National Republican

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 26, 1875.

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

THE University of West Virginia has three vacant professorships, and the Board of Regents has advertised exclusively in the Democratic press for applicants to fill them; none but believers in the paramount authority of the right of States need apply. The young men even of such a border State as West Virginia must be educated to revere the fallacies, for the supremacy of which the South waged war against the Union

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I shall stand upon the field to the last hour of the contest, and if it should be my misfortune to fall, I will fall as the old Roman said it became an Emperor to fall. I will die standing, and seek no bed to repose upon.—*Governor Allen at Greenfield.*

He will fall standing like an Emperor. That may be called an Imperial bull.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE old man evidently seeks to die game; but his simile is unfortunate. People who "die standing" generally look upon the warden of a jail or penitentiary as the last object within the scope of their earthly vision.

THE following characteristic ebullition from the pen of D. H. Hill, formerly a general officer in the rebel army, and now editor of the *Southern Home*, is especially commended to the consideration of northern Gushers, with the information that the author has a few similar elegaic expressions left for future use:—

"Lincoln shot; Stanton a suicide; Sumner a supposed suicide; Canby tomakawked; Thad. Stevens blackened by his own negress; Senator Nye a hideous lunatic; Gen. Blair wasted to death; Andrew Johnson struck by paralysis—thus one by one the persecutors of the South are coming to hard and unnatural ends!"

IT is beginning to be noticed that, with the exception of the New York *Tribune*, none of the Opposition journals have attempted to make political capital out of the "negro insurrection" in Georgia. Evidently they understand that the public is sick and tired of attempts to arouse race prejudices by the use of such transparent falsehoods. The managers of such things should be instructed to have a white man killed, wounded, or at least really scared, if they want to make people believe that those "insurrections" are anything more than mere myths. Besides this, it would make a better impression to get them up at a time when it is known that the colored laborers are needed in taking care of the crops. This would have a grand effect, and would instantly allay the suspicion that they are deliberately planned for the purpose of driving the blacks away from their homes a few days before pay day.

A CORRESPONDENT from the First Virginia District who is an earnest and unselfish Republican, writes nervously regarding political affairs in that quarter. Let us remind him that when a party is so weak that it can only be maintained in power by the retention of indiscreet and ambitious mischief-makers in office—men of the rule or ruin stripe who do not hesitate to menace their party with defeat whenever their counsels are rejected, it is tolerably fair to presume that it has out-lived the days of its usefulness. Do not be alarmed by the bullying or threats of braggarts who constantly demand that you shall turn the grindstone to sharpen their axes, and do not give a cent whether you labor with tools sharp or dull, or without tools of any sort. Once more, let us say that any man whose patriotism is measured by the boundaries of Virginia, and who insists that natives of that State alone must hold its offices, is not a Republican either in principle or practice, and should not upon any account receive the countenance or support of Republicans for any position whatever.

"IF," says *Harper's Weekly*, "it were well understood that the National government would continue under Republican control, all the discontented spirits in the Southern States would adjust themselves to the order established by reconstruction. But so long as they have a hope of overthrowing the Republicans they will be the source of apprehension and disorder." This is very true, and the limp-backed Republicans who give color to that hope by attempting to mislead the Northern people regarding the true condition of affairs in the South are responsible for much of the disorder that has prevailed in that section. They enacted the laws for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and pledged themselves and their party to the duty of securing their strict enforcement. They do not pretend that they are strictly enforced now, and have wholly ignored their pledges. This has encouraged the Southern Democracy in its opposition to those laws, and to believe that the time is not far distant when they may be revoked. A stern, vigorous and uncompromising policy of strict and consistent adherence to the past record of the party would have produced a directly opposite effect.

THE Tarboro' *Southerner* is the name of a widely circulated and liberally supported Democratic newspaper in North Carolina, which has for its motto, in bold type on its first page, the declaration that "White men must rule America." The spirit of this motto is discernible in every line of its editorial matter, and its advice to its readers is made up of declarations that the political equality of the races "strikes at the fundamentals of Southern society, whatever that may mean. "We ostracise a white man who votes the Radical ticket"; it bluntly says, and explains that the reason for this ostracism is "because he forfeits all claims to decency." These statements are made the predicate for an argument to show that any Democrat who lends his "countenance and wealth" to aid a Radical to hold office by becoming his bondsmen, will "forfeit a hundredfold more all claim to decency." The simple and plain meaning of all this is, that political opponents shall be smitten in every possible manner, even when they have been duly elected to office by a majority of the votes of their fellow-citizens. If this is submission to the laws, or evidence of a peaceful and conciliatory inclination, we do not understand it. It is one of those pointed exhibitions of true Southern Democratic feeling, however, which the "gushing and sloppy tourists" have never reported to their friends in the North.

