

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The New Pretended Civil Service Reform and What it Means.

Bloody-Shirt Morton is Still to Control Half the Offices.

An Extra Session of Congress Soon to be Ordered.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Louisiana is yet the chief topic of conversation here, preparatory to the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, which it is thought, will untangle your Gordian knot and determine the fate of Louisiana for the next four years, at least.

The President has talked quite freely on the subject of the South to-day. He did not hesitate to ridicule Packard's bombastic reply to Stanley Matthews' letter, wherein he speaks of protecting the 76,000 voters that had supported him (Packard); he thinks that he (Hayes) is in a condition to protect these persons, if they need any protection, just as well as Packard. He even hinted that the Republican party of Louisiana had never shown itself very prompt to protect the lives of its supporters, and generally called on the General Government to do this work for them.

Great surprise has been shown by some of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen at the rule to be followed in the matter of appointments; they believe that, under the declaration made by Hayes in his inaugural speech that partisan service would no longer entitle a man to office; Democrats would have just as much show in the appointments as Republicans. Several of them, therefore, believing this to be the meaning of the President's speech, made application for appointments for friends. The answer to these applications has been, in all cases, a decided refusal, and a declaration that there would be no changes in the present officials for some time, and that even when these changes were made, Republicans would, in all cases, have the preference. In the Postoffice Department, in particular, this will be the case.

Tyler, who is Morton's man, is to have the patronage of all the Northern postoffices, while Key, the figure-head of the concern, who takes charge of the Southern department, although no Republican himself, will give the offices to Democrats only when no Republicans can be found to take them. A great many Republicans, who are not ardent politicians, appear to regret this action, as they fondly expected civil service reform under Hayes. As it now is, Morton will control at least two-thirds of the postoffice and all the navy patronage, and thus be able to keep together his bloody-shirt party that showed only last week symptoms of disintegration and breaking up.

The Republicans have definitely concluded on an extra session, and will get the Attorney General to report that this is absolutely necessary under the constitution, and that the Government cannot run some thirty millions in debt for the payment of the army. This action is taken by them in consequence of the New Hampshire election and their belief that they can now, by combinations with some of the Democrats, elect some Conservative Republican Speaker. The House now stands by the latest counts, 149 Democrats to 144 Republicans. The Republicans think that in the present condition of affairs, and particularly of Louisiana and South Carolina, they can win enough Democratic votes to the support of Foster, who is one of the most earnest champions of the Nicholls government, to elect him Speaker. They will, consequently, look around them, and if they see any show of success, order an extra session at once.

A. L. G.

THE SOUTH.

The President's Views on the Situation. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The situation with regard to South Carolina and Louisiana is restated.

The President stated to the last delegation of Southern leaders, urging him to immediate action, that it required sixteen years to confirm the failure of the old policy, and that he should have at least sixteen days to inaugurate the new policy.

To an eager parting question: "Is it Hampton and Nicholls?" he answered: "Hampton and Nicholls." It is quite likely that the Attorney General, to-morrow, will report that Hampton is Governor of South Carolina de facto and de jure. He may report that Packard ought to be Governor of Louisiana, but the administration is intrusted with no power which it ought to use to enforce his right.

The President is reported as thinking that he himself is in a position to protect the 76,000 voters who supported Packard, and that placing this burden on the shoulders of the President would be no surrender of duty or manhood on the part of Packard. It seems to run in the President's mind that Packard lost his opportunity for martyrdom when Mr. Tilden lost the Presidency. The President hopes to make Packard

one of the prominent figures of the new policy, and this he can do if Packard will intrust his own fortunes and the happiness of the 76,000 who voted for him in the custody of the President.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Manner in which the Postmaster General will fill offices in the South. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following letter has been sent to Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, by the new Postmaster General, Mr. Key:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 19, 1877. My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 15th inst. reached me in due course, but I have been so pressed with business that until now I have been unable to find time to reply to your inquiries.

I will endeavor to explain the situation as clearly and briefly as possible. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States, preference will be given to a Republican—all other things being equal; but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest over the office, then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who, in my judgment, will give satisfaction to the business interests of the community.

While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of Senators and Representatives in Congress touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not consider myself in any way bound to act upon it.

