Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV'B. 20, 1880.

Difficult as has been the situation of the Southern States during the past twenty years, and urgent as has been the necessity for serious consideration, calm judgment, and united action, their present position is no less difficult and calls for the exercise of no less statesmanship. Since their defeat in arms and their restoration to the Union, they have, on every occasion, shown their acquiescence in the results of the war and their zeal for the common welfare. They have asked nothing for themselves except the control of their local affairs, and have borne, without complaint, more than their share of the public burdens. Four times have they supported a Northern man for President, and three out of those four men, who, whatever may have been their merits, were, certainly, hostile to the South in the hour of her sorest need; the last, one who had, perhaps, a greater share than any other in the defeat of her cherished scheme of national independence. What has all this availed them? Absolutely nothing. Hatred of the South burned not more fiercely in the breast of the Northern people when the war had just ended than it seems to do now, after a lapse of fifteen years. What more can we do? Do they wish us to crawl humbly upon the earth and beg their forgiveness for having fought against them? Do they desire us, hypocritically, to declare ourselves penitent for our past acts and to confess that we were for four years engaged in "a wicked and causeless rebellion?" If they do, their wishes can never be gratified. The Union can never be restored in its spirit until they, as well as we, learn to respect the motives of those who fought against them, and to honor the courage which was shown in what they may consider a mistaken cause. That hour seems to be far distant. What then shall we do?

The recent history of Europe gives us an example by which we will profit if we are wise. Thirty two years ago Austria endeavored to deprive Hungary of her constitutional rights; a war ensued, and that gallant nation was overcome by the united force of Austria and Russia. Seventeen years of oppression followed, at the end of which the necessities of Austria compelled her to strengthen herself at home, and Francis Joseph, for the first time since the war, summoned the Hungarian Diet, and offered, what must have appeared to many, great concessions. The Diet, however, was firm, the liberties conceded by St. Stephen and the Pragmatic Sanction were their right, and they could accept nothing less; Custozza came and then Sadowa, and the Kaiser saw that he must have a place in the hearts of his Hungarian subjects. He granted all they asked, and to-day the Austro Hungarian Empire is stronger, perhaps, than any country in Europe, though it has two ministries and two diets.

How shall we apply the lesson? Were a presidential election at hand we would say, nominate as a presidential candidate a Southern man; if the Northern democrats are really unsectional, they will support him, as we have done their men for sixteen years; if they will not we shall be no worse off than we now are, for he will get as many votes as Hancock, less fifteen.

Four years, however, is a long time, and circumstances may change, making what would be wise now unwise then. There is no Federal election for two years, and our present effort should be to secure harmony among ourselves and prevent the negroes from giving the control of our domestic affairs to unworthy men. That means "a solid South;" solid for its own interests, as the North is. Every effort should be made to secure foreign trade for our ports, and to establish manufactures. Once successful in these two points and our commercial independence will have been secured, and, with wealth, influence and power will return to us. Then will the North seek our friendship, which she now rejects.

We are sorry to say that we are by no means hopeful of the speedy restoration of that courtesy and amity between the people of the North and South, so essentially requisite and necessary for the future welfare and happiness of both those sections. With the newspapers, magazines, school books and pulpits of the North incessantly instilling into the minds of the people of that section ideas calculated to create prejudice and excite hatred against their fellow citizens of the South, the wonder is, not the absence of the love and friendship that should naturally exist between the residents of a common country, but that any intercourse whatever, except of an openly hostile character, should subsist between them. In this very month's number of a magazine so widely circulated in both sections and so influential as that of Scribner's, the editor says: "We know that Southern men who stand well in the church have said, with all heartiness and without any apparent question of conscience, that it is better that a negro should be killed than that he should be permitted to vote." Now, Dr. Holland bears the reputation of a sensible, well informed and reliable gentleman, and Northern people reading the sentence we quote believe it, and naturally imagine that the Christianity of the South is a sacrilegious and grotesque shame, and that they are disgraced and outraged by having as fellow citizens murderous wretches who boldly defy the laws of the country. Is it strange, therefore, that they should entertain feelings of animosity against the people of the South, and that, as hate begets hate, those feelings should be reciprocated with interest? Our curiosity alone creates a desire to know the source whence Dr. Holland obtains his information respecting the South. In the same number of this magazine a correspondent attempts to prove, by the small republican vote in Mississippi in 1878, that the negroes of that State were prevented from casting their ballots by bulldozing, though he ought to know that the good and sufficient reason for that small vote was that there was no republican ticket to be voted for.

