



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1878

In view of the possible increase of the radical vote in the North next fall, some anxiety is expressed lest, owing to anticipated dissensions among the democrats in the South, by which independents (radicals in disguise) may be elected to Congress from that section, the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be republican, though the Senate be democratic. We entertain no such fears, for though the present democratic congressional representatives from the South may not be the most sensible men to the world, their constituents are by no means such as to be the anxiety alluded to would imply. There will doubtless be opposition to the re-nomination of most of the present members, but when the conventions shall have made the nominations, the nominees will be supported by the united party and be triumphantly elected. The next House of Representatives may, like the present one, have to take part in the decision of a contested presidential election; but, leaving that contingency out of view, having a democratic Senate then, for the first time since the re-establishment of the Union, it would be almost criminal folly to counteract the beneficial influences of what that Senate would be capable, by allowing a radical house to be elected, and that, too, when there is every probability of the election of a democratic president. The people of the South have too much at stake, and are far too practical to permit the selfish aspirations of rival candidates to endanger the democratic majority in the next House. In Virginia the debt payers and the "compositionists" may talk and write, and even fight, before the congressional nominations are made, but after that their difficulties will all be settled, and they will unite their energies upon the accomplishment of what should be the grand object of every true friend of the whole country—the restoration of all the branches of the government to the hands of that political party under the rule of which the people prospered and were happy. Since that rule was changed the people have become poor, overburdened with debt, and miserable, and they look to its entire re-establishment as the only possible means of even approximating the prosperous condition of affairs that existed before the war. Congressional incumbents may prognosticate dire consequences as the result of opposition to their re-nomination, but the people will pay little heed to them, will make such changes as they think fit—and in many cases no change could be made for the worse—and the only ones who will experience any of the foretold evil consequences will be those unhappy members who will be relegated to private life, which, their course in Congress has shown, they are better suited to adore.

Orders have just been issued by the Secretary of War for fifty colored recruits to be added to that portion of the army now in Texas. As the colored men who apply at the recruiting offices are able bodied and healthy, and have the same rights and privileges that are possessed by other applicants, we can't well see how they can be, constitutionally, kept out of the army; but as blood is stronger than water, and as the experience of this country is to the effect that association between the two races, of so intimate a character as is required between component parts of the same army, cannot exist, such an addition to the numerical strength of the army as that alluded to, so far from adding to its actual strength, must, we think, really tend to weaken it. We are opposed to the bill reducing the strength of the army now before Congress, and believe that the best interests of the country demand that the army be increased rather than diminished; but that increase, not only for the welfare of the country and the army, but also for that of those colored men who desire to enlist, should be composed of white material. The paths of peace are those that should be pursued by the colored people of this country. Those paths, for some years' at least, promise to be smooth and easy for them to follow, but when they waver from them, and strike out into those that lead to war, they will find the ruggedness disagreeable, and the obstacles in the way too great to be overcome. Contentment, happiness and riches, and the good will of those among whom they live, are within their grasp if they will be industrious and economical in civil pursuits, while the ill concealed animosity of their white comrades, police duty and service as outcasts and whale tubs will be their portion in the army.

Mr. Anderson has been released from prison, and is once more in charge of the Custom-house in New Orleans, and that, too, without the pardon sought for by the President and promised by Governor Nicholls in case it should be required. The only thing the public now want to know about the Anderson case, is what the President recommended should be done with it, in his letter to Attorney General Devens, the contents of which have been kept inviolate. When that is known, the public will be content to let the Louisiana case rest until it shall again be called up in the course of the proceedings to be instituted under Mr. Blair's resolutions. The deep interest taken by the President in the safety, welfare and preferment, not only of those primarily instrumental in the success of the Louisiana fraud, but of those who went from the North to make that success certain, is the worst thing connected with his whole administration, had as some of the others have been. If he now cap the climax by appointing Mr. Packard collector of the port of New Orleans, his best friends will have hard work to furnish excuses for him that will be satisfactory.

Stewart's Hotel for women, begun by the late A. T. Stewart and finished by his widow, and which is situated at Thirty third street and Fourth avenue, N. Y., was formally opened last night. The whole building was brilliantly illuminated. It was estimated that fully twenty thousand visitors had access to the building, among whom were many of New York's foremost citizens.

