Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14.

Now that some congressmen have been inconvenienced by the flood in Washington, it is more than probable that an appropriation will be made for improving the harbor of that city, so that a recurrence of the inconvenience may be prevented. If this be so, the flood will prove, like many other present evils, a blessing in disguise. The River and Harbor bill, now before Congress, makes appropriations for eleven millions of dollars, a large amount of which is for creeks and brooks in sparsely settled portions of the interior of the country, but only an insignificant sum for the harbor of the nation's Capital, and that for dredging purposes. Let the bill be amended at once so as to provide for the improvement of the Washington harbor, for the reclamation of the flats off that city, and for the effectual prevention of inundations in the future, and let it be passed at once, and the necessary work will have advanced far on the road to completion by the time Congress reassembles next winter.

The proposition now before the Senate to subsidise American vessels should meet the opposition of every member of that body who has the best interests of the country at heart. Its object is as partial and unjust as the existing protective tariff. Special governmental benefits to any branches of business are behind the age. The Northern ship owner has no more right to receive government aid than the Virginia farmer, and yet the latter, who is heavily taxed on every pound of tobacco he raises begs in vain for relief from his onerous burden, while Mr. John Roach is constantly before Congress with some sort of scheme for a subsidy and always finds a powerful support. What is wanted to increase American shipping is what is wanted to increase every other interest of the country, and that is free trade.

While a few of the leaders of the Virginia republicans are in favor of abandoning their party and subordinating their eighty thousand votes to the control of General Mahone's thirty thousand, the vast majority of them are opposed to a coalition on any such terms and declare that if there is to be an alliance Mahomet must come to the Mountain. The Valley Virginian says:

"But to have influence with the administration General Mahone's political position will have to be distinctly defined. The moral growth of General Garfield is too robust and his intellections too stalwart to admit of the suspicion of any dickering for the support of any senator."

The republicans in Petersburg, General Mahone's own stronghold, following the advice, recently given them by their State Central Committee, have determined to take no Mahonism in theirs, but to imbibe republicanism pure and simple. At a meeting of their Central Association last week, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of a straightout republican ticket for general state officers at the ensuing election, to the support of which the united and earnest efforts of the Association were pledged. A resolution was also adopted recommending to the republicans in every county and city of the State to present and unitedly support, wherever practicable, only a republican ticket for State, county, and municipal offices.

The Richmond Whig being so absorbed with one idea that it is blind to what is passing within the limits of its own city, the fact that it is incorrect in its statements about matters in other States is by no means surprising. It attributes to the Philadelphia American the sentiments of the North American of the same city, and thereby does the former injustice, for while the American is a republican journal, it is a conscientious one, acts upon convictions and can see defects in its own party, as well as in its opponents, the North American is one of the most prejudiced of all the radical newspapers of the North, and holds the same opinion of the South that the Jews did of Nazareth.

None are so blind as those who won't see. The Richmond Whig attributes the failure of General Mahone to redeem the A. M. & O. R. R. to treachery on the part of the Northern capitalists who promised to advance the required money. Capital is the most timid thing in existence, and yet the Whig really supposed that Northern capitalists would entrust their millions to the control of the soul and body of a political organization, the chief plank in whose platform is the practical repudiation of a large portion of the State debt.

The Washington Republican designates Secretary Schurz as a "recent returning prodigal from the democratic party," and ex Postmaster General Key as "an unrepentant democrat." And yet its editor was turned out of the nat'l. republican executive committee for voting the democratic ticket in California, and wants General Mahone to make him Secretary of the Senate, though the General "is not only a democrat, but a Southern man and a Virginian," and by no means a less unrepentant rebel than Judge Key.

[Judge Hughes, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, "he is a stalwart debtpayer and that he does not believe Virginia is too poor to pay six per cent. on a debt of $30,000,000," and yet he advises the Virginia republicans to join the Mahone party whose chief and openly avowed object is to scale the debt down to $20,000,000, and pay only 3 per cent. on that. Now this may be judicial logic and judicial consistency, but it is unnecessary to say that people off the bench don't look at it in any such light.

