GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

THE VIRGINIA-AVENUE PROPERTY-HOLDERS,

THEY DECIDE TO SUE THE RAILROAD COMPANY

NEW PROPOSITION FOR LOCAL TRAVEL

LINE OF PATENT STAGES TO BE RUN.

Work of the District Commissioners—Monthly Statement of Finances—Arrest of Notorious Characters—Extensive Fire for Washington—Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Local Interest.

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 o'clock a. m.: For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas from Western Pennsylvania to middle Atlantic coast.

Thermometric readings taken July 13, 1875, at the Signal Office: At 7 a. m., 73°; 7:35 a. m., 76°; 12 m., 84°; 2 p. m., 86°; 4:35 p. m., 86°; 9 p. m., 79°; 11 p. m., 78°. Maximum, 86°; minimum, 69°.

Sherman & Grant, bankers—Highest price paid for 3-65 bonds and auditor's certificates.

Six per cent. paid on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Squire & Co., bankers.

The Potomac Boat Club failed to meet last night for want of a quorum. The boys were all boating on the Potomac.

The barge Calvert arrived at the navy yard yesterday with a load of coal for the bureau of equipment and recruiting.

H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, near the Treasury, do a general banking business, and buy and sell District securities, etc.

The erection of the iron front on Shepherd's new building, at the corner of Twelfth and the Avenue, was commenced yesterday.

The six-foot man on 1 street, who persists in straddling a three-foot pony, and whisking around the city, had better look for a hobby-horse.

T. N. Naudain, 709 Market space, has just opened 2,000 yards Pacific Percales at 12½ cents, and all other goods proportionately cheap.

At the sixty-third regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Co-operative Building Association $3,000 was advanced at an average premium of 88 per cent.

At the tenth regular monthly meeting of the Jefferson Co-operative Building Association $10,600 was advanced at an average premium of 31 per cent.

When a woman has two or three bundles under her arm and a parasol to manage, and has to stop in the middle of the street to tie herself back, it becomes very interesting.

H. I. Gregory forgets the eternal fitness of things and advertises patent heaters. "Bounce" him and his heaters to Alaska, where they may be needed, and give us another lemonade (?) or anything else cooling.

Those valuable remedies for cholera infantum, published in our yesterday morning's REPUBLICAN, were copied from Mrs. E. S. Miller's new cook book, "In the Kitchen," by a subscriber to our paper.

Last Tuesday morning, John Clark, a small boy, an inmate of the Home industrial school, at the Georgetown alms-house, fell from the top of the building to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, and dislocated his elbow and wrist. Dr. Appleby attended him.

The cars of the Washington and Georgetown railroad from the navy yard commenced running on their new track via First and H streets around the south side of the Capitol grounds yesterday. The track for the cars coming from Georgetown will be ready for travel in a few days.

On her trip this morning to Mount Vernon the steamer Arrow will have on board the Rev. Uriel Graves and his Bible class from the Third English Lutheran church of Baltimore. Mr. Graves is a brilliant and eloquent orator, and will deliver on this occasion an oration at the grave of the Father of his Country.

The improvements about the post office building are nearly completed. The new iron fence, with its solid stone bedding, has been stretched almost around the building, and the broad stone steps in front of the city office are all completed except a small section at the eastern end.

The Young People's Association of Waugh M. E. church will give a moonlight excursion on Friday evening, on the favorite steamer Mary Washington, leaving the Eighth street wharf, at 6 o'clock p. m., and returning at midnight. Vocal music, ice cream, cake, ac., with an agreeable company, will make this one of the best excursions of the season.

An irate correspondent wants to know why a gate-keeper is stationed at the entrance to the trains in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot, to whom your ticket must be shown, and by whom it is punched. He calls it a foolish and unnecessary ordinance. Give it up; but if any of the officials of the company wish to enlighten our growling friend they can do so through these columns.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a horse attached to a buggy, at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot, took fright and ran off, going up B street to Seventh, thence to Louisiana avenue, frightening several others on the way and nearly causing a stampede among the hack horses on the stand at that point. A young man in the buggy at the time, named E. D. Rosenberg, was badly bruised.

The following prisoners left last night for Albany, having been sentenced to the penitentiary in that place: John Smith, burglary and larceny, three years; George Price, resisting an officer, one year; Charles Grandison, assault with intent to kill, five years; James Young, resisting an officer, one year; Charles Thornton, assault with intent to kill, three years; Thomas Higgs, burglary, three years; Geo. Lewis, robbery, three years. The above seven prisoners are colored, with the exception of Thos. Higgs.

Off for Albany.

