to-day, and most of those announced are simply the taking into firms of younger sons, and that sort of thing.

The middle aged citizens of Richmond all have a lively recollection of George, the Count Johannes. Poor old fellow! He is at last the "crushed tragedian." Before the war, when he had charge of the theatre it was in its palmy days. Think of a stock company whose members were such actors as Joe Jefferson, Henry Placeide, Edwin Adams, Junius Brutus Booth and a host of such men. Old citizens delight to dwell on the fine action of those days. George the Count built the theatre in Norfolk and also the one in Petersburg, and when his big ventures broke him, his wife carried on the theatre here with a fine stock company. His daughter, Miss Avonia Jones, afterwards an actress of great merit, was educated in Richmond at Mr. Pollett's school.

Tuesday next is the day fixed for the Legislature to meet. If they have a quorum, which is doubtful, they will proceed at once to judge making—that is the majority will go at that work with the vim of official greediness. STROTHGROW.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones has been elected secretary of the Lee Monument Association in place of Col. S. Bassett French resigned.

M. R. Koiner, esq., died at his late residence, in Frederick county, on Tuesday of last week. Before the war he represented Frederick county in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Rev. George W. Nelson, who will occupy the pulpit as rector of St. James' Church, in Warrenton, for the first time on Sunday, is a graduate of the Theological Seminary. He was Captain of artillery in the Confederate army, and served with distinction.

The arguments in the Poindexter case were submitted to the Court of Appeals in Richmond before its adjournment. The judgment of the Court it is expected will be announced upon the reassembling after the Christmas recess. The accused is represented to be quite hopeful of a favorable opinion being rendered by the supreme bench. If the motion for a new trial is refused, the prisoner will be removed to the penitentiary to serve out his sentence for killing C. C. Curtis.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday night Mr. Albert Fletcher entered his store at the depot after it had been closed for the night. On going behind the counter, his foot came in contact with a man concealed thereunder, but before light could be brought he made his escape. The rogue had sawed a bar out of the cellar window and ascended through the trap door in the floor, through which he escaped. He had collected a quantity of groceries to carry off in the event of not being discovered.—*Warrenton Solid South.*

Arrival of Parnell & Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—On board the steamship Scythia which dropped anchor off Quarantine this morning are Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt the Irish agitators. They are being greeted this morning by the New York reception committee and a party of friends have gone down to Quarantine to meet them.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A Panama special of yesterday says: "M. de Lesseps says he has made arrangements for a complete verification of the surveys, which will require six months, at the end of which time the work of constructing the canal will begin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1880

The following new postoffices in Virginia were established to-day: Cooperville, Sussex county, with A. M. Meriz as postmaster; Duck Race, Frederick county, with Mannar S. Smith as postmaster.

Mr. Atkins, the chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, though reported to be improving, is said by those aware of his real condition to be much worse than is generally supposed. He is suffering from an attack of erysipelas, which it is feared may take an inward turn and seize upon some vital part. Whether he recovers or not, however, it is almost impossible for him to be able to attend to business under two weeks, so that his illness must necessarily be the cause of some delay with the appropriation bills, as, incompetent as Mr. Atkins is, he is the real working man of his committee, and does most of its work. In the last Congress he was ably assisted by Mr. Hewitt, who was second on the committee, and who Mr. Atkins acknowledged should have been chairman, but now he has to depend almost entirely upon himself.

Mr. Shambaugh, the leading counsel in the Ingalls bribery case before the sub committee in Kansas and the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate here, is almost confident that the evidence against Ingalls is sufficient to compel the Senate to expel him as it did his predecessor Pomeroy. Whether it is or not, however, one thing is certain, that the evidence will convince any honorable man that Mr. Ingalls would grace a prison better than the United States Senate. One other thing is certain as regards both Ingalls and Kellogg, and that is that the democrats have now reached the condition that they need not be deterred from the execution of any measure they may decide upon by reason of any future injury their party may sustain from the reaction of such measure. If Ingalls and Kellogg ought to go, they should go at once, as nothing will be gained by procrastination in their case.