It will be seen that Hon. Fernando Wood, died at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, last night. Mr. Wood has been in public life a long time, and always commanded that respect and esteem of both political parties. He was a democrat and though firm in his principles, was at the same time conservative. His loss will be felt both in and out of the halls of legislation.

A stitch in time saves nine. Had there been an ice boat to keep the Potomac open during the recent freeze there would have been no damming of the water above the Long Bridge; the channel it would have kept open would have afforded free exit to the broken ice and water from above, and the flood in Washington would have been avoided, and all its damages been prevented.

The Baltimore American says: "It would have been impossible for the West Point Cadets to have completely ostracised Whittaker without the ready acquiescence of the officers in charge." Which is equalent to saying that West Point officers, unlike other mortals, when they take their horses to water can make them drink whether they want to or not.

The birds had delightful weather for mating to day. Whether they availed themselves of the opportunity or not, we are uninformed. The other custom of the day, that of sending anonymous love missives, was observed as usual.

The nation's capital inundated is a patent illustration of the stupidity of the nation's law makers.

The January number of the South Atlantic, a monthly magazine of literature, science and art, has been received from its publishers in Baltimore. Among its contents are: Old Point Comfort; The Artistic Quality of Milton's Sampson; A Tale of Southern Life; The Mysterious Babies; Short Sketches of the Old Southern Regime; The Nun's portrait; The Verandah, and an editorial department.

The February number of the Southern Planter and Farmer has been received from the publishers in Richmond. Its contents are varied and very interesting, especially to agriculturists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Large reinforcements were ordered to be sent to the Transvaal yesterday.

The project of a renewal of Arctic explorations is actively discussed in London.

Mr. Goshen, the British embassador, has arrived at Constantinople and had an audience with the Sultan.

The rumor of a plot to blow up Windsor Castle is unfounded.

It is denied that Germany has assumed direction of the negotiations on the Greek question.

The Irish troubles seem to be quieting down in consequence of the disappearance of the chief agitators. An orderly anti coercion mass meeting has been held in Hyde Park, London.

The French Chamber of Deputies has resolved to take Louis Blanc's motion to abolish capital punishment into consideration.

The Pope intends to address another letter to the Irish bishops, strictly enjoining them not to oppose the execution of the exceptional measures taken for the government of Ireland.

Prof. Huxley's acceptance of the government inspectorship of salmon fisheries has been gazetted. The post was offered in recognition of his scientific eminence.

One hundred and three members of the House of Commons have now signed the memorial asking that Davitt be treated only as a misdemeanant while in prison.

The rumors of the discovery of important documents disclosing treasonable projects on the part of the leaders of the Land League are gaining new force daily. Since the arrest of Davitt other papers have been found planning a general uprising in Ireland and Fenian outbreaks in England.

At Rome Saturday, the two parties in the convention in favor of universal suffrage having adjusted their differences, the convention adopted a motion demanding universal suffrage. A letter from Gen. Garibaldi was read affirming that the present agitation should continue until the wishes of the people were satisfied.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.—The Baroness Burdett Coutts and Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett were married in London on Saturday at Christ Church, Down street, Piccadilly, by the Rev. W. Cardall, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Savoy Chapel. None but the nearest relatives and most intimate friends of the Baroness and Mr. Bartlett were present. They included Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Henry and Lady Keppell, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Elias Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., and Mr. Bryant.

The groom was accompanied by Mr. Lecaita as his best man. Sir Francis Burdett, the nearest male relation of the baroness and head of the family, gave his cousin away. Mrs. Trevanion, Lady Burdett Coutts' oldest sister, who was unable, owing to delicate health, to be present at the marriage, afterward entertained the wedding party at her residence in Chester square. The Baroness looked remarkably well. Mr. Bartlett had previously to the marriage assumed the name of Burdett Coutts before his own surname, in accordance with the will of the Duchess of St. Albans. The happy pair left in the afternoon for the seat of Admiral Gordon, in Kent.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts is sixty-seven years of age, and has the reputation of being the most wealthy woman in England. William Ashmead Bartlett is thirty-one years old, and is handsome. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., but was educated in England.

