ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1880.

In the totals of the election returns published in yesterday's Gazette the vote for Mr. Brent, for Commonwealth's Attorney, was erroneously stated by twenty in excess of the result, as all saw who took the pains to make the addition.

The President of the National Labor League has been arrested in St. Louis for forgery. The experience of this country is now being added to that of the rest of the world to prove that the men who manage to achieve the leadership of class organizations do so by the use of demagogical means, consequently are demagogues, and, therefore, in their efforts to secure selfish aims are utterly regardless of all moral obligations. However, as human nature is unchangeable and as demagogues have flourished and faded in all ages, it is probable they will continue to find dupes until the end of time.

More negroes were made life voters to day by the Judge of the Corporation Court, who exempted them from the payment of the taxes that white people have to pay to entitle them to the privilege of suffrage. When it is known that neither the State nor the Corporation stands under upon that judge any expressed authority for granting these exemptions, and when the transparency of the object for which they are granted is taken into consideration, Alexandrians will have even less cause to thank Mr. Farr, of Fairfax, for their judge than the little they have heretofore thought they had.

It is by no means certain that a person, exempted from taxation by an order of the Court made previous to an election, can vote at such election unless such person has paid the capitation tax for the preceding year. The Court can exempt from taxes subsequently to accrue, but cannot exempt from taxes already accrued and owing. The order exempting from taxes does not have a retroactive effect and the persons who have been exempted from payment of the capitation tax by the Corporation Court of this city, during the last few days, cannot therefore vote at the spring and fall elections unless such persons have paid their capitation taxes for the year 1879.

Now that the session of Congress is drawing rapidly to a close, and that both parties are in earnest in their efforts to adjourn by the 1st of June, and when it is apparent that there will be barely enough time for the passage of the necessary appropriation bills, the so called democratic ways and means committee of the so called democratic House of Representatives promise, not to report a bill for putting salt, or paper, or any one necessary article on the free list, which, by limiting its opponents to those entrusted in that particular article, might possibly be passed, but one for a general revision and reduction of the tariff, which, by combining all the opposing interests, will, of course, provoke strenuous and protracted opposition, in which all the dilatory means allowable by parliamentary tactics will be resorted to, and the passage of which, therefore, is an utter impossibility. It must not be understood that the committee promise to report such a bill favorably, but to report it without recommendation, and merely to give the House an opportunity to act upon it as it may think fit. If the committee imagine that the people of the country are deceived by any such transparent tricks they are egregiously mistaken.

Secretary Sherman flatters himself and a large portion of the people of the country praise him for the diminution of the national debt as exhibited by his monthly reports. The coffers of the Treasury are overflowing, there is a steady increase of receipts over expenditures, and according to the Treasury statements the national debt is rapidly diminishing, but all at the expense of the poor people of the country, who not only bare the heat and burden incident to the creation of the debt, but are now compelled by unjust and oppressive taxation to pay it. The sufferings of this generation, resulting from the war, have been sufficient in all conscience to warrant it in turning over the payment of the principal of the war debt to its successor. The settlement now in progress is grievously burdensome; to the next generation, owing to the increase in the country's wealth and population, it will be a mere bagatelle; indeed if a system of retrenchment and reform with regard to the public lands be established, the natural increase in the value of those lands alone will be sufficient to pay the debt. Then, too, there is not a single one of the creditors of country who wants the principal of his debt settled, all of them being perfectly satisfied with the regular receipt of the interest.

The complaints of the non receipt of the Gazette by our subscribers in the country are becoming frequent. One which we received today from Rappahannock station says:

"The paper comes so irregular that there is no satisfaction in reading it. About every week it fails to come once on the day that it is due. Yesday's paper has not yet come to hand. It is likely I will get two papers to morrow, as is common."

The papers are mailed from this office regularly, as can be attested, and the employees in the postoffice in this city assert that they are forwarded from that office promptly.

Jail Fired.

CROCKETT, TEX., May 8.—The jail here was set on fire from within by prisoners last evening. John Walker, who was in his cell when the building was fired, is thought to have been burned to death.

The commissioners of Orange and Madison counties, have awarded the contract for building the new iron bridge over the Rapidan river, at Liberty Mills, to the Columbia Bridge Works, D. H. and C. C. Morrison, proprietors, of Dayton, Ohio. The bridge will be ready for travel by the 1st of August next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1880.

