ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1880.

The readjusters' sway has been especially unfortunate to this city. Several business enterprises that were to have been commenced here, upon northern capital, have been abandoned in consequence not only of the fear of the spread of the fell spirit of repudiation from State to individual debts, but by the indisposition of people to invest their money in a State in which there is so much uncertainty about the rate of taxation, and the financial condition of which is so unsettled. Then, too, the readjusters have granted a charter to a railroad that is intended to intercept, thirty or forty miles above the city, the freight that now comes here, and take it to Baltimore, and they wouldn't even allow Mr. Mushbach to offer an amendment providing that the road shall pass through Alexandria, so as to give the merchants of this city at least an equal chance with those of Baltimore. Mr. Farr, the member from Fairfax, who, before the election, was willing to give the McCulloch bill a fair trial, seems to have a particular spite against this city, which, in this instance, he gratified even to the detriment of his own county; for to have passed through this city the road would necessarily have had to pass through the entire width of Fairfax, whereas as it is, it will probably not now touch it, crossing the Potomac into Loudoun, or if it should strike Fairfax, which is hardly possible, it will only be at its extreme northwestern corner.

We are indebted to a friend for two copies of this paper of the dates of December 21 and 31, 1801. The address on the margin shows that the firm of Dunbar & Vass were subscribers. Among the advertisers were P. G. Marsteller, vendue master, and H. and T. Moore, auctioneers, Thompson & Vietch, William Oxley & Co., R. T. Hoge & Co., Shreve & Janney, W. J. Hall, Joseph Riddle & Co., J. G. Ladd, Bennett & Watts, Cuthbert Powell, William Hartshorne, Wm. Hodgson and John Janney, all of whom were wholesale merchants, who imported their goods in ships that came direct to this port. We have bound files of the paper running back to 1800, which, for want of time, we rarely look at, and it is well for our sanguine hopes of the rise and progress of the city that we do not, for the two copies now before us present such evidences of the thrift of the city in those early days that we are forced to draw a comparison with the present, and that comparison, it is needless to say, is unfavorable to the latter, and by no means conducive to cheerfulness. But with energy, enterprise, public spirit, and a disposition to be willing to risk a little to make much, the old city will yet regain all her former prosperity.

Colonel Piatt, of the Washington Capital, being an admirer of the olden time democracy, is disgusted with the modern commodity that passes under that name, and since the so called democratic committee of the so called democratic House of Representatives has pronounced in favor of high tariff, says:

> The only difference between the Republicans and Democrats is that the last named are cheaper. When the former held Congress, the vote of a member in any job other than political cost a thousand dollars; now it can be had for a hundred. Indeed passes on a railroad, franks on a telegraph, free gas in a gas company, even free rides on the street cars, will secure a majority. The only hope of the Democracy lies in the renomination of Grant at Chicago, when the open attempt to revolutionize our form of Government will stir the conscience of the country, and drive all patriotic hearts into a support of the Democratic party. But were this not to happen, or were Grant to die, the Democracy would be doomed.

Unfortunately for the democratic party, and, what is of more consequence, for the welfare of the country, there is more truth than poetry in what the Colonel says, and if the voters of the party don't change their leaders pretty soon the whole organization will be swamped.

Senator Carpenter, six months ago, as a prelude to the Grant boom, said the democrats were engaged in a conspiracy to seize the government in 1881. In his speech in the Senate, Saturday, on the Fitz John Porter bill, he said "this last act may be needed to convince the American people that, to insure a proper discrimination between virtue and vice, to fix the proper ban on disloyalty and hold rebellion in check, we need in the White House once more the steady hand, the cool head and the patriotic heart of U. S. Grant;" and this sentiment was applauded in the galleries. Mr. Carpenter is both able and eloquent, but he is certainly putting his talents to poor use when he devotes them to the two purposes he now has in view—the withholding of justice from a deeply wronged and injured man, and the inauguration of Grant for a third, and, probably, a life term.

The centennial celebration of the municipal organization of this city, to take place to morrow night, promises to be quite an imposing affair. Unfortunately, the idea of having it was not suggested in time for any elaborate preparation, for prolonging it beyond the duration of an hour or two in the evening, or for extending invitations to all of the many, outside the city, to whom the old place is endeared by personal or ancestral associations, or who, from any cause, take an interest in its welfare; but still all has been accomplished that was possible, and, should the evening be favorable, the celebration will be fully as successful as time and circumstances will permit.