Mr. Broock, and the California mare Mollie McCarty, are to run four mile heats at Louisville, July 4 next, for the sum of \$10,000.

In the Senate to-day there was nothing of interest done. Mr. Booth, of Cal., made a speech on the Pacific Railroad funding case. The House had the case of Doorkeeper Polk under further consideration.

Were it not for the pecuniary value of his position, we should advise Doorkeeper Polk to do what a former Alexandria said he would do with this city before he left it:—"quit the place and let it go to—"

Miscellaneous Foreign News.
The Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and also his driver, were all shot dead yesterday morning while driving near his Lordship's lodge, Manor Vaughan, county of Derry, Ireland. He was shot opposite a cottage, from which he had recently evicted a widow. Eighty-nine of his tenants were under notice to quit. His body was found in a ditch. The left side of his head is battered in. It is thought he is also shot in the heart. The left arm is broken, and the right completely shattered. The driver and clerk were shot in the head. The ground where the murder was committed showed traces of a hard struggle. A fowling piece and part of another gun were found near the spot. Three or four men were seen loitering in the neighborhood before the occurrence of the murder. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Lowther, Under Colonial Secretary, said there was reason to suppose that the crime was one of an agrarian character.

It is stated that M. Tschumbe, a former President of the Ministerial Council of Serbia, has been found guilty of treason as the head of the military revolt of last December, and will probably be shot. Several persons who took part in the revolt have already been executed. Richard C. McCormick, American Commissioner General to the approaching Universal Exhibition, arrived at Paris yesterday.

The Cuban insurgent General Roloff says he was in the campaign during the whole insurrection, and capitulated in obedience to the orders of the Cuban Camara. The motives of the Camara for making peace are unknown to him. He had 2,000 persons about him, 800 of them armed, when he capitulated. The clause in the peace conditions liberating slaves to the insurgent ranks did the greatest damage to the insurrection, obliging the chiefs to surrender because the negroes would fight no longer. Since the arrival of General Martinez Campos in the island the Spanish troops had forced the insurgents to keep constantly moving, and after his arrival no insurgents captured were shot or executed. During the whole insurrection only about thirty deserters from the Spanish ranks came into Gen. Roloff's lines.

The Danube has been officially declared open and free of danger between Ibrail and Salina. A dispatch from Montreal confirms the report that extensive purchases of horses for the English military service are being made in Canada and the United States. Several car loads, containing from eighteen to twenty head, are daily transported over the Grand Trunk Railroad. Large shipments of cattle are also being forwarded from Lower Canada.

Recently at Mier, on the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities, on a requisition made, returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texas owners, and took steps to punish the thieves. As this is the first instance of the kind that has been reported, it is thought to show an improved condition of affairs on the Mexican border.

Virginia News.
W. C. Tompkins, of Caroline county, while crossing the railroad track near Hanover Court House Monday, fell, and before he could get out of the way was run over by a passing train and killed.

The house of Mr. James Woodson, near Prospect depot, Southside Railroad, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, and the charred remains of the owner were found among the embers next morning.

In obedience to the instructions of the judge of the court of Richmond the names of twenty-one liquor dealers of that city have been reported to the grand jury for failing to observe the M-F-T law.

Newton Simpson Bowie, a venerable citizen of Fauquier county, dropped dead in the Waverly House at Calpeper Court House last Monday.

The site of the postoffice at Brentsville is changed to the centre of the village, and A. W. Sinclair is appointed postmaster, vice Isaac Herriek, superseded.

R. V. G. Scott, of Madison run, has declined a call to the rectorship of a church in western Texas.

Frank D. Bezzley, a brakeman on the C. & O. Railroad, was run over and killed yesterday near Louisa Court House.

Miss Lusie W. Green, daughter of the late John Cook Green, died in Caroline county last week.