In a conversation with a well known railroad man here this morning your correspondent was informed by him that under existing circumstances, that is, with anybody opposing a final decree in the case of the Washington and Ohio railroad as is the case now, such a decree could be delayed for six years, but he is certain that if the parties interested in that road would agree to have their claims scaled down to sixty or seventy cents on the dollar, which is much more than they can ever get for them by an actual sale of the road, and accept that amount in preferred stock, the dividend on which to be paid out of the first net receipts of the road, enough money could be raised by a first mortgage to build the road to Winchester, and the work on the extension be commenced within the next sixty days.

The select committee of the Senate on the electoral count met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, to consider the report they had presented to the Senate, and that had been ordered to be printed, but when they assembled they found no report to consider, and after spending some time in sending messages to the clerk's office and the Public Printer, it was discovered that owing to some mistake the bill had not been printed, and so they had their pains for their trouble, for a trip to the Capitol through the hot sun was by no means agreeable, and had to adjourn till next week.

In a conversation with Senator Johnston this morning in reference to the approaching Virginia conservative convention he repeated his views heretofore alluded to in this correspondence about, to use a newly coined word, the unwisdom of congressional interference in that convention. The people, said he, not only in Virginia but throughout the country have been by some means or other lead to believe that the control of public affairs is in the hands of certain rings or cliques, and are consequently irritated at, and in open revolt against those they, in most instances, incorrectly imagine compose such rings and cliques. They want therefore to be allowed at least to try whether or not they can manage their public business in their own way, and unquestionably should be permitted to do so, and consequently any participation in the proceedings of the convention by congressmen, while perfectly legitimate, will be likely for the reason assigned to be looked upon in the light of an impertinent interference and produce anything but beneficial results. In this conversation also Mr. Johnston took occasion to show that though a thorough going democrat he belongs to the advanced school of that party, sees what is passing before his eyes, is practical and keeps space with the age and help of the times. He is, therefore, in favor of appropriating the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the different States for educational purposes, and for Virginia to accept her portion; he is against running a presidential candidate who would be, no matter what his friends might say to the contrary, known throughout the country as a States' rights candidate, and is in favor of protecting the iron interest of Virginia. I differ with him on the latter point, because I think free trade will redound to the greatest good of the greatest number of people in all and every section of the country, and that there should be no exception in the rule, but he thinks Virginia's interests will be subserved by protecting iron, and her interests are as dear to him as his own.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to $506 268; from internal revenue, $653,007—more than a million and a quarter, and yet a so called democratic Congress won't let a farmer distill his own peaches and grapes and apples, for which he has to market, unless he takes out a license. The national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to day, amounted to $1,403,000; for the corresponding week last year, $3,249,000; for to day, $387,000. The U. S. bonds in the Treasury at this date as security for national bank note circulation amount to $362,495,650; the amount of such bonds deposited for such security for the week ending to day is $333,000; the amount withdrawn, $836 000.

The anti sugar bill men say that the authority given the Secretary of the Treasury by the new sugar bill to employ the polariscope as a test will enable them to defeat it in the House.

Judge Harris, of Virginia, presided over the House during a portion of to day's proceedings.

Mr. Blaine has gone to New York and Mr. Cameron to Pennsylvania. Mr. Conkling remains in his cool chambers at Wormley's, through the open windows of which soft breezes laden with the perfume of the flowers from Mr. Sprague's garden flow and cool his curl-decked massive brow. The first named of these gentlemen has no other object now than the republican nomination; the second no other than securing the nomination for his friend, General Grant, and the third is supposed by those who know him best to be engaged in boosting the Grant move in the hope that if it shall fail its strength will fall to him. The anti third termers profess to be elated to-day, but old political stagers who have all along said that the ex-President will be nominated on the first ballot say that nothing has occurred to alter their belief.