Last evening Captain Crocker, with Deputies Robert Strong and Hackney, started to Albany in charge of the following prisoners: Thomas Higgins, burglary and larceny, three years; Geo. Price and James Young, for resisting police officers, one year; John Smith, burglary and larceny, three years; George Lewis, robbery, three years; Thomas Hicks, burglary, three years; Charles Thornton, assault with intent to kill, three years; Charles Grandison, assault with intent to kill, five years.

Base Ball.

Those who enjoy witnessing fine ball tossing should not fail to profit by the chance given them to see the game this afternoon between the Excelsiors and Nationals, the representative clubs of Baltimore and Washington. To the curious it may not be out of place to say also that those who will attend will see an opportunity of seeing the only one-armed ball-player in the country, the pitcher of the Excelsiors, and who pitches, bats, and fields in a manner that will astonish those who think it necessary to have the full complement of arms in order to play ball well. The presence of the ladies, of course, is always welcome, and it is hoped that numbers of them will give "the boys" their gracious presence. See advertisement.

Mrs. Johnson's Chastity.

In the report of the court proceedings in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of yesterday mention was made of the divorce of Wm. C. Johnson from his wife Virginia. As the lady seems anxious about her reputation, the following letter from the attorney for her husband is published:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1875.

Mrs. Virginia Johnson:

MADAM: It is due to you to say that there was no evidence whatever in the suit of Wm. C. Johnson against you for a divorce that in any way impeached your character. The divorce was granted solely on the ground of desertion, which was admitted by you and your counsel, and the plaintiff did not venture to attempt to support his insinuations against your character by any proof. Respectfully, FRANCIS MILLER.

The Wars of Wedlock.

GLAD.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday: John H. Walker and Mary C. Herr; John A. Gunnoll and Maria Farron; Zachariah Brown and Rosa Briscoe; O. E. Jackson and E. A. Thompson.

SORRY.

Della Wall, nee Suddath, sought yesterday the aid of Judge Wylie to loose her from the matrimonial knot with Ambrose Wall, which was tied in June, 1867, by the Rev. James Governs, at the Cathedral, in Baltimore. She sets forth that she has obtained employment at the Government office here, at $60 per month, but that he has gotten from her by threats and persuasion the greater portion of her earnings, using such outrageous methods to do so that she was compelled on the 9th instant to change her boarding-house; that thereupon he got into her room, broke open her trunk, and tore up her clothing. She also accuses him of constant drunkenness. The case will not be heard until October next.

Art in Washington.

In a notice of Ohio artists in Washington the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* devotes the following handsome paragraph to an appreciation of Mr. Witt:

"Mr. Witt, formerly of Columbus, has a studio here, and his hands full. He ranks with the most successful of our landscape and portrait painters. His portrait of Charles Sumner has been pronounced the very best counterfeit of that great statesman in existence. His two last works are portraits of Assistant Secretary Cowen and Richard H. McCormick, late Delegate from Arizona, and who, it will be remembered, married Senator Thurman's youngest daughter. His landscape and marine views have attracted universal admiration and ready purchasers. One of his recent efforts, a lovely autumnal scene in the Alleghanies, was painted to order for Justice Swayne. Mr. Witt is still a young man, and certainly has a brilliant future in store for him. While you are looking at one of his landscapes you regret that he wastes any time on portraits, and, as you study his portraits, you think it a great shame that he should ever divert his talents to the painting of anything else."

Real Estate Sales.

Mr. Andrew R. Coyle, real estate broker, yesterday afternoon sold valuable property near the Navy Yard on account of the Government. Mr Dowling was the auctioneer, with Mr. Latimer as salesman.

Thomas Dowling, auctioneer, sold yesterday afternoon, for J. J. Dermody, trustee, lot 35, in White, Carusi and Mattingly's subdivision of square 515, situated on New York avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, improved by a brick dwelling, to Mrs. D. W. Martin, for $2,450. Also, for Andrew R. Coyle, real estate broker, lot 1, in square 823, being No. 1023 L street southeast, to H. F. Hall, for $400.

Messrs. Duncanson Bros., auctioneers, sold yesterday for Judson T. Cull and Florian Hitz, trustees, lot 37, in square 944, situated on Tenth street northeast, between B and C, and improved by a two-story brick house, with store-room and back building attached, to Philip Erb, for $1,410.

M. Goldstein,

611 Pennsylvania avenue, under Metropolitan hotel, is selling the Flor de Alma Reina Victoria cigars at $9 per 100, 10 cents each, superior to any 15-cent cigar sold in this city.

A GOOD MOVE.

More Facilities for Local Travel Proposed.

The directors of the Northern Liberty Market Company called a meeting last evening of the stockholders of the company to discuss the feasibility of establishing a line of some sort of conveyancing that would afford facilities for reaching the market. About twenty of the stockholders responded to the call, and met in the office of the company, adjoining the market building. Mr. James A. Hoffman occupied the chair, and Mr. George W. King acted as secretary.

