ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1880

People in foreign countries, like right thinking people in the United States, have gotten over their amusement at the absurdity exhibited by Mr. Hayes and Congress in assuming the right of controlling and possessing private property in territory over which this Government has no jurisdiction, and are becoming disgusted at the ridiculous assumption. The London Times very properly says "the objections urged by this Government against the construction of the canal by M. de Lesseps might with equal propriety be urged against its construction by the Colombian government," to which the Isthmus of Panama is subject. The absurdity of such objections needs only to be mentioned to be seen. The United States ought either to get permission of the Colombian government to build the canal, and then appropriate the money for the purpose or else to "shut up," and let anybody build it who can raise the requisite money and obtain the consent of the United States of Colombia. The Colombian government never did look at the interference of the United States with its affairs in its ridiculous aspect, and it is now beginning to growl, the latest dispatch from there stating that Mr. Hayes' recent action in regard to the proposed canal has created great dissatisfaction there, and that many of the most intelligent citizens of that government denounce it as impertinent and assuming.

Now that the report of the committee in the Spofford-Kellogg contested election case is at last before the Senate, it is to be hoped that short work will be made of it, and that the Senate may be cleared of the presence of a man who has no right there as soon as possible. The democrats need not be deterred in acting in accordance with their convictions in this matter by the fear of any injury such action may inflict upon their party, for if they do not expel Mr. Kellogg, with the majority report to sustain them, their failure to do so will be attributed, by republicans as well as democrats, rather to their want of courage than to their respect for justice. There is no doubt that the democrats in Congress should get understanding, but they have a want second only to that in importance, and that is moral courage.

One of the State judges arrested and tried by Judge Rives, of the U. S. District Court of Virginia, for not putting negroes on juries has been acquitted, and doubtless the others will be also, as the law compelled them to put competent men on their juries, and no one could swear truthfully that the color of a man kept him off a jury when the rule the law compels the judge to observe is one of competency only. This rule if properly observed will go far to preserve Virginia justice from the grotesque condition to which the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court were intended to reduce it, that is, with the proper sort of State judges, but no rule, however wise, will protect it from that danger in the counties presided over by such men as some of those the readjusters have made judges.

Colonel Mosby is not only a terrible infant, but an insatiable archer, to the radical host. Bailey, Loring, Seward, and others of the parties who have been growing rich upon the crookedness allowable in the Government's service in China, have already fallen beneath his fatal shafts; but he still pursues, and now another—Sickles, the consul at Bangkok—has had to walk the plank. The amusing part about this, to the democrats, is that though the radicals would greatly prefer turning out Mosby to any of his victims, they are afraid to do so, and have to go on sacrificing their guilty friends at his command.

UNUSUAL RITE AT A GRAVE.—At the burial of Mr. Clement W. Pearsall, in the Troy cemetery, near Birmingham, Mich., a few days ago, after a brief service at the grave, the officiating minister said: "I am requested by these sons, who have brought their father's body to this sacred place, to say that an unusual rite will follow. Recent events compel us to believe that there are human beings fiendish enough to despoil the sacred resting places of our dead, and to deserve the execration of all good people. These sons purpose now to take such measures as, they hope, will secure the undisturbed repose of their father's remains, and as will with absolute certainly insure the bodily annihilation of any who attempt to interfere. After the benediction they will remove the coffin lid and place packages of nitro glycerine about the body. The two persons who will do this are gentlemen whose business has accustomed them to the use of this dangerous explosive; they will therefore handle it with perfect safety But should any desire to withdraw they can do so without giving offense." The entire throng remained and witnessed the proceeding with many expressions of approval.

EUROPE FORTY YEARS AGO.—The younger generation can hardly realize the state of Europe 30 or 40 years ago. It was like another world from that which now exists. The position of several of the European sovereigns was scarcely better than that of the Czar of the present day. At one time the Emperor Francis Joseph, who can now drive about his dominions in perfect security and amid the acclamations of his people, could scarcely show himself in Vienna, and a military terror was established in Central Europe very similar to that which now prevails in Russia. It has all passed away like a bad dream; and how? Not by the assassination of monarchs or the overthrow of thrones, but by their having found out how to insure to their subjects the enjoyment of personal freedom. The arbitary rule of a despotic bureaucracy has been broken, careers are open, and men and women can live and breathe freely. This is what must be done in Russia. The Russian people see what has been accomplished in this way in the neighboring countries, and they cannot rest satisfied until they attain a similar liberty. Just at present, this discontent is aggravated by a bitter disappointment at the results of the late war.—*London Times.*

Parnell's welcome home was not as demonstrative as expected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cattle for export to England will not hereafter be inspected.

