ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
STEDMAN & CROWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENG., JANUARY 15, 1880

Mr. Charles O'Conor has, in his old age, arrived at a conclusion which a great many younger men reached years ago. It is that this Government, as at present and for a long time past conducted, so far as carrying out the ideas of its founders is concerned, is a delusion and a snare. He, like some of the younger men to whom we refer, is thoroughly disgusted, not only with the men who control modern American politics, but with the principles they advocate. He despises the prevailing potent political shams, and has an ill-concealed contempt for those who allow them to be successful. As most sensible men at all familiar with politics in this country have entertained these same ideas for years past, the only strange thing about them is that Mr. O'Conor should have been so late in adopting them. But his proposed remedy is brand new, and has so many fatal defects that its application would necessarily produce a condition of affairs infinitely worse than the destructive evils it is intended to ameliorate. The following is his prescription: Abolish State governments; dispense with the Senate and lodge all legislative power in the House of Representatives; have the President chosen by lot from the members of the House and hold his office for one month; abolish the postal service, the army and navy, and depend on the militia; allow none but general laws to be passed, and forbid the meeting of the House of Representatives except at times of great public exigency. The mere announcement of it is sufficient to show that Mr. O'Conor is a little off for can human imagination conceive of a greater calamity than the selection of a President by lot from the present House of Representatives, even though his term would be only one month long, for, dressed even in that brief authority, he would play such fantastic tricks as would make the angels weep.

The Westfloridians don't seem to be quite so fond of the negroes from the South who have swarmed among them since the war as they used to be, and their organ, the Star, urges as a reason why suffrage should not be re-established in the District of Columbia, the inducement it would offer the class of citizens which furnished the perpetrators of the horrible crimes recently committed there to remain in a city where they are not wanted. It will be long before the exodus of those portions of Kansas and Indiana to which the negroes from the South are now emigrating will also learn that the emigrants are not a desirable class of population. The negroes have now been free almost long enough for those born since the civil war began to be of age, and yet their ideas of freedom, its privileges, responsibilities and duties are as indistinct and erroneous as if the emancipation proclamation had been issued yesterday. Their inaptitude to avail themselves of the opportunities that have been afforded them to improve their mental, moral and material condition, taken in connection with the physiological fact that the progeny of miscegenation is barren after the fourth or fifth generation, will not invalidate the views of those who maintain that the search for the "connecting link" is entirely unnecessary.

The opinion of Judge Anderson of the Virginia Court of Appeals about which some of the Radical newspapers have made so much ado, turns out, upon investigation, not to deserve the censure it has received at their hands, though it was the dissenting opinion of the court. It was that one of the points in an application for divorce was well taken, not because the husband in the case had turned Radical, but because such political tergiversation on his part, in order to obtain office, had removed the scales from his wife's eyes, showed him to her in his true colors, not in those in which he had won her girlish love, and in which she had continued to picture him, and the substitution of which by the cold tints of his real character thus revealed, had shattered all her hopes of happiness with him. It would have been the same to her if having been a Republican he had become a Democrat for base purpose. She had believed him to be a true, honorable and conscientious man, and had been undeceived by discovering that his principles were for sale. It was not that he had changed the expression of his political opinions, but that the fact that he held them upon so slight a tenure made her doubt his constancy in other things.

No matter how willing the people who have any real interest in the preservation of the honor and the promotion of the welfare of the State may have been to accept the defeat they sustained last November, and to acknowledge and obey the victorious majority, no reasonable man is surprised at their indignant protests against the grotesque and degrading travesty the readjusters are making of the judiciary of the State by filling the judgeships with such men as they are now electing. Though the obligation upon them is distinct and emphatic to elect no man judge who is not well versed in the law, with our own ears we heard one of the leading readjusters in the Legislature say that all his party required of a candidate for a judgeship, provided he was a readjuster, was that he had once opened a law book! Not having previously met this distinguished gentleman we supposed from the style in which he was talking, and of which the statement we refer to is a sample, that he was erratic, and was so considered by his friends, and, could we wonder at anything nowadays, great would be our surprise at the influence he exerts in the body of which he is a member.

