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DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

A March of Triumph Through New Hampshire.

[Special to the Democrat]

CONCORD, Aug. 22.—The President's party left Plymouth at 8:50 this morning, taking a special train at Ashland and Meredith. Short stops were made on the way, and the President and his wife introduced to crowds, and shaking of hands was participated in. At Weir's station, the location of the Winnepesogee camp meeting, about 500 people were assembled. The President and party were escorted from the train to the preacher's stand, and an address of welcome made by Rev. Mr. Adams. The President responded, and was followed in brief speeches by Gen. Devens, Postmaster General Key and Secretary Evarts, after which the party proceeded to Lake Village, Laconia and Tilton.

At the latter place the President addressed the assembled crowd. After speeches by Key, Devens and Evarts, which were enthusiastically received, the party proceeded to Northfield, where they were met by Vice President Wheeler and other notables, and reached here at 12:10 o'clock. The depot here on their arrival was thronged with people, and as the President stepped from the car he was welcomed by Mayor Pilsbury to the capital of New Hampshire. The President briefly expressed his thanks, and the party entered the carriages ready for them. Lines were formed, and the procession moved through the principal streets, which were thronged with people, many business blocks and dwellings on the route being handsomely decorated.

HOWARD'S SEARCH.

The Indians Steal His Horses and the Volunteers Desert Him.

[Special to the Democrat.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 22.—This morning's reports from the Hole-in-the-Rock stage station, recently occupied by the hostiles, say that the Indians are all gone in the direction of Henry's Lake or Fetson Basin. Capt. Bainbridge, from Hole-in-the-Rock, with friendly Indians, left the stage station on Comas Creek yesterday. Howard was at the head of Comas Creek yesterday morning. Day before yesterday he had a slight skirmish with the Indians; one man was killed and seven wounded. Night before last the Indians stole two hundred of Howard's horses.

The Montana volunteers returned home disgusted, many of them on foot.

Gen. Sherman is at Helena, Montana.

The Miner's Strike.

[Special to the Democrat.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—About sixteen hundred miners, employed in the West Moreland and Pennsylvania Companys' mines, at Irwin Station, West Moreland county, quit work yesterday afternoon, and resolved that they would not resume until their demands for an advance were complied with. Last night, between three and four hundred miners organized and marched to Spring Hill, where the engines on the Pennsylvania road are coaled, and induced the miners at that place to quit work. All the mines in the Irwin District are now closed. The miners demand three cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds, pay every two weeks, half an inch screen, and a check weighman.

Goldsmith Maid Against Time.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Goldsmith Maid will trot on the Louisville Jockey Club Course August 29 against time.

Railroad Warfare.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 21.—The differences between the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Memphis and Little Rock railroads have resulted in cutting down of rates by the former road to all the principal points in the Southern States via Columbus, Kentucky.

Obstructing the Mail.

[Special to the Democrat.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—John Hunt, Jas. Bennett and Wm. Weiss was been convicted obstructing the mails during the recent railroad strike and remanded to jail to await sentence.

Another Negro for West Point.

[Special to the Democrat.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In Congressman Muller's district Chas. A. Minnie, colored, won the West Point appointment, his average being ninety-eight.

National Board of Trade.

[Special to the Democrat.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—The National Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution that in the judgment of the National Board the repeal of the navigation laws of the United States would offer the best inducement which the government could hold out to American citizens to enter into a competition with citizens of other countries for a proper share of the vast steam traffic of the Atlantic ocean, now carried on almost exclusively under other flags than our own.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending that Congress adopt a uniform table of weights for the whole country, and also in favor of specific instead of ad valorem duties; also a resolution to memorialize Congress for the repeal of that part of the transportation act which requires a consignee or his agent to execute a bond at the port of first arrival.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent Democrats in the State were present.

At 12 o'clock, noon, Capt. Wm. McClelland, chairman of the State Central Commitece, called the convention to order and presented the list of delegates returned to him, and then handed the convention over to them.

CAPITAL NEWS.

