

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The English House of Commons has passed the bill making Queen Victoria Empress of India. The Mexican Government has imposed an extraordinary tax of one-half of one per cent. The imperial members of the new holy alliance—the Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany—are reported to be considering the propriety of helping Turkey out of her embarrassments, and sending an expert western financier to take charge of the Sultan's monetary affairs hereafter.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A fire at Scranton, Pa., last week, destroyed the Opera-House and several adjacent buildings. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. B. T. Rogers, the receiving teller of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., has disappeared for parts unknown. About \$25,000 of the bank's funds also disappeared at the same time.

West.

Five men were killed and several seriously injured, a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling-mill of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. Gen. Crook, the famous Indian fighter, recently encountered a band of Indians under Crazy Horse, and completely routed them. Sixteen red-skins were killed, and the remainder scattered in every direction.

South.

The existing bad roads throughout the country have caused almost a "lock-up" in the business, and even domestic affairs of many towns. One chief source of discomfort is the almost utter impossibility of getting coal or wood from the market or the timber. There is stored in Chicago elevators 3,166,135 bushels of wheat, 2,158,074 bushels of corn, 735,478 bushels of oats, 138,978 bushels of rye, and 356,468 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 6,555,161 bushels, against 7,150,786 bushels in this period last year.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Hon. Marshall has repeated his testimony before the Committee of the House. The witness said he had sent money to Belknap while Secretary of War, and handed various sums to him personally, and had no apparent doubt that the receiver knew what it was for. Marshall testified that he had seen Evans post-trader at Fort Sill, and the reason of the request must have been known. The President has appointed Hon. John A. Bentley, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Pensions, vice McGill, resigned.

Revelation of a very ugly kind is being developed by the House Military Committee, in its investigation of the manner in which the contract was awarded for furnishing headstones for the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery. By the testimony of two witnesses, Bridges, the successful bidder, is shown to have obtained the contract by dishonest collusion with the Secretary of War, who, though he may have had no share in the profits of the job, was guilty of outrageous and criminal favoritism. It lays the post-tradership infancy completely in the shade.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day, the revolution in Mexico formed the topic of conversation, the attention of the Ministers being brought directly thereto by the application of the Mexican authorities, who are endeavoring to suppress the insurgents, for the purchase of arms from this Government. No definite action was taken.

Members of the House Judiciary Committee, including Republicans, say the testimony given by Marsh before that committee is stronger than his testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and that it is so conclusive of Gen. Belknap's guilt that he cannot escape.

It is positively ascertained from Washington that, should Congress repeal the Resumption act, the President will interpose his veto.

The House will hereafter hold evening sessions three days in the week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. This is for the purpose of hurrying up work, and is a strong indication upon the part of the House to secure an early adjournment. These evenings will be devoted to work upon the appropriation bills. This will give an opportunity of allowing members to get rid of superfluous speeches.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, late Minister to England, was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week, and explained at length his connection with the Emma mine. His examination is said to have been very satisfactory to his friends.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Four Iowa Congressmen—Kasson, McCrary, McDill and Ainsworth—decline a renomination. The Republicans of New York, in convention at Syracuse last week, appointed a delegation to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and instructed them to vote for Horace Conkling for President. The platform declares "for sound currency of coin, or paper convertible into coin, and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence."

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania was held at Lancaster last week. A platform was adopted demanding the repeal of the Resumption act, which is characterized as "a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon business men, and ought to be forthwith repealed," declaring that gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people. An unpurged delegation was chosen to the St. Louis Convention.

Certain Congressmen of both parties are negotiating the question of the formation of a non-partisan compromise on the finance question. The plan proposes the re-enactment of the law allowing holders of United States notes in sums of \$50 and upward to fund them into a four per cent. gold bond, the notes thus funded to be canceled and destroyed.

George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, and of the "Easy Chair" in Harper's Monthly, is one of the New York delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Curtis made a hard fight in the Syracuse Convention against instructing for Conkling, but was overruled. The Rhode Island Republicans have nominated Gov. Lippett and the other State officers for re-election. William B. Beach, a Providence lawyer, is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The existing bad roads throughout the country have caused almost a "lock-up" in the business, and even domestic affairs of many towns. One chief source of discomfort is the almost utter impossibility of getting coal or wood from the market or the timber. There is stored in Chicago elevators 3,166,135 bushels of wheat, 2,158,074 bushels of corn, 735,478 bushels of oats, 138,978 bushels of rye, and 356,468 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 6,555,161 bushels, against 7,150,786 bushels in this period last year. The Sovereigns of Industry have just held their national convention at Cleveland, Ohio. The officers, in their reports, represent the order to be in a flourishing condition. Another Iowa turn up in the post-tradership ring, one Hawkins Taylor. He seems to have been the tall-end of the combination, for he hawked traderships about for ridiculously low sums, ranging from \$125 to \$1,000. Bayard Taylor has been selected as the Centennial poet.