For the special information of the constantly increasing number of new readers of the Gazette we repeat, what our old readers are well aware of, that we never publish communications, no matter on what subject they may be written, unless we know the name of the author. The signature is the first thing we look for, and if that be wanting the paper is thrown into the waste basket without ever being read. New correspondents are also informed that their article will never be published if the manuscript be upon both sides of the paper upon which they are written.

Judging from the stock quotations to day, the Governor's veto of the repudiators' bill has had but little effect upon the price of Virginia bonds. If it has produced any change in their value it has been to make them firmer. Operators are probably waiting for the final action of the General Assembly. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court on Constitutional questions will tend to strengthen these bonds.

One of the exceedingly few acts of the present General Assembly for which its members need not be ashamed, and for which the State will not have to suffer, was that for an entire reorganization of Blacksburg College. As long as Col. Minor had the undisputed control of affairs there everything went on well, but from the time his management was interferred with everything has gone wrong.

Secretary Sherman told the negroes in the Virginia General Assembly who promised to support him for the presidency, that the only way for them to preserve their rights was to respect the rights of others. But his advice was unheeded, for, with a single, solitary exception, every one of them voted not only to disregard the rights of the State's creditors, but to treat them as highwaymen do their victims.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1880.

The Journal of the Senate has been examined and from it is ascertained the fact that at the very time Mrs. Raymond charges Mr. Hill with being in Atlanta he was here in attendance upon his duties as Senator.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia this morning agreed to report favorably upon the bill for protecting fish within the limits of the District. They also agreed upon a resolution instructing the Attorney General to take steps for the condemnation of a certain lot of land at the aqueduct, at the Great Falls; they also agreed to strike out that section of the District law which provides that the police of the District shall be composed of men who were soldiers in the Union army.

Mr. Bayard spoke on the Fitz John Porter bill to day. Mr. Carpenter closed his speech Saturday with a boom for Grant, but under existing circumstances it is not supposed that Mr. Bayard will close his with a salute for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Eaton has announced his intention of adding his name to the list of democrats who are to speak on the same side. Mr. Jones, of Florida, is as yet the only southern democrat who is announced to speak on this bill, and of course in favor of it.

Considerable anxiety is experienced by the administration regarding the aspect of affairs in California, which is not lessened by the dispatches received from General McDowell. The General has ten companies of United States troops in San Francisco, but the fear is that the mob, now infuriated by the incendiary speeches of Kearney and Kalloch, may set fire to Chinatown and cut the wooden pipes that supply the city with water.

The House this morning commenced to work under the new rules, but the phraseology of them is so ambiguous that the members differed greatly as their real intent, and the proceedings were delayed considerably.

The Count de Lessers was to have appeared before the House Committee on the International Canal last Saturday afternoon, but postponed the meeting until this morning, when he appeared before them. The crowd was so large that the meeting took place in the lobby behind the Speaker's desk. The Count spoke in French, Mr. Appleton acting as interpreter. His remarks were of the same import as those he made in New York on the same subject. Mr. Conger availed himself of the opportunity to exhibit himself to a crowd by asking numerous questions, which were as silly as many of those he asks in the House.

In the House Committee on Private Land Claims this morning McDarrahan spoke in defence of his own claim, and had a squabble with Mr. Curtis, one of the counsel of the New Idria Company.

A postoffice was established to day at Rock Island, Buckingham county, Va., and Elizabeth M. Baber appointed postmaster.

Robert Bolling, who has been reappointed supervisor of census for the Petersburg district, after a rejection by the Senate, and against whom Captain Hinton, of Petersburg, preferred charges of dishonesty while in business in New York, has just returned from that city with affidavits to prove that these charges are incorrect.

As the Committee on Ways and Means of the House have set their faces against any reduction in the tariff. Mr. King has prepared a bill for the abolition of the tariff on paper and all articles used in the manufacture thereof and has drawn it up in the shape of an amendment to a section of the Revised Statutes, by which means he hopes to have it referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, by which it will be reported favorably.

A prominent gentleman of this city while at the White Sulphur Springs last summer gathered some of the many varieties of fern growing there, and was surprised when he unpacked them upon his return to observe that one of the collection possessed the quality of motion. Of course it was taken special care of and it has since been the study of the most distinguished botanists in the country. It is thriving and its movement, which is vibratory and has the regularity of clock work, is distinctly visible and affords the most remarkable example of vegetable motion ever witnessed here.

