ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1879.

What the democrats will do in the present crisis in their affairs is probably a matter of as much doubt to the wisest and most influential of their leaders as it is to us, and if with all the means for obtaining information at their command they are unable to determine upon a plan of action, any advice we might volunteer upon the subject would subject us to legitimate censure. Besides it would not only be improper at this time for southern democrats outside of Congress, but even for those in Congress, to be laying out lines of action for the adoption of the whole party. Such work should be left to the northern democratic congressmen. They should command. All that their friends in the South can do now is to follow them.—For southern democrats to do anything else at present is to subject them to the charge of "attempting to gain by ballot what they failed to get by armed rebellion." Notwithstanding this, however, when all the circumstances of the existing condition of affairs are considered, we can not help alluding to the following points, which, it seems to us, must strike every intelligent observer of passing events. If the democrats ever intend making a stand for the restoration of free government and republican institutions, they can find no better cause than the intimidation of voters, and certainly no more opportune time than the present. The damages and injury that would result to the country from a stoppage of expenditures for the army and for the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government, and the consequent accumulation of money in the treasury, would be felt principally by the officeholders, and the rich bankers and bond and stock brokers. The people of the country would only be affected incidentally, and to a minor degree, and they have been already so reduced by radical legislation, which has accumulated nearly all the money of the country in the hands of a few, that almost any change would redound to their benefit.

The talk of passing the necessary appropriation bills, and going to the country with a statement that such action was made necessary by the radical opposition to free ballot, is all bosh. People haven't time now to go into the reasons for actions; they see results and draw their inferences accordingly. Any such action will be looked upon as a complete back down, and will bring with it all the accompaniments of defeat. The radicals and their allies, the so-called independent press, are already hooting the democrats for their surrender, and telling them they dare not do otherwise. This country is carried by the votes of people who are not bound by either party, but who are influenced solely by prejudices and emotions, and such people don't take much stock in a party that cannot take care of itself. They will say, if the democrats do what Mr. Conkling said they would do, back out: "we elected your candidate for President in 1876; you allowed the radicals to deprive him of his office; we elected a democratic Congress in 1878, and you have allowed its and our wishes to be insultingly spurned and rejected. We will hereafter vote for a party that shows that brains and check can overbalance silly and ill-directed force." And when they say this they will not only talk sense but the only sort of sense that is now effective. The democrats have now reached a condition in their affairs from which defeat stares them in the face, no matter which way they look. To go back is certain destruction, to advance is a forlorn hope, but may lead to success, and if so the more glorious. No democratic congressman from the North can hope to be returned if he stultifies his party by voting that the present extra session was unnecessary, and could have been avoided by accepting terms more favorable than those now offered; and in the South, where republicanism is now dead and where independentism can, consequently, live, there will be aspiring men in every congressional district, who, with the aid of discontented conservatives and the negroes, will seize upon the confusion incident to the democratic retreat as a favorable opportunity to get into Congress, and many of them will doubtless succeed. It is not forgotten, too, that the anticipated troubles about blocking the wheels of government will not be the result of democratic action. Congress is required by the Constitution to pass appropriation bills, but the President is, likewise, required to sign them. Congress will have done its part by passing those bills in a constitutional form, and if the President persists in refusing to sign them, it will be his lookout. Our conservatism is co-eval with our manhood; we not only inherited it, but were educated in the faith, and to be anything else than conservative would be unnatural to us, and the thoughts to which we have just given utterance are the result of a firm belief. But there is a vast difference between conservatism and a quiet acquiescence in the destruction of republican institutions by a rapacious horde of party malignants, who, to achieve their own selfish ends, to retain their hold upon the honors and treasury of the country, would willingly see the people deprived of their few remaining rights. If those rights are to be maintained, and the lost ones recovered, the democrats must make their stand now. A future time will be too late.