Hereafter, under the provisions of a new law that has just gone into operation in California, men found guilty of wife-beating are to be publicly whipped.

The bill passed by the lower house of Congress to prohibit contributions to election funds by officers of the United States Government, provides that "no officer or employee of the Government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer or employee of the same, or other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes, and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000, and imprisonment not more than one year at the discretion of the judge trying the case."

Paul Dahlgren, United States Consul-general in Italy, died recently at Rome. He was a son of the late Admiral Dahlgren. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 25th of March, will arrive at New York about the 20th of April, and will be present at the opening of the Centennial on the 10th of May.

There is a diplomatic breeze blowing over the case of Winslow, the Boston forger and defaulter. In response to the demand for his surrender under the Extradition treaty, the British Government has addressed a formal demand to the President, through the Secretary of State, that before Winslow be extradited an act shall be passed by Congress exempting him from trial except from the

crime for which his surrender is asked. This demand is made pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1870. The demand for Winslow's extradition, however, is made under the treaty of 1842, which contained no such stipulation as that made in the British demand.

It is stated that Mr. Fair, the principal owner of the Consolidated Virginia mine, has made a proposition to furnish the United States Treasury with \$60,000,000 worth of gold and silver within eighteen months, and to take bonds for the same.

The Supreme court of the United States has decided the Grant parish (La.) case and the Kentucky election case, both involving to some degree the constitutionality of the Enforcement act. It has been expected that the court would fully consider the main question in both these cases, but the decisions were rendered, for the most part, on questions of pleadings, and the case dismissed on a technicality. From an arbitral dictum in the Kentucky election decision, many of the lawyers at the Supreme court bar draw the inference that if a case shall be brought up directly involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act the court will decide the act unconstitutional.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—Senate.—The Senate proceedings were very tame, the better portion of the session having been consumed in discussing the bill to regulate the mode of counting the Presidential vote. No action was taken on the bill. House.—The Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death wounds received or wounds contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1871, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge and for the payment of the arrears of the pension. The House took up the Judiciary Committee's bill prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States Government, the question being of the amendment offered by Blaine to extend the application of the bill to Senators, Representatives and Judges in Congress. A lengthy debate ensued, and several amendments offered and adopted. The bill was finally passed—yeas 174, nays 8.

THURSDAY, March 23.—Senate.—The Senate devoted another day, without reaching a vote, to the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

House.—A. S. Williams (Mich.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits under the act of May 15, 1872. Passed. Also a bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion, passed. Banking, from same committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, \$10,000; Lieutenant-general, \$8,000; Major-general, \$6,000; Brigadier-general, \$5,000; Colonel, \$4,500; Lieutenant-colonel, \$4,000; Major, \$3,500; Captain (mounted), \$3,000; Captain (not mounted), \$2,500; Second-lieutenant (mounted), \$1,800; Second-lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,500; First-lieutenant (mounted), \$1,200; First-lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,000; Second-lieutenant (not mounted), \$800; Sergeant-major, \$600; Sergeant, \$500; Corporal, \$400; Private, \$300. The bill also provides for the relief of settlers on public lands within railroad limits. Baker (Ind.) introduced a bill to regulate the business of the United States. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and several speeches were delivered.

FRIDAY, March 24.—Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. On motion of Howe, it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to report on the bill to regulate the counting of the Presidential vote was passed—yeas 31, nays 26.

House.—The morning hour was devoted to a wrangle between the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Territories, as to a question of jurisdiction over the territory of the Comanche and Kiowa Indians. The bill for the organization of the new Territory of Oklahoma, and the remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

MONDAY, March 27.—Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War including a communication from the Commissioner-general of Subsistence, asking for a deficiency appropriation of \$300,000 for the subsistence of the army during the coming year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was under consideration, and an amendment was adopted restricting the salaries of the ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. The Committee on Postoffice and Post-roads reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter. It provides that the rate for third-class mail matter shall be four cents per ounce, and for newspapers exceeding 1,000 miles, and two cents per ounce for distances over 1,000 miles; and that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage at any distance at the rate of one cent for every three ounces, and one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional.

