# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1879.


The graduating class of the Poughkeepsie High School has refused to allow its single colored member to participate in its annual celebration. And yet no cry of "outrage" has been raised in the North. If such an indignity had been put upon a colored graduate in the South, the radical papers from one end of the North to the other would have teemed with accounts of it, and the outrage been held up as another refusal to accept the results of the war. In the case referred to an "outrage" was perpetrated, for if the graduate was good enough to pass through all the grades of the public schools of Poughkeepsie, and to attain a position among the graduating class of the High School of that town, without objection on the part of her school associates, it was a cruel insult to exclude her, at the last, from the enjoyment of the honors to which she was as much entitled as those to whom they were awarded. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and the difference made by the ownership of the gored ox is as effective in the North as elsewhere. Blood is thicker than water, and the hypocrisy of the North in denying that truth has been exposed so frequently that further attempts in that line are ridiculous.

It requires very little encouragement to sustain the hopes of those naturally disposed to be cheerful. Any symptoms of despondency, therefore, that the present session of Congress may have given rise to among that class of people, will be dispelled by its adjournment. But even those not blessed with such happy dispositions will have reasonable grounds for deriving fresh hopes of their country's improvement from the termination of the present session. Rest from political excitement, and peace and reconciliation between the estranged sections are what this country stands most in need of now, and nothing will tend more surely and speedily to secure it these conditions than an interval of congressional legislation. Unfortunately that interval must now be short, but five months of rest will help amazingly, and we must be thankful even for small favors.

The people of Utah are to be congratulated. The Senate has rejected the nomination of Mr. D. T. Corbin as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory. Judge Mackey says that Corbin is to corruption in South Carolina what the tilometer is to the water in the Nile, shows its rise and decline. If this be so the refusal of the Senate to confirm his appointment by Mr. Hayes is a favorable indication.

It is to be hoped that the democratic members of Congress, when they go home, will consult their constituents upon the question of free trade. If they do, and heed what is told them, they will come back next winter prepared not only to give sick people quinine at a reasonable price, but to abate the whole system of existing high tariffs. A few monopolists will suffer, but the people will be benefited.

The sine die adjournment of Congress has been postponed for, at least, another day. How long is the country to suffer from the blight inflicted upon it by the politicians? Who shall deliver us from the body of this death? When it does adjourn, if Mr. Hayes calls it together again, we hope Mr. David Davis may sit on him—not allegorically either.

The silver fiend has been laid, at least, until next December, by which time the good crops and the beneficent effects of the rapidly increasing business activity of the country will, it is hoped, have so changed the appearance of affairs that the spectre, should it show itself again, will be harmless.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Ismail Pasha, the deposed Khedive, left Cairo yesterday en route to Europe.

Sir Wm. Fothergill Cooke, a telegraph constructor of England, is dead.

There is great distress in the west of Ireland on account of continued rains.

The British ship with the remains of the Prince Imperial is expected to reach England about the 9th prox.

Thornley & Co., cotton spinners, owning mills at Hyde Godley, Stockport, England, have suspended.

Spain has sent war vessels to Santo Domingo, and a blockade is threatened unless reparation is made and the demands of the consul at Puerto Plata are conceded.

The Russian authorities are trying to quell the disturbing effect of false reports about a redistribution of land—something like the forty acres and a mule arrangement.

King Cetewayo has asked the British government for terms upon which he may surrender, but has not yet replied to those which were offered him.

PREDICTIONS ABOUT 1880 to 1887.—In a pamphlet recently published the author, Professor Grimmer, asserts: "From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death." Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so, America will lose fifteen million people. Besides plague, we are to have storms and tidal waves, mountains are to "toss their heads through the choicest valleys," navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the "capricious deflexures of the magnetic needle," and islands will appear and disappear in mid-ocean. All the beasts, birds, and fishes will be diseased; famine and civil strife will destroy most of the few human beings left alive by plague; and, finally, "two years of fire"—from 1885 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. In 1887, the "Star of Bethlehem" will "reappear in Cassiopia's Chair," the immediate results being universal war and portentous floods and shipwrecks. North America is again to be involved in civil war, unless a "Napoleon arises to quell it; but during these terrible days the Pacific States will be a veritable Paradise of Peace compared to the hellish strife that will be waging throughout the world." The few people that may manage to survive till 1887 will have reason to be thankful.