Foreign News.
THE EASTERN QUESTION.
A dispatch from Constantinople says:—"Lord Salisbury's reference in his circular to the interests of the Greeks and to the condition and prospects of Turkey are not calculated to make the Porte hold aloof from the Russians. He says the object of the Constantinople Conference was to preserve Turkey by reforming her. This policy was frustrated by the unfortunate resistance of the Ottoman Government itself, and under the altered circumstances of the present time the same result cannot be attained to the same extent and by the same means. Large changes may and no doubt will be requisite in the treaties by which Southeastern Europe has hitherto been ruled, but good government, assured peace and freedom for the populations to whom those blessings have been stragely dear are still the objects which England earnestly desires to secure."

The London Times says the Government's conviction that the terms extorted from Turkey are inconsistent alike with the interests of England and Europe will be sustained by the public opinion of the country.

The London Gazette last night published a proclamation ordering the reserves to assemble on or before April 19.

A Bucharest special says opposition to the retrocession to Russia of Bessarabia is growing in intensity. Unless energetic dispoicting is promptly carried out along the military roads in Bulgaria and Roumania a frightful pestilence is likely to break out.

The St. Petersburg Agence Russe maintains that General Ignatieff's mission has not failed, as he was simply instructed to give and receive friendly explanations relative to the attitude of England. The Agence adds:—"Russia cannot do more to facilitate the meeting of a Congress. Her means of persuasion cease at the point where care for her dignity commences."

A special from Constantinople reports that the Russians have commenced a fresh movement towards Gallipoli. The Russian troops north of the Balkans are being moved nearer the Danube. The Russians are everywhere erecting fortifications.

The semi-official Eastern Budget prints the following special dispatch from Vienna, April 2:—"General Ignatieff was informed by this Government that it requires certain alterations to be made in the peace preliminaries, and such alterations must be made with the concurrence of the other Powers. There is no prospect, therefore, of England being isolated, and the action of the Vienna Cabinet is calculated to promote the interests of peace."

It is reported that M. Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London, has left Vienna suddenly, presumably, therefore, on urgent business.

It is announced in official form that it has been decided to immediately recall the Duke of Edinburgh from the Mediterranean. It is probable that four ships of the Channel Squadron will go to the Piræus.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered special prayers in consequence of the public anxiety.

The London Standard has the following from Constantinople:—"The Russians fearing that they will endeavor to maintain peace, M. Osoy, First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy, has made the following demands, which may be regarded as an ultimatum:—"The abandonment of the Russian fortifications on both sides of the upper Bosphorus and Gallipoli and Boulair, on the Dardanelles."

The Turks are also to evacuate Makrikeni and Maslak, and place some barracks and hospitals at the disposal of the Russians. The Grand Duke Nicholas last night urged these demands upon Reout Pasha, and they will be submitted to the Council. It is said that the Sultan and Vefyk Pasha oppose them."

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"It is admitted that Austria is not at all disposed to state clearly the price of her neutrality, recognizing the fact that war between Russia and England would enable her to dictate her own terms."

A St. Petersburg dispatch and advice from Berlin and Vienna mention serious indications that Russia might desire to renew the negotiations for a Congress, taking the treaty of Paris as a basis of discussion.

A correspondent at San Stefano recounts an interview with the Grand Duke Nicholas, who said he had reason to know that the Sultan would gladly see his territory freed of Russians and English. If the English fleet left, the Russians would immediately begin to embark. The Grand Duke still hoped that war might be avoided through the peaceful disposition of the Czar and the good sense of the English.

It is reported that the Servians by the command of Russia will shortly occupy Widdin and Adakaleh. Austria is likely to protest against the occupation of the latter place. The feeling in Servian Government circles inclines to Austria rather than Russia, and a willingness is even expressed to make a military convention with the former.

A correspondent at Vienna says:—"A dispatch from Count Von Bunsch, the Austrian Ambassador at London, received here, states that Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury earnestly desire the maintenance of peace, but if Russia's attitude should render war a necessity, it will be carried on until resistance is crushed."

"News from St. Petersburg as to the result of General Ignatieff's mission here, which will to a great extent settle the question of peace or war, is hourly expected. It is not probable that General Ignatieff will return to this city. Lord Salisbury's circular has increased the friendly disposition here towards England. Germany is doing everything possible to revive the Congress scheme."