No Further Need for Troops in Maryland and West Virginia.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Governors of West Virginia and Maryland having notified the War Department that United States troops were no longer needed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, an order will be issued for their immediate withdrawal.

The Frauds in Sugar Importation.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs' collectors directing them, after October 1st, to seize and prosecute for forfeiture all importations of fraudulently colored sugar.

The question of drawbacks on sugar will be brought up for settlement on the return of Secretary Sherman.

A National Agricultural Museum.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Agriculture will recommend the creation here of an agricultural museum, to contain samples of all improved agricultural machinery of the various States.

THE SUGAR FRAUDS.

The Treasury Department in Trouble over the Fraudulently Colored Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The colored sugar question is proving to be a troublesome matter to the Treasury Department. The appraiser of New York has been here to find out, if possible, what are his duties in regard to the Demarara sugars now restrained in that city, and how he can discharge his duties under authority of law.

The importers are preparing to protect their interests from what they say is an unwarranted assumption of authority, for is treasury officials may subject certain sugars to one process, why may not all imported sugars be subjected to any process the department may decide upon. As to seizure of cargoes after October 1st, importers state they will meet that issue in the courts. The matter is evidently one which perplexes all hands.

The department is advised that there have been large orders sent out from Boston, New York and Baltimore for the sugar now under the ban of the government. There is now in New York in bond a large quantity, and besides large consignments are expected the latter part of the month, which will give the appraisers' force additional trouble.

EVARTS' SPEECH.

The Relations Existing between the North and the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following comes from the Presidential party: Secretary Evarts was happily introduced by the President saying that he would introduce him as one that could better tell about battles at home than his bachelor Attorney General. Mr. Evarts said:

You, Mr. President, have been very fortunate in many things, but in none more so than in not knowing that bachelors have no battles to fight at home. I never before saw a crowd that would allow a coach and six horses driven through it without being disturbed, and I take it as a sign that you desire peace and reconciliation, and that you desire all the old chasms filled up.

If there is another great internal struggle it will not be upon old issues between the North and the South. The best way for people of different parts of the country, or of different countries, to become acquainted is by fighting. The North and the South have had such an opportunity, and a great one; the strong men of both sections met; no cowardice was shown on either side; they fought for principles they had long learned to revere.

The great contest, between Daniel Webster, of your State, and Calhoun in the South, worked into the feelings of the people till there was no way out of the difficulty but war. No intriguing of foreign powers can divide us from without, and no portion of the people will ever strive again to divide us from within.

The Massachuset's Greenbackers.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Independent Greenback party will hold a State convention here September 15, to nominate a State ticket.

The Anoka Conflagration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The following are the losses by fire at Anoka yesterday: Washburn & Co., three million feet timber, insurance $30,000; Anoka Lumber Company, two million feet lumber, planing mill, two warehouses, stable and offices, insurance $13,000. Twenty small dwellings of mill employes were burned and 800 yards of the St. Paul and Pacific track destroyed. Aggregate loss estimated at $75,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An Irish Ratification of the Home Rule Obstructionists.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At an immense meeting held in the Rotunda at Dublin, last night, Biggar and Parnell were enthusiastically received, and a resolution passed offering the hearty thanks of the meeting to those Irish Representatives who, in honorable contrast to some and the spiritless conduct of the mass of the Home Rule members, supported Biggar and Parnell.

The York Races.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The race for the great Ebor handicap stakes at York to-day was won by Il Gladiator.

The Chinese in Cuba.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A petition has been received from the Chinese in Cuba complaining of the cruelty of the Spanish planters.

Turkish Gendarmerie.

[Special to the Democrat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—Col. Valentine Baker has completed the organization of the new Turkish gendarmerie.

WAR NOTES.

The Turks Capture the Schipka Pass.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Shumla states that the Turks assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Schipka, taking possession of the village and pursuing the Russians out of the pass. The same dispatch says Tirnova is now considered untenable.

