



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1877.

While Alexandrians look chiefly to proposed manufactories for the advancement of the prosperity of their city, they should by no means forget the natural advantages it has for a commercial port, and should strive, with all their might, to make those advantages available...

The President's policy is safe, and he may be congratulated. Senator Morton has written a letter in which he "positively asserts" that he intends to stand by the Administration and support its Southern policy.

The appointment of a few conservative men to federal offices in the South has produced so much dissatisfaction in the North and West that the President has succumbed to the pressure, and is now reported as having lately said that hereafter he will "only appoint republicans to office in the South, but that in making his selections he will take care to get hold of the best men."

The Cumberland Allegation says: "One of our prominent railroad officials is said to have asserted that within three years the canal will be a dry ditch. We trust the wish is father to the thought. It will be a sad day for Alleghany when such a prediction shall come to be verified."

Respect. St. Louis, May 17.—James Edmundson, a half-witted brother of Poindexter Edmundson, who was to have been hanged at Bloomfield, Stoddard county, for killing Wm. Shaw, but was respited, has confessed that he (James) was the murderer. It seems last summer that Edmundson had a difficulty with Shaw, during which he was struck on the head with a brick and carried home insensible.

The Methodist Reunion. The Methodist Protestant Convention in Baltimore, yesterday, continued the discussion on the adoption of the report of the committee on the basis of reunion submitted the day before, and finally adopted the report by a vote of 58 yeas to 5 nays.

Shipwreck. VINETARD HAVEN, Mass., May 17.—The steamer Collier Harrisburg, from Boston for Philadelphia, was in collision off Cross Rip, with the schooner Marietta Tilton, from Hobeek, for Boston, sinking the latter upon a few minutes. The Captain and his wife, the mate, cook and two seamen were drowned. Two seamen were saved.

A hurricane passed over Fulton, Mo., last evening, demolishing ten dwellings and a portion of the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot. One man was killed and several injured.

The German schoolship Nymphs arrived at Norfolk this morning.

News of the Day.

Early yesterday morning a tragedy occurred at Little York, Cortland county, N. Y., a station on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. The place is a flag-station, and the station house was occupied by Frank Duinigan, section foreman. About 5 o'clock he started the kitchen fire, and with his wife went over the tracks to the barn, leaving their five small children asleep in the house. The mother returned from milking shortly after and found the house in flames. Calling her husband, both went into the building, but could not reach the second story on account of the flames. The mother attempted to rush into the flames, but was restrained by her husband. Both were severely burned. The children were all burned to death. The bodies were recovered in about two hours afterwards. The oldest child was nine years of age. It is supposed that the fire caught from the kitchen stove.

The winners at Lexington, Ky., races yesterday were Fair Play, mile and a fourth, in 2:11; Ten Broeck, one and a half miles, a walk over; Minnie Grey, three quarters of a mile, in 1:16. It is now definitely understood that the race between Ten Broeck and Aristides is off. At Philadelphia yesterday first race, purse \$250—\$125 to the first horse, \$75 to second, \$50 to third. Summary—Nellie Butterfield, 1, 1, 1; Fancy, 3, 2, 2; Jersey Boy, 2, 3, 4; Odd Stocking, 5, 4, 3; Medium, 4, 3, 5; Little Fellow, 6, 2, 2; Smiling Tom, 2, 2, 2. Second race, purse \$300—\$150 to the first horse, \$90 to second, \$60 to third. Summary—Nil Desperandum, 3, 2, 1, 1; Lady Emma, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3; Lady Blessing, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2; Maggie M., 2, 3, 4, 4, 4; Sorrell Top, 5, drawn; Queen Mary, drawn; Matie, drawn. Time, 2:33, 2:32, 2:32, 2:29, 2:31.

Miners at California gulch, near Oro City, Colorado, started a desperate outbreak, owing to the failure of W. H. Stevens and other Detroit capitalists to pay them off. Stevens and two others, named Wood and Northrop, were seized by the miners, and Stevens compelled to give a check for \$2,000, or enough to take the entire body of eighty-five men home to Detroit. After this check was cashed they forced from Stevens another check for a like amount, after which they decided to lynch him, but it is believed they did not carry out their programme.