The report of Mr. Thomas Perry, President of the Commercial Exchange, that appears in to-day's Gazette, will be read with interest by all who have the welfare of the city at heart. By this report it will be seen that one million four hundred thousand bushels of grain have been received and publicly sold on the market here during the past year—an excess over last year of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand bushels, showing that, notwithstanding the apparent dullness that is said to have existed on Union street and along the wharves, a large business *has* been done, though in a quiet way.

The suggestion that an elevator should be put in operation is a good one, and we hope the project will soon be started. There are buildings already standing near the wharves which could be used for the purpose, with very little expense, along the rear doors of which railroad tracks pass, and where vessels could be loaded and unloaded from their front doors. With an elevator in operation in this city, farmers and merchants could have their grain handled at less expense than now, which would induce both buyers and sellers to seek this market, and if the farmer should want to hold his grain, expecting a rise, he could get his elevator receipt for it, on which the banks would lend him money, as they do in other cities. We hope our business men will not let some of the neighboring cities anticipate them in this undertaking.

The effort to start an iron furnace, also alluded to, is one which should not be postponed for a day. Already our load upon our load of ore is carried through this city every day to Pennsylvania, when it could be made into pig iron and shipped from here at a less cost to the consumer. What plan could work better than the one proposed? With the river, the anthracite coal for the furnace could be brought here at a low cost, which would establish a coal market for all the country adjoining and back of this city, and the returning vessels could carry back either the pig iron or Cumberland coal which is brought here via the canal in great quantities, and for which there is a constant demand, thus paying them freight both ways, which would make this a favorite port, and increase our commerce considerably.

That enterprises can be successful here under proper management there can be no doubt, as recently shown by the Agricultural Fair, which succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and by Portner's brewery, and now, after several reverses, the ship yard has also declared a dividend on its stock. What we most need is a little more energy and money; or if those in our midst who have the energy had the money, or vice versa, we could get along as we are. The cry that there is no money in the city is untrue. When the Northern Pacific Railroad collapsed it was found that thousands upon thousands of dollars of bonds were held here, and since the issue of the new four per cent. government bonds and certificates the sales in this city have been remarkable. Now, if this money was invested in manufactures and other enterprises, such as those referred to in Mr. Perry's report, and properly managed, we see no reason why success shou'd not attend the efforts of those interested, or why the city should not increase in prosperity and wealth as in times gone by.

The Lynchburg Virginian thus pointedly puts it:

"We hear a good deal said about the hardship of paying for the education of other people's children. But is it any harder than paying for the punishment of other people's crimes? It is the dissolute, vicious, and indolent who fill our jails, penitentiaries, and alms houses, which the property of good citizens is taxed to support. Ignorance fosters depravity and is itself the parent of vice. It is better, therefore, to be taxed to support schools, and make them efficient, than be forced to raise millions to punish crime, or support paupers."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Vest gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize the Indian Territory into a State, and providing for its admission into the Union. His resolution making inquiry as to whether any part of the Indian Territory had been purchased by the United States with a view of locating Indians or freemen thereon, was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Kernan advocated the repeal of the test oath and spoke against the use of the army at elections. He said the courts have recently decided that no juror can be required to criminate himself by admitting his participation in rebellion as per section 820, but section 821 is more objectionable as it reposes in judges, even such a judge as sometime ago issued notorious midnight orders in Louisiana, a discretion almost unlimited in excluding those connected even the most remotely with persons in rebellion. This statute practically results in excluding the best people of certain sections from the jury box, thus deplorably degrading that important part of the administration of justice by throwing it into the hands of ignorant and incompetent men; it was a farce to appropriate money to administer justice in such a one sided manner.

