ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1880.

Among the reasons the Grant men urge for the nomination of their favorite, at Chicago, is the entirely erroneous one that he can carry some of the Southern States, including Virginia. People usually have some ground, faint though it may be in the majority of cases, for their assertions, and that upon which the General's friends base theirs, concerning his popularity at the South, is doubtless the conceited fact, that as between him and Blaine or Sherman, or, indeed, any prominent radical, or any man at all likely to obtain the republican nomination, the Southern people would choose him without a moment's hesitation. They would do so for various reasons, among which may be mentioned, their reliance upon the gratitude of one, who, but for their silliness, would still be carting hides at Galena; also the hopes derived from his more intimate association with them, and by the friendships he formed with their fathers and brothers at West Point, and his kinship with them through both his parents and his wife. Then, too, they rather like him on account of his possession of many traits of Southern character, including the tenacity with which he clings to his friends. These and other things make him preferable to any other man the republicans will nominate; but to say that they would induce them to vote for the candidate of their avowed enemies in preference to the candidate of their friends, for one who, no matter how well disposed he might be toward them, would be compelled by the force of circumstances which he could not resist, to be the representative of the republican party and not of the whole American people as he acknowledged himself to be when he was President; to vote for him, we say, in preference to the nominee of the men who are the only friends they have in the North, who believe in the same theory of government they do, who want the civil war to end in deed as it has in name, and to have a national instead of a sectional President, would be contrary to the dictates of human nature, or at least to Southern and Virginia human nature, and all the hopes the General's friends may have of Southern support, save that which he will undoubtedly receive from the negroes and the few white people, who, under the fallacious belief that he will be elected, will vote him as a means of pre-empting a claim to office, are based upon a foundation of sand that will be washed away by the flood tide of democracy on the second Tuesday next November.

At the decoration of the graves in a negro cemetery, near Baltimore, yesterday, a mob of negroes attacked the few white people present with clubs and rocks and pistols, and were only driven off by the effective use of fire arms in the hands of the police. The negroes cannot expect to have Mr. Bruce made Vice President and Whittaker retained at West Point if such outrages as the Hirth murder, the Smothers crime, and the riot at the Baltimore graveyard go on increasing as they are at present. There are some sensible colored people, very few, to be sure, but these few, for their own good, should teach the others to take warning by the cry that has been raised on the Pacific coast with regard to the Chinese. There is great danger that a similar one will be raised on the Atlantic coast with respect to the negroes, and if the cry is once started that "the negroes must go," it won't be long before America will be a hotter place to them than their native clime.

If there were no other reasons why the radicals, who have controlled the country for the last twenty years, should be deposed, a sufficient one is afforded by their treatment of the Indian question. There seems to be now an Indian war all along the Western frontier, from Texas to Canada, and the same thing occurs in greater or less degree upon every annual return of that famous Indian lily, General Green. It is estimated that all the Indians in the country do not number a quarter of a million, and yet they are the cause of thousands of deaths and of the expenditure of millions of dollars every year, and that, too, with the "gallant Phil, the best Indian fighter the country ever produced," in command of the army. With the Indian bureau efficiently conducted the Indians would soon become good and valuable citizens, but managed as it is at present, they will continue to be bloodthirsty marauders and the cause of an increasing drain upon the lives and money of the country.

Since the South has expressed itself as unfavorable to the nomination of Mr. Dana's friend, Mr. Tilden, by the Cincinnati convention, his paper, the New York Sun, has changed its tune toward this section, and avails itself of all opportunities, in and out of season, to defame, malign and traduce it. It now says that the reason foreign immigrants go to the West instead of the South is the fact that they will not get hospitable treatment here. As an offset to this it may be mentioned that so good a republican paper as the Boston Herald advises the immigrants to come South, where, it tells them, they will be treated kindly and soon be able to acquire comfortable and happy homes, and where the white planters have become so outraged by the airs, impudence, laziness, and reliableness of the negroes, that they want to get rid of them, and offer the most favorable terms to white laborers.