A correspondent at Pera understands that the Austrian Embassy there has received a dispatch to the effect that Austria must support England's demand for the full discussion of the provisions of the treaty, with a view to some important modifications.

the points where care for her dignity commences." It is improbable that Russia will take any step or come to any decision until General Ignatieff has reported. The stories in a Constantinople despatch to the Vienna Political Correspondence that the Russians have commenced a fresh movement towards Gallipoli, and that the troops to the north of the Balkans are being moved nearer to the Danube and in a Constantinople despatch to the London Standard, of the demands for the abandonment to the Russians of a number of Turkish positions, including the fortifications on both sides of the Upper Bosphorus and Gallipoli and Boulair, are highly improbable. Such action on the part of Russia would not merely precipitate war, but be wanted and unnecessary. There is said to be in Constantinople a regular manufactory of these irritating statements for the purpose of provoking England and Austria against Russia.

LONDON, April 3.—The Vienna papers commenting on Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers say:—"Austria and England are agreed regarding Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano, and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both states and express the conviction that only by deference of Russia to Lord Salisbury's views can war between England and Russia be avoided."

The Pall Mall Gazette of this afternoon prints a special despatch from Berlin which says:—"A Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is preparing. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, is said to be anxious to issue it as soon as possible, to remove the unfavorable impression produced by the English circular."

The Russian newspapers complain of the increasing hostility of the Romanians. The latter are said to be hindering the passage of Russian provision columns through their country and to have threatened to forbid it altogether."

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Robert Burke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador at Vienna, is replying to an enquiry by telegraph as to his authority for the statement in his despatch to Lord Derby on the 23rd ultimo, that he had been entrusted with the information that Prince Gortschakoff told the Rumanian agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of the cession of Bessarabia to be discussed by the Congress, said that the Rumanian agent at Vienna was his informant.

LONDON, April 3.—Drought and famine prevail to a disastrous extent in several parts of Morocco.

News of the Day.
The recent discovery of some gold coin on the Morant Keys has created considerable excitement, and sensational stories are being circulated in regard to hoarded wealth that has from time to time been buried on the Keys by the famous Captain Kidd. The remnants of an iron chest found amid the coral rock helps to confirm the credulous in their opinion that these Keys were used by pirates and privateers as a depository for their spoils.

Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chippewa, Canada, started to return across the Niagara River in a row boat from this side at six P. M. Monday. When half way over it was noticed that they were in trouble as if an oar was broken. They were too far down for any boat to render them any assistance, and they went over the Horse Shoe Falls just outside of the Three Sister Islands.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann Lohmann, better known as Madame Restell, took place yesterday morning from her late residence, Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, N. Y. There were no religious exercises at the house, but the remains were enclosed in a costly casket and were removed to Tarrytown for interment. Only her relative, ex-Judge Stewart, her counsel, and her servants attended the funeral.

The next General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church will convene in Atlanta, Ga., May 1st. The Conference will represent over 700,000 Methodists; is their only legislative body, and meets only once in four years. Several new bishops will be elected; fraternal delegates from the Northern Methodist Church will be received, and many important measures be discussed.

General Butler has written a letter stating that he favors a suspension of the sinking fund of the public debt in order to meet the expected deficit of twenty millions in the Government revenues, and expresses surprise that the proposition should be opposed, when the imposition of an income tax is threatened to meet the deficit.

Stephen Pollitt, who was recently shot by J. J. English, on Chincoteague Island, for not paying a board bill, has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the shooting. It is said that English has returned to the island.

Dutch Harmon, one of the most notorious thieves in the country, was arrested at Poughkeepsie before daylight this morning, while robbing the cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

A special despatch states that Mr. J. Roebt and his child were drowned while attempting to cross the Maumee River in a skiff near Napoleon yesterday.

Miss Sallie Pauline Wood, who shot and killed Samuel Henry, who was attempting to outrage her, was acquitted at Columbus, S. C. yesterday.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference, of New York City, have decided the question, "Shall women preach?" in the affirmative.

Ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, has absconded.

