ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1882.

THE U. S. CONGRESS, republican as it is, paid the President but scant courtesy to-day when it took up the river and harbour bill and passed it over his veto in a giffy.

A NEWSPAPER professing to be democratic, published just north of this city, says the nomination of the republican candidate for Congressman at large in Virginia is a democratic blind which can deceive none, and a newspaper that is democratic, published a little farther North, alluding to the same nomination, says it is a Mahone blind intended to deceive democrats. It is most remarkable but nevertheless true that the mere fact that the Potomac river flows along the northern border of Virginia seems to render it impossible for people living on the opposite side of that river, friends as well as foes, to get a correct idea of anything relating to her political affairs, and the injury that results to Virginia democrats from this incomprehensible ignorance on the part of their friends is just as serious as that inflicted by the majority of their enemies. The republican nomination is neither a democratic nor a Mahone blind, but was made by those Virginia republicans who do not think Mahoneism is republicanism, who are opposed to conscientious republicans being removed from office to make room for men who were until recently their most proscriptive political oppenents, and even now dare not proclaim themselves republicans, and who are not willing to subordinate themselves and the whole republican organization in the State to the control of one man, General Mahone, who at the last election voted for the democratic candidate for President. They may not hope to elect their nominee, though if the negroes vote solidly for him such an event is by no means improbable, but they will at least manifest their devotion to the true republican faith, and show their disapprobation of that spurious republicanism that now disports itself under the name of Arthurian Mahoneism.

IT IS hard to tell which is the more objectionable, the river and harbor bill or the President's veto of that bill. That the bill is a log rolling job nobody doubts, and that it never should have passed all honest men are certain; but as the people's representatives did pass it, and as there is nothing unconstitutional in it, how the President is justified in vetoing it is difficult to understand. His recommendation that half the entire appropriation, nine millions of dollars, be put at his disposal, to spend in such States as he may select, and nowhere else—in the words of the late Oakes Ames, to place it where it will do the most good for him individually and for the republican party generally—shows a degree of silliness or effrontery which it was not previously supposed he passessed.

THE PREVAILING rain has extended over a wide extent of country, and has almost if not entirely secured probably the largest corn crop raised in Virginia since the war. The hay crop, too, from all accounts, will exceed that of many a previous year. The good prices these crops will bring will go a long way toward restoring the prosperity of the Virginia farmers.

An Ecclesiastic's Crime.

Canon Leon Bernard, a Belgian subject, is the defendant in a suit in Boston, in which the King of Belgium appears as plaintiff. For a long time prior to 1881 Bernard held the ecclesiastical position of canon at Antwerp, being also chancellor or treasurer to the bishopric of Tournal. He enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign to such an extent that he was entrusted with the funds of church and state, amounting to several millions francs. Obtaining permission of the Bishop of Tournal to visit his parents in the suburbs of his diocese, he set out posthaste for America, taking with him a very large amount of money and valuables. Cohen, the surprised Bishop learning the facts, and in order to avoid unpleasant publicity, wrote to the fleeing chancellor, promising him immunity from punishment if the money and valuables were restored without delay. Bernard snapped his fingers at the offer. A trusted canon, who came to New York on a similar errand, returned to Belgium with empty pockets. Afterwards detectives were put on the track of the fugitive.

Bernard, who was then in Montreal, had the audacity to send Mr. Goodhue, and attorney, to Brussels to negotiate a compromise. Mr. Goodhue had hardly time to make the offer to relinquish sixty per cent. of the stolen property if Bernard should be allowed to retain the remainder without prosecution, before he was arrested and clapped into prison as an accomplice. Subsequently a considerable portion of the stolen funds were recovered from the Credit Lyonnaise, Paris, where Bernard had deposited it. At last after a series of adventures in dodging detectives in Texas and Mexico—once meeting his pursuers face to face at a Galveston hotel, and throwing them completely off the scent by his effrontery, Bernard was arrested June 21 at Havana. Thousands of dollars were found upon his person. Some thirteen keys supposed to belong to boxes and safes in various safe deposit companies, were also discovered. The probability is that the shrewd fellow has divided up his ill gotten gains, and placed only a small amount in any one concern. Therefore unless the prisoner confesses, the chances are that the King of Belgium, Bishop of Tournal and others interested will find a difficulty in recovering any considerable portion of their lost revenues.

