



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16.

If the democratic party is capable of receiving instruction it will learn by the overwhelming defeat it has just sustained in Ohio that its prevailing sentiment of this country is in favor of money redemption in gold on demand, and utterly opposed to any further tinkering with the currency.

If the democratic party has not abandoned all hope of success in the next presidential election it will take steps at once to heal the division that now exists in its ranks in New York. With that accomplished, and starting out as opposed to any further and all manner of interference with the currency, and in favor of free trade, of an income tax, of appropriations to works of internal improvement that will benefit the entire nation, and of the abolition of the present system of collecting taxes by customs and internal revenue, it may regain the hold it has upon the affections of the people.

The grand naval review announced in some of the newspapers to take place in Hampton Roads on the 14th instant, is cut out to have been, as anticipated by our Washington correspondent, a mere rendezvous of the training ships of the navy in order to allow their commanders and the Secretary of the Navy an opportunity to consult about systematizing the course of instruction for the naval apprentices on these ships.

For Alexandria to vote against a pronounced advocate of the adoption of the McCulloch bill, after availing themselves of the medium of a similar bill for the composition of their own municipal debt, would subject them to harsh, but just criticism.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall Mall Gazette mentions, as an evidence of the eagerness of the American demand for iron, that one of the principal British rail-roads has just sold, for American account, 30,000 tons of old rails at 1 pound per ton, or about the price new iron rails commanded two months ago.

A conference of delegates representing 140,000 miners was held yesterday at Leeds, Mr. MacDonalld presiding. A resolution was passed in favor of a national emigration scheme to lessen the competition among miners.

There was an anti-riot demonstration at Belfast yesterday evening, at which Messrs. Farrell and Biggs spoke. Resolutions were passed declaring that at no time in the history of Ireland was the want of a native Parliament more clearly demonstrated than by the present alarming distress and by the continued and deliberate hostility of the English government to Irish prosperity.

The truth about the Gork Tepe affair is gradually leaking out. The assault on the Dugli-Tepe earthworks was made on the Plevna pattern. After an ineffectual cannonade the Russians made a rush with fixed ladders, but were repulsed and retreated in disorder.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The steamer Carrie V. Koenig, on route from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a snag on Tuesday night, while making the crossing at Bradley's Landing, Ark., eighteen miles above here, and sank in ten minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The funeral of the venerable and eminent political economist Henry C. Carey, took place this morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, including many prominent citizens.

G. N. Gough, who commands the troops along the line of communication in Afghanistan, occupied Jellalabad on Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican primary at New Orleans passed off quietly yesterday. The Republicans fired a salute in honor of the victories in Ohio and Iowa.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have this week sold a coal at \$3.25, and orders are named as low as \$2, and contracts have been made ahead at these figures.

The signal bureau reports that a heavy snow was falling at Charysco, W. T., at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The temperature was at 39 degrees, wind north-west, blowing 40 miles an hour. Snow had stopped falling last night, but the weather was still cloudy.

The majority of the old spinners at Fall River, Mass., have now returned to work, but several hundred have not yet been able to do so. At a meeting of the spinners it was voted by \$1 per week for the support of their non-working brethren.

Secretary Sherman entertained at his residence in Washington last night such of the heads of departments as were in town, including Secretaries Francis and Schurz and Attorney General Devens, and many bureau officers. There were mutual congratulations on the result of the election in Ohio.

Ferry Maryland and Virginia young gentlemen riders, with 35 running horses, left Baltimore Tuesday for Philadelphia, to take part in the international tournament of the permanent exhibition grounds on Thursday next, in honor of the meeting of the Governors of the old thirteen States, in reference to the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial.

A young and respectable looking couple, named Fred and Louise Ruckman, son and daughter of a farmer of Loudon County, near Vandalia, Ill., en route to St. Louis a few days ago, and were made man and wife. They returned, but instead of going home wandered into the woods, where they were arrested. They have been committed to jail to await trial.

The sheriff's posse which started yesterday to buy Jesse Underwood in Carter county, Ky., lacked courage and backed out. Frank McElrann, a brave farmer, however, went to Underwood's log cabin, and found not only Jesse's body but George's also, who had been killed by the Holbrooks. McElrann and his daughter Agnes buried the dead. This makes five Underwoods and one Holbrook killed in eight weeks.

