New-York Tribune.

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WASHINGTON DESERTED.

EVERYONE IN A HURRY TO GET AWAY. THE PRESIDENT AND SOME OF THE CABINET AND NEARLY ALL THE CONGRESSMEN GONE—GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

The exodus of Congressmen from Washington has been so rapid that there are only a few left in the city. The President has left Washington also, together with Secretary McCrary and Secretary Thompson, in order to spend the 4th at Fortress Monroe. There will be no business at the Departments on the 4th and 5th. It is stated as the opinion of officials that the absence of an appropriation for the Marshals will not interfere with the usual business of the Courts. Secretary Evarts will visit the birthplace of Washington before long to decide upon a monument proper to mark the spot.

A RUSH AWAY FROM THE CAPITAL.

ONLY A FEW STRAGGLERS LEFT OF CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT AND A PARTY OF OFFICIALS OFF FOR FORTRESS MONROE—SUMMER PLANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Washington has already begun to look like a deserted village, as it always does at the close of a session of Congress. Hotel lobbies are empty and boarding houses are suffering from a new eruption of cards offering lodgings at Summer prices. The hegira began two weeks ago and reached its height last night when, all outward-bound trains were crowded with Congressmen impatient to get away from the scene of their labors.

About the Capitol to-day there were still a few signs of life. A few belated members were gathering up the remnants of their political perquisites, adjusting their stationery accounts, or franking documents to their long-suffering constituents. In the Departments a few Congressmen were to be found seeking favors for their constituents or places for personal favorites. Occasionally a member was to be seen driving rapidly from one Department to another, making his final preparations to leave. Aside from these fitful exhibitions of activity all was dulness; and the blazing sun spent its strength on almost deserted streets.

The President, Cabinet and minor officials are making preparations to enjoy the Fourth of July holiday, which will begin to-morrow night and last until next Monday, during which period all the public offices will be kept closed. Under the law the Departments cannot be really closed, but the heads of divisions only will be on duty. To-night the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War and a party of friends went aboard the gunboat Tallapoosa and steamed away for Fortress Monroe. They will be absent several days. Numerous excursions are planned for the benefit of the official population of Washington, a large share of which will take advantage of the opportunities thus offered, and for a day or two Washington will be more lonely than ever.

When the President returns from Fortress Monroe, he will take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home. He will remain here the greater part of the Summer, and will be absent from the city for a few days at a time only.

Secretary Thompson will leave shortly for an extended trip to his home in Indiana. Secretary Sherman will go to Maine, and thence to Ohio. He will make one or two speeches in each State.

THE COURTS TO BE KEPT OPEN.

NO OBSTRUCTION OF USUAL BUSINESS PROBABLE—VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—*The National Republican* will to-morrow contain an important article known to reflect the views of a prominent official in regard to the condition in which the courts are placed by the failure of the appropriations for Marshals.

Consultation with various officers of the Government, including the accounting officers, who have to pass upon the construction of the law, shows that the Attorney-General will succeed in keeping the courts open for all usual business. This attempt will be made under a construction of section 3,679 of the Revised Statutes, to the effect that the section does not prohibit the fulfilment of the intent of the existing law, although it plainly forbids the expenditure of any money in excess of appropriations. It reads as follows:

Section 3,679. No department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or involve the Government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

The argument is advanced by those who maintain the foregoing construction of this section that the word "contract" therin contained cannot and must not be applied to the action of a marshal who serves a process and performs any other official duty under the requirements of the existing law to which a "fee is annexed." It is further argued that the liability of the United States incurred by the service of such a process for the performance of such duty, for such fees, is not in the nature of a contract within the meaning of this section. It is also maintained that an officer who incurs this liability, which is a remote one depending upon the action of Congress itself for its complete recognition, will be held guiltless of any infraction of the section in question, and that he cannot do otherwise under his oath of office than to execute the mandates of the courts. In other words, it is claimed that the fulfilment of the existing laws and their faithful execution in the administration of justice, are the paramount duty of marshals despite the failure of Congress to make appropriations therefor, and that the officers in the absence of any appropriation assume all risk themselves of being reimbursed or of being paid fees provided for by those laws.

To sustain this course of reasoning attention is called to the fact that the President, in his several veto messages bearing upon this subject, laid especial stress upon the prohibition contained in riders against incurring liabilities under the execution of laws; also to the fact that the Army, when Congress failed to make any appropriation for its pay or support, proceeded with its accustomed duties, incurring liabilities for salaries, transportation, etc., during the interregnum of four months, and it was not held that liabilities then incurred were contracts in the meaning of this section.