The recent murder of two citizens of this State by people from other States engaged in dredging for oysters in Virginia waters affords the General Assembly an opportunity, which it is hoped may be availed of, for so amending the oyster laws as to preserve the oyster interest of the State from the speedy and entire destruction that, under the existing laws, now threatens it; to make that interest a source of revenue to the State, and to protect not only the riparian rights but the persons of the citizens of the State from the outrages to which they are now constantly subjected at the hands of marauding desperadoes from other States of the Union. If the readjusters will pause long enough in their work of degrading the judiciary of the State to attend to this matter, the unfortunate people of Virginia will accept their action in the light of an unexpected blessing, and be thankful to them accordingly.

It is reported, through private advices from Richmond, that Governor Holliday will probably not issue commissions to the newly elected judges until their terms of office are about to commence, which, under the constitution, it is believed the Governor holds, will be January 1, 1881.

It seems from the action of the Virginia readjusters' caucus in nominating and of that majority in the Legislature in electing William Townes for judge of Mecklenburg over the incumbent, Judge Wood, either that Gen. Mahone is like Mr. Hayes, unreliable in his promises, or that he is losing his hold upon the party he created, for he certainly promised a personal friend, and a good readjuster to boot, who saw him in Judge Wood's interest, that the latter gentleman should be re-elected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator Bayard's resolution has been reported adversely by the Senate Finance committee.

Judge Bond, in the U. S. Circuit Court, has refused the application of counsel for complainant in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal suit for a commission to take testimony.

An official banquet will be given at Havana in honor of Grant, and a reception will be tendered him at the palace by high public functionaries and distinguished members of society.

Assistant Postmaster General Brady says he has caused the $2,000,000 deficiency in the Postoffice appropriation for star route service to build up the service, and he was permitted with the belief that Congress would back him in so doing.

The total sales of stocks at New York last year to say nothing of the unprecedented transactions in mortgage bonds reached 73,842,000 shares, against 39,354,000 shares for the year precedent.

The government telescope observation party, near Monterey, Cal., report that they had good observations both at the beginning and end of totality, which lasted two seconds. The corona was brilliant, accompanied with red flames. The shadow was seen coming over the ocean, and latter on the mountains. Their station was at an elevation of 5,700 feet.

Prof Colladon, of Geneva, has effected an important improvement in the contrivance for enabling deaf mutes to hear through the teeth, lately discovered in the United States. For the India rubber apparatus used by the American inventor, which is somewhat costly, Professor Colladon substitutes a piece of elastic cardboard.

By the storm at Portland, Oregon, on Friday last notified in yesterday's Gazette, one man was killed and several injured. In other parts of the State property of great value was destroyed. Owing to the fallen timber and broken bridges, railroad traffic and telegraph communication were broken for several days.—Large numbers of cattle were killed. At Umatilla the fall of a tree on a schoolhouse demolished it and killed two of the children.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A fire broke out on Sunday in the Grove shaft of the Midlothian coal mine in Chesterfield county, and the efforts to extinguish have so far not been successful.

In the investigation by the grand jury at Richmond, of the Oakwood Cemetery yesterday Dr. Geo. W. Wise refused to answer the questions propounded to him, on the ground that they might criminate him.

The grand jury of Richmond, Va., will institute an inquiry into the long continued grave robberies at Oakwood Cemetery, for the purpose of indicting all the parties interested in the traffic in dead bodies.

Elizabeth Hammond, a pretty white girl, 15 years old, passed through Lynchburg yesterday on her way to the penitentiary, under sentence of three years, for stealing a horse in Russell county. She is said to have been of good family. It is the first case of the kind in the State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In some districts of Ireland the distress amounts to absolute famine, and there are apprehensions of sanguinary conflicts.

The Vatican organ advocates home rule for the Irish people.

Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, died suddenly yesterday, in the 61st year of his age.

Discussion of the Cuban slavery abolition bill has been resumed in the Spanish Cortes.

The peace party are again dominant in Russia.

Germany and the Vatican are reported as far apart as ever.

The Maine Muddle.