Col. S. R. Proctor, aged 66, brother-in-law of Gen. Beauregard, committed suicide in New Orleans yesterday by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned other than that of ill health.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1882.—The appropriations provided for by the regular appropriation bills, all of which have now been reported, amount to about two hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars, which is exclusive of the large sum to be paid out on account of the public debt. This is about seventy-eight millions in excess of last year's appropriations.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to-day to report favorably upon the Knott resolution forfeiting to the government the public lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House to-day by a vote of 173 to 60 passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto, Mr. Robeson and many of the other leading republicans voting aye with the democrats, and Mr. Randall and Mr. Hoiman voting no with the republicans. All the Virginians voted aye except Messrs. Paul, Dezendorf and Jorgensen who did not vote. The prevailing impression is that the Senate will follow the example of the House. Two democratic members of that body told the GAZETTE'S correspondent that such would be the case and two repnblican Senators told another correspondent the same thing. The announcement of the vote in the House was received with applause on the democratic side, and by cries "Now lets adjourn sine die!"

S. C. Neale arrived here yesterday afternoon in charge of U. S. Marshal Smith, of Colorado, and left on the 5 p. m. train for Richmond. He was at the Metropolitan Hotel for a short time and saw several of his friends there. The Marshal says he was rapidly becoming one of the prominent men of Denver and had made many influential friends there. He was donned faultlessly, seemed in good spirits, and asked about the condition of political affairs in the 8th Congressional district. He expected to be taken before a U. S. Commissioner in Richmond to-day and bailed in the sum of $5,000, and it is understood that Mr. D. A. Windsor left Alexandria for Richmond this evening and will furnish bail to that amount or a larger one if required.

Inquiries this morning at the room of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, to which all nominations for postmasters are referred, resulted in the discovery that the nomination of Mr. D. A. Windsor for the postmastership at Alexandria is still in General Mahone's pocket. A meeting of the committee will be held on Friday, however, on which day the General may have it acted upon. There is no doubt that it will be both formally reported upon by the committee and be confirmed by the Senate if the General so desires.

The clerks in the departments here hailing from Virginia, or rather those of them who are not "solid" with General Mahone, which means those who cannot be of material service to the General, are in rather an anxious state of mind, as it is understood that he has a list of them, and that their places are to be given to others who, the General thinks can render him more assistance.

Virginia news here to-day is to the following effect: Mr. Keiley, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of that State, was here yesterday and had a conference with some of the Virginia democratic Congressional delegation, and with prominent democrats from other States upon the condition of political affairs in Virginia. He says the prospect of democratic success at next fall's election is most favorable. Letters from Washington county and other counties in the 9th Congressional district of the State say that the democrats and most of the democratic-readjusters there will support Mr. Massey. A business letter from a merchant in Warren county winds up by saying that Massey will get a large readjuster vote there and that though there are a few democratic crokers their number is diminishing daily. A letter from Williamsburg says that Dawson, the republican candidate for Congressman-at-large, is as much respected as any white man there, and that he has already received assurances of the earnest support of his race in many portions of the State. Of Mr. Dezendorf this letter says he will get nearly all the negro vote of that district and probably some of the democratic vote, as the democrats there feel themselves so outraged by Mahoneism that they will do anything to defeat it.

Among those who have received Mr. Hubbels's assessment circular is the negro barber on the Senate side of the capitol who holds his place by democratic favor. He will pay up at once. Some of the Senate officers who were retained by the democrats but have been assisting in creating the impression that they are republicans, have experienced a change and don't think now that men appointed by democrats should be assessed by republicans.

Col. Brownlow, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives to-day appointed Mr. Sidney M. Robinson, of New York, to the position of Superintendent of the folding rooms, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Popham. Mr. Robinson was formerly chief clerk, which position has been filled by the promotion of Mr. Charles W. Tabler of Maryland.

There was a large number of negro excursionists from Richmond here yesterday, and nearly all of them who were talked to upon the subject, said they were Dawson men. Many of the letters received here from republicans say that the coalition nomination for Congressman-at-large should have been given to a republican and certainly not to a man who is on record as having abused the republicans so recently as Captain Wise has done, and who is highly objectionable on that account to many of the white republicans.

