THE TWELVE IN TROUBLE.

They Havn't Yet Agreed on a Verdict and One of Them Has Had a Fit.

It Wasn't Whisky But the Want of it That Upset Him.

Lawyers Generally Agree That the Incident Will Not Invalidate a Verdict if One is Found.

Scenes and Incidents About the Court House Last Evening.

The recess taken by the criminal court expired at 10 o'clock yesterday, and a number of spectators, including several of the jurors in the former trial, assembled to hear the report of the jury in the star route trial. Mrs. S. W. Dorsey and her sister, Mrs. Peck, were also in attendance. Shortly after 10 o'clock Judge Wylie directed the court crier, Donaldson, to go to the jury and inquire if they had agreed upon a verdict. The crier departed on his mission.

Mr. Bliss stated to the court that Juror Vernon had been unwell during the night, but was now better.

Judge Wylie instructed the proper officers to care for Mr. Vernon.

The crier soon returned and informed the court that the jury was not ready to report. One of the jurors, however, wished to come into court.

Judge Wylie thereupon sent word to the jury that if any one of them desired instruction upon points of law, he was entitled to it, and that the jury would be permitted to come into court for that purpose. The message was delivered and the crier answered for the jury that the juror in question believed that his difficulty arose from a question of law, but that the foreman regarded it as a question of fact. Judge Wylie then sent for the jury, and in a few minutes they came into court.

Before the foreman had reached his seat, Juror Vernon, who presented a wild and disordered appearance, uttered several convulsive shouts, sprang into the air, and fell upon the floor in a fit. A scene of confusion followed; counsel hurried to the assistance of the unfortuate juror, who had struck his head heavily against a chair in falling, and it was some time before order was restored.

Judge Wylie bade the other jurors retire, and placed Mr. Vernon under the care of Dr. Sowers, who happened to be present. Judge Wylie refused Mr. Davidge's request for a recess until the result of the accident could be learned.

In about fifteen minutes Deputy Marshal Fassett reported that Mr. Vernon was sitting up, and would soon be all right.

Judge Wylie said: "I have a good deal of doubt in my mind in regard to the consequences of this occurrence. This man has been drinking a good deal; he is a hard drinker. During the progress of the trial, on one occasion, I had to take him aside and give him a pretty sharp admonition, and he promised to abstain, but I have observed that he has resumed hard drinking, and I suppose that the confinement in the jury room and the cutting off of supplies of that kind resulted in this attack. I don't know what it is—delirium tremens or mania a potu—but he is not fit to be on the jury now. I suppose that the doctor will give him a prescription, and it will probably be brandy or whisky.

The crier. He has given it to him.

Mr. Merrick. I suppose whatever the doctor prescribes for a juror can be taken by him.

The court. Undoubtedly; but facts of this kind are apt to leave the mind in so shattered a condition as to create a difficulty.

The deputy marshal. He is all right now.

Judge Wylie. Then the jury can come back.

At 11:05 the jury came in. Foreman Crane said: "Your honor, one of the jury desires to ask a question of the court. To most of us it seems to be a question of fact, but we prefer to let Mr. Horrigan speak for himself."

Judge Wylie. The court will hear his question, and if it be a question of fact will not undertake to pass upon it.

Juror Horrigan then rose and in a confused manner put a question to the court of an almost unintelligible character, which seemed to relate to the dates of certain orders made by Brady, and to the nature of the "stumbling block" which Brady said he found in his way.

Judge Wylie. Those are questions of fact and not of law, and it is not for the court to instruct you in that connection. Now, gentlemen, you have had a sick member of the jury with you, and a disagreeable accident happened this morning. He seems to be in a measure restored, and I hope he will be able now to perform his duties. I don't propose to discharge this jury very easily. This is the second time this case has been tried. I don't wish to put any undue stress upon your minds, but the court thinks you ought to agree on a verdict of some kind. You can retire again.

The foreman. Your honor, we have not agreed upon the question of conspiracy. In case we should agree upon the guilt of any one of the parties, I wish to know if we can report to the court.

Judge Wylie. No; you must report the verdict as a whole.

The foreman. Some of the jury think——

The court. You have no right to say what they think.

The foreman. My mind is in some doubt on the question of conspiracy.

The court. The crime is conspiracy, followed by an overt act.

The foreman. Suppose we don't agree as to the conspiracy, can we vote upon the question of guilt or innocence of any of the parties?

Judge Wylie. The court will not interfere with the order of your proceedings. It will not attempt to direct you in your discussion.

