



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1878.

The kiss thrown from the gallery of the Senate by Mrs. Hoxie (Vionie Ream) to Senator Voorhes... The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gazette...

Governor Brown, who was one of the gentlemen spoken of by Senator Conkling as "the five tourists," sent by Mr. Hayes to Louisiana for the purpose of giving him an excuse to the radicals for recognizing Governor Nicholls...

Mr. James V. Brooke, the able State Senator from the Warrenton district, in his letter stating that he will not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination for this district...

Notwithstanding the recent session of Congress was prolonged for over eight months, it frittered away so much time, that when, in obedience to the wishes of the people of the whole country, irrespective of party proclivities, it was forced to adjourn, its legislation, leaving out of view its direct perniciousness, was so hurried as to be bludgeoned defective and consequently inoperative.

Mr. Alexander Hunter has written a letter to the Occasional, of Portsmouth, in which he says that J. Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln because the President's son, Robert, was in love with his (Booth's) sweetheart, Miss Beesie Hale.

The resolutions of the Vermont democracy are in marked contrast with those of the Iowa republicans. While the former live, more and have their being in the war, the latter refrain altogether from alluding to such a disagreeable subject, except, constructively, by congratulating the country upon the restoration of home rule in the South.

Congress has adjourned, but the Potter investigating committee lingers at the Capitol as a "thorn in the flesh" to keep up the irritation in the body politic.

The Warrenton Enterprise, now that Mr. Brooke has announced that he will not be a candidate for Congress, supports the nomination of four townsmen, Mr. S. C. Neale.

The Warrenton Enterprise says: "Last Wednesday evening as Mr. Willie Hayes was driving some cattle out of the field, he spurred his horse among them. His little brother, whom he did not perceive, was struck by the horse and knocked down, the hind foot crushing into his side, and the poor little fellow was carried home insensible. A doctor was sent for and found no bones broken but expressed the conviction that he was internally injured, which proved to be the case, and on Friday night he died in great agony. His elder brother, the unwitting cause of the sad accident, is in a pitiable condition, and he has the true sympathy of all who know and feel for him."

The Loudoun Mirror says: "Last Saturday evening Miss Blattie Harrison, daughter of the late Matthew Harrison, had been out horseback riding with Mr. Louis H. Powell. When with in a few hundred yards of home, on their return, her horse unseated her, and she either sprang or fell from his back; and in doing so, received a painful fracture of the thigh, in what the doctors call the second section. Prompt attention was rendered by Drs. McGill and Wincheser, and the patient, we understand, is doing as well as could be expected—though it will require several weeks patient endurance for the fractured limb to reunite."

The case of Pitzer vs. Smoke, for breach of promise and seduction, in Winchester, has been decided in favor of plaintiff and damages fixed at \$2,235.

Foreign News. THE EASTERN QUESTION. A correspondent at Berlin says that the compliance of Russia with the demand of England and Austria for the evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russians on or shortly after the conclusion of peace, and the garrisoning of the Balkan line by the Turks is deemed the sine qua non on which the success of the congress depends.

It is probable that, in order not to alarm the public by continual abortive sittings of the congress, the next sitting will be postponed until Monday or Tuesday, so that the above mentioned three powers may come before the congress with an agreement. Turkey will accept whatever England decides on relative to Bulgaria. The correspondent says it is believed Russia will ultimately give way. Prince Bismarck continues his system of preventing all animated discussion at the public sittings.

The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gazette announces that the Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron von Hofmann, has authorized the use of his name as authority for the statement that England would support to the end in the congress all of Austria's capital demands.

A Berlin dispatch says a private telegram just received states that a revolution against the Sultan is imminent in Constantinople. A Vienna dispatch says General Skobloff goes to Adrianople to organize a vast camp there. Other accounts show that the Russians are doing all that is possible to strengthen their hold on Bulgaria.

A dispatch from Athens says a battle is progressing on the outskirts of Canea between the Cretan insurgents and Turks. There is great excitement in the town. Hostilities have also resumed in various other Cretan districts. The insurgents have attacked and injured a Turkish ship.

LONDON, June 21.—The conservative members of Parliament will probably hold a meeting shortly to consider what action ought to be taken by the party in reference to the Cabinet's policy in accepting the Sobouloff-Salsbury memorandum, to which the conservatives are generally hostile.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "Fifteen thousand Russians have arrived at San Stefano from Odessa, and that the Russians are concentrating at Sumla and Yarna. The English government is sending heavy reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope."

