

Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore city, headed a delegation of Mr. Whyte's friends which waited on the President on Friday last, and urged him not to make his Maryland appointments upon the suggestion of one man. The President with his accustomed suavity gently inquired if he could name any appointments he had made upon the suggestion of one man. He intimated that he should feel bound to consult the congressional delegation in making his Maryland appointments.

A torney General Garland has delivered an opinion in the case of Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, in which he maintains that Gen. Lawton, having been pardoned by President Johnson previous to the adoption of the 14th amendment of the constitution, that he is not now under any political disability whatever. Gen. Lawton had, however, previously positively declined the appointment as minister to Russia and the President has reluctantly accepted his declination. Hon. Anthony M. Keiley, of Virginia, who was appointed to the Italian mission, having declined that post, there is a talk of his appointment as minister to Russia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission to make an examination of the books and assets of the office of the treasurer of the United States from the date of the transfer of the office from Mr. A. U. Wyman to Mr. C. N. Jordan on the thirtieth ult. The commission is composed of Mr. E. B. Daskam, chief of the public money division, who will represent the Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. John Cassels, of the District of Columbia, who will represent Mr. Wyman; and Mr. Henry A. Smith, of New York, who will represent Mr. Jordan, the new treasurer. The examination began last Monday, and will probably occupy about three weeks time. The last count of the moneys and securities in the treasury was made in March 1883, when Mr. Wyman succeeded Mr. Gillfillan in the office of treasurer.

The decision of Judge Bond in the habeas corpus case of Capt. George H. Inley, charged with an infringement of the general oyster law of 1884 in carrying oysters without a license, declares the provision of the act imposing a tonnage tax of \$3 per ton for carrying oysters to be contrary to the constitution of the United States, and therefore void, because it requires the petitioner to pay a tonnage tax on his vessel without the consent of Congress. This decision would seem to involve the restitution by the State of the fees exacted of owners and masters of vessels for carrying oysters, and to settle the question as to whether the State can impose this form of tax for carrying oysters even within the boundaries of the State. The general oyster law of 1884 occupied a great deal of the time and a tenion of the Legislature, which seems nevertheless to have been so easily and unhesitatingly considered and perfected the measures it sought to incorporate into law.

The Maryland State Temperance Alliance which held sessions in Baltimore on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, had a stormy time throughout, the chief subject of division being the making of the Alliance partisan or non-partisan. There seemed to be very little temperance on the part of the speakers on either side, and some sharp and harsh language was used. William Daniel defended the prohibition movement of last fall, said he proposed to continue it, and warned the non-partisan people that they must neither criticize his branch of the Alliance nor interfere with its object, or he would fight them to the bitter end. In the end a resolution was adopted endorsing the political movement of last fall, and declaring the Alliance non-partisan. There is a breach in the Alliance, as shown by the two days' debates, and it is evident that the body can not be harmonious and that its power for temperance work is weakened.

The commission of Col. Harrison Adreon postmaster at Baltimore, is the first of the Federal officeholders to expire in Maryland, his term of service being up on next Tuesday, May 5th. Considerable interest is being manifested by the Democrats of Baltimore, and indeed throughout the State, as to whom President Cleveland will select as his successor. Numerous applicants are in the field for the position, and great pressure is brought to bear upon the Baltimore congressmen and Senator Gorman by those who are seeking the place, but as yet no one has definite assurance of receiving it. At one time there was some talk of a movement being started by the business men of Baltimore endorsing Adreon for reappointment, as it was supposed that the President might follow the precedent he set in the case of Pearson, of New York, but this appears to have been the outcome of Republican manipulation, and has ended in naught. There is no doubt but that some good business Democrat will be selected to fill the vacancy when it occurs. The postmaster of Baltimore is one of considerable influence, he having the disposal of 230 appointments under him.

Last week the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision—four of the nine justices dissenting—in the Virginia coupon cases, to the effect that the "coupon" law, and other acts of the Virginia Legislature forbidding the payment of taxes in unverified coupons are unconstitutional as impairing the validity of the State's contract with the holders of State bonds. The validity of the coupons as a medium for the payment of taxes is affirmed. On all material points the decision is in favor of the bondholders and against the State. The court holds substantially that the tax-payer, having once made a due tender of coupons in payment of his taxes, is under no obligation to pay such taxes in money, but may rest securely upon his right to have the coupons received when offered and that a tax collector who thereafter attempts to collect by force such taxes by levying upon the taxpayer's property does so at his personal peril, and is not shielded by the legislation of the State. To meet the plea that the eleventh amendment of the constitution forbids a State to be sued the court holds that a suit brought against the agent of the State in the person of the tax collector is not a suit against the State, but is a suit against an individual trespasser acting without legal authority.

The Prospective Anglo-Russian War.