House.—A bill was introduced by Willis to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest bearing debt into 4 per cent. bonds, and to repeal so much of the Resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders by January 1, 1879. A motion to suspend the rules and pass what is known as the Payne Financial bill was defeated—yeas 31, all Democrats; nays 126, of whom 95 were Republicans and 31 Democrats.

TUESDAY, March 28.—Senate.—The proceedings in the Senate were desultory of interest. Three hours were spent in executive session on the nomination of Dana, but no action was taken.

House.—Holman offered a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the House Committee at \$2 per day, and a mileage of 50 cents per day. He also introduced a bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of books printed in any foreign language. Referred. Gordon offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of preventing the use of the United States mails in carrying lottery advertisements.

Having occasion to send a private dispatch to Paris last evening, the writer of this paragraph, while in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, expressed some curiosity to have demonstrated the rapidity with which under favorable circumstances a transmission could be made over the cable and the French capital. Within thirty minutes from the moment of this conversation the following note was delivered at the office of the North American:

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Clayton McMichael: DEAR SIR: Your cable this evening was in Paris in just eleven (11) minutes from the time you sent it to the operating-room—10:46 p. m., our time. Truly yours, J. E. ZETTLIN. Night manager, Third and Chestnut.

When it is considered that this wonderful rapidity was reached without previous preparation of any sort, without arranging a through circuit for the special purpose, and that the message passed through the ordinary channels, it is difficult to find a proper expression for the admiration excited by so great a progress in science.—Philadelphia Gazette.

A SEVEN-IN-LAW of the dynamite Thompsons was discharged from her place in a St. Louis store on account of a relationship to him.

ROBERT DALE OWEN is upon his mental legs. He will sail for Europe about June 1.

THE FINANCES.

The Non-Parliamentary Currency Commission Movement Said to be Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, March 23. The movement in favor of a non-parliamentary currency bill seems to be gaining strength every day. Several of the most prominent Republicans have indicated their willingness to support it, and have expressed the opinion that the Republicans, with the exception of those who voted for Atkins' bill, can be united in its favor. The repeal in that clause in the Resumption act of 1875, fixing January 1, 1879, as the date when United States notes shall be redeemed in coin, will no doubt be one of the features of the bill, but it is proposed to retain those portions of the present law which provide for free banking and the withdrawal from circulation of an amount in greenbacks equal to eighty per cent. of the volume of the new bank currency issued. The advocates of the new measure are almost unanimous in opinion that, since it is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the Resumption act of last year without additional legislation, which Congress, in its present temper, will not pass, the next best thing is to allow the treasury notes to be gradually funded, at the option of holders, into interest-bearing bonds payable in gold at some future fixed time. The effect of such an act would be to raise the value of paper currency at once, and without force or violent contraction to bring it to par with gold within a very short time. The most serious objection that has yet been suggested to the proposed funding bill is that it will increase the interest-bearing debt of the country. Its advocates reply that this objection is urged that they expect but a very small portion of the greenbacks to be refunded under such a bill as this, since they hope that the premium on gold would be gradually reduced, and that a revival of business would very soon make the demand for money so much greater that it could be invested in legitimate business enterprises, which would yield more than four per cent. profits; but that if a considerable portion of the outstanding treasury notes were to be funded, and their place in the circulation of the country was to be filled with National bank notes or coin, the gain to the country of improving its credit, and the restoration of confidence which it is expected would follow, would be greater than the amount which would be paid for interest. Besides nearly every plan of resumption thus far proposed, including that contained in the act of last year, required the accumulation of coin either in the Treasury of the United States or in National banks, or in both. The expense to the country would be no greater should it be required to pay four per cent. interest on the bonds into which greenbacks should be funded, than its loss of interest on the gold lying in the Treasury Department awaiting the time fixed for the resumption of specie-payment. This measure, without the repeal of any portion of the act of 1875, was, it will be remembered, one of those recommended by Secretary Bristow as necessary to enable him to prepare for resumption in 1879.

Throat-Rot in Congress.

Throat-rot is what some of our learned doctors call the disease that so afflicts Congressmen just at this time. We have had fourteen of them, Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox included, down with this malignant disease within a week. And it was not at all comforting to be told by the Washington press that two of these Congressmen came very near dying. And then there was a touch of true innocence in the theory set forth by these lively Washington newspapers that all this throat-rot among Congressmen was caused by the presence of the uncleanly negroes who daily infest the galleries of the House of Representatives.