It is proper to add that the opinion of many good lawyers in Washington is directly at variance with this construction of section 3,679, and that the leading Democrats who have studied and analyzed it, declare the belief that if Attorney-General Devens should directly encourage or indorse an attempt to keep the courts open under it, he will render himself liable to impeachment. The opinions thus expressed are based upon the assumption that the majority of Congress at the late session was so desperately intent upon prohibiting the Department of Justice from incurring any liability, however remote to indirect in the execution of the National election laws, that while such a construction of section 3,679 might be overlooked if applied only to the ordinary business of the courts, it would certainly not be overlooked if its applications were to be extended to the appointment of Deputy Marshals, and the recognition of their services by the Department.

"Any attempt," said one Democratic member last night, "by the Administration or Attorney-General Devens to twist the law or to evade the prohibition of restriction we have imposed upon them would certainly result in the impeachment of the offender, whoever it might be"; all of which may be accepted as an empty threat, for the Democrats are not strong enough to convict in the Senate.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

FIFTY THOUSAND INTEREST CHECKS SENT BY MAIL—LARGE PURCHASES OF SILVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Yesterday the United States Treasurer mailed 50,000 interest checks to as many different addresses, the remittances being a part of the amount of quarterly interest due on the new four per cent loan. This does not include the full amount of the interest, as it was not possible to put into the schedule of July 1 any of the bonds which are issued in exchange for the refunding certificates. It will be about ten days or two weeks before checks for interest on the the latter class of bonds will be forwarded.

The offices of the Treasurer and the Register have been greatly overworked, because in connection with the issuing of this enormous number of checks the same force has had to attend to the conversion of the refunding certificates and to the redemption of six per cent bonds, large quantities of which are daily arriving at the Department.

The purchases of silver bullion by the Treasury Department this afternoon were larger than they have been in any one week for a considerable time. Information as to the prices paid and the aggregate amount is withheld. It is learned, however, that every offer at or below the market rate to-day was accepted, and all others were declined. The offers from San Francisco and Carson City were all above the market rate. The purchases to-day were for the Philadelphia Mint exclusively.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY EVARTS AND PRESIDENT HAYES INTENDING TO VISIT THE SPOT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Among the laws which were enacted at the extra session of Congress is one appropriating $3,000 for a suitable monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. This money is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, who has been charged with the duty of selecting a suitable design and inscription for the monument. Before taking any other action in the matter Secretary Evarts will visit the place of Washington's birth, which is situated in Westmoreland County, Va. In 1815 George Washington Parke Custis, a grandson of Mrs. Washington, placed on the site of the house, which was burned down a few years after Washington's birth, a freestone slab bearing the inscription: "Here, on the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born." Through the inroads of time and the enterprise of curiosity-seekers this modest memorial has disappeared. President Hayes expects to accompany Secretary Evarts in his visit to the scene of Washington's birth, in the historic locality where some of the descendants of the Washington family still reside.

THE CIRCUIT OF THE WORLD.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Thomas W. Knox writes from the Lotos Club, New-York, to Postmaster General Key that he has received back two letters mailed by him on the 12th of March, to go around the world in opposite directions. The Eastward letter made the circuit in eighty-nine days, including a four days' detention at Yokohama, and the other consumed 110 days, thirteen of which were consumed by a detention at Yokohama, which would have been avoided by an arrival at that port two days sooner. The time made by the more rapidly transported letter, or by any yet reported to the Post Office Department, has been very greatly surpassed recently by a letter mailed by a young lady clerk in the office of Superintendent Bisckian, which accomplished the circuit of the world westerly in seventy-one days.

NOMINATIONS WHICH FAILED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following is a complete list of the nominations which failed to receive final action during the session of Congress just terminated, and which, therefore, expired with the session:

J. W. Craig craft, to be United States Attorney for Idaho Territory.

Julius A. Mayland, to be Postmaster at Harrisonville, Mo.

Captain William E. Waters, Assistant-Surgeon, to be Surgeon in the Army with the rank of Major.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon John W. Ross, for advancement eight numbers in his present rank in the Navy.

Lieut Worth G. Ross to be Third-Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service, vice A. M. Devereaux, to be removed.

Norman Buck, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

The last named nomination was rejected a few days ago, but rejection was subsequently reconsidered and the nomination laid on the table, where it remained at the close of the session without final action.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The British Indians, reported by Agent Lincoln, of the Gros Venire Agency, as having crossed the border, have returned to Canada.