Dr. Geo. Ben Johnston, son of U. S. Senator Johnston, has been elected Professor of Anatomy of the Southern Medical College, in Atlanta, Ga.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York police held the liquor saloons under strict espionage yesterday. Some forty or fifty saloon keepers and bar tenders were arrested.

In executive session Saturday the Senate rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, to be Chief Justice of Utah by a majority of four votes.

The New York Sun says it feels authorized to denounce as unqualifiedly false a "widely circulated story" to the effect that Mrs. Conkling, wife of Senator Roscoe Conkling, had instituted a suit for divorce.

Secretary Evarts has appointed Dr. C. C. Cox, of the District of Columbia, to the position of secretary of the commissions to represent the U. S. at the international exhibitions to be held at Sidney in 1879 and Melbourne in 1880.

On Saturday evening during a thunder storm, two little girls, Emily, aged 6 years, and Ada, 4½ years, daughters of Mr. Weswell, a master mechanic employed by the Harlem River Railroad Company, at New York, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Superintendent of the Georgia Asylum for Lunatics has made a report in which he sets forth the fact that insanity is increasing among the colored people of the State. He asks the Legislature to at once enlarge the colored department of the asylum.

J. F. Edmunds, aged 60, a highly respected citizen, in the flour and commission business in Boston, was arrested Saturday night for forging the names of Amasa Crafts and Sands & Furber to a large amount. The amount of his forgeries in the hands of the Maverick Bank of Boston aggregates $80,000.

On Saturday last, at daybreak, 3,000 men went to work changing the gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, and before night the entire line, extending from St. Louis to Texarkana, nearly 700 miles, had been changed from 5 feet to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Warrenton is rapidly filling up with summer visitors.

James R. Marr, late of Warrenton, died at the Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, on Friday last.

The quality of the grain this season in Fauquier and Culpeper is the best grown for several years, and what is lost in quantity is made up in quality.

An anticipated difficulty between Mr. Elam, of the Richmond Whig, and Mr. Dickenson, growing out of a newspaper controversy has been satisfactorily arranged.

The Richmond Standard say: "The election of men who are dying to serve the dear people has proven the curse of the Commonwealth. We would like to see the Legislature of Virginia composed entirely of men who did not wish to serve."

There were $5,000,000 old State bonds deposited for funding before a single new bond had been signed; and the very best authorities concur in the opinion that at least 10,000,000 of bonds will be funded under the bill of last winter before the 1st of October.

Judge Keith, of the Circuit Court of Fauquier county has refused a new trial to Winter Payne, colored, convicted of murder and who is to be hung on the 11th of July, thus confirming the ruling of Judge Gaines. The father of Payne is circulating a petition praying the Governor to commute his sentence.

The Governor on Saturday received a telegram from a prominent London banker asking if arrangements had been made by the State to pay the July interest on the new bonds. A message was returned within ten minutes after the receipt of the enquiry, informing the banker that the July interest would be met promptly.

John Cox, a brother of the Hall murderer, was until recently an employe of the firm of Bryan & Co., in Chesterfield county. He was an engineer, a very respectable colored man, and fills the position of a member of the school board of Chesterfield county. He ran for the House of Delegates, but was beaten by Major Joseph Walker. Cox has another brother who is deaf and dumb. John expresses great mortification at his brother's bad ending. Chastine, the murderer, was the black sheep in the flock, although he was the "likeliest" looking nigger in the lot.

"HAY FOOT! STRAW FOOT!"—Many boys and girls may have heard these words applied in a derisive way to raw recruits who were making a beginning in their military education by learning to march; but very few young people—or old ones, either—know how the terms originated.

During the war of 1812, there was a great deal of drilling and training among the militia men all over the country, especially in the larger cities and towns, where the principal recruiting stations were situated. In New York city, much of the drilling of newly enlisted men was done in what is now City Hall Park, in front of a tavern which stood where the Sun newspaper building is located. Many of these would be soldiers were from the country, and these, of course, knew nothing at all about marching in military fashion. They could walk fast enough, some of them, and work as hard and bear as much fatigue as any soldiers in a regular army; but they walked as they pleased, and had no idea about such things as keeping step. It is even said that there were fellows among them who did not know their right foot from their left, and who were therefore continually getting themselves and their companions into disorder by mixing up their legs,—that is, moving out their right leg, when the officer who was drilling them called out "Left," and the other leg when he called out "Right." If they could have put both legs forward at once, it is probable that they would sometimes have done so.