While the convalescence of Berguina's show at Wilmington, Del., were leaving the circus grounds last night with their wagons they were pelted with stones by a gang of roughs, numbering about three hundred, who chased them through the city, pelting them with showers of stones, causing the horses and elephants to stampede, during which numerous pistol shots were fired. A number of persons received injuries from flying stones and bullets. One man had one eye put out.

Ten new cases of yellow fever reported at Memphis yesterday, among them C. K. Isaacs and J. T. Hastings. Nine deaths were reported, including Rev. J. P. Paris, a Jewish physician, and J. S. McDaniell. Two new cases have appeared at Burton Station. There were two deaths at Forest City, Ark., since Tuesday night. All who have died there so far are females. Several men were taken sick, but recovered. Every store in town is closed except two drug stores. One new case is reported today, and one death has occurred.

The Indian Outbreak.

A dispatch from Denver says: "Information which comes by way of Indian runners, who are in communication with Chief Douglas in the mountains, is that when the massacre of Agent Meeker and his men took place the white women, comprising Mrs. Meeker and her daughter Josephine, and their attendants, were quartered in a different building. One of the marauding Indians started to enter this building. He was shot dead upon the threshold by one of the occupants, who is believed to be Miss Josephine Meeker. This check probably saved the women from outrage. It was then that Chief Douglas, one of the agency Indians who had not participated in the hostilities, had not yet returned further westward, of the Los Pinos Agency, is reported as receiving a messenger every six hours from the White River Indians, but he is cautious in furnishing information, and particularly careful not to say anything that will betray the whereabouts of the hostiles or assist the soldiers in their search for them. These rumors do not know the name of the Indian whom Miss Meeker shot. All agree that the Indian who was shot was a full man with beard, with black piercing eyes. It is not supposed that it was Chief Jack, although this description tallies with that of the most notable of the outlaws. The greatest uneasiness is felt here concerning the situation of the miners on Gunnison and Big Horn rivers, of whom there are fully a thousand scattered about the Indian reservation and adjoining country nearly empty. An organization has been effected at Fort Collins and at Greeley, to call Mr. Key a dispatch from the agent at Los Pinos says: "All is quiet. No danger of trouble from Indians either near or remote, unless precipitated by evil councils and conduct of whites, who seem determined to make trouble. Newspapers and the very atmosphere of Colorado are full of lying rumors. The extent of all this outcry and these false rumors can be found in the popular text: 'The Whites must go.' The White River women, children, money and papers are safe with Mrs. Meeker. All will be sent here as soon as practicable. Some employees are believed to be alive. Soldiers have been reinforced. Provisions and water plenty. These items are obtained here from runners from White River."

Protestant Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Protestant Episcopal Conference was continued this morning, and was largely attended. The question of "What is wanting to the successful evangelization of the colored people of this country," was discussed by Rt. Rev. Dr. Lyman, assistant Bishop of North Carolina; Rev. Dr. Alexander W. Waddell, of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Robert White, a Virginia missionary.

Walking Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Out of the forty pedestrians who started on the eighty four hour walk on Monday last only eleven now are left. At noon to day scores stood as follows: Barbour, 173 miles; Campana, 206; Colston, 202; Dufrene, 186; Fitzgerald, 209; Hilton, 182; Hughes, 190; Preuss, 178; Vint, 209; Waters, 184; Woods, 175.

Pence Association.

NAPLES, Oct. 16.—A meeting will be held here on the 26th inst. to advocate a simultaneous partial disarmament throughout the world. All the peace associations have been invited to send delegates. Special deputations will represent American, English and German peace associations.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A man named Paul Dinsky inflicted a fatal wound upon himself this morning, at his residence, by cutting his throat with a knife. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. No cause has been assigned for the act.

Denial.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Mr. MacDonalld, who presided over the conference of delegates, representing 140,000 miners, held at Leeds yesterday, repudiated the assertion, current in Pennsylvania, that he said he would flood America with English miners.

Locomotive Engineers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened their annual session here yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1879.

C. C. Critchlow, agent of the United States in Utah, writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs here that his Indians have received information of the trouble at White River and are terribly excited and frightened in consequence—so frightened that they were contemplating deserting the agency and fleeing to the mountains to avoid both the hostile Indians and the soldiers; that they are friendly to the whites, and that he has finally persuaded them to remain by promising them the protection of the Government. It is thought at the Indian Bureau that the people of Colorado want to drive the Indians out of that State, and also that if the troops march to Los Pinos their wishes in this respect will be gratified. At the War Office the alarm among the United States Indians referred to above is attributed to a guilty conscience, because it is well known at that office that all the young Indians at the Utah agency were engaged with those at White River in the recent outrages at the latter place.