The Turks on the Offensive.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A Bucharest telegram says that eighteen thousand Egyptian troops are attempting to cut the railway between Kustendje and Tirnova, and that the troops from Silistria are attacking Kustendje from the other side.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Gold 104⅛. U. S. 6's of 1881, 111; do. coupons 111¼; new 4½'s 109¼@109⅜; do. coupons 109¼; do. 1865, new issue, 106½@106⅝; do. 1867, 108@108⅛; do. 1868, coupons, 111@111¼; 10-40's, 109⅛; do. coupons, 112½; currency 6's, 124½; new 5's, 109¾@109⅞.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Consols for money 95 3-16; U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 105⅜; do. 1867, 107; 10-40's, 108@108¼; new 5's, 107@107⅛; Erie, 109¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Flour firmer—little doing. Wheat higher but fluctuating—No. 2 red $1 29¼ bid cash; No. 3 red $1 21 cash and August; $1 10¼@1 12¼, closing at $1 10⅝@$1 10¾ September; $1 12@1 10¾ October. Corn opened higher and closed lower, 40⅜ cash, 41⅛@40⅞ September; 42@42⅝, closing 42⅛@42½ October. Whisky unchanged. Pork dull, jobbing $12 75. Bulk meats—salable 4⅞@6⅞. Bacon held higher, 5⅝@7⅞ asked. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and heavy—white $1 20@1 28. Corn and oats unchanged. Whisky firm and active, $1 10. Pork unchanged. Lard in fair demand, $8 35. Bulk meats firm, 4⅞@7. Bacon unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Corn steady, 43⅛@43¼ September, 43⅛@43¼ October, 43⅛ cash. Provisions dull and weak. Pork dull; $12 25 September, $12 30 October. Lard 8.12½ September, 8 17½ October. Wheat steady; cash lots No. 2 $1 10, 98¾ September. Whisky steady, $1 09.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Cotton dull; Uplands 11 1-16, Orleans 11 7-16; sales 222 bales.

Futures quiet; August 11.28@11.31, September 11.11@11.14, October 10.80@10.83, November 10.70@10.73, December 10.72@10.74.

Flour steady. Wheat, spot firmer; futures 2@2½ better. Corn firmer and fairly active. Pork heavy; $13 15@$13 25. Lard heavy; steam 8.62½@8.65. Spirits turpentine steady; 34½. Rosin firm; $1 90@$1 95 for strained. Freights firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 13-16d.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Arrived: L'Amerique, Canada. Arrived out: P. A. Munch, Ohio, State of Virginia. Homeward: Alabama for New Orleans, Arragon for New York.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

A Probable Revival of German Emigration to America.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

There are at present again unquestionable signs that a very large emigrating element is smoldering in Germany, stimulated by political and economical embroilments which will break forth as soon as sufficient hope and inducements offer themselves in transatlantic countries in the eyes of the discontented and desponding Germans. The general political aspect and the decline of German commerce and industry at the present period are, observes Consul Kruge, such that an emigration on a large scale must be the natural consequence of the ruling state of affairs. Among other illustrations of the causes of a desire on the part of the Germans to leave their native land, Consul Kruge mentions the religious "Kulturkampf," which, he says, in its practical results may at least up till now be rightly termed an unsuccessful move on the political chess-board, and has been brought home by degrees to the Roman Catholic population in an irritating, harassing form. Between the priests on the one hand and the government on the other the lives of the Roman Catholic peasantry are made one of "perfect torment;" and these people naturally desire to leave that country where, rightly or wrongly, they believe their religion attacked or endangered. The relations between France and Germany also act powerfully to promote emigration, and the huge expenses of maintaining the army, besides a navy of considerable size, contribute to swell the emigration tendency of the country. Consul Kruge thinks that if the Australian colonies care to have the largest portion of the coming German emigation, at no time have they had a better chance of creating an extensive movement to their shores than at present. In the meantime, Dr. Engel, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Berlin, estimates the loss in capital of every German soul emigrated at 650 thalers (Prussian) or £97 10s. In illustrating the loss to Germany by emigration Dr. Engel points out likewise that the old and infirm people do not emigrate, but that Germany has given within 27½ years considerably over 1,000,000 of strong men to the United States of America alone, and that the Kingdom of Prussia has lost within the same time 500,000 soldiers.