To make these men understand exactly which leg was meant when the officer gave his orders, a curious plan was devised. Around the right leg of each man, just below the knee, was tied a wisp of hay, while a wisp of straw was tied around his left leg. Now, these country fellows knew very well the difference between hay and straw, and so, when they were ranged in line and the officer gave the word to march, and called out, "Hay foot! straw foot! hay foot! straw foot," each one of them understood exactly which was the foot he must put forward.

It sometimes happened, however, that a man would be so busy observing his companions,—and perhaps making fun, at the same time, of their attempts to walk like soldiers,—that he would forget his own business, and put forward his "straw foot" when "hay foot" was called for.

It must have been very funny to see these raw recruits—here a country ostler in high boots and striped shirt; there a farmer in his shirt sleeves and broad straw hat; then, perhaps, a village doctor or school master, with his high beaver hat and his spectacles, with a tall boy near by in cap and short jacket—all marching side by side, with hands down by their sides, thumbs turned out, eyes fixed on the officer as he stepped backward before them, and all keeping time to the monotonous call of "Hay foot! straw foot! hay foot! straw foot!"

The regular soldiers who may have been drilling at the same time probably smiled, if they did not dare to laugh, at these queer looking men with their hay and straw bound legs; but the mothers and fathers and sisters of the recruits, if any of them chanced to come to town to see their sons or brothers drill, doubtless thought the affair a fine military display, and that Jeremiah or Caleb would be a general yet, if the war lasted long enough.—*St. Nicholas for July.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1879.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

In the House to-day Mr. King, of Louisiana, called attention to an article in the Washington Star in reference to a conspiracy that had been entered into by Mr. Hayes and certain democratic members of Congress, through the medium of Mr. Garfield, by which the democrats alladed to agreed that if Mr. Hayes would not veto the Mississippi levee commission bill they would vote for the marshal's bill shorn of its restrictions. He censured the paper for allowing the article to appear in its columns, and called upon the writer to deny its truth and make such reparation as lay in his power, or to show his responsibility for it. Mr. Ellis said life was too short to be kicking at every dog that barked at his heels, and that, consequently, he had not intended noticing the article, but now that allusion had been made to it he would simply pronounce it unqualifiedly false, in which assertion he was seconded by Mr. Evans. Mr. Garfield said he supposed the report was originated by some one who imagined that if there were men on the democratic side of the House patriotic enough to vote the necessary supplies to the government they would be deterred therefrom and brought back under the influence of the caucus by the inquiers and talk the publication of such a report would occasion, as a panic in a Greek army was once stopped by the general's timely proclamation of a reward for the discovery of the man who had turned loose an imaginary braying ass.

THE VETO.

Mr. Hayes' veto of the marshals' bill was received in the House to-day at noon, but no curiosity was expressed to hear its contents and it was not until half past one that it was read. As soon as the clerk had finished reading it, a vote was taken on passing it, notwithstanding the President's objections, Mr. Springer saying he hoped the gentlemen on the other side who were anxious that the Government should have all its necessary supplies would now assist the democrats in voting those supplies. The bill not receiving the necessary two thirds vote, was declared defeated.

ADJOURNMENT.

When the resolution for adjournment came up in the Senate to-day Mr. Windom objected, which threw it over until to-morrow. In making the objection he said he hoped a night's rest and calm reflection would induce the majority to be willing to vote the necessary supplies for carrying on the government. Mr. Chandler then read an indictment of the democratic party charging it with all the crimes of which a political organization could be guilty. Mr. Windom's objection, of course, necessitates new action with regard to the adjournment, for the House's resolution referred to this afternoon at four o'clock. A new resolution will, therefore, have to be introduced.—It is thought, however, that the new resolution will be offered to-morrow and adopted by both houses, and some say that the real reason for the objection to-day was that more time might be had for the consideration of presidential appointments, for which purpose the Senate went into executive session at half past one o'clock.

SILVER.