Mr. Davidge. I understand that this is a charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Merrick. And I understand that the jury have a right to vote as they please.

Judge Wylie. According to my instructions you can decide upon any point in this indictment in any order or time, but the verdict, when reported, must be a complete verdict, not based upon a part of the indictment, but upon the whole. There is a great deal of surplusage, as you have been told. There are substantially but two questions in the indictment—first, as to the conspiracy. On that you have a right to say whether the defendants or any of them were concerned with Rendell in that conspiracy.

Or whether there was a conspiracy, interposed Mr. Ingersoll.

The court. If you decide that there was a conspiracy with him you must say who was engaged in it. But that is not all; you must find at least one overt act following. If you find a conspiracy and one overt act, it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground. You cannot say that you find a conspiracy and no overt act, or an overt act and no conspiracy. A verdict of guilty must be a general verdict in that way. A verdict of not guilty, of course, covers the whole ground, and that is the rule as to the whole or any number of defendants.

The foreman complained of the high temperature of the jury room, and asked to be permitted to walk in the City Hall park, to which request the court acceded, saying that he would treat the jury well at present, but intimating that resort might be had to the common law rule (deprivation of light and food (if a verdict were not soon forthcoming.

The deputy marshal was instructed to allow Juror Vernon two drinks per day, but to prevent the circulation of a whisky bottle among the jurors, and the court took a recess until 10 a. m. to-day, with the understanding that it would meet to receive the verdict if the jury should agree upon one before that hour.

THE EFFECT ON THE VERDICT.

Mr. Ker was asked what effect Vernon's fit would have upon a verdict, if one was rendered. He replied:

"About the same effect as if he had had a headache or a cramp in the stomach."

"Would the fact that Vernon had been drinking during the trial have any effect on a verdict?"

"None whatever. If a verdict were rendered the burden of proof would be upon the defendants to show that he was non compos mentis at the time of the rendition of the verdict. I have seen numbers of persons who had to have a drink after going on a jury, and I have known it to be ordered in a murder trial."

"What about the separation of the jury?"

"There was no separation of the jury. A jury is never separated when all the members of it are under the charge of court officers."

Mr. W. H. Dennis, professor of testamentary law in Georgetown university, said:

"I cannot see how Vernon's drinking could affect the binding force of a verdict, unless it was proven that he was out of his mind from the effects of it sometime during the hearing; or, in a word, so stupefied that he could not understand what was going on."

"How about the separation of the sick juror from the others?"

"That may be more serious, but the question is purely technical, and has been ruled upon both ways by numerous judges. A separation which does not give any advantage to either party cannot, in my opinion, affect the force of a verdict."

Col. Ingersoll and Judge Carpenter were seen together at the former's residence.

"Will Vernon's condition, in your opinion, affect the legality of a verdict if one is rendered?"

"None whatever," said Col. Ingersoll. "The man is evidently a hard drinker, and having his supply of stimulants cut off naturally became nervous. He had a fit and it is over. His drinking cannot affect the verdict any more than if he had the colic."

Judge Carpenter acquiesced in this opinion.

Col. Enoch Totten, in reply to the same question, said:

"Vernon's condition will not cause the verdict to be set aside if it is one of acquittal, because men cannot be placed in jeopardy twice."

"If the verdict is 'guilty,' what then?"

"I don't care to express an opinion. After the verdict is rendered I will talk to you."

Mr. R. T. Merrick was interviewed upon the same subject.

"Vernon's fit will not affect the verdict any more than if he had had a case of cramps. Why," he said with a smile "if a drinking juryman would affect a verdict there would be very few sustained."

Mr. Merrick was asked what would be done by the government in case of a hung jury.

"It will go right ahead and have a new trial. The government cannot stop in this matter."

Mr. L. G. Hine was questioned: "It would be indecent," said Mr. Hine, "for a court to receive a verdict from a juryman who was in that condition."

Mr. John E. Norris said he did not think Vernon's condition could have any effect upon the legality of a verdict.

Mr. W. K. Duhamel said: "It takes twelve minds to make a verdict, and if one was affected, of course the verdict would fail. As to the separation, it would seem more serious. While a jury in a case of misdemeanor are allowed to separate, yet when the case is once submitted to the jury I would think both felony and misdeamor are alike, and they must remain together. In this case I understand Mr. Vernon was separated from the others and alone with the physicians."

District Attorney Corkhill said that if the jury bring in a verdict of guilty, and the defense claim a mistrial on the ground that one of the jurors is proved to be subject to delerium tremens, and therefore not competent to render an intelligent verdict, the court cannot refuse to grant a new trial. "Judge Wylie," said Mr. Corkhill, "said that he did not know what the effect would be."