MORE EXHORBITANT FEES.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index-Appeal writes: "It is stated that the fee allowed by Judge Bond, counsel for the trustees, [who represented the bondholders] in the A., M. & O. case, will be one hundred thousand dollars. The counsel are Judge W. D. Shipman and J. H. Choate, of New York. Mr. MacFarlane, of the same city, appeared for the trustees when the case first came up upon a motion for foreclosure. He did not appear in the case in the hearings of last fall or at any time since. He, however, is probably included in the sum referred to. The master will receive a stipulated sum for his services. I have heard it mentioned at ten thousand dollars, which may not be correct."

POLICE BRUTALITY.—A dispatch from Decatur, Ill., says: "A farm hand named Porter J. Carson died in the calaboose there Wednesday from blows administered to him by Officer Johnston in arresting him last Wednesday. Carson was boisterously drunk and the policeman struck him three times over the head with his ash cane, which was made from the handle of a garden rake. Carson was thrown in the calaboose as a 'plain drunk;' but about midnight was taken violently sick and soon lost consciousness, dying Wednesday morning. The inquest revealed the fact that his skull had been fractured and Johnson has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1881.

The water of the recent flood has entirely subsided, and the only evidences of it apparent within the city to day, are the Steam Fire Engines at numerous points on Pennsylvania Avenue puming water out of the flooded cellars. Along the entire water front of the city, however, the case is vastly different, for from the Georgetown Aqueduct down to the Arsenal is one unbroken scene of wreck and ruin. All the wharves at Georgetown are badly damaged, the houses in the low grounds between Georgetown and the Long Bridge are stove in and almost concealed by the ice piled up around them; all the spans of the Long Bridge over the Washington channel but the first one, have been carried away, and are lying 200 yards below, jammed in a pack of ice that extends from that point down to Geisboro; all the vessels of all descriptions lying between the Long Bridge and the Alexandria Ferry wharf, are high and dry, either on the wharves or the ground adjacent, having been carried there by the force of the flood; among them are the pungy Margaret Ella, belonging to Capt. Davis, of Alexandria, and a schooner rigged long boat hailing from the same city. The steamers George Leary, Arrowsmith and Jane Mosely, have been forced up on their wharves, on the piles of which, they are hanging by their guards. The ice pack, as stated above, extends from the Long Bridge to Geisboro, and is solid from the bottom of the river to ten feet above water level in many places, and men are walking about on it gathering debris of the flood. The spans across the southern end of the Long Bridge while not carried away, have been forced out of position, and the entire railway track and bed from the south end of the bridge to Fort Runyan, have been utterly destroyed. A large force of workmen are already at work, erecting a temporary railroad track across the Long Bridge. The ice pack retards other operations considerably, but they say they will have it completed within six days.

Samuel G. Brent, esq., and Mayor Courtland H. Smith, of Alexandria, were at the Capitol to day, and delivered to Mr. F. E. Hurd, member of the House from Toledo, Ohio, the invitation extended him by the citizens of Alexandria to deliver an address at their celebration of the approaching birthday of Washington. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Hurd said he would accept it formally in a letter, which he would write in a day or two.

In the Senate to day Mr. Johnston presented a petition of G. W. Francis and H. F. Ramey, of Alexandria, Va., representing the Independent Order of Good Templars, protesting against the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages throughout the United States.

The Senate to day met at 11 o'clock and will meet at that hour during the remainder of the session. The House has been meeting at this house for a week or two past. The House is by no means full at this hour, but the Senate has a much slimmer attendance, there being only three members present when the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Bullock, delivered his prayer.

The Committee on War Claims this morning agreed to report favorably on a bill appropriating $103,000 for the payment of claims allowed by the Commission of Claims under the act of Congress 1871. Among the claims allowed are the following from Virginia: John H. Beerey $553, Martha E. Beasley $2 500, John C. Davis $326. Wm. Heflin $560. Branson G. Jones $1,595, Lewis Kelly $125, Elliott Patton $477, Mary L. Payne $614, James W. Pettegrew $895, Mary Ann Reed $650, Lucy J. Wiseman $408, Ellen G. Slamaker $168, and Fanny S. Scott $3,790.