Mr. Dockery, the United States Consul at Leeds, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated June 16, 1879, gives some encouraging reports of the revival of trade and manufactures in that district. The woolen trade is especially thriving. Customers from France and Austria are beginning to appear in unwonted numbers.

The Secret Service Division is advised that a new counterfeit $5 or $10 note, or perhaps both, will probably appear after business hours on July 3, the counterfeiters selecting that time in consequence of the approaching holiday and the closing of the banks. The public should scrutinize closely all notes presented during the next four days.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Captain Edward Barrett, United States Navy, to the position of Commodore was not due, a member of the Naval Committee states, to anything in his record. The action was based on the reexamination of Captain Egbert Thompson, who failed in his first examination, and who is now entitled to the vacancy in the list of Commodores.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted a bid from the Bank of New-York (National Banking Association) for $600,000 of the 5 per cent refunding bonds of the District of Columbia at $\frac{54}{100}$ per cent premium, and a bid from Lewis Johnson & Co., of this city, for $15,000 at 1¼ per cent premium. The Secretary will at once advertise for bids for the remainder of the bonds, amounting to nearly $500,000.

Congressman Young, of Ohio, filed a petition with the President to-day requesting the pardon of Alderman Kelly, of Cincinnati. Kelly is a Democrat, convicted of inducing a non-resident to vote at the last municipal election in Cincinnati. The petition is signed by all the Judges of the Hamilton County Courts, and among the signers is General Hickenlooper, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated June 16, 1879, shows that the agricultural interest in Scotland is slowly adapting itself to the present condition of things. Rents of farms have been reduced at least 40 per cent. Many cases of sequestration of leases have occurred and new terms conceded. The importation of cattle, sheep and pigs from America has increased at a remarkable rate during the last year.

Congress having adjourned without taking action on the bill authorizing allowance to be made for leaking on export packages of alcohol between the distilleries and the port of export, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the immediate collection of all drawback assessments for this cause which have been delayed pending the action of Congress. These assessments amount to $50,000 or $60,000.

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION.

A TALK WITH SENATOR ROLLINS.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN BACKED UP BY THEIR CONSTITUENTS—GRANT STILL AHEAD—BLAINE, SHERMAN, CONKLING AND WASHBURNE.

Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, is a veteran Republican and a sagacious, far sighted politician, and is particularly strong in matters relating to party organization and policy. He does not talk very freely to newspaper men on topics which he is most competent to discuss in a way that would be interesting, knowing that it is always better for a public man to say too little in type than too much, but he does say some things worth repeating in print. An old acquaintance met him at the Astor House yesterday, and after some talk on the Democratic blunders and backdowns in Congress, asked him what he thought of the position of the Republican party.

"I think the party is united and enthusiastic," said the Senator, "and is going to win the Presidential fight next year. One noteworthy sign of the compactness of our party is the fact that all the letters received by the Republicans in Congress back us up in the position we have taken. No one says we have gone too far or that we have taken wrong ground. On the contrary, all the letters urge us to stand firm. I was talking of this to the President the other day, and I found his experience was the same as that of the Senators and Representatives. Instead of pulling us back with doubts or objections, the people are pushing us forward. It seems as though we could not be too stalwart for them in defending the position we have taken."

Senator Rollins was asked his views as to the Republican nomination for President in 1880. He said: "I stand now just where I did when my constituents elected me as a delegate to the last nominating convention. I am for the best man, whoever he may seem to be when the time comes for making the choice."

"What is the opinion in Senatorial circles as to the relative strength of candidates?"—"That Grant is ahead, although perhaps not as much so as last Spring, when the Democrats first started out on their revolutionary campaign in Congress, and the excitement caused by their course was fresh and strong."

Turning interviewer himself, the Senator asked: "What is your opinion as to the attitude of the Republicans who were strongly opposed to a third term three years ago? Has not their feeling on that question undergone a change?"—"I think it has, to a considerable extent," was the reply. "It it should appear next year that Grant is the strongest man to beat the Democrats, most of the Republicans who in 1876 were hostile to giving him a third term would advocate his nomination."

"That is exactly my idea," said the Senator. "The third-term antagonism has faded out and will not be revived. It is worth taking account of, by the way, in estimating Grant's strength, that the Democrats seem to be more afraid of him than of any other man."