Judge Belford, of Colorado, in a conversation with your correspondent this morning, with reference to the Ute affair, said that he had just had a talk with the Secretary of the Interior; that the latter had as yet received no answer to his dispatch asking Gen. Hatch for dispatches explanatory of those already received; that neither the Secretary nor himself could believe that Gen. Hatch had released Douglas and the other Indians implicated in the White River outrage after they had been surrendered to him as reported, and that when he had asked the Secretary to treat the Utes as the government did the Chippewas in Michigan, in 1824, when it held the whole tribe responsible for the murder of four white men until the guilty parties were surrendered, the latter said that the dispatches from the Ute country were so indefinite that fuller intelligence might show the cases to be entirely dissimilar, and that at any rate, as the weather was so cold and the snow so deep that military operations could not be conducted against the Utes at present, the government could not possibly be harmed by a policy of procrastination. The Judge is not a little provoked at the turn affairs have taken, and is of the opinion that there can be no real settlement of the question until the last Ute has left his State.

The idea once entertained by the National Republican Executive Committee of letting the Southern Republicans take care of themselves during the next Presidential campaign, in fact to assist in making the South solidly Democratic in order to increase their ammunition for offsetting it with a solid North, has it is now understood been abandoned, and the members of that committee now say that they are morally bound to assist to the full extent of their ability the Republican cause in each of the doubtful Southern States, and, what may be of more interest to the readers of the Gazette, Virginia is classed among those States. It is said here by many other than Republicans, that if Tilden is nominated, the candidate of the Republicans, who ever he may be, will receive the vote of that State.

In conversation with Major S. P. Bailey, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who is in the city to-day, I was informed that the talk in Richmond is that Mr. Farr will probably be the readjusters' candidate for Congress from the Alexandria district. It is rumored here that the debt payers of that district, in consequence of the danger the conservative party is now in, may deem Gen. Hunton the strongest candidate they can put in the field, and may be able to induce him to revoke his expressed determination not to be a candidate for a fourth term. Before Mr. Farr's name was mentioned it was was supposed that General Williams, of Winchester, would be the readjusters' candidate, and Major Bailey says that if Williams be the readjusters' candidate, and Hunton the candidate of the conservatives, he (Bailey) as the republican candidate will be elected by a large majority.

The shooting scrape in which Miss Horton and Senator Morgan's son were concerned yesterday afternoon, on a public street here, is the subject of much talk to-day, and is commented upon in harsh terms, particularly by people from the North, who say that the rebels should select other places than the national capital for making public their disgraceful scandals.

The once famous restaurant at the northwest corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in more recent years known as Dubant's, and always a rather popular place with Virginians, was closed yesterday, owing to the failure of its lessee.

A JUVENILE TOURNAMENT.—A very pleasant little tournament took place near this village on Monday last in which the contestants were some of our most youthful knights, none of them being older than sixteen. It was gotten up by Master Gaston Hawks, and all the rules and regulations of the tourney were observed. The knights were marshalled by Mr. Charles T. Clagett, and the Judges were Messrs. John Bowling and Thomas J. Clagett. After being duly charged, the riding commenced and resulted as follows:

Willie Chew, Knight of Rilerslie..... 2 2 3—7
R. E. Lee Clagett, Knight of Oakland.. 2 2 1—5
Gaston Hawks, Knight of Elaine..... 1 1 2—4
Phil Chew, Knight of my Maryland..... 2 0 1—3

Master Willie Chew, the successful knight, crowned Miss Mary Hawks Queen of Love and Beauty; Master R. E. Lee Clagett crowned Miss Shellie Chew First Maid of Honor; Master Gaston Hawks crowned Miss May Bowling Second Maid of Honor, and Master Phil Chew crowned Miss Jennie Clagett Third Maid of Honor. After the riding the young party repaired to the hospitable mansion of Miss Gaston, where a bountiful collation was served. After an hour or more spent there before nightfall, these happy children returned to their homes well pleased with the day's enjoyment.—*Marlboro Gazette.*

GEN. GRANT.—Gen. Grant and party were at Beaufort, S. C., yesterday, and in response to an address of welcome said: "It affords me great pleasure to be allowed the opportunity to visit Beaufort, though only for an hour. This locality occupies a conspicuous place in history. For the last twenty years it certainly has. The best qualities of the newly emancipated race are developed here. I thank you for you hospitable and warm welcome."

The party arrived at Savannah at 10 last night and were received by the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Collector of the port. The colored military companies, which had been parading in honor of Emancipation Day, assembled at the depot, with a brass band, and as the train rolled in, gave loud cheers. At the hotel a considerable crowd of whites had gathered. There was no demonstration as the General left the carriage and ascended the hotel steps, with the exception of three more cheers given by the colored military.