It will take $3,600,000 to run the District of Columbia next year.

Four hundred and sixty emigrants from Europe, arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

A Fenian movement has been organized in Philadelphia, and a national convention is to be held there on June 24

Dr. Jacob Schmidt, one of the oldest and most widely known physicians of Baltimore, died on Saturday night.

Thirty persons were injured, some severely, by the falling of the floor of a public hall at Lincoln, Pa., Saturday night.

The employes of the New York piano makers have decided not to return to work if any agreement is exacted by employers.

It is stated that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has sold out his stock in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to a New York combination.

The Allegheny county, Pa., Democratic primaries resulted in a victory for Tilden, the anti Tilden forces securing but 30 delegates out of over 500 to ten different senatorial and legislative conventions.

Mrs. Anna Maria Davidge died on Saturday Saturday last, in Washington, in the 83 year of her age. She was a daughter of the Hon. Walter Dorsey, formerly chief judge of the sixth district of Maryland, and one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of that State.

The first week of the great art sale of San Donato, at Florence, was concluded Saturday by the disposal of the last of the objects in gold and silver. The principal one—a group of "Diana, the Huntress"—brought $11,400. The pieces sold on the last three days of the week brought $108,,237, which made the grand total for the week $645,602.

South Philadelphia has been considerably exercised of late over a number of daring house robberies and burglaries which baffled the ingenuity of the police and detective force. Finally, on Friday, a clue was obtained and four of the culprets were secreted under a feather bed in a house which they had just ransacked. They proved to be boys ranging from 10 to 13 years of age.

The ice companies of Philadelphia have agreed upon a scale of prices for supplying families for the summer. For 8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs., 63 cents; 16 lbs., 75 cents; 20 lbs, 87 cents; 25 lbs., $1.05; and 50 lbs., $2 10. Last year the price was for 8 lbs., 35 cents; 12 lbs., 42 cents; 16 lbs., 49 cents; 20 lbs., 56 cents; 25 lbs., 63 cents; and 40 lbs., $1.05. The increase is about 30 per cent.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Bench, held in Baltimore on Saturday, it was decided that, in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, colored men have the right to serve as jurors, and the Judges, without a dissenting voice, decided to place the names of twelve respectable colored men among the 750 names of persons whom they are required by law to select as a panel from which to draw the necessary juries for the several courts.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Contracts have been made for the erection of nine new tobacco factories in Danville, this year.

A colored child was drowned at Danville Saturday by the capsizing of a boat in the Dan river.

A company of Northern capitalists has purchased 42,000 acres of mineral lands in Scott county.

Mr. Lorenzo Norvell, cashier of the Lynchburg National Bank, Lynchburg, died last Thursday.

James H. Dooley has purchased the late residence of General Bradley T. Johnson, in Richmond, from R. R. Swepson.

Work is to be commenced this week on the narrow gauge railroad between Orange Court House and Madison Court House.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Jundkin, of Augusta county, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, at Houston, Texas.

A corps of engineers of the Shanendoah Valley railroad is now engaged in running a line through Rockbridge county, with a view of its extention towards Salem.

The report of the duel in Brunswick county between B. A. Rainey (readjuster) and Richard Jolly (funder), an account of which has been published in the papers for the past few days, is contradicted. No difficulty of any kind took place between the parties, and the article was only written for sensational purposes.

In the United States Court at Lynchburg on Saturday ex-Judge Hill, of Buckingham, was tried for obstructing the legal and civil rights of citizens in not putting negroes on juries. After hearing the evidence, Judge Rives stated that he would save counsel the trouble of argument. He then charged the jury that in order to a conviction the government must prove two things—first, that there was a neglect or refusal on the part of the accused to put a certain class of people on the jury, and second, that neglect or refusal must proceed entirely from a prejudice, or discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. That so far from providing these requirements, the evidence showed no such refusal existed, and the omission to place the colored people on the jury list was owing to other causes than that charged. If upon the evidence the jury should find a conviction, he would be compelled to set aside their verdict. He therefore instructed the jury that they must find the accused "not guilty," which was done and the defendant discharged amidst the applause of the spectators. The other cases will be heard to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Hartmann denies he has made any confession.

Russia will renew negotiations on the Kuidja question through its representative at Pekin.

There is a possibility that the stewards will decide to award the race for the Liverpool cup to Parole.

