



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

The Senate to-day passed the resolution to appropriate \$36,000 to secure the foundation of the Washington monument. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act was further considered.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cabell, of Va., introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Bills on the private calendar were considered, and upon a bill to pay a loyal claimant from Loudoun county, the whole question of Southern war claims was reopened and a lively debate ensued.

The rush made for the \$50,000,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds recently taken by the syndicate shows plainly enough that there need be no fear of a sufficient amount of coin to resume specie payments next new year's day, but, and what is of vastly more consequence, it also shows, just as distinctly, that the communistic feeling, which is on the increase, and the apparent influence it has over the present Congress, have so alarmed the men who own money, that instead of investing it in business enterprises, in which the new labor could be employed, they are locking it up as fast as possible in bonds, which will be safe at least as long as the country retains its existing form of government.

The action of the President in appointing Col. Sheridan Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia doesn't seem to please the radicals any more than it does other people. Indeed, of all the numerous farces ever played in his country, Mr. Hayes' civil service reform policy is the greatest. The Philadelphia North American, in speaking of it, says:—

"The lightning of Civil Service Reform has struck again, and Mr. Simon Wolf, against whom there are no charges whatever, goes out of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia to make room for Colonel George A. Sheridan, who is a resident of New Orleans, and who stomped Ohio for Hayes. Of course the same theory of Civil Service Reform that gives Packard one of the best offices at the disposal of the President requires that Sheridan shall not be uncarded for. For a man who has led to the political ring from that of a circus, hardly waiting to throw off the tights and spangles of the clown, Colonel Sheridan has certainly done well."

The new silver dollars are likely to clog the treasury, for the West, which demanded them, now refuses to take them, and in the East, though they are drawn out of the treasury in exchange for greenbacks, they are returned immediately in payment of customs. As by this latter little arrangement the importers save about a half per cent. Mr. Sherman has threatened to stop it by prohibiting the exchange of silver for greenbacks; so that in either case it seems that the dollar of the fathers will be confined to the vaults of the treasury, and be as far from the children as ever. A good way to relieve the treasury of some of them would be to make them exchangeable for the subsidiary currency, which the banks will not receive, and which, in consequence, has become the cause of great inconveniences.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, in reply to a note from ex-Governor Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, asking him if he knew "of any just reason why General Grant or any other reputable citizen should not treat General Babcock and himself (Shepherd) as familiars and friends," says he knows of no reasons "why Gen. Grant, yourself (Shepherd) and Babcock should not be associates."

Mr. Bret Harte is to be appointed commercial agent at Crefeldt, Germany. As he had nothing to do, as far as known, with the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was made President, his appointment will occasion some surprise.

The Cimbrina. NEW YORK, May 10.—Capt. Semetsechin, of the Russian navy, in an interview said that the Cimbrina was now under his orders, and he has his agents in different parts of the country. This vessel was a good store and transport ship, but unfitted for any other service. He intended to purchase last sailing vessels and supplies, but no letters of marque would be issued by the Russian government for any privateers, and no privateering would be carried on under the Russian flag. In making these purchases in time of peace neither any treaties or the laws of the country were violated. A Russian squadron would soon leave the Baltic for these waters and the moment war was declared between Russia and England they would go away and not trouble this country. The Russian vessels would be cruisers under the strictest naval discipline, and the British prizes that fall into their hands would revert to the Russian government with the usual prize money to the officers and sailors. A Russian squadron had already been stationed in the Pacific to watch the British there. The Captain was asked what he could tell about the reports of raising Irishmen in this country for the Russian army and of aid to Russia by the Irish. He replied that no attempt had been made to draft any Irishmen in this country, and did not believe that there was any truth in these reports.

Arrest of a Defaulter. LAWRENCE, Mass., May 10.—George B. Waterman, of Andover, Mass., formerly Asst. P. master of the Pacific mills, of this city, whose default of \$100,000 was published some months since, has been arrested to answer to that charge. Legal proceedings were quashed at the time of the discovery as Waterman promised to secure the corporation from all loss by the transfer of his property &c., but failing in this his arrest followed.

