Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1881.

While we have never been able to discern all the benefits to the South that lie in the public school system, that some believe they see, still, as the system does and will prevail, the President's avowal of a disposition to afford it national help is one of the best points in his Inaugural Address. The nation freed the slaves, and thereby impoverished their masters, for land without laborers is worthless, and land and negroes constituted the wealth of the South. Southern white people, therefore, find it as much as they can well do to pay taxes for the education of their own children, and a grievous burden to have to educate those of the negroes also, especially in States in which there are more of the latter than of their own. Under existing circumstances then there can be no object more worthy of national assistance than the public schools of the South, and we trust that the President's suggestions on this subject may be put into practical effect at the earliest possible moment. Even if there were no justice involved in the case, common gratitude would dictate to the republican party liberal appropriations for the education of the negroes, for it was by negro votes that that party was successful at the last election.

Mr. Secretary Windom, before his ambition soared to heights beyond the gift of his own State, was an anti-monopolist, a bi metalist, a "dollar of the daddies" man, and by no means entirely clear of the greenback vagary, and all because the ideas conveyed by these terms were popular among the farmers of Minnesota. Now, however, that he has been made Secretary of the Treasury, we shall be mistaken if he does not at once doff his granger principles as he would a worn out suit of clothes, and, donning those of the monopolists and protectionists, put himself in entire accord with the policy of the radical plutocrats of the North, which policy has been imposed upon the country for the last twenty years, and which, as all thinking men know, is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The experience of his whole previous life shows that policy and not principle has governed his action, and he is too old now to change the tenor of his ways, even if his physiognomy did not render such a change impossible.

The President had the present session of the Senate convened to confirm his nominations, with the full knowledge of the vacancies on the republican side. When we think of this, and hear the radicals talk of the effort of the democrats to organize the Senate and proceed at once to the business before them, as an attempt, to use Mr. Hayes' words, at "snap judgment," and "an indecent and unfair essay to avail themselves of an opportunity, while Senator Carpenter lies as yet unburied, to possess that to which they are not legitimately entitled," we are forced to the conclusion that the radicals alluded to are either the silliest people the sun shines on, or else, that they suppose all the newspaper readers in the country belong to that class of unfortunates.

Baltimore is apparently excited over the recently revived prospect to extend the Virginia Midland Railroad from Danville, its present Southern terminus, to Charlotte, where it will connect with the Southeastern, Southern and Southwestern plexus of railroads, and quite a boom for that purpose is prevailing there. The Midland seems destined to become one of the great railroad trunk lines of the country, and if Alexandria had the capital and enterprise to avail herself of the advantages of her position as its natural Northern terminus, she would soon become one of the most prosperous cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Hayes now wants to know what he is to do. His question only confirms the opinion that most right thinking people have entertained of him for the last four years; for if he had a conscience subject to the influence of natural remorse, he would have no need to ask it, but would sell all he had at once, give it to the poor, and live in sackcloth and ashes during the remainder of his life, spending his time in prayers and penance for the great fraud he consummated upon the people of his country.

Angus Cameron, republican, was yesterday elected by the Wisconsin Legislature, U. S. Senator, to succeed the late Mr. Carpenter. Six years ago he was elected to the Senate as an independent, but it never is far from independentism to republicanism.

The March number of the Musical Herald has been received from the Publishing Co., Boston, and is full of matter interesting to musicians and lovers of music.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PREACHERS.—At the session of the Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Harrisonburg, yesterday, B. W. Walters, of Baltimore district; James E. Wilson, Frank T. Griffith and John Miller, of the East Baltimore district; John Wesley Mitchell, of the Roanoke; S. V. Hildebrand, of the Moor field district, and Wm. G. Hodgkin, of the Washington district, were recommended by the committee as having passed the requisite examination, and were admitted on probation.

After the character and qualification of these young men had, as is the custom in annual conferences, been carefully inquired into, Bishop McTyrier asked, "Are they all single men?" and when answered in the affirmative he said: "I hope you will try and keep them so for a reasonable term." [Laughter.] "And," continued the Bishop, "while our preachers marry, and marry well, if any of these young men have taken any preliminary steps in that direction I advise them to postpone further proceedings for a while." [Renewed laughter.]

Spring weather to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.

