



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876

The Petersburg Index pays the following well merited compliment to the representative in Congress from this District: "Gen. Hutton has passed through very trying ordeals within the past few days, and has emerged from them with the utmost honor. He has been fighting a hard hand, stubborn fight with the redoubtable leader of the Radical party of the House, and though the latter was desperately struggling as if for life itself, he has gained no advantage of the modest representative from Virginia. The speech of Gen. Hutton, in explanation and defense of the sub-judiciary Committee, from the charges brought by Blaine of persecution and unfairness, was a model of calm, dignified and effective speaking, and made a deep impression on the House and the country. In the trying and delicate sessions of the committee held since then, Gen. Hutton's firmness and self-possession seem alone to have warded off complications if not collisions, that would have convulsed the whole country with angry agitation. We gladly do honor to the Conservative representative of the Alexandria District, who is one of the deserving class of patriots and statesmen who use no arts to heighten their popularity except to attend with fidelity and fearlessness to their public duties. Gen. Hutton's record in Congress is no less creditable to him than the same he won in the recent war, and the wisdom of the people who have twice selected him to be their champion in the House, has been abundantly vindicated by events."

The legitimate tendency and the recognized effect of all wide-spread calamities is to increase infidelity—because the natural idea of justice implanted in men's minds is shocked by the indiscriminate injury inflicted alike, during such calamities, upon the good and bad, the innocent and the guilty. By parity of reasoning, have we not cause to fear that America will soon become a nation of perjurers, seeing that perjury thrives so, as in the cases of Beecher and Blaine, and truth telling meets with such poor recompense, as in the case of Blknap?

It is understood in Washington that Messrs. Mulligan, Atkins, and Fisher will appear before the congressional investigating committee again next week, accompanied by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, to whom the letters implicating Blaine had also been shown, and will testify that the letters read by Mr. Blaine in the House of Representatives are not the letters he obtained by dishonorable means from Mr. Mulligan. It doesn't make much difference to Mr. Blaine now whether the letters be read there those he got from Mr. Mulligan or not.

It is stated that the subordinates of Colonel Fitzhugh, the late doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives, had raised \$390 with which to purchase and present to him a buggy and pair of horses, and that since his disposal they have had some difficulty about the proper distribution of that amount.

At a late Radical meeting in Richmond, resolutions were adopted denouncing of the custom house officials who refused to vote for J. Ambler Smith at the late election, and recognizing that gentleman as the leader of the party in that city.

William J. Faherty, who shot and killed C. H. Childs, in Richmond, last Wednesday night, waived an examination yesterday, and was committed to jail for court.

John Carr, who shot, but did not kill, a colored man, in Richmond, some time ago, was tried yesterday in that city, and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Ms. Blaine, in his speech in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, read, as he stated, all the letters he had gotten from Mr. Mulligan, but, as the New York Sun of to-day says, forgot to read the following, which was among them:

BOSTON, Sept. 5, 1869.

Whereas, I have this day entered into agreement with A. & P. Coburn, and sundry other parties resident in Maine, to deliver to them certain specified amounts of the common stock, preferred stock, and first mortgage bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, upon said parties paying to me the aggregate sum of \$130,000, which several agreements are witnessed by J. G. Blaine and delivered to said parties by said Blaine; now, this agreement witnesses that upon the due fulfillment of the several contracts referred to, by the payment of the \$130,000, and for other valuable considerations, the receipt of which is acknowledged, I hereby agree to deliver to J. G. Blaine, or order, as the same come into my hands as assignee of the contract for building the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, the following securities, namely: Of the land bonds, 7 per cents, \$130,000; of the first mortgage bonds, gold sixes, \$32,500. And these \$130,000 of land bonds and \$32,500 of first mortgage bonds thus agreed to be delivered to said Blaine are over and above the securities agreed to be delivered by Warren Fisher, Jr., assignee, to the parties making the contracts, which parties, with the several amounts to be paid by each, are named in a memorandum on the next page of this sheet.

And it is further agreed that in the event of any one of said parties failing to pay the amount stipulated, then the amount of securities to be delivered to said Blaine under his agreement shall be reduced in the same proportion that the deficit of payment bears to the aggregate amount agreed to be paid.

WARREN FISHER, JR., Assignee. WITNESSES: ALVAN R. FLANDERS, [Stamp.]

The report of the condition of the cotton crop published by the Southern Cotton Exchange represents the plant to be in a very promising condition, and decidedly above the average at this season.