Foreign News. THE EASTERN QUESTION. Prince Henry VII., of Renss, the German ambassador at Constantinople, has received information that the Russians have evacuated Philippopolis, Tatar Bazardjik, and other localities in the insurgent district, so as to leave full liberty of action to the Porte's commissioners. The idea first entertained at the Russian headquarters, that the insurgents are simply brigands, is now abandoned. They have a military organization and display strategical knowledge.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Porte has ordered the partial evacuation of the Shumla in consideration of the removal of the Russian headquarters to St. George. The evacuation of the fortress and the withdrawal of the Russians are believed to depend upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. A more conciliatory feeling is now prevailing between the Turks and the Russians.

A Vienna correspondent commenting on the hopes of peace revived by Count Schouvaloff's expected arrival at St. Petersburg, and the increased friendly character of the purporters, says: Notwithstanding a way out of the difficulty seems at last to have been found, the egress is neither short nor easy. It is, after all, nothing more or less than solving the most vital questions—that is, doing in a great measure the work of the congress itself. A certain nervousness therefore exists, it being instinctively felt that the present may possibly be the last effort to arrive at a pacific solution. The pending purporters no longer relate to a formula for the congress, but to the merits of a settlement in the East, and if irreconcilable antagonism should result on one or more points, it would go far to prove the uselessness of further endeavors to bring about an understanding. Beyond this is the question of guarantee: to wit: the pledge that Russia will really make the concessions she promises and security that England will demand nothing further. It would form a dangerous and anomalous leave the armed forces of the two sides face to face while they have diplomatically agreed. The withdrawal therefore of the British fleet and Russian army seems to be a natural corollary of any understanding.

This scheme as now broached is not in the old form as security against accident, but in connection with a guarantee for the fulfillment of an agreement to be made. England is credited with the initiative in this respect. She is supposed to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Balkans as a pledge of Russia's promise not to place herself in opposition to the wishes of Europe, while in such case she would be ready to withdraw her fleet.

Curiously, at this juncture the Wiener Abend Post's St. Petersburg correspondent announces that, in consequence of the Mohammedan insurrection and the hostile attitude of Roumelia, it is possible that the Russian troops will withdraw from Roumelia after Salonica, Thessalonica, and Batoum have surrendered. This has stirred up the impression that the Czar would not object to the retirement of the Russian army from Roumelia, provided he obtained Batoum, which would mean that England had withdrawn her opposition to Russia's retreating it.

A Pera dispatch says:—The insurgents at Rhodes have issued a proclamation to the Christian populations of Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus, summoning them to arms against the common enemy.

A Belgrade dispatch says: The Mohammedans and Albanians in Old Serbia are rising in rebellion. An insurrectionary fermentation is perceptible among the Mohammedan population of Nish.

The Turkish Parliament will shortly be convoked to deliberate upon new electoral arrangements.

The three Austrian iron clads which had been ordered to Cattaro from Smyrna arrived yesterday.

English Failures. LONDON, May 10.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Times, referring to the failures of Mr. Wister Raffles, cotton broker; Dunkerley, Carter & Co., merchants; and Wm. Walker, the latter also a provision merchant, with liabilities of £60,000, says:—"It is feared that these failures are only the forerunners of many more, unless the trade depression is shortly overcome, of which there is no symptom. Mr. Raffles had "future" contracts for thirty thousand bales of cotton. His liabilities are £15,000 to £20,000."

Camden Murder Case. CAMDEN, N. J., May 10.—Benjamin Hunter was arraigned here yesterday for the murder of John M. Armstrong. The indictment, containing six counts, was read to him. For a short time after the reading of the indictment commenced he maintained a calm appearance, but as it proceeded he grew nervous and very excited; his hands and limbs became tremulous, and he walked backward and forward across the platform embraced within the narrow inclosure set apart for the lawyers, jurymen, &c. His eyes were fixed intently from one position to another, and he held his arms in different attitudes several times. In the question, "What have you to say—guilty or not guilty?" Hunter raised his hand above his head and said, "Not guilty, so help me God." The trial will commence within a few days.