Mr. Hoffman opened the meeting by stating its object, and explaining the necessity of a line of some sort that would pass by the market, which at present was entirely isolated from all the city railroad routes. The directors, he said, had looked with favor upon a new patent omnibus, the invention of Chauncey Murch, of Cincinnati, which combined all the advantages of the horse-car and the old-fashioned omnibus.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Murch, stating that his invention was in general use in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and was rapidly coming into use in all parts of the country, and inviting the inspection of the directors.

The chairman stated that with these vehicles they would be rid of the enormous expense of laying and repairing track, and would not have to secure a charter. The directors had picked out three routes, the first beginning at the Baltimore and Ohio depot, along New Jersey avenue to K street, thence to Massachusetts avenue, and along Massachusetts avenue to Castle Stewart; the second beginning at the Le Droit Park gate on Fifth street, running down Fifth to Louisiana avenue, and down Louisiana avenue to Seventh street; the third to begin at the corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue, running out New York avenue to North Capitol street, and thence along North Capitol street to Glenwood cemetery.

It was proposed to start at first one line, and in event of that proving a success the others could be established. The stockholders of the market company should secure a controlling interest in the new enterprise, in order to make it work favorably to the company.

On the motion of Mr. J. G. Bowen, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to map out a route for the proposed line, to decide upon the style of conveyance, and to take measures for opening subscriptions: Messrs. A. Davis, James H. McGill, James G. Bowen, James A. Hoffman and George W. King.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the meeting was adjourned until next Wednesday evening, when they will listen to the report of the committee.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work Ordered—Monthly Statement of Finances.

Mr. Wm. Stickney has declined to accept the appointment of school trustee recently tendered him.

Twelve-inch pipe sewers have been ordered to be laid on the north and south sides of 1, H, G, and north side of F streets, between Second and Third streets northeast, and on the east side of Second street, between F and I, and west side of Third streets, between F and I streets northeast. Also, a 12-inch pipe sewer on the north side of Bridge, between Market and Frederick streets, Georgetown.

Collector Cook has submitted a statement of the collections for the month of June, showing the total receipts to have been $287,642.52. The distribution is as follows: For the city, for 1875—To reimburse the United States for advances, &c., $34,168.45; general fund, $23,063.71; gas fund, $7,150.52; Metropolitan police fund, $6,150.32; public school fund, (salaries of teachers,) $10,250.34; same, (other expenses,) $6,662.85; interest on District of Columbia bonds, $16,400.85; interest on water bonds, $2,050.11; interest on Washington city bonds, $17,437.50; sinking fund, District of Columbia, $12,813.17. Georgetown, for 1875—To reimburse the United States for advances, &c., $2,480.39; general fund, District of Columbia, $1,488.34; Metropolitan police fund, $1,488.34; police fund, $632.56; public school fund, $930.15; school building fund, $558.08; interest on District of Columbia bonds, $1,190.69; interest on water bonds, $148.83; interest Georgetown bonds, $930.15; sinking fund, District of Columbia, $930.15. County, for 1875—To reimburse the United States for advances, &c., $3,062.85; general fund, District of Columbia, $2,062.85; Metropolitan police fund, $992.93; public schools, $3,762.20; interest on District of Columbia bonds, $9,099.76; sinking fund, $1,881.10. For the same purposes for Washington city for 1873-4, $42,955.37; same purposes for Georgetown for 1873-4, $4,127.48; same purposes for county, covering 1873-4, $6,196.62.

CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Suits for Damages to be Entered—Prospective Legal Contest.

The Citizens' Protective Association, of South Washington, held a called meeting last night at Island hall; Mr. J. L. Kidwell, president, in the chair.

Mr. George W. Goodall, from the committee appointed to consult counsel in regard to securing damages from the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company for the injuries that they had visited, Messrs. A. G. Riddle, R. T. Merrick and B. F. Butler as to the requisite retaining fee for their services, and found that it would require $500 to secure these gentlemen as attorneys for the association. The lawyers are of the opinion that the citizens can win, and they are willing to join with them, either singly or unitedly, and would claim twenty per cent. on the individual damages obtained.

A letter was received from Dr. James E. Morgan regretting his inability to be present, and stating that, as chairman of the committee to confer with the president and officials of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, he had received no further communication from that source, and was of the opinion that no concession could be expected by the citizens from that corporation.

The report was received, and it was decided to raise the necessary funds to retain the counsel, by levying an assessment on the property holders interested in the suits. The executive committee was requested to push their collections more rapidly, and report at the next meeting the amount of funds in their possession.