The fusion Legislature of Maine yesterday appointed a Committee on Elections, which went immediately to work, and among other things voted to unseat Mr. Hale and put a fusion member in his place. No report to that effect was made to the House, however. A report unseating another republican was made, but recommitted for further investigation. There was no election for Governor, as had been expected. It is reported that there is a rupture between Salon P. Chase, arrebacker, and Edson F. Pillsbury, one of the chief democratic leaders. Chase opposes the use of force, will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, and says he will withdraw unless the democrats agree to this policy. The republican Legislature submitted to the Supreme Judical Court a series of question involving the issues in the existing trouble.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Carrington vs. Ficklin's executor. Argued by Judge Robert Ould for plaintiff in error and submitted.

Elliott &c. vs Robinson, &c. Argued by F. W. Christian, esq., for appellants, and John Howard, esq., for appellees, and continued until to day.

Alexandria Gazette.

[From the Charlestown (W. Va.) Spirit of Jefferson.]

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, one of the very best and most valued of our exchanges, has completed the eightieth year of its existence. May it continue to prosper, and its usefulness be as great in the future as in the past.

Heavy Damages.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 15.—At the Assize Court here last night the Canada Central railway was condemned to pay Peter McLaren, a lumber merchant of Carleton Place, $100,000 damages for lumber and other property destroyed by a fire caused by a cinder from one of their locomotives.

A retired merchant of New York is building a fine residence near Oconqua.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1880

The list of supervisors of the census has been completed, is now in the hands of the President, and will certainly be sent to the Senate this week for confirmation. For the Richmond district Dr. Cabell, President of the Board of Health of that city, has been appointed; for the Tappahannock district, Mr. Bristow; for the Petersburg district, Robert Bolling, and for the southwest district, Mr. Ayers, of Scott county. The name of the appointee for the Alexandria district has not yet leaked out, but it certainly is not Mr. Lanthan, of Clarke county, as reported. Two of the five are republicans and two democrats.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs had a private meeting this morning and it was reported had the Utes before them, but this is doubted, as the understanding was that they should not go before the committee until the Secretary of the Interior was through with them, and he is not done with them yet.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up his bill for relieving the books of the Treasury of the accounts of the amounts of the surplus money in the Treasury deposited with the several States. The amount issued to Virginia, over two millions of dollars, would not be received by that State as long as she remained in the control of her own citizens, but during the war the bogus Alexandria legislature claimed it and drew it out of the national treasury. Mr. Thurman opposed the bill, but said he believed it would pass.

In the House the bill requiring the national banks to keep one half of their reserve fund in gold and silver coin was reported and Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a long speech in its favor.

The Senate Committee investigating the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank held a meeting this morning and commenced taking testimony. The previous investigations into this affair have only related to the books of the bank, but the present committee, of which Senator Withers is a member, have determined to go to the bottom of the business, and for that purpose will examine witnesses.

It is the general opinion now that the report of the Committee on Rules will not be adopted without amendment, and that among the amendments will be one allowing the several committees to fix the appropriations for the matters specially under their control, and one to prevent appropriation riders to mere legislative bills.

At a meeting of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, this morning, the clause in the President's message, in regard to the reclamation of the flats on the Potomac was referred to a sub committee, of which the chairman is General Hunton.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives has determined to take up the Fitz John Porter case on Saturday next. This will bring that case before the House, and the friends of the General say that is all he wants in order to get his rights again.

In the Senate to day Mr Bayard's resolution for declaring the legal tender quality of the Treasury notes was reported upon adversely. A favorable minority report was presented by Mr. Bayard, signed by himself and Mr. Kernan, and by Messrs. Wallace and Morrill conditionally.

Another letter has been received here from Colonel Mosby, to which he says that he is like the Heathen Chinee, has his sleeve full of cards to sustain his charges of fraud and corruption against the Hongkong and Shanghai consulates, and that if all Mr. Hayes wants to punish the rascals is proof of their villainy, he, Mosby, will see that he shall be furnished with it. The Colonel is not on his way home as has been stated, but would not be surprised if he were summoned as a witness before the congressional committee that is to investigate his correspondence with the State Department.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are looking out for a farm of 300 acres, near the Magazine wharf, a few miles below this city, on the Maryland side, and within the District of Columbia, to be used as a depot for the offal of the city and for the production of supplies for the insane asylum.