The silver question was effectually put into its little bed to-day, for when Mr. Vest, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause called up his resolution declaring that patriotism and statesmanship demanded the remonitization of silver and the coinization of its value with that of gold, a motion to refer it to the Finance Committee was carried by a vote of 23 to 22. This was accomplished, however, by the help of some men who are avowedly silverites and who will go as far as any others in favor of silver at the next session, but who doubt the practical advisability of taking it up at this session.

NOTES.

In the House to-day Mr. Jorgensen introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. Bushby.

The clerks of the committees and the other clerks in the Capitol were engaged in packing up their papers this morning preparatory for a vacation.

The President's approval of the judicial appropriation bill was officially announced in the House to-day.

An aye and no vote in both houses of Congress to-day showed, to the surprise of some, that a quorum was present in each.

The House to-day, by a vote of 125 to 32, passed the bill placing quinine on the free list of imported articles.

THE SULTAN AND LADY LAYARD.—On the occasion of an afternoon call paid to the Sultan by Lady Layard, after discussing the non committal subject of the weather, the conversation turned to horses, and he remarked that he wished to try two carriage horses just received from France, and asked his visitor if she would like to accompany him. Assent was given, and in a few minutes a light basket carriage, drawn by two dashing bays, stopped in front of the palace. The Sultan gave Lady L. his arm, opened her parasol himself, and assisted her down the steps, shading her the while. Not only this, but during the entire course of a half hour's ride through the palace grounds, notwithstanding her instances and assertions that his Majesty would fatigue himself, he stoutly held the parasol over her head while she handled the ribbons—an act of courtesy to a woman, and a Christian at that, unprecedented in the annals of the Ottoman Empire. This shady proceeding of the Sultan excited much comment, and some say that Lady Layard took umbrage at it, but that is not proved. However, the fact remains that her husband is, as a countryman of his put it "awfully thick with the Sultan."—*Constantinople Cor. Phila. Telegraph.*

THE LATE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The official accounts from South Africa of the Prince Imperial's death state that after the surprise of his reconnoitering party the Prince rode during the general fight into a ravine where a second body of Zulus were concealed, and they butchered him. The body of the deceased Prince, after a funeral parade at which Lord Chelmsford was the chief mourner, was removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it lay in state in the Catholic Church. The body was to arrive at Durban on June 11, and be escorted by the garrison on board the man-of-war Boadicea, for conveyance to Simon's bay, where it would be transferred to the troop ship Orontes for transportation to England.

[COMMUNICATED.

We see that "Fidelitas," in a communication in last Friday's Gazette, recommends the reelection of Alexander Hunter this fall to the House of Delegates. This recommendation we cordially endorse. Mr. Hunter has shown in the past that he is the very man for the position and with the experience of the past two years cannot fail to make a very useful representative. With his popularity in the county we can probably overcome the republican majority there.

MANY VOTERS.

### Caught in a Storm.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., June 30th.—The Newburyport yacht fleet with some yachts from Haverhill were down the river yesterday in a gale and storm. One of the Haverhill yachts was wrecked upon the Ipswich bar. Some were driven upon the beach and others found refuge at Squam. Two or three have not yet returned.

LAND SALES.—Commissioners Wm. H. Payne, Chas. L. Pollock, Thos. Smith, and A. D. Payne sold last Monday under decree in Fox's adm'r against Shumste, the following tracts of land: Mill property on Licking Run to Mrs. Shumate for $1,900; 226 acres to A. Gilman at $8 per acre; 199 acres to W. W. Edwards at $6 per acre; 181 acres to W. H. Gaines at $7 per acre, 67 acres to W. H. Gaines at $5.70 per acre.

To-day the weather has been more bearable than for some time past.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Whyte introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia Historical Society. Referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Vest's resolution "that the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship," the pending question being on the motion by Mr. Allison to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. The motion was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 22, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Blair, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Eaton, Ferry, Hill (Cal.), Kellogg, Kernan, Kirkwood, Logan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Whyte and Windom—23.

Nays—Beck, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Garland, Harris, Hereford, Houston, Jones, Jones (Fla.), Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker and Williams—22.

Messrs. Cameron (Pa.), Windom, McPherson, Edmunds and Dawes, who would have voted yea, were paired with Messrs. Wallace, Davis (W. Va.), Grover, Thurman and Hill (Ga.), who would have voted nay.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own [exempting such craft from enrollment or license.]