Passing to clauses in regard to marshals and supervisors, Mr. Kernan spoke of the increasing power thrown into the hands of the Federal Government by its immense patronage and by its authority to use the army to support U. S. officers at Congressional elections and the dangers to be apprehended therefrom. Alluding to Senator Windom's remark that free fraud and free mobs are dear to democrats, Mr. Kernan deplored the spirit in which such assertions were made and repelled them as baseless. The democrats held dear the old ideas of faithfulness to constitutional principles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the passage of a bill allowing expenditures for the purchase of sites in connection with the improvement of the Kentucky and Great Kanawha rivers, and of the bill for a commission to lease a building for the Washington City postoffice,

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, attempted to have his silver bill considered, but, failing to obtain the necessary two thirds vote,

The business of the morning was taken up at 1:25, being the bill in regard to the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts.

NEW POSTOFFICE.

The Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds held a joint session this morning for the purpose of considering and determining what action should be taken with reference to the communication of the Postmaster General for a new postoffice for Washington city.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, was agreed to, and will be submitted to the House to-day if an opportunity occurs:

"Resolved, That the Postmaster General, the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, are hereby constituted a commission with authority to lease such building in this city for the purpose of a city postoffice as in their judgement the good of the public service may require, provided that said lease shall be for a term of not less than three nor exceeding five years, and at an annual rental not to exceed $5,000."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The First National Bank of Baltimore announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on demand. The bank pays all taxes on its stock.

Cable dispatches announce that General Grant has left Hong Kong for Japan, on his way home; he will probably be next heard of at Yokohama.

Judge Asa Pace is lying critically ill at Philadelphia from an impoverishment of the blood, aggravated by a bad cold which he contracted several weeks ago.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds has agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating $64,000 to be used to strengen the foundation of the Washington Monument.

Ex-Minister Schenck is lying very ill at his residence in Washington. He is well advanced in years, and that makes his illness very serious. It is thought that he is afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The Louisiana constitutional convention adopted a section yesterday relative to limitation of the power of the government, and prohibiting the Legislature from passing local and special laws in certain cases.

The Confederate monument erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association in the Capitol Square at Columbus, S. C., was unveiled yesterday. Military organizations from all parts of the State, and from Charlotte, N. C., participated in the ceremonies. A salute of eleven guns was fired by the German Artillery of Charleston. The procession, consisting of 25 companies of cavalry, infantry, veterans and artillery, marched through the streets to the Capitol Square, where Gen. John S. Preston delivered the oration. Gov. Simpson presided. About 12,000 persons were present.

The following has been issued from the Treasury Department: "The demand for the $10 refunding certificates has been so great that, notwithstanding every effort of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the supply of certificates does not equal the demand for them. At present the bureau is delivering them at the rate of about $800,000 per dim. By Thursday the delivery will reach about $1,000,000 per diem, and by the first of next week $2,000,000 per diem. The certificates will be distributed in proper proportion among the different officers authorized to sell them, to be sold strictly only upon the terms stated in the circular of April 28th. The whole amount authorized is about $40,000,000, and no more than that amount can or will be issued. About $13,000,000 have already been sold."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pope yesterday presented the beretta to the new Cardinals.

A fire at Uralsk has destroyed a considerable portion of the town, and it is still raging.

The Spanish Ministry is paying attention to measures for the suppression of Socialism.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, will arrive at Windsor Castle to-day on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The town of Halas, 75 miles southeast of Perth, on the Lake Hulasto, has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains. Much damage has been done.

Fresh difficulties have arisen in the Anglo-Afghan question. Yakoob Khan is willing, but the Afghan people are opposed to making peace on the English terms.

The French Ministry is not likely to be dissolved upon the question of the return of the Chambers from Versailles to Paris, but the Cabinet may demand a vote of confidence.

Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, the wife of Prince Bernhard, of Saxe Meiningen, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter on Monday last.

The Porte refuses to negotiate with Greece on the basis of the Berlin treaty, and Great Britain and France are not in unison upon the policy to be observed to get back a fraction of the immense amount of money that is owing them from Egypt.