It is stated that the Pope, while not approving of it, will submit to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

The separate corps of the Russian Gendarmes has been temporarily placed under the immediate control of General Melikoff.

After being nine years in operation, censorship on French newspapers sent to Alsace Lorraine has been discontinued.

The political campaign in Great Britain is very active. Mr. Gladstone, in his late speech at Edinburg, bitterly denounced Austria's foreign policy.

The Governor General of Massawah has telegraphed the Khedive that two bodies of insurgents have been defeated and made prisoners by the troops of King John of Abyssinia.

Prince Alexander of Hesse, the Czar's brother-in-law, has arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg with a mission from the Czar to the Emperor William for completing the reconciliation between Russia and Germany.

Sudden Death.

WARRENTON, March 22.—Silas Payne, an elderly gentleman living near Antioch church, in Fauquier county, dropped dead here this morning, from an attack of appoplexy. Mr. Payne was a farmer, and wide and favorably known throughout the country.

A marriage license was issued in Washington Saturday to Chas. M. Doleman and Annie Nash, both of Prince William county, Va.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1880.

A. C. Buel, printing clerk of the Senate, and a newspaper correspondent who has been particularly severe in his strictures on the Speaker of the House lately, was removed this morning and his place filled by E. K. Harris, a son of Senator Harris, of Tennessee. This removal and appointment will afford more party capital to the republicans, not only on account of the additional evidence they afford of the nepotism characteristic of modern democratic congressmen, but also because a comparison will be drawn between the war record of the displaced clerk, and who was a Union soldier, and that of his successor, who is a son of a Confederate Major General. In this connection it may be stated that the movement to oust Sergeant at Arms Bright is increasing in force, and one Senator informed your correspondent this morning that he would not be surprised if Bright would have to go. Bright is a good officer and is unquestionably trying to do right, and, strange as it may seem, it is some of these efforts to do right that have caused the movement against him.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House held a secret meeting this morning and determined to reduce the tariff on bichromate of potash from four to two cents a pounds, and to put chrome ore on the free list, and adjourned, pending a resolution to put other articles of merchandise on the free list. They will meet every day this week, and will consider propositions to reduce the tariff or put on the free list salt, wood pulp, paper, sugar, iron and steel rails. Their action this morning, considering that of two weeks ago, when they determined to refuse to consider at this session any propositions for a reduction of the tariff, shows that the members were mistaken in their estimate of public feeling on this question, and that having discovered their mistake by the letters they have received from their constituents, and by the public press, which, notwithstanding the abuse it receives from the average congressman, is his only library and his only source of information, and that they are attempting to correct it as speedily as possible.

Among the petitions introduced in the Senate to day was one by Senator Johnston, of Palouze & Co., of Richmond, type founders, against a reduction in the tariff on type.

The postoffice scandal, to which publicity was given this morning, is the topic of almost as much gossip to day as that with which Senator Hill is concerned, inasmuch as the beautiful and well known young sister in law of Assistant Postmaster General Tyner is the lady in the case. The charges were preferred a week ago, and are being examined by Mr. Tyner and Mr. Lily, the Sixth Auditor, who, with Postmaster General Key, say that so far there has not been a particle of evidence to sustain them. While on scandals, it may as well be mentioned that Miss Raymond was again at the Capitol this morning, looking for Senator Hill, and says that "she must see him."

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia agreed this morning to report unfavorably upon the bill granting a charter to the Suburban Railroad Company, a proposed railroad to run to Bladensburg. The House District Committee completed the District Appropriation bill this morning. The amount appropriated is considerably upwards of three millions of dollars. It is supposed that this will be cut down to some extent by the Appropriation Committee when it reaches them.

Mr. Hill, from the Election Committee, introduced two resolutions in the Senate to-day—one to the effect that Mr. Kellogg is not entitled to the seat he holds, and the other that Mr. Spofford is, accompanied by a long report. Mr. Hoar presented a minority report, which he said was short, and he would therefore request that it be read. Mr. Hill said he did not object to its being read, but if the minority report was read and went into the journal he would be compelled to insist upon the reading of the majority report. Mr. Hoar then, at Mr. Conkling's suggestion, read the minority report himself, whereupon Mr. Hill sent to the Clerk's desk, got the majority report and read it, standing, at the request of members on his side, in front of the Clerk's desk, and facing the senators, so that they might hear him the better.

It was mentioned in this correspondence some time ago that General Garfield, the head and front of the opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill, didn't show up as a fighting man as well in the battle of Chicamauga as he might have done. While your correspondent was talking with a gentleman in the rotunda of the Capitol to day, the General passed, whereupon the gentleman remarked, "There goes the man who was chief of staff of some general at the battle of Chicamauga, but before that battle was decided, he was in Chattanooga, covered with mud and wet with perspiration, saying that all was lost."

