THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FACT, NEWS, AND GOSSIP.

West Virginia Matters—Grant and His Misfortunes—The Appropriation Bill—Personal.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—I asked a West Virginian of prominence why McCormick was appointed collector of internal revenue for his State, and suggested that it looked as if Representative Gough had a hand in it. He replied, "You were never mistaken more in your life. 'Mac' was opposed to Blaine, and this is his reward." He added that there were a number of West Virginia Republicans who did not care for Blaine. I thought that he was solid there.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS.

Soon after this interview I met a Maryland Democrat, who said ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, brother of John B. Davis, of your city, will go into the Cabinet. He is a first cousin of Senator Gorman, this Marylander added, and will have a strong backing.

GRANT AND VANDERBILT.

The correspondence between Grant and Vanderbilt has enhanced the reputation of the banker and General in the estimation of the people here. Democrats seem gratified that General Grant has declined to accept a gratuity from the New York millionaire, and Virginians think that General Joseph R. Anderson was right in recommending that the Government take care of him. General W. C. Wickham is of the same opinion. There are other southerners here who think that Congress ought to place General Grant on the retired list, with the rank and pay he held in the army. All agree that his wife has behaved admirably in the whole transaction. A northwestern Democrat, commenting on the misfortunes of General Grant, said to me to-day that if the Morrison bill had passed the House only Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, and Georgia would have voted the Democratic ticket. I replied that the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward would have been attributed to its passage. He replied, Certainly, and all of the depression of trade under Republican rule would have been credited to the Democratic party. It is very clear that Mr. Randall's course in the House in opposing the Morrison bill, and the vote of your representative and other Democrats in doing the same thing, elected Mr. Cleveland President. The charge, however, that there are any Democratic free-traders in Congress is false, because they generally want the expenses of the Government to be paid from customs-duties, and want the internal-revenue taxes to be abolished.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, &c.

Everybody concedes that the appropriation bills will pass the House and go to the Senate in time to be acted on. The fact is that these have the right of way. Outside of the appropriation bills, the education bill and the Senate McPherson bill for the increase of circulation of national banks have the best chance of passing. The trouble, however, is that Congress has so short a session that meritorious measures that only need to be reached to be passed cannot be considered. There seems to be no doubt but that the Blair bill can be passed if it can be gotten up, because a large majority of the House is in favor of it. It will not do, however, to disguise the fact that a number of Republicans who profess to be for it are, for political reasons, against it. They want the Democrats to adjourn without passing it.

HON. JOHN W. DANIEL.

Hon. John W. Daniel was at the Capitol to-day, and visited the library. I think it safe to state that he will deliver the address on the 21st of February in the House of Representatives commemorative of the completion of the Washington monument. The Virginians here look forward to this oration with great satisfaction, because they know that Major Daniel will deliver an address which will reflect credit on himself and their mother State.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

I knew that Lee commanded at Fredericksburg, and that "the gallant Pelham" managed his artillery, as Napoleon would have desired him to do, but I heard a Massachusetts man on the Federal side give an account of the battle to-day that impressed me. Said he: "We reached the fortifications on the fatal crest, where we had seen five lines of battle, only to be mowed down." After that, according to his testimony, the Confederates used him and his comrades very badly.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. John S. Barbour has returned from New York, and to-day presided over his committee. Ex-Delegate Neely, of Accomac, is in the city. Your correspondent has received an invitation to the marriage, at Fredericksburg, of J. Pinckney Bell, who was an excellent correspondent of the *Dispatch* during the war, and Miss Annie P. Adams. W. Pierce Bell, an active member of the Confederate Association here to aid the project for a home for indigent Confederate soldiers, to-night gave an account of his recent trip to Richmond to those who are working with him in aid of the cause.

THE DAVIS-SHERMAN MATTER

came up in the Senate to-day, and Senator Ingalls made a speech very offensive to southern Democrats. Senator Hawley also participated in the debate on the same side. Senator Vest made a spirited reply, and Senator Lamar appeared at his best in the debate. He did not impugn the veracity or honor of General Sherman, but defended the honor of Mr. Davis, and denied that he was a traitor.