The Blaine-Bond Affair.

The following is a full report of the proceedings in the United States House of Representatives yesterday in relation to the Blaine affair, a synopsis of which appeared in the Gazette of that date:

Mr. Hutton moved to lay on the table Mr. Blaine's motion to reconsider the vote for the printing of the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Page, of California, suggested that the motion be withheld until the gentleman from Maine should be present.

Mr. Blaine at that moment entered the hall in hot haste, and with the declaration of "Here I am."

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, raised the question of consideration, claiming that private business being before the House it was not in order to interpose other business. In the course of a parliamentary squabble over this and other points of order, Mr. Blaine insisted that, under the ruling of the Chair yesterday, he was not to be deprived of the control of his own motion.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Cox, of New York,) read from the report of yesterday's proceedings to show that Mr. Blaine himself had stated that if he could not call up the motion to reconsider yesterday he would lose the parliamentary right to which he was entitled.

Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Hutton whether he insisted on his motion to lay on the table. Mr. Hutton replied that he did.

Mr. Blaine. And you decline to accept my amendment?

Mr. Hutton. I have told you before what I was willing to do about that.

Mr. Blaine then fell back upon the assurance of the Speaker yesterday that he [Mr. Blaine] would not be deprived of the opportunity of calling up his motion to reconsider.

The Speaker pro tem. The only assurance given the Chair was that which had been done with the rules.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, reminded Blaine that in entering his motion to reconsider the other day he [Blaine] had taken advantage of Mr. Hutton's omission to make the usual motion to reconsider and lay on the table.

Mr. Blaine. How did I take advantage of it? I went and asked the Clerk about it.

Mr. Randall. I know exactly that.

Mr. Blaine. Well, what advantage did I take?

Mr. Randall. You took advantage of Mr. Hutton's omission to make the usual motion. I admit that you could do that.

Mr. Blaine. Was that any more advantage than acting under any rule of the House?

Mr. Randall. One moment. Having taken that advantage, I submit that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia is entirely within the practice and entirely within due courtesy in also taking advantage to-day of the gentleman from Maine in moving to lay his motion on the table. Now, as to the Caldwell telegram, I understand the gentleman from Virginia to be willing to let the telegram go into the proceedings for what it is worth.

Mr. Blaine. It could not go for more. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randall. I do not yet understand that the gentleman from Virginia objects to the telegram going in.

Mr. Blaine. But I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that neither the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee nor the chairman of the sub-judiciary committee has ever yet intimated or given to the House any advice of that telegram.

Mr. Randall. Will the gentleman from Maine ask the House now that the telegram be embodied in the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. Blaine. Yes, I am after that very thing, and I want the official telegram. The gentleman from Kentucky [Knott] after keeping it in his pocket five days [indignant calls to order from the Democratic side, succeeded by the loud hammering of the Speaker's gavel], gave it, as I understand, to the Associated Press, but has never given it to the House.

Mr. Glover, of Missouri, and other Democratic members, rose to questions of order, but Mr. Blaine held his position, and, in the midst of great uproar and confusion, asserted that all the members on the Democratic side of the House were out of order.

The Speaker pro tem required the gentleman from Maine, and other members who were standing, to take their seats, and added that the gentleman from Maine was out of order, and that no one knew it better than himself.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, demanded to be informed whether the utterances of a member delivered out of order should be published in the Record.

The Speaker pro tem. replied that there was no rule on the subject. He added that when he gave the House assurance, yesterday, that he would recognize the gentleman from Maine to call up his motion to reconsider, he did not mean to preclude, nor could he preclude, any other member from moving, at the proper time, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. How, he asked, could he take the gentleman from Virginia off the floor?

Mr. Blaine. The gentleman from Virginia can very easily make his motion otherwise.

Mr. Hutton. I call for the regular order.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, rose and was informed by the Speaker that the pending motion was not debatable. He said, however, that he only desired to raise the question of consideration on the business, for he did not believe that the majority of the House would shut off the gentleman from Maine from a hearing.

The Speaker. The objection comes too late.

Mr. Wilson. How so?

The Speaker pro tem. Because the motion to lay on the table is pending.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio. I desire one word in explanation of what took place yesterday. The gentleman from Maine insisted yesterday on calling up his motion to reconsider, and one of the reasons alleged by him why he should have that right was that he would lose it if he did not exercise it then.

Mr. Blaine. And the chair assured me otherwise.

The Speaker. The chair did not assure you otherwise. The gentleman states what the Record does not show.

