



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN'S WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

Among the numerous letters we have received in reference to the possible nomination of Mr. Tilden for the next presidency, and many of which, for various reasons, we have not published, none possesses a truer ring of the good old time democracy than that of ex-Governor John L. Kocher, who says that in order to be successful in the coming presidential contest, the candidate of the Cincinnati convention must be a sound hard money democrat. Why the democracy should ever, and for what purpose, have abandoned this doctrine, this essential element of strength, to their opponents, who have profited by it to no slight degree, is more than the majority of men can conceive. Nominally it was done, as all know, to attract the support of the greenbackers, but the vagaries of these cheap and irredeemable money theorists are so wild and silly that no reasonable man ever supposed they would have more than an ephemeral existence, and consequently never imagined that the assigned cause was the true one for the repudiation by the democrats of what the time of the organization of the democratic party down to the rise of greenbackism was a cardinal democratic principle—hard money. But the course pursued by the democrats in regard to the tariff is no less remarkable. Free trade has also, until comparatively recent years, been a fundamental principle of democracy, and yet with both houses of Congress in the control of the democratic party it seems almost impossible, not only to establish free trade or a revenue tariff, but even to obtain the slightest reduction in the almost prohibitory tariff that is imposed on the very necessities of life. The democratic party is the poor man's party; poor men cling to it not only from association but for self interest; they supply it with its only effective strength, and yet the men who have misrepresented them in Congress of late years have invariably legislated in the interests of the rich and the monopolists, and against those of the poor people among their constituents. Even on such a prime necessity as sugar a democratic committee of a democratic House of Representatives will not do the poor man the justice of putting an ad valorem tariff, so that cheap sugars can be imported, but insist upon a specific tax, which by prohibiting the import of low grade sugars acts in favor of the domestic and high grade monopolists. With the poor man's money, and the value of which cannot be changed by the brokers, and the poor man's need, free trade, the democracy could sweep the country; but without these conditions and with such leaders as the democratic party is now handicapped, its outlook is none too favorable. On the money question the republicans have the advantage of the democrats, and on the tariff is the only thing that works in favor of the latter is that the former are even more objectionable.

In regard to ex Confederates it may be said, after the manner of St. Paul in speaking of marriage, that those who have joined the republicans did well, but those who did not join them did better. Major Griswold, who was in command of one of the prisons in Richmond during the war, changed his politics soon after the restoration of peace, and was rewarded by a place in the treasury department. Now, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury is a candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency, the fact that he has an "ex rebel" in his employ he supposes may lose him some support, and so without any ado the Major, now an old man, is turned out, to get along as best he can among his own kith and kin against whom he has been acting ever since a change came over the spirit of his political dreams.

The Richmond Whig is enjoying a great excitement, all to itself, over the recent assaults upon Dr. Foster, a radical and recipient from the extreme Northwest, by some of his political associates in this city. It says it knows a great deal more about the matter than we suppose. Perhaps it does; but for all that its attempt to create the impression that the assaults were made upon the Doctor on account of any radical or repudiation views that he may entertain shows that the Whig has been grossly misinformed. The most severe and violent in their strictures upon the Doctor here are those known as readjusters, and the assaults upon him were made by readjusters and men who had been soldiers in the Federal army.

A gentleman who has held the highest position to which the people of this State could elevate him writes to us, "that personal considerations become very contemptible whenever with reference to the real issues of the pending election." He could not have expressed a truer sentiment; but unfortunately the people, those of Virginia as well as those of other States, have deteriorated sadly in late years, and personal considerations possess much more influence in politics now a days than formerly.

The Bible and its Study, being promptings and helps to an intelligent use of the Bible, reprinted from the Sunday School Times, has been received from the publisher, John D. Wattles, Philadelphia.

Meeting in Petersburg. PETERSBURG, VA., March 31.—There was a grand mass meeting of the readjusters of this city held in the Academy of Music last night for the purpose of organizing the spring and fall campaigns. Speeches were made by Hon. J. B. Massery, Auditor of Virginia, Gen. Wm. Mahone, Judge R. W. Arnold, and others.