LONDON, June 21.—The Times' correspondent at Therapia says: "I hear that the Russians are straining their energies in fortifying Rudosta. They are evidently contriving every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria, and are preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries. The meeting of the congress seems rather to have increased than abated their activity in that respect."

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says: "A special messenger has gone to St. Petersburg, it is said, to report to the Czar on the progress of the negotiations which are affirmed to be taking a different course from what was expected by Russia, owing mainly to the fresh rapprochement between England and Austria, which appears to render further concessions on the part of Russia necessary."

BERLIN, June 21.—In the exchange of views, now going on between the plenipotentiaries, the Russian representatives are beginning to point out that there is a final limit to concessions for a State which has made sacrifices and cannot offend the strong national feeling of its people. They are also said to have stated that they could not go beyond the concessions already made.

MISCELLANEOUS. Advice from Jamaica state that several large sugar estates have been sold at a sacrifice on account of the difficulty of procuring laborers. The venerable Archbishop Row is charged with swindling by the sale of bills of exchange against funds in England. He fled to Madeira, where it is supposed he cannot be reached by legal process. He draws \$4,000 per annum as Archbishop, though he has been absent two years from the island.

The Emperor William has so far recovered that he is able to walk about his room. LONDON, June 21.—According to a Warsaw letter the Gregorian Calendar is likely to be adopted in Russia. The Council of State and the Ministers have for some time been using both the old and the new styles.

LONDON, June 21.—This was the fourth and last day of the races on Ascot Heath. The chief event of the day was the race for the Alexandra plate, which was won by Count E. De Lagrange's four year old chestnut colt, Veruill, the winner of the gold vase on Tuesday and the gold cup yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Guion steamer Iahou, which struck a rock and sunk on the morning of the second instant off the Saltee Islands, while on the passage from New York for Liverpool, found that the Captain (Holmes) was in fault, and suspended his certificate for six months.

LONDON, June 21.—A Berlin correspondent says it is hoped that the Emperor will shortly be able to go to Wilhelmshoe, and later in the year to Weimar and Gastein.

Closing Scenes of Congress. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the closing scenes of the recent session of Congress: The final adjournment of the two houses of Congress did not occur until seven o'clock this morning. The Sundry Civil bill, the last of the appropriation bills, was finally acted upon by both houses before one a. m., and the intervening time was occupied by the enrolling clerks of the House in putting the bill in shape for the signature of the presiding officers and of the President. It was considered rather provoking that over three hundred Senators and members were compelled to remain in their respective chambers all night waiting upon the tardy action of two or three clerks. The clerks did the best they could, and the Sundry Civil bill was very long, and the action of the conference committee had changed very much the shape in which it had passed the Senate, but it was thought rather strange that extra clerical labor was not employed.

After one o'clock this morning the disorder in the House became more general, and as it was shown to be useless to attempt the transaction of any business, recesses were ordered from time to time. It is no more than just to say that there was less intoxication exhibited than has heretofore been the case in the closing hours of a session, but still there was enough of it to keep up the reputation of the House in that line. During the recess members amused themselves by improvised concerts. At one time a score of members stood in a row, with the whole force of pages behind them as a chorus, and sang with great gusto, "Home, Sweet Home," "The Sweet By and By," "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave," &c., until the roof fairly echoed with the sound.

Champagne flowed freely in one of the committee rooms, "set up" in pure goodness of heart by the king of the lobby, (Sam Ward,) for he insisted that there was nothing pending in which he had any interest. This beverage seemed to impart its own sparkling qualities to those who partook, as flashes of wit and repartee went around, and no one was ill humored. While the House was in actual session the duties of the Speaker were very arduous, as it devolved upon him to do the dignity for the whole day. The Sergeant at Arms, at the order of the Speaker, several times paraded up and down with his mace, but this exhibition of authority always had the contrary effect to that which was intended.