It was among the dreams, or rather the confident hopes, of the early fathers of the code of international law, that the day was not distant when all international disputes would be settled by a arbitration. War and bloodshed as means of adjusting questions of difference between civilized nations, it was predicted, would come to be regarded as the methods of barbarians, and would be relegated to history as nations advanced in Christianity, enlightenment and international comity. But this dream and this hope in this nineteenth century of Christendom, when international law has grown into a perfect and harmonious system, when the gospel, which inculcates the lesson of the common brotherhood of mankind has been preached, and is still preached to all nations; and when civilization and enlightenment among men have reached a point of advancement scarcely dreamed of by the early international lawyers, seem to be as far from realization as ever.

Within the last quarter of a century the quantity of blood and treasure which have been wasted in conflicts of arms will compare quite favorably with any similar period in the days of the Alexanders and Cæsars. The four years of civil strife which convulsed the American Republic as a means of settling its constitutional questions, the murderous Franco-Prussian war, where by France and Prussia settled a boundary line, and the several lesser, though bloody conflicts which have been resorted to in Asia, Africa and the South American States, as methods of adjusting national differences, go to make up a total of widows, orphans, wasted lives and dissipated treasure that is simply appalling.

And now comes the prospective, and what at present seems to be an unavoidable conflict of arms between England and Russia, two of the most mighty as well as the most enlightened powers on the continent of Europe. Each nation is already summing its reserves to arms and the peaceful air of either country is filled with the sounds of martial music and the tread of hostile hosts. The English Parliament, without reluctance, voted a war appropriation to the government of \$35,000,000, while some of the Lords and members of the House of Commons are even now in the midst of a great emergency. In Russia every nerve is being strained to put her world-renowned army upon its most aggressive footing. In short the most stupendous preparations are being made for a war, which in point of magnitude and mortality may surpass any which the world has ever known. For though negotiations have been opened to secure the neutrality of other European nations, pending the conflict, yet it is generally admitted that war between England and Russia, if it is not a boundary line, and this not a boundary line of either of the belligerent powers but of neutral intervening country, which England has deemed it prudent to preserve the domain of the not too friendly Russian Empire.

In order to preserve the existence of Afghanistan from the absorption of Russian encroachment, and to secure the friendly alliance of the Amer, England seconded the efforts of the Amer to arrange with Russia a boundary line on the northern border of the first named country; and a commission was duly appointed for the purpose. While this commission was yet engaged in making its survey, the Russian troops under Gen. Komaroff occupied territory claimed by Afghanistan, and it seems, so far assumed the aggressive as to come in conflict with the Afghan troops and bring about a battle, which took place on the 30th of March and resulted in the defeat of the Amer's force and the occupancy of Peshawar by General Komaroff. Thereupon England, for the reasons above mentioned, asked an explanation from Russia of the conduct of Gen. Komaroff. After numerous diplomatic delays and pretexts, which were waived off by Russia by strengthening her army and putting it upon a war footing, the czar sent his envoy to England with Gen. Komaroff's explanation of the battle, which was to be considered that of the Russian government, and in which it was made to appear that the Afghans were quite as aggressive as the Russian troops and quite as much in fault in bringing on the engagement. The last development is the official statement of Sir Peter Lumsden, the British representative in Afghanistan, which flatly contradicts the Russian statement and makes Gen. Komaroff the unjustifiable aggressor. As Russia declines to recall or reprimand the offending Komaroff, this said by persons acquainted with the ethics of diplomacy and of war to be a clear case belli, and so war seems unavoidable.

And so it seems that the early dreams of international lawyers as to the end of internecine strife and the pacific adjustment of all disputes between nations, to be brought about by Christianity and international comity, is still as far from realization as the Utopia of Sir Thomas More. But, perhaps, as Pope has said, "whatever is right" is right. There are some philo-sophers who believe that wars are necessary as a means of thinning out a redundant, and too rapidly increasing population. There is force in that view; for doubtless this is a more practical, as it is a more natural way of keeping the population of the Earth limited to its food producing capacity than the extraordinary theory of Malthus.

Whatever may be the extent and complications of the prospective conflict, the United States, in conformity with our well established republican traditions will remain neutral; and, as "it is an ill wind that blows no one good," the trans-Atlantic strife and bloodshed, if it is as extensive and protracted as it is expected to be, will act as a great stimulus to agricultural industry in this country and bring us a ready market and remunerative prices for our grain.

Gen. Grant is still improving in health. He takes his accustomed drives every day, and seems to be regaining his strength.

NOTES.

Mr. Ella Shaw, a young married lady, died in Chicago on Monday under the influence of chloroform while seated in a dentist's chair in Dr. N. W. Day's office. The police are investigating the case.

At Mount Vernon, Md., Saturday, Geo. H. Moore and John A. Tenis, old and well-known citizens between whom a feud has existed for some time, met on the street and exchanged blows at each other. Both were killed.

