



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

As stated in the Gazette yesterday, the U. S. House of Representatives has passed what is generally known as the silver bill. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue silver coin of the denomination of five cents, ten cents, twenty-five and fifty cents and one dollar to the amount of all the fractional currency now in circulation, and that said coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars for all tenders in dollars, and five dollars in smaller sums, and that from and after the passage of the act there shall not be any more paper currency of a fraction less than one dollar issued. It also provides that in the event of there not being sufficient bullion on hand belonging to the Government equal to the amount of the outstanding fractional currency that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to proceed under the provisions of the act of March 14th, 1875, to issue gold bearing bonds to purchase whatever amount may be required to make up such deficiency.

C. S. Bell, a detective by profession, was before Mr. Clymer's investigating committee yesterday, and testified that at the solicitation of Gen. Babcock and Mr. Luckey, the President's Private Secretary, he went to St. Louis for the purpose of finding out what evidence District Attorney Dyer had in his possession, with a view to communicating the same to Gen. Babcock, and that he intended to destroy dangerous documents whenever he could get hold of them.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held last night to select managers to conduct the Belknap impeachment trial. Messrs. Lord, McMahon, Knott, Lynde and Jenkins were chosen on the part of the Democrats, and Messrs. Wheeler and Hoar for the Republican side. The District Attorney is preparing evidence in the case before the court, and it is thought an indictment will shortly be found by the Grand Jury.

The long-contemplated life of General Lee by his literary executor, Colonel Charles Marshall, will be published at an early day by Messrs. Turnbull Brothers of Baltimore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A relapse in the grain trade and decline in flour are noted in London.

Continental financial circles have no belief in or apprehension of immediate troubles in Eastern Europe.

Cavalry reinforcements have started from Spain for Cuba.

The Czar is expected in Berlin on the 10th of April.

The billiard championship of the world was won in Paris last night by Maurice Vignaux, of Toulouse, the present champion.

It is rumored in Vienna that the Pope is sick.

Four hundred Italian emigrants passed through Paris yesterday en route for America.

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands are said to be in a deplorable condition, and leading citizens have signed an address to the crown and ministry urging action. Some very acrimonious correspondence is published at Honolulu, and among the questions involved is a proposition to encourage immigration from Japan, China and the East Indies. The ministry take the address of the citizens in high dudgeon.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that day:

In the Senate, the resolutions appointing a committee to investigate alleged outrages in Mississippi, for the purpose of raising party capital for the Presidential election, were adopted. A bill was reported for repaving Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

In the House, Mr. Glover wished to offer a resolution instructing a committee to investigate all matters touching the official misconduct of Government officials or members of Congress, but objection was made. A memorial was presented from women citizens of the United States asking for a form of government in the District of Columbia that will secure to women the right to vote. A communication from Green Adams, Chief Clerk of the House, was read, denying the charge, made by Mr. White, of Kentucky, some days since, that he had, while Sixth Auditor, appropriated to his own use money received from the sale of waste paper, and referred.

—Wm. E. Gray, who, some time ago, obtained a large amount of money from members of the New York Stock Exchange, and from some of the banks in Wall street, and fled to Europe, was arrested in London this morning, and is to be brought back.

—The New York Times charges that recent telegraphic statements relative to the yield of the Black Hills mines are fraudulent, and issued to draw immigration thither for the benefit of traders and speculators.

—Prof. Oxden Doremus, the well-known chemist, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at \$116,552.41; his assets are very small.

—The wife of Rev. Dr. Forest Safford, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fairfax, Vermont, drowned herself early yesterday morning.

—A fire in Somerset, Mass., to-day, destroyed Central Hall and other property. Loss \$11,000.

—Mrs. Lydia Delano, of Norwich, Vermont, shot herself through the heart to-day.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The weekly bank statement is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Loans, Specie, Legal tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Reserve, etc.

