ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING.....MAY 28, 1878.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Withers prevented the consideration of a resolution declaring it unwise to reduce the tax on tobacco. Mr. Beck spoke in favor of prohibiting the redemption of the public debt further now. He said the Secretary of the Treasury was daily violating the law by appropriating funds for redemption and should be impeached, and that the revenues this year were $10,000,000 less than last. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill to prevent the further retirement of greenbacks.

In the House of Representatives the Bismark and Black Hills railroad bill was not passed, as objection to its consideration was made. A bill permitting an election for Congressmen in California, to be held in September, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, the amendment transferring the Indian Bureau from the Indian to the War Department being agreed to by fifteen majority. The amendment prohibiting the use of any part of the army as a posse comitatus was also agreed to—ayes 130, noes 117.

Mr. Potter, the author of the resolution for investigating the presidential fraud, is a very sensible man. He had established for himself a reputation to that effect long before the present Congress, and his letter in regard to the pending investigation does not detract from that reputation in the slightest particular. In the letter referred to he implies, truly enough, that the American people are not disposed to internecine disorders and bloodshed, and that Mr. Hayes' inauguration, contrary as it was to the generally expressed sentiment of the country, was due to the timidity of those democrats who had the matter in charge, and to the superior bluffing qualities possessed by the radicals. The democracy certainly contained within its ranks a majority of the fighting men of the country, but the radicals had possession of the northern legislatures—the bodies that raise and equip the State forces—and by harping upon that fact, threatening the use of the United States army, and—most potent of all—suggesting the probability of Gen. Grant's holding over in case of a resort to force, they succeeded in scaring the democrats into acquiescing in the champion fraud of the century, if not of all previous time. They cannot, however, succeed in the same game twice, for the snare is set in vain in the sight of the bird, and though comparatively nobody wants Mr. Hayes' term shortened, should the investigation result in such exposures as would induce a proposition to that effect, it could be executed with as little trouble as that which obstructed the successful accomplishment of the fraud.—If the democrats have the fighting and the voting strength, the radicals have the money, and the spirit of communism is too prevalent for them to give it an opportunity to show itself, as it would undoubtedly do were they to commence a disturbance by offering resistance to the execution of the laws of the country.

There is some good in every thing, and the inspiring motive of every action of the average Congressman—to secure his re-election—may therefore be the means of securing the generally desired end—an early adjournment of Congress. For nearly eight months has it piddled along, doing but little, and that little redounding neither to the credit nor interest of the country, but, on the contrary, producing such a feeling of uncertainty, that business has been depressed and labor kept from employment. Now that Washington is becoming uncomfortably warm, and their own individual concerns require their presence at home, the members imagine that a compliance with the cry that comes up from all sections for an adjournment, in order that the disturbed interests of the country may have a rest, will atone for such pernicious legislation as may be pushed through during the last days of the session. But they reckon without their host, for every one of them will be called upon for a strict account of his stewardship, and but few will be able to respond satisfactorily.

Congress turned the care of the Indians over to the War Department yesterday, and at the same time cut down the army to twenty thousand men. Increased the service but diminished the force to perform it. This is on a par, however, with some of the other retrenchments of the present Congress.—When the Indians commence their almost annual wars, and affairs on the Mexican border become lively, both of which contingencies will be rendered more probable by the diminution of the army, the expense of organizing and equipping the new regiments that will be required in consequence thereof, will greatly exceed the amount that the maintenance of a regular force of the proper strength would have cost.

The wheat harvest this year will be about two weeks earlier than usual. As the time for it approaches it becomes daily more apparent that the injury the crop has sustained is by no means as great as has been reported, and that the harvest will be the most abundant one gathered in Virginia since the war. The indications at present, however, are that though the yield will be great the price it will bring will be low, but as the value of everything else has fallen in proportion, the farmers will have no just reason to complain.

Horrible Death.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—Joseph Oberlie, alias Smith, and Edward Williams and Christ Turner, while engaged in cleaning a privy vault on Grove street, at 10 o'clock last night, were overcome by foul gas and falling into the vault all four were suffocated before they could be rescued. All were married and leave large families.