There was a great conflagration last night at Poonah, an important government and military centre eighty miles southeast of Bombay. The government school, the Boodwar Palace, the law courts, the postoffice, the police office, and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

ALEWIFE FISHERIES.—For many years, ever since their lands began to show exhaustion, in fact, it has been the practice of farmers bordering on the Atlantic waters to use the smaller fry and less edible fish that frequent our shores for manure, along with "moss" and sea ores." These used to be caught with seines or picked up along shore at low tide. In New England and on Long Island sound the fish chiefly used are the "menhaden," or "moss bunker;" from New Jersey southward the "king crab," [Limulus Polyphemus;] in the Chesapeake bay and elsewhere the distinctive fish captured for enriching the soil is the alewife, which the Nova Scotians call "gaspereau," and sell to us, smoked, under the title of "Scotch herring." The alewife indeed belongs to the genus alosa, or herring, while the menhaden is classed amongst the small fry shads. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia these fish, when caught in the spring, used formerly to be simply forked into the open furrow behind the plow and covered with five or six inches of soil at the next round. She smell was sometimes offensive, but the crop returns were very profitable. Of late years, since the supplies of guano have been limited and the prices high, there has been an entire remodeling of the fish manure industry, and it has attained large proportions. "Fish guano" has grown to be an important article of commerce, and is manufactured in considerable quantities at many points, and particularly in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. In the latter State the menhaden and alewives are trimmed, boned and put up in oil as imitation sardines, the refuse being ground up, desiccated and sold for fish guano. In Connecticut the fish are pressed in order to extract the oil from them, and the dry parts are ground and sold for guano. This latter process is now being largely imitated in the lower Chesapeake, where the alewives can be caught in enormous quantities. Several fish factories have been started down the bay, principally in Virginia, and the products of the industry are increasing very rapidly.—The first fish factory, as we learn from the May number of the Maryland Farmer, was started about 1869, in which year there were four vessels and twenty one men employed in the industry, the products being 200 barrels of oil and 300 tons of guano. In 1878 there were returns of nearly 500 men employed in the catch and in the factories. The catch aggregated 118,000,000 fish, and the products were 234,163 gallons of oil and 10,832 tons of guano.—The fish guano is worth from $10 to $16 per ton in bulk, and, when properly composted, makes a very valuable fertilizer, especially for truck patches and market gardens.

A PROBLEM.—The following problem is now puzzling the heads of the employees in the Capital at Washington during their leisure hours and has also excited some interest here. The State of Maine at one time, committed the sale of intoxicating liquors in various localities to agents of its own. One of these, upon his appointment, was given $32.71 in cash, and stock worth $57.51. He purchased during the year $59.91 worth of stock and received as salary $25. At the end of the year he found that he had sold $102.97 worth of liquor and had stock on hand to the amount of $31.37.—He desired to settle with the State, but could not fix the amount due, which caused the matter to be referred to the Courts. The point puzzling the brains of the mathematicians is, how much did he owe the State?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1879.

The Senate Committee on Elections met this morning and heard a delegation from Kansas on the charges of bribery and corruption, by which it is alleged Mr. Ingalls obtained his election. Mr. Ingalls is the successor of Mr. Pomeroy, who was detected in the act of buying his seat, and publicly exposed, and it is said by those who profess to know whereof they speak, that he is equally as culpable as his predecessor. He is a tall spare, man, who wears spectacles and looks like a fast Yankee schoolmaster.

The many friends of Mr. J. R. Tucker, who is now in Baltimore under surgical treatment for cataract, will be glad to learn that the bandage upon his eye was removed yesterday, and the operation performed upon him two weeks ago found to have been entirely successful. Of course, it will be some time yet before he can leave the dark room it is now necessary he shall occupy.

Mr. Entwisle, the apothecary, formerly of Alexandria, who was stricken with paralysis a short time since, but who was supposed to be recovering, has experienced a relapse, and his condition to day is far from favorable.