Miscellaneous Foreign News. The master cotton spinners at Ashton-under-Lyne, Staley Bridge, Dukinfield and Mosley, England, have resolved to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent. after the 25th of the present month. The operatives, who accepted a reduction last November, will probably strike now. A telegram from Blackburn says: "Somebody is softening. The Masters' Association have authorized their members to make any arrangement they please with their hands. The Messrs. Boothman have set their large mill in motion, with a full complement of the hands on the operatives' terms."

During the second fortnight in June the annual review of the armies of Paris and Versailles will be held. The number of troops under arms will be about 65,000. All the foreign soldiers in Paris will witness the march past. They will be formed in a battalion of honor in front of the Official Tribune.

The professors of the College of France have recommended Dr. Brown Sequard for the chair of physiology, made vacant by the death of M. Claude Bernard. Dr. Brown Sequard, being an English subject, is ineligible unless he becomes naturalized.

A Cuban named Agüero, with eleven followers, recently landed on the southern coast of the central department of Cuba, in a lighter, from Jamaica, in the belief that the insurrection had broken out again. Finding that tranquility prevailed everywhere and that everybody was opposed to a disturbance of the peace, he surrendered, indignant at being deceived. He offered to guide the government officials to the place where the lighter landed him, the vessel containing arms, clothing and about twenty boxes of ammunition. The general commanding the central department assured Agüero and his companions of a complete pardon. The Official Gazette publishes an order simplifying the process of restoring embargoed property to late insurgents. It makes public receipt before a notary unnecessary, if not desired. A document signed by a Governor or Collector of Taxes will suffice.

Advices from San Domingo represent that affairs in that Republic are very unsettled. The claimants to the temporary presidency, Guillermo at the capital and Gonzalez at Santiago, are in hostile attitude, each claiming the legal right to the office. The party favoring Guillermo is styled the Blues, and the party of Gonzalez the Greens. The Chamber, in session at the capital have appointed May 24, as the day for the election of a President.

A steamship line has been established between Hong Kong and Peru for the purpose of carrying Chinese emigrants to that country, under the auspices of the two nations.

Gen. Grant and his wife and son have arrived in Paris.

LONDON, May 10.—A special dispatch from Rome, printed in this afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Although the Pope is suffering from inflammation of the liver the Cardinals oppose his removal from the Vatican. The negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed."

PARIS, May 10.—Mr. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner General for the United States to the exposition, called on Gen. Grant yesterday, and invited him to fix a time to visit the exhibition. Saturday at noon was determined upon when Gen. Grant, with his wife and son, and a party of friends, will be shown over the building.

LONDON, May 10.—The Newmarket first spring meeting closed to day when the race for the one thousand guineas, for three year old fillies, was run. The winner turned up in Mr. W. Geard's chestnut filly, Pilgrimage, who also won the 2,000 guineas on Wednesday last. Lord Falmouth's filly, Jannet, came in second, and Count DeLagrangue's chestnut filly, Clementine, third.

A Visit to Rappahannock. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, May 9.—Whether the mountains or the ocean present grander features in natural scenery, is a question upon which few people agree. The vast extent of the ocean, the vague forest, the ceaseless "climbing toward the fair, full moon" have an indescribable fascination for many whose mental condition they represent. Yet, the infinite variety of form, the towering height, and eternal stillness of the mountains may, perhaps, claim the palm. The inhabitants of mountain districts are proverbially patriotic. The Swiss would not exchange his Alpine heights for the fairest lowlands. The Highlanders of Scotland are devoted to their heather clad hills, and Virginians are no exception to the rule. During the war, soldiers reared in the vicinity of the mountains were known, after a long absence, to shout for joy involuntarily when they again caught sight of their familiar forms.