The Political Situation.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter has written a letter from Washington to a friend in regard to inquiries as to the effect of the investigation resolution, in which he says he agrees with him in wishing Congress would adjourn; that the world is governed too much, and that he should be glad to see the power of Congress over matters of private and special legislation entirely cut off; that since much of the public legislation proposed disturbs business and unsettles industry he had proposed an amendment to the constitution for biennial sessions of Congress, but it had not met with any favor. Other sections of the country want currency, or subsidy, or other legislation.

He denies the correctness of the report that Mr. Stephens was "howled down," as stated in some newspapers, and explains that to interrupt the pending order of business by a motion or a statement requires unanimous consent, and every member has the absolute right to object. Thus sometimes one person will prevent the interruption; sometimes the desire to prevent it is general. It so happened that there was a very general unwillingness to hear Mr. Stephens. He had suggested the adoption of the Hale amendment. It was reported that he had given the republicans twenty two names who would follow him in any motion of his to prevent investigation. About this he was grossly mistaken. When he (Mr. Potter) rose to make a proposition to Mr. Hale the republican outcry prevented his being heard. This was announced by the press as an "interruption." Mr. Stephens was headlined as "the venerable statesman howled down by Potter's mob."

Mr. Potter goes on to say that the reason why Mr. Hale's amendment was not attached to the original resolution was because it was not germane. An inquiry into accomplished frauds which changed the electoral vote is proper to prevent their repetition, but an inquiry into mere attempts at fraud, which resulted in nothing, is not. It was understood also that the amendment contained recitals which would have forced the democrats to vote against their own resolution. Mr. Hale was offered every opportunity to have his amendment adopted as a separate resolution. Again, the incorporation of the amendment might have had the effect of preventing any report upon the resolution. As it is the committee will probably have but one opportunity to report in this Congress.

In regard to the suggestion that to raise a question about the Presidential election will bring on disturbances and revolution, Mr. Potter says: "Possess yourself in peace; there is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance." He then refers to the time when the whole country was at fever heat and when a way was found to establish a tribunal to pass upon the election, and every one submitted to that determination. Mr. Potter continues:

"The President's title rests upon that. If, now, it should appear that there was fraud, which palpably affected the electoral vote, and which the commission did not notice, and if a legal remedy exists for correcting the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding under the law could lead to disturbance. If there be no such legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President, or by two thirds of both houses without that approval, provide one, why should the legal determination thereafter had any more produce disturbance than the decision of the electoral commission did? It is exactly because this is not Mexico, and because the people prefer determining questions by legal methods, and if the legal methods have not been provided, to invent legal methods of determining them, and to submit to the determination thus arrived at, that this country cannot be Mexicanized?"

Mr. Potter then refers to the duties and powers of Congress to show that when the two houses could not agree upon a return—one preferring one and the other the other—no choice could be had, and the vote of that State would be lost. It seemed to him in 1876 that this was so clear, and that the leading republican Senators had so generally committed themselves to this view in previous discussions, that the democrats ought to stand on that ground to declare that they would abide the action of Congress, would accept whomever the Congress found to be elected, and if the two houses should fail to agree as to any return, and no election by electors should result, they would then abide the choice of the House of Representatives, the body authorized by the constitution to elect a President where there is no election by the electoral college. Instead of doing this they drifted along until at last the republicans, hewing all the while to the line, had got the democrats where they were ready to accept the electoral commission. Having accepted it, of course they were bound to submit to its results, but they ought at least to be allowed to show, if such was the fact, that the returns upon which the commission passed were procured by fraud.

Mr. Potter says: "I admit that the presidency is not worth a civil war, but I have not believed there was any danger of such a war. The generation who charged up the heights of Fredericksburg and defended the works at Petersburg will not go lightly into another civil struggle. We must get years further on before that will happen. I remember, after the election, remarking to Gen. McDowell, that a great mine might be exploded by a spark, to which he answered, "Yes, if the train be inflammable, but this time the powder is wet." He was right. There never was danger of a civil war."