The death of Hon. Fernando Wood is much regretted here. He was 63 years old, and was of Quaker parentage.

In the House to day the bill for removing the railroad tracks and depots from their present location within the city, and for establishing a union depot, was referred to a committee of conference, which is supposed to indicate its passage.

Senator Withers was in his seat to day, having been detained in Alexandria by stress of water. He left Alexandria at 10 o'clock this morning via Shepherd's and reached the Capitol at half past eleven.

In the House to-day Mr. Goode succeeded in having adopted the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the Yorktown centennial, by which $20,000 is appropriated to the payment of the expenses of the French visitors.

The Senate was engaged again to-day in the consideration of the bill giving subsidies to ships in the South American trade. The free ship amendment was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Bayard made a speech in opposition to the bill saying that its effect would be that the Government would become the competitor of private citizens, that it would take public property for private purposes, and that its principle is as injurious as communism.

Mayor Smith, of Alexandria, called at the War Department to-day and was informed that a battery of U. S. artillery would take part in the celebration of the 22d of Feb'y. in that city.

Opinion of a Leading Republican.

The News reporter, in search of items Saturday, cornered Mr. J. B. Work, the member of the Republican Executive and State Central Committee for this District, and asked him if he had read the interview with ex Senator Jno. F. Lewis, reported in the Alexandria Gazette, and republished in the News, and what he thought of it.

He said that the republicans of Virginia attached no great importance to the impressions made upon the ex Senator as reported by his interviews with General Garfield during his recent pilgrimage to Mentor.

Reporter—How do you explain that?

Mr. W.—Well, in the first place in order to fully comprehend and understand the ex Senator, remember that the republicans of Virginia regard him as a good, kind hearted old gentleman, incapable of mistating anything intentionally; but, like everybody else, he is human, and to that extent just as likely to misconstrue what General Garfield meant and might say as any of the many pilgrims that preceded him. Besides the colored republicans have never been very warm admirers of him since he, as United States Senator, voted against the civil rights bill.

Reporter—You think then he has no great influence in your party?

Mr. W.—Oh no, his failure to correctly understand the sentiments of the colored people, who largely compose the party in this State, on that issue, which they regarded as the test of republican principles, weakens his influence now.

Reporter—On what issues and to what extent do republicans sympathize with the readjusters?

Mr. W.—About to the extent of being a Moses to lead them out of Egyptian darkness. There are three principal reasons for sympathy: First, the repeal of the law requiring the payment of the capitation tax as a requisite to vote; second, the repeal of the whipping post laws which disfranchises and stagmatizes and; third, to good and efficient schools.

Reporter—Does General Garfield and his party North, favor a coalition of republicans and readjusters as stated in the interview of the ex Senator.

Mr. W.—Well no. As I understand it every republican North feels that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the purposes and movements of the readjusting party in Virginia to intelligently advise. They belive that if our people can rally all the opposition of Virginia against the bourbon democracy without sacrificing the principles of our party, it would certainly be a good thing to do. But neither General Garfield, I take it, nor the republican party North would consent to, or sustain any doctrine subversive of the public credit.

The News reporter gives as his opinion, that Mr. Work more nearly interprets the situation than the pilgrim.—*Lynchburg News.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A scourage of small pox, yellow fever and gastric fever is raging at St. Thomas, W. I.

Grant will not go to Mexico until the Mexican Southern railroad company is complete in its organization.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Mo., reports passenger trains throughout the State snow bound for more than a week.

A "blizzard" following in the wake of the recent thaw is said to be advancing from the West, and the high wind of yesterday and to-day was probably the herald of its approach.

At Chicago there has been a general snow storm, extending south as far as Missouri, which has lasted 24 to 48 hours, according to locality. It has been very heavy in all places heard from, and has tended to delay trains, stop street cars, clog telegraph wires, and greatly interfere with business generally.

In 1877 George Gardner, then 12 years of age, was shot in the left breast by a companion at Vincennes, Ind. The ball could not be found, and as the boy felt no ill effects, it was left alone, and the circumstance was almost forgotten until the other day, when it worked out of the lobe of his right ear.

