



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

THE PITTSBURG DELUGE.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) papers contain full details of the storm and flood which visited that city on Sunday. Public meetings have been held to aid the sufferers, and already several thousand dollars have been subscribed.

The Washington Star suggests that, in consequence of the facility with which divorces are obtained in the District of Columbia, there is danger that Washington may come to have as bad a reputation as Indiana or Chicago had in the worst epoch of their history.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that it was believed the German squadron had been sent to the coast of Spain merely to protect German residents.

Mr. Disraeli yesterday stated in the House of Commons that the Government had sent a delegate to the International Congress at Brussels, under restrictions already known to the House.

The Radical State Convention of Delaware yesterday nominated Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover for Governor, and James K. Lofland, of Milford, for Congress.

A letter from the Yellow Sulphur Springs of the 25th says: "It has been raining here for four days, with a prospect of its continuing four more."

The trial of the Pomeroy bribery case has commenced at Topka, Kansas. It is understood that he has abandoned the national bank theory of defence.

The King of Asshance has paid a further instalment of £6,000 to Great Britain on the war indemnity.

press but responds to public taste; say, but echoes the news which is news because it is news." The preparations for Emory Grove Camp Meeting, near Baltimore, are advancing. Three hundred tents have been erected and others are going up. A pavilion, capable of accommodating one thousand persons, has been raised as a place of worship. About twenty Baltimore churches are represented, and the opening services will be held at 7:30 p. m. to-morrow.

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THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

TILTON ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Theodore Tilton was arrested on a civil action for libel to-day, at the suit of one Gaynor, and taken before Judge Walsh, and released on his own recognizance to appear to-morrow to answer. Gaynor claims to be an interested party, and brought the suit to compel the production of all the facts. His action is regarded as a movement to compel the bringing of the case into court.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The arrest of Tilton this evening was procured on two affidavits, the first of which reads as follows: State of New York, Kings county, ss.: William H. Gaynor, No. 38 First place, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 20th of July Theodore Tilton did falsely, maliciously and scandalously frame, make, write, compose, and cause to be published in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, published in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 20th day of July, in 1874, a certain false, scandalous, and libelous writing, of concerning, and against Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn, to the purport and effect following, to wit: (Here articles two and three of Tilton's statement are cited, and the affidavit concludes.) wherefore deponent prays defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1874, THOMAS M. RILEY, Justice of the Peace of the city of Brooklyn.

The other affidavit is in similar terms, and quotes Tilton's card of yesterday in regard to omissions of portions of his testimony in the report of the cross-examination given to the press by the Beecher investigating committee.

When Beecher came before the Judge the following colloquy took place: Mr. Tilton, (smiling.) I hear you want me, Judge.

Judge Riley. Well, there is a charge of libel here against you.

The affidavits were read, and also the warrant. What do you say to that charge? asked the Judge.

Mr. Tilton. Everything is true.

Judge Riley. Yes; but how do you plead?

Mr. Tilton. Well, not guilty. Before you take that I would ask if it makes any difference in regard to the case the way I plead?

Judge Riley. You plead not guilty, and of course you are entitled to an adjournment and a hearing.

Mr. Tilton. Not guilty, then.

The justice took the plea, and as he wrote it down said to Mr. Tilton: "You will be here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. I will allow you to go on your own recognizance." This ended the matter, and Mr. Tilton, after asking if he had better have counsel in the morning, and being answered in the affirmative, left the court room.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Theodore Tilton was arrested on two charges of libeling Henry Ward Beecher and brought before Justice Riley, of Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was seated in his parlor when arrested, and treated the matter with the utmost composure.