SENATOR WITHERS' SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the excellent and courteous speech of our townsmen, Senator Withers, delivered in the United States Senate, last Thursday, in reply to the irritating taunts and insulting remarks of Senators Morton and Boutwell, a brief mention of which appeared in yesterday's Gazette:

Mr. Withers. Mr. President, it is a little difficult for a Senator, occupying the position on this floor that I fill to know exactly by what line of argument I shall meet some of the allegations and to repel some of the taunts and worse than taunts which have been thrown out against those who come from my section of the Union and to do it in language which I certainly never expected to hear uttered in this chamber. I cannot consent, under any conceivable circumstances, to repel those insults and those insinuations in similar language. But, sir, I desire that the Senate will consider that everything that a Senator and a gentleman legitimately may say is said in repulsion and indignation of the charges that have been made against me and my section.

If it be the purpose, as is more than suspected, of gentlemen who have occupied the floor here to-day by these insulting charges against Southern Senators to provoke the issue to array again one section of this country against the other and to give some color, at least, to the allegations made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] that the civil war is not ended, and that all the hatred and strife which have been engendered thereby are still in full force and operation, influencing every man at the North as well as at the South—it that be the purpose, I do not propose to contribute anything to the success of that maneuver. I have said what I propose to say upon that subject.

But, Mr. President, I am happy to here state my high appreciation of the courtesy, the kindness of feeling, and the manifest sincerity which actuated the mover of the substitute which is now under consideration, in the remarks which he has offered and the resolution which he tendered. I freely admit that he has come up to what I regard as the full measure of statesmanship in discussing this resolution; and while I thus return him my thanks, individually and for his section, for the courteous terms in which his remarks were uttered and for that spirit of fraternity and liberality which prompted him to "put himself in our places," as he forcibly expressed it, and judge as from that stand-point, I propose, however, to correct what I fear are some misapprehensions on his part of the actual feeling and temper of the Southern people. I certainly claim to be able to speak authoritatively for my own State, for my own people, for my own section.

I assert upon this floor to-day, with all the knowledge of the obligations which such an assertion carries with it, and also with a full consciousness that I may bring myself under the imputations which have been made to-day in reference to Senators making declarations of a somewhat similar character, that the people of the Southern States, certainly of my State, have accepted the issues of the war in good faith, that they have recognized and do to-day recognize the equality of all men under the law. I assert to-day that from the moment that war came to a close, indeed long antecedent to that period, the fate of slavery was known to be doomed in Virginia, and no one anticipated, whether the struggle should result in success or disaster, that slave property, as such, would remain valuable in Virginia. But when disaster crowded the effort to accept such terms as were offered us by the victorious armies of General Grant, not a voice was raised, so far as I know, not an effort, organized or otherwise, was made to resist emancipation and its necessary consequences.

I will say more than that, sir, that the people of Virginia recognized, as a general rule, to which I will admit there were exceptions, the necessity which imposed upon them the education of their former slaves, the necessity of bringing them up to a point where they could intelligently exercise those rights of citizenship which they were invested by the legislation of Congress. True it is that we were not prepared for the precipitancy with which these rights were bestowed upon these people, and were startled and alarmed at their probable, not to say inevitable, consequences.

I am conscious that our people are misunderstood in some regards; they are today misunderstood with regard to their feelings to ward their late slaves. I assert, here to-day, that the conclusion of the war and the emancipation of the slaves, so far from being a blow dealt by hate and animosity and a vindictive desire to crush those people out of existence, or drive them from the country, precisely the opposite sentiments were felt by a very large portion of the people of Virginia. I assert that the Southern people have never to this day forgotten, and never will they forget, the obligations they are under to their black population. I hope that my right hand may be withered and my tongue palsied if I ever forget my own personal obligations to them. During the war, when the whole manhood of the South was carried to the front to fight the battles of the South, our wives and our little ones were left alone under the charge and the guardianship of our slaves; and I am proud to say to-day, that notwithstanding all the appeals and all the nefarious influences which were brought to bear upon that population to induce them to bring the war to a speedy and bloody end, they were deaf to these appeals, they resisted these influences, they were true to the trust reposed in them; and I hope I shall never see the day when I am afraid or ashamed to acknowledge our obligation to them.