The result of the town election yesterday in Harrisonburg, where Mr. Paul resides, it is said, portends that certain defeat of that member of the House at the next election.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

It is reported from Matamoras that there are over four hundred cases of yellow fever in the city.

There were 100 cases of yellow fever at Laredo, Texas, last night. Six deaths were reported yesterday.

Great damage was done to the tobacco and corn crops in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., on Monday by a heavy rain storm.

The South Carolina democratic convention yesterday nominated for Governor, Col. Hugh F. Thompson.

The London *Times*, in a forecast of the English harvest, says: "Wheat will not nearly amount to a fair average crop; that is it will be no better than for the last five years."

At an executive session of the Tariff Commission at Long Branch yesterday morning it was resolved that the commission shall spend Monday and Tuesday next in New York for the purpose principally of getting an insight into the practical workings of the custom house, visiting for that purpose the offices of the collector, naval officer and surveyor.

John W. Clyde, the colored route agent recently arrested on the charge of robbing the mails, shot himself through the head, in Charleston, S. C., yesterday evening, inflicting a fatal wound. Clyde was under bonds to answer at the next term of the United States Court, and it is believed that a knowledge of the intention of his sureties to surrender him to the custody of the U. S. marshal led him to kill himself.

Mr. Massey to the People of Virginia.

Please allow me to say through your paper to the many friends all over the State, who are urging me to visit their respective counties, that I have, after the most careful thought, made out a list of appointments, which will keep me constantly and actively employed from now to the day of election. As it is utterly impossible for me to visit all the counties in the State, I have aimed so to arrange my appointments as to visit each section of the State, and as many places in each section as possible.

I greatly regret my inability to address the people in each county and city. As it is impossible for me to do that, I must rely upon my friends in those counties which I cannot visit to see that their banner is never furled until it waves in triumph on the 7th of next November.

The cause in which we are engaged is not *my* cause, but *our* cause. The battles we are fighting are not *my* battles, but *our* battles—the cause and the battles of the *people of Virginia;* the cause of independence against bossism, of liberalism in *reality* against liberalism only in *name*, of right against wrong, of true democratic principles and government against stalwart republicanism, of honest men for office against "apostates for the price of their apostacy;" of honest administration of the Government by honest men for the good of the whole people against its administration by political tricksters, who are willing to barter their independence, self-respect, and honor for office and its emoluments, and who are looking alone to their own promotion.

What are my individual interests, fortunes, or success in such a battle as this? Too insignificant to mention in such a contest—a contest in which all that we prize is at stake! I am, it is true, your standard-bearer, or representative in this conflict. But it is *your* standard I am bearing, *your* interests I am representing; and, while I pledge you my best, most faithful and unremitting services in our common cause I shall confidently rely upon your full, hearty, and *active* co-operation. Give me this, and our success will be as certain as the day of election.

An examination of my published appointments will satisfy you that they will occupy my whole time until the day of election. If, therefore, you fail to receive answers to your kind letters, I beg you to attribute it to inability and not to want of inclination to answer them.

Fellow-citizens, three months of idleness and indifference may result in fastening upon you and your children an oppressive, galling, and degrading yoke.

Three months of active and judicious effort will free Virginia from the dangers which threaten her, and restore her to the high position she once occupied among her sister states.

Will *you* do *your* part to avert the former and secure the latter? Very respectfully,

JOHN E. MASSEY.

ASH LAWN, July 31, 1882.

John E. Massey,

Democratic-Readjuster candidate for Congress from the State at large, will address the people at the following times and places:

1. Newbern, Pulaski county, Monday (court-day), September 4th.
2. Lebanon, Russel county, Tuesday (court-day), September 5th.
3. Dickenson Courthouse, Thursday (court-day), September 7th.
4. Osborn's Ford, Scott county, Saturday, September 9th.
5. Scytt Courthouse, Tuesday (court-day), September 12th.
6. Pattonsville, Scott county, Thursday, September 14th.
7. Stickleyville, Lee county, Saturday, September 16th.
8. Lee Courthouse, Tuesday (court-day), September 19th.
9. Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, September 20th.
10. Wise Courthouse, Thursday, September 21st.
11. Buchanan Courthouse, Saturday, September 23d.
12. Mouth of Indian, Trzewell county, Tuesday, September 26th.
13. Tazewell Courthouse, Wednesday, September 27th.
14. Saltville, Washington county, Friday, September 29th.
15. Lexington, Rockbridge county, Monday (court-day), October 2d.
16. New Castle, Craig county, Tuesday (court-day), October 3d.
17. Lynchburg, Wednesday night, October 4th.
18. Louisa Courthouse, Monday (court-day), October 9th.
19. Bath Courthouse, Tuesday (court-day) October 10th.
20. Fincastle, Botetourt county, Thursday October 12th.
21. Salem, Roanoke county, Monday (court-day), October 16th.
22. Farmville, Prince Edward county, Tuesday (court-day), October 17th.
23. Petersburg, Wednesday night, October 18th.
24. Richmond, Thursday night, October 19th.
25. Fredericksburg, Friday night, October 20th.
26. Staunton, Augusta county, Monday (court-day), October 23d.
27. Monterey, Highland county, Tuesday (court-day), October 24th.
28. Alexandria, Thursday night, October 26th.
29. Accomack Courthouse, Monday (court day), October 30th.
30. Eastville, Northampton county, Tuesday, October 31st.
31. Norfolk city, Thursday night, November 2d,
32. Suffolk, Nansemond county, Friday, November 3d.
33. Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Monday, November 6th.

Reports from Egypt.

It is becoming still more apparent that England will submit to no intervention in Egypt that does not recognize her supreme authority. The position of Russia is causing much comment, and it is supposed that she intends to have a great deal to say regarding future diplomatic and military movements. England will not allow Turkey to send any force to Egypt unless it is placed under British control, and unless an arrangement to that effect is made beforehand the Turkish fleet will be turned back by Admiral Seymour under the cover of the British troops.

The action of Russia in withdrawing from the Constantinople conference is said to be due to the personal initiative of the Czar.

An English expedition that proceeded yesterday close to Arabi's lines found everything quiet, but discovered that the insurgents were in strong force, and that they were strenthening their defences in the vicinity of Aboukir Bay.

Dechair, the captured British midshipman, is comfortably lodged in Cairo. The Governor of Assioot, the capital of Upper Egypt, is holding the city for the Khedive.

Bob Ford, who killed Jesse James, and his brother Charles Ford are in Chicago enjoying life and spending the $10,000 which they received for the job.

The Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of the House bill No. 6,242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having since it was received carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature, and with my objections to its passage.

Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficent in their characters. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last by special message I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law it is with great reluctance, and only under a sense of duty, that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defence or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the states. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President. I feel the more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the Constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects tend to an increase in number and in amount, as the citizens of one state find that money—to raise which they, in common with the whole country, are taxed—is to be expended for local improvements in another state they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable, and necessarily follows a neglect to observe the constitutional limitations, imposed upon the law-making power. The appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences to which I have alluded increased, year by year, out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900; in 1875, $6,648,517,50; in 1880, $8,979,500, and in 1881, $11,451,300 while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated, by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that, as a part of the law-making power of the government, the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill containing appropriations which in my opinion, greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously.

The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of government. These obligations could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall determine; provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the Constitution to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, August 1st, 1882.

[COMMUNICATED.

PROPHETIC WARNINGS.—While neither Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster, or General Sherman pretended to be prophets, or the sons of prophets, nevertheless their utterances look very much like prophecies, two of which have been already literally fulfilled, and the third, from present indications, is almost as sure of fulfilment. When the first federal compact and constitution, between the thirteen original States, was adopted, Patrick Henry declared that too much power had been placed in the hands of the federal government. Has not this turned out to be true?

More than forty years ago Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in Boston, warned the country against the abolition party, which then began to make some stir in political circles. He predicted that if that party ever gained the ascendency in this country, it would override the constitution and pass any laws to suit its purposes. Has not this been literally fulfilled by the present party in power? which is nothing more nor less than an excrescence of the old abolition party carefully concealed beneath the specious name, *republican*. It is admitted there are good and *true* republicans, but they are the *exception*, and not the rule.

Lastly, General Sherman, in an address some time after the close of the late war, gave another note of warning. He stated unless the policy inaugurated by the party in power was stopped, it would bring on a state of affairs compared to which our late war would be child's play, and "God knows, said he, I have had enough of war." The outlook bodes fulfilment. X. X. X.