THE late Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, was the author of the phrase "white line," which has since become so popular with the Southern Democracy. In a speech or address delivered in 1868 he made use of it while appealing to the prejudices of his fellow citizens, to induce them to draw a line of demarcation between white citizenship and equal suffrage.

"The evil that men do, lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

COLONEL W. M. GROSVENER, Fred. Hassaurek, ex-Governor Fenton, ex-Secretary Cox, and other so-called "Liberal Republicans," have become so disgusted with the financial tendencies of the Democracy that they have been nearly frightened back into the Republican ranks. At any rate they have declared against the Democratic financial theories as expounded in the Ohio platform of that party. Not only this, but men like Thurman are practically thrown out of the canvas for the same reason. Verily, the short sighted policy or management of the Democracy brings forth results that please the reasoning and law abiding public.

IF this ting are kept up much longer the Liberal Republican party will be composed only of John Cochrane and——Alick McClure. But Alick is probably so thoroughly demoralized by association with disreputable politicians of the Phil. Daly order, that he will never feel entirely comfortable until he is firmly and congenially established in the Democratic ranks.

"Journals like the Washington REPUBLICAN and the Troy Times see in every ripple upon the surface or uproar at the South signs of a fresh rebellion. The last complaint is that old Confederates who are active Republicans are ostracised. We see but little of this, and if it were true, it would not be so unnatural as to call forth much comment. It took fifty-seven years for England and Scotland to become reconciled to the bloodless revolution which brought in the family of which Queen Victoria is the present representative."

This extract from the New York *Evening Express* has an occult meaning, if it has any meaning at all, which shows the aptness with which the Democratic mind turns to monarchical possibilities for the solution of the troubles with which our county is afflicted. But there is no just ground for the comparison between the case of England and Scotland, and the Government of the United States and the South. The southern rebellion, was inspired by a devotion to fallacious principles, which the Scotch people would never have entertained any more than they would have fostered them of after they had been defeated in their support. The idea of a Scotchman fighting for slavery or hating a Government because its firmest basis rests upon principles of human equality, is simple nonsense.

YOUNG BENNETT TRYING TO "SHAKE UP" THE CABINET.

The New York *Herald* calls upon the entire Cabinet to resign because Mr. Secretary Delano has been charged with the commission of frauds by Professor Marsh, William Welsh, Esq., and ex-clerk Walker. In the opinion of the *Herald* these three persons are "honorable" men, whose privilege it is to raise a suspicion against a public officer that should be followed by his immediate disgrace, and the disgrace of those who may be associated with him in official capacities. But let us see if they are honorable men.

Professor Marsh is, perhaps, entitled to some consideration as a man who would not intentionally commit a fraud upon the public, but it is to be feared that he has been made the tool of others in exactly that kind of a transaction. At anyrate nothing more than "hearsay evidence" has been adduced thus far to sustain the rather indefinite charges that have been given to the public over his signature.

Mr. Welsh is certainly not entitled to that consideration. He is not unknown to the public, and what is known of him in connection with Indian affairs is not to his credit. Once before he appeared as a prosecuting witness in a case similar to the one now under consideration, but confined his prosecution to persecution of his intended victims in the newspapers. When the opportunity was afforded to him to officially verify his charges, he refused to appear on the witness stand, and backed out of his position of prosecutor like a whipped and whining cur. But his true character is developed by the fact that he stands convicted of a crime against the laws of his country, the laws of humanity, and the very spirit of the civilization of the age. Under the saintly garb of christian meekness and patriotic love of country, this fervid reformer wears the blackened and calloused heart of a Shylock—in short, of a man who lends money upon store property and, whose wealth is constantly increasing through the payment of interest upon mortgages which he holds upon the bodies of his fellow-men. The bloody sweat of Cuban slaves is coined into greedy wealth for his coffers. His capital is loaned to the slaveholding monarchists of Havana for use in perpetuating their power and keeping in subjection the Patriot insurgents who are struggling for the independence of Republican principles on the island. Certainly he cannot be ranked as an honorable man, nor as one whose unsupported assertions are entitled to the faintest shadow of consideration by the public.