Mr. Southard. He has lost the floor and has no right to claim it to-day.

At the demonstration Mr. Springer suggested to Mr. Blaine that he was entirely forgetting his position, and the Speaker pro tem. calmly explained that it was always the practice of the Chair to hear a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Blaine. During the roll call? Never. The Speaker pro tem. The roll call has been completed.

Mr. Blaine. Never such a thing has been done.

The Speaker pro tem. (with great severity of manner.) It is highly improper and hardly decent for the gentleman to confer with the chair in that peculiar style.

Mr. Blaine. The gentleman's (Mr. Springer) inquiry is merely dilatory.

Mr. Springer. I deny the gentleman's right to impugn my motives.

Mr. Blaine. The clerk has read the vote, and I demand that it be announced.

The Speaker pro tem. The chair cannot announce the vote before the chair received it.

Mr. Blaine. The vote has been read; I demand that it be announced.

Shouts of "order!" "order!" from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Springer. I demand that the gentleman from Maine take his seat and be in order.

Mr. Blaine. I am in order.

The Speaker pro tem. If the gentleman from Maine will not take his seat when he is properly called to order, the chair will not only require him to do so under the rules, but will call on the officers of the House to enforce its orders. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, (in an undertone.) Call them in. Fetch them on.

Mr. Blaine (taking his seat). I will be seated with pleasure when others are.

The Speaker pro tem. The gentleman from Maine stated that the chair should have announced the vote before the chair received it. The chair had not the vote at the time the impugnation was made, which was intended to go to the country as an impugnation on the fairness of the chair. The chair says this to the exclusion (as it has a right) of any other member from discussing the subject further. The chair now proceeds to announce in a proper and formal manner the vote upon the question, which is now, for the first time, handed to him, and all statements to the contrary are positively and infamously false. The chair says so on honor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Blaine (tauntingly). That is very parliamentary language.

The vote was then announced as—yeas 121, nays 23. The following is the negative vote: Messrs. Anderson, Baker of New York, Bell, Campbell, Chittenden, Cutler, Durand, Hardenburgh, Haymond, Hill, Hopkins, Hull, Keck, Le Moyne, McFarland, O'Brien, Potter, John Kelly of Pennsylvania, Savage, Smith of Georgia, Wal-b, Whitehouse, Willis—23.

Messrs. Blaine and Page. No quorum voting. The Speaker. A quorum has not voted.

Mr. Page. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, rose at the same time with Mr. Page, and was recognized by the chair.

Mr. Page claimed that his motion must be put.

The Speaker pro tempore intimated that the chair understood its own business, and added that two motions were in order, one for a call of the House and one to adjourn, and non constat that the gentleman from Illinois would not make one of those motions.

Mr. Page. I have just made one.

Mr. Springer. My point of order is this—Mr. Blaine. No points of order.

The Speaker pro tem. The gentleman is not speaker of the House now. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Blaine. But I am a member.

Mr. Springer. The parliamentary inquiry which I was trying to put (if the gentleman from Maine would allow me) is this: Whether a quorum of members, although not voting, are not in their seats, and whether the chair will acknowledge that fact?

The Speaker pro tem. The parliamentary inquiry is a very pertinent and proper one. The chair decides that in deciding on the presence of a quorum it cannot go outside of the record just handed up by the clerk.

Mr. Blaine. Now a motion to adjourn is in order.

Mr. Page. I renew my motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer. I move a call of the House.

Mr. Blaine. I rise to a point of order.

The Speaker pro tem. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Blaine. I desire to have read, as explaining the point of order, an extract from the rules.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. I object. As the confusion and excitement on the floor showed no sign of abatement, the Speaker pro tem. directed the doorkeeper to exclude from the floor all persons not entitled to the privilege, and to preserve order in the galleries, announcing it as his determination to break up this system of "obsequism" in the House.

Mr. Garfield suggested that the amendment proposed should be allowed.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky. Will the gentleman accept as an amendment the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Morrison]?

Mr. Garfield. I have no authority to accept any amendment except the amendment suggested to the gentleman from Virginia yesterday, and to which he has not as yet assented. Everybody I think will feel that it is but fairness all round to allow the amendment to be offered. The gentleman from Virginia stated yesterday that he had no sort of objection to the publishing of the dispatch for what it was worth, and of the proceedings of the committee on Wednesday. That was all that was asked for on his side, and if it were accepted there need be no further delay in the matter. He asked the gentleman from Virginia to allow that amendment to be voted on.

