



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1877.

During an interview with a delegation of Alabama office seekers, yesterday, the President said "he was not in the habit of using the term 'carpet-bagger,' that he did not propose to use it now, but he would say that it would not be a part of his policy to appoint to office or to retain in office Northern men who went to the South simply for the purpose of obtaining place." Mr. Hayes entered upon the duties of the Presidency with the express understanding that he would not serve another term. That being conceded, and it being generally acknowledged that he is a sensible man, his object must be to have a successful administration, one that shall reflect as much credit upon him as possible, and be as advantageous to the real and lasting interests of the country as is in his power to effect; and to secure these ends it is not surprising that he should adopt the policy of the party which has always had the honor and welfare of the nation at heart, one of the tenets of which is home rule—that Southern offices should be filled by Southern men. When we say Southern men we do not mean men born in the South, raised there, or who have lived there twenty years, or even one year, but men who have some interest there, some community of feeling with the people among whom they reside, and who, as the President says, did not come "South for the purpose of obtaining office," and who, as soon as they lose their offices, take all their possessions in the South, pack them in a carpet-bag, and return North by the next train to denounce the President for his conciliatory policy, and the people of the South as ignorant and blood-thirsty rebels, and in the same breath either stultify themselves or discredit their own evidence by complaining of the social ostracism to which they have been subjected during their sojourn in the Southern country. Mr. Hayes is acting as any other reasonable man in his position would act, and we in the South have been accustomed for the last eight years to such unreasonable acts that we are disposed to give him credit for doing so. Whether he really deserves credit or not it is for others not so much interested as we are to say.

Governor Robinson of New York, responding to a serenade, last night, said:—

"I recognize with sorrow the light regard for the most solemn obligations of the Constitution which has become the curse of American politics. I cannot ignore the fraud and corruption of the hour which, passing from the circle of small things, has at last laid hold upon the highest places in the nation. We must recognize and meet this evil. The pathway of fraudulent elections is the highway to national death. If the Republic is to endure, we have looked for the last time upon the inauguration of a National Executive who was never elected."

The Governor correctly diagnoses the cause of the disease of the body politic, when he attributes it to the "light regard for the most solemn obligations of the constitution;" and, as with the political, so are the corrupting forces existing and spreading in the social, moral and religious affairs of the country to be attributed to the light regard entertained for the precepts and examples of those under whose administration those affairs became so prosperous, and to the substitution of individual opinions—otherwise called "higher law"—for the law of man, as expounded by the highest courts, and for the law of God, as defined by those whose learning and experience entitled them to respect and obedience. Freedom of conscience, and free thought, and free expression, have, in this country, risen beyond their legitimate bounds, and have overflowed them with a torrent of license that threatens to undermine and wash away the very foundations of the government.

The President, notwithstanding his unfortunate experience with Marshal Douglas and some other lesser colored appointees, seems determined, from his late conversations and his later appointment of James Lewis, colored, as Naval Officer at New Orleans, to persevere in his expressed resolution to appoint colored men to Federal offices. If any people object to this it will not be those who live south of the Potomac. We have had colored State and city officers so long that we have become accustomed to them, and will not go into "conventions" because there are or will be a few colored Federal officers. But if the President be as wise as most of his actions induce us to believe he is, he will not make color alone a qualification for office. Let the appointee be qualified for the position, and though he be as black as the raven's wing, people in the South will never object to the appointment.

Mr. A. M. Cowan, the founder of the "Farmville Mercury," and for about thirty years connected with it, has been elected mayor of that town. Though a small town, the mayor of it is not a small man. He is an earnest and whole-souled lover of his people, and has, for many years, stood up for all their best interests.

We have received a copy of the Sunday Delta from the editor and proprietor, Mr. Edwin L. J. well, of New Orleans. La. Mr. J. is a sprightly and trenchant writer, and we venture to say will make his paper a valuable one for the interests of the people of New Orleans. Mr. J. was the Index Clerk to the last House of Representatives, and we understand he is to be a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House.