Supposed Suicide. PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 31.—Ebenezer Hawkins, a wealthy farmer of South Setauket, L. I., shot himself in the abdomen this morning, dying almost immediately. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1880. At the meeting of the House District of Columbia Committee to day the confession of J. S. Bogus, made to Commissioner Twynio last August, to the effect that there were irregularities in the office of the District Commissioners, and that he (Bogus) was a party and privy to them, was substantiated by Major Twynio, who subsequently had Bogus dismissed. Major Dent, one of the commissioners, is under the impression, and has so expressed himself, that while the result of this investigation has developed some irregularities on the part of the subordinates in the employ of the commissioners, it was instigated and prosecuted as an indirect attack upon him, the only democrat on the Board, in order to get him removed, and the interest manifested in the case by Mr. Aldrich, a pronounced radical member of the committee, gives some color to the Major's impression.

In the Senate to day Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, called attention to the fact that the report in the Springfield Kellogg was contained in the Committee on Elections had directed should be excluded, but Mr. B. Hill explained that the mistake was made by the printer, and that attention was called to the error by a printed note on the back of the report. The explanation was perfectly satisfactory to all except those who cannot be convinced against their will, among whom, unfortunately for the best interests of the country, are a large majority of the republican party.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the National Soldiers Home of which General B. Butler is president, held a meeting at Baltimore yesterday and will start for Hampton this evening from Baltimore. This will probably be their last visit to the Home in their official capacity, as the terms for which most of the members were elected have expired and as a democratic Congress has the election of their successors. And thus as the wheels of time revolve the vagaries of human life become more and more apparent, for what could be stranger even than truth than the fact that the soldiers who fought against the Confederacy are within less than fifteen years to be supported and provided for, and that willingly by the very men against whom they contended in battle.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate today agreed to report adversely on a bill making inamortization of a local hotel property. The House Committee on Railroads and Canals were to have considered to day the bill for the Baltimore and St. Louis Narrow Gauge railroad, a part of which is already constructed between Georgetown and Falls Church, and which wants to be allowed to pay the customs duty on the rails used in its construction in freight for the government, but as neither Major Borst, who has the matter in charge, and Judge Harris, his advisor, was present, the consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Duncan, one of the lessees of the Alexandria canal, informed your correspondent today that water would be let on that canal some time next week, and that it would have been let on sooner but for the rainy weather in the early part of the month and the high winds of the latter part. There is no need for its being on, however, as the difficulty on the railroad running from the mines into Cumberland has not yet been settled, and as the companies are not yet ready to ship coal.

In the House to day General Bales, who has never authorized any other member, and who consequently does not provoke opposition, got his bill for taking West Point out of the Yorktown and putting it in the Richmond customs district, though without any trouble. The custom house at West Point will be in charge of a deputy collector. There was but one charge of disapproval of the Treasury Department, and to this the General replied that it received the approval of the Secretary, and that the law officer of the Department had said that the bill should not be altered even to the extent of the crossing of a t and the dotting of an i.

In the Senate to day Mr. Withers from the Committee on Pensions of which he is chairman, reported favorably his substitute for the 60 surgeons' bill. This bill provides for the examination of persons claiming pensions under the Government, and as previously stated in this correspondence, contains all the good but none of the bad of the bill for which it is a substitute. The consideration of the bill for the cancellation of export tobacco stamps at the port of shipment instead of at the port of delivery, in which the tobacco merchants of Virginia are considerably interested, is set for Friday next in the House Ways and Means Committee, but whether it will be considered there is a matter of great doubt, as of all uncertain things the action of that committee is the most uncertain. The proposed action of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sugar question, at least that action proposed by the subcommittee of that committee, is acceptable to Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, because it is favorable to the sugars of his State, which are high grade sugars, but to the free traders or revenue tariff men of the House it is exceedingly objectionable. It is a little better, however, for poor consumers than the existing tariff, and may possibly be adopted for that reason.

NEWS OF THE DAY. The exorbitant from New York in the past week amounted to \$7,291,412. The Tammany State Committee has issued a call for a State convention at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 20. A portion of the Buffalo G-p Iron and Steel Works at Slatton, Va., were burned yesterday. The fire was accidental.