According to Doorkeeper Fields' interpretation of the new rules of the House, newspaper correspondents are excluded from the lobby in rear of the Speaker's desk, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that when the rules were being prepared, in response to a question from another member of the committee as to whether newspaper men would be excluded under the rule, Mr. Blackburn said "no, such was not his understanding."

Mr. Columbus Alexander and other citizens of the district who were wronged by the bill which prevented them from obtaining relief from excessive assessments, will have a bill introduced in the House at the earliest possible moment, by a member of the House which will enable them to seek the relief they ask for through the proper channel.

In the House Committee on Postoffices this morning Mr. Ellis spoke in favor of the bill for subsidising a steamship line between the United States and South America.

THE ARIZONA STAR speaking of the Monitor Silver Mining Company mentions, among the names of the gentlemen connected therewith, a former Virginian in the following terms:

"The superintendent, the Hon. W. K. Meade, one of Arizona's pioneers and law makers, is a gentleman of the highest character, being from an old and honored patrician family. He has had much experience on this coast, and brings to his position energy, tact and ability. He has charge of a property that he has been looking at longingly for a year past, and feels and asserts that he will inside of six months show a mine which shall take high rank among Tombstone's wonderful bonanza."

Military movements in San Francisco are causing all sorts of speculation and comment.

Legislative.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, March 8, 1880.—In the Senate on Saturday the bill to protect terrapins was discussed and passed.

The House bill to amend the code in relation to the assessment of personal property was also passed.

The Governor's message, vetoing the debt bill, was made the order for to day.

The House joint resolution, declaring the offices of the members of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg, to be vacated, and providing for the appointment of a new board, was passed with the Fulkerson amendment exempting.

A motion to take up the general appropriation bill was lost—ayes, 11; noes, 21.

The House bill to provide for the payment of the public revenue into the Treasury by collecting officers was rejected—ayes, 14; noes, 19.

The House bill to incorporate the Lynchburg Female Seminary was passed.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Barbour, rising to a personal explanation, said:

Mr. Speaker. There appeared in the Dispatch this morning a letter from Professor Conrad, of Blacksburg College, which demands a short comment from me. The two last paragraphs which contain all that it is necessary for me to speak to, are as follows:

"Now, Mr. Barbour is reported to have said on the floor of the House 'that a telegram was received from Mr. Thomas by one of the committee distinctly denying this charge, and asserting that he had a written denial from Professor Shepherd that he (Thomas) had confessed any defalcation,' &c.

"The subjoined letter from Professor Shepherd proves that either Mr. Barbour, 'the member of the committee,' or Mr. Thomas has not told the truth. They can settle it among themselves.

"Yours truly, THOMAS N. CONRAD."

Now, sir, as far as I am involved in this matter of veracity (as raised by Professor Conrad) it is only necessary for me to read the telegram in question:

"CHRISTIANSBURG, VA., Feb. 28, 1880.

"*To D. F. Bailey, St. Claire Hotel:*

"I have a written denial from Shepherd that I confessed to him I was a defaulter, and asked him to carry my defalcation on his bond, &c. I denounce these statements of Conrad and Kinzey as utterly false. My books, vouchers, and funds are ready. Send a sub committee to examine them.

"GILES D. THOMAS."

I will not characterize the tone and temper of the letter from Professor Conrad farther than to say that I do not think it will put the house out of conceit of the overwhelming vote by which it decided yesterday that there ought to be a thorough reorganization of Blacksburg College; nor does it in any way diminish the force of my remark that there was not even now that serenity of temper at Blacksburg which is usually ascribed to the Academic Grove—a double lucus a non lucendo in this case; for there is no grove and but scant serenity.

Mr. Mushbach presented resolutions and petitions for and against local option in Alexandria. On motion of Mr. Mushbach, the bill in question was dismissed.

Mr. Moffett introduced a bill appropriating the public revenues for the fiscal years 1879-'80 and 1880-'81.

Bills were passed to amend the act in relation to judgment liens; to P. L. W. Thornton, of Prince William county, the sum of $15.50; to provide for the payment of the public revenue into the Treasury by collecting officers; repealing the Allen amendment of the McCulloch bill; to incorporate the Virginia Peanut Company; authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Frederick county to declare inoperative as to said county or any district thereof the act relating to fences and for the protection of crops, passed January 26, 1866; to incorporate the Alexandria Reform Club Building Company; to incorporate the Alexandria Reform Club; to prevent and punish the misuse and misappropriation of public funds by public officers; to amend an act for working and keeping in order the public roads in Alexandria county; to incorporate the Grand Ancient Order of Melchisedec, King of Peace; to provide a uniform mode of procedure in all cases of application to the General Assembly of Virginia for relief from any fine, forfeiture, or amercement, or from any liability as sheriff, collector, treasurer, or other officer of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or from any liability as bail or surety for any sheriff, collector, treasurer, or other officer of the Commonwealth; to amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, of an act to prevent obstructions to the free passage of fish in the streams of the State; to limit proceedings on judgments or decrees rendered prior to April 10, 1865.