The Solid South, published at Warrenton by Mr. James V. Chilton, comes to us regularly. It is a sprightly and well conducted sheet, newsworthy and entertaining.

At Garrett City, Ind., Sunday, Geo. Navis shot and killed his wife and dangerously wounded Charles Thomas, her alleged paramour.

Senator Blaine thinks the proper course for Flipper, the colored cadet at West Point who stands so well in his class, to put-up, would be to go South and become the leader of his race. As his race in the South seem to be doing very well now, under the sensible policy of President Hayes, we think the better plan for him to adopt be to go to Maine and disabuse the minds of the people of that State of the errors regarding the South and its white inhabitants so sedulously instilled into their minds by Mr. Blaine—a feat which it seems impossible for Southern white men, by words or deeds, to accomplish. But any course would be better for the colored cadet than to take the position he is entitled to in the army, for, wrong as such treatment would undoubtedly be after the education the government has given him, his brother officers will ignore, taboo, slight or insult him, and the men in his command desert, refuse to obey his orders, or do worse. Unfortunately for him he cannot be assigned to the colored regiments, for by law their officers must be white. Flipper is a well behaved, industrious and intelligent young man, and his anomalous position should win him the sympathy of all right-thinking men. But human nature cannot be changed, and if he should accept his lieutenant's position, participate in an active engagement, and come out safely, with his own troops, in addition to the enemy, to shoot at him, the age of miracles will not have passed.

The order excluding more than one of a family from the U. S. Treasury Department will be put into execution at once. Why a good officer should be removed because somebody who happens to be a relative, but who may be his greatest enemy, has an appointment in another bureau of the same department, we can not exactly understand, but if the deposed official can stand it, we reckon we can, and we are sure those who are to fill the vacancies will not be violent in their opposition to the execution of the new rule.

As Mr. Clarkston N. Potter, of N. Y., was thrown out of his buggy and had one of his ribs broken, last Sunday, Rananke College, in this State, at which he was to have delivered the final oration to night, will, it is probable, have to depend upon native talent for an orator.

Iowa is a strong radical State, and, as Senator Kirkwood is not certain how the President's Southern policy is received in that State, he will wait and see more of it before he decides whether he shall endorse it or not, and advises that no approval of it be attempted in the approaching radical State convention, as such a move will be sure to provoke dissension in their ranks.

Mr. John A. Kasson has been appointed Minister to Austria, and Mr. James Russell Lowell to Spain. The sugar administered to the public in the shape of the latter appointment will hardly remove the bitter taste occasioned by the former.

Governor Robinson, of New York, is opposed to women holding office. President Hayes thinks otherwise. The Bible and nature support the former, but O. P. Marton supports the latter.

The Eastern War.

A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Danube suddenly rose, yesterday, overflowing its banks. The rise was caused by melting of snow and ice on the Carpathian Alps. This will again delay Russian operations.

The question whether the Romanian army is to take an active part in the war seems to have been decided in the negative. The forces now mostly concentrated in Little Wallachia are to maintain at any rate for the present their defensive attitude, facing Wildin and forming the extreme right of the Russian army.

A telegram from Cattaro reports that all the Turkish forces near Kretz are concentrating and preparing for an attack for the relief of Niesitz.

A letter from Bucharest says there are three hundred and twenty newspaper correspondents in Romania.

Under date of May 28th Lloyd's agent in Rio writes: "The town of Rio is deserted. The shops are closed and the inhabitants have fled into the interior. Only a few soldiers remain to oppose the landing of the Circassians from the Turkish transports."

Prime Minister Badiano, of Romania, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Ploesti to make definite arrangements concerning Romanian participation in military operations.

A telegram from St. Petersburg denies that Prince Gortschakoff has obtained leave of absence for a six weeks' tour.

A special from Constantinople affirms that a Turkish Minister at Athens has received a dispatch ordering him to ask for an explanation of the war preparations. The dispatch, however, has not yet been presented to the Greek Cabinet.