"The whole thing was, as I think, a gigantic game, in which we held the cards, and the republicans bluffed us. Years hence, when it is remembered that we needed only one electoral vote, and that your side could not get on without every one of the remaining 17; that we had 300,000 popular majority; that our majorities were around the capital, yours in New England, the Northwest and the Pacific coast; that the moral sense of the country was that our man was elected and yours not; that you had nothing on your side but the control of an army of which ten thousand men could not be got together, the privates mostly in sympathy with us and commanded by officers educated to understand the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, officers, who, excepting the leaders, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, could, I believe, never have been generally used to resist the declaration of the House of Representatives, (I am told that this will appear certainly whenever the secret correspondence of the War Department is revealed,) and that you were laden down with the care of the national credit, the first shock to which would have arrayed against you all the moneyed institutions in the country; that, under such conditions, I say, your leaders contrived and were able to carry through the capture of all these seventeen votes will be regarded as one of the greatest political performances of history. I admit the success of the republican leaders. Having lain down when the law was on our side and when we ought to have stood up, it is not for us now to stand up as long as the law remains against us. But you will ask whether, if there be no danger to public order from legal proceedings, there may not be from action by Congress? No; no more than from the action of the courts. Congress represents the people of the country, but does not march before them. It expresses, but does not anticipate their will. Should fraud connected with the electoral count appear so gross and palpable that you and all honorable men should unite in denouncing it, Congress might then take action. But, if so, what Congress might do, being the result of the action of men of all parties of the great body of the people, not of a party, would be effected quietly, certainly and without violence or disturbance. In saying this I do not mean that I expect the investigation to be followed by either legal or congressional action. What, if anything, should be done because of the inquiry, must depend upon the results of the inquiry. But I do mean that whatever action, if any, should follow the investigation, such action can neither disturb the order nor the prosperity of the country.

"This cry of wolf, when there is no wolf; this effort to make it appear that there is danger to peace or order from this investigation is a republican pretense, like the "bloody shirt" justification of carpet bag government; like the "public danger" excuse advanced for the enforcement of Durell's infamous order, and the protection of the returning board by bayonets; like the cry set up after the election to prevent agitation and to secure submission. We must have a very sorry sort of popular government if Congress cannot even inquire into frauds in the choice of the executive without endangering the peace and prosperity of the country.

"What then, you ask is the purpose of the investigation? I answer to ascertain the facts, so that if frauds be established a repetition of such frauds may be prevented, and, if not, to clear up the general belief throughout the country that there were such frauds."

Mr. Potter here refers to the military and civil devices used by the republicans in accomplishing fraud in the Southern States. He concludes as follows:—

"It has been said that there was nothing more cowardly than a million of dollars except two millions. This is natural. But it is the mistake of capital to magnify the dangers on the surface and overlook those that lie below. Just now your capitalists are troubling themselves about the commune, and oppose the reduction of the army, which they would have kept up as a national police. And yet in no great country of the world is there so little danger of communism as in this, for nowhere is property so generally distributed. But capitalists stood by supinely when the army was used to protect returning boards in stifling the votes of States and frustrating the will of their people, and under the pretense of maintaining order to subvert the very principles of free government. Believe me in this there was real danger. Governments are based upon principles."

The theory of this government is that the people of the States shall choose electors for themselves, and that by the aggregate vote of such electors the national executive shall be selected. To let the party in power interfere by force of arms to protect a local board in falsifying the will of the localities is to subvert the theory of this government and lead surely to its destruction. Whatever may result from the proposed investigation you may be sure that nothing can result that will disturb either your flocks or your balances. The trouble to capital, property and freedom will come, not, perhaps, in your time or mine, but come at last from refusing to inquire into frauds. To confront the evil, if you may not right it, is to prevent its repetition. To shut your eyes to it supinely is to jeopard and not to preserve the future peace, safety and prosperity of the country.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Post, in its leading editorial, says:—A distinct understanding being brought about with Russia, Lord Salisbury will doubtless be the English and Count Schouvaloff probably the Russian Plenipotentiary in the Congress.

The official Vienna Abend Post confirms the announcements made in the Paris Journal des Debats yesterday and to-day that Russia has consented to lay the treaty of San Stefano before the Congress; that all the Powers have agreed to the proposal, and that invitations have been issued to them to attend the Congress, which will meet in Berlin on the 11th of June. The Political Correspondence has substantially the same information.