As for Mr. ex-clerk Walker, the *Herald* must have been ignorant of his character, or it would have ranked him along with those infamous perjurers, Loader and Price, the after-the-trial witnesses in the Tilton-Beecher case. The following undenied and undeniable charges against him by the reliable Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, will suffice to give the public all the information that is necessary regarding his character:

"Your correspondent can prove by the records of the War Department that Walker was found guilty of disgraceful conduct, when an officer of the army, by a regular court-martial, reduced to the ranks, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. The records of the Washington Police Court show that Walker has been arrested in this city for obscene conduct. A prominent army officer now in Washington will state, if called upon, that the terrible disfigurement of Walker's face was caused, not by wounds received while in the service of his country, as he made affidavit when he got his position under the Indian commission, but by his own hand while in a fit of delirium tremens."

We submit that the *Herald's* witnesses are incompetent. An enthusiastic fossil hunter who has been made the dupe of discontented contractors or malicious politicians: a recreant witness who is also a Cuban slave-trader, and a discharged clerk, who is also a disgraced and dismissed army officer, not to mention the long list of misdemeanors of which he is notoriously guilty—a fine array of "honorable" witnesses this presents. But the Opposition is driven to such extremities that it is compelled to rely upon them for testimony.

The object of the combined effort just now being made to force the statements of these so-called witnesses upon public attention is plain. The gentlemen designated by the Government to make an investigation into the charges, based upon this testimony are now engaged in that labor. The evidence they have taken thus far is entirely of the "hearsay" kind, by which Professor Marsh was misled, while no proof to sustain the positive assertions of Welsh and Walker, has, so far as we are informed, been adduced. The probability is, therefore, that the report of the investigating commission will exonerate the officials against whom these charges have been made, and the design of the combined effort to which we allude, is the result of a desire to discount the influence of that exoneration. We say it is probable that the report will be favorable, but, as we have before stated, if it does not show that serious irregularities have prevailed and frauds have been perpetrated, we should be agreeably astonished. The business of supplying the Indians with rations, blankets, and other Government gratuities, is so extensive, and involves the necessity of employing so many different persons in its execution, that it would be wonderful indeed if all of the transactions connected with it have been free from cause of suspicion. Nevertheless, we are confident that whatever discoveries may be made of evidence to show the existence of "irregularities," none of them will point to complicity of the officials who have thus far been the object of the attack of the Opposition.

REPUBLICAN POLICY IN THE SOUTH.

THE *Herald* continues to advise the Republican party regarding its Southern policy. It says:

"The problem which the administration "party had before it, after the war, was to "make the conquered part of the Union content; to secure to all its people safety in "person and property, and to satisfy them all "that the Union of the States is for their best "interest and happiness. The Republican "leaders began wisely. They gave the vote "to the negro and placed him in every politi"cal respect upon the footing of an American "citizen. This they were bound to do; and "they were bound also to see that, during the "turmoil which so tremendous a change was "sure to produce, the black man should be "protected from attack. So far the party "acted wisely and courageously, and it was "sustained by the people."

This sounds so much like common sense that the reader is astonished to find it in the *Herald;* but the astonishment decreases and the reader relapses into indifference, as the article proceeds to show how the leaders of the party have blundered. From the *Herald* standpoint the commission of those blunders must be apparent, because the bulk of the party has attempted to be consistent, and consistency is always a blunder in the eye of the *Herald*. Its advice that the party shall be inconsistent and untrue to its pledges is therefore natural; but we fail to see how the conquered part of the Union is to be made "content" by relaxing in any particular from a determined adherence to the original policy of reconstruction. Such a relaxation might make the white Democracy more contented; but it would deprive the Republican voters of the section, white and black, of all participation in the government of their States. This is the result that would undoubtedly follow if the *Herald's* advice should be adopted, and it is a result which honest Republicans who have regard for the obligations of their party or the supremacy of their political faith, will studiously avoid. What is wanted in the South is the same thing that is needed in New York city, viz:—a vigorous execution of the laws for the punishment of crimes against person and property. The only difference between that city and the South is in the motive for the commission of these crimes. In the city they are prompted by a desire for gain, and are committed by professional thieves and burglars, while in the South they are prompted by political malice and are committed by political desperadoes. It is useless to deny that these crimes are perpetrated in either place. The evidence of their perpetration is ample. It is to be found in every issue of the *Herald* as regards the city, while the correspondence lately printed in its columns from the "seat of war" in Georgia more than establishes the existence of a determination on the part of the white Democracy of the south to deprive their political opponents of the most innocent and simple rights of citizenship.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATS AND THE MORMONS.