The recent decision of the case of Cassius F. Lee, jr., vs. Harlow, City Treasurer, by the Court of Appeals, has attracted general attention over the State. The legal points involved in the cause and the practical consequences of the decision, are both interesting. The interest coupons on what are known as Virginia consol bonds are made receivable for taxes and for all public dues. It is this feature of tax receivability which gives them their high value in the market. The Legislature of 1872 in providing for the payment of the coupons maturing January 1, 1872, and July 1, 1872, appropriated money for the payment of two thirds only of their amount. On a thirty dollar coupon twenty dollars was to be paid, on a fifteen dollar coupon, ten dollars was to be paid, leaving one third of the coupon still due and unpaid. The provision of the act was that on presentation of the coupon for payment the Auditor should pay two thirds of its face, stamp a credit for that amount upon the coupon, and return it to the holder. The act further declared that the receipt by the holder of these two thirds should be deemed a waiver by him of his right to tender the remaining third for taxes and public dues. In other words the unpaid third was no longer to have the feature of tax receivability. Under this act large amounts of coupons were presented at the Treasury, were two thirds paid, were stamped accordingly, and were returned to the holder. There was general acquiescence in the opinion that the unpaid third was no longer receivable for taxes, and the market value of the "punched coupons," as they are called, fell to ten or twelve cents in the dollar. In the fall of last year Mr. Lee was advised that the State could be compelled to accept these coupons for taxes, notwithstanding the acts of the Legislature by which the feature of tax receivability was thought to have been destroyed. The writ just decided was brought to test that question, and the court has decided it affirmatively. It was asserted before the court, that the acceptance by the coupon holder of two-thirds of his coupon could not be legally treated as an implied agreement, on his part, to waive his right of tendering the unpaid third for taxes; that the State had no power to declare that the acceptance, by a creditor, of a part that was due him, should operate to impair, in any respect, his rights in connection with the part unpaid; that the unpaid third still stood on its original footing of tax receivability, and that had there been, even, an express agreement by the holder when receiving his two thirds, to waive tax receivability as to the other third, such an agreement would have been void, for want of consideration. These views the court sustained. The interesting feature of the case, practically is, that the value of the coupons is advanced by this decision from an average of fifteen cents in the dollar to at least ninety cents in the dollar. The amount of these coupons outstanding is said to be relatively not large, and to be held, exclusively, by two or three parties.

Both General Grant and Mr. Garfield deny that any bargain was made at Mentor by which the former was induced to take the active part he did in the election of the latter. We don't believe there was. The exposure and consequent disgrace and ruin from which Mr. Garfield preserved General Grant in the black Friday affair were sufficient motives to induce any man, not utterly devoid of all human impulses, to manifest his gratitude and exert his utmost endeavors to repay the favor. This is the reason of our disbelief in the story of the bargain, and not the denial of the two alleged parties thereto, for the perjury of which one was convicted, and the mendacity with which the other was charged by so many reputable witnesses, including the late Senator Sumner, effectually deprive their testimony of any weight.

The announcement that General Mahone declares himself, a good and true democrat and a Southern man, should be the cause of much felicitation, not only to all true Virginians and Southern men, but to all democrats, no matter where they may reside, for had he determined to act with the republicans there would have been danger of all the committees of the Senate falling into the hands of the republicans. With him in the democratic ranks, the Senate will afford a sufficient defense to the South against any of the impositions the radicals propose inflicting upon her.

The December number of Scribner's Magazine has been received from its publishers, Scribner & Co., New York. Among its contents are: Glimpses of Parisian Art; Sheridan's "Rivals;" Jean-Francois Millet; Hunting the Honey Bee; Peter the Great; One Duck—a Potomac Sketch; Under the Glacier; A Study in Apparent Death; The Railroads and the People; Tiger-Lily; Montenegro as we saw it; A War Correspondent; Secrets of Conjuring, and a full editorial department.