A Paris correspondent says it is thought that the Congress will come to an agreement on the chief points, and leave the settlement of the details to the Resident Ambassadors and Second Plenipotentiaries, the principals meeting again to ratify.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Congress will establish the general principles of the Conference. The ambassadors will then meet at Constantinople.

The London Daily Telegraph announces that the invitations have been issued. It believes that Lord Lyons will represent Great Britain.

The understandings arrived at with Count Schouvaloff concern matters interesting Russia and England exclusively. The other questions, such as the Bessarabian and indemnity, remain for settlement.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Austria recently made advances for cooperation with England in the Congress.

Austria has not yet received an invitation to the Congress. Baron D'Haymerle, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, is mentioned as the second plenipotentiary to accompany Count Andrassy. Doubtless there are still points requiring settlement. What has been already attained is merely a basis for a more detailed accession.

The London Post says:—"A distinct understanding being brought about with Russia, Lord Salisbury will doubtless be the English and Count Schouvaloff probably the Russian plenipotentiary in the Congress."

A Vienna dispatch reports that Austria has notified the Powers that if Adakaleh ceases to be Turkish it can only become Austrian. The Austrians have occupied the northern entrance of the Predeal Pass of the Carpathian Mountains.

The entire Indian expedition except one small craft has arrived at Alexandria.

A disturbance occurred yesterday at Belgrade, and a crowd pelted Prince Milan's palace and cheered for Karageorgevitch.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that five Russian steamers, two of which were iron clads, have passed through the sound within a week, and several others are expected to follow.

The St. Petersburg Agence Russe says:—"The general impression is that the prospect is favorable for peace. The Austrian occupation of the Island of Adakaleh has received the sanction of the Powers, because it tends to obviate difficulties touching the navigation of the Danube.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question from Lord Hartingdon, stated that he was unable as yet to give detailed information about the negotiations in relation to the Congress, but added, he might say that within a few days the prospect of the meeting of a Congress had materially improved.

LONDON, May 28.—The Times has begun to urge the establishment of a British protectorate over Turkey in Asia.

Charlestown Decoration Day.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 27, 1878.

The decoration of the Confederate graves at Charlestown took place on Saturday and proved to be an occasion of interest and pleasure. The rain in the morning did not materially interfere with nor delay the exercises of the day.—The procession was formed about half past eleven. The Winchester Light Infantry, Captain Burges commanding, with 71 of its members and three brass bands, one of them from Shepherdstown, were in attendance. The Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn delivered an interesting and effective address. A large number were present, and the graves of the dead were thickly strewn with beautiful flowers—simple tributes of love and esteem for the noble dead. There was an excursion train from Winchester which brought many to engage in these interesting exercises.

A Noted Man.

Mr. John A. Worsham, one of the most extensively known men in Virginia, and for a number of years the leading and most successful member of the sporting fraternity of this city, died at the residence of his nephew, Mr. George W. Hill, No. 502½ north Fifth street, yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes past 4 o'clock, in the fifty seventh year of his age. He had been in declining health for a month or more, and a week before his death he had been confined to his bed with softening of the brain. He had the best medical attention during his illness, but the doctor's skill was of no avail. His hour had come, and he passed away quietly and without a struggle. The last words that he spoke were on Friday night, when the clock in his room struck 11. "Eleven o'clock," he said, and as if conscious of his approaching end, closed his eyes and slowly sank to rest.

John A. Worsham was born in Nottoway county, Va., and in his early manhood was engaged in driving a stage line. Those were the days when stage drivers were gentlemen, ranking as they did pretty much as captains of steamers do now. Early contracting the habit of gambling, and being of an enterprising disposition, young Worsham bethought himself of a scheme to "branch out" into the world, and accordingly came to Richmond in 1845, then twenty three years old, and opened a gambling house on Main street, on the site now occupied by Fleming's candy manufactory. The establishment was known as "100," the number of the building, and a popular place it was, too. He was associated in business there with his brother, Wash Worsham, who was afterwards killed in a duel on Vauxhall's Island by Redd, of New Orleans.

Although many improvements have been made in the great American game of faro since Mr. Worsham began his career, it has never been so fashionable and prosperous as it was in the grand old ante bellum days, for then gentlemen of wealth not only thought it one of the most elegant and charming pastimes that could be devised, but also most innocent and lame like, when they turned over their cool hundred thousand in a single night.