A gentleman from Leesburg informs me that Judge Ball, of that county, is so ill that his friends are seriously alarmed about his condition.

Midshipman Lee Holcombe, United States navy, an Alexandria boy, has been transferred from the Mediterranean squadron to the Enterprise, a vessel ordered home, and will reach this country some time next month. W. P. Mangum, who married Mrs. Ladde, of Alexandria, has been transferred from the United States consulate at Nagasaki, of which he has been in charge for many years, to that of Tien Tsin.

Mr. W. B. Clarke, the delegate to the State republican convention from Fairfax county, expresses himself as in favor of the nomination of Blaine.

The presidential talk among the democrats at the Capitol to-day is favorable to the Hancock boom, and there is unquestionably a strong leaning in many sections of the country toward the General. Well informed people, however, look upon him as a weak candidate, in consequence of the opposition he will be likely to receive from the many who think he should have torn off his epaulettes and thrown away his sword and resigned his commission rather than be even instrumental in the murder of Mrs. Surratt.

J. S. Langsdall, editor of the Green Castle (Indiana) Banner, who was before the Senate Exodus Committee Saturday, is a pronounced radical, and according to him, no matter what the Hoosier State is to white people, to negroes it is a land flowing with milk and honey and dammed up with hog and hominy; and that there, if nowhere else, the colored man can live without money and without price, but that should he want either, easy and constant work is always at hand by which he can obtain it.

It is understood to day that the stalwarts in the Senate will seize the occasions presented by the Spofford-Kellogg election case and the proposed amendments to the federal election laws to pull out again the bloody shirt and waive it vigorously as ever, and that by such manouvres they will scare the moderates back under it.

THE WASHINGTON BELICS.—In the Supreme Court of Kings county, N. Y., Friday, judgment was entered by Judge Pratt against Walter S. Church, a lawyer of Albany, for $2,093 40, with interest for three years, in the suit brought against him by Mrs. Ella B. Washington, the widow of Lewis W. Washington, who was a grand nephew of President Washington. After her husband's death Mrs. Washington sold a number of relics of George Washington to the State of New York for $10,000, the negotiations being conducted by Mr. Church. He paid over to her $16,000 but claimed that the remainder was due to him for his services. Mrs. Washington brought a suit to recover the remainder, alleging that Church offered to conduct the sale from patriotic motives. The case was referred to William D. Veeder, who reported that the amount in Church's hands was $4,438 45, and that the defendant was entitled to $2,494 95 for his services, and Judge Pratt has confirmed the report.

Local Option Superior to General Prohibition.

The American Wine and Grape Grower gives statistics (see Gazette of March 19) which are quite significant, *if correct.* It states that in Massachusetts in 1874, with a prohibitory liquor law, there were in certain localities 5,609 liquor shops, and that in 1877, in the same places, under a license law, there were 5,273. This shows that the last year of the prohibitory law, when the liquor men were shaking heaven and earth for its repeal, the law was not enforced in the localities referred to. It also suggests the immense superiority of local option over general prohibition. Prohibition means free whiskey in a community where public sentiment is not strongly in favor of enforcing the law, and we frankly admit that a general law cannot be carried out as a special law may be, for what is everybody's business becomes nobody's business. Local option, however, being confined to communities finds full support by the people who have banished rum shops after a severe struggle and *the people will see it enforced.* Let the people of Alexandria say by a majority vote that these sinks of iniquity shall be closed, and the sale of liquor becoming unlawful we will have nearly 2,000 argus eyed watchers who will report violations of the law, and see that the law officers do their duty. But these statistics prove the great fact for which we contend, viz. that whiskey shops are the source of crime and the more of them, the more crime abounds for whereas with 5,609 rum shops there were 28,044 arrests with 5,273 the arrests were only 20,657 showing that a reduction of 336 shops secured a reduction of 7,987 arrests. Let the liquor men study these figures closely.