This being the case, those of us who looked at the situation divesting ourselves of all prejudice, if any existed, had to cast around and decide for ourselves what was the best thing that we could do in the then prostrated condition of all our industries and all our interests. The question of the relation between labor and capital at once sprang into existence full armed like Minerva from the head of Jove, demanding immediate recognition and adjustment, and we had to settle upon some policy to meet the difficulty. The disposition was felt by our people generally to give the preference to this black labor to which we had been accustomed, if we could prevail upon them to discharge the duties of laborers with anything like fidelity. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] has dwelt very largely in his speeches here upon the existence of a "white line," of a race issue in the South, which I am not prepared to deny to a very considerable extent did exist and may, to some extent, exist still. I wish to submit one or two statements to the Senate of the United States, and through them to the country, to show that it was not the white race who were responsible for the raising of that issue or the drawing of that line. I think I can bring them to agree with me in this conclusion.

What was the first step toward the segregation of the one race against the other? It was the organization of a loyal league, under the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau, throughout the Southern States, where the whole black population were enrolled in the list of membership. Every applicant was sorted to; the whole country was swept under to bring them in, and under a sworn obligation to support the Republican party; and we had to speculate presented through all the Southern States to the effect that people who would appear to their late masters for advice, for assistance, for aid upon any and every subject other than political, but who had arrayed themselves in

one solid phalanx against the white race upon every political question or every question involving an election.

It may not be a fact known to some of the gentlemen who hear me, that the first constitution which was framed for Virginia under the reconstruction acts was framed by a convention composed in a large degree of our former slaves and of gentlemen who hailed from any and every nationality other than Virginia, and that among the provisions of that constitution were some which, if carried into effect, every man who hears me here to-day will admit would have brought utter and irretrievable ruin to every interest of the State. It provided that the test oath should be applied, not only to all persons who proposed to hold office, but to every person who proposed to vote and to every person permitted to serve as a juror throughout the State of Virginia.

I want to recall to Senators the recollection of this fact, that the test oath was originally designed for application to no other and not to the Southern community. It was enacted in 1862 during the hot-pest period of the war, when it was known that no Southern man at that time, certainly, would be expected to apply for office under the United States Government, the object of it being to prevent some persons as sympathizers with or aided the Confederates in the Southern States. That was the object of the test oath. But you say when that oath came to be applied to Southern communities, it was far more wide spread, far more sweeping, far more ruinous in its operation than it could possibly be in any Northern community. Why? Because the whole South had gone into this war and there was no person there—I say no person, of course there may have been individual exceptions, but there were few persons in any community who could come forward and swear that they had furnished aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to the rebellion or to any person engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The consequence was that every office which was to be filled in Virginia would have been of necessity filled by an alien or a negro without education and without the information which would enable him to discharge the duties of the office properly; that every man who came forward to vote in an election must have been of the same class; that every man who proposed to sit as a juror to adjudicate any question involving life, liberty, or property must be drawn from the same class.

Now you see at once, I do not care what political party you may belong to, you are bound to see at once, the utter ruin which would have been wrought if such a constitution as that had been inflicted upon us; and when, after a canvass of the State of Virginia, which pointed out the effects and the ruinous consequences of such a constitution as this, public sentiment began to concentrate and crystallize against the constitution proposed, and when the period which was fixed for its being submitted to a vote of the people was postponed by military authority because it was obvious that it would be rejected, when opportunity was offered to make an appeal to Gen. Grant, and through him to the Congress of the United States, to permit three distinct clauses of this constitution, which were most objectionable, to be submitted to a separate vote of the people, reserving them the privilege to sustain the residue if they thought proper, and to reject these clauses if they thought proper, and even to have the election held on that constitution, what did the result indicate? We find that 102,000 white men, almost without a solitary exception, voted in favor of adopting a constitution which gave to our negroes the right of suffrage and the right of holding office, while 88,000 men, almost exclusively colored men, voted to retain those features in the constitution and deprive the white men of the privilege of holding office, or of voting, or of taking any part in the administration of the laws.