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House joint resolution to adjourn sine die at 4 p. m. to day.

Mr. Windom objected to its present consideration, and the resolution goes over till to morrow. Mr. Windom stated that he regretted to be obliged to object, but as it was in his power to prevent the majority from adjourning to day without passing the appropriation bills, which Congress was convened, he thought it his duty to give them a night to think over their resolution and come to a better one.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to arraign the democratic party for its course in the present session.

The Senate, at 1.40, went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chaplain in his prayer this morning rendered thanks that the House had been safely brought to the closing labors of the session, and asked the blessing of the Lord upon all the measures which have been wisely and prudently adopted.

A message was received from the President announcing his approval of the judicial expenses bill; also a message in writing supposed to be the veto message on the "marshals" bill.

The business of calling the States for bills for reference was gone through as the business of the morning hour on Monday, but there were only some dozen bills introduced, and few of these were of any public importance. The whole number of bills introduced during the present session is above 2,525. Much of the morning hour was consumed in the reading of the bills introduced, and in taking the yeas and nays upon motions of reference. The last vote showed the presence of 157 members, being 13 more than a quorum.

After several personal explanations by Messrs. Ellis and King of Louisiana, and Evins, of South Carolina, denying any connection with the alleged bargain between certain southern democrats and the republicans, the Speaker laid before the House the veto message of the President, and it was read by the clerk.

NOTES.

The President and the members of his Cabinet came to the Capitol at 2 p. m., and occupied the room reserved for the President in the Senate wing of the building.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate this afternoon: Col. Horatio G. Wright to be chief of Engineers with rank of Brigadier-General, vice Gen. Humphreys retired at his own request.

### Hurricane in Baltimore.

A violent wind, hail and rain storm visited Baltimore on Saturday doing great damage to property, unroofing and otherwise injuring a hundred buildings or more, blowing down signs and awnings and chimneys, and causing great destruction along the wharves and exposed southern boundary. Fortunately no lives were lost, other than one by the incidental capsizing of a boat, but several persons were painfully injured in one way or another, and there were many narrow escapes. The force of the storm was also felt in the harbor, and the shipping suffered severely. The steamer Arrowsmith was struck by the storm, while at her wharf about to start for Tiroli, and the smokestack was blown with such violence that it entered the cabing of another steamer laying alongside, causing great consternation, but no injury to individuals. A yawl boat from the George Law was lifted into the air from the hurricane deck and carried across the deck of the steamers Arrowsmith and Pentz, and dropped into the water several piers distant. The steamer Louise was torn from her moorings and blown to another wharf where she was caught and fastened without further injury.

The full fury of the storm seemed to be spent on the central and business portion of the city. North of West Baltimore street no damage was done, while all along Pratt street, from Light street to the falls, and in the territory bounded by Pratt, Light and Baltimore streets and the falls few buildings of any size or consequence in the line of march taken by the storm escaped. On Pratt street, at the foot of South street, the scene would have been ludicrous if it had not been for the element of danger. The street was crowded with wagons, which were turned completely over, and in the momentary darkness there was much disorder and confusion amongst the owners. Empty flower barrels were sent through the air like paper balloons, the contents of fruit stands disappeared as quickly as "properties" in a pantomime, and a large showcase filled with knives and revolvers was cleaned out as effectually as it could have been by a band of revolutionists. The five story building owned by the Johns Hopkins estate, fronting on Pratt street, from Ellicott to Light street, was badly damaged; its tin roof was lifted from one end to the other, and a portion of it, with rafters, deposited in the centre of Light street, opposite Balderston street. Other fragments of the building were deposited on houses on the west side of Light street, while a huge rafter broke the skylight of R. Sinclair & Co.'s warehouse and brought a shower of bricks down into the counting room.

The corner of President and Fawn streets after the storm exhibit most striking features. The roof and upper story of the Baltimore Rivet and Spike Works appeared to have been lifted bodily and hurled against an adjourning building, falling to the ground in a mass of ruins.

The chemical works of Michael Dersey, on Eastern avenue, just beyond the city limits, a large frame building was blown down. The machinery was broken, and the vats, containing oil of vitriol, burst, flooding the whole street with the dangerous liquid.