PAPER WHEELS FOR RAILWAY CARS.—The use of paper wheels on American railways is becoming every day more general. In the first ten months of last year one firm alone turned out 7,729 of these wheels. Mr. Pullman, assistant general superintendent of the Central railroad of New Jersey, says that they have been in use by his company for ten years, and they have been found to be the most economical as well as the only safe kind of wheels for passenger carriages. Whereas the best iron wheel (says Mr. Pullman) will not average over 50,000 miles, a number of our paper wheels have run over 400,000 miles, and some few over 500,000, and are still in service. It appears, however, that they are in the first instance considerably more costly than iron wheels. It would be desirable to test the accuracy of the above figures in this country.—*Iron.*

D. Ruben & Co., 68 King street, want the public to know, that they are selling Shoes lower than any firm in the city.

Have received the latest styles of Spring Shoes, at the lowest prices. D. Ruben & Co., 68 King street.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

To-day's Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

Among the bills passed in the Senate today was one, introduced by Mr. Platt, amending the pension acts so as to prevent imposition.

The sundry civil bill was afterwards considered.

At 2:10 the Senate moved to lay aside the sundry civil bill till 3 p. m., and take up the river and harbor bill. The President's veto message was read and the bill passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 41, nays 16—so the bill has now become a law. The names of Messrs. Johnston and Mahone do not appear in the vote.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Robeson, of N. J., the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill; the request of the Senate for a conference was agreed to, and Messrs. Robeson, of N. J., Ketcham, of N. Y., and Atkins, of Tenn., were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. Page, of California, under unanimous instructions from the committee on commerce, moved to take up the river and harbor bill, and pass it notwithstanding the President's objections thereto, which was carried and the bill passed—yeas 173, nays 60.

The War in Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg explains that Russia consented that M. Onou should renew his attendance at the conference of the powers only when the Porte had announced his readiness to send Turkish troops to Egypt.

An Alexandria dispatch says: The British outposts daily see some advance parties of Arabi Pacha's force, but no general attack by the rebels is now considered likely for some time.

Marines from the British men-of-war were landed at Gabri and were conveyed by train to Meks which they occupied.

A dispatch from Alexandria gives an account of how a few of the enemy at a clump of trees near the Sweet Water canal caused a stampede among the British troops which had been sent out on a reconnoitering expedition. It is said the English soldiers stampeded, throwing their arms away as they fled, and on arriving at camp told all sorts of yarns in regard to the number and strength of the enemy. Arabi's men quickly gathered up their discarded firearms and fell back in order.

Sir Garnett Wolseley has started for Egypt.

S. C. Neale.

RICHMOND, Va., August 2.—S. Chapman Neale, who was arrested a few days since in Denver, Col., charged with numerous fraudulent acts in Alexandria, arrived here last night. His arrest was not due to them, but was the result of an indictment found against him in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and was for the violation of the national banking laws in making a false oath as a director of the First National Bank in Alexandria. He swore that he owned a certain amount of bank stock which had not been hypothecated.

The Jeannette's Crew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Novae Venya states that Engineer Melville and seamen Noras and Minderman, of the Jeannett's crew, have arrived at Tobolsk. They believe that Lt. Chipp and his companions perished in a snow storm.

Adjournment Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day discussed the Anderson resolution which proposes an adjournment *sine die* on Friday next, but failed to reach a conclusion. Members of the committee predict that the resolution will either be adopted or amended by fixing Saturday or Monday next as the day upon which Congress shall adjourn.

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The stock market opened generally strong and ⅛a1½ per cent higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. In the early trade prices further sold up ⅛a½ per cent but immediately reacted ⅛a⅞ per cent. After this the market became strong and at 11 o'clock prices had advanced ¼a1¼ per cent.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Virginia 6s deferred —; do consolidated 60⅛; do second series 34¾; past due coupons 65; new 10.40s 43½ bid to-day. Cotton steady; middlings 12¾. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super $3 00a3 75; do extra $4 00a5 00; do family $5 25a6 50; City Mills super $3 00a3 75; do extra $4 00a6 75; do Rio brands $6 00a6 25; Baltimore high grade family $7 00; do winter wheat patent $7 50. Wheat—Southern higher; Western higher; Southern red 110a114; do amber 113a116; No 2 Western winter red spot 114¾a115¼; Aug 114¾a115¼; Sept 115a115¼; Oct 116⅛a116¾; Nov 117½ bid. Corn—Southern easier; Western higher; Southern white 99a100; do yellow nominally 90; Western mixed spot 85a86; Aug 85¼a85½; Sept 86¼a86½; Oct 86a86½. Oats about steady and quiet; Southern 60a65; Western white 63a65; do mixed 60a62; Penna 62a65. Rye steady at 65a70. Hay steady; prime to choice Penna and Md $17a18. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8½a9¾. Sugar strong; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey quiet at $1 18.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Stocks generally strong. Money 3½. Cotton quiet; uplands 12⅞; Orleans 13⅛. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat fairly active and ⅜a¾c better. Corn quiet and firm and ⅜a1⅛c higher.