The committee was discharged, and a vote of thanks tendered them for the services they had rendered. The meeting then adjourned.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Trustees—Transaction of Business.

The board of trustees of the Reform School met last evening at Mount Lincoln in special session, the regular meeting on the first Monday of the month having been passed over on account of a number of the members being out of the city celebrating the nation's birthday. There were present Messrs. Bailey, Burchell, Willard and Carpenter. The superintendent, Mr. Howe, recommended the discharge of two boys on account of merit. The board concurred. The superintendent presented his regular monthly statement, which was referred to the finance committee, as usual. A letter was received from Dr. Tindall, inclosing the opinion of Attorney Stanton that the taxes assessed on the farm now rented by the school could not be abated. Mr. Willard was appointed a committee of one to wait on the tax collector to adjust the matter. On motion, the treasurer was authorized to indorse a note now held by the school. A communication was received from Gray & Noyes, estimating the cost of a new pressure pipe from the spring to the school building. Referred to the building committee. The board here decided to change the visiting hours from 2 to 4 o'clock the first Wednesday in each month. On motion, the board adjourned.

CAMP MEETING.

The Colored Methodists.

On the 30th of this month the Washington camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) will commence in Minnix's grove, about three hundred yards from Muirkirk Station, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about fifteen miles from this city, and it is expected to be one of the largest camps ever held in this section. It will be under the supervision of the Rev. N. M. Carroll, P. E. of Washington district, and Asbury, Ebenezer, Mt. Zion, and other colored churches of the District will be represented, and numerous families are expected from Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederick, Alexandria, and other points. Arrangements have been made with the railroad by which fifteen trains from the city and Baltimore will stop at the station during the camp, and the fare (round trip) will be seventy cents from the city, and ninety cents from Baltimore. The dedication of the ground will take place at 10:30 o'clock on Friday, 30th instant. The committee are making every arrangement for a grand old time meeting.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Two Notorious Characters Arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Officer Hobbs, of the First precinct, while patroling through Louse alley, saw Lemuel Morris, white, who was wanted to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and exposing his person. The policeman was about laying hands on him when he gave a sudden dodge, eluded the officer, and started to make his escape. The patrolman followed in pursuit, and was gaining on the man, when he turned round and threw a stone, which caromed on the officer's leg and caused his speed. He continued the chase, however, caught the man, and took him to the station-house. While on the way he made a second attempt to strike the officer with a stone, but failed to accomplish his purpose. He is a desperate and notorious character, and should not be permitted to circulate in a respectable community. Later in the day the same officer arrested W. H. Granner, a pal of Morris, who is also held to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Permits to Build.

The following permits were issued yesterday from the office of Inspector Plowman: Thomas Green, a two-story brick dwelling, 17 by 32 feet, east side Twenty-seventh street, between I and K streets northwest; $1,000. J. P. Childs, a brick stable, north side of Virginia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets southeast; $800. Mary Morgan, a two-story frame dwelling, south side of F street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets northwest; $900. John Francis Boreman, a frame dwelling, north side of Scott street, Georgetown, between Caton and Valley streets; $850. James Towle, convert church building, south side of Massachusetts avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, into two dwelling-houses, &c.; $2,000. W. A. Hartman, a two-story brick dwelling, south side of G street, between Second and Third streets northwest; $2,800.

Accident to an Officer.

About 8 o'clock last evening as Officer Reese, of the Second precinct, appeared at the station to report off duty, and was removing his revolver from the holster, it accidentally exploded, shattering the thumb of his left hand and sending the ball through the palm of the hand. The wounds, which were dressed by Dr. Elliot, are not dangerous, but very painful.

GOODS AT ANY PRICE rather than carry to our new house, corner of Seventh and E streets.

EISEMAN BROS.,
505 Seventh street, near E.

Figaro Cigars,

$5 per 100, $1 per bundle; You Bet cigar $5 per 100, 75 cents per bundle, at M. Goldstein's, 611 Pennsylvania avenue. Try them.

BARGAINS in Summer Goods before removing to Seventh and E streets.

EISEMAN BROS.,
505 Seventh street, near E.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

POETIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE.

SOME VISITORS AND THEIR PLEASURES

REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Strict Adherence in Practice to the Principles of the Party Advocated—A Few Words About Political Assessments, and Who Should Pay Them—Those Who Shake the Trees Should Enjoy the Fruit.

DEER PARK.

Poetic Moralizings and Musings—Scenery and Guests—Employments, Amusements, &c.

[Correspondence of The National Republican.]

DEER PARK HOTEL, MD., July 12, 1875.