My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your cooperation. I very much regret that I did not see you and shall be glad to do so at any time. Very truly yours, J. D. M. Key, Postmaster General.

FRED. DOUGLAS.

Out in search of Bondsmen. Fred. Douglas reported at the marshal's office this morning and is now out in search of bondsmen. The bond is \$20,000, and the marshal is liable where he fails in due diligence in the collection of executions.

An Extra Session Probable. The Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General regard an extra session of Congress absolutely necessary.

FOREIGN.

THE PROTOCOL.

It Assures Peace and Accord in Europe. BRUSSELS, March 18.—The Nord, the Russian organ of Brussels, says: The protocol not only assures the peace, but the accord of Europe. It is, however, as well to warn the public against jumping to the conclusion that a pacific solution is already completely certain.

The important point must not be forgotten that while Europe has come to an agreement, Turkey, so far, has only made promises. If the Porte continues in its old course, the prospect of a conflict may be renewed, but the protocol will at least give assurance that the conflict will be localized.

The Standard's correspondent at Paris says he has reason to believe that the foregoing was telegraphed from St. Petersburg, and represents the views of the Russian court.

WAITING FOR THE TSAR'S ANSWER.

LONDON, March 19.—The Post publishes the following in an official form: The Government still awaits the Russian answer. We may have to remain in an expectant attitude for a day or two. When Russia's decision on the modifications suggested by England are ascertained, negotiations of much importance must be commenced with the Porte.

MONTENEGRO.

Turkey Forbearing and Peace Probable. LONDON, March 19.—The Daily News' dispatch from Constantinople favors the idea that an understanding between England and Russia will be followed by a pacific arrangement between Montenegro and Turkey.

The Standard's correspondent at Pesh says the Porte is displaying a very conciliatory spirit towards Montenegro. It still refuses to cede any fortified places, but is more accommodating in relation to the other demands of Montenegro.

CRETS SOON TO RISE IN REBELLION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—The revolution committee at Athens has sent a circular letter to various committees in Crete declaring that the watchword to rise will soon be given.

ANOTHER TURKISH REVOLT.

The Arab tribes of Yemen have revolted, and the Turkish commander of that district has asked for reinforcements.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS QUALIFYING.

M. E. Masser, Recorder, Otto Worsman, Police Juror, of Carroll parish; D. S. Ehrman, Justice of the Peace Fifth Ward, of St. John parish, and John P. Walter, Justice of the Peace Fifth Ward, of St. Mary parish, all elected on the Republican ticket at the last election, have qualified under commissions issued by his Excellency Gov. Nicholls, and filed their oath of office with the Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency Gov. Nicholls has appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers:

P. Leonce Bony, State tax collector of the Second District of New Orleans. E. J. Rareside, harbor master of the port of New Orleans.

ST. CHARLES AVENUE.

The citizens residing or owning property along St. Charles Avenue and its immediate neighborhood have been successfully working the project of putting that fine avenue in a traveling condition. One-half of the money required, on the terms proposed by the city, and related in the Democrat a few days ago, has been subscribed, and the probability is that the entire sum necessary to the purpose will be raised in a short time.

Ritualistic Hostess—"Are you going to church with us this evening, Major?" The Major—"Thanks, no; I was at the morning performance."—"Punch."

Senator Withers, of Virginia, has eleven daughters. That's what we call a fair count.—Boston Post.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England will hold its annual meeting in July next, 1877.

PERNICIOUS KELLOGG.

His Latest Lie and Effort to Stir Up War.

The President Determined to Remove the Troops this Week.

Good-Bye Packard & Co.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Kellogg is at his old tricks again. He has started the story, which the New York papers have been silly enough to print, that Hayes and his Cabinet had reconsidered the determination to withdraw the troops this week, and that both the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana would be taken up de novo in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. This is simply a falsehood.

Our people should pay no attention to the lies of Kellogg or the bogus dispatches of Packard. The situation here has not changed.

Charles Foster left for his home in Ohio this morning, and told me before he went that the President and his Cabinet had reached a conclusion from which no device of carpet-baggers could divert them. He said that the President was fully informed and thoroughly determined, and that the delay in his action was due to considerations of expediency which did not touch the vital question at all. Foster is as earnestly devoted to the true interests of your people as Gov. Nicholls himself is, and he would not have left Washington had he not been perfectly satisfied that the President required no more information or advice in relation to Louisiana and South Carolina. BUELL.