The November number of the American reprint of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine has been received from its publishers, The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Its contents are: The Private Secretary; Army Reform; Dr. Wortle's School; A Jewish Rabbi in Rome; Voyages in the P. & O.; From Africa; The Close of the Afghan Campaign, and the Unloaded Revolver.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. Williams, of Indiana, is seriously ill.

The public debt of Mexico amounts to $144,000,000.

A medical student states that he saw the body of Jennie Smith, which was stolen from a Baltimore Cemetary, in a hospital dissecting-room in that city.

The argument in the C. & O. Canal case, before the U. S. Circuit Court at Baltimore, was ended yesterday, and the case is held sub curia.

Mayor Cooper and Controller Kelly had some sharp words at a meeting of the New York board of apportionment yesterday in a discussion upon a motion by Kelly to transfer some unexpended balances from one department to another. The mayor opposed it, and Kelly, growing wrathy, charged the mayor with malice and said his opinion was of no account. Kelly carried his point. The motion was adopted.

The United States steamer Saratoga passed up the river to Washington to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1880.

Virginia politics seem to be a fruitful topic of conversation here. It is said to day that Gen. Wickham cannot control the colored vote of the State, and that probably the only man who can is Judge Rives, who, on a State question, might possible successfully withstand the influence that General Mahone would have upon the negroes. Judge Rives is a debt payer, and would probably accept a nomination for Governor upon a strict republican platform, from which the debt question would be entirely excluded. It is said here that General Mahone is not too much predisposed in favor of Massey as his candidate for Governor, but will probably have to take him for want of a better. It is also said here that a large majority of the people of the State, even of the white farmers, are in favor of a forcible readjustment of the State debt, and that with a united republican party, under the lead of so pronounced and conspicuous a friend of the colored men as Judge Rives, the democrats must unite their forces on some acceptable compromise or else lose control of the State next November.

The improved system in the postoffice service and its extension have resulted in largely increased revenues until now it is nearly self supporting. A statement just prepared in the department shows that during the last fiscal year the receipts reached the unprecedented ratio of 92 per cent. of the expenditures. One source of new revenue has been the use of postage due stamps instead of the collection of insufficiently paid mail matter by carriers and postmasters.

Dispatches received at the War Office this this morning say that a Canadian named Thompson, formerly a member of the Canadian mounted police, is now with Sitting Bull as his chief adviser, and that it is owing to his advice that the hostile Sioux have apparently abandoned their idea of surrendering and have recrossed the border and gone back into Canada. Thompson has renounced his race and assumed the Indian mode of life, and, being a mischievous fellow, is likely, with the great influence he is said to have over Sitting Bull, to be the cause of no little trouble.

The local musicians of San Antonio, Texas, having appealed to Gen. Sherman to prevent the U. S. band stationed there from furnishing music to the citizens of that locality for pay, and thus taking away the business that they allege legitimately belongs to them, the General has refused the appeal, saying that if the band chooses to turn an honest penny, and the citizens of San Antonio choose to give it to them he shall not object. The Secretary of War approves the endorsement.

The funeral of the late General Zeilon took place at noon to day in St. John's Church. From thence the remains were taken to the 6th street depot and put on the 2 p. m. train for Philadelphia, where they will be interred tomorrow with military honors. The escort today consisted of a detachment of mounted police, the Marine Band, four companies of marines, two companies of U. S. artillery and the Washington Light Infantry, and the cortege as it moved down the avenue presented a very imposing appearance.

General Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when asked to day about the tantaline supper to which he and the other speakers at the republican meeting in Alexandria night before last were invited, remarked that he was not affected by it, as he wasn't hungry.

An immense crowd is expected here on the 4th of next March to witness the inaugural ceremonies. All the rooms in the hotels have been engaged for that time, and it is expected that the throng will be so great that Alexandria will have its capacity extended to the utmost in affording accommodation to those who will be unable to obtain it here. The Riggs House alone has had applications from one city (Philadelpaia) for accommodation for 1700 people on inauguration day, and all the other hotels in the city are pressed in a similar way. All the hotels in Alexandria will doubtless be crowded at the same time.