A telegram from Athens says the Porte having finally rejected the demands of the Cretan Assembly, the Christian population of Crete are now firmly resolved to defend their rights by force of arms. A general rising is expected. The partial insurrectionary movements in Epirus and Thessaly are assuming a more decided character.

A dispatch from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian contingent of troops for Turkey has sailed, escorted by four Turkish men-of-war.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Chamber of Deputies have voted credits required by the Ministers of War and Marine, and adopted a resolution in favor of suppressing a number of superfluous posts in various departments.

A Belgrade correspondent states that in order to avoid all occasion for collision with the Porte, Servia has cancelled the mission of M. Morinovic, who was appointed to wait upon the Czar at Ploesti. Nevertheless, Servia seems to be preparing for war. The militia is everywhere drilling, and severe punishments are inflicted on deserters. It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has sent three hundred napoleons to alleviate the extreme distress among refugees at Alexinsatz and in Southern Servia, where people are dying from want.

A Berlin special says Salvonic journals state that the Moscovy Salvonic Committee has just sent considerable sums of money to Belgrade. An insurrection is expected in the Turkish Province of Old Servia.

The correspondent of the London Times at Berlin sends the following: "Orders have been issued by the Russian Government to accelerate as much as possible the levy of 218,000 men. Despite this, the opinion continues to prevail here that Russia wishes to continue with Turkey on the basis of the nominal integrity of Turkey in Europe, and that some such settlement will be advocated by powerful persons at Constantinople, if the Russians succeed in crossing the Danube and assuming an energetic offensive in Bulgaria."

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister to America, furnishes to the Associated Press the following telegram from Constantinople: "Some journals have pretended that Christians have recently been massacred on the Danube, in Bosnia and Thessaly. These reports are without foundation."

The Russians commenced to bombard Rustchuk yesterday evening. Their batteries opened a vigorous cannonade at an early hour, and it was continued with little intermission throughout the entire day. The Turks returned the fire with interest, but the amount of damage at either side is not yet known. On Friday night divers from the torpedo fleet fired by the Russians in the Mischin Channel, at Low Palanka, below Wladin.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports that the Sofias are again becoming troublesome. The ten Sofias who are supposed to be the ringleaders of the agitation have been arrested.

Private accounts received in Constantinople from Erzeroum represent the Turkish army in Armenia as being in a sad condition. It is ill-clothed, ill-fed and badly commanded. The Turks are rapidly retreating before the Russians. Erzeroum is not expected to hold out two weeks, and its occupation by the Russians is a foregone conclusion. The Turkish authorities of the city have already withdrawn, and a feeling of the greatest despondency prevails. Private reports say the spirit of the men is good, and they are well armed, but there is no organization.

A Guinevere special says the fire from the Turkish forts during the past few days has been unusually heavy, and their gunners have improved very much by their practice.

A Bucharest dispatch says the delay of the Russian troops in crossing the Danube is having a very bad effect upon the army. Another officer has been shot at Jassy for malversation in office, and the greatest astonishment and indignation are expressed. The Jews here are petitioning Secretary Ewart for protection. They are Russian and Austrian Hebrews, and comprise the very worst types of the race, refusing either to work or to pay taxes.

A Ploesti dispatch reports that it is understood that Prince Gortschekoff is still very anxious for peace, but he considers that the Turks are not yet sufficiently beaten to warrant propositions looking to that end.

Several important telegrams have been received from Count Schouvaloff in London. There are rumors of some considerable Turkish success at Rustchuk.

The Emperor travels in a luxurious car, fitted either for the railway or the ordinary roads. He looks far from being well. He has met with the most enthusiastic receptions at all the points on his journey.

A London special says it is reported here that Count Schouvaloff repeats his assurance that the Russian Government has no intention to interfere with British interests in the East, but it is being generally understood that Russia is endeavoring to subsidize the press, and that she is evidently preparing the public mind for her forthcoming occupation of Constantinople. Meanwhile the rumors of decided Turkish successes on the line of the Danube, and of an improvement of the Turkish prospects in Asia continue to gain ground. The financial prospects of neither of the belligerents are particularly hopeful. The reports of the great stringency alike in St. Petersburg and Constantinople are fully credited. It is said that important negotiations are on foot between the English Government and the Khedive in reference to the protection of the British interests in Egypt.