LETTER FROM IBERVILLE.

Fine Prospects for Crops—The New Collector in Office.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

PLAQUEMINE, March 18, 1877. Editor Democrat—We had a good sprinkle of frost here this morning, but we trust it has not been heavy enough to injure either the fruit or gardens. The crops are slow to start, although the weather has been favorable for some time back. I believe cane planting is all done. The seed was excellent and the area planted is greater than was expected. The stubble, as far as can be ascertained, is good. The river is very low for the season, and we trust will rise over its banks this year.

Capt. Charles A. Brusie, our Nicholls tax collector, goes to the city to-day to have his bond accepted by the Auditor, and will be ready for work in a few days. The Captain gives a bond as our code requires. His securities are all owners of real estate, and worth all they sign for and more besides. This is the way to end the mischievous nondescript relief status quo. Our people must be up and doing, and they will be. We do not understand why it is our Representatives have not lead off in this. The status quo has only done mischief in the opinion of many. It certainly is doing mischief now, yet our legislators let it run. It is true they may have reasons for so doing, but if they have they should make them known to their constituents that may be in a position to temporize with the evils upon them more safely than we can sit by.

TWO BROTHERS SHOOT EACH OTHER.

[Bedford Star.]

On last Friday evening, two brothers named Arthur, living a few miles from Gish's Mill, Va., shot each other. Cal Arthur, the elder, loaned a cutting box to a neighbor, with the order that he should let no one have it. Charles Arthur, the younger brother, carried away the cutting box to the house of a widow named Witt, with whom he was living. On the evening of the affair Cal went to the house of Mrs. Witt, and procuring the cutting box started home. His brother shot him with a rifle, the ball entering his left shoulder, penetrating the bone and lodging near the heart. The younger brother then fled to the woods, but the elder brother pursued and shot him with a shot gun, left him on the ground and went home. The elder brother will probably recover. The younger is in a dangerous condition.

WHAT MAKES A SEAN-SHELL SING.

When the sea-shell is held up to the ear there is a peculiar vibratory noise which children assure each other is the roar of the sea, however distant they may be from it. Philosophically investigated the peculiar sound thus recognized is a phenomenon that has puzzled scholars for a long time. The experiment is easily made by pressing a spiral shell over the cerebra of either ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much like that of a far-off cataract. Now, what causes it? Every muscle in the body is always in a state of tension. Some are more on the stretch than others, and particularly those of the finger. It is conceded that the vibration of the fibres of those in the fingers being communicative to the shell, it propagates and intensifies them as the hollow body of the violin does the vibration of its strings, and thus the acoustic nerve receives the sonorous expressions. Muscles of the leg below the knee are said to vibrate in the same way, and, if conducted to the ear, produce the same result.—Boston Watchman.

The Courier-Journal says W. S. swore him in.

NEWS BY MAIL.

SECRETARY CONANT.

He is to be Discharged on Account of Incompetence.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is reported that Assistant Secretary Conant, of the Treasury, will be removed on the charges implicating him with the accrued interest on the bonds of the late President. Conant, a lawyer, formerly of Cincinnati, was the chief operator. Milton McGraw, at present the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, will, it is said, succeed Conant. Brady, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, will succeed McGraw as Auditor, and Marshall, at present First Assistant Postmaster General, will succeed Brady.