In Baltimore, yesterday, while Mary McQuade was engaged in hanging out clothes on a line in the rear of the house, a chair on which she was standing tilted over, causing the lady to fall to the ground. The chair had no top on the back, and one of the sharp pointed rungs entered her right side and penetrated under the skin nearly all the way across the abdomen, which was laid open, the peritoneum alone being left intact. The wound was a most frightful one, but Mrs. McQuade managed to make her way into the house and tell the other members of the family of her injuries.

Some days ago the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans issued a writ for the sequestration of timber out from public land in violation of law. Deputy United States marshals seized a large number of logs and placed keepers in possession. Marshal Pitkin reports having advised that the keepers' lives have been threatened by the logmen, and a call is made for U. S. troops to protect the keepers and prevent the removal of the property. The request for troops has been referred to Washington.

At a public meeting, in Baltimore, last night, at Grand Army Hall, at which General E. B. Tyler was chairman, Col. Atreton offered a resolution that the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic be directed to have prepared a suitable floral memorial which shall be placed by said committee upon the Confederate monument in Loudoun Park Cemetery as a testimonial to the bravery and gallantry of the Confederate dead. After discussing the resolution it was rejected by a vote of 12 to 0.

The reformed Episcopal Council, which has been in session in Philadelphia for several days, adjourned on Tuesday evening. Before adjourning the Council proceeded to the election of a bishop for the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, resulting in the choice of Rev. T. Hubbard Gregg, D. D., M. D., of Trinity College, Dublin. The Council adjourned to meet the second Wednesday in May, 1878, in Newark, N. J.

The "ex-Congressman" who caused the arrest of Anna Hanna, a disreputable female, in New York, for having robbed him of a gold watch and chain and a check for \$2,100 on Sunday night, proves to be Jas. M. Cavanaugh, of 176 Broadway. He did not appear in court to prosecute. Justice Wandell says that he will not permit the surrender of the property until the complainant appears.

The steamer Belgio, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Hong Kong via Yokohama, took nineteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars in treasure—mostly fine silver. A considerable portion of the shipment was on European account. The amount of specie shipped from New York yesterday was seven hundred thousand dollars.

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania are in session at Erie, the largest gathering of the kind ever known in the State. Over 1,100 past grand of subordinate lodges have been admitted to membership in the Grand Lodge.

Mrs. Catharine McMahon attempted to commit suicide, in Washington, yesterday. The cause is stated to be disobedience of a nearly grown daughter who persisted in keeping company with a young man the mother objected to.

The contract for the manufacture of the Moffett whiskey bill punch has been awarded to F. D. Johnson, of Culpeper Court House, at \$3.75 a piece for five thousand. He will have them ready by the 1st of July.

C. R. Radway was tried in Richmond yesterday and acquitted of the charge of abducting a young girl named Laura Mitchell as the evidence of the girl proved that the abduction was done with her consent.

Miss Parke Perkins, of Buckingham County, Virginia, who was crowned queen of love and beauty at the Centennial tournament, will be married on the fourteenth of June, to a wealthy gentleman of Palaska county, of the same State.

It is said that Mr. Carpenter, now Second Comptroller of the Treasury, will shortly retire from office, and that his successor will be Mr. Wm. W. Upton, lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

Geo. U. S. Grant was yesterday mustered in as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The ceremony was performed in Philadelphia in the private office of George W. Childs.

The South Carolina House of Representatives was engaged yesterday discussing the payment of the interest on the consolidated debt, and the sentiment thus far expressed is in favor of its payment.

Foreign News.

Don Carlos, in his letter addressed to the Marquis Val de Espina, says:—"Those who think the furors impair the national and monarchial unity of Spain are mistaken. As guardian of the rights of all Spaniards, I protest against injurious decrees and against fresh attacks upon and revolution of venerable institutions. The Basque people know the legitimate cause. They have always been their rampart. They shall live under the standard of true Spain. I am the depository of it, and I am keeping it unsullied for the moment when God shall indicate the hour of justice."

The Pope's health again causes disquietude, perhaps with more reason than previously. He is in good spirits, but is extremely and increasingly weak, and has again taken to being carried in a chair, which he does not leave during an audience. Audiences continue almost daily, and are a source of considerable uneasiness to the Pope's medical attendants. The Havas agency states that a number of ex-Pontifical zouaves are about to join a foreign legion, which is being organized at Constantinople.