The retirement of Mr. Wheeler for the remainder of the session shows that, like every other sensible man, he doesn't think the vice presidency such "great shakes" after all. His action in going home recalls the memory of an anecdote about the late Vice President Breckinridge. He was on excellent terms with Mr. Buchanan up to the time of his election, but never had anything to do with him after that, because on his arrival in Washington when he asked him at what times he should call upon him to consult about public affairs, Mr. Buchanan replied that his niece, Miss Lane, would be glad to see him at any time. It is supposed that the old gentleman had taken a dislike to him from seeing in some of the newspapers a paragraph to the effect that Breckenridge's luck (he was noted as a lucky man) would obtain him the presidency by his predecessor's death.

That democratic principles are yet prevalent in this country and that they are entertained and fostered as well by those high in authority as others is a fact patent to everybody who knows anything about the public men in Washington. As an instance of it, I will mention that among the crowd of laborers, market women and others scrambling for a street car transfer ticket at 7th street and the avenue yesterday morning was Senator McMillan, of Minnesota.

Execution.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 8.—A special dispatch to the News from Fort Worth, says:

"Isham Karp, colored, yesterday, expiated the heinous crime of rape upon the person of a young white lady. About 10 000 persons witnessed the execution. He was driven seated on his coffin to the place of execution, and the noose made by the father of the victim was placed about his neck. After a talk by Rev. Mr. Hays (colored) and singing, in which the doomed man joined, Karp stepped on the centre of the trap and addressed the concourse in a ten minutes talk, confessing the crime for which he was to be hung. He said he was perfectly satisfied and willing to die. No accident marred the execution."

AN INFLICTION.—Now that summer is again upon us, and ere long our ears will be greeted with the buzzing of the night fly and the locust's rattle, to say nothing of the stinging gnats, fleas, mosquitoes and other troublesome visitors, it is to be hoped that newspapers, to use a vulgarism, may "have a rest" on the insipid Whittaker investigation, and some more interesting theme started. It is thought by many that should his persecutors (?) fail to be apprehended, the cheap notoriety this son of Ham has acquired, and which probably was his object at the outset, ought to more than compensate him for the indignities, he asserts, he suffered.

Ship Foundered.

LONDON, May 8.—The steamer American, from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered close to the equator on the 28th of April, after breaking her main shaft. The passengers and crew were rescued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church of the United States is in session at Columbus. Yesterday was devoted to preliminary work.

The facilities with which persons obtain medical diplomas in America is commented upon in Germany and Minister White has made the matter the subject of an official communication to Secretary Evarts.

The forest fires about Watertown, N. J., have been extinguished. Eight hundred acres of valuable cedar woodland were destroyed. Two residences and several yachts were burned. Loss $100 000.

The Delaware River iron steamship building establishment at Chester, Pa., is to have a rolling mill added as a special department. By this means the iron beams and plates required for ship building will be prepared on the spot.

In consequence of the prevailing of pluro-pneumonia among the cattle of South and West Baltimore, the health commissioner has notified the owners of the animals in question not to sell any of the milk received from them.

The secretary of the State of New York has issued a proclamation to the governors of the several States, asking them to appoint commissioners to the World's Fair to be held in New York in 1883. Three commissioners are to be appointed from each State with the exception of New York, which has a much larger representation.

The convention of sanitary officers which has been in session at the National Board of Health rooms in Washington adjourned sine die yesterday. The subjects considered, namely, the practicability of adopting uniform rules and regulations for the government of quarantine stations and uniform registration in preparing vital statistics, were referred to committees, who will report thereon to the National Board of Health within two months.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday by the Governor General.

Strikes in the French cotton spinning districts are assuming alarming proportions.

The London Board of Trade is looking into the sufferings of cattle on steamships.

A new conspiracy in Cuba has created a sensation in Madrid.

Mrs. Marian Evans, [George Eliot,] the well known English novelist, was married on Thursday to a Mr. Cross.

Public opinion in Germany is against Prince Bismarck in his attempt to deprive free cities of their rights.

It is reported that the British Cabinet will soon issue a circular letter to the European powers relative to the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin.

Alarming distress prevails at Kilcocle, near Loughrea, county Galway, Ireland, and it is stated that hundreds of persons will perish if food is not sent them immediately.

Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, will sail from Liverpool Thursday next, the 13th inst., in the steamer Sardinian, for Montreal. It is uncertain whether the Prince will visit the U. S.