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

In the evening all of the defendants excepting ex-Senator Dorsey, gathered in a legal gentleman's office across the avenue from the court house, chatting with their friends and speculating on the result. Dorsey remained at home to recuperate, not having been able to sleep any the night before. Gen. Brady was imperturbable as ever, apparently having no more concern in the outcome than a casual spectator. Vaile and Miner only occasionally displayed a little nervousness, Vaile being especially quiet.

A new man would drop in now and then with a fresh rumor as to how the jury stood, but the general impression seemed to be that the jury stood ten for acquital to two for conviction. A few had it nine for acquittal and three for conviction, and another element insisted that eleven of the jurors had voted for acquittal.

It was reported in the little knot of persons on the sidewalk that the government only laid claim to five jurors, admitting that seven were against the prosecution. This, like the other reports, was based principally on conjecture. Every new suggestion was made a text for additional speculation, but about 10 o'clock the waiters began to disperse, and before 10:30 the stillness of a graveyard reigned in that locality. Everybody had gone home.

By 9 o'clock half of the jurors had retired, and it was a "dead open and shut," as one of the court house attaches put it, that there would be no agreement before to-day. Knots of curious men and boys gathered in the park northeast of the building, gazing up at the lights in the third story and trying to catch the drift of what was going on from the confused sound of loud talking that occasionally floated through the open windows, but they might as well have stationed themselves across the Potomac for all the good it did. They couldn't hear a word. Shortly after 9 o'clock the park spectators were treated to the vision of a juror standing humped up in front of one of the windows skinning his shirt over his head preparatory to seeking repose in the arms of Morpheus. The operation of disrobing was performed awkwardly, and the spectators very soon thereafter dispersed. They had received the full value of their investment of time and patience, and they were satisfied.

Juror Vernon's exploit in the morning was a theme of endless gossip during the afternoon and evening, and heartless jokes innumerable were cracked at the expense of the unfortunate man. He was under the care of a physician most of the morning, and in the evening the doctor visited him again. He felt none the worse for having entertained an entire zoological garden, except for the hurt sustained in the fall. He cut and sprained his ankle, and last night the injury gave him considerable pain. He ate his supper with the others, however, and went to bed early. Up to the hour of going to press no new cases of "indisposition" had developed.

The guess was freely hazarded last night that the jury did not report a verdict this morning at 10 o'clock there would be no agreement.

A late visit to the court house by Senator Dorsey Tuesday night, or early Wednesday morning, gave the gossips something to talk about last evening. A man troubled with insomnia is liable to be most anywhere.

Two bets of 10 to 1 were made yesterday that if the verdict would not be guilty, several wagers of 10 to 8 were made that the jury would hang, and one bet of 5 against 15 was booked that there would be a verdict of acquittal. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon there were not fifty people in the vicinity of the city hall, and these were the regular habitues of the neighborhood. About 2 o'clock ex-Senator Dorsey drove up to Walsh's, and one of the party under the awning said:

"Senator, did you hear how the jury stood?"

"No; how is it?"

"Eleven to three," was the answer.

"I thought it was twelve to six; but it's all right, anyhow," said Mr. Dorsey, and he went upstairs. He remained only a short time and then drove away.

It is said, as coming from an authoritative source, that the first ballot taken after the jury retired stood six for acquittal, two for conviction, and four not voting. Foreman Crane's remark upon the conspiracy question is regarded as significant in showing that the jury are hanging upon that point.

At 12:30 last night there were no signs of animation at the city hall. The jury room was dark and it was evident that the tried upholders of the law were reclining in the arms of Morpheus. There was a bright light in the room next to their's, however, where the bailiffs were. Shortly after 12 ex-Senator Dorsey drove up to Walsh's in his coupe, but finding that the place was closed he ordered the driver to go to Chamberlin's, and was driven rapidly off.

Marriage of Miss Ada Collins.

The wedding of Miss Ada Genevieve Collins, daughter of Mr. W. R. Collins, news editor of the *Evening Star*, and Mr. Samuel A. Gaskins, took place yesterday at Trinity church in the presence of a large number of friends. At 7 o'clock Mendelssohn's Wedding March, from the organ presided over by Prof. John Lawrence, announced the entrance of the wedding party into the church. The bride was attired in a white mull dress, trimmed with valenciennes, with long veil, which set off her brunette style of beauty charmingly. Father Roccofort performed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which Mr. and Mrs. Gaskins repaired to the residence of the bride's parents. Messrs. T. R. Fowks, E. T. Simpson, F. M. Dowling, and C. H. Durand acted as ushers. A reception was held at the house of the bride's father, No. 3416 P street, where the many friends of the bride and groom called to offer their congratulations.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS.