We must look beyond Sambo and into our costly sewers for the cause of all this dangerous wickedness. These malignant throat diseases, with pneumonia, diphtheria, and what closely resembles a very bad type of ship fever, Washington has been seriously afflicted with for several weeks. They are not confined to the Capitol and Congressmen, but prevail to an alarming extent all over this city. Many who were not in the Capitol this winter have been victims to it.

About two months ago a well-known engineer of this city, who has made the subject of drainage a study, told your correspondent that two of the main sewers were choked, and that unless soon relieved the atmosphere of the city would be filled with sewer gas, and the people poisoned to death. That is what is the matter now.—Washington Cor. New York Sun.

Youthful and Frisky.

He was an active-stepping old fellow, with dyed hair and flashy appearance, and when the conductor offered to stop the car to let him off he promptly cried out: "Don't you do it—don't do it, young man—I'm none of your banged-up old stock that can't get off a car when it's in motion." And springing lightly from the car he sat immediately down—sat down on the hard pavement like a pile-driver on exhibition at a fair. But he got right up again, and while he shook his hat at the grinning conductor in the distance he hobbled slowly off, muttering a prayer or something to himself.—Chicago Journal.

International Weights and Measures.

The President has sent to the Senate for ratification a metric treaty between the United States and the Governments of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela. The United States were represented in this convention by Minister Washburne. This treaty consists of a number of articles to which the commissioners of the respective countries agree as the best means for establishing a metric system of weights and measures. The countries agree to maintain at mutual expense a permanent international bureau of weights and measures at Paris. The French Government is to construct all necessary buildings. The bureau is to be controlled by a committee appointed by the several countries. The duties of the committee shall be the care and verification of the standard. Any of the contracting parties can abrogate the convention as to itself on one year's notice.

PIERREPONT'S CIRCULAR.

The Attorney-General Relates to the Judiciary Committee the History of his Instructions to District Attorneys.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "Attorney General Pierpont was before the Judiciary Committee to-day in regard to the extensive interference with the late crooked whisky trials in the West. Pierpont's account of his circular letter issued to District Attorneys is that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips and letters and personal statements giving information of attempts on the part of Government officials in the West to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions, expressing his fear that such things, if allowed, would bring scandal on the administration. Pierpont himself was rather inclined to treat these statements as exaggerations, and did not believe that the District Attorneys or special counsel of the Government would be guilty of anything improper in the matter. He had, therefore, rather warded off the President's advances until finally the President suggested that the Attorney-General had better write to the District Attorneys on the subject. Pierpont had, therefore, prepared and forwarded a letter couched, as he said, in terms that were rather tame. Nobody had made or suggested a draft of this letter, and he had not submitted it to the President. In fact, the President knew nothing of it for three or four days afterward, when he asked Pierpont whether he had taken any action in the matter, and then he told him he had written this letter, and he sent him a copy of it. A couple of days afterward, on discovering that the letter had been published in the Chicago Times and the 1st of February, himself and Mr. Bristow expressed great indignation in the presence of the President at the gross impropriety of giving publicity to it, and then the President, who did not manifest any feeling whatever on the subject, remarked that he had never read the letter. Pierpont further stated that Gen. Babcock admitted to him on the 5th of March that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to destroy him, and that he had the right to defend himself. He (Pierpont) called the President's attention the next day to Babcock's admission. The committee wanted to know why Babcock did not call for a court of inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, etc., but Pierpont was unable to give information on those points."

Marsh Tells Why He Ran Away.

(Washington Associated Press Telegram.) C. P. Marsh was recalled and interrogated by Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York on the day the impeachment report was presented, the 2d of March, and did not design going to Canada. Question.—On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment. Tell what transpired. Answer.—From something said at the dinner-table, I inferred that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment, but to a criminal prosecution. I said to you: "If the Secretary is in danger, I am in danger," when you said, "Oh, you are not in danger."

Clymer—I did not attempt to alarm you? Answer.—On the contrary, you pacified me. I was alarmed when I came to you. I went back to New York easy, when you said there was no danger.

Question.—When you reached New York, what induced you to conclude upon going to Canada? Answer.—Something in the newspapers of Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was published. I read the remarks in the House, that the Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment, but to a criminal prosecution. I therefore thought that if the Secretary was in danger, I was in danger as well. I consulted a lawyer, who made an exhaustive examination of the case. The lawyer did not think I could be indicted; but if I should be, I could not be convicted. His counsel said there seemed, however, to be some danger. This very much alarmed me, and I determined not to remain in New York. I left early in the afternoon of Friday for Montreal. This was the first time I heard it said that I had committed an offense for which I might be imprisoned.