His bail was fixed at \$2,500, but upon his giving his word of honor that he would appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning with bondsman he was allowed to go till that time on his own recognizance. The petitions are based on his recent statement arraigning Mr. Beecher. He was arrested at the instance of William J. Gaynor, recently from Boston, where he had a law office at No. 8 Pemberton square. He is now a member of the Brooklyn Argus staff. Mr. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn Argus prints part of an interview with Frank B. Carpenter on the subject of the Beecher scandal. Carpenter said he was first brought actively into the case by Beecher in May, 1873. Beecher sent for Carpenter, wishing him to come immediately to Brooklyn. Beecher had learned that Henry C. Bowen had reassigned to Carpenter the charges which he had formerly made to Tilton against Beecher, and which he had withdrawn in the tripartite agreement, and that Bowen had said in the presence of Mr. E. D. Holt, of Milwaukee, and Carpenter, that he did not wish them to understand that he had made a retraction. Beecher wished Carpenter to confront Bowen on these points. It was also said that the tripartite covenant was to be made public. He went to Moulton's house. Beecher was not there, but Moulton said he wished Carpenter to go to Bowen's residence with Clafin and Moulton. They went, and Carpenter repeated, in the presence of Bowen, Clafin, and Moulton, the statements made by Bowen to himself concerning Beecher. Bowen admitted all, and Clafin expressed his astonishment that Bowen should have told these things after signing the covenant.

Clafin was the person who induced Bowen to sign the covenant. Bowen said he protested against making the agreement public. Carpenter said to Bowen if the statements were untrue he should make a most unqualified denial, but if true he should stand by them. Bowen had said to Carpenter that Beecher had made a confession to him on his knees. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had been told by Beecher that this was a lie. Carpenter said to Bowen, "There is a direct lie between you and Mr. Beecher, and for one I want to know the truth." Clafin thought Mr. Beecher ought to be present at this interview. Moulton went to his house for him, but did not find him. Bowen expressed a willingness to meet Beecher the next day. Clafin agreed to arrange the interview. A few days after Carpenter saw Clafin, who told him Beecher had said, "There is no need of force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with Henry C. Bowen." Carpenter says in his business relations with Bowen they had frequent conversations regarding his difficulty with Beecher. Bowen said Beecher's friends wanted him to sign a sweeping document declaring his charges against Beecher untrue. He refused. Clafin then urged him to at least sign a paper withdrawing the charges, and he consented.

The interviewer here inserts the following note: Mr. Carpenter repeated to the writer the substance of a conversation which took place between Mr. Beecher and himself on Sunday, June 1, 1873, after service at Plymouth Church.

We can only say that the statements which Mr. Carpenter says Mr. Beecher made that evening are, if true, of the utmost significance and importance. Mr. Carpenter declares that he will not make public this conversation unless he is called upon to testify before the proper tribunal.

It was during this interview that Mr. Beecher told him that in case Theodore would make certain disavowals he would share his fame and fortune with him, and pour in subscribers to the Golden Age by the thousands.

The interview which Mr. Carpenter speaks of occurred on the evening of the same day, when Mr. Beecher wrote his touching letter, dated Sunday, June 1, 1873.

Great significance attaches to Mr. Carpenter's statement, from the fact that Mr. Beecher's card, exonerating Mr. Tilton from being his slanderer and defamer, was published the next day, June 2, 1873.

Mr. Carpenter says that Tilton had no vindictive feeling against Beecher, and tried hard, before publishing the letter to Dr. Beecher, to find some means by which Beecher should free him from the imputations cast upon him by Dr. Beecher, before he decided to publish the letter.

Dr. Bacon said to a friend of Carpenter's: "If Mr. Tilton publishes that letter, and Plymouth Church does not reply to it within twenty-four hours by a suit at law against Mr. Tilton, they will have no case before the Christian public."

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The Brooklyn "Union" says: Not half of the evidence is yet received by the committee. Moulton will be invited to testify before Beecher, whose statement will be reserved until the last moment. Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and possibly Mr. Tilton. Edward Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, says she is fearfully calm and serene. She read the interview with Mrs. Stanton, and pronounced it utterly false. She had been advised by friends not to make any written denial of statements from such sources. Mrs. Tilton's children have gone to Mount Clair to their friends.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" says: Dr. Beecher, who is now enjoying a vacation at Princeton, Mass., is to be summoned to testify as to his interview with Tilton when the statement of the alleged offense of Beecher was made. Beecher will not appear before the committee to-night or to-morrow night, as he cannot testify satisfactorily to himself or others until he has seen the alleged originals of letters written by him. He has kept no copies of any letters he has written.