After daylight this morning General Butler with a twinkle in his eye, rose up and offered a resolution to purchase for the Speaker a new gavel, in place of the one which he had pounded ed to pieces in (as the resolution said) his "fruitless" efforts to preserve order. This was adopted by acclamation. The crows in the galleries and in the corridors showed no perceptible diminution till long past midnight, and when the final adjournment took place there was a goodly sprinkling of spectators in the galleries of both houses. Within fifteen minutes of seven Mr. Rainey, of the committee on enrolled bills, appeared at the front door of the hall of the House with a copy of the enrolled Sundry Civil bill in his hand, and as he swiftly passed to the Speaker's desk with the bulky roll of parchment in his hand the members showed their gratification by loud applause.

Great credit is due to Mr. Rainey, who has proved himself to be an honor to his race. As a member of the committee on enrolled bills he has labored during the whole session most faithfully, and has done more work than any of his colleagues on the committee. Last night he took charge of the business of the committee, the chairman being engaged in enjoying himself. When he handed the bill to the Speaker the latter affixed his signature to it with great haste. The clerk of the House then took it and ran across to the Senate chamber, and delivered it with a little less formality than usual into the custody of that body. With equal haste the President pro tem, put his name to it, and the Senate assistant doorkeeper, Capt. Bassett, ran with it into the President's room and delivered it to President Hayes, closely followed by Senator Windom, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The great anxiety was to get the President's signature to the bill before seven o'clock, so as to obviate the necessity for another extension of the time of adjournment. It was at this time, about seven o'clock, that the President, who had been at the Capitol all night, was surrounded by several members of the cabinet, all looking sleepy and worn out. The President evinced no hurry when the bill was handed to him. He got up from his chair, came over to the table, rubbed his eyes, spread out the bill very slowly and carefully, and in the same manner took up his pen and wrote with the deliberation of a writing master, "Approved, R. B. Hayes." By this time it was full seven o'clock, and there was nothing to do but resort to the familiar dodge of turning back the hands of the great clock which marks time for the Senate. Then one minute was left, which was devoted to executive session, probably the shortest on record, and nominations for commissioners to consider the subject of removing the naval observatory were confirmed.

The President pro tem (Mr. Ferry) then delivered the brief closing remarks, which the presiding officers appear to think incumbent on them, brought down his gavel, and declared the Senate adjourned without day. Impatient of their enforced stay during the whole night Senators separated very uneasily, and many of them were in a hurry to get to bed. The speaker had already declared the House adjourned since die, and the members had departed even more quickly than the Senators, and the busy busting hall was given over to solitude. The President with his party had left as soon as his signature was put to the bill. It was noticed that during the night his room did not seem to be a popular place of resort for Senators, as has generally been the case when a President is at the Capitol. The few Senators who went in did not tarry long, but after paying their respects, came out. None of the prominent republicans were among them, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

The President made himself as agreeable as possible. He had refreshments in the shape of a large pitcher of ice water, which, however, did not appear to be much in demand. It was said that more than once during the night certain members of the cabinet got a little tired of ice water, and fortively made their way to another room not very far distant, where more stimulating beverages were dispensed. The President's respect, came out. None of the prominent republicans were among them, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

FAUQUER IRON ORES.—Judge J. R. Ewing and Alexander D. Ewing, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., and their assistants, have leased the mineral property belonging to Henry Simpas, and Hugh Thomas and William G. Douglas, consisting of Ledestone Ridge and Mount Eden, in West Fauquier, near Deep Run, and will in a few days commence their mining operations. They will ship one hundred tons of the iron ore to the Lamont furnace for a test. If this prove successful, and the contracting parties have no doubt respecting the value of the ore, the company will contract to build a branch railway from Delaplane to the mines, when they will be prepared to supply all the demands that may be made upon them. Prof. J. S. Stevenson, of New York, the geologist of the company, has reported most favorably respecting the extent and quality of the ore. In the past month Hugh Thomas Douglas has opened up on this property seven mines, averaging over thirty feet thickness of ore, and it is now an assured fact, that this enterprise is now an assured fact, which will add to the production and wealth of Fauquier; and judging by the daily developments being made in the adjoining county of Warren, near Front Royal, will be a vast amount of ore, and it is believed that the Douglas, as well as to the enterprising company who have labored in this enterprise.—Warrenton Enterprise.