The council of war at Constantinople have unanimously decided that the assassin of Col. Coronneoff is guilty. Sentence of death will be pronounced on Monday, and the prisoner will be executed in the course of a week.

The man who murdered the railway conductor on an express train in France on Friday night last, and who was subsequently arrested, has committed suicide by hanging himself with the bandages which had been put on the wound he received from his victim.

Another eruption of the volcano of Calima, in Mexico, commenced on Sunday, and up to Wednesday presented a magnificent sight. At night lurid flames shot up from the crater, illuminating the darkness for miles around. The fire, smoke, ashes and stones thrown up are accompanied by subterranean thunderings, and frightful and uncanny noises, with quakings of the earth. The inhabitants of the towns and villages are in a state of panic, fearing that there will be a flow of lava.

A PICTURE OF PALESTINE.—A correspondent of the London Times paints the following picture of the present condition of Palestine:

"Nothing can well exceed the desolation of much of it. Treeless it is for twenty or thirty miles together, forests which did exist thirty years ago (e. g., on Mount Carmel and Mount Tabor) fast disappearing; rich plains of the finest garden soil asking to be cultivated, at best but scratched up a few inches deep in patches, with no hedges or boundaries; mountain terraces, natural or artificially formed, ready to be planted with vines, as the German colony are doing at the foot of Mount Carmel; the villages nothing but mud huts, dust, dirt and squalor; the inhabitants with scarce clothing enough for decency, their houses—ovens; large tracts without a horse or cow, sheep or dog; no pretence at roads except from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and this like a cart road over a ploughed field, the rest at best like sheepwalks on the Downs of Sussex, but for far the most part like the dry bed of the most rocky river, where amid blocks of stone each makes his way at a foot-pace as best he can, or on smooth, sloping rocks or over loose stones thrown down from the old walls on either side, which no one offers a finger to remove; nothing upon wheels, not so much as a barrow, to be met with in a ride of over three hundred miles.

"Everything is taxed; every fruit tree, so none now are planted; every cow or horse, &c; every vegetable sold out of a private garden; every eighth egg is not taxed, but taken by the government. In some places the taxes of the district are sold to the highest bidder. The farmer is unable to sell a measure of his corn till all has been collected into a heap and the tax collector has set his sum upon it, from which there is no appeal. Double taxes are expected this year, because after three years of scarceness the harvest promises to be abundant.

"Nothing like a small farm house is to be found far or near. If there were the owner is liable to have soldiers or revenue officers quartered upon him to be boarded and lodged at his expense. The towns are filthy in the extreme, none more so than Jerusalem itself, where, however, taxes are levied from every house for lighting and cleaning the streets, while a sprained ankle or a splash into a hole of blackest dirt is sure to be the result of a momentary carelessness.

"Nothing is done for the good or improvement of the people, or the land, by the government. Not only so, but every offer, and I heard of several made by private individuals or by companies, is at once refused or refused unless a bribe be first given to the authorities.

"This is a picture, I believe, in no way overdrawn, of that land which was once 'flowing with milk and honey.' What might it not become again with fair usage and good government?"

MARRIED HER FATHER'S MURDERER.—The trial of William McKinney for the murder of Alfred Smith, ended at Mount Vernon, Ky., yesterday. McKinney had seduced Annie Smith, and her father drove them both from his residence last Christmas. It was in evidence that Smith stabbed McKinney, who then shot the former. Annie was a witness to the killing, and has been living with the accused. In an argument, McKinney's counsel begged the jury to let the boy go free, and promised that if they did he would marry Annie. The jury gave a verdict of not guilty, and immediately McKinney and the daughter of the murdered man stepped before the bench, and were declared man and wife by the judge.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to John Scroggins and Jane Maddux, both of Charles Co., Md.

The Alliance in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Some of the third term managers complain that they have been unfairly treated in the comments upon the part they took in the Virginia republican convention last week. They say the readjusters are not repudiationists. The latter advocate only a discrimination between that part of the State debt that was honestly and legally issued, and that part which is fraudulent.

The live question of Virginia politics to day, however, is whether the debts of the State shall be honestly paid in full, or whether the creditors of the State shall be required to surrender a part of their property at the demand of their dishonest debtors. It is proposed to scale down the whole debt without discrimination. The readjusters cannot hope to succeed without the aid of the republicans. This fact places a grave responsibility upon the republican party, and makes it accountable for any scaling down that may take place if it should help to put the readjusters into power.