The letters received daily, not only by members of Congress, but by everybody who is known to have business at the Capitol, from people at a distance, asking favors are not only numerous, but their contents are of the most diverse and curious character. Among the thousands of such that are delivered here each morning was one to day from a gentleman in Kentucky to Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chaplain of the Senate, asking him to use his influence to have the payment of a pension hurried, and the reason assigned for asking him was that the Doctor's son, Cabel, is supposed by the applicant to have been the soldier who shot him during the war.

The new captain of the Capitol police, Allabaugh, was the colonel of a Union regiment during the war, has been for some years past in the employ of the Government under Col. Casey, Superintendent of Public buildings, and is said, during all that time, to have been a good enough republican.

The committee of the House democratic caucus, yesterday, proposed to the committee of the Senate caucus to hold a meeting last night for the purpose of determining upon a course of action, but the latter committee declined to accede to the proposition, and the intention now is to hold no meeting until after the passage of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

It is again asserted to-day that previous to the adjournment of the last session the republicans, in order to avoid an extra session of Congress proposed to agree to the passage of the army bill as reported, prohibiting the use of soldiers at the polls, to abolish the test oath, and to so modify the election laws that supervisors only should be appointed by the federal courts, and half of them to be of each political party, but that the Blackburn men opposed any such settlement upon the ground that their favorite's chances for the Speakership would be better at an extra than at the regular session next December.

It is understood to-day that all the Virginia members of the House are in favor of adhering to the original democratic plan of insisting upon the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, and of allowing no appropriations unless these repeals are effected.

In the House to day a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General and the Chairmen of the House and Senate committees on Public Buildings to lease a building in Washington for a city post office for not less than three nor more than 5 years, at an annual rent not to exceed $5,000 was passed. A bill was passed authorizing the expenditure of money already appropriated for the improvement of the Kentucky and the great Kanawha rivers. The bill relating to the removal of cases from State courts then came up and was debated, Mr. Orth, of Venezuela, fraud fame, taking part in it, the first time he has "put in" this session. It is the intention if this bill be disposed of to resume the consideration of the silver bill.

In the Senate to day a bill was passed relieving J. S. Saunders, of Baltimore, from political disabilities; also one providing that when two or more persons shall conspire to commit an offence against or to defraud the United States, and one of them shall commit such offence or fraud all shall be deemed guilty. A bill was introduced to improve the Mississippi river and reclaim its swamp lands. Mr. Vest introduced a resolution in reference to the Indian Territory and announced his intention of introducing a bill to open the Indian Territory to settlement upon the ground that that territory was now a bar to the civilization of the southwestern section of the country.—The consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was then resumed, Mr. Kernan leading off in an able speech, delivered, however, to empty benches. He will be followed by Mr. Thurman.

A delegation from Petersburg, Virginia, had an interview with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House to-day with reference to the cancellation of export bonds on exported manufactured tobacco. Col. C. S. Stringfellow delivered an able argument in favor of the desired action.

The Postoffice Committee of the House has agreed to report a bill for extending the special mail service.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The wife of ex Gov. Fayette McMullin died last week.

Mrs. R. C. Taylor, of Augusta county, aged 85 years, is cutting a new set of teeth.

Gov. Holliday is reported better. He has been suffering from the effects of bronchitis, pneumonia, and a deep seated cold.

A boy named James H. Smith, 11 years old, was caught in the machinery of a saw mill near Norfolk Thursday and instantly killed.

Rev. Joseph H. Davis, a well known minister of the Virginia Conference M. E. Church South, died in Westmoreland county Friday last.

Rye stalks six feet in length and wheat over four feet in length, both well headed, are growing on the farm of W. H. Blundon, near Blackwell's wharf.

During the last session of the Hustings Court of Richmond the court granted 227 bar room licenses, 141 retail, and 21 wholesale liquor dealer's licenses, and 3 ordinary keeper's licenses.