The President, Mrs. Hayes and Secretary Evans and his wife were entertained last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in New York.

The San Francisco election passed off quietly, the City's Union ticket probably securing a majority, but as their ballots were on a disintegrative paper, the Workmen protest against their being counted.

R. W. Bishop Kane, of Richmond, Va., lectured last night at the Academy of Music in Baltimore to a large audience, on "The First Christians," for the benefit of St. Agnes's Hospital.

The prospects for large shipments of cattle from Baltimore for Europe during the coming season are stated by shipping merchants to be very gratifying. Already a number of contracts have been made.

Co Monday near Smyrna in Blackbird Hundred, in Delaware, Wm. Neal, colored, entered the house of John Gosser, a short distance from that town, and while no one was at home except Mrs. Gosser, he threw a cloth over her head, choked her, threw her upon the floor, committing an outrage on her and then fled. Mrs. Gosser gave the alarm and a description of the man. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was found asleep in the house of Isaac Johnson, colored, of Fero Neck. He was taken before a justice, and Mrs. Gosser identified him as her assailant. Neal was taken to New Castle jail. He denies ever having been near the house of Gosser.

A correspondent of the Warren Sentinel, writing from Mill Dale, says that scarlet fever is on the increase in that neighborhood. The postoffice has been removed on account of the fever breaking out in a family living in the building, and the public school has been closed. The two doctors are overworked, and nurses are hard to procure.

FOREIGN NEWS. The elections in England began yesterday by the re-election of waxy old members of both parties. The British forces in Afghanistan will make a general advance next week. The Jesuits are preparing to leave France at once. Some of them will go to Spain. Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice are at Darmstadt. The Prince of Bulgaria has been permitted to enlist 5,000 Russians in his army.

The subscriptions received by the French committee for the relief of Irish distress have risen to 125,000 francs. One hundred thousand francs has already been forwarded to Ireland. At Coal Island, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, a party of Orangemen entering the town was attacked by a crowd of Roman Catholics. The police interfered and were obliged to fire, wounding two of the attacking party.

The race for the Park Hurdle Handicap plate came off yesterday at the Kempton Park, London, and was won by Mr. James Gordon Bennett's five year old horse Muscadine.

The unauthorized religious communities in France number 384 for men, 7,884 members, and 602 for women, with 14,003 members. United States Minister Fairchild will present his credentials to the King of Spain to day.

Freshets in Spain have inundated several towns. Oppenheim, a noted German liberal and free trader is dead.

Messages which have been exchanged between the Emperor William and the Czar tend to dissipate all recent apprehensions of trouble between Germany and Russia.

Marriage. A letter from Clarksville, Tenn., dated February 25, to the Louisville Courier Journal, says: "The marriage of Miss Mary H. Lupton to Rev. J. F. Cannon, of Leesburg, Va., was solemnized at the Presbyterian Church, in this city, yesterday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock. The bride is the daughter of Rev. J. W. Lupton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the groom is the pastor of the Leesburg church, the former charge of Mr. Lupton. Probably no pastor was ever more beloved by the members of all denominations in any community than the father of the bride is here, and no young lady ever was more admired for her many good qualities than is the bride, who in the eyes of every one is

"So perfect and so peerless as if created Of every creature's best."

"It was the intention of the family to have a quiet and unostentatious wedding, but the ladies of the Presbyterian Church took the matter into their own hands, and I feel that I do not in any way exaggerate when I state that they, on this occasion, even surpassed themselves. At the appointed hour the church was thronged with all the beauty and intelligence of Clarksville. Over the span between the pulpit and the seats there hung a beautiful horseshoe, and over each aisle the mystic flowers, in the centre of which was formed in lovely flowers, the program of the bride and groom. The pulpit was a perfect floral pie ure, in the centre of which was a shield bearing the initials of the contracting parties. Rising from the shield to almost the top of the arch above the pulpit was a tower of beautiful flowers interwoven with verdant buds and with roses, now white, now red, arranged in the most artistic taste, which were emblematical—the soul being a latent affection for white, while love affects a rosy tint. Here was an amalgamation of colors arranged by harmonious perfection to which the soul and heart reciprocally responded. Into this floral tower, to the thrilling tones of a beautiful wedding march from the grand organ, presided over by Professor J. W. Caldwell, the bride and groom marched, preceded by Messrs. G. W. Baverly, L. G. Lumford, and George S. Irwin, and followed by Messrs. C. L. Cooke, E. S. Mumford, and James T. Kennedy ushers for the occasion where they were met by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Lupton. After requesting that the prayers of the members of the congregation might be joined with his in asking the blessing upon the couple before the altar, the marriage services were performed by the father and pastor in such an impressive manner as to touch the tenderest sensibilities of the present. The services over the groom and his attendant bride were celebrated at the passage from 9 to 10 p. m.