It is honorable in the Virginia republicans that while many of them favor the nomination of General Grant they refused to surrender to General Mahone, even at the demand of the recognized agents of the third term movement. But, in order that there may be no questions as to what the principles of the readjusters are, a brief quotation from a letter recently written by one of the recognized leaders of that party is given herewith. Its author is Mr. Frank S. Blair, of Wythville, who writing March 23, 1880, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the IXth District of Virginia, on the Mahone ticket. The letter was printed in the Virginia People, a newspaper of Pulaski county. Mr. Blair says:

"Permit me to say that I have been a readjuster from the beginning of the movement, and at a time when it was not popular to have been such, and I have contributed all of my energies and feeble abilities to its advancement. * * * Having achieved a grand triumph in the State on our view of the debt issue. *I now favor a vigorous application of readjustment principles to the National debt.* I favor an increase of good sound greenback currency, equal in quantity to the wants and necessities of the people and the demands of trade, and generally that this government shall be administered for the relief of the people from their present financial burdens in an economical and just manner, and that our free schools, manufactories, commercial and others, shall be protected to the utmost of National legislation."

It is to a list of the election of such men as Mr. Blair to Congress, that the Republicans of Virginia are asked by the third term managers to join with the readjusters.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

In the matter of our next congressman Alexandria ought to be moving, if she would give her man a "boom." S. C. Neale, esq., is undoubtedly the choice of Alexandria, and without disparaging the claims of other gentlemen, already named in connection with the office, is one of the very few who can carry the district for the conservative ticket, for discuss it as you may, conditions have changed owing to dissensions in our ranks, and unless we put forward our strongest man, Dick Farr or Williams will surely scalp him. General Hunton is under promise to retire from the contest. I will not say he is under obligations to support Neale, although very many of the General's friends in the district think so, indeed, this sentiment was almost universal at the close of the last convention—therefore Neale starts with this strong moral and active backing. Mr. Neale is strong because he has kept aloof from those discussions which have to a great extent disrupted his party in the State, and he stands to day untrammelled, unpledged, with a clean record and acceptable to every conservative voter. With Mr. Neale as our standard bearer we can with confidence rely on the support of hundreds who were driven from us by the arbitrary ruling of the State central committee on the debt question who would not touch with a "forty foot pole" Gen. Hunton, Gen. Payne, Col. Gibson or Maj. Conrad, and to nominate either of the four, under the circumstances, though they are good men, would be suicidal in the extreme. We, therefore, trust that the convention in its wisdom will give us S. C. Neale, our young and talented townsman.

FORMERLY A HUNTON MAN.

Alexandria, May 8th.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A Scranton, Pa., special gives the particulars of a prize fight which took place near the city limits yesterday, between Dave Richards and Tom Thomas, and was witnessed by about 1 000 spectators, including members of the police and select council, the heights around being black with men and boys. Richards is 28 years old and 150 pounds weight, while Thomas is 24 years old and weights 140 pounds. Twenty-seven rounds were fought, the spectators cheering lustily.—The third round was fiercely fought and ended in both falling heavily to the ground and pummelling each other vigorously where they lay, until picked up by their seconds. Their faces were badly disfigured on coming to the scratch for the next round. At this stage the wife of Richards' appeared upon the scene with her sleeves rolled high up on her arms and breaking through the crowd she forced her way into the ring and exclaimed "go for him Dave, my boy." The result of these encouraging words was that Dave's antagonist fell with the blood gushing from his mouth. At the end of the 27th round the combatants who were scarcely able to stand, were separated by their friends in the crowd. Richards appeared to have the best of it, although it was declared a drawn battle and will be fought out again at an early date. The stakes were said to be $100 aside.