Senator Morgan also came to the front and spoke on the same line with Senators Lamar and Vest. Senator Sherman's speech was very bitter, a Republican correspondent informs me. The debate created a sensation at the Capitol.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day had the right of way in the House, and Mr. Barbour, being the chairman of the committee, was the chief figure. He explained the bills that came up clearly, and showed judgment in calling to his assistance members of his committee.

WHAT WILL BE DONE BY CONGRESS.

I asked a leading Republican journalist to-day what he thought would be done by Congress before adjournment. He replied: "It will pass the appropriation bills and possibly the McPherson bill, which will increase the circulation of the country." He was not as hopeful in regard to the Blair bill as I am, because New York cares little about it. The friends of this most important measure must be at work in season and out of season if they want it passed. Mr. Willis, the champion of the education bill, says again to-day that he will lose no opportunity to move to take it up. He is confident that if considered it will pass.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, has laid before the House a memorial of Colonel Albert Ordway and A. Rand relative to a collection of photographic negatives illustrating the war.

Mr. Libbey, of Virginia, has presented the petition of the Board of Pilot Commissioners and other citizens of Norfolk asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Norfolk harbor. It went to-day to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Major Richard F. Walker, of Richmond, was at the Capitol this afternoon.

There were no decisions of importance rendered in the Supreme Court to-day.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, $672,034; customs, $567,300.

There was a general promotion of the clerks in the Land Office to-day.

The Massachusetts Republicans continue to predict that Senator Dawes will be beaten by Governor Robinson.

General Hazen has brought charges against General McKeever for remarks made in regard to the Greely expedition. A court-martial will follow.

The New Yorkers to-night claim that Morton will be elected senator over Evarts, and that Hiscock will two years hence succeed Miller. Evarts is not yet beaten, however.

Congressman Townshend, who was once a page in the House, and who is now a member of that body, wants to be a senator from Illinois in the event Democrats have the control.

The President will give a state dinner in honor of the Cabinet next week.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood claims that votes cast for her were counted for Cleveland, and hence he was elected.

Ex-Senator Sharon has transferred to Mrs. Patton six lots in Washington.

Colonel Robert Beverley was in the city to day.

XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1885.

Senate.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Hoar from Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood praying Congress to see that the votes cast for her at the late presidential election be counted.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably, with amendments, House bill "to prevent unlawful occupancy of public land." The principal amendment proposed is to authorize the President to use civil and military force to remove and destroy illegal fences.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hawley calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for a copy of the historical statement concerning the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States filed at the War Department by General Sherman.

Mr. Harris said that if Mr. Hawley thought any action of the Senate was proper with regard to the paper or papers referred to he would not object to the call, but if no such action was to be taken Mr. Harris could see no object in the call for the papers. They were in the possession of the War Department, and would appear in the rebellion record. Mr. Harris had examined the papers at the War Department. They consisted of a somewhat voluminous argument by General Sherman of his side of the personal issue made through the newspapers between himself and Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Hawley had presumed the papers would find their way into publicity, and he had desired the complete and not the partial edition of them published.

Mr. Harris had not the slightest objection to the broadest publication of the papers, but saw no reason why they should be sent to the Senate to be merely printed as an executive document and then slumber there.

Mr. Hawley said the papers related to the last year of the war, and would not probably be published in the rebellion record for a couple of years to come.

Mr. Harris doubted the propriety of calling for the papers.

Mr. Vest regretted the introduction of the resolution, not that he would oppose the largest publication of the history of the Confederate States, but because the Senate would be making itself, indirectly at least, a party to the controversy that has been going on in the public press. His feelings toward Mr. Sherman were of the kindest character, and he believed he was his personal friend.

The debate on Mr. Hawley's resolution continued at some length, and became pretty warm before it closed. The participants, in addition to Senators Hawley, Harris, George, and Vest, were Senators Sherman, Ingalls, Morgan, Conger, and Lamar.

Mr. Vest inquired whether it was manly to commit the Senate to any side of a personal controversy when Mr. Davis could not be heard. Mr. Davis was to-day an old man, broken in fortune and health, living among people who honored him. He (Mr. Vest) had been a member of the Confederate Senate, and frequently opposed Mr. Davis's measures; but he believed, as an overwhelming majority of the southern people believed, that Mr. Davis was as true and loyal to the cause he espoused as ever was wife to a husband, or religious devotee to the God he worshipped.