Is it remarkable that in such a condition of things the white people of the South generally—because this was not confined to Virginia; I speak of Virginia because I speak of what I know—is it a wonderful circumstance that under such a condition of things as this, the manifest necessity of a union of the white people to preserve the political power in their hands became a matter of self-preservation? If this fact is to be considered as is indicated by the discussion here to-day, and whenever this question is debated, I ask Senators on that side of the Chamber to put themselves in our place, and ask if they can find it in their hearts to vote in favor of the public reprobation as a measure of outrage and oppression and wrong? I do not like, Mr. President, now, and I do not propose, nor will I enter into a line of asseveration of my feelings, plans, and purposes as to this Government and preservation of this Union. Warned by the signal station which has been put up on the other side, I do not propose to place myself in the company of those who are denounced here as men who cannot under any circumstances be trusted and whose professions of fealty to the Union are hypocritical and false as hell itself. But I would ask the Senator who has introduced an illustration drawn from my own profession, because it is a little in the line of my own personal experience, to revert to this analogy when the Senator from Indiana spoke of the impolicy of attempting to heal our wounds superficially and declared that it was no good surgery which would advocate such a procedure. I would ask him to contrast that surgery, if he pleases, with the surgery which proposes to tear open a freshly cicatrized wound, and just as often as the bands of union are shooting forward from one side to the other, cementing together in a solid and useful and healthy union that which had been a gaping and bleeding wound—if he proposes, whenever these bands are formed, to destroy them by tearing them asunder, and instead of applying remedies and soothing applications to pour in vitriol and a corrosive sublimation, how long will the patient last under such a treatment as that?

Mr. Morton. Allow me to ask a question, rather it is in the form of an answer, that the tearing open of these wounds is not done by proposing to investigate wrongs in order to prevent a repetition of those wrongs nor by denouncing crimes that have been committed. The tearing open of those wounds consists in the outrages committed in Mississippi and other States such as have been denounced. If those outrages had not been committed there would be no occasion to talk about them now.

Mr. Withers. The Senator is assuming what the report of this proposed committee will be when it shall have been raised, and shall have been investigated, and shall have been reported. The fact has not yet been demonstrated that the outrages described exist. I am not personally cognizant, of course, of anything in the matter; but those who pretend to have more cognizance of the condition of the affairs there than the Senator from Indiana can possibly have, deny their existence; and so we have assertion against assertion. That is all of it. The weight of authority in fact, as my friend from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] suggests, is on the other side, because investigations have been made into the condition of affairs in Mississippi by the Government's accredited official agents, by order of its official head, and their report, so far as we have any knowledge of the same, furnishes no support whatever to the allegations which have been made. The President certainly refused to interfere in the manner requested. But if we take to be mere random declarations of newspaper correspondents, or even the insane utterances of such men as Robert Toombs, or the half crazy declarations of a violent partisan editor of a political paper as incontrovertible evidence of the existence of a condition of things spreading through a whole State, and a fair exponent of their sentiments and their condition? Why, sir, it has not been three days since I saw assertions made to the mode in which elections

are carried in other States, notably in one of our northern sister States, where it was distinctly asseverated that bribery was resorted to, where the sum paid to the voter was specified, the amount sent to certain specified towns was given, and the sum per capita et cetera which was consumed in securing votes. Would we be justified, therefore, in coming forward here and asking for a committee to investigate the manner in which that election was held, and the abuses which were perpetrated there, because bribery is just as much inhibited by the Constitution as intimidation or fraud? Manifestly not; manifestly it would be improper. But the objection I have to this resolution is that in my opinion it tends to destroy local self-government, and arrogates to Congress a power which I do not think properly belongs to it, as is fairly deducible from the Constitution which controls us all.