For two days past details of damages by floods from the breaking up of the ice in the rivers have crowded the telegraph wires from one end of the country to the other. While in the Northwest a fierce snow storm prevailed Friday and Saturday over a wide extent of country, the Middle and New England States were visited on Saturday by heavy rains, causing much damage from melting snow and moving ice in the streams.

Dr. J. F. Bantor, of Cleveland, Ohio, has undertaken a curious surgical experiment. He induced two brothers to consent to the amputation of one of their fingers, and then he transplanted the finger of the one to the stump of the other, so as to ascertain whether the engrafting could be made successfully. So far the experiment promises to succeed, the union of the parts being shown by a partail circulation to the finger ends. The brothers made $20 each by submitting to the experiment.

In its issue of Saturday the Philadelphia American gives another installment of correspondence from prominent Southern Democrats in reply to its circular of inquiry as to the causes operating at the South to prevent a better understanding and a more cordial affiliation with the North. The correspondence includes letters from Senator Johnston, Representative Beale and Professor B. Puryear, of Virginia. Prof. Puryear is chairman of the faculty of Richmond College, and a gentleman of marked ability.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, a joint resolution was adopted for an invitation of foreign nations to be represented and take part in the international exhibition of 1881. The Postal Appropriation bill being called up, Mr. Hamlin's amendment in favor of a steamship subsidy was ruled out on a point of order by a vote of 26 to 17. Mr. Morgan then proposed an amendment admitting foreign built ships owned by Americans to the benefits of the subsidy, but the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote on the amendment. In the House, the bill for the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company was put on the Calendar, but that for the Eads ship railway scheme was tabled by a large majority.

Letter from Charlottesville.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 11.—The faculty of the University, at its session on last Tuesday, elected Rev. J. T. Whitley, now stationed at Catlettsburg, Ky., as chaplain of the University of Virginia for two years from the 1st of October next. He is a native of Suffolk, Va., but now a member of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South, and is said to be a man of superior abilities as a preacher.

The Jubilee Singers, who attracted so much attention several years ago, have visited our town lately with a few of their performers, and still attract considerable attention by their seriocomic musical entertainments.

A good deal of pow wowing is now going on by a few of the readjusters and some of the less intelligent colored republicans, who are ready for a sell preparatory to a division of offices to be filled in the spring and fall. It is sometimes said men will barter principle and even their souls for plunder, but it is hoped the coalition will fail, as the colored people have been well duped several times and always left minus the offices in this county.

A great deal of interest is felt in the coming address of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, for the benefit of the Poe monument fund. It is surmised that the birthday of Thomas Jefferson will be the time appointed for the address.

There has been a great dissolution of the ice and snow in all this section in the last two days, and farmers are beginning to come out of their long pent up houses despite the old superstitious idea that has been so long in the minds of even intelligent people that the God of the universe indicates his purposes by the movements of the insignificant ground hog.

A few days of fair weather will give a start to trade as well as farming in this section.

The large cattle sales referred to in the last correspondence will take place next Thursday, the 17th instant, at this place. EULALIA.

Custer's Death.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "A correspondent at Miles City, Montana, gives a highly seasoned account of an episode of frontier life to the effect that Rain-in-the face, the Indian who is reported to have killed General Custer at the massacre of the Little Big Horn in June, 1876, made the following confession:—'I killed him. I made many holes in him. He once took my liberty. I took his life. I visited his body after the battle. I cut him open. I ate part of his liver. I am glad I killed him. He was bad to my people. He killed many warriors.' In making this bold declaration, which was provoked by being shown a picture of the gallant General, Rain-in-the-Face is reported as raising the war whoop and executing the war dance in the highest style of the art, making a group of the post traders, where the scene is laid by the special, shudder with its terrible realism. The publication of the story elicited the following from General Gibbon, who, it will be remembered, succored the remnant of Reno's wing of Custer's command at that terrible butchery in the beautiful but bloody valley in the mountains of Montana:—'I don't know if it is worth while to contradict the absurd statement said to emanate from the Indian Rain-in-the-Face regarding the mutilation of General Custer's body. Indians are very fond of romancing, especially when they think they can make white men open their eyes with wonder or horror. I did not myself see General Custer's body, but all the officers who did united at the time in the statement that it was not mutilated in the slightest way or even scalped. This boastful story by Rain-in-the-Face is generally discredited in army circles here, the belief being generally entertained that Rain-in-the-Face is more likely to have eaten the liver of the General's dead horse, as being more to his taste. There is no doubt that the old reprobate, made the boast as reported, but the dramatic incidents made a feature of the recital may have been the imagination of a frontier correspondent.