The more news we get from Chicago the more we like it. The fight now between Grant and his opponents has not only come to the knife, but the knife to the hilt, and no matter who may be nominated it will be impossible for him to receive the united support of the whole party. Blood is too thick for such a quarrel as has occurred there to be settled without leaving a good deal of bad feeling unassuaged.

The most amusing thing in republican politics is the true light a man's personal preferences concerning a candidate for office throws upon his own real character. When Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was proved by direct, positive evidence to have broken not only one but every commandment in the decalogue, the radicals never lost faith in him, stood by him manfully, and swore he was a persecuted man; but now, and simply because he prefers Grant to Blaine, the scales suddenly drop from their eyes, and they see for the first time the enormity of his crime in destroying a man's family and in unsettling belief in the profession of Christianity. For people who take delight in shooting folly as it flies, radical politics and politicians are now affording excellent sport.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Horatio Seymour is seventy years old to day.

Gen. R. L. Gibson was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the First Louisiana district.

Richard B. Connolly, the Tweed ring fugative and ex-Comptroller of New York city, died in Marseilles, France, yesterday.

Mr. Geo. B. Roberts becomes president of the Pennsylvania railroad to-day in place of Col. Thos. A. Scott, resigned, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt vice-president.

Three female inmates of the institution in New York known as the Holy Family have been arrested, charged with arson. One of them pleads guilty to having set the place on fire in order to give them an opportunity to escape.

The Carolina Central railway, extending from Wilmington to Shelby, N. C., was sold at Wilmington yesterday under foreclosure for $1,200,000 to a committee of the first mortgage bondholders.

One colored man was killed and several wounded in a terrible riot growing out of a collision between county policemen and colored people after the decoration day ceremonies at Laurel cemetery, near Baltimore, yesterday.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill. One of the amendments appropriates $650,000 for the pay of marshals and their general deputies, except for services of the latter rendered at elections.

The government will shortly bring suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway for pastdue coupons, amounting to $153,000, on bonds issued in aid of that road, and endorsed by the State. The bonds are held in trust for an Indian tribe.

The United States Court has decided in New Orleans, that the city must pay its old consolidated bonds of 1852, upon which it defaulted in interest during and since the war. These bonds are held in the North and in England, and the question is exactly similar to that of the old Virginia debt.

Distressing accounts are received of the outrages of Indians in New Mexico; 350 persons have been killed, and great dissatisfaction is felt at the conduct of the campaign by General Hatch. Outrages are also reported at North Park, Wy. Ter., and near Bismarck, where several mail coaches have been robbed.

Mrs. Mary Hood, aged thirty five years, wife of Mr. Ephraim Hood, living at Plane No. 4, a station on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Frederick county, Md., committed suicide between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning by hanging herself. She arose from her bed, washed and dressed herself about 4 o'clock, and went into the meat or smoke house and deliberately hung herself with an improvised rope, made from a bed tick cut into strips.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The federal graves at Petersburg, were decorated yesterday. About five thousand persons participated.

Willis P. Bocock, esq., now residing in Alabama, has sent a check of $500 to the University for the telescope fund, and other Virginians who are not alumni, have subscribed $500 each. The sum required now is $22,000.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia will assemble in annual session in the First Baptist Church, Petersburg, to morrow. Rev. Dr. T. S. Dunaway, of Fredericksburg, will preach the opening sermon. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

Messrs. Beveridge and Royal, who were arrested in Richmond on Saturday upon a supposition that a personal difficulty would ensue from certain publications, were examined before a police justice yesterday and both parties dismissed without fine or bonds.

An urchin in Fredericksburg attached a tin pot to a dog's tail and kicked the dog. The consequence was a horse frightened, a spring wagon demolished, and a lady knocked down by the dog. The urchins should be less tormenting, the curs less numerous and with less inviting tails and the tin pots put to less damaging uses.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument to celebrate the victory at Yorktown, and $20,000 to defray the expenses incurred in the centennial celebration, was amended by providing that thirteen Senators shall be members of the commission for selecting a site, and, as amended, passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Kyoehlin, brother in law of the Paris Prefect of Police, has challenged M. Rochefort. A duel is probable.