The Mexican Congress has decreed its own legality and extended its existence to September, 1878, creating thereby considerable dissatisfaction. The Iglesias party has dissolved, and many of its members now support Diaz. The Lerdistas are apparently inactive and much scattered. The Diaz administration is reported to be gaining strength.

A crisis in the French Cabinet was caused yesterday by the resignation of Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior. All the Ministers have nominally resigned. A new Ministry will probably be formed to-day, but in view of the delicate situation of Continental politics the circumstance has caused great excitement and uneasiness.

General Parvaldes, with six hundred soldiers, is in arms for the Lerdo Government in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and is in possession of nearly the whole district of the Rio Grande.

General Quesada has conferred with the Spanish Minister about the agitation in the North. He considers it not serious except among the Liberals in Bilbao and other towns.

Adelina Patti made her first appearance at Covent Garden, London, Tuesday night. She was received with enthusiasm by a crowded audience.

At Port Stanley, Canada, on Tuesday, a tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore, accompanied with a loud hissing noise.

Eighty-two men were killed and wounded by the explosion of the boiler of the French war steamer Revanche.

The parliamentary election in Tipperary, Ireland, resulted:—Gray, homerule, 3,852; Casey, ex Fenian prisoner, 1,344.

Notice of a lookout was formally posted on all Clyde shipbuilding yards Tuesday. The men are determined to resist.

The Pope promises to reconstitute the hierarchy of Scotland whenever the number of Catholics in that country is sufficient.

It is feared Count Von Arnim has suffered a fatal relapse.

The French Cabinet.

LONDON, May 17.—The Times' correspondent at Paris says: President MacMahon's letter to M. Jules Simon, which caused the latter to tender his resignation, is one of the most serious and perhaps most fatal events since the fall of M. Thiers. The correspondent recapitulates the repeated efforts of the Right to bring about a collision between President MacMahon and the Republicans, as President MacMahon has several times declared that if the Left sought to lead him too far he would form a Right and dissolutionist Cabinet. The correspondent adds: The Councils General and Municipal Councils, which are charged with the duty of election of Senators must soon be renewed. The men of the Right who are leading this conspiracy found themselves driven into a corner. They wished on no account to intrust these elections to the present Republican Cabinet. They had therefore to force on the conflict which the Chamber of Deputies had avoided. The discussion on the municipal law had commenced. This discussion was only on the first reading. M. Simon had reserved for himself intervention on the second, on the question of substituting trial by jury for summary jurisdiction in cases of insult on the Marshes and foreign sovereigns. This, if a mistake could be repaired, but those who dreamed of a Coup d'Etat had not the patience to wait, and they suggested to the Marshal the perious letter. It is couched in offensive terms and divulges what passed in Council in a fashion which will excite the enure of the whole world. It concludes like all manifestos of the Coup d'Etat makers, by threatening to appeal to the country. M. Simon, in an interview with President MacMahon said: "I offer you my resignation." President MacMahon replied: "I expected it and accept it." By three o'clock in the afternoon the Marshal had received the resignations of the whole Cabinet, except from the Minister of War. Up to this evening the Duke D'Audiffert Pasquier, president of the Senate, alone has repaired to the Elysee. It is affirmed that he went of his own accord, and that the Marshal would not receive him. This evening the veritable dissolutionist Coup d'Etat Cabinet are spoken of as follows: The Duke de Broglie, Foreign Affairs; M. Fourton, Interior; M. Buffet, Finance; M. Layantri, Education; M. Grivard, Commerce; the Count de Paris, Justice, and M. Bertrand, War.

THE JEWISH PENTECOST.—To-morrow and Saturday next will be celebrated by the Jews as the feast of Pentecost—that is the fiftieth day after the Passover or Easter. It is heralded to be the anniversary of the revelation on Mount Sinai, and in the synagogues and temples the Ten Commandments are rehearsed with great solemnity. It is selected by the reformed sect of the Hebrews as the day for the annual confirmation of the younger members of the several congregations. Robed in white, the young aspirants answer questions in faith and in discipline, and then receive the certificate of confirmation. The synagogues are always thronged with festive congregations and decorated with the most fragrant and lovely flowers and exotics. It being the grand anniversary of the institution of the Jewish law, the sermons of the various rabbis and preachers have general reference to that event.