Elder Gary, a negro preacher of Danville, has been sent on for indictment by the grand jury, upon the charge of forging the names of some of the trustees of his church, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

Mr. B. E. Jesler, who has a store about three miles from Lynchburg, was assaulted Saturday night by three negroes, who pretended to desire to purchase molasses. When he stooped down to draw the molasses from a barrel one of them struck him with a club or slung shot, knocking him senseless, but he rallied in time to give the alarm, and assistance arrived before the store was robbed, which was evidently designed by the negroes.

Orion Clemens, a brother of Mark Twain, was publicly excommunicated from the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Keokuk, Ia., last Sunday having been tried and convicted on the charge of heresy. His specific offense was the delivery of a lecture, in which he disavowed the divinity of the Christian religion and attributed it wholly to man.

At Taylorsville, Ind., yesterday, the large barn of Lee Perry, together with its contents and a brick dwelling near by, were burned. Loss, $8,000.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 8.15 o'clock, with six members present.

Mr. Strauss, as one of the proxies who represented the city in the annual meeting of the Alexandria Canal Company, reported their action as already published.

Mr. Smith tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, to take effect at once.

Mr. Strauss expressed his regret at the retirement of Mr. Smith from the Board. He hoped that in the higher position to which he had been called he would have a most agreeable and successful administration.

Mr. Smith, in reply, expressed his unfeigned regret at leaving the Board. He had endeavored to labor for economy and the benefit of his constituents, and had always been treated by the members of the Board with the utmost courtesy. He should endeavor to perform the new duties to which he had been called with credit to himself and benefit to the city.

The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Smith, after shaking hands with the members, withdrew.

An election to fill the vacancy in the Board was ordered, and

Sundry matters of routine business disposed of, after which

The Board, at 8:45 o'clock, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Board, last night, was thinly attended within the bar. Outside a single gentleman occupied a place upon the benches.

When the President, in the call of committees, called the Finance Committee,

Mr. Smoot said: Mr. President, we have no regular business report. I have some new matter to bring up when you call for new business.

When new business was called,

Mr. Smoot introduced a resolution extending, until June 18th, the time for advertising delinquent property, and explained that the Tax Collectors had been very busy lately and would not be able to get the advertisement ready in the time proposed. It could be done, however, by the 18th of June.

The resolution was agreed to.

The following communication was received:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 17, 1879.

We, the Church, do ask the honorable board of council of the city of Alexandria, do ask that the taxes of the land whereon the church stands be exempted from taxes from the past years from 1813, June 30, to 1879. This land have been in the name of Mr. W. C. Yeaton and W. A. Taylor, but we bought from them at that time, June 30. A part of this taxes have not been paid. This happen on the count of not knew.

By order of the church pastor, Robert Holmes.

Trustees, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Green, and Mr. Williams.

It was asked what church it was?

The Chair: It does not state.

A member: Is it 1813?

The Chair: Yes, from 1813 to 1879—that's what it appears to be.

It was said that the church meant was Zion church, and

The paper was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smoot, from the Finance Committee, reported the Salary bill. He moved to fill the blanks with the sums agreed upon by that committee, which appear in the first column below:

	Salary proposed.		Present salary.
Mayor,	$300		$500
Auditor,	800		900
Superintendent of Gas,	600		900
Superintendent Police,	600		800
Chief Engineer,	50		50
Commissioner of Revenue,	350		350
Treasurer,	200		200
Clerk of Council,	350		300
Messenger of Council,	200		200
Clerk of Aldermen,	100		200
Messenger of Aldermen,	100		200
Each Physician of the Poor, (100)	400	(100)	400
Clerk of Market,	400		600
Corporation Attorney,	50		50
City Surveyor,	50		50
Keeper of Town Clock,	100		150
Clerk of Gas,	500		600
Steward of Offices,	200		200
Keeper of Poor House,	300		300
Total,	$5,550		$6,950

Difference, $1,400.