The inhabitants of Virginia love the billowy Blue Ridge, which seems to course across the State in a fantastic gallopade. In Spotsylvania it looms up, a dim blue line below the setting sun; in lower Fauquier it bursts into full view, a long undulating mountain wall, bounding the western horizon; in Rappahannock it develops into a dark green sea over which, at some remote period, the flat went forth.

"Here let the billows stiffen and have rest." It is a common fancy to ascribe human attributes to natural objects, and a traveler, as he winds his way through this picturesque scenery, is tempted to imagine the mountains around him successively to frown, or smile, or regard him with haughty disdain. Everywhere are seen indications of a people engaged in successful agriculture. The neat stone fences in pleasing contrast with the wattling of some lower counties, the clean blue grass fields with cattle enjoying the early verdure, and the cosy homesteads nestled under the mountain slopes, present a most agreeable scene.

The inhabitants are exceedingly hospitable, and bolder a visitor with their pressing invitations; yet, they know full well how "to take care of number one," and this county is probably one of the most independent in the State. Fat cattle, corn, wheat, rye, and last but not least, "apple jack," are the staple productions. The distance from markets and their inaccessibility are serious drawbacks. The rush of the "iron horse" is unknown in the county, and should Col. Borst succeed in pushing the narrow gauge railroad through this section it could not fail to aid it materially.

The county seat is Washington, a neat little town, charmingly situated at the foot of the mountains. An Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a handsome new Baptist church, with a Masonic hall above it, constitute the religious edifices. Methodist and Reformed Episcopal church organizations also exist. Handsome private dwellings are numerous, and the mansion of Mr. Fletcher, two miles from town, would grace any city. The town has been incorporated recently, but it cannot yet boast of street lamps or a stock law, and in the absence of the latter, hogs roam everywhere at their own sweet will. A stranger who would inquire himself with the people had better carefully avoid the prefix, "Little," to the name of the town. Should he use it he will soon be informed, "This is Washington, Va., sir."

A tradition prevails that in times long gone by a certain General Pope first made use of the objectionable prefix: "A word to the wise is sufficient." For the past six months an excellent country paper, the News, has been published here, but the editor has deemed it best to seek elsewhere, if not for greener fields, for pastures new. His late associate, Mr. W. W. Moffatt, a gentleman of enterprise and energy, will, in conjunction with Mr. Horace Moffatt, shortly start the Blue Ridge Echo and Reporter. Indicative of the rapid character of the inhabitants, or of their forefathers, are the names of some of the noble mountain heights,

such as the bluff, peak, fodder stack, stonemason, Mary's rock and Devil's stairs. In contrast to these enormous is the euphonious name of the chief river, given by the Indians, the children of nature, with its appropriate meaning, Rappahannock, the rapidly rising waters. A. V.

The Florida Fraud. The following aspect of the Florida fraud is presented by the Washington Republican, and must be accepted with the bias characteristic of that newspaper:—

The Tilden conspirators in the House made much progress yesterday. The Judiciary Committee—the democratic portion of it at least—has complied with the democratic joint caucus request and taken the subject in hand. Mr. Proctor Knott demanded of Messrs. Springer, Finley, and Williams (Mich.) yesterday the surrender of all the papers in their hands relating to it to the committee. The demand was readily complied with, and the papers, including the original of McLin's "confession," several affidavits made by Little Giant Dennis, and other documents of like character were passed over to the custody of Mr. Knott.

The democratic members of the committee then held an informal consultation regarding the matter, which resulted in a decision, to be formally confirmed to day, that a set of preambles and resolutions shall be reported to the House at the first opportunity, reciting in detail and by precincts the allegations of fraud in the elections in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida in 1876. The intention is that the House shall forthwith adopt this budget of allegations and the accompanying resolutions, which instruct the Judiciary Committee to take testimony, send for persons and papers, and report at any time and in any form that may be decided upon.