Here the ladies of the church had prepared one of the most elegant suppers ever partaken of in Clarksville. No invitations were issued except to a few of the oldest citizens; but the doors of the pastor's house were thrown wide open to every one, and from 6 to 10 the best people of Clarksville, of every religious denomination, poured into the hospitable house, tendered their congratulations to the bride and groom, partook of refreshments and departed to make room for others.

The wedding presents were magnificent. Silver pieces of nearly every article of use in the household were lavishly bestowed upon the bride, and the handiwork in the shape of table mats, table cloths, and pin cushions, from the female friends of the bride, seemed to be too numerous to count. Flowers in the richest profusion, from the tiny violet to the camellia and the costly lily, were displayed on every side, as tokens of regard to the bride, from which would overflow fragrance of cremation thrilled the guests with the keepest sense of enjoyment. Every one present vied with each other in offering to the happy pair the warmest heart felt congratulations; and no married pair or bride ever left a home or father and mother to cleave to a husband with more prayers for his blessings of heaven upon them than will the bride and groom the central figures of this happy occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Cannon will leave for their future home, Leesburg, Va., to-morrow (Thursday), where the bride spent her early childhood, and has a large circle of friends waiting to welcome her to their warm and generous hospitality. J. W. F.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Suit. The answer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore to the petition of Stewart, complainant in the receivership suit, asking for an order of the court to prohibit the company, pending the suit, from entering into certain arrangements and contracts. The company adopts as part of its answer a report from President Garman to the company in 1877.

The answer to the petition of D. K. Stewart for a temporary receiver pending his application for a permanent receiver was also filed yesterday. The answer states that the testimony required to be taken to determine the question could be heard without delay, and that it would be to the time when the final hearing would probably take place, and says the court would be most likely to recognize the existence of a possible necessity for such action when a final hearing on the merits is impending.

COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.—Rose and wife vs. Sharpless & Sons. Submitted on written notes of argument. Cardwell vs. Allan, trustee. Argued by Col. John H. Guy for appellant, and James Lyons, jr., et al., and W. W. Henry, et al., for appellee, and continued until 10 p. m.

Uninvited, I propose to give to the opinion of the politician, editor, lawyer, self-assured leader, or of the "unthinking masses," but what I believe to be the sentiment of the thinking masses (if democrats of this State as to the nomination and the election of the democratic ticket.

From the time when Tilden achieved the glorious victory and was given away by a democratic Congress, we have been pained to see what seems to have been the systematic moulding of an anti Tilden sentiment in the public mind. We want to know if this is brought about by the same Congressional influence upon the principle, that having done, Mr. T. and his party a wrong by legislating a fraud they must do a still greater wrong to justify it? It seems to be the almost unanimous opinion of the common-sense expressed opinions of Monday's issue that the "unthinking masses" are wrong in charging Mr. T. with want of nerve, &c., and in not forcibly asserting his right to this high office after being elected. If that is so we think it their duty to explain to them from the hustings, and sit them right. We think it natural that a majority of democratic Congressmen should oppose his nomination, but if he were elected, they could not, with clean hands and clear consciences, ask him for high positions, or put their hands deep in the public chest. Some of your opinions think that Tilden should not be nominated, because the U. S. government has persecuted him and raised a doubt as to his integrity. Now we think it plain, that as that government, with a rack, radical Administration, smearing under defeat, and with a lively recollection of the great fraud perpetrated upon him, has for years turned loose its whole machinery against him, without success, his innocence must be established beyond peradventure. We don't believe a good voyage will charge crooks while crossing the rapids. The general tone of the Gazette indicates Seymour as the man for Virginia to support in the convention. He is a good and true man, but his running record does not compare with that of "Old Reform."