Mr. Sage said to-day that to the best of his recollection nothing was omitted from Tilton's testimony in the published statement, and that he (Sage) did not hear Tilton's answer to Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's confession of criminality. He might have said this at an informal chat with some member of the committee.

Mr. Clafin says he was not present when the alleged omitted testimony was given, but understood the statements were made in an informal conversation on an afternoon when no testimony was taken.

Another member of the committee says Tilton came one afternoon before them and said he was not well enough to proceed with his testimony. A desultory conversation ensued, in which he made the statement about the confession of Beecher. No notes were taken of this; the meeting and conversation were informal. The same committee-man said: "Beecher's examination when made will be most rigid, but whether written or oral he could not say."

The Graphic has interviews with several of the committee-men, who say Beecher has no intention of resigning, and stories to that effect are mere gossip.

Mr. Tilton was visited this morning by a number of the members of the press, but his answer to all was, "I have nothing further to say in regard to the case, and I decline to be interviewed."

The question was asked as to whether he had any statement to make over his own signature in refutation of statements published, and his reply was, "I have nothing to say."

It is said that a complaint for libel is to be made against him in one of the justice courts, and that he will then bring forward witnesses whom the committee refuse to call. This course, it is said, will be the only way by which the matter can be solved.

The committee have concluded to close their labors in a short time.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Beecher investigating committee held a three hours session to-night, and adjourned till to-morrow evening. Only one witness was examined. His name and the character of his testimony could not be ascertained.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The landing stage of the "Princess" dock at Liverpool was destroyed by fire yesterday. The destruction of this wharf will cause great inconvenience to commerce, and the ferry traffic between Liverpool and Birkenhead has been temporarily suspended. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a pot of boiling tar, and the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

In the International channel match yesterday from Havre to Southsea, the American yacht Echoantress came in first. The Coriane was second, but takes the first place by time allowed. The latter lost her topmast and gaff. Ten yachts started.

During a heated discussion between Messrs. Norvel and Jones, candidates for Clerk of the Circuit Court in Charlotte, Ky., on Sunday, the former shot and severely wounded the latter.

The People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has suspended. The manager and treasurer having left for parts unknown a suspension was decided upon.

One hundred and five stockholders of the Eight National Bank, New York, have agreed to resist the payment of further assessments on their stock.

A jail delivery took place Tuesday at Otlow, Ohio. Five prisoners escaped, but one was recaptured by the Sheriff.

Another Indian outrage is reported from Fort Union, New Mexico. Five men are said to have been killed.

The weather has been exceedingly warm in some portions of the West.

Hon. Theron Metcalf, who was one of the judges at the trial of Prof. Webster, of Harvard College, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, is still though nearly 90 years of age, to be seen about the streets of Boston.

France.

PARIS, July 28.—In the Assembly to-day the supplementary report of the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative was read on M. Ducal's motion of dissolution. It insists that the powerlessness of the present Assembly has been repeatedly shown on recent occasions.

At a meeting of bureaux of the Assembly to appoint a Committee on Recess, a statement was made on the part of the Government that it was desirable the recess should be a short one.

Brisson, radical, asked if monarchist intrigues were to be tolerated during the recess? Duke de La Rochefoucauld declared the Legitimists reserved the right to promote the cause of a monarchy by all legal means.

Chabaud Le Tour, Minister of the Interior, replied evasively to Brisson's inquiry.

M. members of the Left were dissatisfied, and will reintroduce the subject in the Assembly to-morrow.

A committee on Malaville's motion for a recess was chosen, consisting of eleven members of the Right and four of the Left.

The judges appointed to examine the case of Col. Stoffel, one of the principal witnesses at Bazaine's trial, have reported there are no grounds for indictment against him.