To day's session of the Senate was unusually interesting. Immediately after the Chaplain's prayer, Mr. Pendleton called up his order of yesterday, constituting the Senate's committees for this session. This was the occasion for Mr. Davis, of Illinois, to rise and read a speech, in which he said, that he was a true political independent; that he thought both the existing political organizations should be reorganized; that the faults of the one kept the other in power; that he certainly would not affiliate with the democrats now and not in the future, unless they improved greatly; that he could not accept honors from either, but that in the spirit of conservatism he intended to vote for the reorganization of the committees as proposed by the democrats, with the exception of himself as chairman of the Judiciary committee, which position he could not accept. A point of order was then raised by the republicans upon the present consideration of the order. The point was sustained by the new President upon the advice of Mr. Edmunds, who had prepared a decision for him. Mr. Pendleton appealed from this decision, and upon this a long, interesting and rather spicy debate commenced, which is still in progress at this hour, 3 p. m. During it Mr. Conkling accused the democrats of trying to take a snap judgment by an opportunity afforded by death and resignation. This was denied by Messrs. Garland and Hill, by the latter scornfully. Mr. Hill, also, in response to exception Mr. Conkling had taken to his amazement at a remark of the latter, said that Mr. Ferry might sleep, Homer might nod, yea, the Sun might have spots upon it, but that the distinguished Senator from New York was bright and effulgent forever. Mr. Hill's argument was precisely that made by the Gazette, namely, that the President had the session called with the knowledge that death had made one, and resignations three vacancies on the republican side; that he had on the second day of the session, and daily thereafter, sent important nominations to the Senate, and that it certainly was no fault of the democrats when they attempted to organize the Senate so as to transact the business for which the session was convened.

Should the organization of the Senate's committees as arranged by the democratic caucus be effected, Mr. Garland will become chairman of the Judiciary committee. Those most familiar with Mr. Davis say the reason he declined the position, is the fact that he is unable to sustain himself in public discussion, such as that place necessitates, that he feels like issuing an order for contempt when any one opposes what he says, and that his speech to day was an opinion.

During the session of the Senate to day, before the debate on the committees commenced, Mr. Johnston introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the report of the Department of Justice in the case of the condition of the offices of the Marshal, Attorney and Commissioners of the Western District of Virginia. The affairs of these offices are reported to be in a terrible condition for the reputation of those having them in charge. Ex-Senator Lewis, the Marshal, was on the floor of the Senate to day, and seemed to be considerably excited about the matter.

During Mr. Conkling's speech in the Senate to day he spoke confidently of the republicans being able to organize the Senate as soon as the vacancies in it shall be filled. This adds proof to the report now in circulation that when the republican caucus met it was informed that Gen. Mahone would vote for Mr. Gorham for Secretary, but that he should like to have his friend Judge Critcher made Sergeant at Arms, and that the understanding was that, though, of course, no express agreement to such a proposition could be made by the caucus, still the General could get not only the place he desired, but other places also if he would act with the republicans. To the contrary, it is asserted by others that the General has determined not to show his hand until after the election in Virginia, for that to do so would necessarily lose his party votes from either the republicans or the democrats of his State, and his absence from the Senate whenever there is a possibility of a vote, as there was when the session commenced to day, bears out the latter story. The Virginia straightout republicans here have heard the first story, are inclined to believe it, but say that if any such trade is made and the General gets patronage for readjusters instead of for the regular republicans, they will kick up a row that may keep the republicans out of the control of the next House. It is also said by certain democratic readjusters now here that the General can not afford to unite with the republicans, for, that if he does, he will not be supported either in his State or in the House by the democratic members of his party. Whether right or wrong, the Gazette's correspondent does not know, but it is an indisputable fact, to his certain knowledge, that the republicans are confident Gen. Mahone will act with them in their efforts to organize the Senate on a republican basis.

Senator Edmunds, who has been ill, appeared in the Senate to day for the first time this session, and was congratulated upon his recovery by many Senators on both sides of the chamber. He was sworn in as a Senator for six years. He stood at the Vice President's desk and wrote the latter's decision on the point of order raised about to day's consideration of the order constituting the Senate committees, and a good deal of amusement was afforded those who knew this by his subsequently rising in his seat and sustaining the decision when Mr. Pendleton appealed from it.