Mr. Hayes, having voted at the Ohio election, is now ready to return to Washington and resume the duties of his office, and has sent a dispatch to Secretary Sherman, informing him that he will be back this week.

The fourth annual convention of the Assessment Plan Life Insurance Companies is in session at the Masonic Temple, in this city. The only delegates present from Virginia are Messrs. Fred. Greenwood, T. H. Hopper, and A. M. Myers, all of Norfolk; J. T. Given, of this city, is proxy for the Richmond branch of the association. The Washington Branch Endowment Association will take the members of the convention to Mount Vernon to-morrow, and from thence to Marshall Hall, where a grand oyster roast will be given them.

N. F. Thompson has been appointed postmaster at Darville, Tidewater county, Va., vice Francis Williams, moved away; C. S. Smithson has been appointed postmaster at Rice's depot, Prince Edward county, vice J. W. Philip, resigned; Rufus P. Clarke has been appointed postmaster at Nilly's Ford, Nelson county, vice Mrs. E. F. Clark, resigned. A postoffice has been established at Windsor Shades, New Kent county, and Henry E. Brasas appointed postmaster.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from internal revenue amounted to \$337,739; from customs \$265,710. The National Bank notes received for redemption to day amounted to \$24,000.

The most practical evidence of specie resumption yet afforded was presented at the office of the disbursing clerk at the Treasury yesterday, when all the clerks were paid off in specie, and only ten per cent of that in silver. Not a single one was offered paper money, and most of them drew the whole amount due them in gold.

The Administration is as active in its support of the radical cause in New York as it is in that of Ohio; has already given permission to the employees of the Government from that State to return there to vote on election day, and through its influence the various lines of travel will reduce their rates of fare to such voters.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

R. B. Smithey, of Amelia, has been nominated for the House of Delegates for the district composed of Amelia and Nottoway.

Colonel Wyatt M. Elliott has been nominated for the State Senate by the Readjusters in convention at Backingham Court House.

Colonel L. L. Beale, a graduate of West Point, and before the war an old United States army officer, is now candidate for clerk of one of the Richmond wards.

Colonel J. W. Ware, of Clark county, is an independent candidate for the Senate, in opposition to John T. Lywell, the candidate and nominee for Frederick, Clarke, and Warren.

The Monticello Wine Company, of Charlottesville, shipped last week to Catalonia, Spain, 40,000 grape seed of the variety known as Neroon's Virginia seedling.

Booker Robertson, colored, tried for the killing of Robert Stevens, colored, near New London, a few weeks ago, was acquitted in the Campbell County Court yesterday.

Dr. Charles J. Winfree, of Richmond, was found dead yesterday on the railroad track, near Columbus, Ohio, where he had gone to sell some property.

Three prisoners broke jail at Lynchburg yesterday and are still at large—Henry Johnson, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for grand larceny; William Johnson, five years for grand larceny, and Isaac Okey, under indictment for bigamy.

Postmaster General Key was entertained by the Commercial Club of Richmond last Tuesday night. The Club says: "After the usual complimentary sentiment to Mr. Key was appropriately responded to by Capt. Okey, U. S. Army, in response to which Mr. Key also spoke at some length in explanation of his reasons for entering the Cabinet; as to what had been done by the present administration for the improvement of the mail service, and made a very sensible and patriotic speech."

How Queen Victoria Popped the Question.