Mr. Gorham is here, but does not look as cheerful or feel as sanguine about getting back his old place as Secretary of the Senate as he did some time ago.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Thursday morning, in the Massanutten mountain, not far from New Market, Shenandoah county, Jacob Spresker caught a large black bear, in a trap. He afterwards shot and took the bear to town.

A. L. Davis, one of the judges of election in Danville, at the Presidential election, was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of Joe Jones, colored, charged with violation of the election laws of the United States. Examination was continued until to-day.

Misses Addie and Bettie Elmonds, cousins, were thrown from a buggy into the public road at Chestnut Fork, Fauquier county, Thursday evening, and so injured as to be compelled to lie where thrown for two hours and a half, when assistance arrived in the persons of their relatives who had gone in search of them. Both are badly hurt.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Paris Jackson, on appeal from the County Court of Fauquier, Judge Keith reverses the judgment of the County Court and sends the case back for a new trial. The prisoner was indicted along with Wm. Young and others for breaking and entering the store of Fletcher & Bro.

Postmaster of the House.

[From the New Orleans State.]

The recent death of that highly esteemed and most excellent gentleman, Captain Jas. Steuart, of Alexandria, Virginia, who was elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, holding the position up to his demise, causes a vacancy which must be filled on the assembling of Congress on the first Monday in December next. Most prominent among those mentioned for this office is George C. Wedderburn, esq., a native of this city, but since the war a resident of Virginia. As editor of the Washington Sunday Gazette, a staunch and able democratic journal, which has rendered good service to the party, Mr. Wedderburn has earned decided claims for recognition at the hands of democratic congressmen from all the States. His extensive acquaintance with the leading men of the country, his familiarity with the proceedings of Congress and his acknowledged ability will all contribute to make him an efficient and popular postmaster. We cheerfully add our testimony to his merits and bespeak from the Louisiana delegation their vote for a worthy son of their State.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The death of Captain James M. Steuart, late Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has caused a vacancy in that office which will be filled when Congress shall meet. As Captain Steuart was elected from Virginia, it is conceded that his successor should be a citizen of that State. We learn that Major Geo. C. Wedderburn, editor of that staunch democratic newspaper, the Gazette, of Washington, D. C., is, or will be, a candidate for the position. Major Wedderburn has done good work for the party in the past, as is well known, both with his pen and in the way of pecuniary sacrifices, and, in our opinion, should have the office. The name of Wedderburn is familiar to our citizens, Dr. Wedderburn, Major Wedderburn's father having been in his lifetime one of our most prominent and most highly esteemed townsmen.

YELLOW FEVER.—There have been fifteen cases of yellow fever, three of them resulting fatally, at Key West since the 1st instant. The deaths from yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba for the month ending September 30th were 66. Seventeen persons died from the same cause at Vera Cruz during the week ending October 31st. At Havana, for the week ending November 6th, there were 7 death from yellow fever, and last week there were seven more.

Another Phase of the Coupon Controversy.

[From the Richmond State.]