The Sixty-First Annual Commencement of Columbian College.

The Young Lady Graduates of Norwood Institute.

Intellectual Prizes Conferred Amid Flowers, Music, and Applause.

The Closing Examinations in the Upper Grades of the Public Schools.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

The sixty-first annual commencement of the Columbian college took place at Lincoln hall last evening in the presence of a brilliant audience that crowded the building to its utmost capacity. Friends of the students had sent in liberal floral donations, and the stage was gay with roses and rare plants. Patrons of this most popular educational institute were out in full force, and a creditable interest was displayed in the programme presented by the graduating classes.

After music by Weber's band and prayer, Norval L. Burchell, winner of the second honor, delivered the Latin salutatory. Then followed original orations and recitations as follows: "Drifting," Orlando G. Wales; "Evolution in Nature," Mason N. Richardson; "Artic Explorations," Frederick R. Parks; "Silent Influence," Howard L. Hodgkins; recitation, Alden H. Alvord; "The Music of Human Nature," H. S. T. Harris; "The Beauty of Labor," Norval W. Burchell. The delivery of each of these elicited hearty applause.

After a musical interlude, the valedictory address was delivered by Howard L. Hodgkins, which received high praise from all who heard it.

Then followed the award of prizes by a committee composed of Judge Spear, W. A. Gordon, esq., and Prof. Wilkinson:

Latin—First prize, Howard L. Hodgkins; second, Norval L. Burchell.

Greek—First prize, Howard L. Hodgkins; second prize, Norval L. Burchell.

Mathematics—First prize, Howard L. Hodgkins; second, Norval L. Burchell.

Metaphysics—Howard L. Hodgkins.

Davis prizes in elocution—First prize, H. S. T. Harris; second, Howard L. Hodgkins.

Enosinian society medal for the best debater—H. L. Hodgkins.

Prize for the best parliamentarian in the Literary society—L. D. Wilson.

The presentation of certificates of proficiency, and diplomas, and the conferring of degrees then took place as follows:

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.

School of English—S. R. Church, C. H. Gardner, E. W. Keyser, J. G. Falck, W. A. Hedrick, L. D. Wilson.

School of Mathematics—J. W. Darby, I. T. Davis, E. S. Hosmer, L. D. Lodge, C. D. Rhodas, E. Roome, R. Sherman, F. H. Stephens, J. P. Slaughter, C. L. Sturtevant, L. D Wilson.

School of Greek—J. W. Darby, L. D. Lodge, I. T. Davis, E. Roome, F. H. Stephens.

School of Latin—J. W. Darby, E. Roome, I. T. Davis, F. H. Stephens, L. D. Lodge, L. D. Wilson.

School of modern languages—J. C. Davidson.

School of natural science—Jesse Christy, E. W. Keyser, S. R. Church, H. D. Nourse, J. G. Falk, L. D. Wilson, W. A. Hedrick, O. G. Wales.

School of philosophy—S. R. Church, C. H. Gardner, C. Gage, W. A. Hedrick, E. W. Keyser.

DIPLOMAS.

School of English—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hodgkins, F. R. Parks, M. N. Richardson, and O. G. Wales.

School of Mathematics—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, J. C. Davidson, J. G. Falck, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hopkins, F. R. Parks, and M. N. Richardson.

School of Greek—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hodgkins, and M. N. Richardson.

School of Modern Languages—O. G. Wales, E. W. Keyser, W. A. Hedrick, and J. G. Falck.

School of Latin—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hodgkins, M. N. Richardson.

School of natural sciences—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, J. C. Davidson, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hodgkins, F. R. Parks, M. N. Richardson.

School of philosophy—A. H. Alvord, N. L. Burchell, J. C. Davidson, H. S. T. Harris, H. L. Hodgkins, F. R. Parks, M. N. Richardson, O. G. Wales.

DEGREES.

Frederick R. Parks, bachelor of science; Alden H. Alvord, master of arts; N. L. Burchell, master of arts; H. S. T. Harris, master of arts; H. L. Hodgkins, master of arts; M. N. Richardson, master of arts.

After the delivery of an appropriate address by President J. C. Welling to the young gentlemen upon whom honors had been conferred, benediction was pronounced, the band played a lively air, and the interesting exercises were at a close.