No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Coughs, Colds etc.

A Washington Sensation.

Some excitement was caused yesterday afternoon on G street between Sixth and Seventh streets, in Washington, by the shooting of Jno. H. Morgan, a son of Senator Morgan, of Ala., and the clerk to the Senate committee on rules, by a young woman from the the same State named Lucy Walton Rhett Horton. Miss Horton met young Morgan on G street, near Sixth, as the latter was walking with some friends towards Sixth street. Without uttering a word of warning, the young woman drew a revolver and fired at Morgan, striking him in the shoulder. Morgan then seized her and held her until a gentleman led her away. She was subsequently arrested and taken to the central police station, where she was detained, but not locked up in a cell, and was kept until this morning, when she was arranged in the Police Court. Mr. Morgan's injury, through serious, is not regarded as fatal. Some time since Miss Horton entered suit against Mr. Morgan for breach of promise of marriage. The suit is still pending.

She came to Washington a year ago and secured a clerkship in the Treasury Department. According to her statement she was removed from the Treasury by the influence of Mr. Morgan. On her way to the station she said she was sorry that she had not killed him and that it was her intention to do so; that life was not worth living to her, having been deprived of making a living by him. The police found upon her three grains of morphine which she intended to take, it is stated, had she succeeded in killing Morgan. She is about 21 years of age and is comely in appearance.

Mr. Morgan says that he has known Miss Horton since the spring of 1877; first met her in Selma, Ala. He was an officer in a military company, and she frequently visited balls given by his company. She was only a casual acquaintance, and as for her story that she was an acquaintance of his family, and her father a law partner of Senator Morgan, it was untrue. He first received a letter from her in the fall of 1877. He had come to Washington to live, and she sent him a letter in which she threatened to enter suit against him unless he kept his promise to marry her. He did not reply to this letter, and several others followed. In 1878 she came to Washington and visited him at his father's office. She drew a pistol on him, but he quickly disarmed her. She repeated her threat to bring a suit, and he told her "to go ahead and sue." She brought the suit, and he has been to Alabama three times to stand trial, but the plaintiff failed to appear each time. In 1875 or 76 Miss Horton, who was then living at Dayton, Ala., charged a young man named Walton with seducing her, and threatened to bring suit against him. Her relatives learned of the matter and took her away to South Carolina. The suit against Walton was thereupon dismissed. Her next appearance was at Selma, where she met him (Morgan). Her character in Alabama was bankrupt, and the only reason he could assign for her shooting at him yesterday was that she wished to enlist the sympathy of the public. Since she has been in Washington, Mr. Morgan said, she had attempted to blackmail another party, whose name he declined to give, now living in Washington, by writing letters to him, the burden of which was that she was in serious trouble in consequence of her association with him. Mr. Morgan said that within the past month he had frequently seen Miss Horton on the street and about the Capitol. She had also been noticed hanging around his residence on G street, and he had been warned to look out for her, as she intended to do him harm. He paid no attention to the matter, and it culminated yesterday, when she shot him.

Miss Horton states that her father, Mr. Horton, and Senator Morgan were both generals in the Southern army and fast friends. At the termination of the war they formed a law partnership at Selma, Ala., which was dissolved by the death of her father.

In this manner John H. Morgan and she became acquainted, she being then nearly seventeen years of age, and in the year 1877 they were engaged to be married. While occupying this relation to each other he took advantage of her confidence, betrayed her, and after that refused to keep the marriage compact. There was no male member of her family living to whom she could go to compel him to make restitution, and he resisted all her appeals to save and protect her from shame and exposure. Finding persuasions useless, she took recourse to the law, and he was indicted for seduction, and the indictment is still pending against him in Alabama.

Last Tuesday, while at the Capitol, she says that she was met by General Shelley, a member of Congress from Alabama, who asked her for the letters written by Mr. Morgan, and she declined to give them to him. He then told her that she would starve for want of something to do, or be driven out of town if the letters were not given up. These and other circumstances had worked her into a desperate state of mind, until she lost almost all control of herself. She had possessed the pistol for some time, but carrying it with her yesterday and meeting Morgan were both accidental. Still, when passing along the street and seeing him approach, and knowing that to him she was indebted for all her sorrow, she made the sudden resolution to do the shooting, and when she got close she drew the pistol from her pocket and fired, and was sorry that she had not killed him. She supposed now they would send her to prison, but if they did she had the satisfaction of knowing that she would not starve, and neither would Mr. Morgan get back his letters.

SENSATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—The monotony of the reception at the White House yesterday was varied by a very interesting incident, growing out of civil service reform. Among the long string of visitors who passed through the Blue Parlor during the general reception was Colonel Henry C. De Alma, late Collector at Sitka, Alaska. When De Alma was presented to the President the latter put out his hand, but De Alma drew himself up in a dignified way and scornfully rejected the proffered hand. Then he made a little speech, which he had prepared, as follows: "Mr. President, for eighteen months I have in vain endeavored to get justice from you and what brings me here to-day is to tell you that if Divine Providence should resolve to inflict on you the one-hundredth part of all the disgrace, hardship, suffering, sickness, grief and want that you have managed to inflict on me and my people for the last two years, you would never have a happy moment again in your life, and I believe that you do not deserve it." De Alma was removed, amid great excitement, by the police.—*Wash. Cor. Balto. American*

CUTTING GLASS WITH SCISSORS.—Many persons may not be aware, says an American contemporary, that glass can be cut under water, with great ease, to almost any shape, by simply using a pair of shears or strong scissors. In order to insure success two points must be attended to—first, and most important, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to begin the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners, and along the edges, and so reduce the shape gradually to that required, as, if any attempt is made to cut the glass all at once to the shape, as we would cut a piece of cardboard, it will most likely break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others, the softer glasses being the best for this purpose. The scissors need not be at all sharp, as their action does not depend on the state of the edge presented to the glass.

Horrible Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—A Nashville, Tenn., special says: "A horrible tragedy occurred eight miles from Nashville Wednesday night. Richard Battle, colored, and wife had separated. He had not met her since they parted until 8 o'clock p. m. of the day mentioned. He was going to church with four other negresses. He commanded her peremtorily to go with him. She refused. Seizing her roughly by the arm he dragged her 100 yards away from the crowd of women, placed the muzzle of a double-barreled shot gun in her mouth and fired, blowing off her head from the mouth upward. Battle escaped.

The Old and the New Year.

The following eloquent extract from a sermon delivered by the lamented Rev. Wm. E. Murray, D.D., on the 1st of January, 1871, is as appropriate now as when it was first delivered, and, save changing the date, we publish it as it fell from the lips of that eloquent and remarkable divine:

Last night the old year died. Did you see that old man, so pale, frail and ghostly who stood upon the bleak and icy hills last night, leaning in his decrepitude upon the arm of his last surviving but dying child the departing December?

The chaplet of buds, flowers and fruits wreathed around his brow by spring, summer and autumn, were frosted by winter; his sandals were old and covered with snow and mire; his garments were tattered, and listening with shoes were fastened around his wasted form; his gray locks were frosty, his breath was cold, and his pulse quivered like an icy thread in his chilled and shrunken arm.

Who is he? He was the child of remorseless Time. He was one of a numerous family that presents us no two contemporaries. The birth of one has always been preceded by the death of the solitary other. The wailing requiems over the death of the one have always ended in lullabies over the cradle of his successor.

Who is he? He was the Old Year. Last night eternity's horologe tolled out his twelve hours in sounding bell. It was his death knell, and at that lonely hour while we slept, when cadaverous ghosts are fabled to creep amid the livid ruins of castles old, and shriek through the crevices of tottering church bedfrids, and dry old bones shake and clatter in churchyards, he died, and the spirits of winter passed him in a cold cloud drawn by boreal winds, and drove him out to sepulchral oblivion, and buried him in a grave whose cerements are eternal. He will return no more forever! Farewell old year! Let thy cold ghost mingle with the shades of thy predecessors, but let it not come back to haunt us when we die.

Gone, and he has left his foot prints! The lovely babe the mother so fondly kissed last New Year is not here this morning. It simply came, smiled, then wept and departed. It seemed to come from heaven, and to stay just long enough to make us love it, and then to return. Its mission appears to have been to gather up our affections and carry them back to heaven with it, to make us love heaven more and earth less.