Mr. Worsham was intelligent, shrewd and bold, and in his line was a success from the start. In fact, since the days of the famous Priadle no sporting man in the South enjoyed so great a reputation. As his popularity increased Mr. Worsham found it necessary to enlarge his facilities for accommodating the sporting public and some years before the war removed to old Corinthian Hall, the imposing four story edifice which stood on Main street where Messrs. W. D. Blair & Co's. store stands now. Here he remained till the close of the war.

Mr. Worsham was lavish in his expenditures, and no gambling house in the United States was furnished more handsomely or in more lavish style than Corinthian Hall. All of the apartments were elegant, but those set apart especially for prominent men (politicians and the like) were models of the rich Corinthian order. The reminiscences that some of the older citizens could give of this establishment would be highly interesting.—The parquets, sumptuous and tempting to an extreme degree, became to be historic.—Nothing has been known like them since.—During the time that Mr. Worsham kept Corinthian Hall he made much money, and continued to flourish. He was a man of fine personal appearance, of good address and gentlemanly bearing, and was looked upon by the people; whether countenancing his profession or not, as a fair dealing and kindly citizen. His word was considered as good as his bond, and as for his benevolence, it knew no bounds. He was ever glad to extend a helping hand to those in distress, and his acts of kindness and charity were greater than any man can tell. He had a beautiful residence, known as Mt. Erin, below the city, and here he made himself prominent by the exercise of his abounding benevolence. It was during the war, the hospitals were filled to overflowing with the wounded and dying, and nothing would do but Mr. Worsham must have his home turned into a home for all wounded soldiers of the Confederate army.

In 1865, Mr. Worsham being then quite well off, thought he would try his hand in a larger field, and opened a fashionable gambling establishment in New York. He remained there a year and returned to Richmond $50,000 loser. This misfortune he took with the gambler's philosophic resignation, and started over again. After giving up old Corinthian Hall he erected the large and capacious building on Fourteenth street, now occupied by Mr. W. Holt Richardson, and intending there to conduct a house that would eclipse, if it were possible, the splendor of Corinthian Hall. He furnished one or two rooms, but his money gave out again, and he had to abandon the enterprise. He afterwards fitted up the upper stories of the elegant building on the corner of Fourteenth and Franklin streets, and this place he retained till his death. It was not open except in the winter season, and Mr. Worsham being celebrated as an entertainer, the members of the Legislature were in the habit of frequenting the magnificent apartments here for the purpose of social, friendly intercourse. At the time that the late Judge Guigon made an onslaught on the sporting houses, about two years ago, Mr. Worsham bought the old Richmond house, now the commerical Club house, and furnished it as a sort of restaurant and lodging house. The subject of this sketch was as well known as any man who ever frequented the White Sulphur. He kept "the Tiger" near the baths, and many a young blood and many a festive old gentleman, too, knew full well all about it. In this way Mr. Worsham was acquainted with prominent citizens from every section of the country. Although Mr. Worsham was always working with an eye to business, as a noteworthy fact it may be mentioned that he invariably cautioned young men against indulging in the game of chance. He repeatedly warned youths who had a propensity for betting, but who had not yet learned to "buck the tiger," to keep away from the gaming table. Also the poor he warned against throwing away their money on the tiger. It was only the rich he wanted.

We give this as a characteristic in his business life, for the public who never went into a faro bank and knew nothing about sporting matters, knew the deceased as a kind hearted, generous citizen.

When Mr. Worsham's death was made known the expression of sorrow on the part of the sporting fraternity was universal. Everyone had a good word to say for him. "He was as good a man as ever lived," "The most accomplished and influential member of the fraternity has gone," "and he always helped the poor," were expressions that might have been heard on the street this morning.

Saturday evening, when it was known that Mr. Worsham could not live, the writer saw an old colored caterer who had often worked for him and, with tears in his eyes, the old man said: "Yes sir, I am about to lose the best and kindest friend I ever had."

As is generally the case with all men in the gaming profession, Mr. Worsham, who had made during his eventful life fortune after fortune, died poor.—*Richmond State.*

Third Congressional District.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:—

Somebody has created a little stir here by putting out the report that Governor Walker is coming back to run again for Congress. I think there is nothing to justify the report.