W. K. BOYLE.

March 22, 1880.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The time for the fishing season on the Potomac river approaches, and, though no definite line was ever drawn as its boundary, old fishermen were accustomed to consider the 25th day of March as the time when the season opened. The prospects for the season are by no means cheering, and it is believed less capital than ever will be embarked in the business. The rent of the Alexandria fish wharf, always looked upon as a standard of what is expected from the fisheries, was was this year only seven hundred dollars, lower than ever before since the fish wharf there was established. As early as 1820 it rented for $1,161 for the season. Its rent often exceeded $2,000, and in 1857 $5,000 rent was paid for the season, so that its rental this year is less than one seventh of the maximum, and less than one third the average of the past forty years. There has really been no opening of the season at all. Most of those now fishing conduct the business the whole year, and use both seines and gill nets, as may best suit their special purpose. The most sagacious fishermen say that the runs of fish begin now much later than they did years ago. Formerly the "glut" shad came about March 10, and spawned near the close of April. In May another species of shad appeared, and in June a large and stout shad, not savory, came up. The last species is now quite scarce. Of herring the "branch" herring come first generally in March, then the "glut herring" and "poplar back," now seldom seen; then the "dunbellies," and afterwards the "May" herrings. The daily catch now is about 1,000 shad and about 10,000 herring, all sold for the retail markets. Shad sell at from 30a$50 per hundred and herring at 16a$22 per thousand. Some of the fishermen think that it is time that the fish planting began to show its results. In 1878 the fish steamer Lookout, Capt. Chester, sowed about 150,000 "seed fish" per week in the Potomac above Glymont, and seed time has been usefully employed during several seasons since, and there is some hope (not very sanguine, however,) that as past seasons have been seed time the coming season may be harvest. The fish commissioner of Virginia, Mr. McDonald, thinks that it is useless to expend money in artificial plantings so long as the fishermen interpose with seines, nets, weirs and pounds and incessant and effectual obstruction of the ascent of fish to their spawning grounds.—*Washington Correspondent Baltimore Sun.*

A PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY SHERIFF SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN WASHINGTON.—The case against Deputy Sheriff Ritchie, of Prince George's county, Maryland; John West, Detective Acton, Policeman Howell, and ex-Justice of the Peace A. E. E. Keese, for an attempt to arrest Sylvester Mayhew, a recent Circuit Court plaintiff, was concluded before Judge MacArthur in Washington Saturday last. The parties were allowed to show cause why they were not in contempt of court for assisting in the arrest of Mayhew, and each filed affidavits attesting good faith in their actions, and disclaiming intention of disrespect to the court. Blame rested mainly upon Keese, who was attorney for the defendant in the suit of which Mayhew was plaintiff; and it was shown that Acton and the man West were brought into the affair unconscious of any irregularity. Judge MacArthur rendered a lengthy decision and emphatically announced that it was not a trifling affair. He regarded the arrest of a party to a suit in attendance on court, within the precincts of the court, as a gross outrage upon the administration of justice. He then reviewed at length the parts taken by the several respondents, and animadverted with great severity upon the action of Mr. Keese, Sheriff Ritchie and Officer Howell. He discharged Acton and West, but of the remaining three he said he proposed inflicting punishment—not pecuniary—which would serve to impress upon them and upon all who might hear of it, the gravity of the offence. Keese was sentenced to thirty days in the District Jail, Howell to twenty days and Richie to ten days, sentences to take effect at once. The two first named are now in jail, as there is no appeal from the decision; but in the case of Sheriff Ritchie a stay of execution until next Wednesday was subsequently granted, and he was released on $500 bail, furnished by lawyers R. K. Elliott and F. T. Browning. This was done because Richie had to attend on Monday the opening of the court in Prince George's county.

A BAKER'S DOZEN OF WIVES.—Clarence E. Davis, the man in custody at Chicago, who has thirteen wives claiming him in different sections of the country, is described as small in statute, a lean face, prematurely aged, though only 42, and anything but propossessing. His hair and side whiskers are scant and gray. He was three years ago a drummer in the New York tea trade, employed by a firm in Duane street. His canvassing for customers was interspersed with a hunt for wives, and when arrested had several additional marriage engagements on hand. His defence, as far as it is developed, is that his Canadian wife consented to a union, knowing he had a wife living, and hence their marriage was void; that his reputed wife in Detroit is not his wife, because she had a husband living when she married him; ignoring his alleged wives in the East and Cincinnati, whose cases have not yet been presented in the courts, he claims that Clara Cleveland is his only legal wife. As he has made affidavits to the statements concerning his Canadian and Detroit spouses, these women will have him indicted by the grand jury of Cook county on Monday for perjury as well as bigamy. Davis has waived examination in Chicago, and has been committed to await the action of the grand jury in default of $8,000 bail.

Oxford Victorious.

LONDON, March 22, 12 a. m.—The Oxford crew won the boat race, to day, easily by three and one half lengths in 21 mins. and 23 seconds

"Hard on Fredericksburg."