Some beautiful girls and noble boys, whose laugh and shout enlivened our homes during the last Christmas and New Year holidays, are not with us to-day. Dreamless they sleep beneath the snows of the winter in our neighboring cemeteries and foul decay has marred their lovely forms.

In placing the house in order in these holidays, we have found a toy, a shoe, a hat, a book unclaimed and owerless, which made us weep anew. O shall they ever live again? The old arm chair that sat in the corner, and was tenanted by smiling old age one year ago, is empty now—its occupant is gone and some of us are fatherless. The head of the table is also vacated. The dust has heavily upon the mantle-piece, and disorder has crept into the family chamber, for with some of us mother is gone too, some familiar to all is missed, some well-known voice is hushed. The receding year has touched us somewhat. We are a year older, a year nearer the grave. This year may lead us to heaven, or sink us to hell. Are you ready to die? To die we must, this year we may ascend to heaven.

But the misty spirit of the Old Year, wrapped away into the dark, dim past, the angels of God sang the birth hymn of the New Year. And still you may hear the dying touches of the dying wind still lingering in the mountain tops and quivering gently in the happy air, and sourging steadily the nerve corridors leading to the mind's chambers to greet the human soul. The New Year is here. How many years since the world was made I know not, neither does any man. How many years since man was made I know not—our chronologies cannot be absolutely relied upon. But it is eighteen hundred and seventy-nine years since the infant Savior was born, wrapt in swaddling clothes, and laid to sleep in a manger; eighteen hundred and forty six years since his crucifixion, burial, resurrection and ascension to heaven.

The New Year is here, and with him his children. He came crowned with glittering frost and robes of trailing snow; two with compass in their fists, and stray sunbeams on their brows; four clothed in green enamelled with buds, flowers and fruits, and starred with golden ripened ears; three with robes of yellow, red and purple; one in frowning sudry with a sceptre of ice. Before the first may pass we may be dead, and the remaining eleven may dance the round in upon our graves.

No year has ever passed without some one dying whom we knew and loved. Every succeeding year marks its number and some upon some tablet in our cemetery. Our burial-grounds keep up the record of ages. This year will be the date of the death of some one present. Eighteen Hundred and Eighty will be chiselled on the marble which shall mark some of our graves. Who will it be?

Burglary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The store of M. L. Goldman, dry goods dealer in Canal street, was entered on New Year Eve or morning through a hole made in the side of the wall by burglars, and robbed of over $6,000 worth of silk goods.

The Macon Telegraph learns that an association for the manufacture of wine has been organized in Cuthbert, Ga. A capital stock of $10,000 has been subscribed, and the company will start under favorable auspices. It is said that grape culture has been carried to great perfection in that section of Georgia.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MANSION HOUSE.—George Mason, Va; H A Kelly, Washington, D C; Thomas Gibbons, Loudoun county; Geo W Horton, Wellington, Md; James L Adams, city; W H Wilmer, Mobile, Ala.

FONTINE.—R L Garnett, Loudoun county, Va; H C S Jackson, St. Louis; S P Bayley, Fauquier county, Va; J M Bidd, Baltimore, Md; S Kingford, Fredericksburg, Va; B Ward, Washington, D C; James Mackenzie, W V; John Moffett, Lynchburg, Va; C E Neal, Prince William county, Va; H G Holiday, Harrison, Va; R J Adams, Washington, D C; John H Turner, Va; Henry L Campbell, Richmond, Va; J Ira H Stephens, Baltimore, Md; Thomas Watkins, Salem, Va; James French, Blackburg, Md.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JANUARY 2.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 52

ARRIVED

Str J W Thompson, lower Potomac, to F A Reed.
Str Mattano, lower Potomac, to J Broders & Co.
Str Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, to F A Reed.

CLEARED

Str Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F A Reed.
Stmp E C Knight, New York, by F A Reed.
Str Jane Moseley, lower Potomac, by F A Reed.
Schr Virginia Dare, Balto, by W A Moore.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Havana, hence, at Baltimore 1st.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Georgetown, at New Haven 31st.
Schr Mattie S Williams sailed from Providence for Georgetown 30th.
Schr Katie E Rich, Georgetown, at Providence 31st.
Schrs Joseph William Fish and Cassie Jameson, Georgetown for Boston, at Vineyard Haven 30th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that on or soon after January 1 the Nun and Can buoys in Boston harbor will be removed for the winter, and Spar buoys of corresponding numbers and colors substituted.