POSTOFFICES.—A new postoffice has been established at Hopewell, Louisa county, Va., on the route from Hadensville to Hopewell, with Thomas B. Johnson as postmaster. A new postoffice has been established at Pullins, Pittsylvania county, Va., on the route from Chatham to Glade Hill, with Bruce A. Pullen as postmaster. The postoffice at Dagger's Springs, Botetourt county, Va., on the route from Buchanan to Clifton Forge, has been re-established, with Geo. E. Taylor as postmaster.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.—The town council of Falls Church has resolved to call a public meeting to consider the proposition to issue \$10,000 to be raised by tax to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Washington to the coal beds of Virginia.

The brig Orleans, from Cardenas, reports, May 15th, 11 p. m., that the younger members of the army are in fine condition and good spirits. Opposite to us in Rustchuk, the Turks are in strong force. That they will resist our advance is certain, and to-morrow, or the day after, may witness a bloody struggle. The infantry force is present in great numbers, and, as I write, are on the march, while great activity prevails in all departments of the army. Severe musketry firing is heard on either side of the Danube. The outposts are exchanging leaden compliments, and the rattle is fearfully distinct. Already Turkish monitors are hurrying toward this spot, and the more advanced ones are taking up positions in front or near to the point where the Russians hope to lay their pontoon bridges. We shall soon see whether their efforts will prevent the progress of that important work.

To-night the scene on the Danube is indeed a magnificent one. Shells are bursting in the air, the distant camp fires lead enchantment to the scene and signal rockets ascend and fall and tell the story of advancing forces. The cannonade grows heavier and heavier, and at this rate it will not take long to destroy Rustchuk. The place is the weakest in the quadrangle of Turkish fortresses. Further down the river the sky is red with the flames of burning Turakul. The town has been fired by the Russian guns in Olmitza. It will be comparatively easy for the Russians to cross at that point. The headquarters of the left wing are still at Ibraul. News just reached us that Matschia, some five miles distant from that point, has been set on fire by the Russian artillery.

The Eastern War.

The greatest possible secrecy is observed as to the movement of the Russian troops; still, from various indications it would appear that the troops on the left wing, which had at first extended all along the lower Danube, have gradually been drawn nearer to Galatz, Reni and Ibraul. As for the troops which have passed Bucharest, they are reported to be bearing on Oltenitza in order to better disguise their movements. There are comparatively small numbers actually in position on the Danube. Most are echeloned further back, points being chosen at cross-roads, so that the troops may be moved in one or another direction. Thus these south of Bucharest may be available for advance either on Oltenitza or Giurgevo. At the same time there are signs that a Russian column is moving still further westward. This column is kept the most backward, so that it may be meant for Turna Magureli, opposite Nikopol, or for Simintza, opposite Sistova. It will take some time, it seems, before the whole force is in position—according to an estimate not more than half can be said to be already so.

The actual division cannot take place until after the General Convention of the United States meets, which holds its sessions once every three years, and meets in October next; so if there is no action by the State Council now it cannot be taken up for three years.

Among those present are Rev. Drs. Norton and Sprigg, Rev. Messrs. Smith and Dame, and C. F. Lee, W. G. Cazenove and W. A. Smoot, of Alexandria.

STANTON, VA., May 17.—The Bishop's address to-day showed that he had confirmed 900 persons in the last year. He called the attention of the diocese to the evil of intemperance, and thought the Christians should set an example of never touching liquor as a beverage. He called attention to the increase of worldliness in the Church, seen in fairs, shows, plays, and other unworthy means to raise money; also in the musical performances in some of the churches, which might be called Sunday opera. The Bishop called attention to the introduction of flowers in the churches, which in a few years has grown to such wasteful proportions as in some occasions to make of our Father's house a place of floral exhibitions to please the eye and gratify a sensuous taste. He also called attention to the use of altar cloths of different colors for the different church seasons, an innovation, like the flowers, upon the practice in Virginia. He implored that all those innovations which were abhorrent to the majority of the ministers and people of the diocese should be repressed.