The following acts of the Legislature having been approved by the Governor have become laws: To authorize the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to construct and work a branch of its line of railroad from a point near Hanover Junction to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay near Piankatank or elsewhere; to amend code in reference to the construction of branch railroads or lateral works; to amend act approved January 25, 1879, so as to extend the time in which district school boards are authorized to use district school funds for the payment of teachers; to amend the charter of the town of Dumfries, Prince William county; to incorporate the Shiloh Colored Cemetery, of Fredericksburg; to incorporate the Warrenton and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Turnpike Company; to incorporate the Alexandria Light Infantry Building Company; to amend the act to change the name of Fairfax to Culpeper, and to provide a new charter for the same; to authorize a special election for school purposes in the county of Alexandria; to repeal the act amending the charter of the Valley Railroad Company.

Another Blow at States' Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the U. S. Supreme Court to day in the case of Augustus F. Clarke, a judge of election in Cincinnati, in 1878, who was arrested, tried before the United States Circuit Court and condemned to imprisonment on a charge of having violated a State law was decided. Clarke was to deliver to the clerk of the Court a poll book, "put under cover and sealed, "and the offence charged was that he allowed the seal and cover while in his possession and before delivery to be broken. It was not charged that any alterations were made in the poll book affecting the result or count of the vote for Congressman, but the Circuit Court held that nevertheless he was amenable to the federal power for failing to keep the cover and seal of the poll book intact, as the State law provided. The ground of appeal is that a State officer, acting under State laws, and not shown to have violated any federal law or to have wrongly affected the result of the federal election, is not amenable to the process of a federal court.

The case of Siebold, Tucker, Burns, Coleman and Bowen, all judges of election in Baltimore in 1878, who were convicted in the United States Circuit Court of hindering United States supervisors and election marshals in the performance of their duties, the convictions being under sections 5,514, 5,515 and 5,522 of the Revised Statutes, and the ground of appeal to the Supreme Court being that "these sections are void being contrary to the Constitution of the United States," was also decided.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Bradley, and in both cases the constitutionality of the federal election laws was sustained.

THE CANAL.—Repairs and the regular spring cleaning are in progress on the Georgetown level of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The masonry work on the locks at that place is being strengthendd and repaired. The water will be put in the Alexandria Canal at an early day, and navigation resumed, with a prospect of a larger business this year than any preceding year for a long time.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, March 7, 1880.—It is very evident that the readjusters do not intend to pass the appropriation bill unless the Governor calls them together in extra session. They want to adjourn Tuesday night. It remains to be seen whether the Governor will call them together again. Certainly he will not if there is any way of continuing in force the present appropriation bill. Many good lawyers contend that if the Legislature goes away without making provision for the carrying on of the government the present bill will hold over. Surely it was never intended that a body of men should, by declining to do their duty, force the executive to call them together again. The idea is abhorrent to the spirit of fair and just government. Where are the rights of the tax payers? Where is the oath taken by each legislator to perform his duties? Where is the excuse for adjourning when the session is unlimited and when in two days all the work can be done? The threat is so paltry, so infinitesimal in its littleness that men who have one lofty thought, one righteous aspiration, must look upon it and its utterers with ineffable contempt. Such talk is in harmony with the action of the mongrel horde. Let them go, but don't call them back. They make the couch for themselves; let them rest on it. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Governor will, to use that old and forcible expression of boyhood, "let 'em slide." Up to yesterday many of them secretly hoped, and even believed that the Governor would not veto their bill, and in their chagrined rage they now essay the paltry attempt at revenge upon him by not passing the appropriation bill. The conservatives are on record as having done all in their power to perform the duties incumbent upon representives of the people. Now, we must bear in mind that this readjuster party claims to be a great "retrenchment and reform" party. Born in county court house rings, they went through the canvass and came to the Legislature upon their demagogical promises of reducing expenses, and yet, in the face of all this, they deliberately attempt to subject the State to an extra expense of $30,000 for an extra session.