Mr. George said the controversy was a personal one between two private citizens of the United States.

Mr. Conger disputed Mr. Davis's right to be called a citizen in any relation of equality to General Sherman.

Mr. George was willing that the controversy should be settled by history. He had no fear that the result would be adverse to the honor or patriotism of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Morgan said that it may be true that Jefferson Davis's political disabilities had not been removed, but he was no less a man because of that. It was not less true that he was beloved by millions of people yet in the United States. He had been no more an enemy of the United States than many senators now on the floor of the United States Senate.

Mr. Ingalls said Jefferson Davis's name had never been mentioned in the Senate without Messrs. Morgan, Vest, and their associates endorsing him and declaring that he was a man of honor and a patriot, and that millions of people in the United States loved him. So long as such remarks were indulged in it was vain to declare that the animosities engendered by the war had been buried forever. It did not sound well to have flaunted so constantly in our faces by the members of the Senate the fact that Mr. Davis was a patriot and a man of honor, and that he was beloved by millions.

Mr. Sherman, after reciting the circumstances of the controversy, said he did not desire to wound the feelings of an old man, "but, great God," said he, "will it ever be disputed in this country of ours at any time within a thousand years that in the war and before the war Jefferson Davis was a conspirator and a traitor to his country? Never, I trust." Mr. Sherman felt compelled to enter his most solemn protest against Mr. Davis being treated as a patriot.

Mr. Lamar characterized Mr. Sherman's statement of the controversy as marked by flagrant inaccuracies as to the issue between Jefferson Davis and General Sherman. He (Mr. Lamar) did not impugn General Sherman's veracity, but insisted that he had been misinformed about Mr. Davis. The South, Mr. Lamar said, had surrendered upon all questions dividing the sections, had given up the right of the people to secede from the Union, and had given up the right of each State to judge for itself of the infractions of the Constitution and mode of redress; it had fought for its own view, and it had lost, but no man should in his presence call Jefferson Davis a traitor without his (Lamar's) responding with a stern and emphatic denial.

Mr. Vest said the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) could not speak in the Senate without becoming personal. There was under the old common law an offence known as being a common scold, the punishment for which was ducking. Mr. Vest replied to the assertion that he had never been accredited to the Confederate Senate. He asserted that his credentials had never been disputed by his own constituents, and added that the Senator from Kansas knew what he meant.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the matter went over till to-morrow, and the Chair laid formally before the Senate the legislative business, being the inter-State commerce bill, but this yielded to a motion for the consideration of executive business. The naval bill just passed by the House was first, however, laid before the Senate and referred to the Committe on Appropriations. A joint resolution providing for a meeting of both houses in joint convention on February 11th to count the electoral vote was also laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then, at 2:05 P. M., went into executive session, and when at 4:30 o'clock the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, as a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in place of Mr. Robinson, of Ohio, resigned.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. At 3:15 P. M. the House completed the District-of-Columbia business and went into Committee of the Whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

In debating the motion to increase the appropriation for a consulate in China, Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, called attention to the fact that a line of steamers was now running between Shanghai and Hankow under the American flag, which had been placed under our flag immediately after the breaking out of the present trouble between France and China.

The question was raised whether that fact had any significance or whether the House could or should take action. The matter went no further than this.

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech on the importance of increasing our foreign commerce, especially with the countries of South America, and advocated the strengthening and improving of the consular service of the United States. He would not appoint as consuls wornout politicians, but would select the best men in the country, after civil-service examination, and would not appoint any man who could not speak the language of the country to which he was accredited.

A point of order was made against the paragraph appropriating $12,000 to meet the necessary expenses attendant on the execution of the neutrality acts, and the point was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, appealed from the decision, and being of the opinion that he had been unfairly treated by the Chair raised the point of no quorum.

On a vote to sustain the Chair's decision a call of the roll disclosed the presence of 156 members—less than a quorum. That fact having been reported to the House, the House, at 5:40 P. M., adjourned.

Another Cold Wave.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FARGO, DA., January 12.—A cold wave is sweeping down on this section. A change of forty degrees has occurred in twenty-four hours.