In the track of the storm the streets were deluged with water, and in the vicinity of the custom house and Maryland Institute a large number of buildings, between forty and fifty, including warehouses and stores, were unroofed. Besides the destruction of roofs, large plate glass windows were blown out and destroyed. The damage will probably reach $50,000. The track of the storm was not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and its fury was spent before it reached the eastern confines of the city. In the northwestern section there was only a light shower of rain, without wind, and in the northeastern section only a heavy rain of a few minutes duration.

### The Veto of the Marshal's Bill.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 30.

The following veto message was sent to the House of Representatives to-day:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of six hundred thousand dollars for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, of United States marshals and their general deputies. The offices thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution in the judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force.

The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"Section 787. It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the district and circuit courts, when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty."

The original act was amended February 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

"Section 788. The marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof."

By subsequent statutes, additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing the warrants, decrees, or other process of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective. The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. The crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States, are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the Government, such as forging or counterfeiting the money or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws; offences against the elective franchise, against the civil rights of citizens, against the existence of the Government; crimes against the internal revenue laws, the customs laws, the neutrality laws; crimes against laws for the protection of Indians, and of the public lands—all of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under United States laws—laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence, which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, the neutrality laws, and many other laws of large importance, depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are in effect the only police of the United States Government. Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union and in every country which has a jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables, and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the U. S. of the right to execute its laws—a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people, and are now in the Treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the U. S.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty; and no Department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title twenty-six mentioned in section one of this act until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law."

Upon consideration, in the House of Representatives, of the bill which contained these provisions it lacked a constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with appropriations for the support of marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative: Either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation of his official duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that, by virtue of the provision of the Constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has the right to withhold appropriations for the support of the Government unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, June 30, 1879.


When the indications are that a perfectly reliable medicine is needed to regulate the Liver, to strengthen the Stomach and renovate the system, no one should hesitate to use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills

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

The greatest variety of HATS, comprising the finest and the cheapest, for old and young, of the nobbiest styles and the lowest prices at S. DEALHAM'S, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.


### DIED.

On the evening of the 28th inst., Mrs. SUSAN SMYTH, consort of the late Edward Smyth, in the 86th year of her age. ☞Funeral from St. Mary's Church Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., to which friends are invited. No flowers.—[Balt. Sun and Wash. Star please copy.

This morning, the 30th inst., KATIE, infant daughter of Wm. Franklin and H. V. Creighton, aged nine months. ☞The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 6 o'clock, from 65 south Pitt street.


BRIDGEWATER FAMILY FLOUR is the best and most reliable in the market. All grocers have it.

je 30 C. S. TAYLOR, Jr.


