National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....Proprietor

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SUNDAY.....MARCH 11, 1877.

THE country will again feel relieved now that the Senate has wisely confirmed President HAYES' entire Cabinet.

TWENTY-SEVEN mothers-in-law belonging to Brigham Young have died within the past thirteen years, and yet he is not happy.

THE President's inaugural is remarkably barren of big words. Nothing like "usufruct" or "fictitious equivalent" is found in the address.

YES, the American nation is going to the dogs so fast you can scarcely see it. United States bonds are the best investment in the London market to-day.

PRESIDENT HAYES' Administration will have a majority in the next House of at least fifteen votes. Southern men are beginning to discover who their true friends are.

WHAT if Miss MORSE, with the innocent expectation of presiding at the White House, had married Mr. TILDEN? Could it have been called love's labor lost?

AMONG those leaders of the South who have heartily indorsed the new Administration thus far are the names of Congressman WILSHIRE and Senator GARLAND, both of Arkansas.

THE excellent report made by Chief Clerk CALPIN, of the Indian Bureau, on his tour of inspection through the Indian Territory, demonstrates how well the Indian affairs are administered under the present Commissioner.

IT is amusing to see how swaggering mad the Northern Democrats are because the Republicans are endeavoring to treat the Southern people just as the Democracy has claimed they ought to be treated.

WHEN we think of the forlorn effort of the filibusters a second time we cannot help but think that, after all, the man who could refuse them a good, substantial growl is a little less than human in his pity for the woe begone.

AN ENGLISHMAN has been spending three years in an effort to prove that "emotion is the special sensibility of the vesicular neurine to ideas." May the father of his country defend us in this age of progress and enlightenment.

A MASSACHUSETTS MAN who has gone insane over the blue glass mania has recently erected a large blue glass conservatory over the grave of his mother-in-law for the purpose of resurrecting her. The fact of his wanting to resurrect his mother-in-law establishes his insanity.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye*, in making out the Senate list, places the name of Senator MITCHELL among the Democrats. Senator MITCHELL is one of the hardest Republican workers in the Senate, and his energy saved Oregon to us last November and helped to unearth the GOUBLE frauds at a latter day.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS before the compass was invented the *Graphic* says the Bible thus referred to the North Pole: "All nations compassed me about; they compassed me about; yes, they compassed me about; they compassed me about like bees; but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."

MEMBERS of the legal profession occupy more Federal offices than all the other professions combined. In the Departments they abound; in the consular and diplomatic service eight out of every twelve employees are lawyers. In the new Cabinet we find every member a lawyer by profession and practice, the President himself belonging to that profession.

CRIMES against property are now regarded as peccadilloes. Nothing but murder is deemed worthy of punishment, and even here the murderers of rich men are rarely discovered. Fernando Wood stole that book from the Congressional Library, but as that was only a crime against property it is regarded as a peccadillo, and is therefore not punishable. Peccadilloes should be crowded under the penal statutes as soon as possible, or Fernando will have a large library.

THE finding of the military court in Mexico condemns General CORTINA to death for kidnapping. Within a few days this man, who has been the MEPHISTOPHELES of Mexican politics, will receive the punishment which his long life of marauding, murdering and plundering merits. The sooner miserable Mexico rids herself of such characters the sooner will peace come to her distracted people. Bandits, political demagogery and official corruption have subjected the land of the MONTEZUMAS to years of poverty, misery and woe.

GERMANY is evidently determined not to permit France to strengthen herself, and the attempt of the latter Power to erect a new fortress on her frontier has caused the Berlin Cabinet to inform the Paris Government that such an act cannot be regarded in any other than an unfriendly light, and must stop. Whereupon France has forthwith desisted from the further prosecution of the work, and BISMARCK is satisfied. The harsh and arrogant tone of the German note has naturally provoked a feeling of bitter hostility in France toward her late conqueror, and who knows but what the seeds of another bloody war have been sown by this event?

THE NEW SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

It is impossible to avoid the conviction that some of the leaders of our party—or rather some who were formerly regarded as leaders, but are such no longer—have been all along under the impression that the President's letter of acceptance was simply a piece of artful writing, conceived in guile and indicted in the spirit of the demagogue, having no other meaning and intent but to deceive the people into his support in the canvass, and to gain the election by pretenses which were foredoomed to repudiation when they had accomplished their purpose. No other construction can be placed upon their acts for the reason that, if they had believed he meant what he wrote, they would have been prepared to have assisted in carrying his promises into execution, giving them the practical effect they were willing they should have in the prospective when commending them to the confidence of the people from the stump. And we may now conclude, from their conduct, that if they in truth supposed the policy indicated in that letter would be insisted upon in the administration of the Government, they would have labored as assiduously to secure his defeat as they did to ensure his success.