THE OTHER WORLD.

When a man is put into the grave and mankind leave him, he hears the noise they make in walking away. Then two angels come to the dead man, black in color, but having blue eyes. The name of one is Monkir, and of the other Nakir. They cause the dead man to sit up in his grave, and say to him: "What was your opinion about Mohammed?" Then the person, if he be a Moslem, will say, "I believe in Mohammed." Then will he be struck with an iron hammer; and he will roar out so as to be heard by all animals, except men and genii. Then the ground will be ordered to close upon him and break his side; and turn his right side to left, and his left to his right. Also for the grave of each unbeliever, there are appointed ninety serpents to bite him to the day of resurrection, any one of which being upon earth would blast it. The day of resurrection is preceded by the coming of Antichrist. Antichristis blind of one eye, and has a great deal of hair falling about his face; and he brings with him the resemblances of paradise and hell. But that which seems like paradise is in truth, hell fire; and that which he shall say is hell is, in fact, paradise. He will come out of a road between Syria and Irak, and will move over the earth swiftly "like rain followed by wind." For such tribes as believe on him, Antichrist will order the earth, and it will produce verdure; and in the evening their cattle will come to them with higher humps upon their backs than they went out with in the morning; and their udders will be full. But as for those tribes who do not believe in Antichrist their lands will be stricken with desolation, and they will be afflicted with drouth and famine.

The order of chivalry which contains the greatest number of Jews is the Order of the Cross of Christ, of Portugal.

Plevna is Russian for tears.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK USURPING THE GENERAL ATTENTION IN LIEU OF OHIO.

The Great Question Involved Being the Control of the Legislature by the Conkling or Anti-Conkling Republicans.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

For a long time Ohio has enjoyed the distinction of monopolizing the political interest and attention of the country in the odd years, notwithstanding the fact that several other States hold important elections at the same time. But this year, unless I widely mistake the signs, the Ohio show is not going to "draw" as it has done, and the politicians will direct their undivided attention to

NEW YORK.

This is in consequence of the situation in the Republican party, which your readers understand with sufficient clearness already. The great question in New York is not whether the Republican or the Democratic State ticket for minor offices shall win, but whether the Conkling faction or its opponents shall secure the ascendancy in the Republican Legislature, which has an even chance of being chosen by a small majority on joint ballot. There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding relative to this Conkling imbroglio. For example, I have just read a letter from the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in which it is stated that the real antagonism to Conkling proceeds from

JOHN SHERMAN,

who, in fighting for the control of the next National Republican Convention, desires to have Conkling beaten in New York and retired from the Senate, hoping thus to force him out of the line of presidential succession. This is a very pretty theory, and bears certain marks of plausibility. But it is, nevertheless, strictly untrue. John Sherman may be laying pipes for the object above referred to, but I happen to know that an intrigue for the defeat of Conkling is not one of his maneuvres. Just at present John is profoundly interested in making up as strong a force as possible in the Senate for the support of the Administration in general and of his own financial policy in particular. Conkling is one of the last men in that body whose antagonism John desires to arouse. In fact, he is the first man whose support John would like to make sure of. So it does not stand to reason that he would select the present as an auspicious time for a declaration of war *a l'outrance* upon Roscoe. It is true that strenuous efforts have been made by members of the Cabinet to have Conkling's friends ousted from office in New York and war made upon him generally by the Administration. But John Sherman, so far from having been the mover of this

ANTI-CONKLING CRUSADE,

has been the most potent of all the influences tending to restrain it; and I am in possession of data on the strength of which I feel warranted in saying that, but for the interposition of Sherman, there would have been a general drumming out of Conkling's friends from Federal office, beginning at the New York Custom-House and extending all over the State, several weeks ago. Conkling's *bete noir* in the Cabinet is not John Sherman, but Carl Schurz; and Schurz is actuated, not by any aspirations touching the presidential succession three years hence, but by a vindictive personal grudge against Conkling, dating from the French arms and San Domingo debates, twice that number of years ago. Perhaps it is not wholly correct to say that this grudge is the sole motive that actuated the Heidelberg statesman, but it should be added that Carl is ardently desirous of helping Fenton as well as of hurting Conkling. The whims of Schurz are certainly past finding out. We may well set down as inscrutable the mental processes of a man who entertains at one and the same time two such fantastic chimeras as Carl's plan of civil service reform and his notion that there is an earthly possibility of galvanizing Fenton into new political life.