WADE HAMPTON. He Sneers at Recognition, But Wants the Troops Withdrawn.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Southern politicians here are becoming more and more impatient at the delay of the President in ordering the withdrawal of the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. Wade Hampton has grown restive, and has been sending some disagreeable dispatches here with reference to the matter. In one, which is said to have been laid before the President, he said that he didn't ask any favors; he only wanted the President to carry out his views against Federal interference in State affairs. The friends of the President explain that he has only delayed to secure the guarantees that when the troops are withdrawn no breach of the peace will follow. Such guarantees have been tendered him by the leading men in the two States mentioned, and it is understood that the necessary orders will be given next week.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Explanations Concerning the Appointment of Foreign-born Citizens.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The policy of ex-Secretary Fish in refusing to appoint American citizens of foreign birth to the countries of their nativity has been misapprehended. It has been stated that action was of his own volition. This is incorrect. One of the most serious sources of complaint on the part of foreign governments against the United States in the selection of persons to fill its diplomatic or consular positions has grown out of appointments of this character. Persons of foreign birth who left their country under charges of political and other offenses have settled in the United States, become citizens, and have risen in influence and wealth. Their first ambition has been to return to the country of their birth under the more favorable conditions of a diplomatic or consular commission. Some have been known to use their positions as means to revenge their personal hostility to local or government authorities of those countries, and have demeaned themselves in a manner not only offensive to those amongst whom they resided, but as well seriously embarrassed cordial relations between that country and the United States. In order to avoid a continuation of these occurrences, Secretary Fish proposed this rule; for instance, not to appoint a German as consul in Germany, and not to appoint a Frenchman as consul in France, and so on with respect to gentlemen of other nationalities. The appointment of Mr. Schurz, as Minister to Spain, may be instanced in this relation. The record of consular appointments shows that foreign-born Americans were never excluded from these appointments, but simply placed in such position as would tend to embarrass the foreign relations of the United States.

IS IT TRUE?

That Louisianians in Washington are seeking for Office.

[Special to St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It may be said that the Louisiana people in Washington are somewhat prompt in giving Hayes plenty of rope by a desire for office. Their state politics have been managed by them with all scientific principles of compromise, and they argue that Hayes must be given time to arrange his actions in the same way. An Ohio member of Congress who probably is intimate with Hayes, merely wants some guarantee of peace, and that having been given, that will very soon withdraw the troops. Mr. Key has gone so far as to say to the President that he would be willing to offer himself as a hostage for every man killed. The same member of Congress says that if the troops are withdrawn at any time within a month there is still a probability of having a Southern commission.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Five Chinamen Killed and their Cabin Fired.

[New York Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Last night six Chinamen, employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte county, were attacked in their cabin by a gang of whites. Three of the Chinamen were shot dead, a fourth died soon after, and a fifth is beyond recovery, while the sixth, who was wounded, only escaped death by feigning such. The latter says that after this the murderers set the cabin on fire and then fled. He extinguished the flames and gave an alarm. The murders were committed in cold blood and were unprovoked. No clue has yet been found to the assassins. A number of crimes of violence have been recently perpetrated on Chinamen in the neighborhood, and but little exertion to discover the offenders has been made; but this crowning outrage has aroused the citizens, and steps are being taken to discover and punish the murderers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

First Class Reform Rules Gotten Up by the Bureau.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The new Civil Service rules which are being prepared by Secretaries Schurz and Evarts are almost completed and ready to be submitted to the Cabinet. The prominent characteristics which they will embody are the denunciation of Congressional interference in Executive appointments, and the removal of competent officials to further the political ends of any party. Qualifications for office are to be, on the part of the ones appointed, good moral character, ability to discharge the duties, and the requirement that office-holders shall discharge their functions with an eye singly to the public good. In short,

that office-holders are not to use the public patronage to pack primary meetings in the interest of Congressional candidates. The assessment of office-holders for political purposes is heretofore to be prohibited.

WARNOTH.

He is Going to Make Things Lively for Packard.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gov. Warmoth, who has been here for the past week, returned to New Orleans to-night. He is, by all odds, the ablest politician in Louisiana, and will co-operate with Pinchback in the movement to break up the Rump Legislature and extinguish the pretensions of Packard. It corroborates the statement that the President intends to withdraw the troops from the State office and send them into barracks after the adjournment of the Senate. He sneers at the Packard government, and tells how he has to break up a quorum in the Legislature by carrying off five or six members to his house. When the Sergeant-at-Arms came after them he would tell him that the authority of the Packard Government did not extend that far, as his house was fully a square from the walls of the State House. Warmoth, from his talk evidently meditates some decisive movement which will put an end to the Packard imposture. During the past three weeks he has been investing heavily in Louisiana State Securities, in anticipation of a rise from the recognition of the Nicholls government. Dispatches from New Orleans received here state that there is a very confident feeling there already manifested in the attitude of capitalists toward the Nicholls government. Yesterday warrants of the Nicholls government sold at fifty-five cents upon the dollar, and to-day seventy-five cents is offered, but holders will not sell at that price. Taxpayers are coming forward in large numbers. In one district yesterday \$19,700 was paid in. Southern Representatives have frequent interviews with Hayes, and are satisfied of his good faith.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Execution of the Hausman and Porthman Murderers.