In New York last Monday John L. Everett, nephew of ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Edward Everett, of Massachusetts was committed to prison for three months for beating his wife, having her clothes and habitual drunkenness.

Intelligence has reached Louisville, Col., that eleven miners employed in the Homestake mine on Eagle river, near Tennessee Pass, Col., have been killed in a recent snow storm which fell on a heavy snow on the side. It is feared all the miners were killed by the slide.

The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier of Tuesday of last week says that the movement of the straw hat crop in the New York market commenced on Saturday, and that so far about two hundred yards have been shipped. Crap is in splendid condition, and the yield promises to be large.

In Marion county, S. C., Saturday, a young white man named Williams was shot in the store by Daniel Hinds, a black man, who commenced on Saturday, and that so far about two hundred yards have been shipped. Crap is in splendid condition, and the yield promises to be large.

John Bergeron, of Hohenberg, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, secured \$1,800 in city and government bonds and \$200 in gold and silver, and was charged with carrying the same on Friday afternoon of drops of the heart. He was born in England and came to this country in 1848. He was city editor of the Philadelphia Record during the war with Charles A. Dana on the Chicago Tribune. He became publisher of the Star in 1858. He was 53 years of age.

An attempt was made about three o'clock Saturday morning to force the Palace Hotel, in Cincinnati. Paper started with red ink and a crowd of about 200 men gathered in front of the hotel. The crowd was led by Charles A. Dana on the Chicago Tribune. He became publisher of the Star in 1858. He was 53 years of age.

Several hundreds of Hon. S. C. Cox constituents met in New York Saturday night and requested a committee of twelve to be appointed to inquire into the propriety of his resignation. Mr. Cox declined the nomination and asked the President to withdraw his name and the first adjournment of the House of Representatives was adjourned on Saturday.

John Perry, of New York, died on Friday last. He was a native of Westchester Co., N. Y., but when the war broke out he was residing in Mississippi, and was chosen colonel of the First Mississippi Cavalry. He served under Gen. Lee during the entire war, and returned from the service a brigadier general. In the close of the war he practiced law in Mississippi, but in 1848 he settled in New York and entered into the practice of law. During his practice Gen. Perry was consulted in many cases. Among them were the Aetna Life Insurance Co. case, the Trinity Church property, which was in the courts from 1854 to 1861.

Miss Mary Markler arrived at Chicago a few days ago with two trunks of clothing, worth \$10,000, which she had brought from New York. She reported that she had the trunks packed and never failed to get a good night's rest, in the trunk of the war case, though she had to travel out of town in the night, and she had to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to get ready for the day.

A. S. Trade, acting for Mayor George Harrison, on Monday entered three damage suits in the Circuit Court, one for \$200,000 against the International Publishing Company, one for \$200,000 against the American News Company, and one for \$200,000 against the American News Company. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette states that Mr. Aaron B. Cleveland second cousin of President Cleveland, has been appointed a judge of the state court in the new district of Ohio. Mr. Cleveland was a republican until last fall, when he voted the Democratic ticket. A few years ago he was a prominent candidate for county treasurer in Clermont county. The Commercial Gazette further says Mr. Cleveland attended the inauguration of the special case of the President, whom he had not seen since their boyhood days, and was the recipient of much attention at the White House by the Chief Magistrate and his maiden sister.

On Monday evening Mrs. James M. Booker, Jr., of Lombard, Va., had a narrow escape from death at Hollins Mill. The owners' servants of that city. A new iron bridge has just been built across the New river, and is driving across the bridge the horses attached to her buggy became unmanageable and bucked over the side, the horse, buggy and occupant falling about 25 feet to the ground below. Much alarm was occasioned by the accident, and the friends of the lady feared that she had been severely hurt until several physicians examined on the scene and pronounced her injuries of no consequence. Mrs. Booker is a daughter of the Hon. J. M. Booker.

On Saturday evening as Solomon Noff, a track watchman on the Columbia and Port Deposit R.R., was engaged at his duties at his home, at Turkey Hill, Pa., he saw his little two year old son wander away from the house and toward the railroad track. He started hastily to overtake him, but before he could do so the child had crossed the track and was running on the other side. The child was stopped by the sharp curve of the track and he was thrown on his back and his head was struck on the ground. The child was taken to his home, but he died about 12 o'clock last night.