Bad Behavior of an Ex-Congressman.
NEW YORK, April 3.—A Cincinnati special says: "Gentlemen who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Gallipoli, Ohio, state that Col. Vance, before leaving home, borrowed large sums of money from his relatives and business acquaintances. The amount that he succeeded in obtaining is estimated to be not less than \$15,000, and it may reach \$20,000. He (two brothers in law, who are now in pursuit of him, are among the losers. It is reported by the gentlemen from Gallipoli that there is a woman in the case. About the time Col. Vance left home the wife of a music teacher, who is famous for her personal charms, also disappeared. Her name had been connected with that of Col. Vance by current gossip, but the stories were not believed by the latter's friends. This woman has been heard from at St. Louis, whither Vance is known to have gone, and facts are being developed daily which go to show that the two have taken flight together. Col. Vance is connected by marriage with one of the most respectable families in southeastern Ohio, and has hitherto borne an unspotted reputation. His credit was so high in Cincinnati that he could have obtained large sums of money had he given himself time. The developments of the past day caused great astonishment among his personal friends here."

Trustees Responsible for their Offices.
NEW YORK, N. Y., April 3.—The Receiver of the Rockland Savings Bank has brought suit against the trustees of the bank as trustees and individuals for \$30,000, the amount embezzled by the present secretary, Vice President and other officers of the institution, claiming that the trustees are liable for negligence in allowing money of the bank to be embezzled by its officers.

Assassinated.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—John Adloff, a farmer of Elmira, county, Erie was shot and killed by concealed parties while returning from this city, yesterday afternoon. Byron Marks, of Elmira, has been arrested on suspicion. The two men had been on unfriendly terms.

The Electoral Fraud.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:
The understanding is that Mr. Blair's resolutions will be presented in both the Senate and the House of Representatives by the Maryland delegation, so that Congress may have formal notice of the action of the State of Maryland. Before the attorney general of Maryland can file any bill in the Supreme Court of the United States it will be necessary that Congress pass a bill regulating the method of procedure.

A bill has already been drawn for this purpose, the authorship of which is ascribed to David Dudley Field. It provides the machinery by which the Supreme Court is to hear the case and expedite decision. A board of jurors is to be appointed to decide the facts; this board to consist of, perhaps, as many as twenty-four members, who are to be selected from the highest members of the judiciary of the different States. It is possible that there may be some modifications of the features of the bill before it is introduced in the House, which it is the intention shall be done at the earliest practical moment.

In a conversation to-night Judge Blair stated that it was his desire the people of the country, in whose behalf he was acting, should have the fullest comprehension of his plans and purposes. He said the idea entertained to some quarters that his object was to keep them before the people in order to obtain for him the nomination in 1880 was not only unfounded, but was absurd and ridiculous. His only purpose was to put Mr. Tilden into the office to which the people had elected him; and, said the Judge, pointing across the way at the White House, "he is bound to have possession of that building, as sure as you and I live."

In answer to an inquiry as to what period it would require before Mr. Tilden was put in possession, Judge Blair replied that as now advised he did not think it would take more than sixty days. He said the common idea that it would be revolution to put Hayes out was the greatest mistake that had ever been made. It would create no more commotion than a change to any petty office. When Mr. Tilden was declared the rightful President and sworn in by the Chief Justice of the United States he would walk up to the White House, and all Mr. Hayes could do was to take his hat and walk out. The Southern question was now dead and buried out of sight, and it was needless to talk any longer of Mr. Hayes's Southern policy. He had no policy. He had no following; he had done nothing and could do nothing to lift the financial distress which sits upon the country, and no matter what the politicians may say, the people do not want him in the White House, but want the fraud by which he was put there redressed. As soon as Mr. Tilden goes to the White House he will announce his policy, and his financial policy will be vigorous, and one that will in a very short time bring relief to the country.