ST. PAUL, January 12.—The mercury has fallen seventeen degrees during the past twenty-four hours and a heavy wind is blowing. The following temperatures are noted: At Fort Garry, thirty-one degrees below zero; Minnedosa, thirty-two degrees below zero; Quappelle, thirty-seven degrees below zero; St. Vincent, twenty-nine degrees below zero; Bismarck, twelve degrees below zero.

A $200,000 Fire.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

YONKERS, N. Y., January 12.—About 4:10 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the four-story brick building on Dock street running through to Nepherhan, and occupied by Reed & Carnrick, manufacturing chemists; Maltine Manufacturing Company, and the New York Pharmaceutial Association. The building was entirely destroyed, and other smaller buildings were damaged. Loss, over $200,000; insurance light. The rain came down in torrents at the time, or the fire would have been much more disastrous, as the air was soon filled with blazing cinders flying in every direction.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The President has directed the consolidation of three internal-revenue districts in North Carolina into two districts, eliminating the Fifth district, and dividing its territory between the Fourth and Sixth districts. Collectors Young and Cooper are retained in office, and Collector Wheeler is relieved from further service.

A Vessel in Distress.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Signal-Corps station at Smithville, N. C., reports: "Pilots report boarding yesterday forty miles south of here the Spanish schooner Natividad, laden with sugar, from Cuba for New York. The vessel is leaking. Anchors and all sails are gone but the foresail and jib. Put a pilot aboard, and the vessel is now making for this port. No other particulars."

The Illinois Senatorship.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, January 12.—The *Tribune's* Springfield (Ill.) special says: Congressman Townshend has written to the members of the Legislature from his district asking their support in case he concludes to seek the nomination for United States senator to succeed General Logan.

Death of Thomas Clyde.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Thomas Clyde, the wealthy ship-owner, founder of the Clyde steamship lines, and largely interested in various lines of transportation in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and southern ports, died this evening at his residence in this city.

Horsford's Bread Preparation

for cake, pastry, biscuit, etc., is superior to any other baking-powder. Try it.

THE ASSAULT ON PHELAN.

Comments of the London Papers—Phelan's Assailant and Kearney.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 12.—All the newspapers speak in a satirical manner of O'Donovan Rossa's prudence in being absent from his office during the fracas on Friday.

The *Times* says: "If there be a grain of truth in Phelan's revelations, they would offer sufficient cause to England for demanding Kearney's extradition. It has been a great misfortune hitherto that respectable Americans have not sufficiently realized what was transpiring in their midst. Their eyes are now opened, and American law will make short work of Rossa and his accomplices if their guilt can be proved. The time has certainly arrived to set the law in motion."

Richard Short, who made the attack on Phelan, was suspected by the Irish police authorities to have been connected with the Cork dynamite conspiracy. When Featherstone was arrested in March, 1883, Short's house was searched. Short thereupon went to America. His wife returned to Cork some time ago, and is now in the workhouse there. Phelan assisted Kearney to leave England when the latter was suspected of being a dynamite conspirator by the Glasgow police. Kearney used to be a signalman on the Caledonian railway at Glasgow. He left his signal-box just before the railway company's works and the corporation gas-works were made the objects of dynamite outrage. He had attended dynamite meetings, and had been associated with Featherstone. Kearney was traced to Edinburgh; from there to Newcastle-on-the Tyne, and from thence to Hull. From Hull he escaped to America. Kearney, it seems, was not suspected of being connected with dynamiters, and remained in the service of the Caledonia railway until March, 1883, when his connection with them was disclosed during the trial of ten Glasgow dynamiters at Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Officers of the National Line of steamers state that Phelan's story about dynamite having been sent to England on the Queen is an invention pure and simple. No dynamite was ever found on any of the National-Line steamers.