Speaker Randall has changed his mind, it seems, regarding the privileges to be accorded to the Judiciary Committee when it attempts to present this measure. He has been attacked by his democratic friends at the stumbling block that has heretofore effectually barred the way to the beginning of the investigation. This barrier has been propped by his alleged decision that the Judiciary Committee could not get the floor until its regular time to be called, a fortnight hence and his refusal to recognize any individual member for the same purpose. Now, however, he has made up his mind to recognize the representative of the committee, and is prepared with a decision that the question is one of the highest privileges. This decision will not be used unless objection is made by republicans to the acceptance of the resolution.

The democrats expect to prove in this investigation not only that frauds were committed by republicans, but that President Hayes was cognizant of their commission. They claim to have dispatches to and from him and Secretary Sherman in Louisiana and Governor Noyes in Florida which sustain this assertion. They say those dispatches were sent in cipher, but claim to have discovered the key thereto. They know that this will not furnish a legal foundation for his impeachment, because that could only follow the perpetration of some illegal act after his inauguration. But they hope, as they say, to elicit the truth by other means; by the use of the manufacture campaign thunders.

The witnesses to be called include McLin, Dennis, Bull, Beas, Vance, Black, Moore, Duke, Le Rue, Stearns, Parman, and others, of Florida; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Noyes, of Ohio; and others who were present at Tallahassee during the count; also the entire electoral college in Louisiana, Secretary Sherman, the returning board officials, and others; and in the South Carolina case, if it is ever reached, the State election officers and Judges Settle and Shellabarger.

The Archer precinct is the most important point in the Florida case, and the one upon which the democrats mainly rely; but when they probe it to the bottom they will find, perhaps, that the frauds were begun by their own people. It is known in republican circles that when the polls were closed at noon on election day at this precinct a number of ballots were taken out of the ballot box and replaced by a double handful of democratic tickets. Captain Dennis' statements regarding this matter, which are in the hands of the investigators, probably do not refer to this undoubted fact, as they are supposed to be confined mainly to explanations of the manner in which the republicans, as it is alleged, attempted to effect this brazen piece of democratic ballot stuffing. It is understood that Dennis' statements are confirmed to some extent by affidavits from Messrs. Black, Moore and Duke, election officers, and Thomas Vance, the clerk of the precinct. There is a story that Dennis, who believed when the noonday stuffing was discovered, that these officials had sold out to the democrats, threatened them, except Duke, who was or is a democrat, with condign punishment, and that under these threats some effort may have been made to counteract that fraud. The story further goes to the effect that a man employed by the democrats was concealed in a hoghead in the store where the polls were located, from which he emerged when the canvassers had gone to their dinners. Out of this hoghead will come the discomfiture of the democracy.

Bill for a Free Bridge at the Three Sisters. House bill No. 492 upon the House calendar in committee of the whole, directs the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed across the Potomac river at or near the Three Sisters Islands, near Georgetown, D. C., a substantial iron and masonry bridge and causeway or approach; and the sum of \$140,000 is appropriated for the construction of said bridge, including a substantial bridge over the canal, and any and all approaches to the said iron bridge. The bridge shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the usual navigation above the point of location as hereinbefore set forth.

The members of the free bridge committee, appointed by citizens of this District and Virginia, to submit for consideration of Congress their reasons for urging the passage of the above bill, say in their memorial:—"The past policy of Congress has been to receive all outsiders and to let them trade and travel to the District from tolls and exactions of any nature. To this, however, we wish to note one grave exception. At Georgetown the lessees of the Alexandria canal have created a wagon bridge upon the Aqueduct piers, which support the canal as it crosses the Potomac at this point, and charge thereon a system of tolls which, for exorbitancy, are not exceeded in the whole country, and which act as a bar to immigration and the consequent improvement of that large scope of Virginia adjacent to Georgetown. For years we have been endeavoring, by use of all honorable means, to obtain relief from the ruinous exactions of this corporation, but have always been defeated by their impossible demands. * * * The lessees of this Aqueduct at Georgetown can give no title, since they hold their franchise for only a term of years. * * * Other means must be sought to secure a free artery to the immense and constantly increasing visitation to the National Cemetery at Arlington and Fort Whipple, and to that vast trade and travel from Virginia which has sought Georgetown for more than one hundred years through the roads constructed at this point by its old ferries, and which is now forced into the circuitous and inconvenient routes given by the Chesapeake and Chain bridges. It is nearly four miles from Georgetown to Chain Bridge, and the same distance to Long Bridge, and the need of an intermediate bridge is imperative. This is supplied by these lessees, but under such onerous exactions as amount almost to prohibition. These tolls are levied upon