We shall not, therefore, be guilty of injustice toward such when we say that their motives are fairly questionable, and that, in future, the country will be likely to repose but slight trust in their professions of faith, whatever be their course on public questions. And this consequence to themselves will be the more certain when their procedure is contrasted by the people with the straightforward course of the President. Convinced, now, by actual experience that there is such a thing as honesty in public men, and that the pledges of candidates are not necessarily matter-of-course falsehood, there will be some difficulty hereafter in bringing the people to support those whose personal character is not a sufficient guaranty of performance. And the popular disposition sure to follow, to sift the merits of men who put themselves forward for high office, will be fatal to the varied ambitious of many who now appear on the public stage. So the elevation of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency will not only accomplish the pacification of the country in accordance with the stipulated purpose, but it will educate the people in a school of politics not before open to them since the early days of the Republic, and whose curriculum and discipline will be sufficient, in one term, to render them competent to perpetuate its kind. But the consolidation of the sections hoped for will instruct the people in still another branch of public knowledge, which will inure to their benefit while they are charged with the duty of self-government, and enable them to postpone the failure of their liberties to a remote day. It will teach them what the original institutions of the South, and the still existing prejudices engendered by those institutions, have hitherto prevented their learning, that a country embracing two climates, whose staples bear reciprocal relations and are capable of mutual supply, may be, if its resources are developed by a united and energetic people, a perfect example of domestic prosperity and commercial independence. And if the lesson shall result in a national effort to disclose and utilize the hidden stores and neglected means of wealth which our vast territory contains, stimulating the sections to generous rivalry in the arts of industry, and producing for gefulness of all other interests but those of labor and love, of peace and happiness, we shall soon be the most numerous, the most wealthy, and the most powerful, homogeneous people on the globe. Other nations may have greater numbers, by embracing many peoples under one government, but none will present so grand a spectacle of kindred population and affiliated elements as our own.

REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS BENEFITS TO WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Reform is conceded to be a good and desirable end, but difficult to carry out. That the change determined upon by the President is right all will admit. It is just to the employee, best for the service and of great benefit to the District of Columbia and incidentally to the whole country. It benefits the employee by securing him in his position as long as he is worthy of it; by securing his promotion as occasion occurs, if he deserves it; by developing his energy and faithfulness, since all depends—not on *influence*, but *merit*, and by relieving himself and family from anxiety as to keeping his position and harassing thoughts of the consequences of losing it. It benefits the service by relieving it of unworthy employees, who are now kept in place by political influence; by improving those that remain; by doing away with unnecessary changes in its force, which waste time in learning and deprive it of the services of those well versed, and by allowing its employees to work with undisturbed minds and devote themselves to the interest of the Government instead of seeking influence to retain their positions and providing themselves with other employment in case of being ousted. It benefits the District of Columbia by making it not the transient stopping-place of Government clerks, where they may find a boarding-house (that grand Washington institution) until they lose their positions at the next reduction of force, but their constant abode, where they expect to remain, thus enhancing real estate, increasing house building and mercantile business and improving the state of society. And incidentally this reform touches that most vital part of the Republic—the ballot-box.

In carrying out such a radical change in this particular it is to be expected that the President will have the opposition of most of those men who formerly held the appointing power in their own hands; but if he stands to his determination, against all opposition, and carries out this improvement, he will gain the highest respect and hearty support of the people, for daring to undertake and successfully culminating a change of acknowledged value, which other Presidents have recognized and undertaken, but which none before him has even continued throughout his own administration.

That President HAYES is fully determined to carry out this policy during his term of office admits of no doubt, and that he will succeed can scarce be doubted, if his former success in all he has undertaken is any guide to conclusion; but let him imagine for himself the great good he would do the country and the honor and heartfelt thanks it would return him if, during his administration, he would lift the civil service out of the hands of politicians forever, and place it on a footing with that of other enlightened countries, where it will almost invariably be found as stable as the soldier of our army and the sailor of our navy.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Letters are constantly pouring into this city, addressed to prominent men of the South, expressing unbounded confidence in the new Administration and the policy of conciliation which it proposes to adopt. These letters are from the business men of the South, who have the material, political and social interests of their respective States at heart. They express a belief that the South will be fairly and honestly dealt with by President HAYES, and that the people will promptly and sincerely respond to a policy established on that basis. The fire-eating political demagogues who may urge the people of the South to wage war against the new Administration will be cried down by the masses and entirely ignored. The first object of the Southern people is to advance the material interests of that section, build up its waste places, and with them a good government, sustain all useful institutions, support proper public improvements at home for their own immediate benefit, and increase their prosperity in every way that it is possible for patriotic and honest endeavor to do. It is gratifying to all good citizens to learn that instead of misanthropic repining over political disappointment on the part of the Southern people there is a manly determination to accept with becoming grace the inevitable and join in a hearty support of the administration of President HAYES. This prompt and manly acceptance of the result will meet with a hearty and sincere response from President HAYES and his constitutional advisers and the entire party which they represent, with the exception, perhaps, of a few ambitious politicians. Thus far the indications are that the lawless and incendiary element in the Southern States will be remanded back to the rear for restraint and reformation, while the law-abiding people will come forward and by a hearty co-operation with the President succeed in establishing intelligent, strong and progressive local governments as free, independent and untrammeled by outside interference as are the New England or Middle States. Thus with the law respecting and enlightened Christian element to power in the South the nation may look for permanent peace and prosperity—blessings which we have not had for twenty years.