Our Court of Appeals yesterday settled by a decision of three to two another question which has been raised respecting the receivability of the coupons for taxes through the obstinacy of the City Treasurer of Alexandria. The facts, as we gather them from the text of the two opinions, are briefly these: The Legislature which met in 1871 2, upon the heel of the passage of the Funding bill, after a long struggle succeeded in passing a law repealing the bill, or rather that clause of it which required the coupons when overdue to be received by the State authorities for all taxes and dues, and, at the same time, provided that on presentation of these interest-coupons at the Treasury for payment, if the holder would agree to receive two thirds of the face of them in money, the Auditor should so stamp them, and the coupons be returned to the holder as having been paid to that extent, the intention of the law being that the holder, by this act, relinquished all claim upon the State for the other third. Mr. Cassius F. Lee, of Alexandria, held some of these coupons, on which two-thirds of their face value had been paid, which he presented to the Treasurer of Alexandria and demanded that the other third still due should be received by him for State dues, or otherwise settled. This the Treasurer refused, and the matter was brought before the Court on an application for mandamus. Judge Anderson takes the ground that there could be no contract where there was but one party agreeing to it, and that, therefore, so far as the creditor, the holder of the coupons, was concerned the law passed by the Legislature could not be enforced against him; that the residue of his debt could not be taken from him by one-sided agreement of this kind. In other words, "enforced equity" or "forcible readjustment," was as obnoxious to the law in this case as in all cases in which the attempt may be made to impair the obligation of contracts. But it does not seem to have been necessary to press this point in this particular case, as it was settled by the simple fact that the law passed by the Legislature invalidating the contract of the State with its creditors or repealing the funding law had been declared unconstitutional by the courts, and therefore was of no effect. That act being a nullity it was preposterous to suppose a creditor could lose any of his rights under it, even by his acquiescence on the presumption that the law was constitutional and binding, and the conclusion of the learned judge is, that having "no doubt of the constitutional right of the petitioner to set off the unpaid balance of his coupons, which the State owes him, against the taxes or other demands of the State against him, notwithstanding the unconstitutional and void act of the 7th of March, 1872 forbids," he must so hold, and is of opinion, therefore, that the rule must be absolute and the mandamus awarded.

Judge Staples, in his dissenting opinion, holds that the acceptance of the two thirds of the value of his coupons was a virtual agreement of the holder to the contract, and that by that act he bound himself to a surrender of his right to use the other third of his claim in the payment of taxes or dues, and he places it upon the same footing as the surrender of the one-third of the bond and acceptance of the West Virginia certificate for the remaining third. The holder of the coupon did not lose his claim for the third against the State by accepting the two thirds payment, but only his right to tender it in payment of claims against the State. Judge Staples attached much importance to the action of the court in this case, as he believed it would be an obstacle in the way of reaching any compromise or settlement of the debt question with the creditors if the principle was to obtain that no compact was binding on the creditors by which they should agree to surrender a portion of their claims for a favorable consideration, but would still reserve the right to enforce a claim for the residue of the debt, and therefore, as it would be no hardship or injustice to leave the petitioner where his own deliberate conduct had placed him, he was for leaving him there.

Judge Staples, in the course of his very exhaustive opinion, took occasion to remark that:

"Notwithstanding some recent dicta to the contrary, the doctrine is well established by the highest authority that there is no proceeding or process by which a State can be compelled to pay its debts however or for whatever purpose contracted. 'It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty,' says Mr. Hamilton, 'not to be amenable to the suit of an individual; that by adoption of the Constitution the State would not be divested of the privilege of paying their own debts in their own way, free from any constraint but that which flows from the obligation of good faith.'"

Alexandria Gazette—Railroads—Public Debt.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

HEWLETT'S, Nov. 19.—Since the election the utterances of the Gazette on "federal politics," the "solid South," and the "State debt" have been of such sound, wise and discriminating character as to command the attention and high consideration of all thinking and conservative minds. This has been evinced by their general reproduction in other papers. I saw a paper last week, on one page of which were three articles from the Gazette. This must be no less gratifying to your readers than to yourself.

The remark you made a few days ago in regard to the discrimination of Virginia railroads against Virginia cities is as true in general as the fact is mortifying and reprehensible. There are, however, some exceptions, among them that of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, under the management of Mr. John M. Robinson. From the beginning Mr. Robinson, recognizing the importance of building up all the towns and cities along his road, adopted rates based on distance and not competitive points. Thus, instead of making a discrimination against Norfolk in favor of Baltimore, he placed freights and fares to Norfolk as much less than to Baltimore as the difference in distance. By so doing he has greatly added to the business prosperity of Norfolk, and made himself and his road the pride and idol of its people. Few other railroad men in Virginia have done as much for her prosperity as John M. Robinson.

Six gentlemen of this county were assembled to day at a central point, representing every district of the county, and were fair representatives of its intelligence, moral, and business worth. One of them was an earnest Mahonite during the late canvass, one an extreme readjuster, but worked earnestly for the regular ticket, and four were conservatives and heretofore supporters of the McCulloch bill. They concluded to endeavor to settle the State debt among themselves on a basis which they thought would be acceptable to the people generally, and would ultimately secure to the creditors the most liberal returns.