### The North Pamunkey Lands—Some Noted Places, Hanover Academy, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

HEWLETT'S June 28.—From a point just below where the north branch of the Pamunkey, or North Anna river begins to mark the dividing line between the counties of Caroline and Hanover to Oxford, a distance of some ten miles, that river flows over a rocky bed in bold and graceful curves. The flats are narrow, the hills varying from abrupt to long and gentle slopes, terminating in gently undulating plateaux. The farms included, as many are, in the sweeping curves, are generally of a peculiar character, differing widely from all the surrounding lands. The soil is checkalate, fading into gray or deepening into red, fine and soapy, and lying on a compact, fine red clay. There are frequently large masses of the finest building stone cropping out of the more abrupt hills, while nice flat rocks are generally found on the surface. These lands are peculiar in their wonderful adaptation to clover, and the effect of plaster of paris upon the grasses and peas is magical; clover will grow luxuriently in a gully, and no matter how worn or washed one green fallow of clover or peas will restore them to a high degree of fertility. The late James Fontaine, esq., who was a gentleman of fine intelligence and extensive observation, considered the North Anna lands the most valuable for original fertility, great recuperative powers, the production of grains, grasses and rich varieties of tobacco, accessibility to markets and healthfulness of any in Virginia. Many of these farms were famed many years ago for their productiveness, but the old times and people have passed away, and with them the skill and ability to develop them. A gentleman of means purchased one of them three or four years ago, and that not of the best quality, and by energetic and judicious culture, realized last year the gratifying nett profit upon his whole investment of about 11 per ct. Among the most noted of these farms are Mt. Airy, formerly owned by Mr. Humphry Hill, where was for many years a female academy, at which were educated many of the finest and best of our old Virginia matrons. At this place the boyhood days of R. J. H. Kean, esq., of Lynchburgh, and the Blackford boys were spent. Topping Castle, the old homestead of the Minor family, where once lived and flourished the ancestors of Gen. John Minor, Mr. John Minor, of W. Va.; Mr. Lucian Minor, the maternal ancestors of Com. M. F. Maury, and Mr. Thos. B. Anderson, its late owner, whose wife was of the same family, lies in a horseshoe curve of the river, and is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, its great number of cool springs, and being the resting place of so many distinguished dead. Rock Castle, another valuable farm, has for many years belonged to the Fontaine family. It was on this farm a battle was fought in May, 1861, between the corps of General Warren, of the Federal army, and Gen. Hill, of the Confederate. Had the Confederate lines been moved forward Gen. Hill would have gained an easy and brilliant victory, for with the first shock of battle the Federals were so demoralized that thousands stampeded, throwing away their arms and rushing madly into and across the river to find shelter behind the hills and in the distant forests. Jerico Mills, the point where the Federals crossed with Warren's and Wright's corps, was once noted for the manufacture of the best family flour made in the State, always commanding one dollar per barrel in the Richmond market more than any other brand. Then comes Oxford, once an incorporated town, with as fine water power as can be found. But time forbids me to write more, for in this space of ten miles there are other mills and farms, which must soon pass into other hands, and when brought again into that state of culture for which they were noted in other days, will be ornaments to our section and State.

The exercises at the Hanover Academy closed on the 27th. The session has been one of unusual interest, quiet and prosperity. The number of pupils was 46, representing New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, your section sending quite a large delegation.

The health of the place is proverbial. For many years past the bills for medical services have scarcely exceeded an average of 50 cents per student. This is owing not only to the salubrity of the place, occupying, as it does, a dry, commanding and beautiful eminence, but with thoughtless boys and heedless young men, to the careful discipline and prudent counsels of Col. H. P. Jones, the principal, aided by his brother, Major Horace Jones, and their assistant, Mr. J. M. Ambler. HINOVER.

A letter from Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary to Tracy Turnivelli is purchased, stating that Lord Beaconsfield cannot accept the golden wreath which has been published by the penny subscription of $52,800 by the people. The letter hints that Mr. Turnivelli is a place hunter, and got up the affair from personal motives.


For New York custom-made CLOTHING, warranted not to rip, see S. DEALHAM, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.

COME AT LAST.—
☞Black and White Plaid Ginghams☜
☞Hamburg Edgings and ☜
☞New Lot of Lawns just opened at
I. EICHBERG'S,
je 24 1w Successor to Shaymaker Co.

The best FLANNEL SUITS, at $5, $8, $10 and $12, you will find at S. DEALHAM'S, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.

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.

NOTICE.

As Assignee of the affairs of S. DEALHAM, for the benefit of his creditors, I will sell out, within the shortest possible time, his entire stock of CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, TRUNKS, &c. All who are indebted to the firm, by open account or note, will please make payment at once, as I intend winding up as quick as possible.

je 23-1m LEWIS STRIN, Assignee

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

All persons requiring CORPORATION LICENSES will make immediate application to me, at my office, No. 1 Market Building, Cameron street. GEO. DUFFEY,
je 16 Comm'r. of Revenue.

UNEQUALLED AS A BEVERAGE.

Possessing all the desirable properties of the very Best Wine, without its intoxicating principle. OMOO.
A mild tonic—a gentle stimulant—a splendid appetizer—nature's own adaptation to the wants of the people. In pint bottles at 25c each; also for sale ice cold by the glass at our Palace Soda Fountain. JANNEY & CO.,
je 28 70 and 145 King st

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES, of various styles, and with all the late improvements. A full supply on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. We would call attention to a new "Domestic" at a low price—to be used by hand. We will be pleased to have parties call and examine these machines before purchasing.
je 26 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, Valentine's Meat Juice, Valentine's Meat Juice and Glycerine, Hubbel's Prepared Wheat, one of the best preparations for infants' food, Granula, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Extracts Vanilla, Strawberry, Orange, &c. Liquid Rennet, &c., just received fresh supplies
je 27 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.