Impeachments.

There have been only six impeachment trials before the United States Senate, and but two persons were ever convicted. The first case was that of Senator Blunt, charged with treason in 1798, but there was no trial, the jurisdiction of the Senate being denied on the ground that a Senator was not an officer of the United States. Judge Pickering, of New Hampshire, was found guilty of drunkenness in 1803, and removed. Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, was impeached for treason early in the war, and convicted. The most celebrated trial, down to President Johnson's, was that of Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, who was impeached in 1804 for political partisanship in the trials of Fries and Callender for libel, five years before. Chase was a Federalist, and these men were virulent Democrats at a time when the partisanship of the press was vastly more bitter than it is now. The trial was the great event of the day, but resulted in acquittal. Chase was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a great spirit. Having once ordered a sheriff to summon a posse and take some rioters to jail, he was timidly answered that nobody would respond. "Summon me then, and I'll take 'em," thundered the judge. Aaron Burr's trial, one of the few famous American state trials, was after the expiration of his term of Vice-President, and before a jury on an indictment for high treason, of which he was acquitted.

Very Rosy.

The following rose-colored picture of the Black Hills is sent from Yankton, Dakota: "The Yankton official expedition sent out to the Black Hills Feb. 8 by the citizens here to inspect routes and investigate the gold question, have reached Fort Randall on their return. They have telegraphed an epitome of their report, stating that they found gold in numerous places in paying quantities, a magnificent country, much of it adapted to agriculture, and unlimited quantities of good pine for lumber. The party is made up of old California miners and practical men. All reports concerning suffering on the Dakota southern route are false. Not a single case has been reported. Parties leaving here in February with ox teams reached the Hills in twenty days' travel."

Wheat Looking Up.

The advance in wheat during the week will be received with gratitude by the whole country. For an advance not only implies higher prices but larger exports. It denotes a gap in the European market which the Mississippi Valley must fill. Floods and high winds and unreasonable weather have destroyed millions of acres of growing crops in all the central European wheat belt, and Russia's surplus has been materially reduced by the discovery of the late serfs that they are good enough to eat wheat flour. Vessels outward bound will now have freights and wheat will be likely to move briskly during the next few weeks. There is little danger of a glut of the foreign market, and the stock in store in this city is twice as great as it was last year this time.—New York Graphic.

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king-bolt and rode the fore wheels safely into Ouster City, at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The Virginia Princesses.

The dispositions to discredit the story of Washington and his little harem, and that more ancient and less likely one of Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. John Smith, has never found favor in Virginia. They are held in precious reverence here, and for any Virginian to utter a doubt is to accuse himself of treason. The people would not bear it a moment. In the musty law-books where those absurd statutes about the inspection of tobacco are found, doubtless would be discovered some provisions making such utterance a crime against the State.

Very recently a member of the Rolfe family in England—Pocahontas married a Rolfe—sent to the State Library what purports to be an authentic picture of the copper-colored Virginian Princess. It was reproduced from an oil portrait preserved in the Rolfe family. It represents Pocahontas, otherwise Matoaka, in the costume of a lady of the period; tall felt hat, square cut wide lace collar, velvet cloak. The color of her skin is somewhat fairer than the Indians of the plains, but her cheek bones are high and her features rough. Though some of the first families claim descent from her and she may have been pretty for an Indian—she certainly wasn't pretty or heroic looking, according to the picture.—Richmond Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

The Rio Grande—A Vigorous Policy Recommended.

A Washington dispatch says: The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged outrages on the Mexican border held a full meeting to-day, and adopted the report previously prepared by its chairman, Schleicher. The conclusions of this report have heretofore been published. The committee also voted unanimously to report a joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to send at once to the Rio Grande frontier, in addition to the infantry doing garrison duty there, two full regiments of the best cavalry, each regiment to consist of twelve companies, and each company of 100 men. In order to fill these regiments up, as they now have only about 400 men each, the President is authorized to recruit a sufficient number. The second section directs the President to order the commander of the United States troops on the border to cross the Rio Grande whenever it is necessary for the purpose of punishing cattle-thieves and murderers and recovering stolen property. This joint resolution will be reported to the House in a few days, as the committee by the resolution creating it was authorized to report at any time.

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THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like BEANS, CORN, FLOUR, etc., across different locations like NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, etc.