PROGRESS OF THE SUN.

The old adage that "as the days lengthen the cold lengthens," seems to be true at this season. Nature says the scientist abhors a vacuum, and when one latitude by filling that of the equator supplies one of its own it is immediately occupied by winds from the north bearing with them the icy chill of the arctic regions. The obliquity with which the sun sends his heat has also much to do with it, and until the equilibrium which has been lost consequent upon this processional movement of heat and air is restored barometric pressure is irregular and uneven. The conflict between the North and South, meteorologically speaking, will continue at least until the Ides of March are passed, about which time the vernal equinox sets in, and Old Sol, after a determined struggle, once more gains the mastery. Until that time we must content ourselves with the varying weather which one day chills us and the next day by its bracing purity sends the blood coursing through our veins.

The sun is now the brightening hope of our future. It has passed through the gate of the new year, and is coming back to us laden with the promises of fruits and flowers, and of the revival of industry throughout the land.

THE CONFIRMATION.

The Senate did a wise act in confirming the President's Cabinet. Scarcely a dissenting voice was heard to the selection of these distinguished men. Now and then an ambitious politician was inclined to demur, but the people were with the President, and their voice will hereafter command in the Council chambers of the Republic. On Monday the new Cabinet will be inducted into office, and at once commence the duties of their respective stations. The country may expect a thorough and careful administration of departmental affairs under the guidance of the distinguished men who are about to assume control of the different branches of the Government.

MR. CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, that son of the late Commodore who is contesting his father's testament, which only devised to him the yearly interest upon $200,000, while his other brother got over sixty millions, has filed his objections to the will. As may be observed in our telegraphic dispatches the contestant alleges that the testator was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the will, and also that the paper writings were procured by fraud and undue influence of his more fortunate brother. It is, of course, probable that in the litigation over the Commodore's property a great deal of the dirty linen of the VANDERBILT family will receive a good airing, and as the contestant will be satisfied with a couple of millions, it would be, after all, the wiser, as well as the cheaper, course to settle with him. He is his father's son, and upon its face it does look strange that the Commodore should have discriminated against him to such a marked extent. There was a screw loose somewhere.

Striking for Female Liberty.

We are just in receipt of a letter, penned evidently by a fierce, fiery and furious female, which has caused us to involuntarily exclaim, "angels and ministers of grace defend us!" She points out the fact that the Rhode Island Legislature has a bill pending before it granting franchise to women above twenty one years of age who own property valued at $300, and that we have not raised our voice to sanction the act. We cannot drop upon our knees, and bow in humble submission to the stern rebuke which this petticoated incarnation of an angry thundergust thrust at us, but we might take off our hat, if we only knew her age and previous condition of mental equipoise, provided, of course, she were eighteen or in that charming neighborhood. But it cannot be so, for your little eighteen-year-old charmers never swoop down on the male sex with a deliberate intention of bull dozing, intimidating and knocking down and dragging out the whole masculine concern by the hair or heels. If they did we would cheerfully submit to the pleasant pastime. But they do not. In fact, we never heard of such a thing as a lovely creature of eighteen assuming the *role* of a whiskered hashi bazouk or fierce hussar, and riding rough shod even over a man with a glass eye and a perrisig pate. No, our fair correspondent does not reside in that neighborhood, nor within twenty years of it. She may not have a wart on her nose, but the absence of it does not prevent her from spelling FRED COOPER with a little p—a man, by the way, whom she claims would have emancipated womankind from the heartless thraldom of disfranchisement had he been elected, besides taking SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Dr. MARY WALKER into his cabinet. "Why don't you strike for female liberty?" she exclaims, underscoring strike with an impressive dash, indicating a temper—and we may say it in kindness, broad, deep and massive. Why, a patent, back-acting, broad gauge steel trap, with the diodonocephalous equipments attached, is no more to be compared with it than an ordinary hair-pin to the rabid forked lightning in a collied night. Hence to have her—this female—this—this—who in point of beauty the rose gets away with very badly—to have her come at us as with a red hot poker, and demand the reason why we do not strike for female liberty, is enough to make the heart of a hickory tree pulsate with fright. Who shall we strike, MARTHA MERIDIAN MAXWELL, who shall we strike? We hav'n't got any female liberty within reach to strike for. We have not seen any for two months. If you should point out some we doubt whether we could strike for it. Your fierce, pandour like way has intimidated us so that at present we can scarcely strike a match.