"The hills draw like heavens." I feel this to be true, looking off at those about us, covered, as they are, with stately old trees who sway in the wind, bowing reverently to the smiling blue sky above; strong and true; too high for the world's petty deceits and meanness to reach. This air does not scent of crime and betrayal; the breath of the wicked hath not befouled it. Here nature is not dwarfed, neither does she mock the Creator, but gives a sense of what the primeval world must have been. One feels like taking up a nomadic life and wandering forever in freedom, untrammeled by care. This can be but a summer conceit, for when the winter comes all shivering and cold the snows pile themselves over the mountain tops and look threateningly on the valleys below with menace of a Swiss avalanche.

"LET US ACCEPT THE GIFTS

the god's bestow," alas, for to-morrow we die. Now, the noble sweetness of this place shall bring to our souls tranquillity. In the woods beside us we shall penetrate the twilight recesses, and with our books enjoy the sweet serenity of which Longfellow has so reverently sung. Rare wild flowers look up into our faces with a question, as if the unseen had spoken to us of beautiful memories of those gone beyond the voiceless shore. The cool, fragrant air, sends his rays, softened into a calm light, on the undulating lawns all a-bloom with sweet, white clover; children nestling down in it, as if the fairies had made a fragrant resting place for their sweet slumbers little believers and sent the envious, greedy bee flying miles away to his store-house in the beech-tree wood. Flashing fountains through the night make one dream of Rome's abundant waters and great Cæsar's unearthed wonder.

THE TRAINS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

road come rushing by, taking food and comfort to the city dwellers beyond the plains, bringing tribute also from the market-place and storeship for the comfort of those assembled here. Yesterday company, if looks express much; some notables and lions, too. Governor Dennison, Attorney General Pierrepont, and the big lion called Hirsh, now made such a roar and lash of the Bourbons as to make some families settled into cottage villas, like doves in a cot, carefully looking after the fledglings. Best known of all, the most interesting family of Richard Merrick, of Washington, who, not only seem happy in possessing a beautiful wife, a rosebud garden of little girls, but an assured prominence among the distinguished lawyers of our courts, and day by day mounting upward on the ladder of fame, where his scholarly attainments make heavy tasks easy and successful.

MR. SHARP, MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,

seems to have made his mark in the marts of men, judging from the attention he receives here. Let us hope it's because he means and aims to compass cheap transportation.

Many young girls—cultivated, well bred, and in the first bloom of womanhood—but, woe is me that I should be obliged to say! beam around me as green spots in a desert; so the musicians, all clever solo players, despair of morning dancing, and give gems from the operas, brilliant cavatinas and old ballad airs—a good accompaniment to deep and absorbing reverie.

A CONSTITUTIONAL GRUMBLER

would lose his vocation here—nothing to worry about: food fine and abundant, servants brisk and attentive, a cheery face behind the office window, never abridging answers to tedious questions. Even the little coal stage, with its Cyclops *de Fuscant*, and keeps his pastry and himself clean.

Fishing parties lay great plans, order big lunches, talk of their expectations, and supinely stay at home to tell what they learned, and do hearty justice to the second line of the *Menu*, content that others should sow while they reap. Phaetons dash up to the house-steps as grand as any street in Baltimore and make the rounds back of our recent centuries. A young girl looks like a victor when she drives one of these, and seems to wear the bay already in her salad day.

JOHN DAILEY, TRANSPLANTED

from your long-time Oakland home to this new place, it make my best bow to Zoe, with hand upon reverent heart. Nature made a man when she cast you, and, I almost fear, broke the mold after, so few I find to label and place high up the niche beside you. The kindness you have sown broadcast should bring you the benediction God gave to the faithful well-door. You surely have been placed ruler over countless greatful hearts, and in the last great day the needy and the sorrowing shall rise and be witness before your Maker that without ostentation you treated all men tenderly, practicing the brotherhood of man, wounding or oppressing none. I have you stand beside the dying stranger, close the sad eyes, and fold the weary hands as tenderly as a woman; ministering in affliction with a fidelity like unto the two Marys, first at the cross and last at the tomb.

Our sea comes at night, when the mist rises white and close, enveloping tree and shrub. The moon comes and looks down at the beautiful wonder, content that the bold sun should know nothing of this weird secret. CARDINAL.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Who Should Contribute and What Use Should be Made of the Sums Collected.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: In reading an editorial in your issue of the 13th instant in reference to "assessments for political purposes," and while approving the general tenor of your remarks thereon, I could not reconcile the conflicting agitations of my mind upon the fact that the party for whose success duty would suggest a generous contribution of both time and means was tolerating and permitting to remain in office some of its most bitter enemies, while it was calling upon its real friends for means of securing a perpetuity in the ascendency—thus to continue a cruel wrong upon some of its friends, upon men (and women, too,) fully capable and every way worthy of filling the positions of patronage secured by party success.