The Eighth Congressional District. [From the Warrenton Enterprise.] Hon. James V. Brooke:— Dear Sir:—Would you be so kind as to inform us whether you will be a candidate in the coming contest for the seat now occupied by General Hutton. Should you decline to be, we shall not regret having urged your claims, but believing you to be the proper person to represent the Eighth district in Congress, shall, on the contrary, be proud that thus early in the campaign we endeavored to press you to the front. If, on the other hand, you agree to accept the proffered honor and enter the field in advocacy of the principles we know you espouse, we shall feel your elevation to that high position would confer lustre upon your State as well as district. Whatever conclusion you may have reached we would be pleased to publish your views upon the issues now agitating the public mind, and especially upon the recent attempt to reopen the electoral fraud. Yours very truly, POLITICAL EDITORS ENTERPRISE.

MR. BROOKE'S ANSWER. To the editor of the Warrenton Enterprise:— I have received yours of yesterday, in which you request to be informed whether I am a candidate for the seat in Congress now occupied by General Hutton; and kindly tendering me the support of your journal, should such be my purpose. I acknowledge your right to propound the question and my obligation to respond to it. And imprimis—allow me to tender to you my thanks for the kindly interest you have taken in my behalf, which has been the more grateful because unsolicited, and because in the expression of it you have been subjected to some petty annoyances, as might have been expected. I presume you will survive them, as others have done before. The good people of the county, although "many headed," are generally "level headed," and can distinguish readily between sophistry and sense.

From time to time communications have appeared in the public journals of the district suggesting my humble name as one which might be mentioned in connection with the office to which you refer. I do not know any law which rendered them seditious documents, but they have seemed to have been so regarded by some. It is consistent with the theory of our government that the humblest citizen may freely express his preference under such circumstances without subjecting himself to the charge of misprision of treason. In other words the idea sought to be inculcated, that the exercise of such a right is an invasion of the right of anybody else, is but the twaddle of the partisan. A vacant office is the property of no man until the "vox populi" has uttered its edict and designated the occupant. Till then the field is free to all, even the humblest, who may aspire to fill it.

To these published communications have been added the personal solicitation and generous assurance of aid of many, whose friendship, while it may lead them to an undue estimate of my fitness for the position in question, has at least the elements of sincerity, stability and readiness to offer sentiment into an account of my life and of "aim" as that in which you should have no interest.

And yet, at no time, nor to any one, have I announced myself as a candidate or authorized such announcement to be made by another. Therefore not having entered the field I retire from no contest. My position seemed to me to justify a suspension of any declaration of purpose on my part, either privately or publicly, until my own judgment should determine my course. If I had not reached a conclusion entirely satisfactory to my own mind, your query would now go unanswered. I am glad, however, that I am able to reply to your question and thus relieve all friends of any embarrassment which might arise from my continued silence.

I am not a candidate for the nomination to Congress from this district. My own arms are my own, and do not do me wrong. And yet I may suggest one, that of itself would be sufficient. Several gentlemen besides the present incumbent (Gen. Hutton) have for some time been occupied in an active canvass. In your issue of yesterday you give the names of others who will swell the list. Of course in such a contest "masterly inactivity" could not be a candidate. The district is a large one. Were I a candidate I should feel bound to see the people of the various counties at their court houses, if not at their homes. I have neither the time nor the money required to be expended in such an enterprise. Contemplated absence in the legislature during the next winter will demand constant attention to business affairs in the meanwhile. Four dollars per diem in Richmond furnishes a narrow margin for indulgence of luxuries, if an excited and protracted canvass can so be termed. While it is not necessary to assign other reasons for my determination, I wish it to be distinctly understood that do distrust whatever of the good people of this county has entered into or formed any part of them as matter of interest already by the confidence of my fellow citizens of the Twenty first Senatorial District with the trusted trust of representing them in the General Assembly of Virginia. I shall therefore, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, content myself with an honest and earnest effort to serve them faithfully in that station. I shall still seek, by unremitting efforts, to aid in evoking from the "confusion worse confounded" of our financial condition, some plan of adjustment, which, while it will leave the honor of the State unretouched, will not increase the already heavy burden of the people.

You do me the further honor to request "my views upon the issues now agitating the public mind, and especially upon the recent attempt to reopen the electoral fraud." As I am not in the field as a candidate, my compliance with your request to a limited extent will have no further significance than that of an expression by an individual citizen of his private views.

With the lights before me, the views which your paper has expressed with regard to this matter of "fraud investigation" have seemed sound and conservative. In view of the avowed purpose of its originator, the nearly evenly divided democratic vote upon the Harrison resolution, the action of the Democratic National Committee the next day, and the utterances of the public press, the natural inference was that the chief object of the proceeding was an effort to attack the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency.