NORWOOD INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of Norwood institute last night were held at the school, 1214 Fourteenth street, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Ascension church, opened the services with prayer. The honors were then distributed by Prof. Cabell. These honors consisted of two classes, certificates of distinction, one class to those who had attained 75 per cent. in the examination, and the second class to those making 90 per cent. The high and rigorous standard adopted by Norwood institute make these certificates matters of just pride.

After the conferring of certificates an interesting and appropriate address was made by Rev. Dr. Elliott. A carefully selected programme of musical selections was then rendered as follows: A piano duet, overture from Faunhauser, Mrs. Pearson and Mr. A. Gloetzuer; violincello solo, Mr. Blumenberg; soprano solo with cello obligato, "Alla Stella Confidento," Mrs. Kaspar; a nocturne for the violin from Chopin, Mr. Bernays; "Divertissement Gongeseai," from Schubert, by Mrs. Pearson and Mr. Gloetzner; soprano solo, from Abt, by Mrs. Kaspar; concluding with a quintette for piano, first and second violins, viola and cello, by Mrs. Bernays and Messrs. Walter Paris, Szemelenyi Blumenberg, and Gloetzner.

The first honors were awarded as follows: In French, to Misses Belle McCullough, Daisy Brown, Mattie Wimer, M. Scott, and E. Cabell; in Latin, to Misses E. D. Cabell, Durant, McCullough, and Daisy Brown; in English grammar, Misses Ella Walzl, Lucy M. Corkhill, and Mary F. Miller; geography, Misses Lucy Corkhill, E. Cabell, and Daisy Brown; physical geography, Misses M. Scott and M. Wimer; familiar science; Misses Ella Walzl, Daisy Brown, and Lucy Corkhill; science primer, Misses M. Scott and Lizzie Price; orthography, Misses Lena Peebles and Jessie Cuthbert; arithmetic, Misses Mary F. Miller, Ella Walzl, E. Cabell, Lou Durant; algebra, Miss Corkhill; trigonometry, Miss M. Scott; mental philosophy and logic, Miss M. Scott; astronomy, Misses L. Talcott and M. Scott; physics, Miss M. Scott; English literature, Misses Lucia Talcott and Belle McCullough; rhetoric, Misses Lucia Talcott and Belle McCullough; history, Misses Mattie Scott and Nannie Phelps; mythology, Misses Corkhill, Cabell, and Wimer; ancient history, Misses E. Cabell and Daisy Brown; physiology, Misses E. Martin, E. Cabell, and Lou Durant.

The second honors were won in physiology by Miss Wilkinson; in ancient history, by Messrs. Wimer, Durant, and Walzl; mythology, Misses Durant and Janie Miller; history, Misses Talcott and McCullough; rhetoric, Miss E. Martin; arithmetic, Misses Corkhill, Brown, Martin, H. T. Peebles, Carrie Tisdell, and A. Scott; algebra, Miss Talcott; trigonometry, Miss Talcott; French, Misses E. Mason, Durant, Talcott, Martin; Latin, Miss Phelps; German, Misses Phelps and Tisdell; word analysis, Miss Walzl; English grammar, Miss Lela M. Tucker; geography, Misses Janie F. Miller, Helen Tisdell, Elpha Miller, Nellie Wilkinson, Lena S. Peebles, Bepie G. Casey, Abbie Scott, Maggie Watkins, Mary F. Miller, and Lela M. Tucker; familiar science, Misses Tisdell, Wimer and Janie Miller; science primer, Miss Phelps and Miss McCullough; Universal History, Misses Peebles and Abbie Scott; United States History, Miss Nina E. Cabell; French, Misses Peebles and Maggie D. Watkins.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The written examinations of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of public schools commenced yesterday. The students began at 9 in the morning and finished for the day at 1 o'clock p. m. The examination will be resumed to-day and continue through to-morrow. In the fifth grade the pupils were examined in geography and music. In the sixth and seventh grades the inquiry was upon physics, drawing, and music. In the eighth grade, lower division, or for those pupils who are not candidates for the high school the examination was upon geography, music, and drawing. The upper division of the eighth grade, comprising pupils who are candidates for admission to the high school, the examination was conducted at the high school building. In all the rest at the proper school house.

After the examination was over the teachers met, for conveniences sake, at the Franklin building, and proceeded to value the result of the examination. To insure perfect impartiality and thorough accuracy the teachers are exchanged. That is, a teacher does not examine the work of her own pupils, but of those of some other school. There being ten questions, for example, in geography, in school No. 6, of the eighth grade, the teacher of, say school No. 5, ascertains the value of the answer to the first question, the teacher of another school examines and marks the value of the answer to the second question, and so on. The work is then tabulated in a printed form and bound together in a volume—the annual report of examinations.