The democratic nominee must have speed—"Speed! speed! such cause for haste, 'Tis true, but slow news never breeds."

But, it is said that Tilden cannot carry New York, why? because Kelly, &c., are against him. We believe that if Tilden can't carry New York no other democrat can? Why, because like causes produce like effects. If, after being defrauded of what the people gave him, given away by the judges of his own party and then deprived of the nomination, it would be nothing more nor less than a human nature for his warm personal friends and their influence to either so not vote or to vote against those who had contributed largely to the defeat of their standard bearer. If the party to be defeated were better to be defeated in the night than in the wrong. We believe that if any democrat can beat Grant that man is Tilden. We believe that justice demands his election; the masses of the democratic party demand it and the public good demands it; that there is a sympathy in the hearts of the honest yeomanry that when excited by the simple narration of truth, its electricity will give a glorious light to the entire country; but it is said the leaders of the readjusters will not vote for T. Why? because they fear him more before the people than any man in the democratic party. What can in truth be said against him except that he made haste slowly, which was right. It was not his part to strike before the bellows ceased blowing, nor after winning the race to make himself the judge and demand the prize, when he had no power to enforce his demands. To sum the whole up, if he is not nominated it will be simply an outrage upon the masses of that party and principled as they are, if it be true that the democratic Congress believed it could afford to make new rules to govern the game after it was played to pacify the radical party under the supposition that David Davis was the certain turn up card, and were "solid" it should so know the corn and cease to hunt down Mr. Tilden.

The question for our consideration now is, what is the most certain and best means to unite our party in Virginia? I will admit that I have great faith in the integrity of the honest and sincere [the voting masses] of the Democratic party, readjusters and otherwise. Many of them did not see as we saw, and honestly differed with us. While the would-be leaders were after plunder they followed because they thought they were right. It therefore becomes us to take all such by the hand—and extend to them the same measure that we would that they should mete to us.

From this stand point [the summit of the range of mountains between Jackson's Hollow and the Cool Spring] overlooking the plains of the States and beyond, I am vividly reminded of the distance I can almost see your old city, and well do I remember the big that flared over laid down their lives, and how those two men laid in defending, and the other in pulling it down. Could they have lived a few years longer or how gladly would each have grasped the other's hand, knowing that each struggled for what he then thought was right—and

Plainly I see full well Where Bee and Barrow fall And Kearney dead, in the dell, Thunder on the breeze's swell, From Gettysburg they tell The Confederates' knell.

Around me dark curtains night Upon the way to rest? So beautiful and so bright, A Twin Jeweled light, Of the blue and of the gray, That truly marks the way Of Virginia to day; Ah! it hapless he should stray, Neighbor Hallock or Clay Will ever her Payne portray.

Virginia must and will go right. Let the conservative party make Congressional nominations in every district by primary elections. It matters not how it may if it is individual aspirations, so that it wrongs no one, and strengthens the democratic party. The greater number of candidates the better; the larger vote will be brought out, and when John Smith casts a viva voce vote for Wm. Brown, and it is recorded he feels that he has taken part in the nomination, and he will stick to the ticket, and the qualification and fitness of a candidate cannot be discussed from the hustings, but I say no wise man will put his light under a bushel. The democratic voters want an assurance of fairness and a little respect paid to their wishes, and they will rally round the old flag.

I have hastily given you the real unvarnished sentiment of a large number of farmers, business men, mechanics, &c., who, without respect to individuals, have the good of the State at heart—men who, like myself, don't know Tilden or any of his personal friends; expect nothing and want nothing at his hands, HICKORY.