On June 10, 1857, William IV. died, and Victoria, then a young maiden, ascended the throne. It had been arranged that she should have her marry Alexander, brother to the king of the Netherlands; but that project failed, for Prince Albert, of Coburg, came to England in 1840, and won the heart of England's queen. In response to the king's inquiry, the prime minister, Lord Melbourne, informed the queen that the prince was a very important and delicate fact, and the following day the prince had an audience with the queen. The two lovers were placed in a very peculiar position. The king's position of Victoria was so superior to that of Prince Albert that he could not make the first advance, nor offer the lady his hand, as is usually the case with lovers at the present time. It was rather for her to make the proposal, and offer her hand, and she accomplished the somewhat unusual task in a very skillful manner. With a graceful smile she handed the prince a small bouquet of flowers, which she placed as near as possible to his heart. As he laid his hand on her shoulder in that region of his clothing, she slipped in her hand a ring, cut as a diamond, and said the precious tokens. He then expressed his thankfulness and pleasure at being so well received at the English court, and especially at his reception by the queen, in reply to which she modestly asked him the tell tale question: "If the country pleases your highness so well, perhaps you would not object to remain with us?" The prince replied that was the great desire of his life, and the queen, feeling that the decisive moment had come, though quivering with womanly delicacy, confessed to him her honest heart, and assured him that she felt that it would be the cause of her greatest happiness if he would consent to make the sacrifice necessary to become the husband of the queen of England. For he could be nothing more than her husband, and would have nothing to do with the political matter. With a graceful and charming and captivated smile, she was married February 10, 1840. Their marriage was in every way a happy one, and their wedded life unclouded until death seized the prince as his prey. Calumny and intrigue never dared to touch the sweetness of their family life, which stands as a model to all who are crowned heads, but also for the humblest of human kind.—E.

Shock of Earthquake.

FESTH, Oct. 15.—Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary. No very serious catastrophe has yet occurred from this cause, but the people of the country are in a state of continual suspense.

Locomotive Engineers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened their annual session here yesterday.

State Rights.

The consideration of the case of Virginia against Judge Rives of the U. S. District Court for the western district of Virginia, was resumed. This case comes before the United States Supreme Court upon an application from the Governor of Virginia for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United States Circuit Court for the western district of that State, to return to the State authorities two criminals who have been taken out of their custody for retrial in his own court. The subject matter of the controversy thus raised is the abstract one of jurisdiction. The complaint is that Judge Rives has invaded the sovereign rights of the State. The question presented is, which has jurisdiction to try these prisoners, the State or the United States? Attorney General Field and Judge Robinson, on behalf of the State, argue that these are cases in which the Commonwealth of Virginia is a party in its character as a sovereign State, and that an inferior federal court, created by act of Congress, can never, under any circumstances, be clothed with power to deal with a State or to decide any question of controversy with her respecting or arising out of her sovereignty. It is amenable to no judicial tribunal under the constitution, that tribunal is the United States Supreme Court. They argue, further, that the State or its courts except when a federal question is brought before it by a writ of error from the State court of last resort. The State courts, and not the United States courts, are exclusive tribunals for the trial of offenses committed within the State and against its laws. Counsel for the petitioner further maintain that section 641 of the Revised Statutes, upon which Judge Rives based his action, does not confer the jurisdiction claimed. The right to have a jury of a particular race or color, in whole or in part, is not one of the rights which the states in question secured. It merely extended to the colored race rights already existing and enjoyed by white citizens, and provided that these rights should not be denied to colored citizens. Firstly, counsel for the petitioner declare that the State of Virginia has not denied to any race or color the equal rights secured by the constitution, and that Judge Rives should be declared null and void, and that the writ of mandamus pray for is the only appropriate and complete remedy, as there seems to be no right of appeal or writ of error from this court.

Attorney General Devens and W. Willoughby, in opposing the petition for a mandamus, urge first that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the present case; that the Commonwealth of Virginia refused to make itself a party to the proceedings in the Circuit Court; that this petition cannot therefore be considered as anything in the nature of an appellate proceeding therefrom, and that a State cannot institute an original suit in the Supreme Court to a controversy like this between itself and its own citizens.

They argue, second, in defense of Judge Rives' action under the act of March 3, 1875, every person has a right to a trial by a jury composed without discrimination against his own race or color, and that in the present case that right has been denied. White men may have a jury of their own race and color, negroes cannot. White men cannot be satisfied to any extent without discrimination against their race or color; negroes may be. It was just this discrimination which the fourteenth amendment was designed to prevent.