The pupils are arranged in the order of their standing. All the examination papers are arranged in order and transmitted to the superintendent after the examination. He will get them this year, for the grades examine to-day, or Saturday, or Monday. The pupils are not promoted from one grade to another on percentages, but according to the judgment of the teacher who has instructed them for the previous year.

The pupils in the eighth grade remain two years, if necessary to fit them thoroughly for the high school. Many of the pupils, however, fully master the requirements of this grade in one year.

The examination of the upper division of the eighth grade took place yesterday in the high school building, and the values of the answers obtained by the high school faculty. The questions asked in all the grades were specially prepared to test the thoroughness of the instructions imparted during the year.

BENTON'S BODY FOUND

In a Decomposed State in Virginia Near the Acqueduct Bridge.

On the third of the present month Mrs. Eddie Nickerman reported to the police that Prof. Benjamin Hyde Benton, a teacher of mathematics at the school of mathematics, had disappeared from his home, 520 Eleventh street southeast, on the preceding evening, and it was feared he contemplated suicide. The fact was published in THE REPUBLICAN on the fourth. Mr. Benton had been acting strangely for some time before his disappearance, and on Friday evening the first of June, a bottle of laudanum had been taken from him. When he retired that night he did not eat any supper, and when asked if he wanted any, replied that he did not, that he never expected to eat any more. He arose Saturday morning and went out. That was the last seen of him by his family, although a gentleman saw him later in the day passing up the avenue, and he was noticed the same afternoon crossing the Acqueduct bridge. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a small colored boy was making his way through the dense copse about one hundred yards from the new Falls Church road, and about a quarter of a mile from the Virginia side of the Aqueduct bridge, when he discovered the body of a man lying on the ground in an advanced state of decomposition. On examination he found lying by the side of the body an ebony cane with a silver head. On the head of the cane was engraved "Prof. B. H. B., March 30, 1873." The body was afterward identified as that of Prof. Benton. In one of his pockets a pint flask was found, which evidently had contained liquor. The coroner of Alexandria county was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning. The cause of his death is not known, although it is thought that he took poison. He was about 64 years of age, and leaves a family.

Shipping News.

Harbormaster Sutton reports the following arrivals: Schooners Robert Healey, Brooks, coal for Clarke & Given; Alice Carlisle, Reed, coal for same; Kate McNamara, Travers, lumber for Johnson & Wimsatt; Cora Smith, Williams, wood for Stephenson Bros.

AT GEORGETOWN.

Arrived: Schooner B. L. Burt, Lent, from Boston.

Sailed: Schooner A. K. Bentley, Baker, for Bristol; Bertha F. Walker, Westgate, Boston.

CANAL MATTERS.

Fifteen coal laden boats arrived yesterday, and the following left for above: J. W. Thompson, Farmers' Friend, John Leech, C. F. Magee, G. H. Shipman, G. T. Dunlop, Jean, Ellen Brooks, Amy Freeland, Sallie Bunnell, Johnnie M, River Nile, Missouri, William A. Cooper, William Foley, Arthur Lovell, Three Brothers, Mattie C, F. F. McArdle, Joseph Gannon, Detroit, C. D. Warfield, and A. Campbell.

WEST WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Potomac river water Wednesday, June 13: At Great Falls, 3; at receiving reservoir, north connection, 3; south connection, 18; at distributing reservoir, 36.

One thousand six hundred bushels of wheat were sold yesterday at from $1.20½ to $1.22½.

Supreme Representatives J. G. L. Foxwell, assisted by Supreme Representative Halver Nelson and Grand Chancellor James R. Shanks, last night visited Hermione council, No. 12, K. of P., for the purpose of exemplifying the new ritual. There was a large attendance at the meeting, which was a very interesting one.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.

Lewis Bolden, colored, living on Henry street in the fourth ward, killed a moccason snake three feet long in his kitchen Tuesday afternoon. The snake was coiled up in a corner, and Bolden's little three-year boy was playing on the floor but a few feet from the reptile.

Local steamboat inspectors from Baltimore inspected and passed the boiler of the steamer Harry Loder yesterday. The boat having been thoroughly repaired will resume her daily trips to Farmington first of next week.

The hailing port of the passenger steamer Mary Washington has been changed from Alexandria to Georgetown, the residence of its present owner.