Bell Tower, Prince William Co., Mar. 30. Judge Turner, of Clarke county, has dissolved the injunction of Judge Staples, and the trains have been running on the Shenandoah Valley road since Thursday last. In dissolving the injunction the Judge required the company to deposit \$100,000 in court to await the action of commissioners to be appointed by the County Court of Clarke, to assess the damages to the land in controversy.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to Thomas H. Bryant and Jennie A. Sutherland, both of Nelson county, Va.

Letter from Chasseur. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LYNCHBURG, VA., March 30.—The good times—the flush times that the Lynchburgers have been signing, wishing, hoping, and praying for by turns have come at last, and there is more money here at present than there has ever been.

Iron is king, and is asserting its sovereignty. Each year witnesses increased demand for the ore, and it has become a favorite and safe investment for capital. Eight thousand more miles of railroad have been built this year in America than in any other, and the demand exceeds the supply. When it is known that the Virginia ore is richer by 15 per cent. than the Pennsylvania ore, there is little wonder that the Northern iron men are flocking down to the Virginia mines and spending their money freely. There have been within the past six months over two millions of dollars of Northern capital invested in ore in this section, and the rush still continues.

I had a very interesting tour among the mills and in the shops here in company with Colonel Munford, who is vice president of the Lynchburg Iron and Steel Mining Company. This concern has been for some years pulling along over head and ears in debt, but now everything is changed. Since the recent boom in iron the mill has been running eight and day, and Northern men have taken hold of it. Van Rensselaer and General Grub, of New Jersey, have bought it out, and will commence this week to build a smelting furnace for ores, at a cost of over \$500,000. Other furnaces in the vicinity of this city are in progress of erection now.

It seems strange that the raw material is not mined here instead of being carried to Pittsburgh and then returned. It costs \$6 a ton freight on all ores sent to Pennsylvania, which could be saved by having the mills in Virginia. Iron is selling at \$23 a ton. Buchanan sends 600 tons daily to Pittsburgh every week, while from the different sources the amount swells up to thousands. Millions of dollars annually are lost to the State by the migration and suicidal policy of the few rich men in Virginia who invest their money in bonds, and will not turn a finger to help the Old Dominion. Had Alexandria a good iron mill, the benefit it would confer upon the ancient town would be incalculable, and would make it a miniature Birmingham in wealth, in business, and in population.

Iron lands have suddenly jumped from a nominal figure into a fortune, and there is a mania for speculation in this kind of real estate. Men who have lately owned barren stretches of moor, upon which they grumbly paid annually a few dollars taxes, are now joyfully rejecting offers that would have raised them to the seventh heaven of happiness and contentment a few months ago. The Mand mine, in Amherst county, that was bought for \$150 on New Year, was sold last week for \$88,000 cash, and this is but a sample of the sudden rise in iron lands that has taken place in the last six weeks. That this unexampled prosperity will steadily increase all business men concede, and Lynchburg real estate is consequently steadily rising.

I spent several days in Bedford county. There is no money to be made there in farming. A greater portion of the land has been rendered sterile by successive croppings of tobacco, and with the exception of a few farms here and there, the face and surroundings of the country are barren indeed. There is about five or six acres of real estate; five farms of some five hundred acres or so, can be bought for four dollars an acre, with the dwelling and outhouses thrown in, costing three times the amount. Very few farmers are doing well, and tumbled down houses, staggering fences, and dilapidated barns are common all along the route.

The Lynchburgers have been making money all these past ten years, and their town is a thriving place. The people are hospitable to a fault, love fine houses, enjoy pleasure, and always have fine libraries in their houses. They are very literary in their tastes, and Lynchburg is really the Athens of America, or rather the Boston of Virginia. The men are energetic, the women are lovely, but the hotels are the means on God's earth. I stopped at one of these and got dinner, which consisted of cold scraps that would have disgusted a tramp and caused him to turn down somebody's door in retaliation. Supper was a little better than the dinner, and for these three meals and a bed of straw we were charged six dollars or three dollars apiece. It may be law, as the man said when his adversary raised him his whole pile on four acres, but it is a law that would make a European hotel here is simply legalized robbery.

My friend is a heavy sleeper, like Joe in Pickwick. When he slumbers he is like the Irishman, he puts his whole attention to it, and is hard to wake. He is as restless as one of the seven sleepers of Cologne. Breakfast time came, and the proprietor sent the call boy to notify him of the fact. In a quarter of an hour he returned.