Whoever MARTHA MERIDIAN MAXWELL is—and we believe that is her *nom de plume*—we cannot respect the earnest way in which she would have us strike for the enfranchisement of womankind. She is too fast. We know that while a woman worth a million is denied the right of suffrage, the poor, miserable tramp, who sleeps in a coal-box sometimes, slips in as many as three ballots on election day. But even this deplorable condition of things will not justify any man in being deliberately bull-dozed into forcing the great State of Rhode Island to experiment on woman suffrage without at least consulting the ladies of that section on the matter. Having made ourselves understood, as we hope we have, perhaps "MARTHA MERIDIAN MAXWELL" will bury the hatchet and think no more of war. We have endeavored to treat her kindly in the face of the fact that she would have us strike for female liberty when everything was against us. We haven't even charged her with the crime of old age or ugliness, except to incidentally mention the fact that her pathway through this vale of tears will never again be strewn with the bright plumes of her eighteenth summer, and that so far as her personal beauty is concerned her most intimate friends never claimed that she was a rival to the rose, or that the wart on her nose was really an ornament. But if she writes us any more furious letters we will take a photograph of Dr. MARY WALKER, paint a wart on its nose and freckles on its cheeks, and write in a bold, plain hand on the margin, "This is 'MARTHA MERIDIAN MAXWELL,' the petticoated incarnation of a thundergust, with a patent elliptic adjustable bustle attached, who, with malice aforethought, attempted to force ye editor into the arduous task of striking prematurely for female liberty."

BANKS and FOSTER are talked of as the most prominent candidates for the Speakership of the next House.

LOOKING down from the Senate Chamber upon the ample seat prepared for Senator DAVIS, one involuntarily exclaims: "He is a chair itable fellow, indeed!"

MR. TOOTH has been extracted from an English person at an expense of $1,500. In speaking of the amount, were it not a case of tooth-out, it might be called too thin.

EVERY rose bush has its thorns, and this reminds us that the same spring which in its glow and freshness gives birth to beautiful flowers also warms to life and activity the torpid and aggravating organ grinder.

A NEW BONE manufacturing company has recently been established in Holyoke, Massachusetts. The Democratic SAMPSON of the old Bay State can now get a jaw bone with which to slay TARBOX and THOMPSON, his ex-Congressional—as says the Boston *Post*.

"ONLY three years and three hundred and fifty-eight days more of Hayes!" exclaimed a Democrat last night, after he had finished figuring on the time that must pass before his chances for a post office would again loom up above the horizon of hope.

IF MR. LAMAR is the orator of the day at the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument at Chattanooga he should impress his people with the necessity of supporting an Administration which extends the olive branch in truth and a genuine spirit.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

The Great Land Case Settled—Col. Craig's Seventy-five Thousand Acres.

Among the last official acts of ex-President Grant was the issuance of an executive order to the Commissioner of the General Land Office to instruct the surveyor general of the State of Colorado to issue to Colonel William Craig a plat, as evidence of title, to about seventy-five thousand acres of land, the same having been adjudged by the register and receiver of the General Land Office to be the property of Colonel Craig, as derivative claimant under titles from Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain, original grantees of the Republic of Mexico.

The decision of the register and receiver in favor of the claimant was made on the 23d day of February, 1874. Other parties interested appealed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the ground that the award in favor of Colonel Craig was too large. It was maintained here, however, that there was no right of appeal. Mr. Delano decided to the contrary, and upon an opening of his decision and a reargument of the question he affirmed his decision.

The proceedings in the case were had under a special act of Congress designating the register and receiver of the proper district to decide upon conflicting claims to the portion of what is known as the Las Animas grant, that was confirmed by act of Congress to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain, as original grantees. The special act of Congress of February 25, 1869, required the claims of the derivatives of Vigil and St. Vrain to be established to the satisfaction of the register and receiver. It was therefore maintained, on behalf of Col. Craig, that the decision of these officers was the act of a special tribunal with quasi-judicial authority, and was therefore final and conclusive. Thereupon arose the issue of the right of appeal and a revision of the case by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which was decided by Mr. Delano, as Secretary of the Interior, in favor of the right of appeal.