It is not at all improbable now that the democrats have gotten themselves into hot water about their proposed investigation of the star mail service, inasmuch as most of that service in the Southern States was established through the influence of democratic members of Congress. Of this fact the republicans are aware, and, of course, will make the most of it.

At a meeting of the House District Committee yesterday to consider the application of a proposed new gas company for a charter, Mr Louis Schade, who is opposed to the existing monopoly, read a letter from an old copy of the Washington Capital, in which it was stated that a republican named Bailey, who has managed to retain his position in the clerk's office of the House through three democratic Houses, was similarly successful in obtaining his gas free of cost.

Three more car loads of negroes en route from North Carolina to Indiana, arrived here to-day. Many of the poor deluded emigrants sacrificed all they had in order to get the money to pay their railroad fare, and will starve before they reach their destination unless they are supplied with food by the charity of the people on the way.

The water has been let off the C. & O. Canal at the Cumberland level. That on the Georgetown level will be allowed to remain as long as possible for the accommodation of the millers there.

You need not neglect your business when troubled with a Cough or Cold, if you only use a reliable remedy at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy we know of. Price only 25 cents.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MANSION HOUSE.—S. T. Merick, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anderson, S. Kimberley, Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Barbour Thompson, Va. and P. Eson, Baltimore, Md.

TONTINE HOTEL.—W. A. Brent, T. Follett, Hugh Brent, W. B. Gaines, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. W. Tabb, Pr. Wm. co., Va.; M. F. Pleasants, C. A. Nelson, Richmond, Va.; Wm. Pastor, Gainesville, Va.; H. W. White, Broad Run, Va.; Samuel Chancellor, Loudoun county; Mort. Newhouse, Culpeper co.; J. H. Lewis, Missouri; J. Jacques, Va.; W. W. Burgess, Orange co.; L. S. Thomas, W. Va.; Frank L. Forbes, Cincinnati, O.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan. 15.—Flour is quiet and unchanged, with light transactions. Wheat is off and 750 bushels sold at 120, 138 and 140, as to quality. Corn is steady, with small sales at 65. No Oats reported, and one small lot of Rye brought 90. Country produce is coming in slowly, and prices are unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Virginia 6s deferr'd 6⅜; do consolidated 50⅝, do second series 30½; past due coupons 77¼; new ten forties 87; Virginia ten forties coupons 60; bid to day. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 12⅜. Flour dull and without change. Wheat—Southern lower and quiet; Western weak, but close steady; Southern red 138@145; do amber 138@142; No 2 Western winter red spot and Jan 141; Feb 143¼@143⅜; Mar 147¼@147⅜; April 150@150⅛. Corn—Southern quiet and firm; Western firm; Southern white 61@63; do yellow 58; Western mixed spot 57¼@57½; Jan and Feb 57¼@57⅜; March 57⅛@57⅜; April 57⅞@58; steamer 55. Oats firm; Southern 48@50; Western white 47@49; do mixed 46@47; Penna 47@49. Rye dull at 93@95. Hay unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14@16¾. Sugar firm; A soft 9¾. Whiskey dull at 1 11½@1 12.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Stocks weak. Money 6. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn quiet.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1880.

SENATE

Mr. McPherson and Mr. Baldwin presented petitions of women asking for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, announced that he was directed by that committee to report back the joint resolution for the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of the U. S. Treasury notes. The committee had made a verbal amendment to the resolution unanimously agreeing to it, and that amendment directs him to report the resolution adversely. He understood there was a minority report to be presented, otherwise he should ask indefinite postponement of the resolution. He asked that it be placed on the calendar for the present. So ordered.

Mr. Bayard from the same committee presented the views of the minority, accompanied as follows.

The undersigned believing the industrial, commercial and financial prosperity of the country, in order to be enduring and secure, must be based upon a money of actual and intrinsic value and that our government has no power and is incompetent to endow its paper and obligations with such value, and the U. S. treasury notes in existence and in circulation being now redeemable in gold and silver coin at the option of the holder, do recommend the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of such notes and the passage of the subjoined resolution.

Signed, FRANCIS KERMAN.
THOS F. BAYARD.

Here follows the Bayard resolution that treasury notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal tender, admitting the principle of the resolution as to the power of government to make paper legal tender. I reserve my action upon the resolution as to the time of the withdrawal of the power given heretofore.