Among the acts which have been signed by the Governor, and which are now laws, are bills to amend the charter of the town of Dumfries, Prince William Co; to incorporate the Warrenton and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Turnpike Co.; to incorporate the Alexandria Light Infantry Building Co.; to amend the act to change the name of the town of Fairfax to Culpeper, and to provide a new charter for the same; to authorize a special election for school purposes in the county of Alexandria; and to repeal the act amending the charter of the Valley Railroad Co.

A gentleman of this city received, a few days since, a letter from the late Judge Montague, written when that lamented gentleman was apparently in good health. The letter was written but a few days before Judge Montague's death. In it he spoke of the corrupt and revolutionary party now in power in the State, and after speaking of the dangers threatened to the State by this party, he said that he himself was not affected by this so much, as his own life was drawing to a close, but it was for those who were to survive him that he felt deeply. And this was written but a few days before his death, when he was apparently in good health. Such an utterance at such a time comes to us like a prophecy.

Adjutant General McDonald has received copies of the proceedings of the American Association of Volunteer Soldiers, the convention of which was held in St. Louis. This association has for its object the fostering of the military spirit among the volunteers. One clause of the constitution is to the effect that the Adjutant General of each State shall be assessed the sum of $50. The joke of the thing is that Adjutant General McDonald's whole salary is but $100 a year, so that he would have to give up one half of his salary.

Auditor Massie and Farr, of Fairfax, are to speak at a readjusters' meeting in Chesterfield Monday.

It will be seen that the Auditor is sticking very closely to his desk.

Mr. Mushbach has received from gentlemen in the city of Alexandria about fifty letters, urging him to put the local option bill through, and a like number asking him to defeat it. He cannot answer them in detail without employing an amanuensis, and has handed to your correspondent, for publication, the following copy of a letter written by him to one of the leaders of the Temperance movement, which he trusts will be regarded by all who have written to him on the subject as an answer to their several letters:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
RICHMOND, VA., March 5, 1880.

To——

DEAR SIR: I have purposely refrained from taking action upon the Alexandria local option bill, because I wished to let the matter be first thoroughly canvassed in the city, that I might ascertain the exact condition of public sentiment upon the subject, and be put in possession of the reasons that might be urged for and against the legislation proposed, as well as to consider the question of the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the city and its revenue and that of the Commonwealth. I have given this matter the full and careful consideration which its importance, and the fact that it is asked for by nearly 1100 of my people, entitles it to, and I am decidedly of opinion that the bill ought not to pass. It seems to me that I would not be justified in putting upon the statute book a law which, if adopted by the people, would seriously impair, if not quite destroy, the business and values of my city, and deprive the State of $15,000 of its revenue and the city of about $3 000. Not only this, but I am inclined to think that prohibitory liquor laws are of very doubtful propriety and expediency, as they never yet have been, and in the nature of things, never can be, carried out in their letter and spirit, but are always evaded and rendered nugatory by the practice of clandestine dealing in liquors which is sure to follow the adoption of such laws. The sale of intoxicating liquors and the drinking of them will, in all probability, continue till the end of time, and it would appear that, instead of making efforts, which must prove ineffectual, to stop it by legislation, it is the part of wisdom to recognize the status of affairs and mitigate the evils of drink as much as possible by licensing the sale of liquor under the restrictions and limitations of the present carefully prepared and well considered license law. I shall, therefore, if the bill is reached this session, move to dismiss it. This conclusion embodies my best judgment, and has not been forced upon me, nor have I been influenced in the slightest degree by the "censure" which I understand has been, in certain quarters, put upon me because I introduced the bill. Any one who censures me for introducing it does so in ignorance of my duties and obligations as a member of this House. It is my *duty* as a representative to present all petitions and offer all bills sent to me by my constituents, provided their subject matter is decent and legal, and then I am at liberty either to advocate or oppose them, as I think the best interests of the community and State require. If a respectable number of the people of Alexandria should unite in sending me a bill providing for turning King street into a canal I will lay it before the General Assembly, reserving, however, the right to move to dismiss when it comes up if I deem it an improper measure. This bill came to me endorsed by Golden Light Lodge, I. O. G. T., and was followed by a petition, asking me to offer it, signed by nine prominent citizens and business men of Alexandria, and in my view of my duties as a representative a refusal on my part to comply with their request would have been inexcusable, as the General Assembly, and not myself alone, is to judge of the propriety of measures, and it might be that if I did decline to introduce a bill because I could not endorse its object I would be depriving the Legislature of the opportunity to consider and pass upon that which every other man in it might believe to be legislation of prime importance and necessity. In conclusion permit me to say that I appreciate the motives by which you and your coadjutors have been actuated in this matter, and would not have been sorry could I, upon consideration of the whole case, have come to a different determination from that above announced. Yours truly,

GEORGE A. MUSHBACH.