In saying this I do not wish to be understood as advocating the adage,

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS,"

as enforced by the Democracy in "days agone," by making the qualification for civil position dependent alone upon the political status and influence of the applicant; but when we see men and women of known and boasted rebel or Democratic proclivities placed and maintained in office under a Republican administration, while men and women who, when called upon in the days of the nation's dire necessity, went forth to do battle against the same employees of the rebel "Confederacy," are seemingly passed by with apparent indifference, or because of the lack of the persevering impudence which seems to characterize the deputees of the "Lost Cause," I think it high time we commanded a halt in that direction, and let the friends and supporters of Republican principles reap, with the nation at large, the benefits of a republican form of government.

This appears to make a poor showing for the watchful care on the part of

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

to give preference to the supporters of the party through which they owe their own advancement, and to which the whole nation is so much indebted for its perpetuity. They hold scale of honor and power in which she has advanced both at home and abroad. But go through the Departments, Mr. Editor, and you will see employees who, in political principles, range from the old Jackson Democrat, including the *unreconstructed*, unblushing rebel, (male and female,) down to the "independent voter," "Liberal Republican," "War Democrats," (who were never in the war,) besides hundreds of "no political principles at all"—men of the anything-to-keep-in-office kind, and those the most dangerous enemies of the Republican party, who *call themselves* or profess to be Republicans, (in order to retain a decent political name, I suppose,) but who give no heart in their most heartfelt rejoicings at Democratic victories, even when at the price of

THE BLOOD OF REPUBLICAN VOTERS,

and who join with the public libelers in speaking all manner of evil falsely against the "present administration," and of everybody whose sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the honest Government which it seeks to maintain, (barring the magnanimous policy in the Departments of rewarding its enemies.)

These are the men whom we are to help keep in, instead of out, of office by our contributions from our purses, with many of us already drained by domestic expenses in spite of the strictest economy, while in many instances this class of persons are promoted to the most lucrative positions.

No wonder, then, Mr. Editor, that the true Republican mind recoils before the picture thus presented by the combination of these facts, and ponders the otherwise reasonable proposition of

JUDGE EDMUNDS' CIRCULAR,

when under different circumstances the mere intimation that the "sinews of war" were needed would, it seems to me, be a sufficient incentive to bring forth willing and generous contributions. I am one who, like yourself, Mr. Editor, considers it a duty incumbent upon every Republican who possibly can, without injury to himself or family, especially those who are "enjoying" the sweets of official position in the civil service, to contribute of their time and means to the support and success of the principles of their party; yet, in consideration of the painful facts above presented, it is a question in my mind as to whether they should do so in this case until justice reigns supreme in all the Departments of the Government. B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1875.

REPUBLICANISM.

Strict Adherence to Principles Vindicated—Condition of the South.

[Special Correspondence of National Republican.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1875.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging that I left Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 28th ultimo, with malice toward none and charity for all men, but feeling that you, as a public journalist, in your devotion to maintain and preserve the Republican party by your advice, regarding it, as it truly is, the only party through which the colored man's safety is secured him, opportunity for his advancement offered him, and the prosperity of the country kept in tact, were sometimes honestly too strong in language in demanding a strict adherence to duty as Republicans and a careful watch for misrepresentations, I now confess, through observation and experience, short though it may be, that you are no a whit in error. I passed through the States of Virginia and North Carolina, where Democratic rule governs, and my observation and experience are that under such form of government the negroes are without opportunity to be industrious and marked by intimidation, which, like

DUMB DRIVEN CATTLE,

they are made mutes concerning their oppression and the denial of their rights, while white Republicans are rendered impotent to do what good service they may through the malicious opposition they receive. My observation is that in Virginia and North Carolina, where the Democrats are in power, the very soil is impoverished with a sterility, commerce is at low-water mark and men are not masters of their consciences. Will my colored and white friends at Washington believe that in North Carolina a colored employee on the steamcars, in the presence of his Democratic employer, leaves a colored gentleman nearest him, while serving water for drinking purposes, and gives every white man, woman and child of the lowest stamp in nature, this water to drink, and when they have finished, if any remains, he offers it to his colored brethren with fear and trembling? Do they also believe that the civil rights bill in these two Democratic States I have mentioned is a nullity, and that the law of Congress is defied and disregarded? If, in view of these facts, which I relate from experience, I am candid to admit that you are right in demanding that representations made from error of judgment, even though not of heart, shall be investigated before being relied on. In short, that everything is not lovely in the South, as some people say. It is not true that the colored men and the white men of the Democratic party are

LIVING LIKE LAMBS IN A FOLD,

and all apprehension of continued oppression and tyranny from Southern Democrats is unfounded. A due regard for the rights of all men should be regarded at all hazards and without any reference to the past, but a begging reconciliation of present enemies is simply fool-hardy. In speaking of Democrats, I regard men who have left the Republican party and stand idly and wickedly by and see it totter for want of true loyalty, little better than Democrats. These men will soon see the necessity of coming back to the fold without an undesired effort to bring them back. True love to Republican principles will shortly prove to them their error. Indeed, the South itself, composed of the noble sons of America as citizens, will by constant defeat, in their wicked opposition, learn that genuine loyalty pays better than anything else. Yet, in spite of this hope, firmness only can give us strength. Backbone, nerve and sinew must shape our efforts for '76. Our President must be General Backbone.