If I predicate it with an "if"—if abuses exist such as are alleged, if intimidation and fraud have been practiced to the extent that is reported, I have no doubt that the State governments are competent to and will furnish a proper remedy. I know I can truly speak when I say that if they can be proved to have occurred in Virginia, the remedy would and will be applied, as I know in a case which has recently occurred there, when in the progress of a contested election it was demonstrated that ballot-stuffing had been practiced and that frauds had been perpetrated, steps were taken to correct those evils for the future and to provide against their recurrence.

As to what the effect of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases which have been alluded to so frequently to-day may be upon the settlement of this question, I am not prepared to say, but I call attention to the declaration of the distinguished Senator from Indiana that if the Supreme Court of the United States has indicated that any of this legislation was unconstitutional, "he repudiated the decision of the Supreme Court." Sir, what would have been said and any of us of the South—

Mr. Morton. I can assure my friend that I did not make that statement.

Mr. Withers. I beg pardon if I misapprehended the Senator.

Mr. Morton. What I said was that if the Supreme Court gave the construction to the constitutional amendment claimed for it, I for one repudiate it and always should. I was referring to the construction given to the amendment by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Withers. Do not see that that very much alters the force of the position I took. My idea was that the Supreme Court being recognized by the Constitution as the supreme authority to adjudicate the constitutionality of any law, the decision of that tribunal was final, and for one I have been taught always to acquiesce in it; and although it may be made exceedingly startling and suggestive, and I could not help thinking what would have been the condition of affairs here and through the country if I or any of the gentlemen who surround me on this side of the Chamber, had given utterance to such a sentiment. The Senator from Massachusetts, as I have written down his words, made a declaration to this effect: that he warned us to beware of the coming November, and asserted that if the Republicans are not sustained by the popular voice in such overwhelming numbers as to render opposition futile we might look for another civil war. In other words, what is to be understood by his proposition? That if the democratic party triumph in the coming election is no longer another civil war is imminent? I would ask, who proposes to resist this line of the people in case it should be given in favor of the democratic party in the coming election? Certainly not their friends or their allies. Therefore the proposition to resist must come from the other party. If I had made such a declaration here or if the Senators around me had uttered such a sentiment, I have no doubt the hands of the gentleman would have gone up in holy horror and he would have waved the bloody shirt with three times as much emphasis as he has done this morning and craved out all his claims to rally to the rescue to crush out these unrepentant rebels of the South!

If, by the declaration of the Senator from Massachusetts meant anything, it meant the declaration of a deliberate purpose to resist the inauguration of a democratic President or the installation into authority of a democratic Senate or democratic government if the vote of the people should be in their favor in November next.

Mr. Boutwell. Will the Senator allow me—

Mr. Withers. I do not design or desire to misrepresent in any way, or misconstrue even, the declarations of any Senator.

Mr. Boutwell. I meant to state simply, and I think I did state—the Record will show, however, about that—truly what I meant to say was that unless the election was overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican party, considering what had been done in Mississippi and Louisiana in violation of law for the suppression of party sentiment, in some way that election would be delayed; if it were a mere matter of party that there would be an effort to delay the inauguration of the Government.

Mr. Withers. I do not see how it can be from me to make the suggestion that, if the democratic are successful in the election, there will be anybody to resist. Nobody will resist if it is a fair election.

Mr. Withers. I understood to take down correctly the words of the Senator as they were uttered, and my version does not correspond with his statement. The Record, however, will show, provided it is not reviewed, and I will abide by it.