Captain Phelan's Condition.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, January 12.—At the hospital to-day it was reported that Captain Phelan was progressing very satisfactorily, most of the stab-wounds in the head and chest being already healed. It is expected that the wound which fractured the bone of the left arm, and the most serious flesh-wound of all in the left arm, will be healed by to-night. The captain's wife is with him, having arrived to-day from Kansas City.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Dr. Curry at Raleigh—Two Plucky Women.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 12.—Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry preached an able sermon at the First Baptist church yesterday. This evening, by special invitation, he addressed the General Assembly in the hall of the House of Commons. His speech was long and able, and he pointed out many things necessary to insure proper educational facilities in North Carolina. The audience was a fine one, and notably attentive. Many attentions have been paid him while here by the State authorities and others. To-day he was invited to a seat on the floor of the Senate.

At Goldsboro' a daring attempt at jail-breaking was foiled by two plucky women. Two negroes had succeeded in wrenching off the under door of their cell, and had attacked the outer door and broke one of its bolts, when Mrs. Thompson, the woman in charge of the jail, with another woman, appeared, and soon quieted the mutinous prisoners. Both women showed great pluck.

Saving Grant's Personal Effects.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, January 12.—The following statement made by a friend of General Grant makes clear the action that was undertaken to protect the General and why the movement for raising a fund was stopped: "Two or three weeks ago there appeared to be danger of a sheriff's sale of Grant's official commissions, swords, medals, *souvenirs* from foreign countries, and other precious personal effects. Hearing this, and with what appeared to be sure evidence before them that the danger of such a sale was imminent, some of General Grant's friends resolved to protect these historic and treasured objects, and also his other personal effects, by buying them at their appraised value, or at such sale, if opportunity offered, they would have furnished the money for that purpose. In looking into the legal points of the case it was found that the contemplated sale was a friendly action on the part of Vanderbilt to obtain a legal title free from any further lien, and after acquiring possession to preserve such personal effects and *souvenirs* for General Grant. In view of these facts, and of the letter of General Grant to Cyrus W. Field, further action in the matter was dropped. The generous offer of Vanderbilt just made known preserved to General Grant and the American people treasured objects it was the purpose of his other friends to protect."

Washington Items.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The members of the House River and Harbor Committee are quoted as saying that the Mississippi-River commission will receive about two millions under the river-and-harbor-appropriation bill against an estimate of ten millions, and the Missouri-River commission will receive half a million against an estimate of $1,300,000.

The House to-day passed the bill authorizing the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a competent lawyer to prepare a criminal code for the District.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., January 12. A boiler in the saw-mill of Weigel & Bobst, opposite this city, exploded this afternoon. Peter Houser and Thomas Purvis were instantly killed, and seven others were seriously hurt. The force of the explosion was terrific, and not a timber of the mill is left standing. The boiler was of forty-horse-power capacity. This morning a visitor to the mill said to Fireman Purvis, "That boiler isn't safe," to which Purvis replied, "Oh, I'll risk it." It is stated that the boiler was full of leaks, and two of the flues were plugged up.

King Alfonso Visits the Earthquake Districts.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, January 12.—King Alfonso's tour through the districts most seriously afflicted by the recent earthquakes is having the double effect of allaying the panic and of greatly increasing the King's popularity.

Earthquake at Gibraltar.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

GIBRALTAR, January 12.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here to-day.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

C. R. MASON.

Death of Stonewall Jackson's Bridge-Builder.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

SWOOPE'S, January 12, 1885.

Captain C. R. Mason died to-night at 7 o'clock.

[C. R. Mason was perhaps as well known as any man in the State of Virginia. His name was not only connected as a contractor with the principal internal improvements of the Commonwealth—notably with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and its system of tunnels—but has passed into the history of the late civil war. He was dubbed in the Confederate army "Jackson's bridge-builder," and upon his decision, energy, and indomitable will that great chieftan is said to have relied more than once for overcoming obstacles in the way of bridges, streams, &c. It was due in a great measure to Mason's hard common practical sense and ability to discipline labor that Jackson was enabled to execute one of the most rapid movements of the war. The story is that after the battle of Gaines's Mill, while the Engineer Corps were discussing a plan to rebuild the bridge across the Chicahominy which the retreating enemy had burned, Mason collected a force of men, rebuilt the bridge, and put the army across the river in time for Jackson to take part in the fight at Savage's Station. On this occasion, it is related, he reported to Jackson that the bridge was built, but he had not seen the pictures (alluding to the drawings of the engineers), and though the popular form the anecdote has taken may be somewhat embellished, it is conceded that it is essentially true. On another occasion he put Jackson's wounded across a river in the Valley in batteaux that he built in an incredibly short time. C. R. Mason was essentially a self-made man. He had been denied every advantage of education, but had a system of calculations of his own by which he could work out any problem that presented itself in the business he conducted. There is no doubt of the fact that Jackson regarded him as a most remarkable man, and had the greatest confidence in his ability to accomplish anything he undertook. Until stricken by disease his whole life was an example of energy and vim. No amount of labor could appal him.]