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

HEWLETT'S, March 22.—"Hard on Fredericksburg" was the text of a story told in the Gazette a few days ago concerning two enterprising septentrionarians, who had filled their pockets with southern gold, and while on a homeward tramp, rather than spend a few cents in a decent boarding house, rendering themselves comfortable, and aiding some poor widow, struggling with adverse fortune, preferred to spend the night in the station house. And while locked in the embrace of Morpheus some thriftless wight passing by, appropriated, for the benefit of the good old town, what he esteemed a fair compensation for their lodgings. And this is said to be "hard on Fredericksburg."

If there be a spot on earth where the southern heart and memory reverts into warmer sympathies and tenderer recollections than Fredericksburg the writer knows it not. When all the heights of Stafford, all the bosom of the Rappahannock, all the streets, houses and suburbs of Fredericksburg were swarming with federal soldiers, who were appropriating to their own use merchandise, clothing, books, pictures, household and kitchen furniture, souvenire mementoes, keepsakes, rings, lockets, chains, bands, ornaments, horses, cattle and provisions with a remorseless greed for gain, it was "hard on Fredericksburg." When long lines of cannon, bristling on all the hills, were night and day pouring upon the helpless and unresisting town, a furious storm of hot shot and shrieking, blazing shells tearing into churches, stores, parlors and private chambers, where women and children and feeble old men were languishing and dying, it was "hard on Fredericksburg." When for weary days and glooming nights no sermon could be preached, no prayer could be uttered, no letter could be written, no soft word of love or affection could be whispered even by a helpless, feeble female, which was not subjected to the cruel surveillance of a brutal soldiery, it was "hard on Fredericksburg." And when the note of the last gun had died away upon the battle field of Appomattox, and the sound of "peace," "peace" rang through all the land, and the conquerors gathered their bands once more in her streets; took possession once more of her houses and police, subjected her citizens to insult and oppression, and instigated the negro to arrogance and outrage, and kept for six years the poor wounded, bruised, shattered, torn, bleeding, emaciated, tottering skeleton of her former self, under military oppression, it indeed was "hard on Fredericksburg." And when we consider her splendid location, her lines of communication with the great fields of wealth and marts of trade, her noble rivers and unsurpassed water power, and see the hand of industry paralyzed in her streets, and enterprise slumbering beside her rushing waters, while capital and industry are passing by to seek for less favored and inviting fields, we exclaim, oh how "hard on Fredericksburg." But when two northern tramps, who had eaten southern bread, and whose kith and kin had fattened on the blood and toil of the old town, while miserably sleeping in her streets, are robbed possibly (if robbed at all) by negroes whom they had wrested from rightful owners, we swear with a mighty oath it was not "hard on Fredericksburg."

Cheer up, then, game old town by the Rappahannock; this foul slander upon thy fair name and fame will die with the breath that uttered it; and having learned in the fiery furnace of adversity to "love your enemies, to bless them that curse you, and to do good to them that hate you," you will ere long see the tide of prosperity emptying its rich treasures into your lap, and no one will then dare to say it is "hard on Fredericksburg."

HANOVER.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ARMES.—Capt. George A. Armes, now of the 10th cavalry, was dismissed the service June 7, 1870. He began a fight for restoration, and his case attracted unusual attention. He was finally successful, and a bill was passed by Congress restoring him to his rank and place on the list where he would have been by the regular order of promotion had he never been dismissed. He also got back pay. His restoration was dated May 11th, 1878. He was assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Texas, commanding Company L, of the 10th cavalry. This regiment is colored. Charges were some time ago preferred against him, and he was tried by court-martial. He was tried for brutal and inhuman treatment of his men. Various individual cases of cruelty were cited. He would order his men to duty when the surgeon said they were unfit and should be in the hospital. Great suffering was caused by his action, it was charged. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. The President of the United States now has the case under consideration. Since his trial and conviction Capt. Armes has had further charges preferred against him. He was a native of Virginia and a resident of this city, where he staid while making his long fight for restoration. When he left here to join his post, he took with him a female servant. One of the charges preferred against him since the court-martial is of brutally beating her. The friends of Armes are making an effort to induce the President to disapprove the sentence of the court. They will not, it is understood, succeed. They say that when Armes went back into the service his brother officers openly threatened to get him out again, and that the charges against him were preferred and acted on with this view alone.—*Wash. Star.*

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The London Times, in an article on the Panama canal, says:

The Monroe doctrine, even in its restricted shape, has never been admitted into the law of nations. Certainly no such extreme interpretation has yet been attempted to be fastened upon it by Americans, as it is made to bear in President Hayes' message to Congress and the resolution of the select committee of the House of Representatives. Referring to these two statements had the Colombian Confederation itself taken charge of the project the United States would have been justified in prohibiting the works. That the United States by furnishing the money should obtain a special right to watch over the safety and the peaceable use of the new channel is what Europe, and particularly Great Britain, would most of all desire; but the world is entitled to ask the United States to make up their mind either to let M. de Lesseps do the thing himself by the resources at his command or charge themselves with the task.