A MAN WHO HAD 235 CHILDREN.—In a suburban cemetery of Warsaw were interred a few weeks ago the remains of a venerable Pole, whose claim to be the oldest inhabitant of that city had been undisputed for several years previous to his demise. This patriarch had completed his 118th year when he was summoned to his fathers; and, as during his abnormally protracted existence he had suffered no family bereavements, except that which robbed him of his wife, eighty five years ago, his body was followed to the grave by such a procession of mourning, descendents as, at least with respect to its numbers, has probably never before attended the obsequies of a defunct Christian. No fewer than 235 of his children and children's children, even unto the fourth generation, streamed into the churchyard to bid a last adieu to their progenitor. The death of a person who had so many grandchildren when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and whose early personal memories included such historical figures as Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great, is a noteworthy circumstance.—*Baltimore Herald.*

SIX GREAT SPORTING EVENTS.—Six prominent sporting events are to be decided this month. On May 11, the Donovan and Rooke prize fight for the championship of middle weight; on May 18, prize fight for $2 000 and the championship of heavy weights, between Joe Goss and Paddy Ryan; May 20, the boat race for the $6 000 Hop Bitters purse, in which Hanlan and Courtney are to row; the annual race for the Kentucky Derby and the great running race for the Louisville Cup. The Owens and Johnson wrestling match on the 20th of May is another. A sporting prophet says the following will be a winning combination: Rooke to defeat Donovan, Goss to defeat Ryan, Hanlan to defeat Courtney, Kimball to win the Kentucky Derby, and Bramble to win the Louisville Cup.

A Successful Swindle.

Thursday afternoon, somewhere in the neighborhood of 2 o'clock, a handsome double team drove up to the door of Canfield, Bro. & Co., jewellers, and a well dressed gentleman alighted. He entered the store, and approching one of the proprietors stated that he wished to purchase a quantity of jewelry, principally diamonds. He was shown a tray containing valuables to the amount of several thousand dollars. After carefully inspecting them, and being assured that all the diamonds were of the first water, he selected a number valued at about six hundred dollars, and said that he wished to purchase about one half of them, but before doing so he would like to ask the advice of a friend, a gentleman well known to the firm. The friend's place of business was on Water street, where the well dressed gentleman wished to take the valuables. Knowing full well that the firm would object to anything being taken from the house by one not known to be perfectly responsible, the proposition was made that a check which would more than fully cover the value of the diamonds taken, would be left with the firm; and, moreover, a member of the firm, or one of the clerks, could accompany him to his friend's place of business on Water street. The firm, not wishing to disoblige such a royal customer consented to the proposal, and accordingly Mr. George P. Maris, one of the clerks, seated himself beside the gentleman in the carriage. The turnout was one of the most stylish ever seen upon Baltimore street, and this fact, together with several others, almost convinced the firm that their suspicions, if they had any, were groundless. Taking the ribbons in his hands as if he were used to handling them, the stranger drove to Water street. Alighting, he left Mr. Maris in the carriage while he entered the store of a well-known firm, remained a few moments and came out, having a check for the amount of the value of the diamonds. The check he gave Mr. Maris, and taking the jewelry from him requested him to wait a few minutes while he placed the valuables in his safe. The clerk, who had remained in the carriage, thinking the stranger had remained rather long before making an appearance, jumped from the carriage and entered the house to see what had detained his would-be friend. Imagine his chagrin when, after a thorough search, the stranger could not be found. All that he could find to suggest to him the well-dressed gentlemen's mode of exit was an open side door. Feeling confident that his employers had been swindled through his own stupidness, he returned to them with a doleful countenance, and told the manner and mode of the robbery. Remembering that he still retained possession of the check, he produced it and found, upon presentation, that it was valueless. The horses and carriage, which he knew would cover the loss, they, too, turned out to be valueless to the firm, for they had been hired, and the owner soon put in an appearance and claimed his property.

The Philadelphia Times of Thursday contained an account of a swindling operation of like nature in that city, the description of the swindler corresponding minutely to that of the man who so cleverly cheated the above firm. The amount, too, is the same. In fact the exploit of the Philadelphia swindler and that of the Baltimore swindler are so nearly alike that there is not the least doubt that both firms were tricked by the same trickster.—*Balto. Herald.*

PERIL OF A STEAMSHIP.—On the morning of April 29, at 8.30 o'clock, the Cunard steamship Samaria, Captain Mouland, sighted in latitude 43° 46' north, longitude 49° 9' west, a steamship with the Danish ensign flying at half mast. Captain Mouland's vessel bore up to the distressed steamer, which proved to be the Thingvalla of the Thingvalla Steamship Company of Copenhagen, Captain Moleen. The Danish vessel had met with an accident to her propeller. The pin-bolt, which held one of the blades of the fan, had slipped, and the enormous mass of iron, being loose on the shaft, had not only rendered the screw useless, but had disabled her steering gear. In the neighborhood of the vessels large icebergs were seen, and the Cunarder's captain took charge of the work of helping the distressed vessel. The propeller was chained to the rudder post to prevent it moving. Two 150 fathom hawsers were sent to the Thingvalla by means of floats, and the Samaria took the vessel in tow.