Schurz has always had

A WEAKNESS FOR FENTON,

and I can readily explain the cause: Fenton undoubtedly contains more of the true oil of gammon to the square inch than any other man now living, and he has for years poured it without stint into the insatiable maw of Carl's miraculous vanity until he has won from Schurz what in other men would be sincere friendship. I use this latter reservation advisedly. Schurz has no sincere friendships, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Instead of them he takes fancies to those who flatter him, and condescends to permit those who admire him to express their admiration by fawning about him. In return for these exquisite titillations Schurz undertakes to perform miracles for the benefit of his parasites. You must be aware that for some years past Carl has luxuriated in the fixed belief that he is the result, not of the usual process of human generation, but of a sort of immaculate conception whereby he was born not like unto other men, but infallible in all things. This pleasing fancy has been stimulated by the untiring flattery of Halstead, Bill Grosvenor, *(sic)* Whitela Reid and other "independent" journalists, until it has attained monstrous proportions and has become a clear case of hypertrophy of the organ of self-esteem.

Of all men in the world Fenton is *the* man to take advantage of such a weakness. He has not failed to prod Schurz in this delicate spot, nor has he been reserved either in the volume or the degree of his adulation. Probably he has caused Schurz to believe that in his (Fenton's) estimation, he (Schurz) is a moral giant and an intellectual Colossus. Whosoever can impress Schurz with such sentiments can always draw on him for his last cent; at least, until a new whim shoots through his unfathomable German brain.

These facts form the true secret of the *quasi* state of war existing between Conkling and the Administration. You will remember that I wrote you last spring, before Schurz had been three weeks in the Cabinet, that he already had taken Fenton in tow, and what I wrote then will answer for the news of to-day in New York politics, if you take the trouble of reprinting it.

But now, on the heels of these developments, comes an apparently authenticated story from Washington that the President and

A MAJORITY OF THE CABINET HAVE DECIDED TO GET RID OF SCHURZ

as soon as they can find some means of letting him down easy. This is presumably true. I know that powerful influences inimical to Schurz have been operating upon the presidential mind for a long time, and I have good reason to believe that, reinforced as they have been from time to time by ill-judged acts or attempts of Schurz himself, these influences have begun to tell. The most important fact in the premises, and the only one which I shall try to tell in this brief space, is that on several occasions Schurz has mistaken himself for the government of the United States, and the President and other members of the Cabinet have found it necessary to jog his faculties quite abruptly in order to dispel the inconvenient delusion.

I venture to predict that there will be no serious interference with Mr. Conkling's operations by the Administration. In fact I know there will be none, because I am informed from private sources that are absolutely reliable that Schurz made his final effort to secure a clean sweep of Conkling's friends four or five weeks ago, and that he was then and there "sot down on" by the President and John Sherman in a most conclusive manner, since which memorable episode he has been engaged in canvassing a question of veracity with the notorious Bill Kemble, of addition, division and silence celebrity—a canvass in which Schurz seems to have got the worst of it, notwithstanding the immense odds afforded him by the unsavory repute of his adversary. But I believe I have heretofore observed that a question of veracity with Schurz is not regarded as a formidable affair by those who know him best.