General Joe Johnston is making himself very agreeable to the people, and is gaining strength.

There are a great many people (and I count myself one) who would like to see Mayor Kelley representing this district in Congress.

Major W. F. C. Gregory says that the prospects are that he will get the nomination over General Johnston.

Dr. Quesenberry, of Caroline, has developed no strength in Richmond, but I hear that in Caroline and Hanover he is very strong.

News of the Day.

The bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia passed by the Senate yesterday, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to manage the District, two to be selected from civil life by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, the third to be an engineer officer of the army. The rate of taxation is fixed at $1.50 on every $100 of real and personal property within the city limits and $1 on each $100 of real estate without the city limits of Washington and Georgetown. The federal government is to pay fifty per cent. of the expenses of the District and the interest on the 3.65 bonds, and also create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof. All provisions for the election of any officials are struck out. The boards of Metropolitan police commissioners, school trustees and health are abolished, and their duties transferred to the commissioners of the District. A health officer is to be appointed by the commissioners.

The event of the day at the Brightwood races at Washington, yesterday, was the contest between Mr. William Crawford, the pedestrian, and a trotting horse—the pedestrian walking a quarter while the horse trotted half a mile. Joe Bradley, a well known trotting horse was first selected to compete against Crawford. The pedestrian was beaten, but made his quarter of a mile in the remarkable time of 1.21½. Owing to the unfair start the heat was declared off, and Crawford was given another chance, the mare Lady Morrow, being pitted against him. The start was very fair, and the contest resulted in a victory for Crawford, who made his quarter in 1.24, and ten feet ahead of his equine competitor.

Bishop McCloskey, who arrived at Detroit four days ago and has since been stopping at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, left for New York yesterday morning. This action surprised every one, inasmuch as it was supposed he had returned to face his accusers. It is reported that he renewed his resignation on the 18th of this month in a letter to the presiding Bishop Smith, and that a special meeting of the House of Bishops to consider his resignation will be held in New York on the 18th of August.

On Sunday at Arlington, near Mendota, Ill., Sam Carney, in revenge for a refusal of his attentions to Miss Culleubine, made his way into her room and cut her throat with a razor and shot her with a revolver. In leaving the house he encountered the father and mother, both of whom he dangerously wounded. He then cut his own throat. The young lady lived but a few moments, and the assassin did not long survive.

At the late meeting of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in Atlanta, the proposition to create an additional bishop was rejected. A slight addition was made to the number of charges which might be superintended by a presiding elder. The extension of the pastorate beyond four years was rejected.

Hiram W. Rhodes, late president; Peter T. Doremus, vice president; William N. Randall, treasurer, and Joseph M. Smith, Wm. Allen, and Silas S. Williams, managers of the People's Savings Institution at Newark, N. J., have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the depositors.

The Baltimore races closed yesterday. The first race, for the Preakness stakes, was won by the Duke of Magenta. The Baltimore cup was won by Parole. The handicap mile heats were won by Louanier. The steeple chase of two and a half miles was won by Waller.

John Lecklear, a notorious desperado, who is said to have been a member of Henry Berry Lowery's gang of Robeson county "Swamp Angels," was arrested in North Carolina, near the South Carolina line, on Saturday last, and is now safely lodged in jail at Marion.

President Hayes with several members of his Cabinet will leave Washington to-morrow for the Gettysburg battlefield, to participate in the exercises of Memorial Day.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

There was a stormy debate in the Spanish Cortes Saturday in regard to the troubles at Barcelona. It seems that the agitation there grew out of a resistance of the people to a municipal tax on gas which the gas companies assessed on consummers. Private and public establishments ceased burning gas for forty-three evenings, and the shops closed at sunset. Crowds collected in front of the few houses which continued to use gas. The loss of the two gas companies amounts to several thousand dollars daily. The city authorities endeavored to compel the shops to keep open, and the Governor issued a proclamation to the effect. Local journals are fined and suspended for protesting, and ten are under prosecution. The Minister of the Interior supports the municipal authorities, and the agitation is increasing. The opposition in the Cortes attacked the Government's policy. The President of the Chamber closed the sitting amid great uproar, before the opposition had an opportunity to be heard. The opposition members declare they will abstain from further attendance unless the debate is renewed.