It will be joyful intelligence to the Democrats of Alabama that Judge Alexander White of that state has been selected by the President to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; but the same news will carry dismay to the hearts of Brigham Young and his followers, as Judge White is just the kind of man they have never wanted in that locality since the date of the Mountain Meadow massacre. On the other hand the Republicans of Alabama will part with Judge White, should he accept this appointment, with the profoundest regret. His lofty, unselfish patriotism has endeared him to all classes of them, while his wisdom in council and eloquence in the persistent advocacy of the principles of the party, have stamped themselves upon the brightest pages of its history. His unflinching defense of the Union, under the most trying circumstances, and withering denunciation of the states' right fallacies of the Southern Rebel Democracy in their very strongholds, have made him the object of the especial hate of the latter, and the idol of the Republicans.

While swift to acknowledge the eminent fitness of Judge White for the position for which he has been designated, the Alabama Republicans do not hesitate to complain that this enrichment of the territorial jurisprudence is in like degree impoverishment of them. They should reflect, however, that the country in which the Judge is about to expound the law and the Constitution is the first which ever dared to assume open and armed rebellion to the authority of the Federal Government. The position taken by Brigham Young in 1858, and compromised by Senator Powell and Ben. McCullough, was precisely that defended by Jeff. Davis during the war. Judge White is just the man for the bench among such a people. Utah is rapidly growing into a State and requires sound interpretation of the national statutes preparatory to the assumption of her statehood. Many will regret that the talents of Judge White could not have been availed of in his own State where his political friends could have still had the full benefit of his counsels in the management of public affairs. But the Democrats, who respect as well as fear him, will greet his Western appointment with a shout of exultation.

SEXUAL IMMORALITY PSYCHOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

It is a question whether, admitting Mr. Beecher to be guilty, the obligations upon him to lead a moral life were any greater than those which were violated by Col. Baker of the British army, and for which violation that officer is now suffering severe though merited punishment. It is true that Mr. Beecher is a clergyman, a teacher of morality and an exemplar; but the profession of arms to which Col. Baker belonged has strict tenets of honorable bearing and chivalrous care of the weak and unprotected. It is, therefore, easy to draw a parallel between the two cases, and revolting as the real crime of one of them may be, the presumed crime of the other is no less hideous. Our English cousins, many of whom assume the guilt of Mr. Beecher, are, therefore, estopped from further declamation against us as a libidinous people. But the close student of passing events will look for something deeper than causes for recrimination in these two affairs. Take them as we will, they show that the highest types of human nature are weak in the face of temptation. It is easy to condemn the victims of such temptations; but it is not easy to account for their weakness. To illustrate: There was every reason why Colonel Baker should have stemmed the torrent of passion that carried him headlong into an abyss from which he has emerged a disgraced and ruined man. Friends, wealth, youth, enchanting prospects which guaranteed the realization of noble ambitions, a good character already established, and the reputation of a distinguished family name to cherish, he was indeed fortunate and favored. Yet he sacrificed all in a sad moment when the tempter came in the guise which should have appealed to the manhood in him, instead of arousing the lurking beastliness of his baser nature. It is a terrible picture to contemplate, yet it is only made prominent either in England or in America by its peculiar surroundings. In both countries the same thing occurs every day. Each successive issue of the daily press contains in the announcements of divorces sought and obtained, in the description of elopements and the record of seduction, bastardy and infanticide, the lily-concealed outlines of the stories of victims to the same temptation which overpowered Colonel Baker. This is a startling fact, but one that no man or woman of sufficient intelligence to understand the meaning of plain English will deny. And it is a fact that suggests the existence of immorality as a disease, a disease which grows upon men and women of all ages and in all stations. Look about you, and recall the cases of this kind of which you may have a personal knowledge. You cannot fail to admit that brutal instincts assert themselves with equal power in the actions of the refined as in those of the ignorant people you know of, the only difference being in the manner in which the acts are accomplished. In fact, the impassioned orator, writer, leader or publicist of any kind, as well as the brilliant and attractive woman seem to be as frequently the victims of this fell disease as any other class, and it has grown to be an accepted truism that brains, except of the cynical and acid kind, but brains of that grasping comprehensiveness, which commands and attracts love, respect and admiration, are always more or less accompanied by vigorous and amatory animal developement. The shrivelled, bloodless, and cold hearted old maid is virtuous and only loved by her selfish comfort seeking feline companions. The prim, distant and reserved old bachelor who is a bore everywhere, and whose presence sends the social thermometer down to zero, is the same. So it is with the miser, with stingy people of all kinds, and with disagreeable enthusiasts, whose hobbies do not tend in the direction of free-love. But your bold, warm-hearted, independent, lovable and congenial companion of either sex is, alas, confronted with, to say the least, a constant presence of physical inclinations which may, in an unguarded moment be developed into baneful and destructive passions. This is a broad assertion, but none too broad, in view of the many facts that may be evoked to sustain it.