"Perhaps that is because they know if he is elected the Democratic Congress will not dare count him out. But what of Blaine's prospects? Is he as strong as ever down in New-England?"—"Yes; stronger than he was three years ago. He wears well as a candidate—keeps his old friends and makes new ones all the time. He will make a brilliant campaign in Maine this Summer and attract the attention of the whole country. If he wins, as I have no doubt he will, his Presidential prospects will be much strengthened."

"Is he stronger to-day than Sherman?"—"I really could not say. Sherman has a powerful support. As it looks to me now, Grant will be nominated if the Democrats behave as badly next session as they have done during the one just closed. If they should change their policy, put their Bourbons in the rear, give up their attempts to repeal the war legislation, and stick closely to the routine work of Congress without making much noise, there would be a good chance for Blaine or Sherman, or perhaps for some man not much talked of now."

"In that case, then, there might be a triangular fight between Grant, Blaine and Sherman. But where would Conkling be?"—"Nothing I have heard at Washington leads me to think that Conkling expects to be a candidate. He will probably support Grant."

"A close three-cornered contest would probably result in bringing out a new man. Who is likely to be the dark horse?"—"Perhaps Elihu B. Washburne. There is good timber in him for a candidate. Still, it is too early to speculate on dark horses. Remember, if you quote me, not to put me down as for or against any candidate. I am for the Republican cause and for the man who can best carry that cause to victory. Before this time next year we shall find out who that man is."

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

HUGH J. GLENN FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM FULL OF FALSE ISSUES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 2.—The platform of the Democratic Convention of the State, as agreed upon by the Committee on Resolutions, affirms that the Democratic party, being the only one which has always obeyed and maintained the Federal Constitution, is therefore the only one that can be trusted to administer the new organic law of the State. It pledges the party to the support of the State constitution, to economical administration and to the reduction of taxation, and its equal and uniform imposition upon all classes of property. It condemns Chinese immigration and indorses the action of the Democrats in Congress who secured the passage of the Thurman bill, compelling railroads to pay the interest on bonds. It declares in favor of legislative control of corporations and the regulation of freights and fares, and demands the protection of mining industries. The following are the planks referring to National matters, in full:

The Democratic sentiment is the indissoluble union of undestructible States under the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution, in all powers which have not been reserved by States. As suffrage is a privilege conferred exclusively by States—each State for itself—agreeably to the constitutionally expressed will of the people thereof, any attempt of the General Government to interfere with elections in the States, or in any of them, is dangerous to the liberties of the people and sacredness of the election franchise; and, therefore, we condemn as unconstitutional and subversive of the freedom of the ballot the odious laws of Republican origin and adoption by which Federal supervisors of election and deputy marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of votes and United States troops are stationed at places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized.

In union with their party brethren throughout the Republic, the Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, sitting as Executive Officer of the Government, in defeating the will of his people as expressed by Congress, in his rejection of bills passed by by that body to repeal obnoxious and unconstitutional laws during the present special session. The Democrats of California earnestly approve the conduct of both houses of Congress for their firm adherence to the just determination in the repeal of laws by which the rights of voters are interfered with, at the instance and under the authority of a Republican administration, to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying election by force and fraud.

The platform was adopted and the convention adjourned until Wednesday.

To-day the convention, after choosing a State Central Committee, went into the business of making a nomination for Governor. Hugh J. Glenn, the candidate of the "Honorable Bilks" Convention, was nominated by acclamation.

A recess was then taken until evening.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Democrats of the IId Congressional District this morning nominated J. G. Clance, of Sacramento, for Congress, and in the IIId District C. B. Berry, of Sutter, was nominated.

LABOR AGITATION.

MEETING TO AID FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

The Amalgamated Trades and Labor Unions met last evening at No. 10 Stanton-st., to receive a delegation of spinners from Fall River. A. Strasser said that during the difficulties in 1875 the operatives were compelled to sign an agreement that they would never engage in a strike again nor connect themselves with any trades union. Not feeling themselves bound by an agreement which they had been forced to make by starvation, they subsequently formed an organization embracing all the operatives in the mills with the exception of one or two. The last reduction of wages, he said, was from 40 to 60 cents per day. One of the grievances of the spinners was, that in a trial brought against their employers in reference to the ten-hour law, they were defeated, owing to the fact, they claimed, that the judge was a shareholder in one of the corporations. The operatives were compelled to buy their groceries and other supplies from the corporations at high prices, and to occupy tenements at exorbitant rents. The manufacturers were now making handsome profits. The manufacturers of England have admitted that they could not compete with American factories because the laborers worked more hours per day here at less wages.