On behalf of Col. Craig, the case was taken to the President, and by him submitted to the Attorney General, who reversed the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, and decided that the President had the authority to revise the act of the Secretary; that the judgment or award of the register and receiver was final; that there was no right of appeal from their decision, and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office should be directed by the President to instruct the Surveyor General to issue to Col. Craig his plat for the quantity of land adjudged to him as evidence of title, as provided in the third section of the act of Congress of 25th February, 1869.

Col. Craig has been kept here at great expense, trouble and vexation for three years, contending for rights which should have been accorded to him without debate or hesitation. The great injustice of the delay existed chiefly in holding over his title to a most valuable estate, a cloud which operated as a most serious embarrassment to him in every point of view, but which has at last been lifted, leaving the title free of spot or blemish, and the owner in full and undisputed possession of a vast, fertile and magnificent tract of land in one of the most salubrious and delightful regions of the West.

In 1854 Colonel Craig arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon an assignment to duty there as a lieutenant of the army of the United States, having just graduated at West Point. His gallant services in the most important Indian campaign ever conducted in that Territory laid the foundation-stone of his ownership of the great estate to which he now exhibits a clear and cloudless title. At the close of the war of the rebellion, after having disbursed millions, he retired from the army, with an enviable record, to live the peaceful life of a citizen and a farmer on his fertile and beautiful lands, which, at great expense, he had cultivated to a high degree, and which he had occupied for more that a decade, when the complications arose which involved his title in the embarrassment from which it has just been so successfully extricated. His numerous friends here and in the West will congratulate him upon the vindication of his right to live, without let or hindrance, beneath his own vine and fig tree, with the hope that his fortunes may keep pace with the brilliant star, "Colorado," as she ascends to the highest place of her destiny in the Federal constellation.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special session.

SATURDAY, March 10, 1877.

Vice President WHEELER called the Senate to order at 12 m., and the Journal of yesterday was read.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a Senate resolution of last session, a report of the employment of troops in the Modoc country. Laid on the table.

Also, a letter from William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, asking that the telegraphic dispatches in the possession of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be returned to the company, as the purpose for which they were procured had passed away. Also, saying that a similar request, which was read, was transmitted to Mr. FERRY, President pro tem. of the Senate, but no reply had been received.

The CHAIR asked the Senate what action should be taken on the request, pending which, and before any suggestion was made, the Senate, at 12:55, on motion of Mr. SANDERS, went into executive session, and at 12:45 the doors were opened, and, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday next.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Just so: Mr. Evarts has never held an elective office; but then John Morrissey has, and so has Grover.

The politician who begins to see that his dividend of the spoils is precarious, at once predicts for the party an Iliad of woes.

People begin to realize that the polls are closed, the votes counted, and the boxes locked up for four years. This is what makes campaign talk sound so stale and unseasonable.

There is such a practical unanimity throughout the country as to the support of President Hayes, that if his Cabinet were submitted to the people for confirmation the opposition would be "nowhere."

Congressman Beebe, who sprang into notoriety and on top of his desk at the same time, is speaking for the Democratic ticket in New Hampshire. He will find room enough among the granite hills to spread himself out thin and add to the Republican majority.

Democratic journals are propounding this conundrum: "Will Hayes stick?" to which a negative answer is invariably given. A short time ago they asked, "Will Hayes resign?" and then evolved from their consciousness an affirmative reply. They were disappointed once and are likely to be again.

It helps surprisingly to relieve one's anxiety to know that the Rhode Island Democrats have resolved that their faith in Democratic institutions is unshaken. If the party in that State would only make an effort once and poll a vote as large as the Republican majority, it would stiffen people's faith a trifle more.

Plain people are trying to discover wherein the policy of President Hayes, so far as it has been foreshadowed, is a departure from the party platform or from his own pledges, and they are wondering whether his cabinet of his isn't just such a one as was promised before the election. Republican Senators have exuded little instruction on these points up to date.

The Democratic journals have been more severe in their comments on the resolutions passed by their party friends in the Ohio Legislature than the Republican papers. Here is one from *The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger*: "Has it come to this, that the potsherds of earth dare measure swords with Omnipotence, and call in question the acts of the Great I am?" After the Legislature adjourns the Democratic members will have leisure to overhaul their catechisms.

The contest for the Ohio Senatorship has narrowed down to Gen Garfield, Attorney General Taft, Stanley Matthews, and Hon. Samuel Shellabarger. A member of the Legislature makes the following calculation: "On joint ballot there are 84 Republicans. Perhaps two, at least, are permanently absent, and when the vote shall be taken in caucus there will not be more than 79 members present. Necessary to a choice, 40 votes. The Cincinnati delegation have 14 of these solid for Matthews. The North and West are solid for Garfield, about 28 votes; but both will get a few more votes from different sections of the State. Shellabarger will start off with five votes. The Cincinnati delegation will change to Taft first, if there is any show of success. The chances between Matthews and Garfield are very nearly even, though Garfield will lead all his competitors on the first ballot."