They argue, third, that although the duty of extending to all persons within the State the equal protection of its laws was originally assumed by the States, and still remains there, yet, if any State does deny or permit a denial of this right of equality, and if such denial is based upon the ground of color or race, then the power of the United States may enforce this guaranty of equality to the extent that it is denied. The fact that a State is one of the parties in such a case is immaterial. All cases involving a federal question may be brought under the supervision of the federal judicial power, even though a State be a party. This point is argued by counsel in opposition to the petition on considerable length, and with full citation of authorities. They decline the right of federal supervision over the original law of a State, but maintain its constitutionality when a federal question is involved, and when the equal protection of the laws is denied by a State to any class of its citizens.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in noticing this trial, says: "The court interested with more than usual interest to the arguments, and the several justices from time to time propounded interrogatories to the counsel. Questions put to Attorney General Devens had the effect to weaken very much the position assumed by him. He was contending that according to the reconstruction legislation of Congress the colored man whose case was before the court had the undoubted right to demand trial before a jury of his own race. Mr. Justice Field remarked that he intended to make a complaint in some quarters that the Chief Justice in certain portions of the United States were deprived of one of the rights to which they were entitled. He desired to inquire if the Attorney General held that they had a right to demand to be tried before a jury of their own race? The Attorney General hesitated a moment, and then replied, yes, he thought they had. Chief Justice Waite said, 'Then you think that an Irishman has a right to demand a trial before a jury of Irishmen?' Mr. Devens said, 'Yes,' that while the Constitutional amendments were expressly designed for the protection of the colored race, yet all other races had won the right also to be protected under them. At this expression significant glances were exchanged by the many members of the bar present, for it was seen at once what serious results would follow if every Irishman, every German, every Englishman, every Frenchman, and every Italian who has become a citizen of the United States should demand, before a jury of his own race, further on in the course of his argument Mr. Justice Field inquired of the Attorney General whether there was any evidence to show that at the time of the impounding of the jury objection was made in behalf of the prisoners to the fact that the jury was composed entirely of white men, and Mr. Devens responded that he did not know that any objection had been made."

The argument will be concluded to day by Judge Robertson on behalf of the petitioner.

The Fairfax Delegate.

FAIRFAX C. H., October 15, 1879. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: A cock and bull story, supposed to have been started in the interest of Mr. R. R. Farr, is going the rounds to the effect that Mr. Landstreet, if elected to the legislature from this county, will oppose the re-election of Judge Sangster. My information from parties who have talked with Mr. Landstreet upon the subject is that Mr. L. simply refuses to say who he will support for the judgeship when that question in its train shall come up. Now I can readily see the policy of silence upon this question in view of the facts that in all probability there will be several candidates for the position, and that all of them may be gentlemen who have friends to vote at our primary. The issue in this canvass is the State debt, and the question is whether or not Fairfax county shall send a man to the legislature who is in favor of a fair and just settlement with the creditors. What position she shall hold in the council of her State upon the question of honesty. It is to be hoped that no conservative will be led from this momentous question by any side issue or shallow device of the enemy.

Radical Convention.

The radical convention, which met at the old Court House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Delegates, was one of the most disorderly meetings ever held in this city. There were, however, a few respectable men present, who conducted themselves decently, among whom were W. A. Rowe, of the county; Hannibal King, A. W. Harris, R. H. Lyles and Augustus Rainey, of the city. The convention was called to order by W. A. Rowe, chairman of the executive committee, and after about an hour of wrangling, the convention succeeded in effecting a temporary organization by the election of T. B. Pico chairman and R. H. Lyles secretary. A committee on credentials was then appointed, and they reported that there was forty-two delegates present. A protest was then presented by the city executive committee against the admission of Geo. W. Hobday for his apostasy to party principles at the last municipal election, and a motion made to expel him; but, after much noise and confusion, the motion was lost, and he and his associates remained.

Mr. Edmund Burke was called on for a speech, but declined to speak, on the ground that he was out of condition. R. J. Cunningham, who was introduced as the member from the ethnographic district, made a long and thundering speech, denouncing the people of the South, and said that he was not allowed to vote in that section. He was a regular pistol and digger; speech, in which he held the poor ignorant and deluded negroes present that when their poor down-trodden brothers of South Carolina and Louisiana and all the other southern States met at the polls, they were told that if they voted the radical ticket they would be shot or strangled and their houses burned. The committee on permanent organization made their report, recommending W. A. Rowe, of the county, for chairman and R. H. Lyles, of the 4th ward, for secretary. W. A. Rowe made some remarks, attacking the school tax and other things he did not like, but his speech was characterized by more good sense and gentlemanly language than that of Cunningham's.

Elder Bailey, from the city, opened the mob with prayer, to which there was no attention paid. As soon as the prayer was over the fun commenced, and pandemonium could not equal that small room, packed with negroes, along the floor at once calling for questions, points of order, and couples all over the room getting ready for a fight. All this was occasioned by a renewal of the motion to exclude Hobday. Hobday rose, and with him another storm; the chairman rapping with a horse whip on the table for order, and the negroes yelling and howling. Hobday denounced Chas. Seals, who had presented the resolution, signed by six others, as a liar, coward and hypocrite, and one who would sell out at any moment, and said he, "Dat McKeziah Ware goes round with his hands open, ready to sell himself to any gang man dat will buy him, and dese are the negroes dat come to dis convention and 'use me out of dat habit.'"