A. C. B.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL MISTAKE.

N. B.—Which means take notice.

Having devoted the above space to a review of the situation in New York, I now desire to obtain for a few moments the distinguished attention of the proof reader of the DEMOCRAT respecting a matter of personal import. I recently wrote that "Nicolas Herkimer, with 550 p-i-o-n-e-e-r-s at his back," had, on a certain memorable occasion, "given battle to a full thousand of Tories and Indians, led by Brandt and Johnson." Imagine my astonishment, not to say chagrin, to ascertain from the proof reader of the DEMOCRAT that the sturdy Herkimer was sustained in that trying hour by "550 p-r-i-s-o-n-e-r-s." Ordinarily, I might not feel particularly moved by such an occurrence. But the Battle of Oriskany is a pet battle of mine. My lineal ancestors "fit into it" and its traditions are among the earliest recollections of my childhood—such traditions as a baby-boy hears from the lips of his great-grandparents, respecting the heroism of their parents and own uncles in times that tried men's souls. That little band of five hundred and fifty were not "prisoners." They did not know how to surrender. The events of that day proved that their knowledge was limited to the simple arts of fighting and dying. They did not, it would seem, possess even skill enough in the prisoner business to take any. Not knowing how to surrender themselves, they seem to have been unable to comprehend the true meaning of anybody else's surrender and so, imbued with the primitive idea that "once an enemy always an enemy," or with the other and equally crude notion that "a dead Tory was the next best thing to a live Whig"—as one of the stauch old patriots of the Revolution once phrased it—they incontinently slew all who came in their way.

Thus my friend, the proof reader of the DEMOCRAT, will discern that the epithet of "prisoners" is inapplicable in any sense whatsoever—even the most far-fetched—to the heroes who fought for us and in defense of their wives and babies at Oriskany. This time I forgive the proof reader aforesaid. But if he ventures to repeat the offense I solemnly warn him of my impending wrath. Let him beware, for if he offends again he shall forthwith gird himself as for mortal combat and wait till I come.

B.

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND THEIR DUTY.

Editor Democrat—I notice in your morning's issue editorial mention of an "embarrassing question" before Judge Tissot, that of a notary's bill for $500, charged for drawing the will of a man sick of the small-pox, so charged upon the ground that it was extra hazardous. I know nothing of the case nor of the parties concerned more than I see in your article, but, as a legal question, I feel an interest in it.

I know of no law, and I assert there is no law, to justify a notary in making exorbitant charges because of danger or risk in the performance of an official act. The fees of the notary are regulated and fixed by law, and outside of them he cannot go. The Revised Statutes, section 10, say: "The recorders and notaries public shall be entitled to demand and receive, at the time the services may be performed, the *following fees of office and no more, and they shall not be entitled to charge for any other services they may perform or be required to perform as recorders and notaries public.* For writing original acts of any kind, including recording the same, per one hundred words, twenty cents," etc., etc. (The italics are my own.) Under this law it is clear that the notary has no right to charge a *quantum meruit* fee, nor to charge extra because the case was hazardous. The law neither provides for it nor allows it. Nor can he even make or enforce a contract for any other amount than that specified by the law as above, for services performed as notary. Notaries are created by law for the benefit and advantage of the public; their powers and duties are defined and limited; having qualified and assumed the duties of the office, a notary has no legal right to refuse to perform an official act, within the line of his duties, because of hazard or danger; on the contrary, he is but doing his duty in performing it, no matter what the hazard, and is only entitled to his legal fees accordingly. He should not have assumed the duties of the office, if he had not the nerve to meet its emergencies, and the first most important and most solemn of the duties intrusted to the notary, is that of going to the bedside of the dying to receive and record their last wish and will. As much right has the civil sheriff to refuse to enter premises to make a seizure, or the criminal sheriff refuse to make an arrest because of danger. One of the greatest curses of our State for the past ten years and most shameless sources of plunder, is the illegal and exorbitant charges of officials, and I regret to say that, in my opinion, the bench and the bar have been to a great extent responsible for it.

LEX.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* has a rumor that a Staunton Republican is to be the "Independent" candidate against Col. Holliday for the Governorship.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

The Part the Clergy Are Taking in the Coming French Election.

The *Italie*, of Rome, speaks in the following terms of the letter lately addressed by Count de Chambord to the Pope: "So much has been said recently of the proceedings of the different French Catholic parties with the Holy See, that we have thought it necessary to obtain some exact information on the subject. Cardinal Guibert and the Papal Nuncio in Paris had, after the 16th of May, advocated and brought about the triumph of a policy favorable to Marshal de MacMahon. Serious negotiations took place, and it was agreed that the Catholics should endeavor to obtain the election of Conservative Deputies without regard to the party to which they might belong. Instructions in that sense were to be subsequently communicated to all the bishops of the clergy.