One of the delegates from the Fall River spinners said the price of cloth at the time their wages were reduced was from 3⅜ to 3⅝ cents per yard. It was now 4⅝ cents, but the advance in wages promised by their employers when the price of cloth should advance had not been made.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon all the unions in New-York City and vicinity to raise a fund for the assistance of the strikers.

FALL RIVER QUIET.

THE SPINNERS APPARENTLY STILL LOSING GROUND.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 2.—There is little new to report about the strike. The mills are running as they were yesterday. Some are still reporting slight gains of spinners. No disturbance of any kind was reported to-day.

A STRIKE AT SHAMOKIN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 2.—The men at May, Andenreid & Co.'s Colliery, at Shamokin, struck this morning for an advance of 10 cents on a wagon.

YOUNG MEN IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, has arrested two young men in the case of the drunken man who received a fractured skull on Second-ave., on Sunday night and died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The prisoners gave their names as Louis Fetterer, age nineteen, of No. 238 Second-st., and John Williams, age nineteen, of No. 24 Clinton-st.

A BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, July 2.—A break occurred in the Erie Canal near St. Johnsville to-day, carrying away about 50 feet of the towpath. Superintendent Clark has a large gang of men at work, and expects to resume navigation on Friday.

THE LATE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

AN OUTBURST OF SENTIMENTAL FLUNKEYISM IN ONE JOURNAL—SOCIETY GREATLY GRIEVED—THE BONAPARTIST FACTION BROKEN ASUNDER—NOTEWORTHY SECESSIONS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 21.—It was late on Thursday night when intelligence of the death of Louis Napoleon reached the newspaper offices of London. There was just time to write a hurried comment on it before the great journals went to press. The fact was known in the House of Commons, and a question was put in order to give Colonel Stanley, the Minister of War, an opportunity of expressing his regret at the occurrence. Some of the papers did not get their special dispatches from the Cape in season for their regular issue Friday morning. It would obviously be a mistake to attach much value to anything said in such circumstances. But twenty-four hours have since elapsed. There has been time for reflection and time to collect the opinion of the public. What the papers say to-day may fairly be taken as expressing the general feeling of the English upper and middle classes, and the general sense of those political writers who are in the habit of commenting on public events.

I am sorry to say it, but these deliberate expressions seem to me something very like an outburst of sentimental flunkeyism. The Prince is spoken of in terms which prove once more how deep, how ineradicable, among the classes I have mentioned, is the worship of Princes *quand même*. I won't ask you to read all the passages I have collected. Samples from one journal will suffice. "Through the length and breadth of the land there passed yesterday morning," says this sheet, "an emotion of the profoundest regret and truest sympathy at the melancholy tidings which had just arrived from the Cape, and which announced that the chivalrous young Prince who had made our African quarrel his own—thus generously acknowledging his debt to British hospitality—had been cut off by a Zulu ambuscade." Further on we are told how in his mother's eyes this "princely boy represented all the greatness of the past and all the compensations of the future"; how "he was France for her"; how "the Imperial boy has thus prematurely and pathetically fallen in our distant quarrel"; how grievous it is that "this heir of the Napoleons should fall a victim to the cruel cunning of the savage"; and how—since Providence must be blasphemed to account for such a catastrophe—"in the omniscient will of Heaven must be found the solution of these overthrows of human affection and defeats of careful calculation." A sentence or two later, the share of Divine will in the matter is limited by the remark that it was "a Zulu savage who struck down this Imperial lad in blind ignorance of the noble victim whom he smote"; and it is no longer the Christian Jehovah who launches his thunderbolts, but the "hand of Destiny which strikes without motive and without mercy." This seems a pagan view of the doctrine of Special Providences; which latter would be more congenial to the occasion. Surely I need not name the journal in which these effusions appear. There is perhaps but one such in the world—but one journal capable of this excited and inflated rhetoric, with its unpleasant suggestions of the Channel passage and the empty flask.

In more moderate and decent language you hear similar notions expressed in private, and you must, I fear, take it to be true that our Peterborough Court friends with their "largest circulation in the world," echo in their own way a general exclamation of exaggerated regret. Other journals phrase it soberly and decorously, and beyond doubt sincerely. Messages of condolence pour in upon the Empress at Chiselhurst; from the Queen, from the Prince and Princess of Wales, from all that is royal and fashionable in England. A strong force of special reporters is on duty at Camden House, and the minutest incidents of woe are eagerly telegraphed to London and published at great length, and find a profitable market. The first man you meet in the street composes his face to an expression of grief as he stops to remark, "What sad news it is." As you sit down to dinner in the evening, a ripple of audible sorrow runs round the table, and a tribute to the sad fate of the departed Prince precedes for a moment the discussion of the last piece of society scandal. The soup would grow cold but for the tears that are dropped into it. If you hesitate to join in the dirge, your fair neighbor regards you with horror; which is only in part abated when you humbly ask her to explain why it is that the fountains of grief are thus let loose.