LONDON, June 12.—A special dispatch from Vienna has the following:—Telegrams from Asia seem to indicate that there is no longer that feeling of despondency which was so marked in the late accounts from Turkish sources, and that a battle will be risked in the Araxes valley. The only question is, whether the Russians will attack the Turks in the position they have chosen or push forward the column containing the Turkish flank. The flying columns which Mukhtar Pasha has sent against the Russians at Ohit show that the Turks are aware of this danger, but it remains to be seen whether they can obviate it and spare sufficient force to check the eventual advance of the Russians over the Pass of the Kiretschi Dagh leading direct from Ohit to the head of the valley of the western Euphrates and Erzeroum.

A special dispatch from Bucharest to the News states that peace rumors may be treated as utterly groundless.

The London Times, in a leading article, says: "The Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Derby's speeches at the banquet of the Merchant Taylor's school, last evening, coming immediately after the presentation of Gortschakoff's letter, will give intense satisfaction to the whole country by showing that the government, while watchful of all real British interests, will not pour out the blood and treasure of the country in defence of nightmares or chimeras."

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1877. The Cabinet has been in session at the President's House since noon. It is known that the appointment of a postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., is among the routine cases which were presented. No decision has been announced.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

W. G. Eggborn, James W. Deal, Edmund Johnson, Reuben Beverly and a number of other citizens living in the neighborhood of Paynesville, in Culpeper county, have petitioned for the location of a postoffice there, and it seems quite certain that their request will be granted and the office established at an early day.

The constant arrivals of Virginians singly and by delegations has ceased, although there are some few persons here looking out for the interests of the candidates for the Lynchburg postoffice, which, it is said, will be decided this afternoon.

The bond of Col. Brady recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg (Va.) District has been received at the Internal Revenue office here and approved. Collector Brady will enter at once on the discharge of his duties.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and a number of officers left here today to attend the commencement exercises at West Point.

The Louisiana colored delegations now here, which have several times waited upon President Hayes to enquire about their share of the offices, called upon Secretary Sherman today, who told them that they ought to have a fair share in the division of offices in Louisiana, and said he would write to Collector King at New Orleans on the subject.

The Attorney General has a letter from Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina, promising a prompt investigation of the affairs of his office as a result of the punishment of all deputies guilty of illegal acts.

An Alabama radical delegation waited upon the Attorney General this morning in regard to the distribution of offices in that State.

Secretary Sherman has received from Mr. Conant, syndicate agent at London, a long dispatch, stating that the new contract made for placing the four per cent. bonds, was regarded with great favor in money circles, and the prediction is made that this will become the most popular of American securities.

It is reported that Mr. Corcoran has directed his agent here to distribute \$20,000 among the poor men and women who have recently been removed from office.

APPOINTMENT. W. A. Pattie has been appointed postmaster at Warrenton, vice S. P. Bayley.

News of the Day.

The forty-ninth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1865, was issued yesterday. It is that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, of the date of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 11th day of September, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely: \$50, No. 6,000 to No. 11,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 8,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 10,001 to No. 41,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, 1870, as follows: \$50, No. 101 to No. 500, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1,901 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 7,601 to No. 13,600, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 2,601 to No. 3,450, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 2,291 to No. 3,700, both inclusive.

Three years ago the son of one of the State officers of New York married a woman of the town while on one of his trips, and was banished from his home. He went to the West and remained away for two years or more; but a few months ago he returned to Albany and resumed his disgraceful career. One day last week he capped the climax by marrying another woman from the town without having been divorced from the first. The twin departed for Montreal as soon as the ceremony was performed, and rumor now says that a check for \$400, upon which the young man raised the money necessary for his outfit, is a forgery of his father's name. The motive of the woman in marrying the young man is found in the fact that he becomes possessed of about \$20,000 when he reaches his majority in a few months, the money being left him by his grandfather, who was one of the former wealthy citizens of Albany.