The grand lodge of Virginia, Good Samaritans (colored) is in session in this city, and will hold meetings until Friday. There are about 300 members here. Their meetings are held in the Third Baptist church.

G. G. Brent and Harry Buckly, of this city, have enlisted as privates in the United States army.

Judge Mead, of the corporation court, granted a bar license to the Braddock house yesterday.

The commencement exercises of Miss Bragg's select school were held at Amory hall last evening. The exercises were very interesting and highly appreciated by a large audience. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting.

Farmers from Fairfax and Loudoun counties report an encouraging prospect for wheat, rye, and early oats. The stand for grass and corn was never better, though corn is late. Fruit prospects are not so promising. The peach and apple crop will be light; pears medium.

The potato bug has not put in his appearance in usual force, and seems to be disappearing. Hopes are expressed that he will not stand on the order of his going.

The grain market is quiet, with light transactions. There is no change to note in flour. One thousand one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat were offered and sold at $1.17 and $1.18 for Fultz and $1.20 for Lancaster. One thousand one hundred bushels of corn brought 59 and 60. No rye or oats were reported.

Birds and Flowers.

The third number of the second volume of "The Decorator and Furnisher" has been received from Brentano. From the outside cover inward it is a marvel of artistic daintiness. Its engraved work is exquisite, varied in design, rich in ornamentation, and with all the softness of finish that characterizes sketches in charcoal. There is a full page illustration of birds, by Giacomelli, each individual songster having that graceful pose, and that half human expression which marks this famous artist's portraitures of the feathered tribes. The engraver has faithfully reproduced the insouciant sentiment with which Giacomelli invests all his birds. Another plate is a series of sudies, by Rafael Guastavino, illustrating ancient coloring and styles of decoration applied to modern uses, which for richness of tone and blending of tint is exquisite. The letter press is equally as beautiful, while the typography is a marvel of mechanical skill.

Arranging for a Memorial Meeting.

A meeting of the colored members of the bar was held in the office of John A. Moss, Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for holding a memorial meeting in honor of the late Isaiah S. Washington, deceased. Prof. R. T. Greener, and Messrs. D. W. Lewis, O. S. B. Wall, James H. Smith, and E. M. Hewlett, the committee appointed at a former meeting, were authorized to complete the arrangements for holdsng the same at a future day in the Fourth Baptist church.

Curious Capers Cut by a Car.

Last night a freight car on the Baltimore and Ohio railway became detached from a train at Terra Cotta station, 7 miles from here, and, the brakes being off, was moved toward this city at the rate of 40 miles an hour. When the car reached the switch at Delaware avenue and First street it turned and went in the direction of Boundary street on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and was stopped just outside the city limits. A colored man who was on the car jumped off and was badly injured.

FAMOUS BATTLE SONGS.

Some of the Compositions of the Revolution and the Rebellion.

Boston Traveler.

"The Star Spangled Banner" will ever rank as the first of American war songs, and linked with it will be "Hail, Columbia," "America," and "The "Red, White and Blue." We are not certain that this latter is an American song. It has been claimed by the English, under the title "Britania, the Gem of the Ocean." The first person we ever heard sing it was the late Edward L. Davenport, and he once informed us that he got the song in the mother land. "Hail Columbia," was set by its author, Judge Hopkinson, to the air of "The President's March," which somebody had composed in honor of Washington; but the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" are sung to an old English bacchanalian air, "To Anacreon in Heaven," while the Rev. Mr. Smith's "My Country, 'tis of Thee," goes to the air of "God Save the Queen." The national hymn, with appropriate music, is yet to be written. Keller's hymn does not fill the bill, nor, indeed, does Julius Eichberg's, or that ambitious production which Gilmore gave to the country two or three years since. While there was plenty of enduring poetry written during the war, the number of really meritorious songs that were given birth to were few indeed. On the whole, we are inclined to think that in this respect the south was in advance of us, for we certainly (Mrs. Howe's noble effort aside) do not possess a single song of the rebellion at all comparable to "Maryland, My Maryland," and the air to which it is sung is well fitted to the words. We remember once having heard it sung under circumstances that for the time made us fancy it was the sweetest thing we ever listened to. We had reached Frederick City, in Maryland, after a distressing forced march, wearying alike to man and beast, and on going into bivouac the staff to which we were attached took up their quarters on the piazza of a lonely mansion, and there, wrapping themselves in their blankets, with their saddles for pillows, sought needed repose. Sleep refused to visit us. The night was a delicious one; it was warm, but a slight breeze was stirring; the sky was intensely clear, and the stars were many and brilliant. The stillness was profound. Every one around us was sunk in slumber. Suddenly there fell upon our ears the words,

The tyrant's heel is on thy neck,
Maryland, my Maryland.