So strongly had this idea impressed itself upon the public mind, and so plainly was the popular disapproval of any such measure fore shadowed, that the House of Representatives on yesterday found it necessary to declare by a resolution adopted by a vote of 216 to 21 that the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress by which Mr. Hayes and I were declared elected, "that no subsequent Congress or either House has jurisdiction to reverse the action of such joint meeting, and any attempt by either House to amend or disregard such action, or the title to office ensuing therefrom, was a revolution, and is disapproved by the House."

If this action were binding on the next Congress, the country might well congratulate itself upon its escape from serious trouble. It is to be hoped that so emphatic an utterance will at least be treated with respect. But as matter of fact, the "resolution" has no more capacity to bind and control the succeeding Congress than had the "green withes" to fetter the limbs of Samson. The future must be left to decide how far this long postponed expedition of fraud-hunting will reach, and to what extent it will compensate in its results, for the evils which must arise from it, in the reawakening of sectional strife. Being inaugurated it must proceed; and if guilt be fastened on parties with-

In the reach of the law, they should be punished? But will they be? or will sectional spirit make martyrs of them and glorify their infamy by elevating them to higher seats in the political synagoge? Nous verrons.

Of one thing I am sure, and that is this:—The country desires rest; a cessation of sectional animosities; a close attention to issues that are practical, to the exclusion of those whose only object is to agitate and excite. It has troubles enough already in its burdens of indebtedness, and financial embarrassments growing out of the unwise policy of contraction. If to these and to like matters the minds of our statesmen could be mainly directed; and if, above all, an era of good feeling and fair dealing could be inaugurated and perpetuated between the various sections of our common country, then we might reasonably expect to see the dawning of a bright day.

The welfare of our Commonwealth is to the greatest conceivable extent dependent upon the introduction of foreign capital and enterprise. The "mineral" wealth that lies buried in our mountains must be developed; the immense water-power that now rolls uselessly to the sea, must be made subservient to the purposes of manufacturing industry; our waste lands, now a drug in the market, must be utilized and made productive by the influx of a healthy immigration; and these ends will, in my humble judgment, be best promoted and most speedily accomplished, by the burial of dead sectional issues, and the cultivation of such a spirit of concord and harmony as will destroy at once the motive and the means by which corrupt men are elevated to public station, and consequently to a great extent the necessity of "fraud investigations" in all the future of our country.

Let me in conclusion, express the hope that what I have thus hastily written may have the effect of withdrawing my name from the range of newspaper criticism for the present at least. Wishing your valuable journal ever successful, I am, truly yours, J. V. BROOKE, Warrenton, Va., June 15, 1878.

News of the Day. The following coupon bonds of July 1, 1863, have been called in: \$50—No. 66001 to No. 62000, inclusive; \$100—No. 103001 to No. 106000, inclusive; \$500—No. 72001 to No. 74000, inclusive; \$1,000—No. 130001 to No. 135000, inclusive. Registered bonds—"Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870," as follows: \$50—No. 2101 to No. 2200, both inclusive; \$100—No. 1715 to No. 1700, both inclusive; \$500—10001 to No. 10200, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 33101 to No. 33700, both inclusive; \$5,000—No. 8901 to No. 9100, both inclusive; \$10,000—No. 16751 to No. 17100, both inclusive.

Pearson and Sadler, who it is supposed outraged the person of Mrs. Groves, near Mitchellville, Tenn., on May 16th, were taken from the Springfield jail at one o'clock yesterday morning by one hundred armed men. The jailor, apprehending no attack, was unprepared, and compelled to give up the keys. The men were taken five miles from the town and hanged.—Doubt existed as to their guilt, but both protested their innocence.

Mrs. Hubbard, who was poisoned by drinking lager beer on Tuesday at Gravesend, N.Y. Island, accused a man named Cabel Struxer with having put poison in the beer. Her husband is suspected of the crime on account of his having purchased strychnine to kill rats.—Miss Lusk, a niece, who lived in the house, is also under suspicion.

The Communists of San Francisco have elected nearly all their candidates for the Constitutional Convention of the State. The returns from the interior show that the non partisan ticket has been generally successful, and this will probably elect the delegates at large and prevent the Communists from controlling the Convention.