What are we coming to? In the year of our Lord, 1874, within two years of the centennial of American Independence, three men in the city of Richmond, the Capital of the Old Dominion, which gave birth to Henry, Washington, Mason, Jefferson and Madison, those grand old champions of the rights of man, these three men, we say, issue their *ultra* to the hundred and odd thousand white freemen of Virginia, by which they threaten them with evils dire, should they dare to cast their ballots for any candidates for office that they do not approve. Yea, more, the Hon. Thos. Whitehead, of the Amherst District, having announced himself in a published card, a candidate for reappointment, and declared his purpose of addressing the people of his district to satisfy them that he would worthily represent them, the ire of this terrible triumvirate is awfully aroused, and its dreadful anathemas are thundered in Mr. Whitehead's ears. What must have been his relief, when, with visions of the guillotine, or some other horrid instrument of torture or death, before his heated brain, he hears, issuing from this fronting tribune in gentle accents, whispering safety to his troubled soul, "I have no means to enforce obedience." Well might he have exclaimed in the language of Mr. Webster, "I still live."

Freemen of Virginia, note the language,—*enforce obedience*. But if they can't bind, they can unloose. So they proceed to *absolve* all other aspirants in Mr. Whitehead's district from obedience to their edict, and thus give the people an opportunity of learning who is the most suitable man to represent them, in the honored mode practised by our fathers. As was said by one of our sages, we may say to this Richmond Trio, "Truly ye are the people, and wisdom will die with you."

We are accustomed, in these days, to hear a great deal about usurpation and centralization, and the great danger to American liberty from these. But this danger can never come, until the people yield their blood-bought rights to the keeping of a few, whom they may blindly follow whithersoever they lead. This is the great danger of the times, when through party organizations "power is stealing from the many to the few," and contrivances plausibly resorted to in the name of the people, are dexterously perverted to that end.

It is to be hoped that Virginians will "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." Warrenton, Va., July 28. PUBLIS.

More than one-fourth of all the people of Upper Canada, at the last census, reported themselves as Methodists. More than one-half of all the church buildings are Methodist churches.

A patent fly brush, which can be attached to a table and moved by the foot, has been invented by a colored man of Atlanta, Ga.

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held July 28, 1874, there were present: S. H. Janney, esq., President, and Messrs. Smoot, Moore, Lawson, Johnson, French and Lewis.

The Board adopted amended rules of order as presented by the President.

Bills of the Virginia Sentinel, \$80.50, for printing; G. A. Yohs, \$4, as judge, and John Crockett, \$8, as clerk of election, and B. W. McKelvey, \$8, as register 4th ward; also a petition of D. Appich for abatement of taxes; also a petition of R. Porter and others to have trunks placed at the corner St. Asaph and Pendleton streets; also a report from the Auditor of the property owned by the city.

A resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Police to buy another garbage cart was received from the Common Council and the action non-concurred in.

A bill of G. W. Cook, as judge and commissioner of election, amounting to \$5, was ordered to be paid.

The Committee on the Poor reported in favor of paying the bills of J. Entwisle, \$36.26, for medicines; D. J. McKelvey, \$24.30, for medicines; J. C. Carter, \$16.50, for services as Surveyor; and J. C. Carter, \$16.50, for services as Surveyor.

An act to fix the grade of St. Asaph street from King street northward to First street, was read three times and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Janney, Smoot, Moore, Lawson, Johnson, French and Lewis. Nays, none.

A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to purchase a safe for the Auditor's office was received from the Common Council and not concurred in, and the committee instructed to report cost of safe before purchasing.

A petition of J. Schneider, Secretary German Co-operative Building Association, for reduction of assessment; also a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to advance the School Board \$1440; also a resolution in regard to repairing Union street; also a communication from Wm. Myers, Quartermaster, dated the 14th of July, 1874, for repairs to the garbage cart; also a communication from the Mayor stating he had suspended W. H. Woodfield from the police force; also a petition of John Craven to have the curb reset, etc., in front of his property, corner Lee and Duke streets; also a petition from sundry citizens urging the repeal of the law compelling the muzzling of dogs; also a communication from J. P. Coleman in regard to the orderless excavating machine, were received from the Common Council and their action concurred in.