Why is it, indeed? If you stand aloof and try politely to fathom the sources of all this lamentation, you get various answers but not much satisfaction. "Are you not sorry for the poor young man and for his mother?" cries the young lady to whom you appeal. "By all means," I say. "I am sorry for every young man who gets himself killed in this foolish war, and for his mother. But why should I be more sorry for this last than for the 2,500 who have perished before him in the same quarrel?" To which I can get no reply except that in such sad circumstances I ought not to bring in politics.

Unhappily, politics are of the essence of the whole business. Our friend who composes his editorials on that uneasy ship does not hit the truth when he says the Prince is France. While he lived he was the most dangerous enemy France had. His death simplifies the political situation in France as no other single event could have done. It breaks asunder the Bonapartist faction. It consolidates the Republic which that faction strove to destroy. Only yesterday its loudest champion, M. Paul de Cassagnac, proclaimed in the tribune of the National Assembly that he voted for the return of the Chambers to Paris simply because he hoped it might prove a disaster to the Republic. In the general interests of free speech, it may be necessary to tolerate the insolent cynicism of M. Paul de Cassagnac, but I know of no interest dear to a Republican requiring of him a profession of regret that the head of a clique thus openly avowing itself traitorous has been laid low.

To the boy himself, no man had any manner of animosity. But then neither would England be mourning for him were he merely the well-bred, well-taught, well-meaning young man whom one used to meet at Woolwich and in smart London houses. The mourning is not for the boy, but for the Prince, for the Pretender to the throne of France, and in that I can take no part. They talk of his going to South Africa in order to repay the hospitality that England had shown him. This was, I think, his own phrase in the letter published when he set out. I don't doubt he persuaded himself that his motives were generous—nay, that really generous motives mingled with the impulses which led to his resolve. But I wrote you at the time, on what I thought sufficient authority, that the Prince was boring himself beyond endurance at Chiselhurst, and that a trip to South Africa, with the prospect of military distinction, seemed to him a welcome relief from the monotonous and purposeless existence to which he was condemned so long as his exile lasted. He took counsel with none of the party leaders. M. Rouher, his adviser-in-chief, first heard that the plan was in contemplation when he heard that it had become a fixed decision. No remonstrances could move the Prince. He seems to have inherited some of his father's patient obstinacy. The late Emperor had a habit of listening silently to advice and then going his own road. His son did the same. His mother's entreaties had no more weight with him than the weighty political arguments adduced against his rash enterprise. Pity his fate by all means, but pity for an individual is one thing; the welfare and permanence of the one great Republic of Europe is another and much more important thing. It is this latter which the English, in the plenitude of their sympathy with princely and royal woes, forget. Possibly they forget also that this young Bonaparte was fighting in a quarrel not his own—in a spirit of adventure better suited to Middle Age notions than to ours. I must add that there is a strong feeling that the poor fellow might have been saved had his escort stood by him. At the first Zulu volley they mounted and fled; never stopping to see whether the Prince was up or not. His horse was frightened by the bullets as horses generally are, and restive. He tore away riderless. The Prince ran on foot a little way, but was soon overtaken and killed. There were assegai wounds on his body, but no bullet had touched him. It is a pitiable business, surely.

It is too soon to say whether the collapse of Imperialism in France will prove complete or partial, but it is certain that the Prince's death has dealt a heavy blow at the fortunes of that scheming and selfish clique to whom his name was a flag. They will hold together as long as they can. They may rally around Prince Victor, the son of that Prince Jerome Napoleon who is more hated by Bonapartists than by anybody else—to whom the Chiselhurst Prince left his pretensions by will; an act, probably, of no validity. More probably they will fail to unite, and the band will disperse to seek each his personal fortunes as best he may. What seems still more certain is that their support in the country—such support as they still had—will rapidly fall away from them. Fewer and fewer Bonapartists will be returned to the Chambers. Prince Jerome himself had given in his adhesion to the Republic—as Philippe Egalité in his time and perhaps with similar views, had done. So, with qualifications, had Baron Haussmann. In one way or another the process of disintegration will go on. And England will presently put her damp pocket-handkerchiefs away and console herself with the reflection that her real interests were in no manner bound up with those of a Prince whose only hope of Empire lay in provoking civil war among her customers. England, like the rest of the world, has every reason to desire that France may be peaceful and prosperous under the Government of which this departed Napoleon was the deadly and dangerous foe. G. W. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN REVENUE SCHEME.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The Provincial Correspondence says: "The Government has not participated in the preliminary deliberations upon the proposals of Messrs. Bennigsen and Frankenstein, as the point, which it considers of decisive importance, is whether, besides the protective duties, financial duties will be sanctioned to such an amount as will permit the whole financial plan being carried into effect."