BREAK IN THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The force of water from the Potomac river broke in the bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal on the first level, four miles from Georgetown last night. The flood poured into the canal, and for a while it looked as if extensive damage would be done. All the waste ways were opened and levels lowered, thus giving the water every opportunity to pass freely. Up to midnight, though the water was coming in very large quantity and with much rapidity, no damage was done. A party of men were instantly put to work to repair the canal break if possible.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1881.

SENATE.

The credentials of Senators re elected Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusettes, were presented; the former by the Vice President and the latter by Mr. Hoar. Read and filed.

An extraordinarily large number of petitions from temperance organizations of many of the States, for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverage were presented. The presentation of these communications alone occupied some 30 minutes, fully one half of the Senators present having been charged with one or more of the petitions. In many instances the petitioners requested the reference of the subject to a select committee, but as no such committee existed the petitions took the usual course and were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bills were reported from committees as follow:

By Mr. Garland, from the Judiciary Committe: Favorbly to amend section 699 of the revised statues, relating to writs of error and appeals. Placed on the Calendar. Also favorably on House bill to fix the times for holding the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Western District of Texas. Passed.

By Mr. Davis, of W. Va.: Favorably on House appropriating money toward the expenses to be incurred in the centennial celebration of the battle on Groton Heights and for other purposes. Put on the Calendar.

By Mr. Saunders: Favorably, with an amendments, establishing the Territory of Pembina and providing a temporary government therefor, accompanied with a written report on the subject. Put on the Calendar.

By Mr. Booth, from the Appropriation Committee, with amendment and a recommendation that it pass, Senate bill authorizing the payment of prize money to officers of the Farragut fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in 1862, accompanied by a special report on the subject.

Resolutions were offered as followed and adopted without objection:

By Mr. Ingalle: Calling upon the District Commissioners for information as to what damage has been done to the Long Bridge by the recent flood on the Potomac, and whether in repairing the same some methods cannot be adopted that will diminish the probability of inundations of the city hereafter.

By Mr. Platt, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire whether the practice of the Post Office Departments in letting contracts for the transportation of the mails to persons who, though the lowest bidders therefor, do not intend personally to perform such contracts, but make them solely for the purpose of speculation, is in accordance with public policy, and, if any, what means can be devised to prevent the same and report by bill or otherwise.

The postal appropriation bill was proceeded with the pending motion to table, the subsidy amendment being withdrawn, and various propositions to perfect the original amendment, reported from the Committee on Postoffices being overruled, as not in order under the rule.

An amendment by Mr. Morgan, to allow the steamships to be of steel as well as iron, was agreed to on a viva voce vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Clymer, Forney and Hawley as conferees on the part of the House on the Army Appropriation bill.

Under the call of States the following bills, etc, were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Page, of Cal.: To admit free of duty certain jute machinery for the use of the California State penitentiary.

By Mr. Stephenson, of Ill.: Resolutions of Illinois Legislature, urging the passage of such measures as will relieve the commerce of the country from unjust discrimination by railroad corporations and protect inter-State commerce by law.

By Mr. Townshend, of Ill., fixing the first Monday in November as the time for the assembling of Congress.

By Mr. Cox, [N. Y.] to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1883.

Also in relation to the International Exhibition of 1883. [It authorizes the President whenever he shall deem the preparations which have been made therefor adequate, to invite in the name of the United States all foreign governments to be represented at and take part in the International Exhibition to be held at New York city in 1883, provided that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending such exhibition.]

The Speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports.

Mr. Carlisle, of Ky., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar by the alcoholic vaporizing process. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hill, Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolutions declaring the policy of the United States in regard to an inter oceanic canal. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Goode, of Va., the Senate amendments to the joint resolution, authorizing the President to invite the government and people of France to join the government and people of the United States in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis were concurred in. In pursuance of a previous order the House then proceeded to the consideration of District business.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Northern Neck News says: "The fine residence of Mr. T. H. Massey, at Locust Grove, Westmoreland county, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday last. Mr. Massey was successful in saving the outbuildings as well as the contents of the dwelling. We learn that Mr. Massey had a policy of insurance on the building for $5,000, which would have expired in a few days.

The next general election in Virginia takes place on the fourth Thursday in May. The officers to be elected are county officers and are as follows: The clerks of the county and circuit courts for terms of six years each, and supervisors, justices of the peace, constables and overseers of the poor, for a term of two years.

FORGERIES.—A series of bold forgeries, alleged to have been perpetrated by Maj. Wm. T. Hart, Superintendent of the Bertha Zinc Works, in Pulaski county, Va., have transpired. They were effected by means of negotiable notes, on which money was raised through a private banker in Lynchburg, the amount being variously estimated from $15,000 to $40,000. These notes were indorsed by Joseph Cloyd, a prominent farmer of Pulaski, and when they matured were protested, the money not being forthcoming. Mr. Cloyd, on being served with the protest, notified the banker that his name as indorsed was a forgery. Hart had in the meantime absconded. He was a major of engineers with Breckenridge during the war, and after its close moved from his home in Georgia to Virginia. He developed the Altoona coal mines, near Martin's, and built the Altoona Railroad. He stood very high in the community, and married into one of the leading families. The alleged crime has caused great surprise and sensation.

London Society has been amused and astonished by the announcement that the youthful Mr. Bartlett has at last led the blushing Baroness Burdett Coutts to the alter as a bride. The bridegroom seems to be in the most amiable and compliant of moods, for he has taken not only the hand but the name of the famous Baroness.

Quality and efficacy considered, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is without exception the best Cough preparation in the market. Price 25c. a bottle.

Suffocated in Bed.

The necessity of carefulness in turning off gas, which has frequently been shown in a tragic way, was again illustrated Saturday morning by the suffocation of two young women. Henrietta Braundofer and Barbara Weisi were found dead in their bed at No. 599 Third Avenue, where they were employed in the restaurant of Mr. Fritz Henrich. They slept in a hall bedroom on the third floor. About ten o'clock on Friday night the two young women retired. There were two gas jets in the room and probably both had been turned on in the darkness and only one had been lighted. Next to it and communicating with it by a door, which was slightly ajar, is a large apartment in which Mrs. Handrich, the proprietor's mother, and a little child used to sleep, and the former was awakened in the morning by a strange sense of oppression to find that her room was filled with a light vapor and that a heavy oder of gas pervaded it. The old lady roused herself at once, and, fearful lest some accident had occurred, she ran out upon the landing and called for assistance. Mr. Handrich's wife answered her, and when she heard what occasioned the other's fright she hastily joined her. A suffocating smell of gas was filling the house, and Mrs. Handrich, as she turned into the room to carry out the child who had been left in it was almost stifled. She returned, though, and flung up the windows to give the offensive odor a chance to escape, and then for the first time thought of the girls in the bedroom.

The door opening into it was first unclosed, and as the lady swung it open to arouse the sleepers a strong current of gas swept out from it. No answer was given to her summons, and on locking in a fearful sight was presented to her. In the stifling room the two inmates were lying on the bed where they had fallen asleep, both lifeless. Help was summoned, but too late to be of avail. Barbara, the eldest girl, lay nearest the wall, her face so calm and composed that she seemed only to have dropped asleep, were it not for the deathly pallor that had settled on it and a thin red stream that oozed from her nostrils. The younger girl was more fearful to look upon. Death had not stolen upon her quietly and stifled her in her slumbers. She had awakened while suffocating and struggled against it, but had succumbed in an agony that had left very eloquent traces. The expression of the face was dreadful. It most resembled that which the victims of strangulation wear. The skin was livid, the eyes bulging out as though bursting from their sockets, and the protruding tongue was covered with a scaly coating. The services of a physician who was brought at once were of course useless, and then attention was turned to the causes of the girl's horrible death. The examination of the two gas jets explained it. Only one of them was turned off. Doubtless both had been turned on when the inmates of the room entered it and one had been left unlighted.—*New York Herald.*

A HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY.—"Help!" "Help!" "Help!" "I'm burning to death!" "My husband's murdering me!" were the agonizing cries heard by a patrolman as he was standing at the corner of Third avenue and Ninety-fifth street, shortly before 12 o'clock on Friday night. The screams issued from the third floor of a five story tenement, in front of which the officer was standing. He went into the tenement house, up two flights of stairs, where he beheld a woman lying in the hallway enveloped in flames. She presented a terrible appearance. Her face, neck, hands and arms were so severely burned that the skin had peeled off. A blanket was procured by the officer, who, with the assistance of several tenants, extinguished the fire. In a feeble tone she said, "Arrest my husband; he is my murderer." The dying woman was carried into her apartment, and shortly after she was taken in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital. Her name is Ann Burns, and she is twenty eight years of age. She and her husband, John Burns, have been separated for several months. His wife says that on Friday night he returned home and demanded money from her. This she refused to give him. Her reply angered him so much that he threw her on the floor and then hurled a lighted kerosene lamp at her head. Her garments ignited, and in a few minutes she was in a sheet of flames. Mrs. Burns, shrieking for assistance, rushed out in the hallway and down one flight of stairs, where she fell. The husband, on seeing his wife run from the room, her clothes burning, sat down on a lounge and paid no attention to her. He was arrested and locked up. Saturday morning he was arraigned before Justice Otterburg, when he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of his wife's injuries. The house surgeon of the hospital says that there is little chance of her recovery.—*New York Herald.*

PROSPERITY OF VIRGINIA.—The great boom in railroads, minerals, and manufactories, promise much for the future prosperity of our good old State. The unparalleled push in the iron business alone offers great promise of increased capital to fan into new life the waning industries of Virginia. Large purchases of iron lands have been made recently by northern capitalists. Numbers of furnaces have been planted in our mountain counties, and the cheerful scream of that great emblem of modern civilization, the steam engines will soon be heard in the rough mountain gorges, where only the cry of the jackall and the howl of the wolf has yet been heard. Iron and coal gave their wonderful aid in making a prosperous State of Pennsylvania. Why should not Virginia infinitely more blest with minerals, climate and soil outstrip that great Commonwealth in wealth, population and prosperity?—*Manchester Sun.*

The steamer Batavia is making her way to Ponto Delgado, on the Isle St. Michael, Azores, where she can be docked.

One year since Mr. H. Young, of Kankakee, Ill., fell from a roof 18 feet high and broke his wrist. Since that time it has given him great pain, which nothing would subdue until St. Jacob's Oil had been applied, which relieved him at once.

STOP THE LEAKS.—Tin Roofing, Gutter and Rain Spout, and all work repaired promptly, by
STANSBURY & BRO.

THE BEST home manufactured Tin Ware and Housefurnishing Goods can be found at STANSBURY'S Central Stove House, corner King and Washington streets, (McBurney's Building.)

You can make your dinner complete by trying some of the DELICOUS GREEN PEAS which McBURNEY & SON have just received.

The wonder of the 19th century—everybody should use it for impure blood—S. S. S.

STEAM VS. MUSCLE.—Two things absolutely necessary to make perfect roasted coffee is uniformity of heat and regularity of motion; *these can only be obtained by use of steam.* The opposite is clearly shown in hand roasted Coffees *by its many imperfections.* All choice grades of Coffees will swell when subjected to a uniform heat. McBurney's Steam Roasted Coffees are alway the choicest grades. *Their daily increased sales is a good proof of superiority of their Steam Roasted Coffees over that roasted by the hand machine and muscle.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.