[Special to the Journal of Commerce.]

ALBANY, March 16.—At 11 o'clock this morning four of the five negroes implicated in the murder of Mr. Hausman and Mr. Porthman, viz: Adam Johnson, Nelson Brown, John Henry Dennis and Lucius Thomas, expired their double crime upon the gallows. They were escorted from the jail to the scaffold by a strong posse of citizens, summoned by the sheriff. The doomed murderers were dressed in white gowns, and were attended in their last moments by two colored ministers of the gospel, the sheriff and a deputy. The fifth convict, Stephen Anderson, through the efforts of his counsel, J. St. Julien Yates, Esq., was granted a respite of thirty days by Gov. Hampton. Each of the four prisoners made dying declarations corroborative of their previous confessions. Their statements were made to a crowd of over 4000 persons, mostly colored men and women. After each had told his story there were short religious services—a prayer from the clergyman and the reading of the burial services. The signal was then given, a white handkerchief fluttered a second in the breeze, the trap was sprung, and the murderers were launched into eternity. All of them died without the least struggle. Twenty minutes after the trap was sprung the bodies were cut down and delivered to their respective families for interment. Sheriff Holly, one of the best well and firm, but not without a great manifestation of feeling indicative of the true man with a heart of sympathy.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENTS.

A Cincinnati Democrat on Stanley Matthews' Election.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

COLUMBUS, March 16.—Said a prominent Cincinnati Democrat to me late last night, or early this morning rather, when the wine had begun to flow in celebration of Stanley Matthews' nomination: "We have done a great work to-night. We have insured the building of the Texas Pacific railroad; we have made Tom Scott as great a millionaire as Commodore Vanderbilt was when he died; we have done honor to the State of Ohio by putting her foremost Republican in the Senate beside her foremost Democrat; we have further secured Ohio for the Democracy this fall and a Democratic President in 1880."

Let us take the sentiment and carefully paste it in our hats for future reference, when the irresistible logic of events, as Vallandigham used to say, has become more apparent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Recognition of Hampton Essential to the State's Welfare.

[Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, called yesterday to take his leave of President Hayes and to assure him that in the course which he was pursuing in sustaining Gov. Hampton the best interests of the State would be secured, and in doing this he said he did not abandon his devotion to the Republican party. Gov. Scott also gave the President to understand that the maintenance of the Hampton government would be the signal for material prosperity in South Carolina, while the continuance of the Chamberlain pretensions would undoubtedly have the effect of producing financial ruin and the destruction of the business and planting interests. Moderate Republicans are largely in favor of the recognition of the Hampton government, for in this plan only can they see a guarantee of the termination of the present political difficulties of the South.

THE SOUTH.

The Course of the Administration in Reference to the Dual Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—When the President and his Cabinet began to confer about Louisiana and South Carolina affairs early this week it became apparent that there was a general, though not unanimous opinion that the best way to settle the difficulties in those States was to order the troops at New Orleans and Columbia no longer to interfere in local affairs. This would at once remand the local governments of the two States into the hands of the State authorities and the people. That

the President favored this plan was telegraphed you in these dispatches on Tuesday; also that he and some of the Cabinet, hesitating as to the time and manner of restoring Louisiana to local self-government out of an apprehension that the removal of the troops might give rise to violent proceedings or disorders, which the President saw would give rise to misrepresentations at a distance, and might be used by demagogues in the North to raise a prejudice against the new Southern policy. These apprehensions were frankly communicated to prominent Louisianaans here, who not only gave assurances themselves that no trouble need be anticipated, but took immediate steps to procure a statement or guarantee from Gov. Nicholls. The result was the following dispatch from Gov. Nicholls to Randall L. Gibson, Member of Congress from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1877.

R. L. Gibson, Washington, D. C.

I am willing to guarantee, and do guarantee that if the troops be withdrawn the St. Louis (State House) Hotel will not be taken by force and no disturbances will take place. For the success of my government I depend on the assistance I know I shall continue to receive from the taxpayers, and not on an armed demonstration against Packard.