A communication from the Board of Health, with a resolution in regard to sundry alleys; also a resolution in regard to the purchase of a garbage cart, were received from the Common Council and laid on the table.

The Common Council returned the resolution in regard to the purchase of a safe, adhering to its action, which was non-concurred in.

A petition of sundry citizens to have sidewalks on Fairfax street, between Queen and Princess, was received from the Common Council and referred to the Board of Public Works.

Dr. Johnson introduced the following, which was read: "Resolved, That five thousand dollars of the \$6,500 appropriated by the last Council for repairs of streets be, and is hereby, ordered to be placed to the credit of the Board of Public Works, to be used as a part of the improvement fund."

On motion of Dr. Johnson, it was resolved, that the motion instructing the Committee on Streets to have a trunk placed down Princess street and one run across Royal st., is hereby revoked, and that the Board of Public Works, to be used as a part of the improvement fund of the water accumulating on Pitt st.

Dr. Johnson introduced the following, which was referred to the Finance Committee: Resolved, That the tax bills in the hands of the Collector against John E. Pierpont exclusive of the tax bills of 1874 be returned to the Common Council on Finance, they to cancel the same. Teste: JNO. J. JAMIESON, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At a regular semi-monthly meeting of the Common Council, held July 28, 1874, there were present: George K. Shinn, esq., President, and Messrs. Wood, Moore, Eichberg, Hopkins, Broders, Harlow, Lawman, Rishell, Schofield, Hughes, Lucas, Harris and Mitchell.

A petition of Justice Schneider, Secretary of the German Co-operative Building Association, for a reduction of assessment on an unfinished house belonging to that association, on the south side of Commerce street, between Duke and Peyton, for the years 1873-4, from \$1800 to \$1250, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hopkins offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to advance to the City School Board out of the school appropriation for this year the sum of fourteen hundred and forty dollars, which sum shall be exclusive of the amount set apart for the support of the schools for the month of September, and shall be considered as the appropriation for the months of February and March, 1875.

Mr. Eichberg offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Finance Committee to procure a safe for the Auditor's office.

A communication from the Mayor informing the City Council of his suspension from the police force of the city of W. H. Woodfield for infraction of police regulations—his second offence—said suspension to continue until the expiration of his present term of office, which is until the 31st day of July, 1874, was received.

A petition, signed by numerous citizens, asking for a repeal of that portion of the dog law providing for the muzzling of dogs during the summer months, as such muzzling, in their opinion, is barbarous, was referred to the Committee on General Laws.

A communication from M. B. Harlow, former Secretary of the Board of Health, containing a resolution adopted by that Board declaring certain designated alleys and lots nuisances, and requesting the City Council to have them removed, and the owners of said lots to have them filled, was read, and a resolution, offered by Mr. Broders, authorizing the Superintendent of Police to put the alleys and lots referred to in proper condition, under the direction of the Committee on Streets, was adopted.

A communication from John Craven asking that the gutter and curb in front of his property, on the northwest corner of Duke and Lee streets, be repaired on the usual terms, and that gutter be made from the street to the corner of Duke and Lee streets to the northeast corner of said streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication from James P. Coleman expressing a desire to contract with the city for the removal of hard soil, and the installation of a water apparatus, of which he has purchased the sole right for Alexandria, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication from the Executive Committee of the British Protection Association of Northern Virginia asking the City Council to grant a certificate, with the seal of the Corporation attached, as to the length of residence and general standing and character of their agent, W. B. McClure, in the community, and of the standing of the Association, which petition had been granted by the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and the action concurred in.

A communication from the Mayor, enclosing a letter from Wm. Myers, Depot Quartermaster and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., and one from August P. Idenson resigning his position on the police force, were received from the Board of Aldermen. The communication of General Myers, which had reference to the deed of lease for the National Cemetery, and which had been referred to the Committee on Public Property by the Board of Aldermen, was referred to the Corporation Attorney, as it appeared as he may deem necessary, and the action of the Board of Aldermen in accepting Policeman Idenson's resignation was concurred in.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in ordering to be paid the following bills was concurred in: Lewis Slatin, \$4, as clerk of election, and A. E. Addison, \$4; J. R. Nicklin, \$12, and John Marriot, \$12, for registration and election services.