A correspondent sends to the Chicago *Tribune* a letter he received from ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, dated November 9, 1875. This was shortly after his appointment as Senator, and when some of the most influential of the Democratic journals of the State were calling upon him to resign because he opposed the greenback heresies of the party. Mr. Key says in the letter: * * * "I beg you to remember I am no diplomat, no trimmer, no time-server; I believe you know that. My motto and my platform are, 'Honesty is the best policy.' If my party adopts a platform, every single principle of which I do not indorse, I think I may vote for and support its men, if I choose. * * * When Colonel F—— was superintendent of public instruction he had a conversation at the Maxwell house, in Nashville, in which we both agreed that we were not and would not be partisans, but should reserve to ourselves the right to do what we might think right. That is yet my platform, and always shall be. If it takes me to the altar or the stake I shall take that platform with me to it. If my party and conscience go together I shall go with my party, but if my conscience go one way and my party the other, then I prefer to go with my conscience and judgment. If the Democratic party doesn't want a man with this sort of platform it had better read me out. * * * I stand by my utterances. They were sincerely given, and I have no apologies to make for them. They are the truth, and I shall stand or fall by the truth * * * You may file this letter and use it against me if I fail in a jot or a tittle of what I say." These sentiments show that Mr. Key is not wanting in the old-fashioned virtues, and that the selection of such a man brings out in a clearer light Mr. Hayes' purposes in constructing his Cabinet.

The Editor's Valentine.

[*From the Macclestown Herald.*]

We have already received our valentine for this year. It is not a very pretty one, but what it lacks in beauty is made up in masterly coloring and skilful handling. The title is "A Newspaper Man," and represents a dropsical-headed chap with a Cronin nose, a green coat and a red pair of trousers, going through a piece of tea rest muslin with a formidable pair of shears. You may have noticed that all editors wear green coats and red pantaloons. A quill inserted behind a comprehensive ear exhibits much feeling and is unlike anything found in mediæval art. Very much unlike it. The color in the nose is laid on with a reckless lavishness and a brush, and doesn't suggest the Guittenpe style of painting to any appreciable extent. The abbreviated coat-tails are remarkable for breadth of effect and absence of feeling, and are painted in a rather low tone. The pose of the figure is easy and graceful, as is natural with editors. The delicate modeling of the feet reminds one more of a pair of gunboats than the early Christian frescoes. They appear to cover the whole ground—or perhaps we should say the whole floor. The buttons on the coat lack strength and holes to touch the needles through, while the shirt-collar is terribly real and happily conceived. This artist has thrown considerable soul in the newspaper man's shirt-collar. The legs of the table are patterned after the Gothic style of architecture, and are rather weak; but the paste pot on the floor is full of tenderness and feeling and paste. The brush, which reposes gently in the pot, betrays a master hand and a short handle. The shears, with which the editor is supposed to be moulding public opinion, are bold, sharp and vigorous, the rivet being particularly well painted and oiled. His head is so bare that it barely invites criticism. All the details of the picture are faithfully worked out with one exception. There is a marked absence of a newspaper born going through the pile of exchanges in the right-hand foreground. With this defect remedied, the whole picture would be so real and life-like that a tramp printer would naturally salute the counterfeit editor with: "Have walked from Reading; haven't had a bite for two days; can't you give an old typo a little help to go to Philadelphia?"

A Milwaukee lady, in taking her morning gape, lately, put her jaw out of joint, and it was two days before the doctor could get it in place again. Her husband says he hasn't had such a vacation since his married life began.

MUSIC.

At Home.

"LOHENGRIN" has reached San Francisco.

MADAME CARRENO SAURET has added a beautiful boy to her family. It's exactly like Emile, who is at present absent in Germany.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, Cincinnati, is for sale or rent. It is the finest opera-house or theatre in the city, and the property of S. N. Pike's heirs.

MI[illegible] is looking for a tenor and a soprano for next season, to be added to her already excellent company. Music teachers, bring out your pupils.

THE opera-house in Omaha is used during the day as a laundry, the clothes-line being strung across the auditorium. Officials forgot to mention this fact in his book.

GALVESTON, TEX., [illegible] musical city; it has half a dozen choral unions, a brass band and a grand orchestra. Yet few of our musical attractions cross the Gulf of Mexico.

THE Thomas symphony concert was rehearsed yesterday. The most interesting piece of the programme is an "Overture to Romeo and Juliet," by the talented composer, Tchaikowski.

MLLE. DI MURSKA [illegible] in giving concerts in San Francisco with success, and is negotiating with Mme. Fabbri to appear in German opera for a few nights. Bidder, her agent, is negotiating for her appearance in New York in opera after Easter.