A writer in a recent number of the New York *Graphic*, has the following to say regarding this important subject:

"It is very easy to condemn lapses of virtue and unfortunately most of the discussions tha grow out of a great scandal like the Beecher case end with a fresh condemnation of the wrong doer, instead of making the wrong-doing the starting point for profitable psychological investigations. The relations of the sexes to each other are so delicate and so woven in with a thick tracery of tender and beautiful associations that it is hard to deal with them in the cold, scientific way as topics for psychological examination or metaphysical scrutiny. They are little understood by even the profoundest philosophers of human nature, and are invested with a mystery which psychology has done little to clear away. It is a singular fact that the men and women who slip on the path of virtue are emotional and often religious natures. They are not sceptics and disbelievers, but devotees and enthusiasts. They are not mathematicians and philosophers, but poets and dreamers of dreams. There seems to be a real and intimate connection between the sentiment that adores and prays and the passion that fires the blood and sends the thoughts astray and trips the feet on the path. It is for the best reason that clergymen are so often involved in scandals; for the elements of body and mind that fit them for professional success feed directly upon and draw their vitality from emotions which are to the passions what cream is to milk—what the sparkle is to champagne. It is not because ministers are bad men, but because they are so good in important respects—because they have an excess of sympathy, sentiment, emotion, imagination, because they have the qualities that fit them for their office and make eloquence possible—that they sometimes err. Moreover, they are brought into close relations with people of the same impulsive and emotional temperaments, and an acquaintance that begins with prayer ends in license. It is not enough to condemn nest-hiding—its pathology should be understood.

"Another singular feature connected with this class of crimes is that they are so often committed by people in and past middle life. It is an unquestionable fact that the young are more virtuous than the old. It was urged as an argument for the defendant, in the recent scandal case, that it was improbable that one who had borne an unsullied reputation until past middle life should then stoop to the vices of hot-blooded youth. But prominent officials in our courts state that the number of respectable men past maturity who are guilty of offenses of this kind is surprisingly great. Dr. Johnson said young men have more virtue than old men, and for the reason that if their passions are strong they have strong moral faculties to rein them in. A writer in the *Archives of Electrology and Neurology* for July attributes this strange delinquency to the decline of the moral faculties in old age, even when the intellectual faculties are yet active and brilliant. 'When the worm is gnawing at the roots, the topmost twigs are the first to wither. When the brain is dephosphorized, moral courage first gives way. On any theory of the scandal, the want of moral courage on the part of the chief actor has been everywhere conspicuous, and has been freely and fully confessed. Timidity and irresolution in those who in youth and middle life were courageous and strong are the best of all evidences of a slow wearing out of the cerebral forces. And these symptoms may appear long before the muscles or the intellect exhibit any marked decline. 'After thirty-five a man gets tired of being honest, and a woman of being virtuous,' says Dean Swift. This is an exaggeration, but suggests a great pathological fact which biography confirms.' Old men go astray because conscience drops its check before the passions cool, and they are often astonished to find their desires running wild even when they have too firm a control their conscience to follow their leadings. An eminent physician recently testified that men past their prime often confess this fact to their medical advisers.

Intemperance has been pronounced a disease, and in some cases it has been successfully treated as such. It is a question how far the improper relations of the sexes are the result of moral disorder. It is conspicuously certain that men and women remarkably for piety and sympathy and poetical fervor are often deficient in moral feeling. Somebody has said that saints will steal. The most devout prayers are often the worst livers. Some of the most eloquent men in history have been profligates. Demosthenes wanted courage and Cicero indulged in the vices of his age. David's matchless lyrics have embalmed and immortalized his frailties. The careers of Goethe and Napoleon betray no suspicion that either had a conscience, and Don Juan gives death less fame to a libertine. Who shall tell how much of the license of the world comes out of a disordered ganglia, or abnormal circulations, or a deterioration of tissue, or some unsuspected cerebral decay affecting the moral nature? Admit the sin and punish it to the very utmost; then why not get the science of the sin? Why is it that the characters to whom the world is so much indebted in art and poetry and eloquence and devotion and philanthropy and statesmanship are so often blurred with vices it is hard to forgive, even when they can be partially excused? This question goes back into a vast and as yet unintruded field, which morality as well as psychology requires should be explored."