For the next forty hours the weather continued pleasant, but toward night on Friday last a gale, attended with heavy sea, taxed the best efforts of the two commanders. During the gale the starboard hawser parted, the chains which bound the propeller to the rudder post snapped and the loose blade of the fan, again loose upon the shaft, acted as a dangerous ram. The mass of the iron, four tons in weight, having a play of three feet on the shaft, was driven with frightful violence against the rudder post or, as the motion of the vessel admitted, against the hull. The alarm among the 600 passengers of the Danish steamer was great.

It was necessary to draw the shaft, which gradually tapers towards the end, into the vessel, and follow the mass of iron which had broken loose to fall off into the sea. The Hibernia of the Anchor line, twelve years ago attempted in the same way to tow itself of a useless propellor, only a boat load of the 600 souls on board surviving the attempt.

In hauling in the tapering shaft a large space is left for the water to enter, and the utmost care is necessary. If by any chance the shaft should be withdrawn, a volume of water would pour in sufficient to seal the fate of the vessel. After a period of intense anxiety and careful labor the loose fan dropped off into the sea, and the Thingvalla, again safely in the tow of the Samaria, arrived in Boston on Wednesday.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—Everyone is familiar with the characteristics and appearance of the Newfoundland dog, but few are aware that it is a popular mistake to suppose that to secure a good specimen of these noble animals it is necessary to send to the country from which they are named. In point of fact the pure breed is almost extent in Newfoundland, and there are to be found there now in their stead a race of mean looking, shabby, cowardly, thievish mongrels, the degenerate descendants of a once noble race, and as different from them as the modern Greek from the heroic Greek of Homer. Neglect, ill usage, starvation and hard work, have wrought the change. Rather more than two years ago an effort was made to introduce another breed, the celebrated Leonberg dog, the finest in the world, a development of, and a decided improvement on, the original Newfoundland. The breeder of this race is Count Essig, of Leonberg, Wurtemberg, and hitherto his endeavors have been crowned with success.

THE KING GEORGE AND STAFFORD JUDGESHIP.—At King George C. H. on Thursday Judges Suttle and Hunter both attempted to preside. The dispute was temporarily settled by a conference between the disputants and the bar, and it was agreed that Judge Hunter should preside until arbitrators could determine who was the rightful judge. When they shall decide, the judge so decided upon as the rightful occupant of the bench is to transact the business of the courts until the question is finally determined by the Court of Appeals.—*Fredericksburg Star.*

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—At the Synod in Richmond yesterday the chairman announced the standing committees. The special committee on missions reported, and the report was considered seriatim. The directors of the Theological Seminary at Salem, Roanoke county, Va., were elected. There are good reason to look for an early establishment of the most amicable relations between the Synods north and south. The North Carolina Synod is also expected to re establish its connection with the General Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1880.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Singleton, of Miss., submitted the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill and it was agreed to. [The result of the agreement is to add seven thousand dollars to the bill as it passed the House, four thousand of which is for a consul general at Bucharest and three thousand for an increase in the appropriation for the expenses of the Commission appointed to act in conjunction with the minister to China.

After a few private bills had been passed by unanimous consent, the regular order was demanded and the Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Bills were reported and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. Murch, of Maine, from the Committee on Public Buildings: For the erection of a public building at Brownsville, Texas. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Smith, of Ga., from the Committee on Patents: To amend the patent laws. Placed on the calendar.

[It provides that any person who introduces from a foreign country any secret art invention or process useful and important to the public and not patented there, and at the time of application not understood in this country, may, upon due proceedings obtain a patent therefor, and any art invention or process which has been used or practiced unpatented for 50 years, exclusively in the country where obtained, shall be deemed a secret in the meaning of this act.]