The bill was then laid over until the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

HOW PAROLE WON AT EPSOM.—The New York World says: Mr. Wm. P. Douglas, who returned from Europe on Saturday by the Britannic, saw Parole win the City and Suburban race at Epsom. "I went to the race as any spectator would, and was not in any way interested in the result. I had been down in the country hunting, came up with some of the country people on purpose to see the race and remained with them until it was over.

"Since I was not among sporting men at all, I am perhaps in poor condition to tell anything about Parole or any other horse. The feeling of the people was not so much against Parole as I had expected. In fact, I heard it said before the race that the Yankee horse could easily carry nine stone and stand a fair chance of winning if the Duke of Magenta stayed out. They all seem to think, Americans as well as Englishmen, that the Duke of Magenta could have beaten Parole but for sickness. You may judge how they felt towards Parole when the betting was only four to one against his winning, while it was nine to two against the second horse.

"What impressed me more than anything else in the race was the easy way in which Parole ran. At the start he was a little behind, and at fifty paces from the finish the three horses were running together, with Parole opposite the others' flanks. So far Parole had seemed to be a sort of amused attendant or spectator rather than a participant in the race, and jogged along in a most careless way. Even when Archie gave the signal for a dash, Parole seemed merely to lengthen out, and without any apparent extra effort passed to the front.

"The Englishmen were not at all piqued. Of course some ill natured remarks were made, but generally the people seemed rather pleased than otherwise, and my own friends checked my enthusiasm and turned the tables on me by declaring and proving to their own satisfaction that Parole was of English blood. It is beyond the conception of English people that any horse that is not of English blood can ever win a race on an English track."

The "woman's friend" is what Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills may well be termed, for every woman that has once used them will not be without them.

A man once said: "To have the Dyspepsia is, in my experience, to be extremely miserable and I have felt that I would give a thousand dollars for immediate relief." At the same time relief was within his reach for one dollar instead of a thousand. He was in Baltimore, where Tarrant's Anti Bilious Bitters are manufactured by W. E. Thornton at the price of $1 per bottle, or 25c a package. If you are troubled with this dreadful disease, or subject to Headaches or Constipation, or if your Liver or Stomach is out of order give them a fair trial. Your druggist has them. W&S

For a fine nobby suit of CLOTHING see S. DEALHAM, 62 King st., corner Fairfax.

Sensation in the House of Commons.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Dillwyn, liberal, moved that in the opinion of the House it was necessary that the limits of prerogative should be authoritatively observed, so as to prevent ministers under cover of the supposed personal irresponsibility of the sovereign from withdrawing from the consideration of the House matters which are properly within the scope of its powers. Mr. Dillwyn, in his speech, pointed out as examples of such matters the annexation of the Transvaal, the dispatch of the Indian troops to Malta, and the sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles.

Mr. Gladstone called attention to the fact that the House had already approved several acts of the government which the motion proposed to censure. He regarded the allegations of the motion untimely and not supported by facts.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the government had decided to meet the motion by a direct negative. Referring to the imputations of unconstitutional action on the part of the Queen, conveyed in Mr. Dillwyn's speech, he explained that Lord Lytton's correspondence with her Majesty was not published, it was merely a narrative of the movement of the troops.

The Marquis of Hartington almost paraphrased Mr. Gladstone's declarations.

Mr. Gross, the home secretary, announced that he was authorized to state that the letter of the Queen to Lady Frere was merely a general expression of sympathy.

The debate was adjourned for one week. The motion is certain to be overwhelmingly rejected. Much confusion was caused by the motion, which in its original form implied that the Queen had acted unconstitutionally, but at the last moment remodeled into a resolution of censure of the ministers. The original motion would have met with even less support than the present one.