The Grand Council of Geneva is preparing a law which will cut off subsidies for religious purposes.

Gordon Pasha accuses the Khedive of Egypt and his subordinates of permitting the resuscitation of the slave trade.

A dispatch to the Chinese legation at Paris confirms the report of the Peruvian defeat at Tacon.

Ten deaths from yellow fever, and eighteen from smallpox occurred in Havana during the week ended May 28th.

The Cuban insurgent chief Dubergue, who is a native of Santiago de Cuba, has surrendered in that city with thirty followers.

England contemplates measures looking to the further relief of Ireland. More of the surplus of the Church fund will be diverted to meet the needs.

Lord Cairns, who has a large interest in the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., has been invited, through the London agents of the company, to become chairman of the bond holders' protection company.

Rumors are daily growing in strength that Ayoob Khan is encamped outside of Herat, with the intention of making a second attempt at invading Candahar. Ayoob Khan has about 5,500 men with him.

A committee of the Swiss National Council have discussed the effects of the expected expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and requested the Federal Council to take measures to prevent them establishing themselves on Swiss territory.

The St. James' Gazette, London's new afternoon journal, condemns the disfranchisement of agricultural laborers, and denounces the blunders of the liberal government. The Pall Mall Gazette deplores that the government, which, to begin with, promised to be so strong and with a prosperous future before it, should so soon prove so weak.

Wrestling Match.

BOSTON, June 1.—The wrestling match yesterday between Michael Donahue, of New York, and Nat. Hutchins, of Marlborough, Mass., for the championship of America, was won easily by Donahue in three straight falls.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1880.

A dispatch has just been received here from Chicago stating that the national committee of the republican party met this morning at half past ten o'clock, and formally, by a decided majority, deposed Don Cameron from the chairmanship of that committee and elected W. E. Chandler in his stead. This is considered by the democrats the best news that has yet come from Chicago, as it indicates a split in the republican ranks, so wide and deep that it will be impossible to heal it no matter how earnestly some of the leaders of the party may labor to effect that purpose. There is no precedent for this action and it is thought that it will react in Grant's favor, but that if it should not his friends will be so outraged by it that their support of any other nominee will be so luke warm that it would do him no good.

The talk about adjournment is revived. A senator informed me this morning that he thought the session would come to an end not later than the 10th, and Mr. Speaker Randall, who was much disappointed and not a little chagrined because it did not end yesterday, and who is working hard to effect an adjournment at the earliest possible moment, told Mr. McLean, of Baltimore, this morning, that he thought the session would adjourn by the end of this week. There is no doubt that members on both sides of both houses are doing their best to effect an early adjournment, and that there are some democrats who would be willing to adjourn before the passage of the deputy marshals' and supervisors' bill, but whether there are enough of such to effect that purpose remains to be seen. As Congress did not pass the resolution to adjourn on the 1st, there is no doubt that it should remain in session until both the bills referred to, and both of which have passed the Senate, shall become laws.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate had the appointment of General Longstreet as minister to Turkey before them this morning, but did not confirm it. A bare quorum was present, and the discussion on it consumed the whole time of the committee, so that it was thought best to postpone a vote on it until more members were present. It is supposed the appointment will be confirmed, as enough republicans will vote for it because the General is a good republican, and enough democrats, because they believe that he was forced to become such by sheer necessity, having no other possible way to make a living for himself and family.

As an earnest of the desire of the Senate to adjourn, it took up the river and harbor bill to the exclusion of all other business this morning. In its consideration Mr. Brown, the new Senator from Georgia, took an active part, in an effort to have an appropriation made for the harbor of Brunswick, Ga. He has a distinct enunciation, and though he has been a member of the body for only three or four days, speaks with as much composure and deliberation and just as boldly, and seems just as much at home as thought he had been there for years.

Among the bills reported in the Senate to-day from the Pensions Committee was one by Mr. Withers granting a pension to Geo. Smith, of Culpeper co., Va., 80 odd years old, for services rendered the country as a soldier during the war of 1812.