M. de Lesseps offers to the world a boon greater than the Suez Canal. If it now be rejected in the form he proposes, he will be able to argue that it is because of American jealousy. Most patriotic Americans must feel that their country cannot withhold on selfish grounds from the rest of the world and from themselves the benefits promised by a stranger without assuming the liability in his stead. In the view of most American citizens the Monroe doctrine is a law of nature. It is now propounded that by the Monroe doctrine a canal through the Isthmus of Panama or Nicaragua, or any other isthmus which shortens the distance between the American continent and Europe, is virtually part of the coast line of the United States. Great Britain may congratulate herself that the Caledonian Canal is already dug, otherwise it might give rise to international complications.

CHILD KIDNAPPED.—Mr. John F. Spencer, of New Alveron, Wright county, Minn., was at police headquarters recently in search of his child. Mr. Spencer's story is of the same tragic and pathetic character so generally known in connection with Charley Ross. The lost child is a girl, three years old. She was in the field with her father one day last September. After a little time he missed her, and from that day until a few days ago he has been unable to get any clue to her fate, though he has spent all his available means in search. Recently he received word that a gypsy party, which has been making its headquarters in this vicinity for the past three months, had a child corresponding to the description of his lost pet, and his visit to St. Paul is to confirm or disprove the impression of his informant.—*St. Paul dis.*

Alarming Rumors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—There is a rumor afloat here to day that the steamer City of Mexico, on which General Grant is a passenger, has been disabled, and another that she has been lost at sea. The only grounds for these rumors seems to be that the City of Mexico is overdue and that she has not yet been sighted by pilot. She was due at Galveston yesterday. Inquiry at the Executive Mansion and at the Signal office fails to confirm the rumors.

COURT OF APPEALS, SATURDAY.—Burke vs. Leer. Writ of error awarded to a judgment rendered by the Corporation Court of the city of Alexandria on the 12th of April, 1879.

Daingerfield vs. Thompson. Argued by John M. Johnson, esq., and Judge W. J. Robertson for plaintiff in error, and Judge Charles E. Stuart and H. O. Claughton, esq., for defendants in error, and submitted.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

VIRGINIA BONDS.—John A. Hambleton & Co's. Baltimore financial circular of Saturday says:

Virginia bonds have been lower, and have declined from one to two per cent. Consols sold from 51¾ down to 52¾, and ten-forties from 41 down to 38¾. This decline was due to the sales by those who had bought at lower figures, and wished to realize their profits. The decline brought fresh orders in to buy, and a part of the decline was recovered. The joint resolution that was passed by the late Senate of Virginia does not seem to be generally understood. The resolution to submit to the people of Virginia for their approval or disapproval the Riddleberger and Ross Hamilton bills, did not even come up in the House, consequently it is inoperative. The Legislature has adjourned without doing any thing with the debt question, and the bonds remain as they were before the Legislature met. At the present market price of Virginia consols they will pay nearly 10 per cent., and 10-40s about 6 per cent. on the amount of money invested. We consider these bonds cheap, and expect to see them commanding better prices before long. Those who had faith in the threats of the readjusters, and sold consol shorts below 50 and bought peelers above 20, now realize that they were the victims of a misplaced confidence. During the past week some heavy short lines were covered in consols at from 51 to 55, and peelers that cost 30 and over were sold as low as 14. Although the fundable value of peelers (taking consols and 10-40s at the market rate) is only about 15, we think they are now reasonably low, and would rather buy than sell them. Consol coupons are steady at from 84 to 85 and 10-40 coupons are in good demand at 88 to 90. For black scrip and peeler coupons the quotations are merely nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