The legal points involved in the resolution which has been offered for our consideration have been so thoroughly reviewed by a much more efficient and skilled hand than I am, that I do not propose to travel over any of the ground which he has occupied, although I had designed doing so. I am glad to know that they have received the consideration of one fully competent to grapple with them; and while I am not unmindful of the fact that the legal gentlemen upon the floor of the Senate desire to consume time and perfect such legislation as will enable them to carry out the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the decision of the Supreme Court furnishes them with the ground and they need us on which to predicate their course. It is their duty, in this purpose, if it is very clearly seen that notwithstanding what has been said by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Frelinghuysen] neither the fourteenth nor the fifteenth amendments confer any right of suffrage upon black or white. The only effect of these amendments is to prohibit the States from drawing any distinction in their laws prescribing the right of suffrage on account of the color, or race, or previous condition of servitude of the parties. This is clearly shown in the fourteenth amendment, because it distinctly admits the possibility of the quality of the right of suffrage to be a condition precedent upon certain qualifications coupling the right of suffrage with certain conditions, whether educational or prop-

erty qualification or anything else. The only thing the 15th amendment does, as I construe it, is to provide that in case such legislation be enacted by a State it shall apply indiscriminately to black and white. If this difficulty by which the Senators on the other side find themselves confronted needs correction, and is a matter of correction by additional legislation, to carry out these constitutional provisions, I do not see why they cannot at once introduce a bill for the purpose and provide the necessary legislation to enable them to compass their ends.

Mr. President, I have discussed a few points which have been raised in this debate simply from a sense of duty to myself and to the nation which I represent. I have done it in a candid and dispassionate manner, but I think I have said sufficient to show my own appreciation of the different temper, dispositions and spirits in which the gentlemen who have occupied the other side of the Chamber have approached the discussion of this question. I hope I shall never cease to appreciate and to acknowledge courtesy and kindness on the one hand, nor to re-uke, so far as I properly may, discourtesy and insult on the other. I know one thing, however, that I feel in my utmost soul that the present condition of this country, its financial depression, its ruined business, its silent manufacturing, its deserted mines, can never be remedied by declaring to the country in the highest legislative assembly of the nation that nearly one half the people of this country are in a state of hostility to the Government and seeks only a favorable opportunity to plunge it again into ruin and blood. I think I am safe in that, and the Senator from Massachusetts himself might well pause and reflect whether a continuance of this kind of discussion and the constant agitation of these sectional issues and the constant charges and criminations may not have more to do with bringing on the ruined condition of our finances and the prostration of our business than anything else. Certainly it seems to me that capitalists in foreign countries seeking investment had much rather bring their money here where it affords a fair prospect of legitimate profit in the face of a homogeneous and united people, moving forward with due obedience to law for the common purpose of benefiting a common country, than they would invest it in a country where one half of it was in a state of deadly hostility to the other, only awaiting a favorable opportunity to carry into practice the sentiments which they are alleged to entertain in secret.

City School Board.

It was not until 8:45 last night that a quorum was obtained in the City School Board, when there were present: Edgar Snowden, ex-Chairman, and Messrs. Richard L. Caroe, Superintendent of Schools, and Addison, S. F. Beach, W. F. Caroe, Gregory, Kemper and Whittlesy.

The minutes having been read and approved, Mr. Addison, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported as correct a bill of the Gazette Job Office, for printing and binding three hundred copies of the Superintendent's Annual Report, \$30, which was ordered to be paid. He also laid before the Board a request from James E. Piper, Vice President, and George W. Bryant, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees of Lee and Sinton School Houses, asking that \$50 be paid to George L. Houston, an account of rent, which, on motion of Mr. K. Maper, was referred to the Committee on Finance and Salaries.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Caroe, the necessary appropriations were made, and the same committee authorized to arrange for the payment of the notes due the Citizens' National Bank, this month, as well as to borrow whatever sums may be needed for that purpose.

Mr. Kemper, from the Committee on School Houses and Furniture, presented a bill of S. H. Janney, for insurance on Lee and Sinton school buildings, \$30, which was ordered to be paid. He also presented a bill of the City Treasurer for two per cent commission on State appropriations since 1872, amounting to some \$240, which, on motion of Mr. W. F. Caroe, was referred to the special committee on the subject of the Treasurer's claims.

The Superintendent then offered the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts, viz: Resolved, 1st, That the salaries of teachers be fixed, as follows for the first year of service, viz: Principals who have charge of schools having three hundred pupils or more, \$800; principals who have charge of schools having between two hundred and three hundred pupils, \$700; principals who have charge of schools which have less than two hundred pupils, \$600; vice principals, \$400; assistants, \$250. By the first year of service shall be understood an entire session of ten months, and not two part of different sessions aggregating that time.