At Charleston, S. C., such as I have depicted is easily found. I do not attempt, nor will I discuss, the elements of political doctrine here. This is the business of those who know something about it. I am only glad to declare that the Republicans I have met in office, white and colored, are, so far as I have seen, men of credit to the party. Here it seems as if the principles of justice and equality are regarded and practiced. General Whittington, collector of customs, is at his post,

AN EXCELLENT SPECIMEN

of high trust safely reposed. His courtesy and genial manners to foes and friends disarm the former and enrich the latter in esteem. He is a man of great ability, and his subordinates in office exhibits thoroughness of performance. Mr. Rawlins, deputy collector, and his associates, W. H. Berney, N. Montgomery, T. H. Carmand and A. A. Aspinwall, colored men, are of great efficiency, cause business to move along to the admiration of all who seek to learn of it.

Our late Congressman, Hon. A. J. Ransier, is at Beaufort, where he is doing whatever the hands find to do, his head is able to direct with credit to himself and the people.

Gen. R. B. Elliot, the acknowledged leader of his people and the Republicans party in South Carolina in a very great measure, is still in active work. Having finished his labors as speaker of the House of Assembly, he is diligently pursuing the reports which are very extensive. The culture and high intelligence of Mr. Elliott mark him as a coming man.

The postmaster, Mr. Bozeman, a gentleman of the male persuasion, is giving satisfaction and ability, is performing his duties and giving general satisfaction. I could mention many others, but fear the charge of eulogizing men which I in advance disclaim.

I cannot close without saying there is a harmony growing among the colored and white citizens of South Carolina very encouraging in its aspects. The disaffected and all opponents seem to respect the fight of others.

I shall pay a visit to Columbia, S. C., shortly, from which place I write you again. CLAUDE.

The Three American Peeresses.

[From Appleton's Journal, July 17.]

They were respectively the Duchess of Leeds, Marchioness of Wellesley and Lady Stafford. The eldest was Mary Caton, who married first Robert Patterson, the brother of Madame Bonaparte. The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic Church, in the chapel of Mr. Charles Carroll's private residence in Annapolis. It was the most brilliant wedding that had ever taken place in the State. With her husband, she went to England just previous to the Bonaparte-Patterson marriage, and we find Robert Patterson bothered beyond measure, while in Europe, with the affairs of his sister "Betsey," his slippery brother-in-law Jerome, and the angry first consul. He tried to pour oil on the troubled waters; but he might as well have trickled it out of a cruet upon the Atlantic ocean. The final catastrophe soon came—the separation; the second marriage of Jerome; the persistent refusal of recognition. Through all the trouble the records show that Robert Patterson, his wife, and his father, William Patterson, the Baltimore merchant-prince, acted very manly, frank and honorable parts.

Mrs. Patterson had been joined abroad by her sisters, Elizabeth and Louisa Caton. They were in Paris when Wellington and the allies entered, and were conspicuous figures in the festivities which followed. They were favorites of the great Duke himself, and it is said that he found his Waterloo in the fair presence of Mrs. Robert Patterson, and that only the trifling impediment of a husband on her part and a wife on his prevented her becoming the head of Apsley House. Her sister Louisa became the wife of the Duke's aide-de-camp, Sir Felton Bathurst-Hervey, baronet. Upon his death, soon after—he committed suicide—she married the Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, who inherited his father's title, and lived an easy, rural, fox-hunting, country life, and left his widow, the Catherine Louisa who, as we have seen, died last year, an ample fortune and the dower-house of Hornby Castle.

The second sister, Elizabeth Caton, also married well—that is, she married a nobleman, and he was rich—the eighth Lord Stafford, of the Jerningham family.

In the meanwhile Robert Patterson had died, and Mrs. Patterson, a lovely widow, had returned to England. Possibly her heart turned again to the old Paris days, and the time of the army in occupation. As in Paris she reigned, during that period, in social circles, so in London her triumphs were repeated, and she could soon boast of having been the social queen of three countries, England, France, and America, and three cities, London, Paris, and Baltimore. Nor was this all. After her second marriage she conquered the turbulent Ireland, and the still more turbulent Dublin, for she became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley, Viceroy of Ireland, previously Governor General of India, and the brother of the Duke of Wellington, a diamond edition of a British nobleman, as Hazlitt calls him, so gifted, small, and graceful was he.