Judge Blair read several letters which he had received from representative men in different parts of the country, warmly approving of his action, and urging him to persevere to the end. He said that he had received hundreds of such letters. He dissented strongly from the view that the dispossession of Hayes and the seating of Tilden would injure the democratic party; on the contrary, he believes the democratic party had been much injured by the apathetic course of so many of its leaders in this matter. He felt confident that the bill to be introduced in the House would pass the body and the Senate by a two thirds vote. Indeed, he could not conceive how any democrat or republican could record his vote against the bill when it had been expressly provided in the act creating the electoral commission that recourse might be had to the courts by either party dissatisfied with its decision. When the asked case was presented for action in the two houses the opposition, which to some might now seem formidable, would melt away as snow before an August sun. In regard to the action of the Supreme Court there could be no question. The electoral commission refused to consider the facts. The facts would now form part of the case. There could be no dispute about them, and the facts showed that Tilden was elected.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.
Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, Williams C. Wickham, as special commissioner appointed by the court, offered for sale to-day, by public auction, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, together with all its franchises, rights and privileges.

A. S. Hatch, of New York, representing the first and second mortgage bondholders of the road, bid \$2,750,000. The bidding continued for fifteen or twenty minutes, and there being no other bid, the property was declared sold to A. S. Hatch, C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, Isaac Davenport, Jr., and John Carter, a committee to purchase and reorganize for themselves and others, as the highest bidders.

This committee represent the first and second mortgage bondholders. There are \$15,000,000 in the first mortgage of 6 per cent. bonds, and of this amount \$14,079,000 are already represented by the committee of purchasers. There are \$12,131,000 in the second mortgage of 7 per cent. bonds, and of this amount \$11,000,787 are represented by the committee. The privilege is extended to the holders of the remaining first and second mortgage bonds to join, which it is said they will do, so that the action will be practically unanimous. The amount paid for the road—\$2,750,000—does not, of course, represent its prospective value, but is a nominal figure, covering the amounts due for interest, and certain liens of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, &c., as provided in the terms of sale.

Ninety days was given, by the terms of sale, for the purchasers to settle. While that time the committee above mentioned will effect an organization by electing a board of directors, &c. It is thought that there will be little or no change in the present management. The name of the road will be technically changed, but we are assured by Mr. Hatch that nothing will be done inimical to the interests of Virginia—on the contrary the great aim of the reorganization will be to secure through Western connections.

Mr. Hatch says he cannot tell what the Western connection will be, but he is certain that one or more of the projected lines between Huntington and Cincinnati will be completed at an early day. He referred to the road about to be built between Portsmouth and a point opposite Huntington. The company undertaking that line promises to have trains running between those points by next fall. That would give us an outlet to the West through the Scioto Valley.

Then the projected line on the south bank of the Ohio river between Cincinnati (or Newport, Ky.) and Huntington will probably be pushed at once, and the eighty odd miles of road between Big Sandy (twelve miles below Huntington) and Mt. Sterling, Ky., which would give a connection between Richmond and Louisville.

Mr. Hatch is of opinion that it is only a question of a short time as to the completion of all three of the routes mentioned.—Rich. State of yesterday.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.—Mountcastle vs. Gregg. Argued by L. R. Spilman and A. H. Sands for the appellant, and John Dunlop for the appellee.

The petition for an appeal in the case of James Lyons vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company and others was refused.

The next case called will be the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company vs. Kasoy and others, Cummack vs. Soran, &c. Frunty vs. Mitchell & Co. Morris' executor vs. Grubbs, &c., March, Price & Co. vs. Chambers.

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Washington Notes.
Messrs. Mitchell and Windom, radicals, indulged in indirect imputations upon each other in open Senate, yesterday. Mr. Mitchell said the Railroad Committee had reported favorably on a bill to extend the time of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Windom presented a minority report, and introduced a new bill on the same subject and had it referred to the committee on Public Lands. This bill was introduced during Mr. Mitchell's absence. He thought it a very extraordinary proceeding.—Mr. Windom said he considered the course Mr. Mitchell had pursued more than extraordinary. Mr. Mitchell demanded an explanation, which Mr. Windom refused to give. Mr. Mitchell considered the remark an imputation upon him, but Mr. Windom intimated that he could and would explain at the proper time.

The majority of the House Judiciary Committee has agreed to refer to the Court of Claims the division of the Geneva award fund. The minority will present a report in favor of dividing the money among the ex-captured cruisers, whalers and marine insurance companies.