Resolved 2d, That these salaries shall be increased annually by the addition of fifty dollars until the following rates shall have been reached, viz: Principals who have charge of schools of three hundred or more pupils, \$1,000; principals who have charge of schools having between two and three hundred pupils, \$900; principals in charge of schools having less than two hundred pupils, \$800; vice principals, \$600; assistants, \$500.

Resolved, That no salary now paid shall be diminished by these resolutions, and that the present session shall be reckoned, as far as the amount of salary is concerned, the first term of service of the teachers now employed, except in the case mentioned in the 4th resolution.

Resolved 3d, That no principal shall be entitled to increase of salary unless he or she shall have been rated at ninety per cent at the last preceding examination; no vice principal, unless he or she shall have been rated at eighty-five per cent, and no assistant unless he or she shall have been rated at seventy-five per cent.

Resolved 4th, That the aggregate amount of salaries shall, in no year, exceed the appropriation for salaries made by this Board; but that in case that amount shall not be sufficient to increase the salaries of all who would be entitled to increase, the teacher who has been longest in service shall have his or her salary increased first, and if there be two or more of equal service that one of those so equal who shall have been rated highest at his or her last examination; and no salary shall be a second time increased until the salaries of all who shall be entitled shall be so increased. Provided, however, that the salary of no teacher now receiving more than three hundred and fifty dollars shall be increased until all the teachers who receive that sum or less and who may be entitled to increase, shall reach four hundred and fifty dollars.

He explained that it was not his intention to ask for more money for the salaries of teachers, but merely to provide a plan by which, with the amount of money now paid, the salaries of teachers of long service would be raised, while those of new teachers hereafter appointed would be made correspondingly less than at present. He cared little about the amounts named in the resolutions, but only sought to have their principle established. He also offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the special committee on Lee and Sinton School Houses, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk inform the Board of Trustees of Lee and Sinton School Houses, that they will be paid for those buildings, but that they will be kept insured and in repair at the expense of this Board.

Also, the following addition to the 7th by-law, to make the case of a teacher receiving less than a dollar a day:

"Provided, however, that no teacher shall be required to pay more than she receives," and at 9:30, the Board adjourned.

The Connecicut election will take place next Monday. The Legislature to be elected will select a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Ferry, which ex Governor English now holds by appointment.

The Manassas Imbrolio.

[From the Manassas Gazette.] Pursuant to notice, the Town Council of Manassas convened on Thursday night last at Higson's Hall, the object of the meeting being to investigate certain charges preferred against the Mayor, D. W. Whiting, by Col. R. Tansill. A large gathering of the most respectable citizens of the town of Manassas were present and all the members of the Council were present except one. Col. Tansill employed no counsel, but Gen. C. Round, a member of the Council, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Charles Edgar Nicol defending Mr. Whiting. A most remarkable feature of the charges was disclosed, which consisted in the fact that they had been preferred and the Town Council had agreed to call a special meeting for their consideration, and up to this stage they had not even been sanctioned by an oath.

Upon this manifest injustice having been alluded to by Mr. Nicol and the oath of Colonel Tansill had been demanded, the Council immediately supported his views and requested Col. Tansill to come forward and give his affidavit. After a few allusions to constitutional law and Senatorial usages, Col. C. Round, who had consented and came forward and subscribed his oath to the charges.

Parenthetically it may be remarked that Mr. Whiting confided in the ability and judgment of his counsel, entrusted the conduct of his case entirely into his hands. Mr. Nicol had not even indicated the line of defense to be taken, so that no one was more surprised than Mr. Whiting to find upon a citation of authorities that the Council had no jurisdiction to examine into the charges.

After a few preliminaries as above indicated, Mr. Nicol laid down the proposition to refer to the jurisdiction of the Council regarding this matter, in these words, viz: "The Town Council has no power to consider these charges against the Mayor, pending his removal."