F. T. Nicholls. This dispatch was carried to the President and shown also to different members of the Cabinet, and the assurance it contains were so satisfactory that it is believed to-night the plan of sending a commission to Louisiana to investigate has been substantially abandoned. It is very probable that the order for the withdrawal of the troops will be sent down by the hands of one or more prominent gentlemen who will be present at the time of its execution, for the purpose of making a report to the President of the event and its consequences.

PIERREPONT AND WASHBURN.

Both Anxious to Remain at their Present Posts and not Likely to be Removed.

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The statement in the World of several days ago that there would be no change in the English mission—although made at a time when everybody believed there would be, and that Mr. Pierrepont's successor was as good as named—is now generally accepted as correct. It seems probable, indeed, that both Washburn and Pierrepont will be retained. Both are anxious, it is said, to remain, especially Washburn, whose friends have been heard from first. Washburn has himself been here for a few days in conference with leading Republicans from his own and other States, including his old personal friend, ex-President Grant.

Friends of Senator Logan believe that he would prefer to remain in this country rather than accept a foreign appointment.

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

The Case that was Argued by Senator Conkling before Commissioner Duell.

[New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 14.—An important patent case was decided to-day, in which Sargeant & Greenleaf, of Westport, New York, and Grays, patentees, were contestants, the patent issued being one for time locks. The patent was assigned by Grays to the Hall Central Lock Company, and both that company and Sargeant & Greenleaf have been using it. It covers the time indicator combination upon safe locks. Duell's decision awards the priority of invention with reference to the lever controlling the time combination, the vital specification in the patent of Sargeant & Greenleaf affirming the decision of the examiner-in-chief. The patent is valued at about two million dollars, and will be carried on an appeal to the Supreme Court. It has already become distinguished in consequence of Senator Conkling's appearance before his appointment, Commissioner Duell, as counsel for one of the parties, an action which led to serious criticism upon Senator Conkling's course.

Nicholls is getting in the tributary ducats, which is the notable sign of a government recognition by the people. All Packard's dispatches contain, and the significant fact, The Pretender is moneyless and repudiated. C'est une affaire finie.—[Courier-Journal.]

During a recent examination of a class of youngsters in one of the Philadelphia schools, the teacher asked: "What is a monarchy?" and was immediately answered by a bright little eight-year-old boy: "A country governed by a king." "Who would rule if the king should die?" "The queen." "And if the queen should die, who then would be ruler?" "The Jack."

M. Gatayes, a writer, a dandy and a professor of the harp is dead. Mme. Becamier was one of his pupils. His home was most eccentrically furnished. His rooms were carpeted with the skins of his favorite horses and the walls ornamented with the heads of his pet dogs, besides a choice collection of bows, arrows, etc.

RAMIE.—Some two or three years since the question of preparing the fibre of the ramie plant for manufacture attracted the attention of the people of Louisiana, and, as it was believed to be a very valuable crop, a number of land owners prepared to raise it, and did demonstrate the fact that the soil of Louisiana would produce it abundantly, but they failed to procure a means of separating the fibre from the incased woody substance. This difficulty, we are assured, can now be overcome by the use of the improved and patented hemp and flax brake, with revolving handle attached, lately invented by Major J. H. Tabler. This machine reduces the cost of getting out the hemp fibre from \$1 50 per 100 pounds to 25 cents, and will doubtless get the ramie fibre out very profitably. Any one wishing further information upon the subject can call on Major Tabler, at No. 256 Baronne street.

We are obliged to A. F. Harrington, bookseller and stationer, No. 115 Canal street, for Harper's Bazar and Harper's Monthly. The Harper's Bazar has become almost a necessity for the ladies, as indicative of the latest fashions, and as for the Monthly it is full, as usual, with most interesting reading matter and beautiful engravings.

August, every astronomer knows August, but it is important for the agricultural farmer to know that August has effected a change of base; he has removed from his old place on Customhouse street to No. 31 Bourbon, where henceforth he will dispense delicious viands and nectarine wines to happy consumers at abnormally low rates, considering the quality of the viands and the wherewithals that help to wash them down.