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

—The grain of Switzerland is gradually disappearing into the maw of the locust.

—No weak-head or gushing dodger will be nominated for president by either party.

—When you see a man with holes in his elbows standing on the corner making encouraging remarks about the crops and heavy yield of produce put him down as a tramp of the first water who is too lazy to paddle his own canoe.

—What a heartless thing it is to separate those Indians in Florida from their squaws, the idols of their hearts—idols that pack all their wood, dress all their game, build all their fires, and eat the crumbs that are left on the dog-house.

—It has never been accounted for and probably never will be why a boy who will eat four apples, play ball three hours, gorge himself with unripe fruit and go in swimming six times daily during all vacation and be healthier than a tombstone, will be seized with all sorts of maladies the very moment the school bell rings.

—It is estimated that during the last six months over 97,103 persons in this country have been killed by violence, and yet they continue to put two thousand people on steamboats of only room capacity for one thousand, and allow railroad cars to run off of bridges every hour of the day.

—When Mr. Shearman, after a two hours weep in the London City Temple, began to sing

"Should my tears forever flow,"

a by-stander whose dinner had been waiting for him for at least an hour cried out "my gracious goodness no." Mr. Shearman must come back or he will do himself a lasting injury. That fountain head must bear a contential strain long and how the deacon would look entirely "dried up."

—When public opinion favors, and the circumstances of the case warrant it, Mr. John Red Cloud, Esq., and Deacon Spotted Tail, with their long train of followers, will be gathered into cars and carried to the Indian Territory to spend the remaining days of their fading existence. They may whoop a defiant "No" now, but it will be "Yes" then, with no alternative.

—Since the introduction of those handsome basket coffins in London, the people turn up their noses at cremation, and seem anxious to climb into one just for the effect. There are one or two cases near our boarding house where the effect would be splendid provided it were lasting. One is a tuneful infant and the other is a man who throws his boots at his wife before the sun rises every morning. It gets monotonous you know, for the idiot never thinks of the boot-jack and wash bowl for a change.

—Some premature gusher of Lancaster invites Jeff Davis to lecture there and in the invitation he says: "Although this was the home of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and I was one of his warm friends, yet you need not fear of being well and courteously treated." If the late Thaddeus Stevens, notwithstanding his open hearted love for humanity and liberal ideas, were alive and could conveniently get his clump foot underneath that "warm friend's" coat-tail he would probably impress him in more ways than one that he is mistaken.

—The *Times*, with its two big liquor shops and its gambling pin-pool, continues to abuse the *Tribune* for having a lager beer saloon in its cellar. People should know that this is the worst recorded case of the pot calling the kettle black. It would be safe to bet that for each glass of spirituous liquor sold during the day in the *Tribune* building a gallon is sold in the *Times* liquor shops, the profits thereon as surely accruing to the owners of the *Times* as the profits of the other accrue to the owners of the *Tribune*. Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue

—The New York *Herald* says: "If Jefferson Davis is an unwelcome guest at a Northern agricultural fair, then no other Southerner who fought in the war can be welcomed." This is a mistake. To the great mass of the Southern people who were fired by the wild and passionate harangues of political demagogues to pull down the old flag and destroy the Union, we extend the hand of fellowship and welcome. But to men like Davis and Raphael Semmes, we say with determined emphasis, "take a back and retired seat, for you have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

—Samuel Cary prides himself in being a General, but when the truth is known that he is simply a general political and public nuisance, mingled with just enough humbug to make him ridiculous, it puzzles the people to see why he should be proud about it.

Oh! lullaby rag money Baby, my dear,
Billy Allen roars loud when election is near.
When election shall come all your stuffing shall fall.

And down will come Billy, Rag baby, and all.
And when they are down, the baby will squeal,
Eyes-up, Pappy Allen, and give me a meal.
Oh! give me once more of your gaseous pap,
Then lay me to slumber in your venerable lap.
But Billy 'ill be mad, and he'll look at the child,
And looking a moment, grow terribly wild;
"You've blasted my prospects, and ruined my life,
I'll bust in your noddle, and this end the strife."
And the child won't get to judgment much
Before William comes out for hard money either.

—Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, having temporarily absented himself from the State, on a visit to New England, Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, colored, acting as Governor, commuted the sentence of a colored man named Gibbs from hanging for murder, to that of twenty years imprisonment for robbery. The Governor, upon his return, appealed by letter to the Judge who passed the sentence, repudiating the action of Gleaves as illegal and unwarrantable, although acknowledging that he was ignorant of the evidence upon which the commutation was made, and invoking his good offices in rectification of the blunder, and a judicial determination of the authority and powers of the Lieutenant-Governor when acting in the Gubernatorial capacity. In response to thi letter Gleaves writes that he has no doubt of his full power to act as Executive, and extend the clemency of the office in such emergencies as the one named. He avers that he forwarded the documentary evidence on which the sentence was commuted to the Executive office as soon as he heard of the Governor's return, and that it consisted of the confession of Smith, an accomplice of Gibbs, taking the blame of the murder entirely upon himself, and adding that Gibbs knew nothing about it, as they went simply to rob, and having effected that purpose, Gibbs had left with the booty. After this, Smith engaged in a quarrel with his victim, Mr. Garety, and killed him. Smith was hanged, and Gibbs still lives. Gleaves thinks he was, for the time, clothed with all the powers inherent in the Executive office and, he is no doubt right about it.

THE CUBAN IMBROGLIO.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Until the last few days, the prospect of affairs for the Cubans was brighter than at any time since the rebellion began. A number of engagements have taken place since July 30, but with very indecisive results. On several occasions the Spaniards succeeded in driving back the Cubans and defeating them, but once or twice the reverse was true and the Spaniards fared hardly in the hands of their enemies. A recent attack on a Cuban camp by a detachment of Spanish calvary, resulted in a bad defeat of the natives, and, had the assailants followed up the attack so bravely begun, they would have captured the Cuban President and a number of his most prominent officers, who were in the camp at first, but escaped. Even if the President had been captured, it does not however, appear that any serious difference would have been made, since the Cubans blame him as the cause of all their disasters, and assert that if they had another Governor the war would soon be ended in their favor. They have, however, met with one or two misfortunes lately that will do them serious hurt.

A vessel which was bringing them a considerable amount of arms and ammunition was stopped by the Spaniards, and the contraband article confiscated. This was a loss they could very ill afford to bear, and which they attribute to the mismanagement of the Cuban Government, though how far the Government officers were responsible does not appear. Then again, during the latter part of last month a band of insurgents, numbering from three to four hundred, attacked a Spanish interior garrison, and, after several hours' hard fighting, was repulsed with heavy loss. Near the same time a Cuban mail-carrier was killed, and his mail captured. Among the letters were found some of political and military importance, which have since proved of value to the Spaniards. All these things, and especially the loss of the arms and letters, have weighed heavily on the minds of the islanders, and have caused them almost to despair.

While the Cubans have been almost ready to yield the contest, the Spaniards, for their part, have been almost as much discouraged as their opponents. The Captain General, Valmaseda, is anxious to resign. The Government has sent him no troops, and, although a levy of ten thousand men for the island has been ordered in Spain, it is not certain whether they will come in time to do any good. His men are exhausted, completely worn out with the ceaseless necessary watching for rebels. His exchequer is so far depleted that the troops have not been paid for months, and are ready to mutiny for the lack of money. He can do nothing more without a large reinforcement of men and plentiful financial supplies, neither of which he seems likely soon to obtain. It is rumored that his successor has already been appointed, and is now on the way to relieve him, which will, doubtless, to him be joyful news. The feeling among the better class of Spaniards on the island is one of despondency. They begin to see the hopelessness of the struggle, and to predict that it cannot longer be continued. A general fear that the province is lost to Spain pervades them, and they no longer hesitate to express their opinions on the subject. These things are mere than straws to indicate the direction of the breeze; they are signboards pointing to Cuban independence.

The New Tennessee Senator.

(From the Knoxville Oronicle.)

The senatorial agony is over and peace reigns in Warsaw." Chancellor D. M. Key, of Chattanooga, has been appointed Senator Porter, ad Andrew Johnson's successor in the United States Senate. Chancellor Key is a man of fair ability, is in the prime of life and is capable of doing efficient service. He is a man of good moral character, and stands high with those who know him best. Before the war he was a Democrat, and served on the Breckenridge electoral ticket in 1860. He also served in the Tennessee Legislature previous to the war. During the war he took an active part in the rebellion and was Colonel of a Confederate regiment. After the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870 he was elected Chancellor of the Chattanooga Division. In 1872 he ran for Congress in the Third District, and was defeated by Hon. Wm. Crutchfield. Before the election he resigned his position as Chancellor, but Governor Brown held up the appointment until it was ascertained that Key was defeated, when he reappointed him. Since then he has filled that office, so far as we know, in a very acceptable manner, being regarded as a just and upright judge. It was a foregone conclusion that some man of his record and politics should receive the appointment; and this being the case, we do not know that we had any right to expect a better choice. It might have been a great deal worse.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—On Tuesday, August 24th, LEMUEL JACKSON BOWDEN, only son of Lemuel Gardner and Mary Ella Bowden, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 1229½ Seventh street, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CRIMMIN.—At 2 o'clock a. m., August 25th, MILLEN, aged 11 months and 8 days, daughter of William and Ellen Crimmin.