MME. ESSIPOFF and her company intend staying one week in Boston; then go West, and will not be heard in New York again for some time. Mme. Essipoff intends staying in this country two months more. She has given sixty-five concerts, and has therefore thirty-five more to give. It is consoling to see that she has conquered the public.

Abroad.

THE London Ballad Concerts have been resumed.

GLUCK'S "Armida" has just been revived at Leipzig.

A SYMPHONY in F, Op. 23, of Rufe, has failed at Berlin.

VERDI'S "Don Carlos" has been a great success in Leghorn.

M. VICTOR MASSE has been made officer of the Legion of Honor.

GOETZ'S symphony in F has just been performed at Dusseldorff and Konisberg.

BULLAND UNGER, of Bayreuth, will probably sing with Frau Materna in London.

A POLISH opera, "Straliota," by Munchheimer, has attained success at Warsaw.

IT is reported that Mme. Nicolini will be a witness in the Patti-Caux separation suit.

"LA MARJOLAINE" is to be given in Brussels by Mlle. Luce, of the Bouffes Parisiens.

M. GOUNOD'S opera, "Cinq Mars," is announced for publication by the firm of Grus.

HERR WILHELMJ, the violinist, began his concert tour in Dublin on the 19th of February.

THE Paris papers call the apostle of the music of the future "His Incommensurability."

WILHELMJ, the violinist, has postponed his visit to America till times are better. Wise man!

LERNHARDT'S new opera, "Pretty Melusine," has just failed at the Berlin Victoria Theatre.

IT is rumored that Rubenstein's opera, "Die Maccabaer," may be played at Covent Garden this year.

SIG. MERCURI has completed an opera, "Il Violino del Diavolo," written expressly for Signora Ferni.

HERR NEUMANN sang for the last time this season at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, on the 11th of February.

PROFESSOR RAPPOLDI has accepted the post of "Concert meister" in the orchestra of the Theatre Royal, Dresden.

MLLE. COZON, a daughter of the editor of the *Festival*, of Paris, has made a successful *debut* in a concert in that city.

THE professors of the Paris Conservatory lately gave a dinner at the Grand Hotel to their director, M. Ambroise Thomas.

HERR EDUARD HEIMENDAL, pupil of Herr Wilhelmj, made his *debut* at the last Curhaus Symphonic concert at Wiesbaden.

THE competition for the grand Prix de Rome closes on May 15. The final trial is set down for the 27th of the same month.

A YOUNG tenor, M. Stephane, has made his first appearance at the Paris Opera Comique, as the protagonist in Herold's "Zampa."

"AIDA" has proved a success in Brussels and in Oporto, in both of which places it has drawn large and enthusiastic audiences.

THE committee appointed to supervise the erection of a monument to Beethoven, in Vienna, have confided the work to Professor Zanbusch.

SIG. PINSUTI is superintending the rehearsals of his new opera, "Mattia Corvino," to be produced at Venice during the coming season.

BYRON'S "Manfred," with Schumann's music, has been performed at the Carlsruhe opera house, for the first time, it is believed, on the stage.

MR. CARL ROSA will give a special performance of "Fidelio" at Newcastle, March 23, in commemoration of the anniversary of Beethoven's death.

ONE thousand four hundred pounds a year has been given by the Government to the Benedetto Marcello school of Venice for gratuitous musical instruction.

HERR RUBINSTEIN'S recitals will not be commenced in London before the 30th of April, prior to which the pianist will play in the chief cities of the United Kingdom.

THE list of works to be performed by the Boston (U. S.) Handel and Haydn Society at its festival in May includes Ferdinand Hiller's cantata, "Israel's Song of Triumph."

MISS MINNIE HAUCK, the darling of Berlin, as erewhile of the Viennese operatic public, is likely to be heard in the summer season at one of the London opera-houses this year.

MESSRS. ERARD have opened in the large establishment in the Rue du Mail, Paris, a new and handsome salle-concert, which will be placed without charge at the service of artists.

THE editor of a sanitary periodical propounds the question: "Does woman fill the lower half of her lungs with air?" He evidently never heard the voice of a healthy mother-in-law.

THE *Librairie Fuusset* has just issued the third part of the first volume of the "Bibliotheque Musicale de l'Opera," covering the period of which Rameau is the representative composer.

THE repetitions of Gounod's "Cinq Mars" at the Paris opera-comique are being urged forward rapidly, and the first performance was expected to take place about the end of February.

CARLOTTA PATTI recently gave a concert at her house in Paris. Mme. Frezzolini sang, and fainted from emotion at the end of her song. Whether the audience was similarly affected is not stated.