The House to-day at an early hour resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, the last general bill of that character that the House has to act upon. Mr. Whitthorne is chairman of the Committee of the Whole in which the bill is being considered, and made quite a long speech in deciding a point of order, by which Mr. Reagan, who had been trying for some time past to get an opportunity to deliver a speech on inter State commerce, was enabled to bore for two long hours about a dozen members who remained to hear him.

M. A. Hope was appointed postmaster at Jackson, Louisia county, Va., to day vice J. M. Poling.

The trotting races now in progress here at the grounds of the National Fair Association are well attended, some of the horses and many of the spectators being from Virginia.

Large tubs of pounded ice, with the necks of bottles protruding therefrom, in the cloak rooms of the Senate yesterday, suggested the idea of iced champagne, until an anxious searcher after items pulled out one of the bottles, and, by the label on it, discovered that it was Apolinaris water.

It was stated in this correspondence some days ago that Mr. Ferry had fallen and skinned his nose, and that he was detained from his seat in the Senate by his disinclination to appear in that body with scars on his face. It is now reported that the scars in question were not the result of a fall, but of a blow given the Christian statesman by the proper defender of a lady, with whom he had attempted to take improper liberties. It is said that Mr. Ferry has not lived quite a reputation in this line. The lady in the present case has left the city for her home in New York.

Gentlemen interested in the iron business say that the tumble in it is greater than the general public has any idea of, and that they are really afraid to give the figures at which recent sales have been made, so extremely low are they. There are thousands of tons of imported iron lying at the different ports of the United States unsaleable even at prices lower than the low prices some of the American manufacturers are willing to take for theirs.

WHITEWASHED BABIES.—A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this, in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment but was whiter than snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.—*Chambers' Jour.*

PENNED IN WITH A FURIOUS STEER—A Shippensburg, Pa., butcher, Mr. El. Earley, made a narrow escape from being gored to death recently. He entered a pen in which a steer was confined, and by some means the door was closed, so that he could not get out. The animal attacked him with great ferocity, and threw him to the ground, but the man kept cool and preserved himself from fatal injury by keeping his body between the wide spread horns. He finally regained his feet, only to be again attacked and thrown down, escaping as before. The butcher escaped a second time, and tried to climb out of the pen. While doing this the sharp horns of the animal were at work, and by the time Mr. Early had forced a board from the pen near the roof, thus securing an avenue of escape, every particle of clothing except his boots was torn from his body. As it was the escape from death was miraculous.

Senator R. E. Withers reviewed De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Washington, yesterday afternoon, it being the occasion of the annual inspection of that commandery.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1880.

SENATE.

Mr. Vance from the select committee on the "Exodus" of negroes from the Southern to the Northern States, submitted a report of the majority of the committee. Ordered to be printed together with the testimony taken by the committee.

Mr. Windom announced that he would hereafter submit the views of the minority.

Mr. Butler moved to take up his resolution requesting information from the Treasury Department as to the status of the claim of the Government for five per cent. tax on the eighty per cent. stock dividend of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of 1869, but on objection by Mr. Ransom, who wished the river and harbor bill considered the motion failed.

Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution that the select committee on alleged frauds in the late election be continued with power to report at the next session and to file reports with the secretary of the Senate during the vacation. Laid over on objection of Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. Ransom as per previous notice moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Morgan hoped this bill would not be taken up in the morning hour. It contained many appropriations of doubtful public usefulness and would lead to much debate. It could not drop through the Senate as through the House by its own weight but would be thoroughly examined. He was in charge of a bill affecting the safety of the whole country in the next election (the bill to enforce the constitutional provisions relative to the election of President and Vice-President) and he hoped the Senate would now consider that bill which could not pass at this session unless it were considered speedily.

Mr. Ransom's motion was agreed to—yeas, 45; nays, 7.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was thereupon taken up.