The voice was a mezzo soprano, full, round, and clear, and the charming melody was sung with infinite tenderness and delicacy of shading. We listened almost breathless, for it was the first time we had ever heard the song, and when it was concluded we arose for the purpose of ascertaining who was the singer. We found her in the person of a plump little negro girl of about 16 years, with a face blacker than the smoke in Vulcan's smithy. As Desdamona "saw Othello's visage in his mind," so we also saw the visage of this girl only in the sweetness of her voice, which was of a certainty one of the purest vocal organs we had ever listened to.

"The Bonnie Blue Flag" was another of the secession songs which met with great favor. It was, if we remember aright, written by an Irish actor by the name of William McCarthy, and first sung by his sister, Marion McCarthy, at the Varities theater, New Orleans. The air is an old and popular Irish melody, "The Irish Jaunting Car." Our people were not long in getting hold of the song, and very soon a capital answer was written.

"Dixie" can scarcely be called a war song, for is was written and composed before the rebellion had birth. But it was sung by both armies, and though of southern origin, was quite as popular at the north as in "the land of cotton." In bringing these few and desultory sentences to a close, we desire to express the wish that a really good collection of the songs of the rebellion on both sides might be made. There is material enough, and the enterprising publisher who would undertake it would be certain to put money in his purse.

Boarding and Breakfasting in Boston.

Boston Post.

There is no other factor in human happiness that can rival a cheerful temperament and the ability to look upon the bright side of every question and situation. A case in point: A friend of mine recently boarded for a short time at a house not noted for the richness or bountifulness of its fare. When asked how he liked it, he said: "Well—the toothpicks are about the best I have found this season."

A Washington gentleman, who is vouched for by those who know him best as a gourmet, as well as a gourmand, some time ago visited Boston, and while here spent the Sabbath, by invitation, with one of the "newly rich," in the same line of business as himself, at his fine suburban residence. When he returned home a friend said: "Well, I suppose you found P—— pretty well fixed?" "He!" exclaimed the connoisseur, in tones of great contempt; "he doesn't know how to be rich. Why, they had pie for breakfast!"

Personal.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED NOT to pay any bills for advertising in the Capital Bicycle Tournament Programme to anyone but JOHN D. HARRISON, corner Ninth and F streets. je14-4*

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,
317 Ninth Street.
BRANCH—Corner Eighteenth and P Streets, Dupont Circle.
Plumbing, Furnaces, Ranges, Mantels,
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Warranted superior to any in the market. Destroys every species of INSECTS—Roaches, Red-Bugs, Moths, Ants, &c. Contains no poison, and can be used with safety. Trial size, 25 cents.
Sold by Druggists generally.
Depot, 10th & Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Travelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
THE MODEL FAST AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON.
DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER STEEL RAILS!

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street—

For Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, daily, at 8:00 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit at 8:20 a. m. and 8:40 p. m., daily; 8:40 p. m. is a solid train to Pittsburg, with Sleeping Cars attached.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 8:10 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 p. m. and 9:40 p. m. daily, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6:50, 6:60, 7:45, 9:15, 9, and 10:35 a. m., 12:10, 2:20, 2:35, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:30, 7, 8:10, 9:40, 11:30 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6:30, 7:45, 9, 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 3, 4:40, 5:30, 7, 8:10, 9:40 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m., 12:10 and 4:40; on Sunday, 9 a. m., 4:40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baltimore, 6:40, 9 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 3:30, 4:40, 7, and 11:30 p. m.

For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7:45 daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. daily; for Staunton, 8:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Hagerstown and Frederick, 8:30 a. m., 10:15, 4:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Hagerstown 10:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 5:45 p. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:35 a. m., 2:25, 8, 9:25 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m. daily, 3:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8:20 a. m., 1:50, 6:37 p. m.; Sunday, 10:40 a. m., 6:37 p. m.

From Staunton, 2:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8:25 a. m., 10 a. m., 2:15, 4:10 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10 a. m., 4 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2, 4:40, 6:40, 7:15, 7:35, 8, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 6:25, 7:30, 9, and 11:30 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:40, 7:15, 7:30, 9, and 9:10, a. m., 1:30, 3:10, 5, 6:25, 7:30, and 9 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station, except 4:20 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices: Washington station, 6th and 13th Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore, and C. E. LORD, G. P. A.

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