The conclusions to which they arrived were these:

1. Place all the bonds on the same footing.
2. Recognize the debt as ascertained in the McCulloch bill.
3. Adhere to the present rate of taxation.
4. Require retrenchment and economy in the administration of government.
5. Appropriate to schools and government what the constitution and absolute need require.
6. Apply to the interest on the public debt all the remainder of the revenue, to an amount equal to 6 per cent, should it be so much, and the surplus to be appropriated to back interest on peeler bonds, &c.

While some desired to scale the debt to $20,000,000; one to $10,000,000, four were opposed to scaling, and foremost among them was the Mahone man. After a full and free conference the above principles of readjustment were cordially approved.

I am glad you have seconded the proposition made two months ago in this correspondence, to have a convention to adopt some plan of settlement. I would suggest one delegate from each senatorial district. HANOVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A royal decree has been issued establishing a Prussian politico-economical council.

It is reported that county Mayo will have to pay the expense of the Boycott military expedition.

The Hungarian Count Karolyi goes to prison for three months for killing Count Kichy in a duel; the seconds take three weeks.

The Porte replies to the demand for the execution of Col. Comaroff's assassin that every sovereign has a right extend clemency to his subjects and that the assassin's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Dillon has filed fourteen pleas of not guilty in behalf of the traversers. Intelligence has reached the police of the Balla district that during the past week a large quantity of revolvers have been consigned to merchants in that neighborhood.

A dispatch from London says "The evictions at Durham continue to be carried out with great cruelty towards the families of the miners. Eighteen more families have been turned into the street. The snow was falling at the time, and the suffering of the children was most intense.

The noted Soudan traveller, Dr. Schweinfurth, has published a letter strongly denouncing the increase of the Egyptian slave trade, stating that the resumption of the traffic dates from the deposition of Ismael Pasha, but has increased more especially since Gen. Gordon left the country.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that every Liberal newspaper in England and Scotland dissuades the government from an immediate session of Parliament and a policy of coercion. The country, it says, desires to see a new policy tried in Ireland. The Cabinet has not come to any decision in regard to the meeting of Parliament. It is not considered that the time has yet come when it could be finally decided whether an Easter session is necessary.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Williamson's administrator et als. vs. Graham et als, and Abbott Iron Company vs. Graham et als. Argued by James Alfred Jones, esq., for appellees, and by Richard M. Venable, esq., for appellants, and submitted.

Pleasant to the taste, surprisingly quick in effect and economical in price—no wonder that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the leading preparation of its kind in the market.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Nov. 20 Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brent, Mrs Lucinda	Moore, Mrs Maria
Brown, Mrs Maria	Morgan, Mrs Ellen
Douglass, Mary	McCabe, Chas
Davis, Miss Annie	McCormick, Mrs Dollie
Grant, John	Morgan, Chas F
Hackley, Miss Mary	Murphy, Mrs B. 2
Hill, Mrs Maria	Pattis, Miss V E
Jones, Gilbert	Roby, Miss Clara M
Jones, Miss Mary	Scott, Mrs Anna
Johnson, Harry	Taylor, Miss Lizzie
Keyes, James W	Woods, H A
Johnson, Mrs Thomas	Wood, Henson
Lee, Miss Bettie	

lt LEWIS MCKENZIE, P. M.

COUGHS—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor.—They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear, and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and singers* find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*

CHOPPING AXES, AX HANDLES, COAL HODS, FARM BELLS, &c. Just received at 88 King street, on the corner of Royal, a supply of the celebrated Red Warrior Axes, made by Wm. Mann, of Lewistown, Pa, which Axes we have sold continuously for over thirty years, and are known as the best quality sold in this city; also a supply of Ax Handles, Perfection Coal Hods, Shovels and Tongs, Farm Bells of assorted sizes, and other goods in the Hardware line, which we will sell at a small advance. J. T. CRIGHTON & SON,
88 King st., cor. of Royal,
sep29 Alexandria, Virginia.