Thus we see the "three American peeresses" firmly fixed among the stars which revolve nearest the English throne. When we consider that only five American ladies have ever wedded the possessors of British coronets—the other two being Miss Magruder, of Washington, who married Baron Abinger, and Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, whose husband, Alexander Baring, was raised to the peerage in 1835 as Baron Ashburton—and that of these five three belonged to the family, the distinguished one in American history of Charles Carroll—the fact has an additional interest, which justifies a few reminiscences of an elder day and generation.

Many citizens of Baltimore remember, as visions of their youth, the beautiful Misses Caton. These gentlemen of the old school who still remain with us, and retain all the fine old courtesy and softness of manner which is a shade or a tinge of sarcasm on those of our part modern age, delight to talk of the time when the Carrolls, the Ridgleys, the Olivers and the Gilmors displayed the hospitality of merchant princes, and when their wives and daughters acted all their lives the stately parts we revive now for the amusement of an evening.

They tell us that Elizabeth Caton, who became Lady Stafford, was tall and remarkably graceful, with eyes of dark gray, expressing quickly both feeling and intelligence. She was more highly cultivated in literature than her sisters, and her society was more largely sought by men of letters and the statesmen and thinkers of the time than by the ordinary beaux of society, for her mental qualities were brilliant and attractive. At the time of her womanhood it was an important part of education to cultivate a talent for conversation. If a man of celebrity at a dinner-party or elsewhere broke out to speak on an interesting subject, it was the custom for all the guests to listen to him, and if replied to, as was often the case, the encounter became a spirited debate or a sharp contest between two wits. Ladies contended in the field at dinner, but at evening parties their share in these contests was conceded them, and among those who carried off the palm of victory stood Miss Elizabeth Caton. She was less admired in Europe, however, than her more showy sisters.

The third daughter, Louisa Caton, afterwards Duchess of Leeds, was small of stature, but a beautiful figure, light and agile in all her movements, her conversation gay and playful, but commonplace. She had, however, her own peculiar charms, although in manners she differed from her sisters. Her admirers were a different style of men, and she was what is known, by a delicate shade of distinction from more solid merits, as a great "belle."

It is upon the eldest sister, Mary Caton, first Mrs. Robert Patterson, and then Marchioness of Wellesley, that we find the most extravagant encomiums lavished. Old men grow young again in describing her fascinations. Sir Walter Scott, an intimate friend of the family, one who passed his younger days under the roof Charles Carroll: "Mary Caton was the most attractive woman I ever beheld in my life. I have seen the courts of St. Petersburg, France and England, but I never saw her equal—never! The grace and elegance of her form, the charm of her manners, the sweetness of her voice, were inimitable. She was the most engaging and fascinating of human beings. I have seen her at a dinner given by Mr. Carroll to Sir Charles Bagot, the loveliest and most brilliant lady of an intelligent and courtly company, stately, courteous, kindly; richly dressed and in a blaze of diamonds—a picture for a court-painter."

Her bearing was exquisite as her face, and her dignity never ruffled. This was one of her greatest charms—her calm, generous, graceful, even temperament. Were the obscurest commoner talking to her and a king waiting, she would have shown no impatience. Her companion would never have known by a shadow of change that she was not the most interesting of men to her. She was too proud and well bred to exhibit the slightest discourtesy; but she would have much preferred the king. For, after all, it is her nature she was a woman of the world, of fashion and of society—subdued, nevertheless, by the maxim impressed upon all these young girls by Mrs. Caton, who was not pretty, but very popular—a maxim extremely simple, but socially extremely comprehensive. It was this: "My dear child, there are a number of people in the world who make delight in saying disagreeable things. Now, it is just as easy to say pleasant ones. Never tell an untruth, but never displease."

In personal appearance Miss Mary Caton was large and handsome. Her eyes were dark brown, her face oval and rather sallow, her hair dark, her mouth, nose and chin beautifully formed, her voice soft and musical. Lord Brougham, who as a Scotchman was, we suppose, a judge in matters pertaining to a foreign tongue—was beg every Scotchman's pardon—and who certainly acquired a copious command of strong Saxon, once said that she spoke the English language more correctly than he had ever heard it from the lips of woman. She was, nevertheless, no blue-stocking, but possessed both sound judgment and a fine perception. She was an excellent talker, and, what probably fascinated Brougham, a still better listener. While at the head of the viceroyal court at Dublin she united all parties, Protestant and