SIGNORA FOSCA and Sig. Gayarre, the much-quarreled-about tenor, now singing at Milan, are, according to the *Secolo*, engaged for the spring at the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. The *Secolo*, however, is in error as regards Sig. Gayarre, who will not go to Barcelona, but to London.

AT a recent Wagner concert in Brussels all the selections were applauded except the "Centennial March," which was "soundly hissed." Five thousand dollars were never more wickedly wasted than by the "Ladies' Centennial Committee," who gave that sum for that rubbish.

THE following amendment will be proposed in the French Chamber when the Budget is discussed: "Each theatre enjoying annual grants from the State shall be bound to give every year a gratuitous performance on the 1st of January, 25th of February, 11th of July and 21st of September."

MISS CLARA B. NICKELS, who has been studying the past year with Miss Annie Louise Cary in Russia, lately made a successful appearance in concert at St. Petersburg. She sang an aria from the "Magic Flute," which was received with great applause, after which she was called before the curtain four times.

THE Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine will be celebrated at Whitsuntide, at Cologne, under the direction of Ferdinand Hiller. The programme will comprise, among other compositions, Haydn's "Seasons," Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Verdi's "Requiem," the last being conducted by the composer himself.

AT the Grand Opera, every revival of Meyerbeer's opera is accepted by the musical public, as if the work was a new one; the "Prophete," the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable" suffice to fill the new theatre, and, until the remounting of the old *repertoire* is exhausted, novelty will not be forthcoming, the only exception being the "Reine de Labore, by M. Massenet.

ACCORDING to the *Aspe*, in Bologna, the tenor, Achille Corsi, made a tremendous hit in Mercow. He made his *debut* in Rigoletto, and after singing La Donna e Mobile all the ladies, entirely forgetting how little flattery for them there was in the words he sang, applauded him with an Italian demonstrative enthusiasm, and he is now *l'enfant gete* of the best Russian society.

THESE are the performances given in the lyric theatres in Paris recently: Grand Opera—February 11, "Faust;" 12th, "La Prophete;" 13th, "Robert le Diable;" 14th, "Les Huguenots." Opera-Comique—"Cendrillon," "Zampa," "La Fille du Regiment," "La Dame Blanche." Theatre Lyrique—"Paul et Virginie," "Giraldi," "Richard," "Le Barbier de Seville," "La Poupee de Nuremberg."

SIGNOR FOLI recently accomplished a marvelous stroke of business. On the evening of Friday, the 9th, he sang at a concert in Brighton, and on Saturday, the 10th, he appeared at a morning concert in the Music Hall at Edinburgh, a city over four hundred and fifty miles away. When the matinee began the eminent basso was on the train, between Berwick and Edinburgh, where he arrived about a quarter of an hour before the time set down for his songs in the second part of the programme.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

OWENS has been at Richmond.

BARRETT last week at Louisville.

LEUTHER was last week in Albany.

SOL. SMITH RUSSEL is at Providence.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY is in New Orleans.

SCHENE arrived at Pittsburg on the 5th.

PORTLAND may adore Montague this week.

THE Florences were in Baltimore last week.

THE season at Booth's will close on April 28.

EDWIN BOOTH appears this week in Baltimore.

MCCULLOUGH has been a success in St. Louis.

MRS. CHANFRAU has been performing in Texas.

MISS KATE CLAXTON played in Richmond on Monday.

THE Boucicault comedy company is playing in Toronto.

BOUCICAULT has taken "The Shaughran" to Cincinnati.

"THE SHAUGHRAN" has been successful in Pittsburg, Pa.

MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS has made a success in San Francisco.

MISS ETTINGE will not appear at Portland, Me., until the 19th.

MISS NEILSON'S beauty will dazzle San Francisco on the 19th.

SOTHERN is playing through the New England circuit this week.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE has recently been seriously unwell in London.

DOLLIE EDWELL is performing in the "French Spy" in Brooklyn.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH has leased the San Francisco Academy of Music.

MR. BOOTH, after leaving Baltimore, will make the New England circuit.

MR. J. B. BOOTH appeared in Boston on Sunday night as "Richard III."

MISS MARY ANDERSON and Cyril Searle were last reported in Baltimore.

JARRET AND PALMER'S "Druce" combination is playing through Canada.

LOTTA is performing in Buffalo this week. Soldene appears there March 26.

JANAUSCHEK will be followed by Johnny Thompson at the Opera-house, St. Louis.

"A TOUR OF THE WORLD" is still playing at the Grand Opera-house, San Francisco.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" is to be produced in very fine style in San Francisco.

MISS CLARA MORRIS is in California. She intends to return in March, and will act in Boston.

LOUISE POMEROY is appearing this week in New Orleans. Her first appearance was "Rosalind."

MR. FLORENCE has arrived home from California, where his engagement cleared about $14,000.

MR. E