Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

Smollet, by an apt but low anecdote, vividly illustrates the uncharitableness of human nature, and shows that while education and the conventionalities of wealth and fashion may veneer natural defects of character, those afflicted with such defects, when thrown off their guard by any unusual excitement, lose that veneering at once, and manifest their natural imperfections in all their glaring enormity. The same moral was pointed by Mr. S. S. Cox in the U. S. House of Representatives last Thursday. Now Mr. Cox is not only the highest and wittiest Northern man in Congress, but usually is one of the most courteous and liberal in his expressed opinions of all from his section, and yet, lossing his self possession by the irritation produced by Mr. Reagan's remarks on the day referred to, he too exhibitbed the hatred that lurks in the breasts of the vast majority of Northern men for their fellow citizens of the South, and by referring to Mr. Reagan's departure from the House in 1861, was not only grossly discourteous but resorted to a mean, puerile and pusillanamous mode of revenge upon an opponent, and again paraded the fact that what's born in the flesh is bred in the bone. Being a sensible man he saw at once the fault he had committed and attempted to correct it by an apology, but he had appeared without his mask, and the real man had been exposed to the view of previously deceived and then astonished spectators.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Hay is selling at $1 per cwt. in Warrenton.

The Warrenton Index says: Sleighing is over in this section for the first time in eight weeks.

On Friday last Mr. David C. McGuffie, Teller of the Augusta National Bank, while on a visit to Richmond, was paralysed.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, it is reported, is to be a candidate for the House of Delegates in Fairfax county.

The estate of the late Fayette McMullen, is estimated to be worth $200,000, and his wife and daughter are heirs to this snug fortune.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday and voted to sell the State's interest in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad for $500,000. The Governor voted against the sale.

A large bear was killed last Saturday near Pitts' Spring, Page county. He was found reposing in his den, on the day before, by one of a party, who had been hunting that day.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has recently given an order for forty-two new engines, some of which are to be of about double the capacity of any now on the road.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian says: "There are ten sassafras oil factories in Buckingham and one in Amherst. The oil sells for over half a dollar per pound."

A most remunerative industry has been developed near Charlottesville, in the preparation and shipment of blocks of the dog wood and persimmon wood.

The Fredericksburg Star says: "The ice in the river, yielding to the warm spell of this week, broke up Thursday night, and has been swept away by the rise of water occasioned by the rapid thaw.

Randall Oliver, a colored man living near Aylletts, in King William county, while carrying a pole about twenty feet long, a few days ago, slipped on the ice and fell, the pole falling across his neck and killing him instantly.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Jackson Kelce, engineer of the construction train, on the Shenandoah Valley R. R., was painfully injured by a car running over his foot. He was taken to Harrisonburg, where he is still confined to his bed. During his absence from his home, sickness fell upon his family, and his wife buried three children—all they had.

Oscar F. Perrigo, indicted in the Hustings court of Richmond for bigamy in marrying Miss Jessie Gann, of that city, while he had two other wives living, has been found "Guilty," and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Perrigo made a request of the Court that he be allowed five days to settle his affairs before being sent over, which was granted.

On Wednesday, a negro named Bill Slick, was arrested near Livingston, in Nelson county, on the charge of killing Polydore Carter, an old colored man nearly an hundred years old. The only cause for the murder was that Slick had charge of the old man, perhaps had to contribute to his support, and desired to get rid of the trouble and expense.

Another attempt was made to wreck the southern bound fast mail train on the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. yesterday by placing a heavy sill lengthwise upon the track near a curve in the road at Butterworth's bridge. Thomas Turner and Henry Bailey, colored, were caught in the act by Robert Newson, who had been employed by the company to keep watch for the wreckers. The prisoners were turned over to the police. Bail was refused. The accused confessed the crime, and said they had been paid to do the work.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Burrough's executors vs. Whitehurst's administrator. Argued by Alexander Coke, esq., for appellants and submitted.

James vs. Keon's administrator. Sent to foot of docket.

Bowie vs. Poor School Society of Westmoreland. Submitted.

Coles and wife vs. Hurt. Argued by James Alfred Jones, esq., for appellee and submitted.