The following bills were received from the Board of Aldermen and their action in referring them to the Board of Public Works, was concurred in, viz: Bill of L. McK. Bell, \$5; G. W. McKelvey, \$8; W. T. Emerson, \$2; J. Carlin Creighton, \$5; Eli P. Price, \$2; F. H. Jones, \$2; and W. P. Graves, \$6, for election services.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that when the day is adjourned it be until the fourth Tuesday in September.

A bill of James Entwisle for \$37, for medicines for the poor, ordered to be paid by the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and their action concurred in.

A bill of Henry Mifflin for \$50, for repairing the garbage cart, was ordered to be paid.

A bill of W. H. DeVaughan for \$135.00, for cupping and leeching the poor, referred by the Board of Aldermen to the Committee on Claims, was received from that Board and their action concurred in.

A communication from numerous citizens asking for a flagging across Wolfe street on a line with the eastern side walk of Lee street, and across Lee street on a line with the northern side walk of Wolfe street, referred to the Committee on Streets with power to act by the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and their action concurred in.

A communication from J. P. Rice and others asking that the proper order be given for the laying of the sidewalks on the City Club, between Queen and Princess, was referred to the Committee on Streets with power to act.

A bill of Harlow Brothers, amounting to \$220.00, for groceries furnished the poor, ordered to be paid by the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and their action concurred in.

A resolution, adopted by this Board, authorizing the Superintendent of Police to buy an additional garbage cart, was returned from the Board of Aldermen with the action of this Board non-concurred in. The Board in adhering to its action, and asked a committee of conference, and Messrs. Eichberg and Harlow were appointed on that committee from this Board.

The following bills were received from the Board of Aldermen and their action in ordering them to be paid was concurred in, viz: D. G. Menaffey & Co., \$18, for fuel for the Jail; J. D. Watkins, \$92, for rye and rye offal for Poor's House; T. N. Carter, \$16.50, for surveying services; S. H. Janney & Co., \$9.20, for garden seed for Ains House; G. W. Rock, \$5, for election services; and James Entwisle, Jr., \$36.26, for medicines for the poor.

The resolution, adopted by the Board, authorizing the Finance Committee to purchase a safe, was returned from the Board of Aldermen amended so as to provide that that committee report the best safe for the purpose of making the purchase, in which action this Board non-concurred.

The following preamble and resolution, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, were received from that Board and their action concurred in: Whereas, the City Council of Alexandria at its meeting June 28, 1874, received a communication from the Mayor stating that the Secretary of the British Settlers' Association of Alexandria, Virginia, W. B. Clure, had presented to him a letter setting forth the intentions of the said Association; and whereas said letter was read to the City Council, and the following preamble and resolution thereupon passed: "Whereas, an association is about to be formed by the British settlers in this section of Virginia for the purpose of taking steps to induce immigration from the mother country to Alexandria, and to give all instructions necessary for that purpose, that it meets our cordial concurrence, and we cheerfully wish it abundant success."

Therefore resolved, That the City Council of Alexandria, in further communication, hereby declare that it personally knows the Executive Committee of said association, and that it is, viz: Messrs. John K. Masters, William Gibson, William Cohen, Thomas J. Menaffey, George Hutton and William B. McClure, to be of the highest business respectability, and that it recommends them or their agent, William B. McClure, to be the person to be employed in making this resolution may concern; and that the Mayor is hereby directed to affix the seal of the Corporation to this preamble and resolution in testimony of this action.

An act entitled an act to fix and establish the grade of St. Asaph street, northward from King street to First street, and from the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Moore, Eichberg, Hopkins, Broders, Harlow, Down-

ham, Schofield, Rishell, Harris, Lucas, Hughes, Mitchell and Mr. President. Nays, none.

The President introduced the following resolution,