NORFOLK.

Cotton Receipts—The First Gun.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 12, 1885.

The Cotton Exchange has information to-day of the failure of Rouse, West & Co., cotton-buyers, of Liverpool, with liabilities of 30,000 bales. The January receipts of cotton thus far have been 192,000 bales, against 183,000 for the same time last year, and the estimated receipts are from 470,000 to 520,000 against 503,000 in 1884 and 744,000 in 1883.

George Walker, second clerk in the navy pay-office in this city, has been discharged, and Holt W. Page substituted in his stead. This is the "first gun," as the custom-house people call it. ELIA.

Shot in the Act.

NORFOLK, January 12, 1885.

Frank Bracy (colored) was shot while stealing chickens from Benjamin Lefaum in Norfolk county Friday night. He died last night. Part of his skull was carried away.

HAMPTON NOTES.

Confederate Dead—Farming—Storm.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, January 12, 1885.

The unsightly wooden slabs that marked the resting-places of the Confederate dead in the National cemetery here have been removed and marble headstones substituted.

The Peninsula Guard will celebrate their eighth anniversary on the 19th instant.

County Court commenced to-day.

Our farmers have commenced planting peas. There is a prospect of a large crop being planted.

There was a heavy rain last night. The wind blew furiously. No damage from it is reported.

Work on the new Presbyterian church building is being pushed rapidly.

HAMPTON.

The Greensville Murderer Arrested.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch]

PETERSBURG, January 12, 1885.

Henry Moore, the negro who in July last murdered Littleton Stewart a few miles from Bellfield, in Greensville county, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning not very far from the scene of his atrocious deed. This time there is no mistake in the man.

Virginia and North Carolina Postal Notes.

A new post-office has been established at Narcott, Floyd county, Va., with William W. Sowers as postmaster. Cornelius F. Williams has been commissioned postmaster of "Irene," —— county, Va.

Mary R. Dusenbery has been commissioned postmistress of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., and Mary C. Lucas, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

LYNCHBURG, Jan. 12, 1885.

Aurelius Christian, Esq., Commonwealth's attorney for this city, whose illness was announced some time ago in this correspondence, died this morning at 5 o'clock at his residence, corner of Court and Fifth streets. His complaint was consumption, and his death had been hourly expected by his family and friends for some time.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Alabama and Georgia Visited—Great Damage and Some Loss of Life.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SELMA, ALA., January 12.—Specials to the *Times* to-night report that a cyclone passed through Hale, Perry, and Bibb counties, in this State, last night. Its direction was from southwest to northeast. Great damage was done to houses and fences in its path, which was about a mile wide. In Bibb county, near Centreville, a man is reported to have been killed and Mrs. Mason received serious injuries. Several mills were wrecked, and near Randolph two mules were killed. Houses a mile away from the path of the cyclone shook so that the inmates thought the trembling was caused by an earthquake. The damage to houses and other property will reach thousands of dollars. The forests were greatly damaged. Nearly one thousand trees are lying across the road near Randolph.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 12. A cyclone last night about fifty miles north of this city swept down timber for the width of half a mile. A number of houses were blown down, but so far only one death has been reported. Trains on the Sound and North Alabama road were delayed several hours. The cyclone came from the southwest and went in a northeast direction.