A large number of Cuban insurgents have just surrendered, including a chief named Limbano Sanches, with 117 officers, 200 men and 200 women and children. Other surrenders are expected. This is considered the first step towards the surrender of the remnants of the insurgents.

The health of Pope Leo declines daily, but, unless the physicians insist upon his departure, it will be difficult to induce him to go to the country. The Fanfulla, however, says the Pope will before long leave the Vatican for other than political reasons.

At a meeting of the Irish Home Rulers, held on Saturday, a letter was received from Dr. Butt, in which he agrees to retain the leadership of the Home Rule party, but with strong expressions of reliance, and without holding himself responsible for any action taken by the party in his absence.

President Andrew White, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has been appointed First Vice President of the educational group in the Paris Exhibition. The last instalment of American goods for the Exhibition arrived on Saturday.

The London morning papers state that a report, which could not be traced to any reliable source, was current on the Continent yesterday that Prince Frederick William had been fired at.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany visited the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst yesterday.

Prince Gortschakoff had so far recovered from his illness as to be able to leave his bed yesterday.

The steamer Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, had among her passengers 400 Mormons, mostly English, Scotch and Welsh, who intend to proceed directly to Utah. In addition to these there are 50 Scandinavian immigrants on board.

LONDON, May 18.—There has been no change in the state of affairs in the strike districts of Lancashire. The masters and operatives continue obstinate, and there is no prospect of an immediate accommodation of their differences.

Revolution in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 28.—A special dispatch to the San Antonio Herald says: "New Laredo is threatened by six hundred Lerdo revolutionists. Three American citizens, merchants, are in confinement by the Diaz officials for not contributing to the defense of the town."

Another dispatch says: "The revolutionists are rising and arming in vast numbers and outbreaks are daily expected. Prominent Lerdoists here are preparing to go to the frontier."

Virginia News.

Dr. Madison, professor and surgeon at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, died Sunday night. Deceased was a great nephew of President Madison, and physician to Gen. Rob. E. Lee. He had been a consumptive for a long time, so that his death was not unexpected. He was a gentleman of rare culture and exalted character and his loss is a serious one, and one that will long be mourned.

The Baltimore American says:—"We were yesterday shown two magnificent stalks of wheat, measuring six feet each. They were raised on the farm of Mr. W. A. Stephens, near Fredericksburg. They were accompanied by two other stalks, measuring scarcely eighteen inches, taken from a portion of the same field.

Walter Drane, clerk in a grocery store at Georgetown, shot himself in the head yesterday morning, while laboring under aberration of mind caused by long continued illness. He is a native of Dranesville, Va., and is about 22 years of age. He was still alive at last accounts.

Among those to whom trade marks were issued from the Patent Office last week were, William J. Cussen, of Richmond, tobacco bags; Price, Talbott & Co., of Danville, chewing and smoking tobacco.

Miss Rebecca Steel, an inmate of the Aged Women's Home, Washington, died at that place yesterday afternoon, aged 88 years. She was a native of Virginia.

Among the corporators under the bill to incorporate the Appalachian Mining Company, introduced in the Senate yesterday, is Col. S. S. Bradford, of Culpeper county.

Among the graduating midshipmen at Annapolis this year are Roy C. Smith, of Virginia, and J. H. L. Holcombe, formerly of this city, and cadet engineer R. S. Griffin, of Va.

Major John B. Stanard was reelected Mayor and John Peters reelected Sergeant, of Culpeper, last Thursday.

Gen. R. L. T. Beale announces himself a candidate for Congress from the First district.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday finally passed, with sundry amendments, the House bill providing a new form of government for the District of Columbia.

The Army Appropriation bill was perfected in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, and reported to the House.

Mr. Knott's amendment prohibiting under penalty of fine and imprisonment the employment of any part of the army as a posse comitatus was adopted in committee by a vote of 120 to 112.

The first vote taken in the House was on the amendment increasing the limitation of the strength of the army from 20,000 to 25,000 men. The vote resulted—yeas 116, nays 120. All the republicans voted in the affirmative, and had for allies on the democratic side all the Texas members (except Mr. Reagan, who voted nay,) Patterson, of Colorado, Williams, of Michigan, and Wigginton, of California.