Funeral to-day, August 26th, at 3 p. m. from parents' residence, corner Sixth and B streets southeast. Friends invited to attend.

GARTRELL.—On the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock a. m., at the residence of his brother, Greenberry Gartrell, near Laytonsville, Montgomery county, Md., after a few day's illness, WILLIAM H. GARTRELL.

His remains will be interred in the family burying ground, near Hunting Hill, Thursday, 26th inst.

(Rockville Sentinel and Baltimore Sun copy.)

TENLY.—On the 26th instant, JOHN, only son of William A. and Ellen Tenley, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 1035 Fourteenth street, Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

TURNBURKE.—On the 25th instant, CAROLINE TURNBURKE, daughter of James and Louisa Turnburke, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this evening, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 451 E street southwest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW BOOKS,

THE WAY WE LIVE NOW. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope.
MY DAYS AND NIGHTS. By Griffin.
QUEEN MARY. A Drama. By Alfred Tennyson.
TREASURE TROVE SERIES. (Burlesque.) By R. H. Stoddard.
BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. New Edition.
THE FRENCH AT HOME. By Albert Rhodes.
A DOUBLE WEDDING. By Mrs. C. A. Warfield.

LAW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Digby.
MACARTHUR'S REPORTS, SUPREME COURT, D. C., Vol. 1.
REGULAR EVIDENCE. Vol. 1. Morgan's Notes.
TRIAL BY JURY. By William Forsyth, M. A.
CELEBRATED TRIALS.
Trial of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles; trial of John Brown; trial of Mary Harris; trial of Laura D. Fair; Beardsly Divorce Case; Forest Divorce Case; Burch Divorce Case. A large lot of Initial French and English Note Papers, royal Irish linen, and due Stationery, for sale by

W. H. & O. H. MORRISON,
Law Bookseller and Stationers.
475 PENNSYLVANIA avenue.
au26-tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS A. KENNARD, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 24th day of August, 1875.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
au26-th,3w Executor.

TAKEN ASTRAY BY METROPOLITAN POLICE, on the 22d inst. one brown horse, and on the 24d inst. one Gray Mare and one Brown Horse, which will be sold at the highest cash bidder at the Bazaar of W. L. Wall & Co., at 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, September 11th, 1875, unless previously redeemed at this office, No. 452 LOUISIANA AVENUE prior thereto.

By order,
GEO. B. HENRICK, Property Clerk.
aug26-3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust recorded in Liber O, No. 4, folio 223, in the office of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county, Virginia, I will, on the 20th day of September, 1875, at 1 p. m., in front of the court-house in Fairfax county, Virginia, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the piece or parcel of land conveyed in said Deed of Trust, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less.

ALBERT PEACOCK, Trustee.
au26 4t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COKE ONLY SIX CENTS A BUSHEL.—Price of Coke reduced to Six Cents a bushel until Sept. 1. au25-10t

☞ BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the capital stock of the Northern Liberty Market Company will remain open (if the stock is not soon subscribed for) until September 8 at office of N. L. Market Company. By order of Trustees.
au25-2t GEO. W. KING, Secretary.

☞ LOAN OFFICE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.—The old, reliable and well-known firm of S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., Loan and Commission Brokers, northeast corner of Tenth and Penn. avenue, offer liberal inducements to all in need of money, upon collateral security, for any time desired. Also, goods bought and sold on commission. Their motto is, "Satisfaction to all." aug19-tf

☞ ONLY PURE SPRING WATER used to make the Soda and Mineral Waters sold at Temple Drug Store. jy2-tf

☞ THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. jy2-tf

☞ IMPROVED APPARATUS AND Steel Founts guarantee the purity of Soda and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store. jy2-tf

☞ PURE CREAM, GENUINE FRUIT Juices and Improved Soda Water to be had only at the Temple Drug Store. jy2-tf

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WITH GRANULATED ICE.

Fresh Fruit and Cream Strups, in glass fountains, always drawn from the

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First quality Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles of Crown stamp, at

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Corner of Seventh and E streets.
jy1

☞ ICE-COLD TEA OF UNR