MACON, GA., January 12.—A cyclone passed over the adjoining county of Jones at 12 o'clock last night, sweeping away everything in its path. Large oaks were twisted like straws, and one large orchard was destroyed. The roof of R. D. Lester's dwelling was completely wrecked, and all the fences on his place were blown down. Mr. Lester was thrown against a mantel and slightly hurt. Nearly all the houses on George Perdue's plantation, adjoining Lester's, were destroyed, and corn and fodder were blown away. The cyclone passed into Baldwin county, destroying dwellings, gin-houses, barns, and fences. Horses and mules were blown away. Several persons were injured, but no lives were lost. The noise of the cyclone was heard distinctly eight miles away.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13—1 *A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair, decidedly colder weather, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, much colder, fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, and rising barometer.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was clear and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	62
9 A. M.	64
Noon	70
3 P. M.	68
6 P. M.	57
Midnight	50
Mean temperature	60½

Severe Gale on the British Coast.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 12.—A severe gale prevails along the whole of the British coast. Dispatches from points where the telegraph lines have not been prostrated report a number of vessels wrecked and many lives lost.

Closed by the Sheriff.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MOBILE, January 12.—The wholesale grocery- and liquor-house of B. Moog, successor to H. & B. Moog, was closed this morning by the sheriff upon attachments for $42,000. Other attachments will follow. The liabilities are not stated. Home creditors are reported to be secured.

Another Fatal Explosion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12.—The boiler in Fishburn's Phosphate Works, near Jacksonboro', exploded this morning, wrecking the works. J. E. Thames, George Hiott, and Ransom Edmonston (whites) were seriously injured. Thames will probably die. Five colored laborers were also badly hurt.

Big Fire in Fall River Mills.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FALL RIVER, MASS., January 12.—Fire caught in the mule-room of the Slade mills to-night. The sprinklers were turned out, and held the fire in check until the arrival of the fire department, and in half an hour it was practically extinguished. The damage will be quite heavy, not only from fire, but from water, which completely flooded the premises.

The damage is fully covered by insurance, all in mutual companies of Boston, Providence, and Fall River. The loss is probably $200,000. The whole mill is completely flooded by water, and will be shut down for several weeks for repairs.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines's Wills.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Attorneys representing Mrs. Maria Perkins Evans, wife of W. R. Evans, today opened succession proceedings and offered for probate a will of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines dated January 8, 1885, naming Mrs. Evans as administratrix of her estate. Mrs. Gaines leaves property in this State and Washington city. This will, the clerk stated, was in Mrs. Gaines's handwriting.

Soon after the above proceedings an attorney appeared in court with another will, naming William H. Wilder and James G. Christmas as executors. These persons were astonished to hear that succession proceedings had already been begun, and asserted that Mrs. Gaines could not write on January 8th, as she was too ill on that date. The will they offered is dated January 5, 1885; is in nuncupative form, and was signed with her mark in the presence of five well-known citizens, who signed as witnesses. After a few bequests, Mrs. Gaines wills that her estate be distributed equally among her six grandchildren.

THE RETIRING PARTNER

INSISTS ON STOCK GOING.

IF HE CAN STAND THE LOSS WE CAN.

ONE LOT $15 LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATS.

For some reason they did not sell.

NOW IF YOU WANT ONE, THEY ARE NOW $8.

ONE LOT BEST-QUALITY BLUE BEAVER OVERCOATS.

They never go begging.

THE LOT IS LARGE.

THEY SOLD AT $20.

YOU BUY ONE AT OUR CUT SALE AT $16.

A. SAKS & CO.,

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

[ja 13]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JAN'Y 13, 1885.

Sun rises	7:29	HIGH TIDE:	
Sun sets	5:09	Morning	2:11
Moon rises	4:54	Evening	2:32

PORT OF RICHMOND, JANUARY 12, 1885.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Old Dominion, Smith, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Ashland, Pannill, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers.

SAILED.

Schooner Star of the Sea (Br.), Woods, Bahia, flour.

Schooner William D. Hilton, Johnson, Allyn's Point, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Schooner B. H. Jones, Pearse, Elizabethport and New York, pig-iron, J. N. Gordon, agent; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JAN'Y 12.

[By telegraph.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Henry Anning (Br.), New Orleans, and sailed for Rouen, France (having coaled).

Steamship Anerley (Br.), Norfolk, to finish loading cotton.

Steamship Enchantress (Br.), Galveston, and sailed for Liverpool (having coaled).

Steamship Coronilla (Br.), New Orleans, and sailed for Bremen (having coaled).