Replying to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ransom stated the amount appropriated by the House to be $8,482,500, to which the Senate committee has added $152,000, after making some reductions in the amounts in the House bill. The bill was read for action upon the committee amendments.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of W. Va., the Senate insisted on its amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial and the agricultural appropriation bills, and committees of conference with the House were appointed.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business, being the Eaton tariff bill, was, on motion of Mr. Ransom, informally laid aside, and the river and harbor bill proceeded with.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, a discussion arose as to the propriety of limiting debate upon the general deficiency appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Reagan, of Tex., desired to speak upon the inter-state commerce bill, but a great deal of opposition to this course was manifested by the republican side.

The Speaker suggested that by unanimous consent, after the disposition of the deficiency bill, a debate of two hours might be allowed in the House—one hour to be occupied by Mr. Reagan and the other by a republican.

To this Mr. F. Wood, of N. Y., objected, stating that when the deficiency bill was disposed of he would press the funding bill for consideration.

Finally the House, at 11:50 went into the Committee of Whole (Mr. Whitthorne, of Tenn., in the chair) on the deficiency bill, general debate being limited to two hours.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, proceeded to speak on the subject of inter-state commerce, but was interrupted by Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, who made the point of order that he must address himself to the questions under consideration. It being evident however that the Chair would overrule the point, Mr. Valentine withdrew it, preferring that Mr. Reagan should proceed by unanimous consent than that he should do so by virtue of the Chair's decision.

Mr. Reagan then resumed his speech criticising the features of the "Henderson" bill and advocating the passage of what is known as the "Reagan" bill.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Negro Soldiers Assaulted.

NEW YORK, June 1,—As the colored companies composing the rear of the procession, yesterday, were returning from Cypress Hill Cemetery, where they had been attending decoration ceremonies, to the station of the Rapid Transit road, in East New York, they were assaulted by a gang of roughs and a riot ensued, in which a policeman, named Hatfield, received a dangerous saber cut on the head. The colored men are said to have charged on the police and roughs alike, but being overpowered by numbers were compelled to run for their lives. The streets were filled with an excited mob and several persons were injured. The Captain and a sergeant of the veteran (colored) guard were arrested.

PRICES OF COAL.—The receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announce the following prices for the month of June until further notice:

Delivered free on board at Port Richmond: Hard white ash coal, lump and steamboat, $4 70; broken and stove, $4 35; egg and chestnut, $4 10; pea, $3 10; free burning white ash coal, broken and stove, $4 35; egg and chestnut, $4 10; pea, $3 10; Schuylkill red ash coal, stove, $4 55; egg, $4 40; chestnut, $4 10; Shamokin coal, stove, $4 35; egg and chestnut, $4 10; Lorberry coal, stove, $4 65; egg, $4 50; chestnut, $4 10; Lykens Valley [Brookside], egg and stove, $5; chestnut, $4 50.

BURNING OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIFE. The steamer Golden Eagle was burned at Martin's Landing, on the Ohio, yesterday. C. L. Pinn, a cigar boy, a stock dealer named Grimly and an unknown man are missing. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The vessel was run ashore as soon as possible after the alarm, and the passengers, sixty in number, aroused and safely landed, with the exception of those mentioned. When the boat touched shore she swung around, and the flames swept her from stem to stern. Everything on board was lost, and when the passengers arrived at Cincinnati yesterday in the steamer Josie they were in their night clothes. The boat was valued at $20,000.

Prize Fight.

COLLIERS, W. VA., June 1.—The Goss-Ryan prize fight took place here this morning, and resulted in the defeat of Goss after a fight of 81 rounds in one hour and twenty minutes. The fight was closely contested, and but for the age of Goss would probably have lasted still longer. In the 85th round Goss' seconds claimed a foul, and it not being allowed, refused to fight their man longer, and the referee awarded the fight to Ryan. The latter was terribly punished about the face and body, but held out. Goss was not apparently much cut or disfigured, but became winded.

SINGULAR PROVISION OF NATURE.—The wild pine of the West Indies, which grows on the branches of trees in hot climates, where there is little rain, has a "mug" which will hold a quart; when the dew falls it is received and a valve closes at the top and prevents evaporation. Birds are frequently seen to insert their beaks and procure water therefrom.