THERMALINE—A safe and reliable substitute for quinine. A combination of the extracted alkaloids of Calisaya Bark with Eucalyptus, the anti-malarial tree of Australia. Superior to quinine for Chills and Fevers, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever and all Malarial Diseases. Price 25 cents per box of 30 coated pills. Full directions for use accompany each box. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade.
JANNEY & CO., wholesale agents,
sep16 79 and 152 King street.

JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS, Hardware Merchants, 63 King street. Have in stock a complete assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Shells, Caps, Cartridges, Farm Bells, Shovels, Forks, Spades, &c. Breech Loading Guns, Shells, Shell Caps, Belts and Loading Implements at
JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS',
sep28 63 King street.

ENGLISH CHOW CHOW OR CHOP PICKLE.—A package of mixed spices sufficient to make one gallon of a superior article for fifty cents, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address for sixty cents. Full directions for use accompany each package.
JANNEY & CO.,
oct 7 Druggists 79 and 152 King st.

LACES LACES

Torchon, Breton, Valenciennes and Tuscan Laces, Ladies' Linen Collars from 3 to 25 cents each, Cuffs 10 cents per pair, Neck Ruffling in great variety, and Fans very cheap at
je 12 C. O. BERRY'S.

THE "PERFECT WASHER" will wash bed and table linen, towels, etc., in 10 or 15 minutes; under clothing and other articles that are much soiled will require from 20 to 30 minutes. Price only $3. Call and examine at
McLEAN & UHLER'S,
sep14 76 King street.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA CEMENT. It cements perfectly wood, leather, glass, marble, crockery, jewelry, ornaments, &c., and is pronounced superior to any glue known. It is a liquid, and is always ready for use. For sale by McLEAN & UHLER,
sep14 76 King street.

LARGE INVOICE OF CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.
Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1880.
We have just received from the manufacturers the largest and cheapest assortment of Cloaks and Dolmans we have ever brought to this market; also another full supply of those two and three button KID GLOVES. Every pair warranted. Call and see them.
D. F. BRASHEAR,
nov4 No. 109 King st., Alexandria.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—Our brand "WHITE LILY" new process family flour we can recommend as equal to any fancy brand on the market, sold in 1-16s, ¼, ½ and bbls by
HARMON & SMITH.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Affairs in the East.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegraph Company says: It is stated that the troops under Derwisch Pasha stationed at various points near Dulcigno are surrounded by Albanians. The Albanian league has informed the Turkish authorities that it will forcibly oppose any attempt to execute the decree calling out the redifs for service.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs from Margariti Epirus as follows: The position of affairs is very grave. Eight thousand Albanians and Epirotes have volunteered to serve under the league. Two thousand assembled here on Wednesday. The movement is directed as much against Turkish rule as against annexation to Greece.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Golos asks if the Porte is, through the medium of the Kurdish rebellion, preparing a road for their inevitable Ottoman retreat from Europe to Asia Minor.

The Irish Troubles.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A despatch to the Times from Doublin says: Accounts received here from various parts of the country by agents for property, represent the state of the country as still more disturbed and demoralized. The combination against the payment of rents is extending into districts heretofore peaceable and the terrorism which follows closely in the wake of the land league is steadily breaking down the opposition of the law abiding classes. Tenants who do not pretend to be unable to pay rents meet their landlords defiantly and refuse to pay more than Griffith's valuation, and in some cases decline to pay at all or demand an arbitrary abatement.

Desperate Revenge.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—A special despatch from Columbia, Tenn., to the Commercial says, Emanuel Johnson, a colored section hand on the Nashville and Decatur road, yesterday, shot and killed his foreman, John Booth, white, because Booth had discharged him. Johnson, if caught, will be lynched.

Fatal Cutting

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch to the Commercial from Maysville, Ky., says: "Cyrus Ewing yesterday met Reuben Gano eight miles from Maysville, and, having an old grudge against him, immediately began an attack with a knife, cutting an artery. Gano bled to death. Both parties were colored."

Regatta

LONDON, Nov. 20, 3:30 p. m.—Lee, jr., the Australian, won the final heat in the international regatta, carrying off the first prize, £500; Ross was second, winning £300; Hosmer third, £160, and Smith fourth, winning £40.