Gratitude Beyond Expression.

HAMPTON, C. H., S. C., May 2, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—The result of Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing, so much so that I can find no words in which to express my indebtedness to you.

REV. W. H. PRENTISS.

HIPPOPHAGY IN FRANCE.—It is hardly fifteen years since horse, mule and donkey's meat made its first appearance in the Parisian market as a material for food, and though there was then considerable prejudice against it, this feeling has undergone a remarkable modification. The following numbers, taken from an official report, are very striking: In 1875 the consumption was 7,000 horses and a few asses and mules; for 1880, 9,000 and 320 asses and mules; for 1881, 9,300 horses and 400 asses and mules. The clear produce in meat being 200 kilogrammes from a horse and fifty kilogrammes from an ass, it follows that Paris has eaten in 1881 1,860,000 kilogrammes of horse meat and 20,000 kilogrammes of the meat of donkeys and mules. These numbers do not comprise the heart, brain, liver, tongue, &c., which are reserved for the making of sausage meat. We may note here that there actually exists in Paris forty butchers specially established to supply horse meat.

THE HARRISONBURG ELECTION.—The municipal contest for mayor and assessor at Harrisonburg, Mr. Paul's home, is rather significant. The candidates for mayor were Mr. Hyde, Republican-Readjuster, and Mr. Bryan, Democrat; for assessor, Mr. McQuaide, Republican-Readjuster, and Mr. Woodson, Democratic Readjuster. The contest was bitter, but the Democratic candidate for mayor and the Democratic Readjuster candidate for assessor were elected, leaving the Republican gentlemen--lef.

The reported decrease of the public debt for the month of July was $13,860,027.52.

VIRGINIA NEWS

It is said that Judge Rives, who retires from the bench of the United States District Court to-day on full pay, has strongly recommended Judge Aiken as his successor.

A match between Virginia and North Carolina gardeners, as to which could produce the biggest cabbage, has just been settled at Portsmouth in favor of North Carolina.

Since the 1st of October in Danville there have been sold 22,214,000 pounds of leaf tobacco at an average of $9.73 per 100 pounds, against 25,128,000 pounds at an average of $9 92 per 100 pounds for the same period last year.

A postal was received yesterday in Richmond from a Dayton, Ohio, detective offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of Harrison Page, charged there with the murder of John J. Briscoe, C. Buck and R. J. Lum. Page is a copper colored mulatto, is a musician—a blacksmith—has a swaggering walk, and a bad citizen generally. How he came to get away with so many of his fellow-men is not stated.

The city council of Petersburg, which had a Readjuster majority, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with every Democratic member present. On the call of the roll the Democratic councilmen answered to their names, and recognized Colonel Joseph P. Meintree, readjuster, as president of the council under protest, and also voted for or against all questions under protest. Among other business disposed of, the council made appropriations to pay sundry bills. They adopted an ordinance authorizing the city finance committee to issue city bonds to the amount of $15,000, bearing date August 1, 1882, payable August 1, 1902, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, with which to purchase a site for the State Central Lunatic Asylum, to be located at Petersburg. The council adjourned until the 22d instant.

There was a mysterious corner in corn at Chicago Monday, which ran the price up to 85 and even 86 cents, and then demoralized it yesterday, depressing the price to 76 cents. In fact, the corn market for two days has been wild.