The Republican Convention.

The interest in the proceedings at Chicago increase as the time approaches for the meeting of the republican convention.

The New York delegation headed by Conkling are on the spot and have taken charge of the management of affairs. Everything is conducted by them on a grand scale. They have immense suits of rooms on the second floor of the Grand Pacific, for which they pay five hundred dollars a day. They have an abundance of refreshments, which are dispensed with a liberal hand. The movement begun towards the consolidation of all the anti Grant elements of the convention upon all questions involved in the organization of the convention have been thoroughly successful, and the friends of all the candidates other than Grant are acting in perfect accord.

Among the arrivals yesterday were Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and the Pennsylvania delegation of anti third termers, with Wayne MacVeagh, a brother in-law of Don Cameron, and Henry C. Lee, at their head. Out of the entire New England delegation there are but two men who will cast their votes for Grant, viz: Boutwell and Worden, of Massachusetts.

A letter has been received by Judge Hoar from Senator Edmunds declining absolutely to allow the use of his name as a candidate for President. The friends of Gen. Grant believe this will help them, while the Vermont delegates, although refusing to state who their secondary choice will be, say they will never vote for Grant. A Massachusetts delegate said that Edmunds's withdrawal would add twenty votes to Sherman's score.

Large meetings were held last night. The meeting of Grant's supporters was held in Dearborn Park, and the anti Grant meeting just across the street, in the base ball grounds. The speakers at the Grant meeting were Senators Conkling, Logan, Carpenter, C. L. Woodford, Leonard, Jewett, Emory, Storrs, Robt. T. Lincoln and S. A. Douglas. At the anti Grant meeting the speakers were Col. Ingersoll, Davis of Maine, Wayne MacVeagh, Louis Parker Gibson and others.

Some of the colored delegates from the back woods would neither talk Grant, Blaine or Sherman until they had spent several hours in riding up and down in the hotel elevators. After that they put on Grant, Sherman and Blaine badges, according to their predilections, and promenaded around as magnificent as peacocks.

Sagacious men believe that Senator Edmunds is sincere in his profession of indifference as to his own candidacy, but they think that in certain contingencies he is liable to get more of the Grant strength than any other person who has been mentioned.

The national republican committee held a meeting last night with closed doors, Don Cameron in the chair. A petition against the unit rule was presented. Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, submitted a resolution declaring it the sense of the national committee that, in accordance with the precedents established at previous national republican conventions, the unit rule should not be enforced. Mr. Cameron declined to entertain the motion, and, on an appeal being taken, declined to entertain the appeal. This was the cause of much excitement, and half the members got on their feet at once.

The wrangling continued for some time, but Don Cameron sat unmoved, and would take no further notice of the matter.

Mr. Frye submitted a resolution appointing a committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Cooper, Chandler, Forbes, Jones of Nevada, Platt and McCormick, to recommend temporary officers for the convention.

The committee agreed to recommend Senator Hoar, of Mass., for temporary chairman. Messrs. Jones and Platt reserving the right to oppose him on the floor if they should so decide. More than twenty of the New York delegation have signed a protest against the unit rule.

A resolution was passed that in case of the death or disability of Don Cameron, Wm. E. Chandler should call the convention to order. Some one inquired if it was proposed to assassinate Don Cameron? when Mr. Frye said Don Cameron had the sciatica and might die.

Mr. Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, telegraphs the following to his paper; "Nearly all the reports sent from here as to how delegates are likely to vote are based on mere surmise, for which there is as good a basis in Cincinnati as Chicago. Where there are so many people with nothing to do but speculate about the convention there is, of course, a great deal of wild talk, but I do not think there is anybody here who can tell how many of the delegates will vote, and all talk of somebody being nominated on the first ballot is in the line of such brag as is heard pending an election.—Grant is the strongest, of course. He will have the most votes on the first ballot, and Blaine comes next, but neither is satisfied with the outlook. Grant's friends are much more hopeful than Blaine's, and that is about all that can be said.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Thirty anti-Grant members of the National Committee this morning agreed to depose Cameron from the chairmanship if he continued to decline to entertain their motions or to abide by the decision of the majority of the committee. The committee is now in secret session at the Palmer House.

DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES.—Doubtless countless myriads of living creatures come into existence of which by far the greater part must be destroyed. One aphis may be the parent of 5,904,900,000 individuals in five generations, and when these are swallowed up by lady-birds and other enemies in mass, it is no minute individual variation that can avert their fate. The unchecked produce of one pair of herrings would stock the Atlantic in a few years, until there was no room to move; and when these are ingulfed by shoals, as a mouthful for the balænoptera, they can make as little struggle for their existence as the grass can make that the ox licks up, or the vegetation of a district that is devastated by locusts. It is the unwritten law of Nature that one race must die that another may live; this other, in its turn, subserving the same end, and so, constantly, until the cycle be complete. Without this law, against which there is no appeal, nature would be a chaotic impossibility. The destructive influences are so predominant that the carnage is indiscriminate and without struggle.

"LET PATIENCE HAVE HER PERFECT WORK" Persons of irritable and impatient temperaments should carefully weigh these words of the apostle, as they are pregnant with meaning. This mode of human discipline should be allowed to "have its perfect work"—that is, whatever inconvenience or trouble Providence has sent upon us—whether it be poverty, incessant toil, sickness, affliction or a treadmill life, rendering your existence torturing—all should quietly and humbly be endured until He in whose school we are shall deem the lesson to have been perfectly and practically learned. The following may serve as an illustration of the apostle's meaning: Suppose a person to have been bitten by a mad dog, and the physician concludes to burn the wound out; but as soon as the caustic is applied and the burning commences, the patient, in consequence of the pain, refuses to submit any longer to the operation, of course no benefit will be derived from the remedy, as sufficient time was not given it to perform "its perfect work." The trials sent upon us act as powerful spiritual stimulants when meekly endured, and we should be careful to allow "our light afflictions which are but for a moment" to work out their own blessed results.

"May your troubles only be little ones, and may you always have Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy," said an old bachelor to a newly married couple.

SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.—The safest place in a thunder storm is the interior of an iron building, or of a house well provided with lightning rods. As to what meets the latter condition, it is sufficient to say that the application of lightning rods is a matter demanding the exercise of expert knowledge and judgment, and intelligent apprehension of the laws of electricity. Experience has shown that it is not safe to trust to an ignorant person the decision as to the quanity and location or arrangement of lightning rods for any building whatever.

Under ordinary circumstances, in a house without any rods, or with rods improperly adjusted, the safest position is a horizonal one, in the middle of a room, upon a feather bed elevated above the floor.

An iron bed stead, however, furnishes a perfectly safe position, and a wooden bedstead may be made a safe place of refuge by attaching metallic wires to the corner post, and connecting them all together by other wires running from one to the other around the bed. In these circumstances, a discharge of lightning is provided with an easy path in any direction, either vertical or horizonal, and no injury can ensue to a person lying upon such a bed stead.

Number nine annealed iron wire or a small copper or brass wire, may be conveniently and effectually used in this way; or strips of sheet metal may be tacked on.

Nails, bell wires, stove funnels, and other metals in buildings present an interrupted path for lightning. It is especially dangerous, therefore, to assume a position between two detached lines or masses of conducting matter. For example, a person has been killed by lightning while seated in his chair with his head leaning against a bell knob; in another instance, a man was killed by a discharge of lightning which passed from a so called lightning rod on the outside of the wall to the quicksilver on the back of the mirror, in front of which he was standing; thence through him into the floor, and to a stove pipe in the next lower story.

Positions near windows, doors and fire places are to be avoided as particularly dangerous.

Out of doors the safest position is flat upon the ground, away from any tree or other elevated object. Thoroughly wet clothing is a partial conductor, and gives increased security to the wearer.