the government precisely as upon the public, notwithstanding the act of July 27, 1868, under which they created their bridge, expressly declaring that all U. S. troops and munitions of war shall be passed free.

This Aqueduct Bridge on March 8, 1876, was abandoned by the Engineer department U. S. A., in strongest terms, as unsafe, rotten, &c. And a few weeks subsequent thereto one of its spans fell. Since then, all repairs to this bridge have amounted to mere tinkering, and notwithstanding the substitution this winter of new timbers for some of those condemned by the chief of engineers, we believe it unsafe to-day as ever in the past.

In view of these facts there seems but one way to avoid this grasping monopoly, which compels the United States and the people to pay tolls to reach Fort Whipple and Arlington, crushes out most important material interests of Georgetown, and the District and one of its finest suburbs, by preventing travel, trade and immigration, and that is to authorize the Secretary of War to erect our desired free bridge.

The memorial is signed by A. H. Herr, W. H. Tenny, Benj. Miller, F. J. Moore, G. B. Hartley, Columbus Alexander, Arthur B. Cropley, Jos. A. Rice, H. S. Lockett, T. H. Spycer, Geo. O. Wauder, J. Moran, S. C. Coe, Henry Heber, H. A. Whallon, Geo. R. Adams.—Washington Star.

The Commune. A dispatch from New York says if statements of dealers in arms are conclusive no systematic preparations have been made in this city for communistic uprising. They all declared that business was never duller than now; that very few arms were bought by residents of the city, and that chief orders came from Illinois, which is making great efforts to get together good militia, and from California, where organizations are arming secretly to expel Chinese from the State. This morning a report was circulated that organizations in Brooklyn had assumed such threatening proportions and attempted to break up the National Guard had been placed under waiting orders in anticipation of early active war.

This is no doubt due to the fact that a large number of clubs of workmen have lately been organized in Brooklyn, and at their meetings the wildest sort of communism is talked. Their ostensible purpose is purely political, and no efforts at arming or drilling have been made. The number thus organized is considerable. The rumor that regiments had been put under orders, in view of possible trouble from these labor leagues, originated in this manner: There is a law of the State which requires that fatigue uniforms, overcoats, and knapsacks of regiments shall be kept in armoires, and Col. Ward of the twenty third regiment, on Thursday, ordered more thorough obedience to this regulation, which had been somewhat neglected. Similar orders were issued to the forty-seventh regiment. In order to cause no useless excitement orders were issued through captains of companies verbally, and a consequent act of secrecy led to exaggeration, which coupled movements with preparations for taking the field against the communists.

The Cameron-Sherman Wedding. CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—At eight o'clock yesterday evening, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Senator J. D. Cameron and Miss Elizabeth B. Sherman were married. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop G. T. Bedell, Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland. One thousand invitations had been issued, and fully two-thirds were present. After the ceremony 150 relatives and near friends attended the reception at the residence of Colgate Hoyt, esq., on Case avenue, brother-in-law of the bride. The wedding gifts were numerous. Many friends were present from Washington, New York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left at half past ten o'clock, by the Lake Shore route, for New York.