R. Guines talked, and said, wherever the black man takes the back step he could walk upon his head body, and think he was doing his job. He could this day see them in perdition. W. Harris intelligently explained the reasons why the resolutions to exclude Hobday had been presented, and said that he [Hobday] came into the convention last spring and pledged himself to support the nominees of the radical party—Dr. J. B. Johnson—and then for a paltry sum, did all he could to secure the election of Mayor Smith. Cunningham, a little, red-whiskered man, spoke again, and compared Geo. Wm. Currier of New York, to Hobday, who he styled a rascal, and he was in favor of extending a helping hand to the erring brother. Cunningham was here interrupted by the noise and confusion, and told by Seals that he had privately told him that he was in favor of excluding Hobday. [Then there were cries of "Dat's so!" "White man no good!" "Wren's talk straight, anyhow!"] Cunningham, with a very solemn countenance, told them that they had hurt his feelings, and said he would not say another word.

Then came another storm, and the greatest confusion prevailed. T. Puckney was appointed a sergeant at arms with power to put any member out who behaved impudently, and he was caught to have walked in and cleared the room. Seals then rose, and, as usual, created another wild scene. He denounced the chairman and everybody else, and said the negroes of Alexandria would all have to die and go to hell before they learned what principle was. The convention then, amid the wildest confusion, proceeded to nominations. T. B. Pico nominated Wm. A. Rowe, who promptly and squarely declined. J. B. Spynch was placed in nomination, and he made a speech, in which he declined and did not decline.

H. W. Harris nominated R. T. Luca. After much wrangling about how they should vote, Spynch withdrew his name, and R. T. Luca was nominated as the candidate for the House of Delegates by acclamation. Seals here raised another fuss, and a white stranger, and that he was going to say something that he did not know much about, but the poor fellow was not allowed to say it. A. W. Harris rose to present the following resolutions, and, in explaining them, said that Mr. Muslbach had told him that he nor the executive party maintained that the free school system would be assisted in fact if the McCulloch bill was passed alone; but that it was intended to pass a bill called the "Henkle bill," which would make provisions for the free schools.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a just, fair and equitable settlement of the public debt question; that we are opposed to repudiation, and that we regard the so-called McCulloch bill as not a settlement that protects, but that really sacrifices the public schools; and that there is, moreover, in its auditor certificate clause, in section 12 of the bill, forcible readjustment—and forcible readjustment is in fact and effect repudiation. Besides which, the said clause is a dangerous policy, inasmuch as, while it is a menace to the public creditors, it also confers upon the Auditor and Sinking Fund Commissioners the power to increase the public obligations still further at their discretion to an amount which perhaps disstrous amount—a power which belongs only to the Legislature or the people. Resolved, That the children of the State should be the preferred creditors of the State under the constitution; and any settlement of the debt question that sacrifices their schools and locks up the revenues of the State against them for forty years, is not such a settlement that the lighted people should accept. That in a republican form of government the education of the whole people is a prime obligation, and is not at Governor Holliday's contumacious, simple luxury that might be dispensed with. Resolved, That we arraign our representatives in the House of Delegates for voting against submitting the McCulloch bill to a vote of the people; for voting that the present burdensome tax bill; for voting against Mr. O. S. Slaughter's motion to demand and enforce the collection of money so much of the present taxes as may be necessary to maintain the government and support our free schools, preferring to flood the State with coupons or Auditor's certificates, to be held up at a discount by rich men to pay the bulk of the taxes with, leaving scarcely anything for the government and nothing for the children's schools. Resolved, That the editor of the Alexandria Gazette be respectfully requested to publish in full the official proceedings of this convention. After another scene, Harris told Cunningham.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, '79.

Col. James D. Brady and J. I. VanAulen, Esq. Gentlemen—I have received the petition presented by you this morning, and am sorry to hear that you were not able to attend the meeting in person. The petition is in favor of the ratification of the election to be held in November next, of the re-elected set of the General Assembly of Virginia known as the McCulloch bill, extending to me a cordial greeting, and pressing invitation to visit that city and address them on their duty in the present crisis.