The democrats held a caucus this morning on the subject of the reorganization of the Senate. Several Senators expressed views on the matter, but none of them proposed any alteration in the programme previously agreed upon, nor was the question of compromise even mentioned. It was determined to proceed with the organization as reported by the caucus, if the republicans made no opposition, but that if opposition was developed, they would hold another caucus to determine what subsequent course to pursue. The republicans were notified that a caucus of their party would be held after the adjournment of the Senate.

Postmaster General T. L. James was escorted through the Auditor's office to-day by the Auditor, Hon. J. M. Grew, on a tour of inspection and for the purpose of making the acquaintance of the employees. He is evidently determined to take the whole business well in hand. His experience, however, as Postmaster at New York City, leaves little to learn in his present position.

Among the strangers on the floor of the Senate to-day was Mayor Smith, of Alexandria.

FROM FLORIDA.—A letter from a former Alexandrian, now located on the narrow strip of land between Indian river and the ocean, in Florida, written on February 22, says:

"Being beyond the frost line this is the home of the pine apple, guava, papaw, lime and a dozen other tropical fruits that cannot be grown on the St. John's or the upper counties of the State. On last July I came down here on a tour of inspection and liked it so much that in September last I cleared up and planted out about an acre and a half in tomatoes, cucumbers and egg plants, and if the drought does not injure them I will do very well. From present prospects I expect to get from 150 to 200 crates of tomatoes alone, and yesterday I made my first shipment of tomatoes to New York [5 crates.] I see by the papers that you have had some pretty cold weather, but here the thermometer has not been below 48°, just cool enough to sleep well."

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to Jno. Green, of Prince George's Co., Md., and Mary S. Howard, of that city.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Secretary Lincoln qualified yesterday and entered upon the duties of his office.

It is generally understood in political circles at St. Paul, Minn., that Gov. Pillsbury has resolved to appoint Gen. A. J. Edgerton to the vacant United States Senatorship.

Travel was resumed on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad yesterday morning, a track having been laid parallel with the washout at Winans' Station.

Fifteen children of the Arrapahoe and Shoshone Indians, from Wyoming Territory, in charge of their teacher, are en route for the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made a liberal offer to the Baltimore and Ohio for the transportation of their cars over the P., W. & B. R. R.

A bill to establish the whipping post in Pennsylvania for the punishment of wife beaters was favorably considered yesterday by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representative, and will be reported affirmatively.

A special election will take place in Indiana next Monday, at which it will be decided whether Indiana is to remain longer an "October State;" that is to say, whether it shall continue to hold gubernatorial elections in October.

Yesterday evening, in Martinsburg, W. Va., Charles Douglass, a mulatto, accused Jerry Green, a negro, of breaking open his trunk and stealing therefrom $25, and drawing a pistol, shot Green dead, the ball penetrating the eye.

At Wednesday night's session of the North Carolina legislature the House passed the Senate bill prohibiting the sale or purchase of any spirituous liquors, except wine and cider, under heavy penalties. The act enforces total abstinence. It is to be submitted to the people for ratification in August.

Mrs. Mollie Nuckleberry, a widow of Terre Haute, Ind., 30 years of age, shot at Geo. Arbuckle on the streets yesterday, but missed him, the shot hitting a lady and inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Arbuckle is a prominent merchant of Terre Haute, and is 65 years of age. Mrs. Nuckleberry was formerly a clerk in his store, and alleges that he promised to marry her, and has neglected to do so.

Suit was entered in Washington yesterday by General Charles D. Gilmore against Hon. Carl Schurz, late Secretary of the Interior, for damages alleged to have been caused by the disbarment of Gilmore from practice in the Interior Department last April. Special damages are laid at $3,000,000 and general damages at $200,000. Important legal questions are involved in this case, as to the right of an executive officer to disbar an attorney.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Hopes of peace are increasing at Constantinople.

The agitation for the retention of Candahar is spreading in England.

The armistic with the Boers will, perhaps, be prolonged.

The Papal nuncio at Madrid protests against the return of the republicans and rationalist professors to the universities.

England will participate in the monetary conference if the invitation be modified so that acceptance will be noncommittal.

Half of the men in the Gessi expedition against the Dafur slave traders have died of starvation.

The Daily News says that Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably take the title of Lord Wolseley on being raised to the peerage.

Additional arrests under the coercion act are reported in Ireland. The House of Commons took summary action on the arms bill last night.