The Legitimists did not look favorably on the doings of the Archbishop of Paris, who appeared to be more devoted to the Marshal than to the party, and complained to the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Meglia. The latter, between whom and Mgr. Guibert there is no great sympathy, sided with the malcontents. To prevent the division assuming any great proportions, the Cardinal Archbishop left immediately for Rome, where he apprehended the Baron Baude might might turn the scale in favor of the Legitimists. That step irritated the partisans of Henry V. Evidently, the Cardinal was laboring for the government of Marshal de MacMahon: therefore, the Cardinal, to leave him a clear field, summoned the French ambassadors to the Holy See back to Paris. Cardinal Guibert was successful, and, in consequence of his solicitations, the Vatican consented to invite the clergy to support the candidates of the government on condition that the latter should follow a line of conduct favorable to the interests of the Holy See.

The Legitimists and the Bonapartists suspected the results of Cardinal Guibert's mission, and appealed to the Vatican for direct support, but the Pope held firm and confined himself to preaching concord among the rival Conservative parties. The Bonapartists then declared that they could not lose the opportunity of manifesting themselves and preparing for 1880. That attitude of the Imperialists alarmed the Legitimists, who induced Count de Chambord to write to the Pope to request him to say a word in their favor if he did not wish to see their cause seriously compromised. Pius IX. replied a few days back, to the letter of Count de Chambord, remarking to him that the only possible and useful course in the present circumstances was to preserve a complete understanding between all parties friendly to the Vatican. At the instigation of Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Simeoni recently invited the bishops to do their best to maintain concord. The Holy Father is immovable in his resolution not to declare himself more explicitly than he has done. At the Vatican the triumph of the Bonapartists is considered more probable than that of the Legitimists.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE IN MAINE.

[Kennebec Journal.]

The Democratic State Convention nominated yesterday as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta. Mr. Williams, the nominee, is a resident of this city, a man of respectability, education, wealth, and a lawyer by profession. In politics he has been Republican, Liberal Republican and Democrat. In 1857 he was elected President of the Senate, and upon the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin as Governor, Mr. Williams became by virtue of his office Acting Governor of the State. The same year Lot M. Morrill was elected Governor by the Republicans, after which Mr. Williams gradually disappeared as a Republican leader. In 1873 he was supported as the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, receiving, however, but 2160 votes. He has before this been mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Last fall he voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President, and this served to secure him the nomination this year.

SEEKING INCREASED SUGAR PRODUCTION.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. Le Duc, the Commissioner of Agricultural Affairs, has for some time been engaged in the consideration of important matters affecting the sugar interests of the United States. He believes that there can be a saving of more than sixty millions of dollars a year to this country by the production of the sugar at home that is now imported from abroad. The Commissioner is in correspondence with sugar planters and others in the South and Southwest, and has also received information from the growers of sugar-beet. There is a general agreement among planters and others to the effect that there can be a much heavier production of sugar in this country than there is at present, and all who have communicated with the Commissioner on the subject avow their earnest anxiety to give him all the benefit of their experience on this subject, and assist him in his efforts wherever they can.

WEST VIRGINIA CAPITAL VOTE.

The vote on the location of a permanent capital in West Virginia stands, with four counties to hear from, Charleston, 38,089; Clarksburg, 30,734; Martinsburg, 7844. Three of these counties, Clay, McDowell and Roane, are in the Third Congressional District, and cast in the presidential election, 2039 votes. The other county, Webster, is in the Second Congressional District, but borders on the Third District, and has doubtless voted for Charleston, which will perhaps have a majority of 2000 over both competitors, and will consequently be the permanent capital after 1885, unless the Legislature should recede from its action.

Secretary Thompson has accepted the invitation to address the Piedmont Agricultural Society at Culpeper, Va., in October.

The mercury marked 100 degrees in Mobile, Ala., on Sunday, and 98 degrees on Monday.