Flour, Fine	$4 75	@	5 00
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Extra	6 50	@	6 75
Family	6 75	@	7 00
Fancy brands	7 50	@	7 75
Wheat, common to fair	1 30	@	1 35
Good to prime	1 35	@	1 40
Choice	1 40	@	1 45
Corn, white	0 59	@	0 60
Mixed	0 53	@	0 55
Yellow	0 58	@	0 59
Corn Meal	0 58	@	0 60
Rye	0 80	@	0 85
Oats	0 50	@	0 52
Butter, prime	0 25	@	0 30
Common to middling	0 15	@	0 20
Eggs	0 10	@	0 11
Chickens	3 00	@	4 00
Dressed Hogs	0 6¾	@	0 7¾
Dressed Turkies	0 11	@	0 13
Apples	3 00	@	4 00
Potatoes per bushel	0 60	@	0 65
Onions, per bush	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Cherries	0 13	@	0 14
Dried Peaches, peeled	0 8	@	0 11
Unpeeled	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 8¼	@	0 8¾
Shoulders	0 6	@	0 6¾
Lard	0 7½	@	0 8½
Veal Calves	0 5	@	0 6
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 25
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 75
Turk's Island	0 45	@	0 55
Wool, long unwashed	0 30	@	0 31
Washed	0 40	@	0 45
Merino, unwashed	0 28	@	0 32
Do. washed	0 40	@	0 45
Sumac	0 75	@	0 00
Hay	15 00	@	17 00

The market opens dull, and prices for grain are drooping. Flour is also dull, and but little is doing. Wheat is in only light receipt, and 942 bushels were offered, only one lot of which sold at 130 for mixed; we quote Lancaster at 140a145. Corn is off, with light receipts, and sales at 59 for white. Small lots of Rye brought 80 and 85, and 125 bushels of Oats sold at 50. Country produce in light receipt, with prices firm at quotations.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 22.—Virginia sixes deferred —; do consolidated 54; do 2d series 23½; past due coupons 8¼; new 10-40s 38¾. Cotton dull and weak; middling 13¼a13 3-16. Flour dull and weak; Howard street and Western Super 4 25a$4 75; do Extra 5 25a$6; do Family 6 50a$6 75; City Mills Super 4 25a$4 75; do extra 5 25a$6; do Family 6 25a$7 25; do Rio brands 7a$7 25; Patapsco Family $7 75. Wheat—Southern dull; Western lower, but steady at the decline; Southern red 140a142; do amber 145a149; No 1 Maryland 144½; No 2 Western winter red spot and Mar 142½; April 142¾a144; May 141a141¼; June 135¾a135¾; July 123a123. Corn—Southern white firm; yellow dull; Western lower and demoralized; Southern white 59a60; do yellow 57; Western mixed spot 55¼; Mar 55¼a56; April 55¼a55¾; May 51¼a51½; steamer 55½a56. Oats lower; Southern 47a48; Western 45a47; do mixed 45a46; Penna 47a48. Rye dull at 90a95. Hay steady; prime to choice Penna and Maryland 16a$17 per ton. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 13½a15½. Sugar firm; A soft 9⅞. Whiskey dull at 1 10½a$1 11.

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—Stocks strong. Money 5a6. Flour dull. Wheat steady. Corn dull.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Cattle market fair; receipts 2,900; prime 5¾a6c; good 5¼a5½c; medium 4¾a5c; common 4a4½c. Sheep market fair; receipts 5,000; prime 6¼a7¼c; good 6¼a6½c; medium 5¾a6c; common 5¼a5½c. Hogs—market fair; receipts 6,000; good 7¼c; stillers 6¾a6¾c; common 6½c.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 22, 1880.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 6 14

ARRIVED.

Stmp E C Knight, New York, to F A Reed.
Str Experiment, Phila, to F A Reed.
Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, to F A Reed.
Str Geo Leary, Norfolk, to P B Hooe.
Str Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, to F A Reed
Schr Wake, Phila, coal, to W A Smoot.
Schr Calvin P Harris, New York, to J P Agnew & Co.

CLEARED.

Str Sue, Baltimore, by J Broders & Co.
Str Mattano, lower Pot'c, by J Broders & Co.
Str George Leary, Norfolk, by P B Hooe.
Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, by F A Reed.
Schr Calvin Harris, Providence, by John P Agnew & Co.

PASSED UP.

Schr Twilight, Bath, ice, for Washington.

BARKER'S HORSE and CATTLE POWDER—This powder is invaluable for the cure of Distemper, Glanders, &c., the use of which will secure to the animal a healthy condition of the blood, will improve the appetite, aid digestion, and render the system perfectly healthy and thrifty. For sale by
WARFIELD & HALL,
mh22 Corner Prince and Fairfax sts.

PRIME CUCUMBER PICKLES, in vinegar, received to-day by
mh22 J. C. MILBURN.