More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

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. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., in Alexandria

Flour, fine	$4 00	@	0 00
Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Family	6 25	@	6 50
Fancy brands	7 25	@	7 50
Wheat, Longberry	1 10	@	1 12
Fultz	1 05	@	1 10
Mixed	1 05	@	1 10
Common to fair	0 95	@	1 00
Corn, white	0 94	@	0 95
Mixed	0 92	@	0 93
Yellow	0 92	@	0 93
Corn Meal	1 05	@	1 10
Rye	0 65	@	0 70
Oats	0 55	@	0 60
Butter, prime	0 23	@	0 25
Common to middling	0 15	@	0 18
Eggs	0 12	@	0 14
Chickens per dozen	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 75	@	0 85
Onions per bushel	0 85	@	0 90
Bacon—Hams, country	0 13	@	0 14
Best sugar cured Hams	0 16½	@	0 17
Butchers' Hams	0 13	@	0 14
Sides	0 15¼	@	0 15½
Shoulders	0 12	@	0 12¼
Lard	0 13	@	0 14½
Veal Calves	0 5	@	0 6
Herring, Eastern, per bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Potomac	6 50	@	7 00
Family roe	10 00	@	10 50
Do. half barrels	5 50	@	6 00
Plaster, ground, per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Ground in bags	5 75	@	6 00
Lump	3 00	@	0 00
Clover Seed	5 75	@	6 00
Timothy	3 00	@	3 10
Salt—G. A. (Liverpool)	0 90	@	0 95
Fine	1 50	@	1 55
Turk's Island	0 50	@	0 60
Wool—Long unwashed	0 26	@	0 27
Washed	0 36	@	0 37
Merino, unwashed	0 24	@	0 25
Do. Washed	0 36	@	0 37
Sumac	0 75	@	0 00
Hay	17 00	@	19 00
Cut do	22 00	@	24 00
Wheat Bran	19 00	@	20 00
Brown Middlings	25 00	@	27 00
White Middlings	27 00	@	29 00
Cotton Seed Meal	33 00	@	34 00
Cotton Seed Oil, per gal	0 65	@	0 75

Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm and prices have advanced and we note sales of 3550 bushels at 108½ for white, 108a109 for Fultz, 110 for mixed, and 111a112 for Lancaster. Corn is heavy with offerings of 1400 bushels and sales at 95 for white. Rye is lower and 140 bushels of Oats sold at 60. Country produce is quiet at quotations.

CATTLE MARKETS.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 2, 1882.

Prices to-day ranged as follows:

Cattle—Very best	5¾ a 6
Good	5¼ a 5¾
Medium or fair quality	4½ a 5
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	3½ a 4½
Calves	4 a 5
Sheep	4 a 4½
Lambs	5 a 6
Hogs	10 a11
Cows and Calves 25a$45.	

The market opened dull this week and continued so to the close. The supply was more than equal to the demand, especially of common or fair quality Cattle; but few tops were offered and no sales made, most of the sales being among the medium grades; prices fully ¼c lower than last week. Calves in good supply and dull at lower figures even than last week. Sheep dull and nominal. Common Lambs dull and in good supply; prime in fair demand with few offered. Hogs dull and high with few offered. Prime Cows and Calves scarce; common dull with a light demand.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 2.—Beeves. Dressed Beef had a fair call and ruled a shade firmer at 7½a8½c per lb for Texas sides, and at 9a12½c for native do.

Calves.—Market steady at 4a5¼c per lb for grassers and buttermilk Calves and 6½a9c for Veals.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common to good Sheep sold at 4a5¼c per lb; prime do at 5⅜a5½c; common to prime Lambs at 5¼a5¾c, with some choice at 7½a7½c.

Hogs.—No change in the general tone of the market. The few live Hogs offered were taken at $8 65 per 100 lbs.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 1.—Offerings amounted to 325 Cattle, 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 25 Cows and Calves, with sales of Cattle from 6 to 6¼c for prime to choice; 3 to 5c for common to good; Sheep 3 to 4½c; Lambs 4 to 6c; Cows and Calves $20 to $45. Cattle market opened and continued fairly active to the close at the reduced figures with some few head left over unsold. Lambs and Sheep in full supply with a dull demand for the latter. Good Cows and Calves in demand.

DIED.

At the residence of her brother, Mr. John D. Bell, Centreville, July 31, of consumption Mrs. MARY E TRIPLETT, wife of the late Wm. W. Triplett. Interred at Round Hill to-day (Wednesday).