"Boss, I never seed such a man in my life, I tried to wake him up but I can't." "Get!" said the proprietor, sternly, "and tell him breakfast is ready."

Again this child of Ham went and again came back—this time in despair. "What do dabble get into dis man I don't know, but he won't wake up."

"I'll do myself," said the proprietor, and to start up stairs, and no notice being taken of his knock, enters the room, and there lay the stout snoring away with a happy smile on his face.

"Stranger!" said the keeper of the licensed hash house, "wake up?" "My name is Newsum, and I tend my flock on the Grampian hills, murmured the guest in his dream.

"I'll rouse him, said the irate dispenser of cold victuals; so he set him up in bed, then rolled water on his head, and ended by pouring a pitcher of water on his face, and he awoke in a moment.

By the Lord, I'll send for his doctor; he's faint! I and away went the mercury in quest of an M. D. On the steps he met his contractor. "What's the row? he inquired. "Your friend has probably taken laudanum and can't be wakened, the keeper replied. "Can't be wakened, what do you mean?" "Why we've tried to wake him up in every way, but can't. I'm going for a doctor. Oh, is that all? You wait here, and be disappointed down stairs. In five minutes he re-appeared with a glass. This here, he said, is cold meat, sweet, strong, with plenty of bittern. Holding it to the sleeping man's nose, he inhaled the fumes. The result was magical; like the crowing of the cock in Tennyson's palace of sleep, the result was marked. The slumberer opened his eyes, stretched, yawned, arose and then swallowed the precious liquor.

"That's the way to wake him, said the friend. "Well, answered the hotel keeper, with a sigh of relief, I was afraid nothing but Gabriel's trumpet could rouse him. A cocktail has no potent effect in this world than the whisky, said the friend; but bring up another cocktail, if you don't, he'll fall asleep again. By dint of careful attention he got his breakfast at last.

The political outlook here is encouraging. The various candidates for Congress are beginning to stir around and show themselves to their constituents. I saw Henry of Winchester, here to day. He will be strongly supported for the 8th district, and if the Valley does not get the Piedmont section is entitled to the honor this time, and the convention will recognize the fact. As the way to a candidate in Virginia, he will have to stand by that declaration. It is hard to give up the sweets of office and to retire to the shades of private life. Oh, it is hard indeed with the run of the house, in eating and kissing, and go back to the army. A Congressman who has tasted the sweets of political life in Washington, and then been compelled to lead the life of a private gentleman, can sing with

feeling con expression, Josephine's song in the Pinafore—"Sad is my lot." There will not be many Congressmen returned. Ben Tucker will go back, but Mr. Cabell, in the fifth district, will be succeeded by Senator Stovall, of Henry county—to say the political Cassandras in breeches. Stovall made a fortune in Danville by tobacco, has travelled in Europe, is a literary man, an accomplished linguist, and one of the most popular fellows that ever lived. He is an owner of good company as Sheridan, talks as well as Congressmen and spends his money like Brummell. He is a reader of the moderate type and is born lucky.

Well, as Admiral Truncheon would say, here's luck to every one of the aspirants. May the best man win, and the Devil take the hindmost. CHASSEUR.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1880. SENATE.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, rose to what he deemed to amount to a question of privilege. He stated that he was surprised to see that the testimony of E. S. Webber, taken before the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at New Orleans, appeared in the printed record of the case laid on Senator's desks (though owing to his failure to appear before the committee for cross examination, the committee had agreed to strike his direct examination out. A note stating that the committee had agreed to strike out the testimony appears on the very last page of the volume, but a great many of those who might read the evidence would not see this note, and Mr. Cameron desired, by his remarks, to prevent Webber's evidence from prejudicing Mr. K. K. K.

Mr. Hill said that on page 1183 of the record of the committee's proceedings the order to strike Webber's testimony out appeared. He supposed that Webber's testimony taken in New Orleans was put into type before the full committee decided to have it stricken out, and therefore though technically stricken out, it was not physically stricken out. Everybody could see by the record that Webber's testimony was not a part of it.