The General Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church has resolved to forbid instruction in the German language in all the higher girls' schools and teachers' training colleges.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said there had been no correspondence recently with the United States respecting interoceanic communication. The subject, he said, was receiving the government's careful attention, although it would at present be premature to take any action in the matter. Sir Henry Wolff, cited a passage in President Garfield's inaugural address relative to an interoceanic canal, and asked whether, by the Clayton Bulwer treaty, England and the United States had not agreed as a general principle to extend their protection to any practical communications across the Isthmus, and whether Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government will or have come to an understanding as to the execution of this treaty in respect to the canal now contemplated.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIAN.—S. Frank Hubbert, of Salem, Roanoke county, Va., who committed suicide on Wednesday at the Smedley House, Philadelphia, was a victim to a love for drink. His suicide was a cool proceeding; he not only lodged a ball in his brain, but had apparently taken a dose of strychnine before using the pistol. From letters left behind him and correspondence found in his satchel full particulars of his life were ascertained. He was about 35 years of age, and at one time in comfortable circumstances, having married the daughter of a wealthy man, Capt. C. Sparrel F. Simmons, and become the father of four girls. All were sacrificed to his dissipated habits his wife went home to her father, his home was broken up, and the last blow was a suit for divorce. Six or seven months ago Mr. McLaughlin, becoming interested in Hubbert, put him upon a farm near Haddenfield, N. J., but he neglected his duties, and while on the farm had a female companion known by the sobriquet of Lotta, so that his employer dismissed him. Before committing suicide he wrote letters to his wife, Mrs. Emma Hubbart, Salem, Va; to C. M. Webber, editor of the Salem Register, and George A. or C. B. Hubbert, at Salem, Va. He left directions what to do with his body, and requested that articles he had pawned should be redeemed and sent to his brother, Wm. E. Hubbert, who is minister, professor and editor of Our Church Paper, a Lutheran journal, published at Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Va. The deceased was a graduate of Roanoke College, in Virginia. His relatives have been notified, and his requests will be complied with if they so desire.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY. Robertson vs. Troth. Writ of error allowed, but not to operate as a supersedeas, to a judgment of the Circuit Court of Prince William county.

Lacy vs. The Commonwealth. Writ of error and supersedeas awarded to a judgment of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, but not to operate to discharge the petitioner from custody.

Burton and Littlepage vs. Mills. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to a decree of the Circuit Court of King William county.

Herring vs. Douthat. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed, Judge Christian delivering the opinion.

Stonestreet against Doyle. From the Circuit Court of the city of Norfolk. Affirmed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

Hurt against Jones and wife. From the Circuit Court of Pittsylvania county. Reversed, Judge Burks delivering the opinion.

Chamberlayne against Stampar's administrator. Affirmed by a divided court.

Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company vs. Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company. Submitted.

Overby's committee vs. Overby's administrator. Dismissed agreed.

Hartman vs. Greenhow, treasurer. Mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States received and entered of record and mandamus awarded.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Norfolk truckers are planting potatoes.

Abingdon has a cigar factory, Charlottesville has a broom factory, Lynchburg iron works. Alexandria should have all and more.

A bear weighing 218 pounds was shot near Rawley Springs last Monday. Bruin had to be smoked out of his hole before being shot.

Dr. Thomas M. Sherman, one of the most prominent citizens of Green county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, died last week.

In six months and eight days there have been received at Norfolk 601,982 bales of cotton, an excess of 117,545 bales over the corresponding period of last year.

Hon. John T. Harris has resumed the practice of the law in Rockingham and adjoining counties, his term of service in the House of Representatives having expired.

James McD. Richardson has been convicted of murder in the second degree in the Hustings Court of Lynchburg, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

The mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of Hartman vs. Greenhow, treasurer, involving the right of the State to tax coupons, was received in the Court of Appeals of Virginia yesterday, entered of record, and a mandamus awarded.

A new postoffice will be established in a few days at "Proffit," Albemarle county, on the railroad between Alexandria and Lynchburg, with James A. Proffit as postmaster. Wm. S. Hunton has been appointed postmaster at Bethel Academy, Fauquier county, vice H. S. Hunton deceased.

Mr. J. A. H. St. Andrew, of the Farmville Mercury, who has returned from an extended trip through England and Ireland, represents that the English holders of Virginia bonds feel comparitively comfortable since the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court touching the constitutionality of taxing Virginia coupons.—He thinks that the foreign bondholders will insist upon a full liquidation of their claims.