The bride's dress was a white gown, cut princess, train three yards; the bottom of the train cut in squares, edged with satin, with pelisse of satin underneath. The sides of the train were turned back and faced with satin. The front was covered with rows of exquisite lace of duchess and point Venice, and the bottom of the skirt was finished in points, each alternate point turned up and lined with satin, under which rests the pelisse of satin. The garniture was composed of white lilacs and orange blossoms, and was arranged in clusters on the left side, falling gracefully over and extending around the bottom of the train. Garlands of the same crossed the front. The corsage, of an entirely new design, was cut very low, heart shape in the back and square at the front, with strap over the shoulders of satin, embroidered in an exquisite manner and finished with a rich fall of lace. A vine of orange blossoms, forming a bertha on the back of the waist, was placed over the left shoulder and terminated with a bouquet de corsage at the left side. The long tulle veil swept gracefully over the train, flange-like in effect, which, with the coronet of orange blossoms and gems, were exceedingly becoming. The ornaments were diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom. The dress is one of surpassing loveliness, and considered the most artistic ever made in New York.

The Fenians. The Mayor of Montreal has received a letter from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada. On the suggestion of the Mayor a meeting of Protestant and Catholic citizens will be held to consider, in a friendly spirit, the best means to ally the existing party differences.

Interviews with leading Fenians in Buffalo give no credence to the sensational report that 3,000 men are under arms, and that steam tugs and transports are being secured to convey the Fenians to Canada. The police and military authorities pronounce the report a canard. The city is quiet and no unusual number of strangers is noticeable.

The Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper, is out to a terrible denunciation of the Fenians. It says:—"All faithful Catholic Irishmen detest this contemptible set. It is a pestiferous and wicked little clique of evil doers. It has been cursed by name by the Vicar of Christ, and is marked all over by bad faith. Those only who want to have the fun of being fooled in a very bad cause will give their money to these Fenians."

Virginia News. The Clarke Courier says:—A Moore, jr., receiver of the recently suspended bank of Berryville, has made a statement of its condition. He says the failure of the bank is due to the fact that amounts aggregating the enormous sum of \$34,535.29 were permitted by its officers to be drawn out by parties who had nothing on deposit to meet their checks. The amount due depositors is \$50,698; due stockholders on account of dividends, \$266; stock paid up in cash, \$8,334; total indebtedness, \$59,296. Assets of every description, \$48,137; excess of expenses over income during the time the bank did business, \$5,622; total \$53,759; amount uncoupled for \$5,536. The receiver says that of the assets received there is supposed to be deplete \$22,702; the remainder, \$31,057, is supposed to be good.

The Fredericksburg Bulletin says:—"It is generally conceded that Hon. John T. Gooldick will get a solid delegation from this county for Congress, notwithstanding the many candidates mentioned. He is aged thirty four, was wounded in the defence of his country in 1864, was elected judge of the corporation of Fredericksburg and County Court of the county in 1871; since which time he has filled these positions of momentous trust with great ability and general satisfaction. As an orator, he is fluent and impressive; as a debater, he is ready and forcible; as a gentleman, affable and courteous. Truly he is a statesman, and one of the rising sons of the 'Old Commonwealth,' and judging from his faithfulness in the past, he will discharge honestly any trust committed to him."

Friendship Lodge of Good Templars, first established in Rappahannock county, was organized at Washington on the 31st inst., by Taylor Stokes, State Lecturer. The applicants for charter numbered 39. The Chief Templar is W. W. Moffatt, editor of the Blue Ridge Echo; Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Jett, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Secretary, E. C. Hiett, clerk of the court. Lodges will shortly be organized at Flint Hill and Amisville in that county.

A violent wind, rain and hail storm, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, swept over Richmond, and vicinity last Wednesday night, and some damage was done by the lightning. The crops, especially wheat, which is heading, and fruit trees, and, in fact, all vegetation, suffered seriously.

The name of Rev. E. E. Wiley, D. D., President of Emory and Henry College, will probably be brought forward in the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Atlanta, for the office of Bishop, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Marvin.