(Signed) WM. A. WALLACE.
Reserving the right of amendment.
(Signed) JUSTIN S. MORRILL

The minority report was also placed on the calendar.

The amendment made by the majority in the phraseology of the Bayard joint resolution is merely verbal, changing the words "U. S. Treasury notes" to "U. S. notes."

Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Luke Pryor appointed a senator from Alabama until the Legislature chooses a successor to the late Mr. Houston, and Mr. Pryor was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

The Senate then took up the bill to relieve the U. S. Treasurer from the amount now charged against him and deposited with the several States.

Mr. Thurman opposed it. The money belonged to the U. S., and should be paid according to the original understanding.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over, and Mr. Morrill called for the consideration of his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent and spoke thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After having transacted some miscellaneous business, the House resumed the consideration of the bill requiring one half the reserves of national banks to be kept in gold and silver coin of the United States.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, has the floor, and is speaking in support of the bill. Mr. Price, in advocating the bill relative to bank reserves, declared himself as opposed to any tinkering with the currency, either as to the quantity or quality of the paper which is circulating. He was also opposed to taking away the legal tender quality of the greenback. All prudent men spoke in thunder tones and said, "Let well enough alone."

Letter from Louisa.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LOUISA C. H., Jan. 13.—The Christmas gaieties have had their day, and now all are settling down to labor once again. Toil, toil, toil is the word that must ever be foremost in the battle of life. He who lags behind to sit on the road side with the eyes gloating about for something to turn up, will never reach the poles of success. To wait for something to turn up would be as absurd as for a milk maid to sit on a stump in a meadow and wait for the cows to back themselves up to be milked, as the old farmer insinuated very wisely. Persevere, push and turn something up yourself should be the motto of all. To be a successful tiller of the land you've got to toil unceasingly. To be a statesman, you've got to toil and keep yourself posted, and use prudence and wisdom. To be a man of letters you've got to toil and burn the midnight taper. In law, the mansions of fame and success are only to be reached by never-ceasing toiling. The path that leads to fame is not generally strewn with flowers and cold roses; but you've got to clamber over many obstacles, and this can be done only by patience and perseverance. The old year is among the things that were; it is dead, likewise its pleasures, its joys, its sadness, its gloominess, its sunshine—all destroyed by the great monarch—Time. Eighteen hundred and eighty come in with a smile of brightness which let us hope is a prognostic of happier and brighter days yet to come; that our pathway may not be destitute of flowers blossoming in sweetness, of charity, of the jewels of joy and prosperity.

Yesterday Rev. L. A. Cutler, the pastor, preached in the Disciples' Church. His evening sermon was very fine indeed.

On Christmas there were tableaux, charades, &c., given by the home talent of Louisa.

We have a newspaper here now, which is a nearly gotten up journal. BILLY BOWLEGS.

THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.—The supposed suicide of Leonard Case, the millionaire bachelor of Cleveland, continues the sensation of the day. Some of his friends have a theory that Mr. Case's death was accidental, and that he inhaled chloroform to allay pain. But the suicide theory is generally believed. His death brings out many incidents of eccentric generosity. One of Mr. Case's characteristic acts was the purchase of the residence of relatives in a neighboring town, unknown to them. They were first made aware of the fact by getting the deed drawn in their name. But he gave in his own way, and never would brook suggestions. He seemed to delight in always making his gifts a surprise. Mr. Case and his brother William both inherited delicate constitutions, and had a morbid dread of consumption. William first fell a victim to the disease, and in spite of every effort to avert the disease, he died a lingering death without entering into the enjoyment of the large fortune that was to fall to him. His brother's death make Lenord morbid and despondent, but still he battle vigorously against his inherited disease. He journeyed to foreign lands, visited California and Oregon, consulted eminent physicians and adopted a stringent diet and regimen. For several years it was his habit to drive three or four miles out of the city and then alight and walk home with a long, swinging stride.—He also made long overland excursions on horseback. But the hereditary malady made steady inroad, and probably in dread of a lingering and painful death he took his own life. Among his papers a trust deed, executed two years ago, was found, giving property valued at $1,500,000 for the endowment of an institution to be called the Case School of Applied Science, to be incorporated forthwith. The income from this property is about $100,000, and it comprises the City Hall and other revenue paying property. Henry E. Abbey, his business manager, is made sole trustee of the bequest. The institution will be the only exclusively scientific school in the State.

From Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Virginia, January 15, 1880.—Things are not moving along as smoothly with the readjusters as was the wont, and to day "King Caucus" met a signal rebuke. It happened in this wise. In the House of Delegates Mr. Duke, of Albermarle, offered the following:

"O. W. Purvis, whose name has been presented to the House as a candidate for the judgeship of Albermarle county, against whom certain charges have been made upon the floor of the House, having demanded an investigation of such charges; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed to inquire into the moral fitness of the said Purvis for the office to which he aspires; that committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that they also have power to appoint a sub committee to visit the county of Albermarle and take testimony—such testimony to be reduced to writing and reported to the committee; said committee shall, so soon as a full examination has been made, make report and return evidence taken."

Mr. Duke supported the resolution.

Mr. Bailey, of Washington, opposed it on the ground that the Legislature had no authority to investigate a man's private character.

Mr. Frazier also opposed it on the ground that the readjusters' caucus had already appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

Mr. Michie, of Albermarle, supported the resolution and urged that if the charges against Purvis were found to be true and he was elected judge, then he would have to be impeached and the State subjected to much expense.—These charges he insisted had not been made. He was compelled to unite in these charges although against his will. He knew he would make some enemies, but where he made one he believed that he would make a hundred friends, and he would be discharging a great duty to his county. He hoped that the House would make no quibble about granting this investigating committee, and that the investigation would be full and satisfactory.

Mr. Frazier opposed the resolution, and insisted that it was unnecessary. He deprecated the idea of impeaching a judge for things done before he was a judge. He insisted that this matter could be investigated by the readjusters.

Mr Payne, of Fauquier, asked if his side would be allowed to attend the meeting of this caucus investigation, or whether it would be a secret investigation.

Mr. Frazier said the investigation would not be secret.

Mr. Payne then said he hoped that all the members of his side would be in attendance.

The vote was then taken upon the resolution and it was adopted—ayes 48, noes 35.

Then came the nomination for judge of Halifax; whereupon Mr. Gray, of Halifax, nominated P. T. Boswell.

Mr. W. M. Palmer read the following:

"Whereas the name of P. T. Boswell has been presented to the General Assembly as judge of the county of Halifax the undersigned, one of the delegates representing the county of Halifax, earnestly protests against the election of the said Boswell as judge of the County Court of Halifax. I state distinctly that the said T. T. Boswell is a drunkard, and does not possess one single qualification to fill the office of judge. He never was a lawyer; never even held the office of justice of the peace. W. M. PALMER."

Mr Palmer then offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas the name of T. T. Boswell has been presented to the Legislature of Virginia as a suitable person for the county judge of the county of Halifax and it has been stated upon the floor of the House of Delegates that he is not a fit person to hold said office, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates [the Senate concurring,] That the joint order for the election of judge of the county of Halifax be postponed till the 22d of January, 1880.

Mr. Finney said that while he knew nothing of the charges against Boswell, yet he thought the matter ought to be postponed in order that an investigation be had.

Mr. Wale, of Louisa, jumped up and strenuously opposed the resolution. He contended that no progress would be made in the Legislature spent all its time in considering "these little trivial charges," and that in doing so they would exhaust all the money in the Treasury.

Mr. Chamberlayne, of Richmond, protested that this was the first time that this House had ever been lectured by a member as to what it should do.

Mr. Wale repeated his invitation to the other side to come to the caucus investigating committee. Mr. Wale at the close of this remark said that his side did not want to elect any who was not fit for the position of judge, although some men might have been forced upon them about whose character they knew nothing.

Mr. Wilkinson: Are you personally acquainted with Boswell?

Mr. Wale: No, sir; I don't know him.

Mr. Wilkinson: Has his name been before this investigating committee?

Mr. Wale said it had not, but that his side had appointed a committee to which these matters could be referred.