By Mr. Jorgenson, of Va., from the Committee on Public Buildings bills for the erection of public buildings at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Wilmington, N. C. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Felton, of Ga., from the Committee on Ways and Means amending the sixth subdivision of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide that any dealer in leaf tobacco who does not deal in leaf tobacco otherwise than to sell or offer or consign for sale on commission to an amount not exceeding 25,000 lbs in any one special tax year except such leaf tobacco as they purchase or receive from farmers who have produced the same shall be required to pay for carrying on such business a special tax of five dollars calls. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Hooker, of Miss., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, transferring the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. Placed on the calendar.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the contested election cases of Curtin vs. Yocum, from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania. The majority resolution declares the election to have been null and void, and the minority resolution that Yocum, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee final agreed upon Representative Tucker's tariff bill this morning, and ordered it to be favorably reported to the House.

The portion relating to sugar was agreed to as a separate measure and will also be favorably reported to the House in a separate bill. The remaining provisions of the tariff bill proper, which were agreed to, are as follows:

Salt is stricken from the bill entirely; its duty therefore remains as at present—12 cents per hundred pounds in bags, and 8 cents per hundred pounds, in bulk. Upon screws of all descriptions the duty is placed at 5 and 7 cents instead of 5 and 8 cents per pound as agreed upon yesterday. The duty upon wood pulp is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent advalorem; jute butts from 6 to 3 dollars per ton; unmanufactured flax and all other fibres or fibrous material for the manufacture of paper from 20 and 25 dollars to the uniform rate of $10 per ton; sized or glued paper for printing, from 25 to 20 per cent; unsized for books and newspapers, exclusively, from 20 to 15 per cent; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component part not otherwise provided for, from 35 to 25 per cent; plows, harrows, spades, shovels, hoes, and other like articles, of which iron or steel is a component material, used for agricultural, mining, or mechanical purposes, from 35 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The sugar bill as agreed to is as follows:

Upon tank bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, and concentrated molasses the duty is fixed at 1½ cents per pound, instead of the present duty, which is equivalent to 62 48 per per cent.; upon sugar not above No. 7. Dutch standard, 2 3 16 cents per pound, instead of the present duty, equivalent to 53 20 per cent. ad valorem; above No. 7, and not above No. 13, D. S., the uniform duty is laid of 2½ cents per pound, instead of the two rates equivalent to 60 79 and 60 65 per cent at present imposed, above number 13 and not above number 16 D. S; 2 8-100 cts. instead of 64 80 per cent; above number 16 and not above number 20 D. S.; 3 17-100 cents instead of 70 82 per cent; above number 20D. S.; 3 67-100 cts instead of 64 01 per cent; upon all sugar candy and all confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar, sugar then being refined; when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated of all descriptions, the uniform duty of 50 per ct. ad valorem instead of the 3 rates now imposed of 15 cents per pound, 10 cents per pounds, and 50 per cent. ad valorem: Provided, however, that upon all sugars not above No. 7, D. S., which test above 85 degrees, the duty shall be 2½ cents per lb. and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ under regulations in conformity with law, such means by chemical analysis, polariscope or otherwise as shall be best adapted to adjust upon all sugars the rate of duty imposed by this act.

Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON, May 8.—The greenback labor party of the fourth district last night elected delegates favoring Butler for first choice and David Davis for second for President.

Don't catch cold, but if you do, nothing will meet the requirements of the case as well as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25c.

The following changes were made in the Virginia postoffices yesterday: C. L. Pressnants appointed postmaster, vice Lucius Hudgenson, deceased, at Montpelier. Hanover Co., and W. A. Carter, vice S. T. Read, resigned, at Mt. Cross, Pittsylvania Co.

Brown's Household Panacea.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood when taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN than any other preparation, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, and ALL ACHES, and is **The Great Reliever of Pain.** "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened, if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bottle.

Much Sickness.

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. 25 cents a box.

DIED.

At Winchester, Kentucky, May 2d, at the residence of Rev. Matthew Van Lear, ELLEN, daughter of the late Thomas C. Atkinson, of this city.