A break of over a mile in length in the Memphis and Louisville railroad has been made by the flood in Wolf river. Yesterday there were no trains running on five of the roads leading out of Memphis. Repairs on the Memphis and Charleston road were expected to be completed last night. The town of Argenta, opposite Little Rock, Ark., is entirely overflowed, including the depots of the Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads. The river is three feet deeper than before. A number of plantations above and below the town of Argenta have been washed away, and the whole Little Rock, broke last evening, submerging the whole. The water is not yet known. The river is higher by eighteen inches than last year.

There are apparently well authenticated rumors in currency in Louisville that the name of a prominent Kentucky gentleman, an ex-U. S. Senator, has been formed to notes amounting, it is said, to some \$90,000. The alleged criminal is a lady of high social position, but who, it is also said, is not to be considered responsible for her acts. No money is yet known to have passed, and it is probable that the entrepreneur will be straightened without legal procedure.

A Boston dispatch reports the bankruptcy of H. A. Blood, a prominent and well known railway manager, for a million and a half dollars, and S. A. Howe, of the extensive dry goods jobbing house at Pierce & Co., for four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Blood, it appears, put all he was worth into a consolidation line of railroad, and so lost it. Mr. Howe was Mr. Blood's confidential assistant, and put all his money into the same enterprise and shared the same fate.

The winners at Point Breze (Philadelphia) trotting races yesterday were Nettie, beating Judge Fullerton and Lady Maud, best time five, best time 2:34; Royal George beating Gen. Howard and Hauss, best time 2:34. The winners at Portwauk, Pa., were Rosewood, best time 2:47; Black Frank, best time 2:33; Billy, best time 3. At Mystic Park, Boston, the race for 2:24 horses was won by Hunter Harry; best time 2:24.

Great alarm and subsequent suffering was caused to a tribe of Ponca Indians, who are en route to their new homes in Indian territory, on Wednesday last by their camp being visited by a severe tornado. Their lodges were blown down and destroyed, wagons overturned and broken, and a considerable amount of damage done to supplies and other property. A number of the Indians were more or less injured and one killed.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Missouri rail fell on four inches yesterday and Kaw river about two feet. Very little land is visible opposite Kansas City. The town of Harlem is deserted. At Booneville the warehouse, dykes along the river bank and large quantities of cord wood have been swept away, and many houses nearly submerged.

A terrific hail storm swept over Melrose county, Ill., yesterday. The ground was several inches deep with hail stones as large as pigeon eggs, and great damage was done to corn and fruit. In some places trees were stripped almost bare and fruit and fruit were severed and cold of the past few days have been doing mischief to all kinds of crops.

The final exercises at the University of Virginia will be as follows: Dr. John A. Broadfield will deliver the commencement sermon at the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday night, June 24th; John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va., will address the societies on Wednesday night, June 27th, and on Thursday night the grand ball will be held in the museum.

The Hartford Alarm Register Company, the owner of several patents for automatic registering machines, has given formal notice to F. D. Johnson, contractor for the manufacture of the Moffett registers, that they will hold him responsible for infringement of their patents if he proceeds to fulfill his contract with the Auditor of Virginia.

Owing to the lack of funds twenty soldiers at Fort Adams, in Newport, R. I., harbor, have been discharged in obedience to orders from Washington. The various companies of the first regiment of the U. S. artillery, General Vedges commanding, with his headquarters at Fort Adams, which are stationed in Massachusetts, Conn., and Maine, have also been compelled to reduce their ranks in the same ratio.

The ships Thronon, H. Gerow, drawing 20 feet 9 inches, Mordant, 21 feet 6 inches, Sarauak, 18 feet 9 inches, and Scotia, 18 feet 9 inches, were put to sea from New Orleans yesterday, through the southwest pass without detention. The bark Arno, drawing 18 feet 6 inches, went to sea through the jetties.