THE MISCEGENATION CASE.—The miscegenation case of Edward Kinney, colored, and Mary Susan Hall, white, who were confined in the penitentiary for a violation of the State statutes prohibiting white and colored citizens to intermarry, was heard in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond yesterday, Judge Hughes presiding, upon a petition of habeas corpus. The petition set forth that the petitioner Kinney is unlawfully restrained of his liberty in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States by the keeper of the County Court of Henrico county, Va., convicted in a certain criminal proceeding against him and the woman Hall, that they had gone to Washington, where they were married in the bonds of matrimony, and after the marriage returned to Virginia and lived together as man and wife until their arrest, which soon afterwards followed by their conviction and imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary.

The grounds alleged in the petition for the writ of habeas corpus are that the petitioner, Kinney and the woman to whom he was married in the District of Columbia are citizens of the United States; that one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed against invasion by hostile State legislation is the right fully and freely to contract among themselves, irrespective of race or color, that marriage is a civil contract, and that therefore the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia making it a felony for a white and colored person to intermarry, contrary to the constitution and laws of the United State and void; that the marriage having been celebrated in the District of Columbia, and valid there, it must be valid throughout the United States. The case was argued upon its merits by the United States District Attorney Lewis for the petitioner, and the State Attorney General Field for the Commonwealth.

Attorney General Field maintained that the Judge had no jurisdiction—it not being alleged that any law or constitutional provision of the United States had been violated. But, admitting that there was jurisdiction, he contended that Mr. Lewis had not made out the case, the States having entire control of marriage and no law of Congress on the subject could be found. He showed that a number of States, Massachusetts was one of the first to take the lead—had laws prohibiting intermarriage of the races, and that of the few cases on the subject reported the three men were named Kinney. The Attorney General admitted that the State law said that a white man might marry a colored woman, but that a colored man should not marry a white woman, that was in contrary to the spirit of the civil rights bill. The present law, however, is no more a discrimination against the colored than the white people and is founded, not in prejudice, but in public policy, looking to the highest development and the best interests of each race.

The court reserved its decision until to-day.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY RESERVE.—The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 25 to 16, disagreed to the action of the Appropriation Committee in striking from the legislative bill the clause which provides that the ten million dollars reserve for the redemption of fractional currency shall be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions. There was an animated discussion on this proposition. Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, and Davis, of West Virginia, spoke earnestly in favor of the committee's amendment (striking out the clause.) Mr. Bayard held that to apply this fund to any other purpose than that for which it had been set apart would be an act of bad faith, and would work harm to the national credit, by destroying faith in the sincerity of congressional enactments. Mr. Lavis thought there was no necessity for the measure. If there were need of any portion of the moneys in the Treasury for the purpose of paying off these pension claims, the object could be compassed by drawing on the stock of standard silver dollars which have had no opportunity of getting into circulation. Mr. Voorhees flatly denied that there was such a thing as specie resumption. That boast was a flaunting lie. Gold and paper have been equalized, but that might have been done ten years ago by simply honoring our own legal tenders. Mr. Booth was very severe on Sec. Sherman, whose financial methods, he charged, always somehow took the form of issuing bonds. The ten million reserve was, he said, never intended to be applied to the redemption of fractional currency. That pretext was a happy afterthought. The fund was created solely to assist in getting subsidiary silver coin into circulation. It was absurd to say that the act creating it was in the interest of specie resumption. It was a Democratic act and was passed by a House largely in favor of inflation ideas. The vote was unpartisan, the dividing line being on the financial issue.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the veto message was referred to the committee on the judiciary. The object of this is understood to be to give an opportunity for a formal reply to be made in behalf of the democratic majority to the arguments of the President, both in this and the previous veto message. It will be submitted in the nature of a report from the judiciary committee, and will state the democratic position. The purpose will then be to let the veto messages and the refutation go out together to the country.

S. DEALHAM has just returned from New York, and has now the finest and most select stock of CLOTHING, HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS ever before brought to this city, at astonishing low prices.

MARRIED.

May 14th, 1879 by Rev. A. P. Hasting, FRANCIS A. HOWELL to Miss MAGGIE A. KINGSTON, both of this city.