Overbey's commissioner vs. Overbey's administrator. Dismissed.

Duke vs. Brimmer and als. Dismissed.

The court will not hear arguments to day or Monday. On Tuesday the case of Herring and Douthat will be heard, and is the last case to be heard orally until the March term.

GOING TOO FAR WITH A JOKE.—Thomas Reaney, a gauger, living in Jersey City, was the victim of a novel and serious "joke" Thursday afternoon on one of the North river piers. He had been gauging a number of barrels of alcohol, and, after finishing his work, he washed his face and head with some of the alcohol. While he was rubbing the alcohol in his hair a longshoreman, with whom he was on friendly terms, stepped up behind him, lit a match, and set the alcohol on fire. Reaney's head was instantly in a blaze. He had presence of mind enough to clap his hands over his eyes, thus saving them from injury, but his hair and the skin of his face, ears and neck was badly burned.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

The Flood

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The flood here is greater than ever before. Pennsylvania Avenue is flooded from 10th to 2d street, and boats are more numerous on it than on the river. The water enters the city at the foot of 17th street, south of the White House, and sweeps through it to the Eastern Branch along the route of the old canal, spreading out on either side to a width that varies with the grade of the ground. Central Market and the lower floors of all the buildings south of the Avenue, and many north of it, as the Adams Express Office, are submerged, and the damage is immense. Sixth street depot is under water, inaccessible except by boats, and the cars in the yard afloat. Cars on the street lines, in the flooded district, are abandoned and are tossed about by the wind.

The water got into the foundry of Gray & Noyes and exploded the boiler, killing one man and wounding another. The lumber yard of Mr. D. A. Windsor is completely inundated, with a loss of about $1,000. Pennsylvania avenue is thronged with people, watching the flood.

One of the Norfolk steamers has been lifted out of the water and on to her wharf, which will have to be cut away to get her off. The water is rushing over the causeway, but the long bridge is standing still, though the whole of the level country south of it, as far as Roach's Spring, including the whole of Jackson's Island is covered with water 4 or 5 feet deep. The railroad track and the whole bed of the railroad this side of the long bridge as far as the high ground, has been swept away by the water that is sweeping over it. The ice from the wharves at Washington to Geisboro is packed to the depth of many feet, some think to the bottom of the river.

At 2 o'clock the ice in the Washington channel began to move, and within an hour afterwards there was an appreciable fall in the water.

[At 3 o'clock this afternoon the last of the wires that connect this city with Washington was washed down, and our news north of this city cut off.]

Immense quantities of goods in the stores and market, South of the avenue, were damaged. At three o'clock this afternoon the water was still rising at the Aqueduct bridge.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A heavy northeast rain storm prevails here, and there are renewed fears of disaster from a freshet. A dam at Jackson Corners was carried away. Also one at Mt. Rose, and the bridge at the latter place is considered unsafe.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Feb. 12.—The continued rains have greatly swollen the Lehigh river. Two trestles have been swept from under the Lehigh Valley bridge at Penn Haven. It is feared that the fifty million feet of lumber in the boom, at White Haven, may break away, in which case the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's bridges at Penn Haven will be destroyed.

PATTERSON, N. J., Feb. 12.—A thunder storm passed over this city about 10:20 this morning. The lightning flashes were vivid and the thunder very heavy. The thunder lasted a few minutes only. It has been raining hard all the morning.

TOLEDO, O., Feb 12.—The excitement in the city this morning consequent upon the flood is intense. A snow storm set in about 9 o'clock. The streets leading to the river have been crowded since daybreak to the waters edge. On Water street the water is fully five feet deep and rushes through at a frightful rate.

The James River.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 12.—The James river is rising at Lynchburg ten feet above low water mark. There is no ice. There was a heavy rain last night, and the water is over the wharves here and the river is rising three inches every hour.

Mr. Hayes.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 12.—President Hayes arrived in this city at 10:30 to day, and was met at the depot by Mayor Latrobe and President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and went to the house of Mr. Gilman with several trustees and the Mayor. The President visited the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Peabody Institute, and Johns Hopkins University. After lunch, the President will receive the professors and students of the Johns Hopkins University, and in the afternoon will attend the banquet of the Baltimore Press Association.