Miners and boys to the number of eleven hundred, employees of seven collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, struck on Saturday last against a reduction of wages, which took place on the 1st inst. The strike appears to prevail that the strikers will be obliged to succumb.

Clabaugh's Cumberlock has been matched to run one mile and a quarter against P. Lorillard's Basil, at Jerome Park, New York, on Saturday next, for \$5,000 aside, half forfeit. The race will be run before the regular programme for the day is begun.

John Enmit Crowder, a youth of seventeen, while playing a game of base ball in Richmond yesterday afternoon, fell down on a home run, and died on the field.

Foreign News.

At the banquet of the Merchant Tailors School, in London, last evening Lords Derby and Salisbury made speeches, in which they assumed a remarkably pacific tone. The Marquis of Salisbury said:—"I am far myself from sharing any of the apprehensions which I hear around me. It may be our duty in possible contingencies to put forth our strength to defend our indirect interests, but when I say this I would recommend when anyone comes to you with a tale of our indirect interests being threatened to cross examine them before you believe their statements. Caution and extreme reserve and extreme caution is necessary before the Government risks wealth, prosperity and freedom, and break the peace of the world, not in the pursuit of real honor, but for a theory and a dream. It has generally been acknowledged to be madness to go to war for an idea, but if anything it is yet more unsatisfactory to go to war against a night-mare."

"I will not say that we have an enemy, although it is generally supposed that this war has been conceived against English interest. I believe it may be looked at in another light. He stealth and calm. Do not mistake panic for real danger and phantoms for realities. But if real danger arises, if our interests are threatened, we will effectively defend them at any cost. Lord Derby said he could only repeat the Marquis of Salisbury's excellent argument. After all, we must remember this, that the greatest of all British interests is the interest of peace."

General Grant has accepted an invitation to a fête which is to be given at the Alexandria Palace on June 19.

Intelligence has been received from Yokohama, June 5, that an affray had taken place between some men belonging to the German merchant-war ship and a party of French sailors. One of the latter was killed and two mortally wounded. The provocation, apparently, came from the Frenchmen. Steps have been taken to institute a searching and impartial inquiry into this lamentable occurrence.

The Messenger of Paris announces that Prince Hohenzollern, the German Ambassador, gave the French Government yesterday the most satisfactory assurance of Germany's pacific intentions.

A Paris special vouches for the accuracy of the following report of President MacMahon's reply to the Legationist deputation. The President said:—

"My duty forbids that I should risk a chance of the element composing the present Cabinet, seeing that it has effected none of the powers with which France is entrusted. As to the Legationist candidates—any Legationist candidate really having a chance of success will be openly and loyally supported by the Administration at election."

"The question of prolonging my office will not be considered during the prorogation of the Chambers. I shall lead myself to no coup d'etat of any kind whatever, nor to any attempt of imperial or monarchic restoration. It will, perhaps, be necessary to demand a dissolution of the Chambers. If you accord it to me I shall use it as well as possible. If you refuse it I shall withdraw."

La France asserts that the Government have resolved to prohibit the projected plenary meeting of the groups of the Left before the reassembling of the Chambers.

Monsieur Felix Fourrier, Bishop of Nantes, is dead.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the well known painter, was married in Rome yesterday to Major William Butler. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Manning.

The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at Paris from Brno.

The Canadian pilgrims have arrived at Rome. The elections have commenced for Provincial Councilors of Iowa, and have, so far, resulted favorably to the Liberals. No Clerical candidates have been successful.

Gen. Escobedo and Col. Sain, of his staff, arrived at Laredo, Mexico, yesterday. Escobedo has not made his appearance in public yet, but his staff officer is actively engaged in organizing a force to attack Neuva Laredo, opposite that place. Two hundred men are reported enrolled. Col. Quintana will command the attacking party. The Diaz officials are much alarmed. Col. Estrada, commandant, who is absent, has been hastily summoned to his post. One hundred and fifty regulars have been ordered to Neuva Laredo from Piedras Negras.