Mr. Hutton replied that when that proceeding took place in the House, he had stated to the House (as he now stated) that he had no sort of objection to publishing the telegram for what it is worth, but he did not agree to accept it as an amendment to his resolution. It seemed to him that the resolution suggested by the gentleman from Illinois was a proper one, and that it met the whole case.

Mr. Garfield. The gentleman has stated, and nobody has contradicted his view, that the telegram proposed to be published is not evidence. That is perfectly clear. It was asked to be published in connection with the proceedings of the committee as such. The proposition of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Morrison] is that that shall not only be published as suggested, but that there may a proceeding of the committee to take hearsay testimony, which, as I understand, the committee has almost, if not quite unanimously, resolved not to do. This dispatch is not claimed to be evidence.

Mr. Springer. Then why is it urged?

Mr. Garfield. It is a part of the suggestion of the proceedings of the committee, and it is not evidence.

Mr. Springer. It must be either evidence or something else.

Mr. Garfield. You may call it what you please. We do not call it evidence, and I will simply say to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that to put in a rule now authorizing and directing the committee to receive hearsay evidence, which it does not now receive, would be manifestly unfair and unjust, and I therefore trust that that clause will not be added.

Mr. Morrison. I understand the gentleman from Maine to desire the publication of the dispatch for what it is worth. Now, I submit in all candor if it is not proper for the committee to show that it is not worth anything. That is the object of my resolution. That is all I propose to do. You want to take the dispatch for what it is worth. You may, however, think it is worth something as a piece of evidence in favor of the gentleman from Maine. To the extent that the dispatch is true, the gentleman will have the benefit of it; but if it is untrue he should not have the benefit of it. Then why not allow the committee to take evidence to show that it is not true. That is all the object of my resolution.

Mr. Garfield. I agree perfectly with what the gentleman says, that is perfectly and absolutely true to allow the committee to prove that the dispatch is worth nothing. It is not proposed to be offered as evidence. If the committee can show it to be spurious, it ought to show it. If the committee can show it to be false, it ought to show it. But all that I ask is that this House shall not make a rule that would be a violation of all the known rules of evidence, viz: That secondary and hearsay evidence the committee shall undertake to prove something about the dispatch. Let the committee prove all it can, but prove it by the known rules of evidence.

Mr. Kauldell. The known rules of evidence would exclude the paper altogether.

Mr. Springer. The proposition is this, that Mr. Caldwell may give evidence without being under oath, and that he cannot be contradicted by evidence under oath.

Mr. Garfield. Nobody has claimed that this dispatch is evidence.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio. Yes, it is claimed as evidence, and the whole country is called upon to notice that the House is excluding testimony.

Mr. Springer to Mr. Garfield. If it is not evidence, on what ground do you ask to have it put in the record?

Mr. Garfield. On the same ground that the gentleman [Mr. Springer] put in a cable dispatch containing General Schenck, only that we do not call this evidence, and you did call that evidence.

Mr. Springer. But General Schenck was heard.

Mr. Garfield. Aye, on his sick bed, when he was 400 miles away from here. Don't make fish of one and flesh of another.

The question was again taken, and this time the Republicans did not withhold their votes. The motion to lay on the table was carried—yeas 126, nays 91.

Mr. Morrison then asked leave to offer his resolution, but Mr. Harbart, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Morrison then asked leave to offer a resolution providing that on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week no business of a political character should be considered by the House.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. Is any such business possible.

The Speaker pro tem. The chair is unable to decide.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, objected and the resolution was not received.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar (Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, to the chair), and took up the bill to confirm certain private land claims in the territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, was appointed on the conference committee on the calendar and diplomatic appropriation bill, instead of Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, who, with a large number of members, was granted leave of absence.

The House shortly after adjourned.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Telegrams from Cincinnati, dated last night, say the trains that arrived there brought large accessions of delegates and newspaper representatives, who are actively engaged in discussing the situation. The friends of Senator Morton have strong hopes of his nomination. They say the Indiana delegates have no second choice, but will adhere to their favorite to the end, and declare that the statement heretofore published that the question of second choice had been considered is untrue.