The House Commerce Committee has amended the River and Harbor bill in several particulars. \$50,000 is allowed for the harbors at Washington and Georgetown instead of \$100,000, the sum asked for.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has had under consideration the proposition to make the retirement of army officers compulsory at the age of 62.

The bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law will be called up in the Senate by Mr. McCreery next Friday.

The recent appointment of Rev. J. J. Keane, of the city, to be Bishop of Richmond, has been received by the entire Catholic community and other friends with marked satisfaction. They have made arrangements to pay all his debts contracted for the church and benevolent purposes, and to supply him with a bishop's ring, crozier and other personal articles pertaining to his high office.

The House Committee on rivers and harbors recommends the following appropriations for Virginia: James river, \$7,000; Appomattox river, \$50,000; Norfolk harbor, \$2,000; Elizabeth river, \$50,000; Nansemond river, \$2,000; Hampton river, \$10,000; Chickahominy river, \$5,000; Blackwater river, \$5,000; Occoquan river, \$10,000.

Last night a squad of police raided a gambling room at the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, to which the alleged proprietor is Robert E. Teel. Teel and six others were placed under arrest. A quantity of checks and other paraphernalia were captured.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication from the commanding officer of the South Pacific Station to the effect that American merchantmen were engaged in the coal trade; that is, in the transportation of Chinese from China to Central and South America.

The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to the bill authorizing Dr. Wazner to introduce fresh water by irrigation into the Colorado desert.

The execution of the death sentence of Sam'l. A. Clark for the murder of Jack Cash has been postponed until next December.

GOVERNOR VANCE GIVING A BANK TROUBLE.
—Being thrown in company with the Governor, last Tuesday, we made a pass at him with one of our best, and received in return the following: "You don't remember old K—? No; he left this country before you came here. He was a stonemason by trade, and 'operated' all over the country. About the time Doney's Bank failed, I met him at a little gathering in Mecklenburg. After shaking hands he took me one side, saying he desired to ask me a question. 'Now Governor,' said he, 'this is a matter of a little delicacy, and you are at liberty to answer it or not. I wish to know if McAden's Bank is going to have any trouble?' 'Assuming an air of deep meditation, the Governor replied: 'Yes; I have no hesitation in telling you that I know it is going to have trouble.' 'Oh—my luck!' replied the stonemason, 'I knew something was wrong. I never put a cent in a bank in my life but what I was swindled!'

"Hold!" said the Governor, without relaxing one line in his masked features, "what I allude to is this: they have my note in that bank for \$2,500, and they'll have a hard time of it in getting the money."—*Asheville Pioneer.*

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.—The Potomac Fruit Growers' Association held their monthly meeting in Washington, yesterday, president Gillingham in the chair. The subject for discussion was "Strawberries," which was introduced by an essay from Mr. Gillingham, and occupied a short time. Cherries, peaches and pears were reported as considerably injured by the late cold snap but the blight was said to be far from universal. It was noted that in the orchards suffered, while those of the upper ranges remained intact. Mr. Gillingham stated that sometimes his thermometer, 150 feet above tide, differed as much as 15 degrees, from those of near neighbors, whose houses were in the valleys.

Ex-Congressman R. H. Drell, of N. Y., who is also an ex-commissioner of patents, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding a widow out of \$600 pension money.

Dr. Bul's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of the old-fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

OFFICIAL.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held April 2, 1878, there were present: W. A. Moore, ex., President, and Messrs. Smoot, Marbury, Straus and Reid.

A communication from the Mayor stating his reasons for calling the Council together was read.

An act to accept and ratify an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved February 20, 1878, and to authorize the preparation and issue of bonds in accordance with the terms thereof, was received from the Common Council, read three times and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Smoot, Marbury, Straus, Donham, Reid and Mr. President—6. Nones, none.

A communication from the Mayor enclosing the resignation of Thomas Lannon as Overseer of the Poor of the 21st ward was received from the Common Council and their action concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.
J. S. J. JAMERSON, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.
At a called meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria, held April 2, 1878, there were present: James T. Beckham, ex., President, and Messrs. Latham, Adams, Chauncey, Ficklin, Monroe, Slaughter, Bishell, Schofield, Hill, Nalls, Peake and Evans.