Postponed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Owing to the storm the unveiling of the statue to Alexander Hamilton, in Central Park, which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been postponed without date.

Protest from the Vatican.

ROME, Nov. 20.—It is stated that the Vatican has addressed a note to the French government, protesting against the application of the religious decrees.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, November 20, 1880.—Flour is steady at the recent advance. Wheat is higher, but receipts are light, and we note sales of 1734 bushels at 90, 100, 105, 110, 115, 116 and 117 for Fultz, and 118 and 122 for Lancaster, as to quality. Corn is off, with few receipts, and sales of 1275 bushels at 47, 48 and 50 for new. One small lot of Rye brought 90. No Oats reported.

COAL REPORT.—The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the week ending to-day:

RECEIPTS.

Amer. Coal Co., J. H. Parrott, jr., Agt	2 762
J. P. Agnew & Co	670
Hamp. & Balt., Edward Herbert, Agent	925
Total	4 357

SHIPMENTS.

American Coal Co	3,555
J. P. Agnew & Co	600
Hamp. & Balt	780
Total	4,935

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Va 6s old 27 asked; do deferred 12¼; do consolidated 66¾; do 24 series 26; past due coupons 9¾; new 10 40s 46¾ bid to day. Wheat—Southern amber 122a125; No 1 Maryland 125a125¼; No 2 Western winter red spot 122¼a122¾; Dec 122¼a122¾; Jan 125¼a125¾; Feb 128¼a128¾; Mar 130¼a131. Corn—Southern higher and firm; Western higher and strong; Southern white 55a56; do yellow 53a54; Western mixed spot and Nov 60a60¼; Dec 59½a59¾; new 58¼a58¾; Jan 59¼a58¾; steamer 54. Oats firm at full late prices, but no transactions in the absence of receipts. Rye quiet at 100a102. Hay unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11¼a13¼. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅞. Whiskey quiet at 1 11½a$1 13.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Stocks strong. Money 3a4. Flour firm. Wheat active. Corn quiet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 20.

Sun rises 6 47 | *Sun sets* 4 45

ARRIVED.

Str Sue, Baltimore, to J Broders & Co
Str Mystic, lower Pot'c, to Pot'c Ferry Co
Schr James Ford, Portland, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.
Schr Jos Baker, Washington, to J P Agnew & Co.

CLEARED.

Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, by F A Reed.
Str Mattano, lower Pt'c, by J Broders & Co
Schr Elizabeth Lee, Providence, by American Coal Co.
Schr E C Allen, Boston, by Hamp & Balto Coal Co.
Schr Virginia Dare, Balto, by Wm A Moore.

PASSED DOWN.

Schr Clara E Simpson, from Georgetown for Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Wm Oliver sailed from Baltimore for this port 19th.
Schr M A Harmon sailed from Philadelphia for this port 17th.
Schr Laura E Messer sailed from Windsor for this port 11th.
Ship Nancy Holt for Richmand and Brig Maria for Port Allegro via Richmond, sailed from New York 19th.
Schr W B Stubman sailed from Charleston for Richmond 16th.
Schr Mabel Thomas sailed from Providence for this port 18th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrived—Boats Dr G E Porter, R S Grant, P G Uhler, E Bayer and T L Betts, to American Coal Co; Six Children, Johnnie & Frank, J W Carder and G T Gatrell, to Hampshire & Baltimore Coal Co; R Fortner, to J P Agnew & Co.

Departed—Boats Dr G E Porter, R S Grant, P G Uhler, E Bayer, T L Betts, American Flag, A H Agnew and Six Children.

THE "MILLIONS IN IT"—ROACH AND CROTON BUG TRAP—The simplest, cheapest and most effective means of exterminating roaches' catching them as fast as they are able to crawl. One of these traps has caught two hundred and fifty roaches in a single night. Price 25 cents. For sale by
McLEAN & UHLER,
jy16 76 King street.

JUST RECEIVED NEW PATTERNS OF TOILET SETS, BUD VASES, &c., at
aug16 E. J. MILLER & CO.'S.