I exceedingly regret my inability to accept the invitation for it would give me great pleasure to address the people of Petersburg in favor of the payment of the just debts and obligations of the State, and against readjustment, or repudiation, but I have other engagements, and cannot possibly accept. I am against repudiation in every form, and I most earnestly advise my people not to give support, countenance, or encouragement to readjusters or repudiators.

The public school, of the State, upon which our people are so much dependent, are only safe and can only prosper under the pure and direct action and in the keeping of those citizens who favor the payment of every dollar of Virginia's just debt.

The history, the policy, and the principles of the republican party are opposed to repudiation. The repudiation of readjustment of just debts and obligations by the democrats of the South is looked upon with indignation and horror by the republican party of the country, and merits and receives the severest condemnation from all parties at the North.

The plea made by demagogues "that you-colored people were slaves at the time the debt of Virginia was contracted, and had nothing to do with it, and therefore should not be called upon to burden yourself and children, for generations to come, with the payment thereof," is not only a specious but a dangerous one. By parity of reasoning it may be argued that you had nothing to do with obtaining your freedom; therefore you should not enjoy its blessings.

The attention of this question, after its settlement by the General Assembly of the State with the creditors, is in my judgment, extremely injurious to every material interest of all her people, and has a tendency to prevent immigration and the introduction of capital within her borders.

In view of the fact that the convention, composed almost exclusively of republicans, which framed the constitution of the State, recognized the validity of the present debt of Virginia, it strikes me that no republican can consistently ally himself with the present agitators or vote for readjusters or repudiators.

Very truly yours, FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Elections. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 16.—Corrected returns from Cuyahoga county give Foster, republican, 5,568 over Ewing, democrat. Turney, republican, for State treasurer, has 6,424 majority.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 16.—No news of importance has been received this morning by either party, except that the republican committee concedes the defeat of Walbridge, republican candidate for Senator in the Toledo district. The list of Senators sent yesterday is good up to this hour, except that instead of Walbridge, republican, Wilkie, democrat, is elected. This gives the republicans eight majority in the Senate, and a ratio 35 majority on joint ballot.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Oct. 16.—Complete returns of Des Moines county give Governor Gear, republican, a majority of 47 over Trimble, democrat. The entire republican county ticket is elected. Complete returns from Henry county, except one township, which is estimated gives Gear 2,015, Trimble 933, and Campbell, greenback, 503. Gear's plurality is 1,082. The entire republican county ticket is elected by majorities over all opponents of 550 to 600.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia is now in session at Staunton. Among the cases before it this week were the following: Upon petition of James H. Carson and wife, appeal allowed and superedeas awarded to decree of Circuit Court of Warren county, in case of Johnson and wife vs. Carson, &c. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company vs. W. P. Miles, from Nelson county. Continued till next term by consent.

Gold's adm'r vs. Bowen, &c., from Clark county, continued till next term. Upon petition of B. F. W. Boyce, &c., an appeal was allowed to decree of the Circuit Court of Clarke in the case of Mitchell vs. Wright, &c. S. D. Boyd vs. Robert N. Irwin, &c., from Warren county. Continued until next term.

Stoppage of a Boat Race. MAXVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—There will be no boat race here to day, in consequence of the boat of one of the principals having been sawed in two by some unknown party last night.

DIED. On Wednesday, Oct. 16th, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, CHARLES MANKIN, in the 50th year of his age. The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. L. S. Shidmore, No. 237 Cameron street, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

At "Rehoboth," on Wednesday, October 16, 1879, at 5:40 o'clock p. m., in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. S. JULIANA M. GALE, widow of the late Joseph Gale, eq.

CIDER.—We have just received another supply of SULPHATE OF LIME, used to arrest fermentation in cider, with full directions on each bottle. oct 16 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

LITHIA WATER, from Buffalo Springs, Montgomery Co., Va., another large supply just received. oct 16 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES, Combs and Toilet Soap, in variety. oct 16 FERGUSON & BROS., 98 King street.

BACK SILE and TAPE FRINGES at extremely low prices at oct 16 FERGUSON & BROS., 98 King st.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Prunes and Figs, received and for sale by oct 16 F. J. DAVIDSON, 147 King st.

MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE; prices 25c, 37c, and 50c per pair. oct 16 C. M. ADAMS, 92 King st.

MEN'S FANGY HALF HOSE; prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, and \$1 25 per pair. oct 16 C. M. ADAMS, 92 King st.