In addition to Common Law authorities, the following statutory references were given: Acts of Assembly 1872-3 page 354; idem 1874-5 page 135; idem, 1875-6 page 123. V. C. of 1873 s. 40 C. 54 p. 359.

Upon mature deliberation the Council endorsed the views of Mr. Whiting's counsel and determined that they had no jurisdiction and dismissed the case. The County Court having been decided the proper tribunal to try the charges, and as at the urgent request of Mr. Whiting through his counsel, Col. Tansill promised to bring the charges up at its next term, the public may confidently expect a thorough ventilation and be enabled to determine whether there has been any malice used under the spurious guise of "public spirit."

D. W. WHITING.

A CARD.

As my unscrupulous traders and shrewdness of Manassas, who have been for the last month flooding the Alexandria papers with their venom and invective, have at last appeared to the law, I congratulate myself upon this opportunity of having my character and motives vindicated, and in the meantime for the most obvious reasons forbear any expressions as to the course pursued by me in the past, and most nearly do I yield to the majesty of the law, fully resigned by its strictment to stand or fall.

D. W. WHITING.

MANASSAS, VA. March 31, 1876.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Last night the charges which I preferred against Mayor Whiting came up before the Common Council. Mr. Whiting was represented by Mr. C. E. Nicol as attorney. The first movement on the part of Mr. Whiting, through his attorney, was to raise the point that the Council had no jurisdiction of the case, and he quoted an act of the Legislature passed on the 21st of this month giving the jurisdiction of cases for the removal of town officers to the County Court. The Council, after considering the matter, decided that they had no jurisdiction. When Mr. Whiting saw that the Council had made up their minds to dismiss the case, for want of jurisdiction, he then insisted that Mr. Nicol had raised this point with us, and that he had raised it by his attorney, and desired a fair investigation of the charges. At the same time Mr. Nicol told the Council that Mr. Whiting's way was the point made by him; that he had no right to try the case. Such is the action of the Common Council in regard to these grave charges, which could have been fully substantiated by numerous competent witnesses. I shall not carry these charges to the County Court, as I intended, simply because I am unable to bear the expense of the investigation. The people of Manassas know that Whiting is a guilty man, as they will show by the next election for Mayor.

ROBERT TANSILL.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Post-office April 1, 1876. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the last issue. If not called for within three days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Atkins, W. F. Swann, Nellie M. Braxton, Hon. E. M. T. Taylor, C. M. Bell, Mary, Col. Tibbs, Mrs. Ellen Carney, Wm. Wright, J. S. T. Hill, Miss S. Williams, Jane Kildwell, Chas. D. Williamson, Dent. Sullivan, Allen, D. W. N. BERKLEY, P. M. ap 1-1.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 1.—The market to-day is quiet but steady. 577 bushels of Red Wheat sold for 127, 147, 150, 152 and 153 for common to fair. Corn is in good receipt, and sales were made at 55 and 56 for mixed, and 55 for yellow; offerings of 203 bushels. No sales of Rye reported, with offerings of 100 bushels.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 1.

Arrived: 5 43 Moon's steamer, 100 Sun sets, 6 24, High water, 10 20.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, to F A Reed.

Steamer Sue, Baltimore, to J Brothers & Co. She reports two loaded vessels, bound for Point and one in Norfolk Beach, bound for Sch J H Gallagher, Philadelphia, to J J Metcalf & Co.

Schr J B Vandusen, Georgetown, by master; Schr J M Lonsard, from Georgetown.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. I am now manufacturing a good and cheap PAINT, of several colors, the body of which is equal to Lead and Oil, which is found very hard, stables, fences, &c., and an improvement suitable as well as economical, and an improvement over other cheap mixed paints now in the market. For brick walls with a mortar and plaster it will act as a preventive to cracking. For iron it makes a solid and preventive of rust, impervious to moisture and fire, and the color and being of various shades of color, the