Mr. Garfield (at the close of the roll call) changed his vote from yea to nay, so that he might move to reconsider the vote, the real actual vote being therefore 117 to 119. When the result was announced

Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt rose simultaneously to move to reconsider. The latter was recognized by the Speaker, and moved to reconsider and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This recognition of Mr. Hewitt by the Speaker was resented by Mr. Garfield who claimed that, as a matter of courtesy, when a member changed his vote for the purpose of making such a motion, he was always recognized by the Chair, to which the Speaker responded that if a gentleman chose to give an insincere vote it was not the fault of the Chair, and that the Chair was bound by all parliamentary practice to recognize the gentleman in charge of the bill.

Then Mr. Reed broke into the colloquy with the declaration that there had been nothing to justify the Speaker's remark as to an insincere vote, to which the Speaker replied that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Garfield) had undertaken to reflect upon him, and that he proposed to defend himself.

There was a good deal of feeling manifested on the part of all concerned—a feeling which communicated itself to the two sides of the chamber, and which was shown by applause of one or of the other. Then a dilatory motion to adjourn was made on the republican side and was voted down.

So the House voted to limit the strength of the army to 20,000 men.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

COMMUNISM IN VIRGINIA.—In a lecture delivered in Richmond last night by Judge Ould, he said, as reported by the Dispatch:

If we have communism now with such a wealth of virgin soil unoccupied, what will it be when dense populations cover it? Political wisdom has as yet given now answer, and it is doubtful whether it can. Doubtless there are some evils for which human governments, as such, have no cure. Those which spring from the antagonism of labor and capital seem to be of that kind. Hunger, yes, virtuous hunger, is stronger than government. The multitudinous cry for bread is fiercer, more implacable, more resistless than the howling tempest cyclone of ocean. In the law of Christ is the only safety. By that is meant not theocratic government, but a vital recognition in daily life, both by poor and rich, that no man should live unto himself. Said Paul to the elders at Ephesus, "I have showed you all things, how that so laboring, ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive." To the Thessalonians he said: "If any would not work, neither should he eat." Capital must adopt the Ephesian text and labor the Thessalonian. In their combination is the pathway of safety to the State; outside of them, conflagration and ruin. Government, as such, cannot apply them except in a very feeble way. The individual can, the Christian must.

A DEFAULTER'S CONFESSION.—A special dispatch to the New York Times from Trenton, May 23, says:

At an examination of Louis K. Frieze, son of Jacob A. Frieze, the defaulting Treasurer of the broken State Savings bank, of Trenton, held before Receiver Shreive to-day, Frieze, who is serving a six months' sentence in the county jail for conspiracy to defraud the depositors of the bank, confessed that he did not receive all of the $44,000 taken by him from the bank. His father, Jacob R. Frieze, kept about $30,000 of it, and he and his brother, Harry C., who is also serving a sentence, only received about $6,000 each. This statement made under oath, is the first declaration made by any of the Friezes as to what became of the money belonging to the bank which was embezzled by them. It completely upsets the impression sought to be made by the Colonel, who before his conviction, in his paper, the Free Press, and since his incarceration in the State prison, has laid the blame on his two sons, and openly declared that they and not he were the real culprits, and that he was serving out a martyrdom for the sake of his children. Louis K. Frieze has turned over between $6,000 and $8,000 worth of property to the Receiver. The books of Frieze & Co. and of Frieze & Brother, which would probably throw light upon the mystery as to what has become of the money, have, Louis K. says, been removed to New York.

Lead, Bismuth and Zinc are immensely useful in the industrial arts; and as immensely injurious when applied to the skin to beautify it or to remove Pimples, Blotches, etc., from it. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the great purifying agent of the blood, giving clearness of complexion and removing Pimples, etc.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, at the residence of Rev. John Pollard, on April 14, HENRY A. VOLKMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss EMMA J. COGSWELL, of Alexandria, Va.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, B. D. Tubman, in Pomunkey, Charles co., Md., on the morning of the 16th instant, Judge R. T. TUBMAN, in the 67th year of his age.