Mr. Mushbach's bill to protect the owners of trade marks passed both houses to day.

The Senate bills to incorporate the Alexandria Reform Club, the Reform Club Building Co., and to amend the act in regard to working and keeping in order the roads in Alexandria county passed the House to day.

STRONGBOW.

M. E. Church Conference.

In Friday's session of the Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church in Norfolk D. E. Pendleton, W. C. Bellamy, J. K. Rumburg, Gordon R. Neese and George W. Pullen were admitted to full connection and elected to deacons' orders, and C. W. McPherson, Madison, N. J., and W. A. Wilson, Washington county, Va., were admitted on trial.

Rev. E. H. Vaughan, of Norfolk, delivered an interesting sermon on missions, and the Bishop addressed the Conference in the interest of the Church Extension Society.

At the Saturday's session the second question, "Who are admitted on trial?" was taken up and the following were admitted: Millard F. Marsh, Abingdon District; Raphael R. Little, of the West Virginia Conference, recommended from the Rockingham District; Gratton S. Welford and Elisha G. Allmand, recommended from the Rockingham District.

Report of the Educational Commission appointed at last Conference to consider the feasibility of establishing a Conference school at Salt Sulphur Spring, said report being adverse to the establishment of such a school, was read, received and adopted.

C. W. McPherson was elected to deacon's orders.

Recommendations of local deacons for elder's orders were received and J. A. Trimmer was granted those orders.

Price's Fork, Montgomery county, was selected as the place for holding the next annual Conference.

The Committee on Memoirs reported on the death of the late Rev H Clement, who died in Baltimore on the 9th of February. The report was read and Rev J S Beyer, Rev L H Pearce, Rev G P Wanless and Rev G W Graham made remarks on the life and Christian character of the deceased.

Rev B B Redwine was readmitted to the Conference from the Abingdon District.

Rev D M Mutersbaugh, of Falls Church, Alexandria District, was allowed supernumerary relations with work.

Report of the Committee on Education was read by Rev L H Pearce, and adopted.

The twenty-first question, "Have any local preachers been ordained?" was taken up, and John A Trimmer was elected to elder's orders.

The committee to nominate triers of appeals reported the following nominations, which were approved: L H Pearce, G W Graham, E S Turner, A H Ingle, E H Vaughan, C M Neff, A W Richardson.

The Bishop announced that it was next in order to nominate a board of church extension for the next year.

Rev Mr Beyer nominated the following, who were elected: President, L H Pearce; Vice President, O F Baggott; Recording Secretary, S A Ball; Corresponding Secretary, J S Beyer; Treasurer, E H Vaughan. Additional—J M Thorne, J S Fowler, G C Round.

The Committee on the Bible Cause submitted a report setting forth, among other things, that the Church co-operate with the American Bible Society. The report was adopted.

The report of the Freedmen's Aid Society was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Church Extension was adopted.

The Conference has elected J S Wickline delegate and J S Beyer reserve delegate to the General Conference, which meets in Cincinnati in May next.

M. P. Church Conference.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will assemble at Ninth Street Church, Washington, D. C., next Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., and will be presided over by Rev. Daniel W. Bates, D. D., President. The Conference District comprises Maryland and parts of Virginia and Delaware, and one appointment in New Jersey. The conference is composed of over 200 ministers and lay delegates, each station, circuit and mission being represented by a lay delegate. In the district there are 216 churches, and church property valued at $712,677, with only a debt of $8,805.31 upon the same. The conference represents a membership of 16,835, and the Sunday schools of the church number 12,988 scholars. The difference between this and other Methodist churches is only in form of church government, it having no Bishops or Presiding Elders; but being purely democratic in form; having a President as Executive for the Conference District—the whole expense of church government—for the district, independent of the local expenses of the respective churches, being less than $3 000. This conference also owns a fine college property at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., valued at $50,000. The college is well filled with students and is self sustaining. Among the students at this time is Jos. W. Kirk, a young man from the church, in this city, who is preparing for the ministry. At the present session of the conference delegates of an equal number of ministerial and lay members will be elected to the General Conference, which convenes in Pittsburg in May next. The General Conference is composed of representatives from 42 annual conferences, representing a membership of 115,477; 1,314 ministers and 1,357 churches, owning a church property valued at $2,662 736.