Feindish Act.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—John Burns, a laborer, went to his home intoxicated last night, and quarrelling with his wife, beat her in a brutal manner. Not content with this the scoundrel broke a kerosene oil lamp over her head, burning her in such a terrible manner that she was conveyed to the hospital in a dying condition. Burns was arrested.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The stock markets opened strong and active and advanced steadily during the first hour of business, the improvement in prices ranging from ¼ to 2¼, the latter in Ohio & Miss pfd which sold up to 108¼. The granger shares, the coal stocks, Pacific Mail, Central Pacific, Western Elevated, Lake Shore, New York Central and Hannibal & St. Joseph pfd were also prominent in the advance.

Explosion.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Feb. 12.—A high tank belonging to the Standard Oil Co. at Constable Hook, Bayonneport, exploded at 6.45 o'clock this morning with a tremendous report. A conflagration immediately ensued. There were 97,000 barrels of naptha oil in the tank. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000, fully insured. Much of the oil in the tank was saved by drawing it off.

Missing Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The schooner John Bright, which left this port last May for Bonham Islands, has never been heard from since she left, and the insurance companies have settled with her owners. She was commanded by Capt. Bentley and had on board 9 men all told.

The Susquehanna.

PITTSTON, PA., Feb. 12.—The Susquehanna river is almost free of ice, and has fallen 8 feet but is now 13 feet above low water mark. Considerable damage has been done to the railroads in this vicinity by the freshet, and the trains are delayed. A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed this morning.

Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—Chas. H. Kohnnoth, one of the professors of Dr. Buchanan's College, who pleaded guilty to a charge of issuing bogus academic degrees, was brought before Judge Allison in the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Illness of Fernando Wood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A telegram was today received by Jos. R. Wood that his father, Congressman Fernando Wood, was very sick at Hot Springs, Ark. The nature of his illness could not be learned.

Baltimore Stock Market.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Virginia consols 82; ten-forties 52½; peelers 32¾; Marietta 2nds 95; Marietta 3rds 51; Ore Knob 3⅝.

No Choice.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 12.—The 26th ballot for U. S. Senator to-day resulted as follows: Beaver 57, Wallace 51, Bayne 49, scattering 5. No choice and the convention adjourned.

The Outlook.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The smoke of the great political battle has now blown away, and the field is sufficiently open to view at a glance the practical lessons taught. One thing is certain, the republican party will control the machinery of government for four years from the 4th of March next, and the unhappy democrats must content themselves with repairing their weapons, laying in a new stock of ammunition and recruiting their shattered columns, while the fat and saucy republican politicians "salt down" the fruits of a victorious campaign.

It would appear at a casual glance that the democratic party was completely dismembered, and its future shrouded in gloom; but a careful review of the situation, however, will disclose the fact, that out of defeat, lasting and useful lessons may be learned, and such new life, energy and courage infused into it that will insure a successful contest in 1884.

It is easy enough after a campaign to see faults in its management that could not so readily be discerned during its progress, or, if seen, were difficult to remedy. It would be manifestly unjust, therefore, to lay them at the door of any individual member of the management.

One serious trouble with the democracy in the last campaign was the overweening confidence with which the contest was entered. The platform was not explicit as it might have been, but was the enunciation of right principles. The candidates were the best, possibly, that could have been selected, and this fact seems to have been a source of weakness rather than strength. Mr. Garfield's record was bad, the record of his party worse, if possible; and had the election occurred thirty days after the Cincinnati convention Gen. Hancock would have swept the country. The nomination of General Hancock enthused the party beyond a precedent, and, relying upon the invaluable record and high character of their candidate, the leaders proceeded to assail the character of Gen. Garfield, and made it about the only issue of the campaign, trusting to the sense of honor and national pride of the people to condemn and frown upon the effort of the republican party to place a man in the chair of Washington, whose record was besmirched and tainted.

Discomfited at first by the avalanche of enthusiasm following the action of the Cincinnati convention, the republican leaders at once set to work to prop up their candidate, and, in addition to using the powerful machinery in their hands, they applied themselves vigorously to such things in the record of the democratic party and its platform as were in the least valuable or susceptable of misconstruction or misrepresentation.