Judge Wylie, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, called at the White House on Saturday afternoon and tendered to the President his resignation of the judgeship to take effect on the 30th ult. Judge Wylie was appointed by President Lincoln as one of the justices of the new Supreme Court of the District in 1863. Judge Wylie practiced law in Virginia and in the District for seventeen years and in 1860 was one of two voters of Alexandria that gave their votes at the polls for Abraham Lincoln. He was threatened with violence and notified to leave the town, but his neighbor, Mr. Henry D. Inglefield, interferred in his aid. The most notable event in the life of the retiring judge was his issue of habeas corpus for Mrs. Sargent after she had been sentenced to death by a military commission in Washington. Instead of obeying the writ, Inglefield came into court without Mr. Sargent, but with a return that the prisoner was held in military custody by the authority of the President of the United States. Judge Wylie said that if the force in the power of the court was sufficient to execute the habeas corpus, he would forfeit that he done, but no force was available to meet the army of the United States, and he met the responsibility of obedience to the laws rest where it belonged.

It is believed that those who are believed to be well informed that the President has appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Wylie, Judge Wm. Merrick. The President has received letters from distinguished demerits in various sections of the country earnestly recommending the replacement of Judge Merrick on the bench from which he has so arbitrarily removed. It is said that when appointed Judge Merrick will serve in place of Judge Wylie until the retirement of Chief Justice Carter, when he will be promoted to fill that vacancy, and Mr. James G. Payne will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion. Judge Carter in reply to an inquiry as to the condition of his health, said he should hold the present term of the court and then go on his summer vacation. When he returned in October he would take such action as his health demanded, with due consideration for his official duties.

It seems to be taken for granted that when the Senate meets all nominees for the position of internal revenue collectors in cases where the former collector had only held his office for a short period or a very brief time to secure confirmation.

It is to be regretted that the Senate has discovered that the Revised Statutes prohibit the payment to an internal revenue collector of any portion of the salary pertaining to the office unless he shall have been confirmed by the Senate, except in cases of commissions to fill vacancies which happen by death or resignation during the recess of the Senate. This prohibition is, however, not so strict as it appears. The salary of a collector of the internal revenue is only \$2,000 per annum. The total net collection exceeds \$1,000,000. The total net collection of a collector is, however, not to exceed \$1,500 per annum. Any collector superseding a removed collector during the recess of the Senate would seem to be entitled to his collection, with the salary, if he is not confirmed by the Senate.

Two Very Ugly Twins. They go hand in hand, and lead their victims a terrible trail down into the valley of the Styx. They are the most dreaded of all demons. They are the most dreaded of all demons. They are the most dreaded of all demons.

IN MEMORIAM. Died in Baltimore, on April 1st, 1885, James L. BROWN, in the 74th year of his age.

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Home Items and Topics.

"All your own fault." If you think sick, you can get hot bits that never fail. The weakest woman, smallest child and the sickliest invalid can use hot bits with safety and great good.

"The best thing for the stomach, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made healthy by the use of hot bits and I recommend them to every one who is troubled."—Edgar Hoover, N.Y.

"Keep the kidneys healthy with hot bits. The water is rendered harmless and I am more refreshing and cooling with hot bits in every draught."—A. J. C. of the best family medicine on earth!!

"The best preparation for ladies to take monthly, not from when they will derive the greatest benefit to hot bits."—Edgar Hoover, N.Y.

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Advertisement for 'For' featuring a circular diagram with 'General Direction' and 'For' text. It includes a table with columns: Sold by, Collect?, Examine?, Take Chk?, Leave?, Exchange?, Paid?, Carriage Paid? and a note: 'One more season in old building. The new one could not be finished owing to the inclemency of the weather.'

Advertisement for 'From HENNING, THE CLOTHIER, No. 410 SEVENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON CITY.'

Advertisement for 'Baker's Tobacco Fertilizers!' with text: 'It is a powerful STIMULANT, available to the Tobacco PLANT at the start to force it RAPIDLY to MATURITY.'

Advertisement for 'PABULUM! A high-grade Guano for general Crops.'

Advertisement for 'Baker's Potato Fertilizer' and 'Baker's Corn Mixture' with text: 'Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate of Lime and Potash.'

Advertisement for 'AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE PERUVIAN GUANO, Bone Dust, Plaster, Potash, Kainit and Salt. Choice Western Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Glycer, Red Top, Millet, Seed Corn, &c., &c.'

Advertisement for 'Buckeye Riding & Walking Cultivator' and 'CORN PLANTERS.'

Advertisement for 'Wanted' and 'ACME PULVERIZING HARROW.'

Advertisement for 'John A. Baker, Agricultural Warehouse, 926 LOUISIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.'

Advertisement for 'B. W. NALLS, (Late of PEAKE & NALLS), DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.'

Advertisement for 'JNO. M. C. COX, CONSULABLE, Pomfret, Charles County, Md. Mrs. Emma Roby.'

Advertisement for 'MILLINERY STORE, Pomfret, Charles County, Md. Mrs. Emma Roby.'

Advertisement for 'MILLINERY STORE, Pomfret, Charles County, Md. Mrs. Emma Roby.'

Advertisement for 'THE LEADING SHOE HOUSE YOUNG'S, 402, 7th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. L. HEILBRUN, Manager.'