Rev. W. R. Graham has been pastor of the church in this city, and for three years, by his untiring zeal and high Christian character has won the love of his people, and the respect of the entire community. The church under his ministration has risen from a missionary relation to that of a station, and is now in a prosperous condition. The church has requested his return to this appointment, and it is expected he will be returned for another year.

Conference of the M. E. Church South.

At the session of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Front Royal, on Saturday, Wm. Hedges was placed on the supernumerary list. Rev. G. W. Lightner, was granted a superanuated relation.

The report of the conference visitors to the Valley Female College, Winchester, was read and referred. The class of the third year being called, J. S. Hopkins pressed in character, and was continued in the same class another year. A. B. Blue was reported suspended on charges, and his case was referred to a committee of investigation.

In this class the character of William H. Woolf, F. M. Strother, R. S. Cunningham, G. O. Homan, John G. Graichen, L. M. Lyle, J. C. Jones and H. P. Hammill were passed, their examination approved, and they were continued on trial.

The case of J. L. Porterfield, of the second year, was continued in the same on further trial by a vote of 76 for to 52 against continuance, a question of maladministration having been brought against him.

The class of fourth year elected deacons, were received into full connection, Bishop Keener addressing them and asking the required questions.

Bishop Doggett addressed the conference in the interests of the Bible cause. He stated that the Bible had been published in 250 languages, and there had been distributed over 109,000,000 copies. This had been done by the gratuitous contributions of individuals. This society had by agents visited 109,839 families, of which 16,032 were destitute of the Bible.—It had issued 119,395, and had given away 1,200.

This morning was made the time for memorial services.

The treasurer of the conference missionary board read a report. This showed considerable increase in contributions and a general interest. The collections aggregated about $8,000, independent of the collection for the Woman's Society. Many special contributions have been made for the instruction of children in China.

Temperance in Fauquier.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

SALEM, March 8, 1880.—Eighteen months ago if any man, woman or child had prophesied that a Good Templars' Lodge could be organized in this place, and live and flourish this long, the prophet would have been deemed a fit subject for an insane asylum. Notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of such a thing, a lodge was organized here in April, 1879, by J. M. Kilgour, State lecturer, and it has spread itself like a green bay tree, and its good effects have been seen and felt throughout the entire community, and the lodge to-day numbers 61 members, and its prospects for the future are bright, beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The county lodge J. D. of G. T. convened with this lodge last week. W. A. Recker, W. G. Templar, in the chair. Warrenton was represented by Mr. Fisher Harris. C. C. Calvert spoke for Upperville Lodge. Piedmont was represented by E. P. Kincheloe. Bethel Lodge was represented by Professor Smith, principal of Bethel Academy; Long Branch by Elijah Griffith, esq. Rev. H. B. Lee spoke for Markham. Salem was called but no response. Manchester Lodge was represented by Mr. Smithers; Ashby's Gap Lodge was represented by W. D. Payne. Orleans Lodge by Dr. Payne.—Salem by Dr. Horner. W. G. Templar read a report. Mr. Henry Ashby invited the Lodge to hold its next session with Piedmont Lodge, Mr. George Picket, Long Branch, Mr. Smithers, the Plains. After some discussion the vote was taken and the Plains will be the next place of meeting, first Tuesday in June.

J. B. P.

I was sorry to learn through the columns of the Gazette that Golden Light Lodge, I. O. G. T., was opposed to local option. I ask, What is the design of the Independent Order of Good Templars? Is it not to reclaim the fallen and to prevent others from falling? and to do all in our power to remove the temptation from our fellow man?

Good Templars are moral suasionists and prohibitionists, fighting for moral suasion with one hand and prohibition with the other, believing in love and kindness for the tempted, but law for the tempter. Local option is the prize our high calling, and when swallowed up in prohibition is the Good Templars' goal. Any Good Templar, who is opposed to local option has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. "Golden Light Lodge, what say ye?"

THE PLAINS, March 8. S. B. W.