The tariff plank was unmercifully handled in sections where it would avail, and thus, by false representation, thousands of voters were made to believe that the success of the democratic party meant ruin and destruction to the manufacturing interests of the country; and thus, at a later period in the campaign, the democrats were put upon the defensive upon the very issue that should have been aggressively pushed from the first. The masses did not understand a tariff for revenue only, and the defensive attitude of the party, only added to their bewilderment. The party, in a word, lacked backbone on one of the most vital issues of the campaign, and the one they should have been prepared to advocate and to have pressed to conviction in the very teeth of the protectionists. No party in this country can, in peace, long survive with a high protective policy. The fate of the old whig party was sealed by it, and only the war, with its resultant causes, has enabled the republican party to survive thus long.

That the tariff will be one of the vital issues in 1884, there is no doubt, and it behooves the party that hopes for success, to prepare to meet it. The interests of the people, and the interests of the protectionists are antagonistic, and when the impositions and outrages of the present system are properly understood, the people will speak in thunder tones, for redress, and it will come.

If the democratic party desires success, it must meet the issue boldly, and prepare to face the country, in advocacy, not in defence of a general and complete revision of the tariff.

Again, the democratic party must remember that a candidate, although stronger than his party, will not on that account be successful. The party must be alive, it must deal with live issues; it must carry the candidate, not let the candidate have to carry it; it must throw off all sentimental rubbish, and bury past triumphs in the grave with past defeats, and march abreast the times.

Our constitution as it stands, like our Bible, is equal to every immergency, and in all fundamental principles will be ahead of progress for a century, without the least danger of subversion, or having violence done the purposes of its great founders. It is the height of folly to live on the past, or cling to the fossils of the present. The young men of the nation care nothing for the traditions of the fathers, except as such, and when they are incapable of subserving present ends they must pass into history, and give place to the needs of the hour. Religious sentiment the civilized world over, has long since realized this fact, and have advanced their ideas to meet the enlightenment and progress of this era. Why should statesmanship slumber? The Kelleys, McLaughtens & Co., must take a back seat in the political synagogue, experience having shown their counsels unwise and their friendship almost as disastrous as their enmity. There are plenty of men of first class ability, whose services must be secured as leaders, whose views and experience are national and broad, and whose statesmanship and patriotism are a guarantee of judicious counsel and political sagacity.

The late election has demonstrated the fact, that the task of sectional pacification, will never be accomplished by the party in power. The spectre, "a Solid South," was exhibited to frighten Northern voters, while the cry of Southern intolerance was as vociferously uttered as at any perid immediately succeeding the war. Thousands of men who read the false and extravagant utterances of the Northern press and stump orators firmly believed that there was the same intolerance at the South as existed at any period in the history of the worst days of carpet bag rule; and associating, as they always have done, the democratic party with the causes of the war, it was but natural they should hesitate to vote for so pure a patriot, so successful a hero, so ripe and conservative a statesman as Gen. Hancock. One very serious barrier to the success of the democratic party and its principles, is the gross and persistent misunderstanding of the Southern people by the Northern voter and the causes and influences which produced the so-called intolerance of the South. The fact is, that the same causes and influences which produced the spirit of resistance of the South, to the state of affairs that existed there at, and immediately subsequent to, the close of the war, would have produced a more vindictive and revengeful spirit upon any people who had once enjoyed the blessings of liberty. The people of the North we confidently believe would not have borne the insults and infamy cast upon the South with one half the fortitude evinced by the latter. While many and grievous were the outrages perpetrated, they were but the natural result of the condition of the country under carpet bag rule. The average Northern man, who emigrated south at that period, was not a representative of his section in any sense; they were mostly political adventurers, of no repute at home, and whose mission was simply to control the newly enfranchised citizen, in the interest of the republicans, and secure to themselves the places of profit and trust.