Thomas K. Terry and Miss Sarah Virginia Kirkpatrick were married on horse back, in front of Captain J. C. Matheny's residence, by Rev. J. Q. Fishery, in Highland county, on the 31st inst.

Marshal J. F. Lewis of the western district of Virginia, has appointed D. Sheffy Lewis, Rudolph Turk, and Peter Rader his deputy marshals.

The Board of Directors of the Rappahannock Chamber of Commerce have requested their representatives in Congress to vote for the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law.

News of the Day. The Southern Baptist convention met in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday morning, and organized by the election of James P. Hayes, D. D., of Louisville, as President. Every Southern State except Louisiana is represented. The Home and Foreign Mission Boards reported details of the mission work during the year. Over \$53,000 were contributed to these boards since last May. The convention sermon was preached last night by Rev. B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

Russian agents have been negotiating for the purchase of four American live steamers. The offer made on behalf of the Russian government was refused. An offer has been made also for the California, belonging to a San Francisco firm, now on the stocks. Cable dispatches from the West Indies in strict consignees not to charter in British bottoms.

John Anyl, Superintendent of the Glenwood Colliery, near Minersville, Pa., was killed yesterday by an explosion caused by his impudence in carrying an unprotected lamp into the pit. The deceased was ordained a minister by the Welsh Methodist Synod. Another miner, who was injured by the same explosion, has since died.

RED MEN.—The Great Council of Red Men of this State which has been in session at Richmond for two days past; adjourned last night, having elected the following officers: J. Rice Smith, of Berryville, Great Sachem; George W. Hall, Petersburg, Great Senior Sagamore; G. W. Tolby, Manchester, Great Junior Sagamore; C. A. Coffroth, Winchester, Great Chief of Records; Henry Kennel, Winchester, Great Keeper of Wampum; F. W. Gaines, Norfolk, Great Prophet; P. G. Inobones, James P. Riley, of Winchester, and Hugh Latham, of Alexandria, Great Representatives to the Great Council of the United States.

The Great Chiefs were installed by P. G. L. Hugh Latham, and subsequently the Great Sachem appointed the following officers: Great Sannap, James Wilson, of Norfolk; Great Mishinewa, W. T. Crawford, of Lynchburg; Great Guard of Wigwam, J. H. Payne, of Petersburg; Great Guard of Forest, A. E. Davis, of Strasburg.

The next Great Council fire will be kindled in the hunting grounds in Norfolk the second Wednesday in flower moon, ninth run, rising of the sun, G. S. D. 387.

A NEW BONANZA KING.—Charles Waggoner writes that a magnificent sight was witnessed in Helena on the 13th instant which would make any man's eyes water. In Herdfield & Bro's bank there was displayed, in a show case, a common tin pan, the size of an ordinary dish pan, half full of gold lumps, varying in size from the goose egg to a quart measure, the entire collection being worth \$30,000. These specimens came from the new celebrated "Penobscot" mines, located twenty miles northwest of Helena, and owned by Mr. Nate Vestal, the Bonanza King of Montana. He was worth \$12,000,000 in debt, and now he has daily income of \$2,000. He has taken out of his mine during the past two months about \$70,000 in gold, and has an offer for his mine of \$300,000 from a Chicago firm.—Leavenworth Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A fire this morning destroyed M. L. Schenker & Co.'s oil and chemical mill, on Allegheny avenue and Richard Street. The fire originated in the grinding room. Loss \$150,000. Insurance about \$50,000.

W. T. Blair, formerly a well known citizen of Richmond, died at his home in Amelia county, yesterday.

THE COMMON ENEMY.—In order to make headway against the common enemy, Disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of a case, if persisted in, is considered a drawback, because a few doses of it do not cure a troublesome ailment. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly esteemed medicines of the day, a potent invigorant, formed of the best natural remedies for constipation, dyspepsia, fever, complaint, indigestion, rheumatism and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, and yet how often experience is such that those afflicted with the above named diseases should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.