Mr. Hill in this connection stated that the affidavits ordered to be stricken out by him had appeared in the printed volume. He was not a printer but supposed it was customary to print the whole proceedings and let them speak for themselves.

Mr. Saulsbury, chairman of the committee, said the subcommittee of printing the testimony taken before the committee had always been left to the stenographer. He had not thought it necessary to personally supervise the printing.

Mr. Morrill asked Mr. Saulsbury if he had any objection to having Mr. Webber's testimony actually stricken out.

Mr. Morrill thought the incorrect reports should be withdrawn and a correct edition printed. The volumes went into public libraries all over the country, and the Senate should not sit at an expense of a few thousand dollars to correct an error prejudicial to one of the parties to the case.

Mr. Logan (a member of the committee) moved that the record of the case be corrected either by printing or by leaving out the part ordered by the committee to be stricken out.

Messrs. Saulsbury and Hill saw no objection to this motion.

Mr. Gatland said the only parliamentary way to correct the testimony was to recommit it for that purpose to the committee.

Mr. Logan modified his motion so as to recommit the evidence, with instructions to the committee to withdraw copies already distributed, and correct the whole edition.

The unfinished business of the calendar was then taken up, being the bill providing for an international exhibition in New York in 1884. The bill was opposed by Mr. Whyte as unconstitutional. It was read a third time—yeas 23, nays 21—and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports, when his were reported and disposed of, as follows:

By Mr. Culberson, of Tex., from the Judiciary Committee: Relation to preliminary trials before commissioners of U. S. Circuit Courts. Passed on the calendar.

By Mr. Backer, of Mo., from the Committee on Banking and Currency: To prohibit engraved signatures on national bank notes. Passed on the calendar.

By Mr. Davis, of N. C., from the same committee: Authorize national banks to make loans on mortgages of real estate. Passed on the calendar.

By Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the same committee: Defining the verification of returns of national banks. Passed on the calendar.

By Mr. Clifton, of Mass., from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, for the recoinage of half dollars. Passed on the calendar.

The House at 1:40 resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Bradley vs. Simmons, from the Second District of Arkansas.

The War Cloud. NEW YORK, March 31.—A London special says: "This morning's papers are full of the war like attitude of Cotea. The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent freely discusses the probabilities of a war with the Czarist Empire and hopes that a collision may be avoided. The Russian journals for the most part urge that in the case of war Russia should descend upon the seaboard of China in conjunction with the Japanese whose friendship she is so zealously cultivated. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says in addition to his announcement that the Russians are endeavoring to induce the King of Barmen to join the proposed Japanese and Siam's alliance against China, that a Japanese fleet will leave Tokyo as an envoy to Russia in April. He also mentions another more recent to the Pacific.

The Powhatan Iron Furnace.—This property, which was formerly under the management of the late General Barlett, was on the 29th sold at public auction by A. L. Boulware, trustee, to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. This company had a mortgage on the property amounting to about \$25,000, and bought the property for its debt. There have already been put to work on the furnace, and it is the expectation of the Philadelphia and Reading Company that it will be in operation in six weeks. This furnace has been idle for four years, and is going into operation now under the management of a wealthy corporation like the Philadelphia and Reading Company, will be of material benefit to this city.—Rich. Com.

San Francisco Election. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—At 11 o'clock last night, the vote of the city was about three fourths counted with the following result: Crocker's ticket, 11,760 votes; workmen's ticket, 7,969 votes; for joint Senator, Byrnes, rep., 11,612 votes; Freund, workmen's ticket, 7,635. This may be considered fairly indicative of the result.

Married Again. LONDON, Mar. 31.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., the noted Congregational pulpit orator, who in August of last year obtained a divorce from his wife, married on Monday last the lady to whom he admitted to the court, during the progress of the trial, he had communicated his intention to marry in the event of the success of the suit against his wife.

Reward.—We will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for any certificate published by us regarding Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup not found genuine.—Vogeler, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, October 1, 1877.

HAY! HAY! HAY! Choice Timothy, Clover and Mixed Hay in store and for sale by CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Jr.