Not alone this, the people were taxed to death to meet the obligations of these reckless adventurers, who had no local pride or interest at issue, and whose capacity for plunder was only equaled by their greed of gain. The white men of the South were compelled to pay the taxes, both State and National, and it was but natural that they should seek to control the expenditure of monies, and the legislation which affected them so nearly. The want of a proper understanding of these things, and a full comprehension of the effects of what is known as carpetbag rule, upon the political, social and material prosperity of the South has led to a feeling of mistrust upon the part of the people of the North, which has engendered a political intolerance upon their part more violent and proscriptive in national affairs than ever existed in the local affairs of the South. The last Congress furnishes evidence that this feeling, so far from being removed, is largely on the increase, and calls for the broadest statemanship to stay the tide ere it culminates into national ruin.

With the departure of carpetbag rule has gradually passed away political proscription in the South, and whatever reforms may be needed in social life, must work themsevles there, as they do in the North; neither law, nor armies can effect this. The Northern man is welcome in the South to-day: force of circumstance and personal interests would alone produce this; hundreds are the instances where emigrants from the North, East and West, are not only successful in business interprises, but influential in all the walks of life.

Ignorance of these facts keep alive sectional hate; and the republican party leaders have always been, and will continue to be ready and active to keep these fires kindled, that a solid South may perpetuate a solid North. Happily for the country this state of things must sooner or later pass away. Abundant harvests of cotton rice and tobacco has made money plenty in the South, her fertile fields and settled political condition is inviting Northern and Western enterprise and capital, while her own citizens are awakening to the needs of their section by the establishment of manufacturies, and a general progressive spirit which bids fair to rival New England herself—this fact alone will bring the sections more in sympathy and tend to identify their interest. Step by step the South is marching on in material progress; it has taken time to root out the prejudices, which were the growth of generations, and fit and educate the Southern mind to the new order of things, and it is surprising how susceptible it has been to these lessons. It is for the statesmen and patriots now to lend their energies to the fostering of kindly relations, political social and material between all sections of our common country, and the cultivation of a better and fuller understanding of each other.

To this end statesmen will labor, and we believe the outlook is far from gloomy or foreboding. The party that best serves the country, and the whole country, will deserve and receive success. Politicians cannot always trifle with the interests of the people, or trample too far upon their rights. Four years will open up new issues, and the democratic party, fundamentally right, must be practically and progressively right, and success will be assured.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless Continent is ours."

BATA.

Washington, Feb. 11th, 1881.

An Epistolary Reformer.

For nearly a year conspicuous residents of Flushing, New York, frequently have been annoyed by letters from a person unknown to them. Some of the letters were threatening in their nature, though not savoring of blackmail. Several clergymen were subjected to the annoyance, and, not satisfied with his correspondence with the clergymen of Flushing, the writer sent letters to Henry Ward Beecher and ministers in other places.

In Flushing the letters to the Rev. L. F. Moore, the Rev. O. E. Cobb the Rev. J. C. Smith and others became an intolerable nuisance. They were written on foolscap, and were generally four pages long. They were ably written and displayed considerable knowledge of religious subjects. The writer was, however, a polemic on theology, agreeing with no one. His first letters were generally quiet in tone, but when they were not noticed they were succeeded by others bitterly denouncing the pastors and congregations of churches who failed to support the writer's view. The writer was finally ascertained to be a shoemaker named Hanson, who had recently taken up his residence in Flushing. At last the postmaster and others told him he must stop sending the letters, but occasionally one would slip through the mail.

It became generally understood that he had a religious monomania, and more than once those who drew him into a theological discussion found themselves worsted in the argument. He knew the Bible by heart, and was apt with quotations and illustrations. Postmaster John W. Rickey said Hanson was a great nuisance to the recipients of his letters, but that steps were taken to effectually stop them from being mailed in Flushing. They were stamped "refused" and sent to the dead letter office, and then returned to the writer. It is understood that steps will shortly be taken by the authorities to examine into his mental condition.

George Hanson was found by a reporter in his shoe shop. He is a man of medium size, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and is intelligent in conversation. He was born in England, and before coming to Flushing lived in Whitestone. He said:

"There is great corruption in religion and politics, and I wrote these letters to give my ideas about the reforms necessary to be made in the church, and the state. I sent a letter to Beecher asking him certain questions. He did not reply to it, and I sent another, enclosing a dollar for his trouble. He kept the dollar and never sent me a reply. He pretends to be my friend, but is my biggest enemy, and is doing his utmost to crush me. He is leading the country to ruin. There is abundance for all, but Beecher is crushing the poor. I want to reform all this sort of thing, and I'll write a long letter about it for publication some time. Every letter I write I sign my name to."