It is stated that Mr. Koiner, chairman of the Conservative State Central Committee, intends to appoint a committee to draft a platform which will be submitted to the State Convention when it assembles next August. The object of this is to place before that body a carefully and well digested plan for the guidance of the party in the coming canvass. The debt question will of course be the principal issue to be considered by the committee.

NATURAL GAS.—Bradford, Pennsylvania and neighboring places, are lighted and heated by natural gas. In 1875 an oil company was sinking a well on a high hill west of Bradford. At the depth of several hundred feet they struck a vein of gas. No oil was found. The force of the gas was such that when it was ignited a pillar of fire more than fifty feet high was formed. The roar of the gas could be heard for a mile or more.

This burned for months. The heat was such that the grass and foliage grew in the depth of Winter as luxuriantly for hundreds of feet around it as it did in the Summer. Strawberries ripened near this well in February. The well had been burning for a long time before the feasibility of utilizing it was thought of. A belt of dry territory, but yielding vast volumes of gas, was subsequently found to exist in the vicinity of the original gas well.

A company was formed to carry the gas into the city. It is now distributed all over the place by pipes. A gas pipe, with jets attached, is run into parlor and kitchen stoves. The supply of gas is controlled by a stop cock on the pipe. When fire is wanted a lighted match is thrown into the stove and the gas turned on. The fire is started at once. The gas possesses great heating qualities, and apartments are warmed as quickly and as well by it as by coal.

Gas for illuminating purposes is conducted into the houses the same as artificial gas is taken in. At first the light was not brilliant and steady, owing to impurities. Processes for refining it were invented, and now the natural illuminator is unsurpassed by the finest manufactured gas. It is so cheap that people seldom turn out their lights. It burs day and night in stores, hotels, private houses and streets. Consumers pay by the month instead of by the thousand.

Gas wells have come to be more valuable than oil wells, and the sudden and phenomenal appearance of oil in some of the principal wells in the gas belt has created consternation among owners and consumers. For years the gas has flowed from the well in unremitting volume. That oil was not to be found there it was thought had been conclusively settled.

A few days ago one of the wells ceased in its gas supply. It was found to be half full of oil. Fifteen barrels of excellent crude oil were pumped out and the gas flowed again. One or two of the gas wells exhibited the same phenomenon. It is necessary to pump the oil out daily before the gas will flow. The sudden appearance of oil in territory that was considered dry has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

HAROUN ALRASCHID.—Haroun stood to his court in something of the relation which Lorenzo de Medici held toward the morn of the new learning. Like the Magnifico he was a graceful scholar and a genuine admirer of letters, but at Bagdad in the eighth, as at Florence in the fifteenth century, it was the setting of the royal gem and not the jewel itself that gave forth the lustre which has ever encircled like an aureole the names of Haroun and Lorenzo. The portrait of Haroun Alraschid involves a picture of the Mohammedan world at the climax of its greatness. Never had the empire of the Arabs extended so far toward the four quarters of the globe; never had their rule been so powerfully impressed upon the distant provinces, always apt for rebellion; never had the will of one man received such unquestioning obedience over so vast an area, or that obedience been tested by a more uncertain or capricious will. And while Africa from the Straits to the Red Sea, and Asia from the Mediterranean to the Indus, waited anxiously on the unpredictable whims and turns of fancy of one changeable mind, the man on whom this burden of government lay was ever seeking to drown the horror of death by an endless round of amusements and pleasures, and surrounding himself not so much with the wise in statescraft and the learned in law, as with the gay in song and feasting, and the quick in repartee, the poet, the jester, and the buffoon. The Court of Haroun attracted most of the wit and talent of his empire, and all who possessed any gift in rhyming or jesting would come to Bagdad to try their fortune and risk their heads at the palace of the Caliph. But though the prevailing tone was certainly light and frivolous, and a joke was worth more than a judgment, there were not wanting men of science and learning, skilled in the reasoning of the Greeks, or well stored with the treasures of tradition, ingenious in theological casuistry, and the interpretation of the Koran, to complete the circle of wisdom, and make the court a true reflection of the world which obeyed it.—*Saturday Review.*

SALE OF STAFFORD LAND.—Judge J. B. Jett, trustee, sold on last Saturday, at public auction, in Falmouth, the farm of the late Nathaniel Greaves, containing 306 acres, situated about 2½ miles above Falmouth, on the Warrenton road. It was sold in lots and purchased by Mrs. Conway, A. W. Wallace, executor of Thos. H. Hewett, Joseph W. Baker and John Simpson, at the aggregate price of $1,314.—*Fredericksburg News.*

A splendid breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25c. a bottle.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Judge Davis' Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.