The report of the committee recommending the erection of a separate diocese of West Virginia is under discussion at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Railroad and Canal War. President Gorman of the C. & O. Canal has replied to the recent letter of President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We make the following extracts which have special interest to Alexandrians:—

You ask in substance why should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company deliver coal at Georgetown and Alexandria at a less rate than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company delivers it to the citizens of Baltimore? You further ask:—"Is it the interest of the State of Maryland to destroy, practically, one of the largest and most important trafficks of its great city and chief port, by allowing extreme discriminations in a system of tolls by a canal which it can govern, in order to transfer this trade to that canal and to the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria?"

We have already shown that the canal company has not discriminated against the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Under the legislation of Maryland, Virginia and of the United States, forming a compact between these parties, the canal has its terminus at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. It is the duty of the canal board to manage the work under the terms of the contract under which it was built, and that board has a right that it shall be sustained in the performance of its duty by the people of this State.

But if you desire to maintain the proposition that the State of Maryland and other stockholders who have invested nearly \$12,000,000 in the construction of the greatest work of its kind on the continent, 179 miles of which are within the State of Maryland, shall abandon it, sink the capital invested in making it, deprive three thousand persons who earn an honest livelihood upon it of their means of subsistence, break down the various interests dependent upon it in Western Maryland, increase the cost of transportation of coal from that section to tide-water by leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company without a rival for the carrying trade of that region, simply because the promoters of this work located five miles of it within the territory which the State of Maryland ceded to the General Government for the National Capital, is a proposition so extraordinary that it will meet with no favor from the people of the State or of its chief commercial city.

It is true that the original plans submitted by those in favor of the construction of the canal contemplated its extension to the city of Baltimore. The failure to carry out the original plan was no fault of the canal company. The desired canal will be only 27 miles in length. It would give to the city direct water communication with Cumberland, the second city in the State, and would enable the canal to deliver coal to the citizens of Baltimore at the lowest possible rate of freight, and would prevent that discrimination which is certainly now made against them.

We do not now discriminate against either the citizens of Georgetown or Alexandria, in Virginia. If our terminus was at Baltimore not only would we deliver to the people of Baltimore coal at the lowest cost, but our extension would be a certain guarantee to every farmer and merchant of Western Maryland that his products and merchandise would reach or be delivered from the city of Baltimore at the same rate per bushel or ton per mile as is charged to our most favored customers.

Hung. PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Quigley, the wife murderer, was hanged this morning. On the scaffold he betrayed no emotion, and met his fate with quiet resignation. His spiritual advisers who attended him in his last moments asserted their thorough conviction of his sincere repentance. The execution was conducted by the sheriff in the presence of the prison and sheriff's officials, the usual jury, and representatives of the press. At twenty-four minutes after ten o'clock the drop fell, and the unfortunate man died without a struggle from strangulation. The only indication of suffering was a perceptible contraction of the muscles three minutes after the fall. When the body had hung eleven minutes the physicians reported the heart had ceased to beat, and three minutes later the body was taken down and removed to the dead-house.

The Illinois Senate yesterday passed the House bill making silver coin legal tender for all debts, public or private, in that State.

The Capitation Tax.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:—"After the Commissioner of the Revenue shall have delivered a copy of his last-book, or the book of personal property, to the County, City or Town Treasurer, no alteration shall be made in either by him affecting the taxes of that year."

The 15th day of July of each year is the time fixed for the books to be delivered to the City Treasurer, and the first day of February of each year is the time fixed by law when persons are liable to the capitation tax for that year.

The names of persons who are required to pay the capitation tax are to be placed on the book of personal property by the Commissioner of the Revenue. A person, duly registered, who shall have paid to the State, before the day of election, the capitation tax required by law for the preceding year, shall be entitled to vote, &c.

First. Persons who arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the first day of February, 1876, or by before the day of election, the fourth Thursday in May, 1877, and who duly registered, will be entitled to vote at the election in May, 1877, without showing they have paid the capitation tax for the preceding year, 1876. The law did not require of such persons a capitation tax for the year, 1876.

Second. Persons who removed into the State before the first day of February, 1876, and who duly registered in May, 1876, and who are duly registered in May, 1877, without showing they have paid the capitation tax for the preceding year, 1876. The law did not require of such persons a capitation tax for the year 1876.

Third. Persons who are duly registered and have been voters in this State and city for years, if the Commissioner has failed to place their names on the personal property book for the year 1876, or, in other words, omitted to assess them with the capitation tax for that year, 1876, will be entitled to vote at the election in May, 1877, without showing they have paid the capitation tax for the preceding year, 1876.