People in Flushing when they call for letters now eye all addressed in an unknown hand with suspicion.

A DOG'S VOYAGE ON AN ICEBERG.—A little iceberg, rising some ten feet above the water, was noticed drifting down New York bay by some persons standing on the Clifton wharf Thursday. Presently they perceived a white animal running about on the floating ice. Nobody knew what kind of an animal it was, and speculation was rife over it. It was not large enough for a Polar bear—that all had to admit—but nobody thought it could be a less formidable beast than a "sea dog." The ice drifted nearer and nearer to the shore, and finally grounded, and the animal sprang ashore and started for the group of men. They scattered. Some one got a closer look, and perceived that the animal was a large Spitz dog, almost famished and hardly recognizable at a distance. How the dog got on the ice is a mystery, but, from its condition, it is believed to have been there several days.

HYMENEAL.—The beautiful parlor of Mrs. Lizzie T. Mosby, on Federal Hill, was again the scene of a pleasant company Thursday afternoon, assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Lucy Henderson, the lovely young daughter of Walter Henderson, esq., formerly of Lynchburg, to Mr. Stewart Bolling, of Augusta county, formerly of Petersburg. The ceremony took place at 1:30 o'clock, and was performed by Rev. Mr. Rawlings, of the Presbyterian church—kisses and congratulations followed in due order—after which the young couple left on the Midland train for their home near Staunton. —*Lynchburg News.*

Happiness and prosperity are so indissolubly linked with good health, that all those suffering with Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc., should try Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup and be cured. Price 25 cents.

Loss of a Steamship.

The following account of the loss of the steamship Josephine has been received from some of her passengers who have just reached New Orleans: The Josephine left Havana Wednesday, February 2, at 4 o'clock. Her passenger list numbered 35 persons. She had splendid weather up to Saturday at noon, when the wind freshened from the southeast and continued to increase until it blew a perfect hurricane. The vessel labored fearfully, and it was soon discovered she was rapidly being filled with water. Sunday morning the purser informed the cabin passengers that the forward compartments were nearly full and that the vessel was sinking rapidly. The pumps were at once manned, and all worked with a will except an Italian shipwrecked crew which the Josephine had received aboard at Cedar Keys. They refused to lend any assistance. Some of the lady passengers offered this crew $100 apiece for their assistance, but this offer their captain would not allow them to accept.

Sunday evening, all hope of safety being abandoned, George Leslie, formerly a second mate in Morgan & Co.'s employ, then a passenger on the Josephine, came into the cabin and begged the men and women to come forward and use every effort in their power in baling out the water, as the fires were now rapidly being extinguished, as the water was then pouring into the engine room. The engineer, Patrick Burns, stood at his post until the water drove him out. Buckets were now used for 4 hours, when perceiving that no effort that was being made succeeded in arresting the flood that was then pouring through the ship's seams, the now almost desperate little band of sufferers prepared for the worst.

At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon a solemn silence rested through the vessel, only broken by the howling of the storm. All efforts so save the vessel had ceased. Suddenly a lady passenger said, "Will somebody pray?" A gentleman at once responded, and a prayer was offered up with earnest eloquence, in which the anxious group in the after cabin most earnestly joined. Life preservers were now fastened upon the ladies. A half an hour elapsed, during which the most feaful anxiety prevailed. Suddenly—the storm had now lulled again—the cheering news came that the crew was once more gaining on the water and that they were safe. Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the wind again freshened to a gale. As night grew on the wind increased. The fires were now out and the pumps useless.

At half-past one o'clock the captain ordered a muster of those aboard. The boats were lowered and seventeen persons were ordered to each boat. This order had scarcely been given when the Italians seized the forward boat on the port side and lowered it. The captain of the Italian crew then drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man that should dare to interfere. The vessel was now left, the three boats taking all the passengers and crew. The women were now lowered and three placed in each boat. The boats were now cast loose. When fifty yards from the vessel it was discovered that three of the crew had been left behind. The captain turned his boat back and rescued them. The boats now steered at random, no one seeming to know their proper course. Toward day the red light of Ship Island Light was discovered, in which direction the heads of the boats were now turned. The smoke of a tugboat was now discovered making toward them, and in a few moments the entire party was safe on her decks. Too much cannot be said of the bravery of the men or the heroism of the women. Not a single scream was heard during the trying dangers that surrounded them.

TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.—A correspondent writes as follows: "I beg to forward you an easy, clean and certain method of eradicating these loathesome insects from dwelling-houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or 'clocks,' as they are called here) and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bedtime, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and set up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches, about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building; and I can assure you the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A terrible experience, almost unique in military annals, is recorded by a correspondent at the Cape of Good Hope in connection with the march of the Diamond Field Horse to the scene of operations in Basutoland. The men had outspanned for breakfast, when a heavy thunder storm suddenly burst over them, so severe in its effects that they were forced to abandon their attempt to procure a meal, and remounted in the hope of riding out of the storm. Toward three in the afternoon, however, it broke upon them with increased violence, the rain falling apparently in sheets, and the flashes of lightning appearing continuous. At last a flash struck the troop, flinging seventeen horses with their riders to the ground, and killing ten men and five horses on the spot. Those who were not killed were all seriously injured, and it was long before animation could be restored in the case of seven of the men. The bits and stirrup irons of the whole number were blackened, and many of the men, though personally uninjured, had their clothing rent by the force of the electric discharge. The greatest difficulty was naturally experienced in preventing a general stampede among the frightened horses.

RAILROAD DECISION.—In 1869 the Southern Railroad Association, Henry S. McComb, president, leased the Mississippi Central railroad, getting a large amount of its assets, and agreeing to pay a nominal rent and interest on the first and second mortgage bonds to the state of Tennessee, McComb personally guaranteeing to deposit $500,000 of the bonds to secure the lease. In 1872 the association made a mortgage, which was foreclosed, and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company became owner of the road. Litigation has since ensued to compel McComb to account for the bonds of the company, and in an action charging him, in collusion with A. N. West, president of the Mississippi Central, with misappropriation. Judge Choate in New York yesterday decided that he should answer all the particulars.—*Balto. Sun.*

UNDER THE SALE of the A., M. & O. R. R. on Thursday the purchaser bought subject to the divisional bonds, which were a prior lien and not yet due, and also undertook to pay the State for its subject lien $500,000, and also is reported to have agreed to pay unsecured claims amounting to nearly $200,000. The sale under the consolidated mortgage was $8,605,000; to be paid the State, $500,000, other claims and liabilities, say $200,000—aggregating these figures:

Divisional bonds	$5,000,000
Consolidated mortgage	8,605,000
To be paid the State	500,000
Other claims and liabilities	200,000
	$14,305,000

RAILROADS.

VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.
JOHN S. BARBOUR, President.

On and after SUNDAY, Jan. 16, 1881, Passenger trains will run as follows:

South Bound.	Mail.	Express.
Th...leave	7 10 a.m.	10 00 p.m.
...sidy br...	7 40 "	10 25 "
...rive	11 23 "	
...leave	11 [illegible] "	2 40 a.m.
...ille		4 50 "

Mr. Carlisle, of Ky., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back bills to repeal the collection of tax on weiss beer. Referred to Committee on the Whole.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., from the same committee reported back bill authorizing the remission or refunding of duty on a painted glass from London, England, for All Souls' Church, in Washington. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Also to repeal so much of section 3 385 R. S. as imposes an export tax on tobacco. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Army Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non concurrence in others of those amendments.—The recommendations were agreed to.

The Eads bill was not adopted.

The bill for the sale of the Freedmen's Bank property and distribution of proceeds among depositors was passed.

Mr. Bragg has reported a bill for paying six thousand dollars of Southern war claims awarded by military commission.