Mr. Davis, of Ill., said: Before casting my vote on this occasion it is proper for me to state the reasons that determine me. In 1877 the legislature of Illinois unexpectedly elected me Senator. I was not in any sense a candidate for that honor and when applied to for the use of my name I declined to answer the request. Numerically the republicans were in a plurality in that Legislature and my distinguished colleague was their candidate. The democrats stood next in strength and a small body of independents held the balance of power. The two last united and voluntarily conferred on me the honor which I now held. No man ever entered Congress freer from political committal or personal obligations than I did four years ago. I had been identified with the republican party and still look back with pride to its grand achievements. The extreme measures after the war, the excesses incident to civil strife drove tens of thousands into the liberal movement of 1872. I found myself in company with Charles F. Adams, Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz Murat Halsted, Stanley Matthews, R. E. Fenton, John Wentworth, Samuel Bowles, Lyman Trumbull, Whitelaw Reid, Leonard Swett and others, known to fame, who had been conspicuous republicans. Some of them have returned to the fold from which they had departed, doubtless prompted by patriotic motives. I have never acted distinctively with the democratic party, and unless its methods are changed and its wisdom is broadened there is little prospect of my revising opinions calmly formed. The country would be materially benefitted by the reconstruction of both parties; especially since the errors of one seem to perpetuate the power of the other. Standing between those two great organizations and exposed to the carpings of the organs of both, who hold independence a crime, is not an agreeable position. But it has suited my policy because I could not accept either extreme. I have voted on all public measures without regard to their political origin according to my conviction of right, and I propose to continue that course until the close of my senatorial career. Dreams of ambition do not disturb my sleep. When the day for retiring comes I shall go back to private life as I came out of it, carrying with me the consciousness of having striven to discharge every duty. An honorable recognition of the trust generously confided to my keeping by democratic votes in 1877, requires me to sustain the existing organization of the Senate for which I disclaim all responsibility. Parts of it are neither agreeable to my taste nor to my judgement. In giving this vote it is proper for me to say whatever may be the result that I can accept no honor at the hands of either side. A new administration is starting out under exceptional circumstances. The States were numerically divided at the Presidential election. A few thousand votes separated the two principal candidates in a poll exceeding nine millions. Both branches of Congress are almost balanced. The country craves a respite from angry discord, and most of all it needs rest from sectional strife. The voice of patriotism demands peace and fraternal fellowship North and South, East and West. Every good citizen should desire the success of the administration, for we all ought to have a common interest in the glory and in the greatness of the republic. Measures intended to advance either shall have my cordial support. The President and his Cabinet are entitled to a fair hearing and to be judged impartially by their acts. If they fail to justify the public confidence it will be a misfortune, which has overtaken other administrations having equally good intentions and prospects. I shall vote for the appointment of all these committees except the Judiciary Committee. I wish to retain my old place on the Judiciary Committee and though I am thankful to my friends, I must decline the position of chairman.

Proceedings of the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.—After the reading of the journal, Mr. Geo. F. Edmonds, of Vt., appeared and took the oath of office as Senator for the new term. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary Windom stating he had forwarded to the Governor of Minnesota his resignation as Senator from that State.

Mr. Johnston, of Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Attorney General for copies of any reports made during the last session of Congress to the Department of Justice in relation to the conduct and operations of the United States marshals and deputies, the district attorney and the commissioner in the western district of Virginia.

Mr. Pendleton called up his resolution for the formation of the Senate committees.

Mr. Davis, of Ill., expressed his intention to vote for the organization of the committees as proposed by the democrats but declined the honor tendered him of the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee and moved to substitute the name of Mr. Garland, of Ark., for that position.

The Vice President sustained the point of order raised by Mr. Conkling, of New York, that the resolution for the reorganization of the Senate committees was not now in order, which decision was appealed from by Mr. Pendleton.