At Newport, yesterday evening, George Tiffany, twelve year old son of a wealthy gentleman in New York, with his tutor, Wm. Smith, were fishing on the rocks at Forty Steps when Tiffany slipped off the rocks. His tutor sprang in to save him and both were drowned. Smith's body was recovered. Efforts are now making to recover the boy's.

The indictment against the Aldermen of New York city, found on the complaint of Recorder Hackett, has been quashed by the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

F. V. Roy, a converted Brahmin priest, was convicted at Toronto, yesterday, of bigamy, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

C. W. E. Dar, N. Y., manufacturer of children's carriages, has suspended. Liabilities \$75,000.

THE VERMONT DEMOCRACY.—The Vermont State Democratic Convention yesterday adopted resolutions congratulating the country on the restoration of home rule in the South, and the overthrow of military domination, brought about in response to the demands of the national democracy; and demand retrenchment and economy in Federal and State administration, strict accountability of all officials, honest payment of the public debt, home rule, no Federal interference in municipal or State elections, just and equitable revenue tariff, one currency for all, and the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills. The resolutions further state that, in view of the overwhelming majority for the late candidate for President, the democracy of Vermont resolve that the thanks of the people of the United States are due to the men who originated the present investigation of the electoral frauds, and that the revelations already made before the committee originating the investigation (Ohio, Treasury and the Republic Senators from Ohio, leave no room to doubt the wisdom of this investigation, and that, while they would sanction any measure on the official title of President Hayes, they urge the prosecution and punishment of all who aided the frauds by which the Presidency was wrested from the democracy.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the four per cent. funded loan of the United States, now offered by the Department in denominations of \$1,000, for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, at par and accrued interest to date of subscription in coin. The bonds are redeemable July 1st, 1907, and bear interest, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers, and a commission of one fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions. Commissions will be paid by check only, and will not be applied in payment of subscriptions. All National Banks are now invited to become fiscal agents of the Government and depositaries of public monies received on the sale of these bonds, upon complying with section 5,152, Revised Statutes of the United States. All banks, bankers and persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds, and can make their arrangements through National Banks for the deposit of the purchase money of the bonds. Payment for the bonds may be made in coin, coin certificates, certificates of deposit of Government depositaries, called bonds, coupons maturing within thirty days, or in currency drafts on New York in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be received at the coin value thereof, at the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

No impurities of the blood, no matter how long in the system, can resist the healing influences of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

DIED. In New York, June 18, 1878, of congestion of the brain, JOHN BERNARD A., oldest son of Wm. James and Julia A. Higdon, of Alexandria, Va., aged 31 years. "Thy will be done, O, Lord."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. Financially there is nothing worthy of special notice since our last report. Hereabouts the stringency is as severe as ever, and the dullness in business in no wise lessened. The Baltimore papers quote "a large excess of supply over demand in the money market, and rates are regarded with less consideration than the character of the security offered." Loans are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent, and discounts range from 4 to 6 per cent, the former an exceptional figure. In New York money is very abundant, and rates are even lower than before noted. Call loans at 2 1/2 per cent, and prime commercial paper passes at 3 1/2. There is a liberal supply of money in the Philadelphia market, and the demand continues light, with rates in favor of borrowers. The adjournment of Congress is followed by a decline in the rates for gold and a higher market for Government bonds, the greater activity and the higher rates being due to a feeling of relief from any further mischievous legislation. The subscriptions to the four per cent loan continue to increase, and a call has been issued for \$5,000,000 of 1865 to effect the late subscription. There is a little better feeling in State securities, Virginia consols are firmer, selling yesterday at 60, an advance of 1/2; coupons sold at 81 1/2. There is no movement in railroad shares; B. & O. are firmer and higher, 80 being bid for the common and 85 asked. The first preferred was offered at 95, with 102 bid, and the 2d preferred at 80, with 84 bid. O. A. & M. sold at 44, the closing quotations being 48 1/2. We quote O. A. & M. 7 1/2; Va. & Tenn. 62 1/2; Va. & Tenn. 85 10/16.