In the Tariff Committee no result has been arrived at respecting the duties on petroleum and coffee, for the reason that the Centre party, the National Liberals, and the Progressists want lower rates than the Government bill provides. It is thought, however, there will be a compromise. Parliament has approved the clauses of the tariff relating to raw, carded, and dyed cotton wadding and cotton yarn.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The race for the July Cup took place to-day at the Newmarket July meeting and was won by Count F. de Lagrange's four-year-old chestnut colt Phenix. Mr. Crawfurd's three-year-old chestnut filly Out of Bounds came in second, and Captain Prime's aged bay horse Trappist third. Captain Machell's four-year-old bay colt Hackthorpe was the favorite, the betting on him being 7 to 4, but he did not get a place. Goater rode the winner. The last betting against Phenix was 5 to 1, against Out of Bounds 6 to 1 and against Trappist 6 to 1.

The July Cup, value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 10 sovereigns, with 200 added, the surplus to be divided between the second and third horses, for all ages; two-year-olds, 91 pounds; three, 117 pounds; four, 127 pounds; five and upwards, 129 pounds. Maidens at starting allowed, two-year-olds, 4 pounds; three, 8 pounds; four, 12 pounds; five and upwards, 16 pounds. Winners in 1878 or 1879 (handicaps excepted) of a race value of 100 sovereigns, 3 pounds; of 300 sovereigns, 6 pounds; of 600 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; the second to save his stake; last six furloughs of H. M. (16 subs.)

Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Phenix, by Cymbal, out of Belle Etoile, 4 years	1
Mr. Crawfurd's ch. f. Out of Bounds, by Hermit, out of Boundary, 3 years	2
Captain Prime's b. h. Trappist, aged	3

THE SUPPRESSED PARIS JOURNAL.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the seizure of the *Lanterne* resulted in a victory for the Prefect of Police, the Deputies voting the order of the day, pure and simple. This result was apparently brought about by M. Albert Christophle, Governor of the Crédit Foncier, in exposing the fact that the *Lanterne* was a blackmailing publication, and was originally established with a capital of $6,000, which sum was paid by a great financial institution for the suppression of a pamphlet. M. Albert Christophle and others declared that there were personal interests connected with the present attacks on the Police Administrations.

THE SWISS OPPOSING PROTECTION.

GENEVA, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The Mercantile Society of Zurich, speaking on behalf of the cotton trade, in which the Swiss manufacturers have $80,000,000 invested, strongly deprecates protective measures, and states that in consequence of the increase of the German duties on English cotton yarn, an important trade in mixed silk and cotton goods which the town of Crefeld in Rhenish Prussia hitherto monopolized, will pass to Zurich.

BONAPARTISTS SEEKING A LEADER.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The *Dix Neuvième Siècle* says: "Numerous groups of Bonapartists have some idea of bringing forward Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, the American, as a pretender to the Napoleonic succession." This is probably a canard.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL IN DISFAVOR.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

"From informal expressions of opinion," *The Morning Post* says, "it may be gathered that the Irish members of the House of Commons are by no means disposed to accept Lord Cairns's University bill. Some go to the length of describing it as an 'insult to the country.'"

THE KING OF BELGIUM MENACED.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The *Etoile Belge* states that on Sunday last a placard was posted on the wall of the Royal Palace of Laeken, situated about three miles distant from Brussels, threatening the King with death if he ratified the bill which was recently passed in the Belgian Parliament depriving the clergy of the control of elementary education.

RECONSTRUCTION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The Ministry which was appointed after the dismissal of Messrs. Wilson and De Blignières has formally tendered its resignation. A Liquidation Commission will be instituted consisting of delegates appointed by the Powers to regulate the finances of Egypt.

THE AUSTRIAN LIBERALS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3, 1879.

A Vienna dispatch to *The Times* reports that the elections for members of the Reichsrath have gone against the Liberals.