In discussing the point of order, Mr. Conkling said that it was proposed on the Friday preceding the Tuesday when the Senate would be full to elect all of the committees of the Senate for the present session. It was proposed by that party which now prevailed on account of vacancies in seats—that party which had sought in vain an alliance with the independent party of the Senate—to do to day by force by its own votes what it could not do on Wednesday next. He did not think that the organization of the Senate should be a trip and twitch affair, to be formed in one way to day and in another to-morrow.

Messrs. Hill, of Ga., Garland, of Ark., and Pendleton, of Ohio, argued that the decision of the Vice President should be overruled.

Mr. Harris, of Tenn., suggested that Mr. Davis name some one for that position, whereupon Mr. Davis moved to substitute the name of Mr. Garland, of Ark., who stood next on the committee list.

Before any vote had been taken upon the appeal from the decision of the Vice-President, but after quite a long discussion, the Senate at 2:30 on motion of Mr. Harris went into executive session.

Withdrawal of Deposits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Treasury Department has returned to the following named banks the amount of the legal tenders deposited for the purpose of retiring their circulation: Gettysburg National Bank, Gettysburg, Pa., $85,500; Boone Co. National Bank, Columbia, Mo., $45,000; The National Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y., $270,000; First National Bank, of Troy, N. Y., $90,000; The National Bank of West Troy, N. Y., $74,500; First National Bank, Westfield, N. Y., $45 000; Thames National Bank, Norwich, Conn., $500,000. This action was taken under the ruling of the department, which has been in force since the passage of the act of 1874, and which allows any bank to withdraw the legal tenders deposited to retire circulation when the bonds have not been withdrawn and the deposit of legal tenders has not been impaired by the redemption of any part of the banks' circulation. The above amount was paid by checks on the Sub. Treasury in New York.

It is considered in unofficial quarters that in the event of the refusal of the request made by the National Banks to withdraw their deposits made for the purpose of retiring circulation it is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will invite proposals for the sale of U. S. bonds in order to prevent any stringency in the money market. This opinion, however, is not entertained by prominent treasury officials, who in reply to inquiries on the subject this afternoon said that while the Cabinet may determine to pursue that course, the matter has not be considered at the Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11—1:30 p. m.—The Cabinet just adjourned, having decided the National Bank question and instructed Secretary Windom to prepare a decision on the subject which he will endeavor to complete by four o'clock this afternoon. Until that time nothing can be said authoritatively as to what the nature of the decision will be.

Startling Spectacle.

RICHMOND, Va. March 11.—Intelligence received here from Charlotte, N. C., gives the details of the brutal flogging of a mulatto girl by her mother with a cowhide. The account states that the piteous screams of a woman in the California section of that city startled the neighborhood about 11 o'clock in the morning. As people ran to their doors a naked woman, bleeding from her hair to her stockings, the only stitch which was on her body, rushed shrieking from the door of the house. She ran wildly up the railroad to the crossing, dashing across this frantically. Still screaming with pain and terror she ran down an alley near by and broke madly into a house a hundred yards from the street. In about a half an hour after this spectacle a woman applied to Justice McNinch for a warrant for her mother, who, she said, had torn her clothing from her and beaten her with a cowhide. She was, she said, a day servant at a boarding house on Tryon street. She went home to her mother every night, but failed Wednesday night on account of the weather. Her mother had met her on her way home that morning. When they met the mother held a heavy rawhide in her hand and ordered the girl home. "I'll teach you," she said, "how to spend another night in Buzzard's Roost." The latter is a place of bad repute in Charlotte. The girl, thoroughly afraid of her mother, went. The rest has been told. The girl's name is Rena Young, and that of her mother is Lizzie Young. The daughter is handsome and light; the mother is ugly, black and brutal. The latter was sent to jail for thirty days.

Religious Violence.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 11.—Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, a young lady who had renounced the Roman Catholic faith and joined a Methodist society at Hull was abducted while accompanying her Sunday school class to this city and removed to the house of her brother in law, where she was carefully guarded. She was subsequently liberated, since which time both herself and the clergyman, the Rev. J. Syvret, under whose instruction she was led to change her religion, have been subject to violent persecution. Wednesday evening, while service was being held in the Rev. Mr. Syvret's mission hall at Hull, a stone weighing nearly three pounds was thrown through a window of the building, falling in the middle aisle, but fortunately, injuring no one. It is probable that arrests will be made as there appears to be a determination on the part of the relatives of the young convert to drive Mr. Syvret out of the city.