There is a friendly feeling between the friends of Morton and Bristow, which is greatly strengthened by the declaration of prominent Kentuckians that their second choice is Morton. Judicious work is being done for Bristow. His supporters are just now engaged in making friends. They understand that his chances will be increased if Blaine is once out of the way.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says: The colored element in this Convention is apt to stir up some feeling as far as the question of hotel accommodation is concerned. Half the delegates from the South are likely to be colored, and, according to the Civil Rights bill, no hotel, under certain penalties, can refuse them accommodations if they demand it. Last evening Colonel Stokes, of Alabama, who runs the Spencer delegation for Morton, applied for accommodations at the Walnut street House for twenty five delegates. He said some of them were colored, but he wanted the whole gang kept together, and the landlord refused to take them. Other instances of this kind are likely to occur, but there is plenty of hotel accommodation, and the great crowd that has been expected by the landlords is not anticipated by others.

General Schofield telegraphs to the War Department from San Francisco the following copy of a telegram from General Kautz at Tucson:—

The commanding officer at Camp Bowie expresses the apprehension that the Indians cannot be moved without a collision. He says Taselago says he will die before he will move. Troops started yesterday, and will be in position by Monday. The Indians are still said to be all around the agency and post. I think they will move from the fact that they have not left the agency. [Kautz] leave here this evening for Camp Bowie.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Indian Agent John P. Cram, dated Chiricahua Agency, June 5, in which he says:—I arrived here this morning, Eskings, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by the son of Uchies, and six other Indians were killed in the same fight. Lozo led the party against E. King, and has shown himself faithful to his father's treaty. I will talk with the Indians to-morrow, Generals Kautz and Oakes are here with five companies of cavalry. I have fifty-four San Carlos police. Peaceful removal or war will be the result of our negotiations this week. Only about 200 Indians are here; these are of Toza's band.

YANKEE LIONS.—Among the arrivals in the menagerie attached to Howes & Cushing's circus, now performing in this city, are three lions—"Old Parker," the male African lion, who killed and ate his keeper, Thomas Jarvis, at Astley's Amphitheatre, London, and two females, "Katie" and "Nellie." These animals are kept in one cage. While going through the performance on Saturday night "Nellie" was very restive, and finally became so ferocious as to be utterly uncontrollable, and the keeper was obliged to leave the cage. The cause of the animal's ill temper was surmised by Mr. Lawson, who watched with her throughout the night till six o'clock on Sunday morning, when she gave birth to three cubs—one male and two females—weighing some six pounds each.

It is very dangerous to attempt to remove the young by thrusting a net or scraper with a long handle through the bars of her cage, and the risk was increased in the present case by the presence in the cage of the other animals, which, it was feared, would attack them. Fearing these results, Professor Lawson entered the cage and carried off the cubs before the mother perceived his intention.

Mr. Andrew Cullum, manager of the show, presented one of the young animals to Mr. John Hamilton, his press agent, and it, with the others, is under the care of Mr. Lawson, who leads them with milk from a bottle just as a child is fed. By not allowing the mother to see them no infringement upon the usual programme is made. The mother was able to perform the customary evolutions yesterday. In nine days the eyes of the cubs will be opened, and when they reach the age of seven months they will exchange their milk diet for one of raw meat. When they attain their full growth, they will be reduced to submission and take their place in the menagerie. The same lions last year gave birth to three cubs, one of which was seized upon and devoured by the mother, "Old Parker." The other two are now at the house of Mr. Cushing, at St. John, N. W. Brunswick.—N. Y. Herald.

PERILS OF CROQUET.—The Detroit Free Press says: "There is some science, a little mystery, and a good deal of uncertainty about the game of croquet. The other day, when a Detroit croquetman made an evening call on one of his congregations and was invited to play a game, he was only too glad, thinking that such social games served as times to place pastor and parishner on a more friendly footing. Before the first game was out a young lady bit him in the back with her mallet; he fell over an arch, and two of the players decided never to darken his church again on account of his cheating. In the midst of croquet you can't tell where you are."

TYING CHICKENS' LEGS.—Chas. P. Montague addressed a letter yesterday to Mayor Luttrell, urging him to sign the ordinance prohibiting the tying of chickens' legs brought to market for sale. He says the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will furnish hand coops gratuitously for persons who purchase chickens in market, to obviate the objection urged against the ordinance that the purchasers cannot buy chickens for consumption and get them home without tying their legs. He trusts the Mayor will not hesitate longer, "but will act in accord with the whole sentiment of the community."—Balt. Sun.

At the last term of the County Court for Prince William county, licenses to sell liquors, &c., to be drank where sold, were granted to Isiah Kays, F. J. Cannon and W. W. Kitchel, and an ordinary license to Davis & Lynn at Independent Hill. Retail licenses were granted to R. E. Foley, W. H. Henson, agent, L. A. Marsteller and R. B. Mitchell.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice June 10, 1876.

Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Buckner, Miss Ellen, Col. Luby, Miss Caroline Milton, B. Moore, Thos. Miller, Mildred Robinson, Mrs. John Woodworth, A. J. Williams, Duggie Wilkinson, John Whiting, Washington

Gray, E. E. King, Mrs. Gracey Lee, Susan Lewis, Victoria Lovell, John je 10-11

The Campbellites, or Disciples, are in danger of losing their Bethany College, in West Virginia. There is a mortgage of \$15,000 on it, which nobody seems ready to meet. The Methodists are said to be ready to buy the property, in case it is offered for sale.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the debate in the Spanish Senate on Thursday on the Constitution the Bishop of Salamanca said the Spanish prelates would always oppose religious toleration as incompatible with Catholicism. A moderate business was done in the Liverpool cotton market the past week and quotations were generally maintained; wheat has been rather dearer, but inactive in consequence of the Whitbread holidays. The French government has decided not to impose any restrictions upon the workingmen's delegation to the Centennial Exhibition. In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Disraeli announced that the Berlin memorandum had been withdrawn because the Porte had anticipated some important points and offered an armistice spontaneously. The representatives of Russia in Servia and Montenegro have been ordered to use their influence to prevent any warlike demonstrations against Turkey. Intelligence has been received at Paris that some of the insurgents have accepted the armistice and others rejected it. The Porte has addressed a courteous note to Servia asking that Government to explain the meaning of her armistices. Mevral has ordered his Ministers to present a new programme within a week. The Sultan has been forbidden to wear a turban or to congregate in public thoroughfares. The Ambassadors of the three Northern Powers have simultaneously recognized Mourad as Sultan. It is now said that all immediate danger of an outbreak of the Servian and Montenegrin frontier is removed. The new Turkish Constitution will guarantee the equal rights of all persons irrespective of nationality or religion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hope H. Slatton, who was convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Michael Husey, and recently pardoned by the President, has arrived in Washington.

The marriage of R. S. McCormick and Miss Catherine V. Medill took place at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Medill, in Chicago last Thursday night.

Ricardo Menocal, collector of taxes of Havana, has absconded to the United States with about \$400,000 in gold.

Two Baltimore police sergeants and a roundsman are accused of a series of thefts extending over several years.

Some days ago Otto Fink took from New York to his home, at Graston, on the Hackensack, a wagon load of swill, which he divided with his neighbor, Thomas Townsend. On Wednesday Townsend found in his hog trough the head of a woman. The refuse was all taken from private residences.

The West Virginia Democratic Convention at Charleston Thursday night, after a continuous session of twenty-five hours, nominated the following ticket: Henry M. Matthews, of Greenbrier, for Governor; Col. Robert White, of Hampshire, for Attorney General; Joseph S. Miller, for Auditor; Thos. J. West, for Treasurer; W. K. Pendleton, for Superintendent of Schools; Alpheus Haymond, Thos. C. Green and Okey Johnson for Judges of the Supreme Court; Messrs. Camden of Wood, Davis and Beckly were chosen delegates at large to St. Louis. The delegation is said to favor Thurman.

The Fredericksburg, Orange and Piedmont Railroad, running from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, in this State, has been sold to a company called "The Royal Land Company of Virginia." The new Company propose making the road narrow gauge, and will extend it to Harrisonburg, where it will connect with a line which the Company is now building from their coal fields near Hawley Springs. The sum paid for the road was \$400,000. It is not known definitely whether Fredericksburg or Mathias Point, on the Potomac river, will be the eastern terminus.

A meeting of the Valley Railroad Company will be held in Baltimore next Wednesday, at which it is expected Mr. William Milnes, president of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, will renew his proposal to lease the road for \$2,000,000 per annum, and one half the net earnings. Should the proposal be accepted, it is understood Mr. Milnes will immediately place \$500,000 worth of rolling stock on the road as security for the payment of the lease.

Some time since the factory of Smoot & Yager, near Luray, Page county, Va., was robbed. Last week, an information derived from a detailed report of one of the robbers, the county officers made a descent upon a house in the vicinity, where they found a regular organized gang of thieves. They succeeded in arresting three men, two colored and one white. The latter in attempting to escape was shot and badly wounded by the guard. The other parties have as yet escaped arrest.

COMMERCIAL.