The foregoing opinion is founded upon the amendment to the Constitution, which requires the payment of the State capitation tax for the preceding year to vote, the revenue laws of the State and the act approved April 2, 1876, to enforce the constitutional amendments.

As I have not received all the assents of the General Assembly, it may be that there is still other legislation on the subject, but if there is I have not seen it. The presumption of law, that the act mentioned herein is the only amendment of the subject, and if it is, I believe I have given the right opinion upon it.

It appears from what has been heretofore said that the Commissioner could not have placed the name of a person on the back of a book he had delivered it to the Treasurer, without on the 15th day of July, 1876, and the law did not give the court the power after the 15th mentioned day to make any alteration in the book in such particular, consequently a person whose name was omitted by said Commissioner, however able and willing, he might have been to pay the tax, could not have had his name placed on the book after the 15th day of July, 1876, and pay the said tax.

And must such a person, under such circumstances, be deprived of his right to vote, when he is not to blame for, and was not the cause of them?

How could a person know whether the Commissioner, who the law commands to assess every person with this tax before the 15th day of July, 1876, had done it or not in his case? It is not required of any man to see that his name is on the book; he remains ignorant of the matter. If it was otherwise that would alter the case indeed; would make it another case entirely. It is true that a person must register to be able to vote, and the law requires him to see that his name appears on the registration book, and it is his own fault if he does not on the book. The condition of registration is not analogous to the condition of payment of the capitation tax. To the first rule there is no exception, but to the second there is an exception, such as the first and second classes of persons herein mentioned, and others which might be given. Therefore when a person shows that he has resided here for years, is registered, and produces a certificate that his name is on the personal property book, and that there is no tax bill for the capitation tax against him for the year 1876, such showing, in the opinion of the writer, would entitle him to vote at the election in May, 1877. For it might well be inferred from these circumstances, that he came within some exception to the rule requiring the payment of the said tax for that year.

Such a law as this one, as it deprives a man of a privilege and infringes upon a man's right ought to be strictly and carefully examined. As to the constitution and act of Assembly of the State capitation tax required by law for the preceding year, the argument that the law does not require of any one what is impossible would cover and protect a person whose name was not on the book of 1876, and against whom the Treasurer had no bill for the said tax; but how is it possible for him to pay when he is not charged with it? And it seems to me that could be properly held that the State capitation tax was not required by law of such persons for the year 1876.

In conclusion I will ask how a person could know that a capitation tax is required by law of him, except from the tax book and tax bill of the year 1876.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATIONS.—The President of the Virginia Fish and Game Protective Association, whose first annual meeting was recently held in this city, has received a communication from the President and Secretary of a similar organization recently formed in Washington county, the following extract from which are permitted to publish. We hope that all the other counties in the State will follow the example of Warren, in accordance with the wishes of the central association, whose headquarters are in Richmond:—

"We have organized a flourishing Fish and Game Protective Association at Richmond. Our game is comparatively scarce and our people but little inclined to hunt, our land is not given to the protection of fish, and we can assure you that the first person caught violating the law will be dealt with very severely. Some 600 California salmon have been recently put into our waters, and if their are allowed to remain numerous. Then there will be no place where you can spend a day than upon the banks of our beautiful Shenandoah. The bass that were put in our river several years ago now amount to millions. Horetty where there was once a dozen or more trout there are now eight hundred. The law prohibiting the use of nets, traps, &c., for the capture of bass has been strictly observed, and we are satisfied that with a little vigilance on our part we can protect them from anglers and sportsmen. At our last meeting we resolved to form a committee of vigilance to keep a close lookout for all violators of the law. The intelligent portion of the community should appreciate the protection of the law, and should join our Association, and lend their aid towards the protection of fish, and game. We would be pleased to see any member of your Association in this neighborhood, and can assure them a treat in some of the fish in the State afforded—that is after the 1st of July."

The letter is signed by Walter Holland, president; and G. Settles, secretary.—Richmond, Va.

A collision occurred at Morris Plains, N. J., this morning, between a westward bound freight train backing into a switch and the eastward bound passenger train. The passenger train was badly shaken and some of the passengers were badly shaken and some of the engines are ruined, and three freight cars were destroyed. An error of the flagman caused the disaster.