Stabbed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 11.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Mount Savage, Allegany county, yesterday evening. Alexander Thrasher, aged twenty, son of P. J. Thrasher, formerly a merchant of that town, stabbed in the heart Joseph Pratt, aged about twenty, and son of James Pratt, a well known and highly respected farmer, killing him instantly. The affair causes intense excitement in this city, where the parties are well known. Thrasher also cut about the same time Frank Pratt, a younger brother of the deceased, but not dangerously. There were about eight or ten young men present, including the three Pratt brothers. The locality of the stabbing was in the heart of the town, and can be plainly seen from the railroad depot. Both the parents of the young men are living. Thrasher was arrested. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

A Chicago Scandal.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A West Side scandal case is causing no little excitement here. Mr. James Corey lives at 1171 West Harrison street. His daughter is Mrs. Jennie Pond. Her husband is a railroad official and at present in Iowa. She has been visiting at her parents' since January, and her mother left a week ago for Wisconsin. Mrs. Pond states that after the departure of her mother her father brutally assaulted her so that she called on the police for protection. Yesterday morning he was arrested. The matter has created great excitement in West Side circles, the family having occupied a good social position. The prisoner was at one time an elder of a church.

Death from an Anesthetic.

BOSTON, March 11.—Miss Annie Kearney, aged 22, died at her home, in Canton, on Tuesday, it is alleged, from the effects of an anesthetic administered by a Boston dentist, and supposed to have been a compound of ether and chloroform.

Wife Beaters, Beware.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11.—In the Legislature to-day an act was reported affirmatively providing for the inflicting of corporeal punishment upon men convicted of beating their wives or other women

Woman Suffrage and Prohibition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday defeated, by a close note, the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the State constitution.

Not True.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—T. P. Wilkinson, of Richmond, and others, reported drowned, returned to Norfolk yesterday, having gotten ashore at Newport News during the storm last Tuesday.

Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry G. Pearson to be postmaster at New York.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Post's financial article says: The Stock Exchange markets were unsettled at the opening and in the early dealings, but became steadier as the day advanced and as we write are strong. U S 4 and 4½ per cent bonds which yesterday declined ¼ are to-day ¼ above the lowest prices. R. R. bonds are irregular but generally lower, the decline ranging from ¼@2¼ per cent, the latter Texas & Pacific income land grants. Of this 1 per cent has been recovered. The general market opened at a decline of ¼@1 per cent, the exception being Lake Shore, Iron Mount, Western Union Tel and Mil & St Paul, which were ½@¾ higher. There was then a further decline of ¼@1 per cent. This has been followed by an advance of ¼@2½ and as we write the market is dull and steady to strong. The money market is fairly easy to day with six per cent the ruling rate.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 11.—Virginia 6s old —; do deferred 15; do consolidated 83; do 2d series 33; past due coupons 9½; new 10.40s 51¾; 10.40 coupon 9½ bid to-day. Cotton dull and lower; middling 11. Flour steady and active; Howard st and Western super 3 25@$4; do extra 4 25@$5; do family 5 25@$6 25; City Mills super 3 25@$4; do extra 4 75@$5; do family 6 25@$6 50; do Rio brands 6@$6 25; Patapsco family $7. Wheat—Southern easy; Western dull and lower; Southern red 116@120; do amber 120@125; No 2 Western winter red spot and Mar 117½@117¾; April 118¼@118¾; May 118¾@118½; June 117½@117¾ Corn—Southern steady and firm; Western steady, but inactive; Southern white 57½; do yellow 58; Western mixed spot 58⅜@58½; March 56⅜@56⅝; April 54½@54¾; May 53¾@54; steamer 54½. Oats scarce and firm; Western white 45@46; do mixed 43. Rye higher at 107@109. Hay steady; prime to choice Penna and Maryland 18@$19 Coffee dull and easier; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10¼@12½. Sugar firm; A soft 9½. Whiskey steady at $1 12.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks strong. Money 6. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn dull.

The world's fair commissioners in New York have received a report from the committee on sites to the effect that no part of Central Park could be obtained, and that it would be well to relinquish all idea of holding the fair there.