Wholesale quotations in Alexandria. Flour, Fine... Superfine... Extra... Family... Fancy brands... Wheat, common to fair... Good, prime... Choice... Corn, white... Mixed... Yellow... Rye... Butter, prime... Common to middling... Eggs... Hogs... Chickens... Apples... Potatoes per bushel... Onions, per bush... Bacon, hams, country... Best sugar cured hams... Butcher's hams... Western... Sides... Shoulders... Lard... Veal Calves... Clover Seed... Timothy... Plaster, ground, per ton... Ground, in bags or bbls... Lump... Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)... Fine... Turkey... Wool, long unwashed... Washed... Merino, unwashed... Do, washed... Hams... Sams...

The inactivity in the market, which has prevailed during the week, continues to be the case, and the transactions on "Change barely warrant quotations. Flour is quiet and prices are nominal. The receipts of Wheat are light, and the sales reported were at 110. Corn is scarce, and, in consequence, prices keep up, and we note sales to-day of small lots at 57 and 58 but with an increase in receipts these prices would not hold. There was no Rye reported, and 100 bushels of Oats were withdrawn. Country produce is quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Wool is not coming in so freely, but there is no change to note in prices.

Richmond Market, June 20.—The market is only a very slightly active without change in the quotations for Flour—fine \$3.75, and fancy brands \$7. The receipts of Wheat are very light, with small sales at 10 1/2 for fair to choice grades of white and red. Corn in some request, with sales at 54 for mixed, and 56 for white. Oats 35, with but very light offerings. Nothing doing in Rye.

Lynchburg Market, June 20.—The market is very quiet generally. Flour remains dull at 48 1/2 for fine family brands. Wheat, continues quiet, the quotations being from 50 to 110 for choice grades of white and red. Corn in fair receipt, but weak, at 57 for mixed and white. There is some enquiry for Oats at 38 for spring. Nothing doing in Rye, which is nominally 68 1/2.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, June 20.—The market is quiet and dull. The receipts of produce continue light. Flour inactive at 3 25 1/2 for fair to fancy family brands. Wheat quiet, with limited transactions at 10 1/2 for good to choice. Corn 54 1/2, with but very light offerings. Oats quiet at 35 1/2, and Rye nominally at 55 1/2. The first new wheat offered was by Chas. Wallace & Bro., to J. B. Ficklen & Sons, of Bridgewater Mills, at \$1.10. The quality was fair white.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—SUGAR.—We notice the sale to-day of a cargo of 247 hhds and 180 bags Gaudaloupe Sugar, taken for refining, at a private price, but we write the market steady, and we still quote as follows: Cuba and P. R., fair to good refining 7-13 1/2; Cuba, centrifugal, 7-18 1/2; Porto Rico, grocery grades 17 1/2; Demerara centrifugal 17 1/2; Refining sugar, Eng. and Fr. 18 1/2 64 1/2.

Coffee.—There has been no business in Coffee to-day, so far as we have heard, and we still write the market dull, weak and nominal, with the tendency in buyers' favor, though there is no quotable business in the market. The Rio coffee to-day has not come to hand, which, were there any disposition to trade, would tend to check business. We still quote as follows: Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13 1/2 to 14; fair do, 15 1/2 to 16; good do, 15 1/2 to 16; prime do, 16 1/2 to 17; job lots, ordinary to choice, 13 1/2 to 14.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, June 21.—Beef.—The dressed Beef was extremely dull, and common Beef had to be sold at very low figures. State Texas sides went at low as 4 1/2 per lb, generally, with a few selections early in the day at 7 1/2.

Calves.—Fat veals were doing a trifle better, but buttermilk Calves and grassers were dull and unchanged. Milk fed veals were going at 5 1/2 per lb, and even 6 1/2 for some very choice state veals; what are termed "red" Calves at 4 1/2 state veals; and buttermilk Calves at 2 1/2 4 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common to prime sheep ranged from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb, with a few selected wethers at 5 1/2 per lb. Common to good Virginia Lambs sold at 4 1/2 per lb. Quiet trade at 6 1/2 for dressed mutton, and 7 1/2 for dressed Lamb.

Hogs.—None offered for sale alive. The market was firmer, and slaughterers were willing to pay 4 1/2 per lb for fair to good corn fed Hogs.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, June 20.—The market was quiet, and 210 of which sold at 2 1/2 per lb; prices 1/2 lower than last week; market dull. 800 Sheep and Lambs on the market, all of which sold at 4 1/2 for sheep, 5 1/2 for 4 1/2 for Lamb; market good for Lamb. Market dull. Milch Cows sold at 20 1/2 each. Market dull.