The Pope yesterday gave a number of medals commemorative of the jubilee to be presented to a number of American ladies in recognition of their services in representing American Catholics on the occasion. Among the ladies thus honored are Mrs. Sherman, of Washington; Mrs. Patterson, of St. Louis and Mrs. Saylor, of New Orleans. Mr. Esling, of Philadelphia, was also given a medal and will convey them to the ladies on the Pope's birthday.

In the elections in Rome yesterday the majority against the Clericals was over one thousand, notwithstanding the fact that the whole influence of the clergy was exerted on the masses of the population. This is the most crushing blow the Clerical party has received in Rome for many years, for at previous elections many of the party abstained from voting and it was naturally imagined that if these absentists could be brought to the polls the result would be disastrous to the Liberals. The present contest has settled that question.

An agent of the Lord Government arrived at Vera Cruz on the Sunday steamer carrying proclamations to be distributed in the central States.

This proclamation calls upon the people to rally around Lerdo as the only legal constitutional President. It denounces Diaz as a usurper who while pretending to uphold the constitution in 1877, threw it overboard and had himself declared President.

It is positively denied, however, that any American assistance will be used, Gen. Escobedo declaring that this is a Mexican fight and one only in which they should take part.

If Americans were used the Diaz party would raise the cry that it was an American invasion in interests of this Government, which would cause all Mexico to be aroused against Lerdo.

The present plan is for General Escobedo with only several hundred Mexicans already recruited in Mexico to raise the Lerdo standard on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

The personal popularity of Escobedo and the cause it is expected will raise enough adherents for a start, after which recruits will be easily obtained. Efforts have been made to purchase arms and ammunition, a large amount of which has already been sent.

A telegram from Oxford to the London News says: "Gen. Grant has been expected here for some days, but the latest rumor says it is very doubtful whether he will find time to come to Oxford and receive the degree of D. C. L. recently tendered him. His decision will not be definitely known until to-day."

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 12.—The Ascot meeting was opened brilliantly to-day. A thunder storm last evening cooled the sultry atmosphere and improved the turf. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the General Grant occupy the royal stand. The crowd is immense. The race for Her Majesty's gold was brought out a field of seven starters, and was won by Skylark, who started with three to one against him. Rosebery, at five to two, secured the second place. Rhidroock, at ten to one, came in third. The Prince of Wales' stakes were won by Glen Arthur. The ch. c. by Mandrake, out of the Thaur, was second, and Steipur third.

FLOODING IN FAIRFAX.—A city correspondent writes:—"There can be no doubt that the statutes enacted for punishment of crimes and misdemeanors in Virginia are fully enforced, with utter disregard of color. Any other supposition would imply a suspicion quite derogatory to the officials of the 'Old Dominion.' Accepting the unquestioned fact that punishment is being meted out to all equally guilty parties, and that the same is being meted out to all equally distributed, there is no ground for gratulating the good people of Fairfax County House and white population of that section, for one of them has tasted the sweets of the law, while the colored negro, sentenced to the same magnificent disciplinary appliances, is still and still continue to profit by this humane and beneficent institution." This fact, however, is a volume in favor of the whites of that county, was favored from a Fairfax constable, who held office for three years, and visited the county a few days ago to prosecute a negro for the same offense for a new official term. This energetic and functional constable had a large number of many niggers, but never allowed a white man of one being flogged in his county.

"Evidently a well furnished man, and a well educated man, with a good deal of money, and a fair share of the good sense of that enviable vintage. For, in that small Commonwealth, there is no question of the possibility that would compromise such a man's position as a member of the governing body, and as a master of punishing offenders. But in honor of the civilizing influence of the whipping post, the equitable distribution of its inflictions, and the well earned entire abolition of Virginia's most offensive atmosphere. Then the constable, who has been with a good deal of money, and a fair share of the good sense of that enviable vintage. For, in that small Commonwealth, there is no question of the possibility that would compromise such a man's position as a member of the governing body, and as a master of punishing offenders. 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