THE FOURTH TO BE CELEBRATED.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The Americans in London will celebrate the anniversary of American independence by a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

AN AMERICAN ACTOR DROWNED.

LONDON, July 2.—Robert Ives, an American, acting in a "Pinafore" company at Bath, has been drowned in a boat accident.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

PORTLAND, Me., July 2.—Charles Dow, who was employed in the Rochester Railroad repair shops, was struck by a passing train to-day and instantly killed.

A LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2.—In the Court of Common Pleas this afternoon Margaret Shaw was convicted of the murder of her husband, and was sentenced to prison for life.

A FUGITIVE RAILROAD DEFAULTER.

EUREKA, Nev., July 2.—Auditor Duff, of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad, is a defaulter for between $5,000 and $40,000. An attempt will be made to bring him back from the Sandwich Islands.

A ROBBER LYNCHED.

DEADWOOD, DAKO, July 2.—"Lame Johnny," one of the men who robbed the coach near Buffalo Gap a short time ago, was taken from the coach last night by three masked men and hanged to a tree near by.

PERU TO BE INVADED.

THE CAPTURE OF LIMA CONTEMPLATED.

CHILI SEEKS TO END THE WAR BY A DECISIVE BLOW—THE PERUVIAN FLEET AT SHELTER.

The South American war continues to keep the South Pacific Coast in a state of alarm, Peru feels the loss of her great ironclad, the Independencia, and retains her fleet securely at anchor in Callao. Chili has resumed the blockade of Iquique, and contemplates landing 12,000 men on the Peruvian coast, whence they are to march on Lima. There has been a general call to arms in that city.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

THE CHILIAN FLEET ACTIVE—AN ATTACK ON LIMA APPREHENDED—A GENERAL CALL TO ARMS IN THAT CITY.

PANAMA, June 24.—In the South American war active operations are confined to the mustering and marching of men by the allies to points near to the Atacama desert, while well defined rumors are current that the Chilians are preparing a grand coup which, if successful, will lay Lima and Callao at their mercy. They have fitted out about twelve transports in which they propose carrying between 10,000 and 15,000 men to Chorillos, or some other convenient landing, and fall upon Lima, which is practically undefended, while their ironclads will occupy the attention of all the force at present in Callao. This they can easily do, and their success would probably bring the war to a termination. The main army of Peru is now at Pisagua, Iquique, Arica and Tacna, many miles from the Capital, and with the transports securely hemmed in in Callao Bay, relief for the beleagured city would be impossible for more than a month. The move would be a bold one, and if undertaken by sufficient force and well managed might be successful.

The blockade of Iquique continues.

According to Lima advices of the 10th instant the Chilian ships Blanco Encalada, Lord Cochrane, Magallanes and Abtao have resumed their positions off Iquique, and the blockade of that port is reestablished. The whereabouts of the Chacabuco and O'Higgins, two wooden corvettes, is unknown, but it is supposed that they are cruising near Mollendo with the object of intercepting the Peruvian transports on their voyages up and down the coast, and which, up to the present moment, have been as easily and successfully carried out as if the enemy's fleet were in European waters instead of being in the immediate vicinity. But just now the entire naval force of Peru is concentrated in Callao Bay—the two monitors, the corvettes Pilcomayo and Union, the latter having her boilers thoroughly repaired, the transports, and last but not least, the famous ram Huascar, which arrived from her visit to the Southern coast on the night of the 7th inst. After having sunk the Esmeralda and rescued the crew of the stranded Independencia, the Huascar steamed southwardly to Tocopilla, where she captured two merchantmen, one with the Chilian flag and the other evidently sailing under false colors. The former was sent to Callao, with her valuable cargo of copper ore, and the latter destroyed. All the launches and boats in the port were also scuttled. From Tocopilla the Huascar proceeded to Antofagasta and had a sharp conflict with the Chilian batteries, consisting of three 150 pound Krupp guns and silenced their fire. The Covadonga was discovered here, lying close in shore, and quite out of the reach of the ram. She is reported as being very badly damaged from the fight with the Independencia, and will have to be rebuilt to be of any service again. The cable leading to Valparaiso was then cut, and the Huascar returned to Iquique, where she encountered the two Chilian ironclads and two corvettes. The Blanco Encalada and Magallanes immediately started in her pursuit, but failed to overtake her.

Regarding the recent fight and death of the brave Captain Arturo Prat, who commanded the Chilian ship, Captain Grau states that no attempt was made to board the Huascar. When Captain Prat saw that his vessel was sinking he sprang on the deck