Snow Storm.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 12.—The heaviest snow storm of the season prevailed here yesterday. The snow drifted badly, obstructing the railroads.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Virginia 6s old [illegible] deferred 1¾; do consolidated 82; do 2d series 32½; past due coupon —; new 10.40s 52 bid today. Cotton dull; middling 11¼. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern firm and active; Western higher and strong; Southern red 114a117; do amber 120a122; No 1 Maryland 120; No 2 Western winter red spot and Feby 115¼a115¾; Mar 115¾a116¼; April 118a118¼; May 118¼a118¾. Corn—Southern dull; Western higher and strong; Southern white 53; do yellow nominally 52; Western mixed spot and Feby 54¼a54½; March 53¼a53¾; steamer 52¾a51. Oats very dull, but steady; Western white 42a43; do mixed 40a41. Rye dull at 101a103. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10¾a12¾. Sugar dull; A. soft 9¾. Whiskey dull at $1 11.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Stocks strong. Money 5a6. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet. Corn active.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DEPOSIT.—One hundred-thousand dollar deposits, made up of checks and drafts, are sometimes received in our banks, but a hundred thousand-dollar cash deposit was probably never handled by a Richmond teller until yesterday. After Mr. Clarence H. Clarke had bought the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad he went to the Planters' National Bank and handed to the receiving teller a little roll of money amounting to $100,000, which he directed to be placed to the credit of the master commissioner of the court, as required by the decree. The teller Mr. Walker Hill, counted it in about sixty seconds, as there were only sixty seven bills, in denominations as follows: $60,000 in one thousand dollar notes, $30,000 in five thousand dollar notes, and $10,000 in one note. Each note was a greenback—legal tender. The money had the appearance of having been in circulation, though $10,000-greenbacks are not passed around often.—*Richmond State.*

Condensed Benefit.

The way people now use the great beverage—beer—it would be supposed that each glass thereof is brimful of benefit; it may be. But there is aether liquid of national reputation, every bottle of which is filled with immeasurable benefit to such as need its services. Mr. Edward A. Kenney, Superintendent Boston Beer Brewery, Boston, Mass., thus speaks of it: I distributed several bottles of St. Jacob's Oil among those of my men subject to severe pains caused by exposure to heat and cold, and they report that it never fails to cure them. I can therefore safely recommend it to all parties suffering from pains of any kind.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Feb. 12. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Cox, Mrs V C	Merrell, Jas
Cross, Mrs Kate	Penn, Miss Maggie
Cosner, Jno	Scott, N B
Cullen, Daniel	Sullivan, Jno
Day, Michael	Scott, Janette
Ennis, Mrs V	Talbot, Miss Anna
Henderson, Linda	Wescott, Mrs Anna
Haynes, Chas A	Wilson, Miss Cora E
Jaques, C	Williams, Geo M
Lockwood, H	Williams, R W

It LEWIS MCKENZIE, P. M.

COUGHS—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor.—They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extrordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and singers* find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, February 12, 1881.—There is no change to note in Flour. Wheat is higher and we note sales at 110, 112 and 115 for Fultz and 120 and 124 for Lancaster. Corn is dull and lower, and yellow was sold at 51; no sales of white reported. A few lots of Rye and Oats were offered, but not sold.

MARRIED.

In Farmville, by the Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, on the 8th instant, ROWLAND BURKS, of Liberty, Va., to ELIZA F. LLOYD, daughter of the late John J. Lloyd, of Alexandria.—[Charlestown, W. Va., papers please copy.]

At the residence of the bride's father, Feb'y 9, 1881, by Rev. J. B. Lake, Mr. F. MARION LAKE, of Fauquier county, Va., to Miss LIZZIE HATCHER, daughter of Joshua Hatcher, of Loudoun county, Va.—[Loudoun papers copy.

DIED.

In Front Royal, Feb. 10, 1881, CHARLES DOUGLAS, infant son of C. W. and Ida R. Hoffman.

HAMBURG EDGES!

2,000 yards of the above goods at much less than the regular prices at HAMBURG EDGES!

jan18 FERGUSON'S, 98 King st.

WM. MANN'S CELEBRATED CHOPPING AXES. Also, the well known Light Horse Harry Axes. For sale by

feb 3 JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS. 63 King st.

BUTTER COLORING of the best quality and perfectly safe, in bottles at $1.00, 50 cts. and 25 cts., and in sample vials at 10 cts. each. For sale by.

jan21 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

EQUIEM OIL received to-day by

sep22 J. C. MILBURN.