If may save your life, for it cures your Cold and Cough. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Buy it. Try it. It never fails. Costs only 25c a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

Flour, Fine	$5 00	@	5 25
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Extra	6 75	@	7 00
Family	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy brands	7 50	@	8 00
Wheat, common to fair	1 30	@	1 35
Good to prime	1 35	@	1 45
Choice	1 50	@	1 52
Corn, white	0 60	@	0 61
Mixed	0 58	@	0 60
Yellow	0 58	@	0 60
Corn Meal	0 58	@	0 60
Rye	0 87	@	0 92
Oats	0 48	@	0 50
Butter, prime	0 23	@	0 27
Common to middling	0 12	@	0 15
Eggs	0 10	@	0 10
Chickens	3 00	@	3 25
Dressed Hogs	0 5½	@	0 7½
Dressed Turkies	0 11	@	0 12
Apples	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes per bushel	0 60	@	0 65
Onions, per bush	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Cherries	0 13	@	0 14
Dried Peaches, pealed	0 8	@	0 11
Unpealed	0 4	@	0 5
Dried Apples	0 4	@	0 6
Bacon, Hams, country	0 8	@	0 10
Best sugar cured Hams	0 11½	@	0 12
Butchers' Hams	0 10½	@	0 11
Western	0 10½	@	0 11½
Sides	0 8½	@	0 8½
Shoulders	0 6	@	0 6½
Lard	0 7½	@	0 9
Veal Calves	0 4	@	0 5½
Herring, Eastern, per bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Shad Roe per kit	2 75	@	3 00
Plaster, ground, per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Ground, in bags	5 75	@	6 75
Lump	3 50	@	0 00
Timothy	3 25	@	3 50
Clover Seed	5 25	@	5 50
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)	0 95	@	1 00
Fine	1 65	@	1 70
Turk's Island	0 45	@	0 55
Wool, long unwashed	0 30	@	0 34
Washed	0 35	@	0 40
Merino, unwashed	0 28	@	0 32
Do. washed	0 35	@	0 38
Sumac	0 75	@	0 00
Hay	15 00	@	17 00

Flour is in light receipt, with but little in store, and prices, in consequence, are steady. Wheat is quiet, with light receipts, and sales at 142 for Fultz, and 150 for Lancaster, there being no choice offerings of either grade. Corn is scarce and higher, and sales were made to day at 60 for yellow, and 60 and 61 for white. One small lot of Rye was offered, but withdrawn, prices are off. No Oats reported. Butter continues scarce and wanted. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 8.—Virginia sixes old—do def'd 8; do consolidated 54½; do 2d series 27; p. d. coup. 81; new 10.40s 41; Virginia 10.10 coup 80 bid to-day. Cotton firm; middling 12¼. Flour dull and weak; Howard street and Western Super 4 50a$5 25; do Extra 5 75a$6 25; do Family 6 75a$7 25; City Mills Super 4 50a$5 25; do Extra 5 75a$6 25; do Family 6 75a$7 50; do Rio brands 7 25a$7 50; Patapsco Family $8. Wheat—Southern lower; Western opened lower, but recovered, and closed firm; Southern red 140a142; do amber 145a148; No 1 Maryland 145; No 2 Western winter red spot and Mar 143½; April 143¾a141; May 143¼a143⅜; June 138¼a138½; July 126¼a126½. Corn—Southern higher and more active; Western quiet; Southern white 59a60; do yellow 56a57; Western mixed spot 56; March 54¾a55; April 53½a53¾; May 52¾a52¾; steamer 53½a54. Oats steady; Southern 47a48; Western white 47a48; do mixed 46a47; Penna 47a48. Rye quiet at 94a95. Hay quiet; prime to choice Penna and Maryland 16a$17 per ton. Coffee very quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 14a15½. Sugar steady; A soft 9¼. Whiskey dull at 1 10½a$1 11.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Cattle market slow; receipts 2300; prime 6; good 5½a5¾; medium 5; common 4a4½. Sheep in fair demand; receipts 5000; prime 6½a6¾; good 6¼a6; medium 5½a5¾; common 4½a5¼. Hogs—market slow; receipts 4600; prime 7¼; good 7; common 6½a6¾.

NEW YORK, Mar. 8.—Stocks buoyant. Money 5a6. Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower. Corn dull and lower.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 8, 1880.

Sun rises..... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 6 1

ARRIVED.

Stmp E C Knight, New York, to F A Reed.
Str Ann Eliza, Philadelphia, to F A Reed.
Str Jane Moseley, Norfolk, to F A Reed.
Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, to F A Reed.
Schr Lizzie Regan, lower Potomac, to master.
Schr Margaret, Occoquan, fish, to master.

CLEARED.

Str Jane Moseley, Norfolk, by F A Reed.
Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, by F A Reed.
Str Sue, Baltimore, by J Broders & Co.