An umbrella with an iron or steel shaft, having attached to the handle a metallic chain or flexible wire cord long enough to trail upon the ground, would protect the person carrying it.

Farmers might easily arm their wagons with wires in a manner similar to that already suggested for a bedstead, or they can fasten a wire on a long handled pitchfork or rake, and then hold it vertically with one end in the ground and thus secure protection.

The interior of a barn containing new hay or grain is a very dangerous place in a thunder storm, and such buildings need lightning rods of the most complete and perfect description.

Burmese Insurgents.

LONDON, June 1.—A Calcutta dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph company says: Intelligence from Burmah states the numbers of that the insurgents are increasing; the movement has now extended to Mandalay.

Fire.

MOSCOW, PA., June 1.—The Ledgedale tannery took fire last night at 11 o'clock and is still burning. The loss on the building is total. Some of the leather was saved.

Brown's Household Panacea

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, 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 AILACHES, 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.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 1, 1880.—There was but little doing on 'change to-day, the offerings being light. There were small sales of Wheat at 120, 122 and 125. Corn is wanted, and a few lots brought 56. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats. Country produce in light receipt, and prices quiet at yesterday's quotations.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, May 31.—Prices this week for Beef Cattle ranged as follows:—

Best Beeves	5 00 a 5 50
Generally rated first quality	4 00 a 5 00
Medium or good fair quality	0 00 a 0 00
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	3 50 a 4 00
Extreme range of prices	2 75 a 5 50
Most of the sales were from	4 75 a 5 25

Receipts for the week 1865 head; sales 1052.

The market was not as active as last Monday, but the quality of the offerings generally was quite as good, for though there were a few more common cattle among the offerings, yet the top were fully as good, if not better than last week, though there were not quite as many of them as there were then. Prices were 1c off from last week. Trade was generally dull, and stopped rather earlier than usual for so slow a market.

Milch Cows—The market is slow. We quote at 20a$45 per head, as to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been a considerable falling off in the number of the receipts; the decrease being most in the lambs. The quality generally is about like last week. There has been a fair state of trade in all the grades. We quote thin sheep at 3a4½ cents, and better grades 2½a5½ cents per lb, the latter for a lot of 160 head reported. Lambs are quoted at 4a6½ cents, and trade good. Arrivals this week 6[illegible] head.

Hogs—Through trade is not very active, yet dealers are not complaining of it being dull. In all the grades there is a moderate demand reported, with a falling off in prices of ½c as compared with last week. The quality is about on a par with that of the offerings last week. Owing to the price of lard just now, those weights most salable are 150 to 175 lbs, gross. We quote prices at 5½a5¾ cents for rough sows and stags and the better grades at 6a6½ cents. Arrivals this week 5,310 head.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Va 6s old—asked; do deferred 6⅜; do consols 58; do 2d series 2[illegible]; past due coupons 9¾; new 10-40s 4[illegible]; 10-40s coup 98 bid to-day. Cotton dull; middling 11⅞. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull, but steady; Western lower for spot, and futures depressed; Southern red 1[illegible]a130; do amber 128a130; No 1 Maryland nominal; No 2 Western winter red spot 12[illegible]; June 124a124¼; July 113¾a113¾; Aug 110¼a110[illegible]. Corn—Southern steady for white; yellow lower and quiet; Western lower and quiet; Southern white 50¼; do yellow 51; Western mixed spot 52a52¼; June 42¾a42¾; July 43a43¼; steamer 4[illegible]a4[illegible]. Oats dull; Southern 43a44; Western white 42a43; do mixed 40a42; Penna 42a43. Rye nominal at 95. Hay unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar firm; A soft 9¼. Whiskey firm at 1 11a$1 11½.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Stocks irregular. Money 4. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn active.

DIED.

May 31st, 1880, at 9 p. m., LOLA F. JOHNSON, the adopted daughter of William A. and Lucinda C. Sisson, in the twenty third year of her age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." ☞ Her funeral will take place tomorrow (Wednesday), June 2nd, at 4 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. Mankin, on Duke street, three doors above Payne. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, especially the Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.