Mr. Wilkinson said that while he did not know Boswell, yet he knew the people of Halifax county, and a few days since, in coming down to Richmond, the people at all the stations were perfectly outraged at the selection of Boswell as their judge.

At this point the Senate joint resolution postponing the election of judges for Franklin, Halifax, Mecklenburg and other places till January 17 came in and was concurred in.

When the joint order was called in the Senate Mr. Wilcox stated that he would never so stultify himself as to vote for an improper person to be a judge. He did not believe the caucus nominee for judge of Mecklenburg to be a proper person. He loved the State and its people, and would never do a dishonorable action knowingly. He therefore wished the county of Mecklenburg to be passed by.

Mr Davis said he did not see the reason for the postponement; it was merely for a procrastination of time.

Mr Wilcox stated that if there was any attempt to embarrass him in this manner he would offer his motion independently, and he had six senators at his back, and the senator from Mecklenburg was pledged to his resolution.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes, 23; noes 10.

The vote on the motion of Mr Stovall, of Halifax, to postpone the election in his county was recorded—ayes, 22; noes, 8.

The resolution of Mr. Fulkerson postponing a number of counties was then adopted, with Halifax and Mecklenburg added.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to amend an act to provide for a charter of Front Royal.

A bill for the incorporation of the United States Commercial Company was passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Richmond and Mecklenburg railroad was passed.

In the House of Delegates bills were introduced to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate the towns of Middleburg, Wellsborough and Hamilton, in Loudoun county, approved March 21, 1871; and providing for the transfer of the Annandale church property in the county of Fairfax.

A bill prescribing the manner of summoning jurors in certain cases where a city, town, or county shall be a party, was passed, as also a joint resolution appropriating $1,500 to enable the Governor to enforce the oyster laws in the waters of the Commonwealth.

Last night the Readjusters spent two hours in consideration of the Mecklenburg case. Two nights previous, Judge Wood the present incumbent, was nominated over William Townes; but the latter's friends rallied and secured a reconsideration. Then Townes was nominated over Judge Wood by 37 to 25. Judge Wood's friends have ever since been trying to secure a second reconsideration. The caucus last night, after a long debate, referred the case to a committee, and nothing definite will be done with it for several days.

The caucus nominated the following additional judges:

Gloucester—Fielding S. Taylor.
Louisa—James H. Woolfork.
Lunenburg—William H. Perry.
Orange—William R. Taliaferro.

General Jubal A. Early was before the Readjusters' committee to-day to prefer charges against Colonel N. B. Claiborne, who was nominated by the caucus recently for county judge of Franklin.

Mr. Pitts, of Lancaster, stated in the House yesterday that there is an oyster fleet in the Rappahannock river consisting of thirty or forty vessels with non-resident crews, who are violating the oyster laws and depredating upon the people along that river whilst pursuing their legitimate business of catching oysters. A delegation from Lancaster and adjoining counties, together with the representatives in the Legislature from that section, called upon the Governor and laid before him the facts, when the Governor promised to do all in his power to aid in suppressing these lawless acts and apprehending the outlaws.

The number of county judges thus far elected is fifty, and it is expected that the work will be completed about the middle of next week.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—To day has been a particularly unfortunate one for the so called readjusters now engaged in making judges for the people of Virginia, and making them, too, out of material not even rough hewn for the purpose. They are sick over the damaging charges brought against their nominees at each step. The picture is a sickening one, and no Virginian can look upon it without emotions of shame. Yesterday each member from the county of Albemarle united in a paper saying that the caucus nominee was a dishonest person. That was a pretty heavy blow. But to-day the air is rank with the odor from the dead and putrifying body of justice. And the skeletons which they set up in the desecrated temple, and, in whose bony clutch (or ebony clutch) the readjusters fixed and swayed by the man behind the scenes, are in their rottenness so foul that even those who have elevated them to the seed circle are taking from the loathsome pressure—for what is more loathsome than the skeleton of justice? Would to God that the people of Virginia—those people buried in quiet villages and out of the way farms—could have been in Richmond during these judge making days. Would to God they had been here to see the erection of the Virginia judge [once a gem exceeding sapphire and diamond in spotlessness] extracted in the mire, amid the hoots and the fiendish triumphant jeers at the men who stood up in manly, ineffectual essay to stay the proceeding! And to day, while in the House, Michie, who has swallowed all his caucus nominations till now, was protesting that the nominee of his caucus for the Albemarle judgeship was a dishonest and corrupt man; even then the voice of Wilcox was ringing in the Senate, and he, too, one of the faithful, was, in the name of the people of Mecklenburg, demanding that the caucus nominee should not be imposed upon that people. Nor was this all. From Halifax came the indignant remonstrance that the caucus nominee for that county was a drunkard, and the intelligence that the crowded people were satisfied at the railroad stations and were firm in their denunciation of this tampering with their rights, and in this chorus of indignation, clear and distinct and unwavering, was heard to the upper room in the Capitol the voice of old Jubal Early, warning the protesters of the insanity to reverse its motion and take back that which they had called judge of Franklin county. There is a picture to look upon. There is a new page in Virginia history, and the evidence of the progression of the new party. There is the obedience to the will of the people!