Steamship Johns Hopkins, March, Providence.

Steamship Manhattan, Stevens, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship Roseville (Br.), Grenock, Scotland, *via* Delaware Breakwater, to load wheat.

Schooners John M. Brown and Fannie Brown, New York.

SAILED.

Schooner Nellie W. Craig, Pierce, Boston, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The week opened with a firm and higher market for stocks, and in the first hour of business there was an advance of ¼a1½. The improvement was attributed to the increase in Granger earnings and the heavy gain in east-bound freights in the afternoon. There was a disposition to take profits, and a reaction of ¼a1½ ensued. Coal shares were particularly weak on unfavorable rumors regarding the coal combination. Delaware and Hudson broke 1½, Lackawanna 1¾, and New Jersey Central 1½. Near the close there was a rally of ¾a1, and the market left off firm. Compared with Saturday's closing, prices are ¼a1½ higher, except for Quincy, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Reading, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, and Western Union, which are ¼a1½ lower. Sales, 256,000 shares.

Noon.—Stocks less active. Money, 1a1½ per cent. Exchange—Long, 480¾a481; short, 484¼a484¾. Governments quiet. States firm.

Evening.—Exchange, 481. Money, 1a1½ per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $126,569; currency, $16,855. Governments firm; 4 per cents, 122; 3 per cents, 101 bid. State bonds quiet.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	(bid)	82½
B, 5's, sm'll	(bid)	100
Georgia 6's	(bid)	101
Georgia 7's, mortgage	(bid)	102
North Carolina's	(bid)	31
North Carolina's, new	(bid)	18
North Carolina funding	(bid)	10
South Carolina Brown con.	(bid)	104½
Tennessee 6's	(bid)	42
Virginia 6's	(bid)	38
Virginia consols	(bid)	37
Chesapeake and Ohio	(bid)	6¼
Chicago and Northwestern		89⅞
Chicago and Northwestern p'f'd		125½
Denver and Rio Grande		8½
Erie		14⅞
East Tennessee Railroad		3
Lake Shore		61½
Louisville and Nashville		25½
Memphis and Charleston		28
Mobile and Ohio		7
Nashville and Chattanooga		34
New Orleans Pacific 1st mort.		59
New York Central		88½
Norfolk and Western pref.		22
Northern Pacific		16½
Northern Pacific pref.		39½
Pacific Mail		55½
Reading		16½
Richmond and Alleghany		2⅞
Richmond and Danville	(bid)	45
Rich. and West Point Terminal		19½
Rock Island		107⅞
St. Paul		75⅞
St. Paul preferred		106½
Texas Pacific		13½
Union Pacific		49⅞
Wabash Pacific		5
Wabash Pacific preferred		13½
Western Union		57½

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Virginia 6's, consols, 37½; past-due coupons, 31; new 10-40's, 31¾; new 3's, 51. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, January 12, 1885.

SALES.—645 old coupons at 51¾; 100 Richmond city 6's at 112¼.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia new 3's	51⅝	51¾
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82	51½	51¾
North Carolina 4's	82½	83
North Carolina 6's, ex int	107	110
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's	131½	...
Richmond city 6's	112	...
Richmond city 5's	104½	106
Manchester 6's	102½	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Col. and Greenville 1st 6's	94½	...
Col. and G. 2d 6's, ex int	60½	65
Va. Midland income 6's	52	53
Piedmont R. R. 1st 8's	107	...
Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A	91	92½
Pet. 2d 6's, Class B, ex int	82	82½
R., Y. R. and Ches. 8's	104	...
R. and D. con. 6's, 1890	102	...
R. and D. gold 6's	...	96
R. and Alle. 1st mort. 7's	51	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	107½	108
A. and C. inc. 6's, ex int	82¾	84½
C., C. and A. 1st mort. 7's	105	...
Western N. Carolina 7's	106½	107
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	88¾	90
RAILROAD STOCKS.	*Par.*	
Col. & Greenville pref.	100 12½	...
Rich. & Petersburg	100 75	77
Petersburg Railroad	100 23¾	24½
Char., Col. & Augusta	100 13	16
Atlanta & Charlotte	100 67½	69
Virginia