But all these are "trivial charges." This thing of a judge getting drunk or being a thief is a small matter. Don't hinder the progress of the man whose "headquarters are in the saddle." If our new judge can ejaculate the charge "Hic—gentlemen of the jury—hic—you are to—hic—find the—hic—prisoner—hic—not guilty, because—hic—he was a Mahone man and because—that's what I—hic—was put here for," then this judge is competent. And as to stealing, why that's a trivial matter, but be quiet about it, and don't steal from any of the jurymen, because it would be setting them a bad example. And when you elect your judge it is of no moment that he was once in the penitentiary for burglary or that he has been stealing and did not get caught. Mr. Frazier, our leader, says that's poor law; that it is preposterous, this idea of impeaching a judge for an offence committed before he was judge. And when our judge has to sentence a poor devil, let's be on hand when he lifts his glass and says, with an eye tear blurred, "Prisoner, old pard, I look at you; here goes;" and then the old mountain goes and the prisoner goes. And it maybap the doomed devil should remind the sentencing judge of former acquaintanceship and of former successful operations which were just outside the suburbs of honesty, and in which the judge had taken a hand—let's be in the court room and hear him set the presumptuous devil back with a stern "Prisoner, you will remember that I was not a judge then. A judge cannot be judged for offences he committed before he was judge. That's the law. Remember that, and when you get out of your dungeon cell remember that you will then be eligible for the office of judge yourself. A judge cannot be judged or impeached for anything done before he was judge." [See Frazier on Common and Statute Law, Readjuster Edition, edited by Mahone, and Blackstoned by Evans, Norton and Cephas Davis.]

The majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the contested election case of Nelson vs. Gregory is signed by Messrs. Marshall Harper, Isaac H. Watson, A. B. Fitzpatrick and G. W. Morgan. This recommends that the sitting member, Judge Gregory, is entitled to his seat. The majority report of the committee recommends that the negro Nelson be given the seat. Mr. James A. Frazier is the chairman of the committee.

Monday night Gen. Mahone gave a supper to his colored friends. The affair took place on the square below the Whig office and was a most delightful occasion. Ah! how pleasant are these little reunions of friends where good-will and coffee flow together in even, unturbid tide! How beautiful this retirement for the while from the cares of life to the happy suggested oasis where we can forget our dignity, and sport together as when we were boys. Leander my dear fellow, how exquisite is this meeting. Pomeroy, believed, this black occasion will always be green in my memory. Julianna and Sally and Sarah Jane, are the children well, and are General Grant and George Washington still fond of making mud pies? Do you think Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte will go to the free school next year?

The following appears in the Mozart Baton to morrow, entitled "Lay me not in Oakwood:"

Oh! lay me not in Oakwood,
Oh! lay me not I pray;
Such a ghastly joke would
Make you rue the day.

Though piled the earth above me
By friendship's tender care;
Though those who claimed to love me
With grief might rend the air.

Next day you would not find me,
I'd in a pickle be;
Or in a box they'd bind me
For the University.

Then lay me not in Oakwood,
Unless with guard and gun,
The camp fires and smoke would
Make the robbers run.

It is a reminder of the grave robberies in Oakwood Cemetery.

Jefferson had a house to-night such as has been given no actor since the war.

STRONGBOW.