AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Oates English Opera Bouffe Company—matinee at 1:30, *La Fille de Mme. Angot*. This evening at 8 p. m., *Grand Duchess*.

AVENUE THEATRE—Variety entertainment—*St Salem*.

SIGNOR BERTOLOTTO'S EDUCATED FLEAS, at 507 Ninth street, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

UNION BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH—Lecture by Francis F. W. Harper—Subject: "Our Elements of Strength," at 8 p. m.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, corner Eleventh and H streets—Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment.

Subscription Rates.

Daily (4 pages) by carriers, 50 cents per month. By mail, postpaid, $8 per year; $4 for six months, and $2 for three months. Terms invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Daily—25 cents a line for ordinary advertising. On editorial page, $1 per line. First page, $2.50 per line

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Indications.

Partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, and light northeast to southeast winds, with falling barometer, and in extreme southern portions light rain.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CAN BE OBTAINED IN NEW YORK AT BRENTANO'S NEWS EMPORIUM, 39 UNION SQUARE.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY REPUBLICAN CAN BE PROCURED AT THE STORE OF MARION A. CROWN, NO. 72 WEST FAYETTE STREET, AND EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1877.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Governor Hampton did not leave the city until this a. m.

Henry Overstolz was yesterday elected mayor of St. Louis.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Chicago yesterday.

The instructions to the Louisiana commission are published in full.

D. M. Boyd, jr., general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, is dead.

Base Ball in Indianapolis yesterday. Score—Indianapolis 1, St. Louis Browns nothing.

The troops will not be withdrawn from the State-house at Columbia until Tuesday next.

Packard has lost another Senator in T. T. Allain, colored, who yesterday went over to the Nichols House.

Senator Patterson and Gov. Chamberlain called upon Governor Hampton after their arrival yesterday, and gave in their allegiance.

Gen. Campos has notified the Cubans west of the Trocha that prisoners made and deserters caught after May 1 will be shot.

Russia's army on the Pruth is said to consist of four hundred thousand men in fine condition, fully equipped and ready for action.

Recorder Hackett, of New York, received a dispatch last Saturday from A. Oakey Hall, announcing his safe arrival in Liverpool.

Bosnian refugees are beginning to cross to the Austrian frontier, being driven from their homes and country by the desultory fighting which has again begun.

Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior, writes to Deputy Lesson, asking him to postpone the unveiling of a monument to the victims of the late war at Luneville.

Yesterday was William M. Tweed's fifty-fourth birthday. A *resume* of his diary, kept during his imprisonment in the Ludlow-street jail and his exile in Cuba and Spain, is published elsewhere.

Dougherty, Bros. & Co., bankers of Harrisburg, Pa., failed yesterday. Their liabilities are about $111,000 and the assets are said to be from $130,000 to $150,000. Many poor people will suffer by the suspension.

Russian journals are endeavoring to persuade their leaders that the protocol means nothing, and that whether it is signed or not war is sure to ensue unless the demands of the conference are complied with.

IN ONE sense of the word the Mormon Lee was a good father. He had fifty children.

THE papers of Texas are making favorable propositions to trade off lawyers and doctors for farmers. They offer three to one, and are willing to give their goods on time.

A MORMON cemetery should be laid off on the spot of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and filled as fast as justice and the law will justify it.

ENGLAND expended about $25,000,000 more than her revenues last year, which fact has made the British people pause before deciding to solve the Eastern question by force of arms.

SIXTEENTH STREET is getting to be the fashionable drive of the city. For this reason the District authorities should turn their attention to the wretched condition of the street beyond the cut on Meridian Hill.

NOW THAT the Jersey NOYES has handed over a portion of his stolen funds, it is hoped that the people will shut up their NOYES and keep him there until the mania for embezzling and cheating has passed away.

THE troops may be withdrawn, CHAMBERLAIN may go abroad, and home-rule be established in the South, but so long as the New York *Sun* continues spelling it MARTIN FARQUAHAR TUPPER, there can be no peace in this country.

THE Republicans of Rhode Island are just as sure of triumphant success to-day as we are that the police of this city cannot, in justice to themselves, rest until the culprit who stole the $284 from police headquarters has been arrested.

THE Democratic papers of Louisiana say that the people of New Orleans should treat the Commission with severe politeness and nothing more. This is a relief. We were afraid that they would set the pink-eyed Creoles on them the moment they arrived.

THERE IS a dissatisfaction growing out of a novel dispute in Nebraska. A portion of the residents of a county are anxious to name it Tilden, and the rest object on the ground that the income tax collector would have a rough time securing the legitimate revenues.

MR. TILDEN was imposed upon by the Democratic party, and spent about half a million of his fortune in an attempt to elect himself President of the United States. But for all this he is no fool. He will never attempt to get into the White House on a *quo warranto*.

TO DAY MARTIN F. TUPPER, the poet, sails for England. He goes away with a good and bad impression of America. He has a good impression of our educational and national institutions, and a very bad impression of newspaper paragraphists and critics. Farewell, TUPPER, a long farewell.

THE Potomac fisheries should be protected. Laws should be passed limiting the number of seines and gill-nets, and also the time for fishing. For years past there has been little or no protection afforded the fishing interests of the Potomac, and the river has been crowded with drag-nets until the shad and herring have become very scarce.

THE only chance the Whigs have of carrying weight and influence in the South depends upon their ability to rally a considerable portion of the colored voters. This fact proves to us that in attempting to secure the Whig vote we lose the colored vote by destroying the full and free exercise of the franchise right. It will prove a losing fight in the end.

THE municipal elections yesterday were all favorable to the Republican party. In Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati the Republicans won positive victories, while in Evansville, Ind., there was a division in the success of the tickets of both parties. The people are in sympathy with the Administration, and these little exhibitions of confidence all have their weight.

THE Republicans are confident of success in Rhode Island to-day. Although the Democrats are making a desperate and resolute contest, still the Republicans have nothing to fear, owing to the fact that the Prohibitionists are unanimously supporting their ticket. The rebuke which the Northern Democracy said would be given to the Republican party in New Hampshire will be repeated with like effect in Rhode Island.

PERSONS of an inquiring turn of mind naturally inquire where TILDEN and HENDRICKS are. In answer to this question it can be said that Mr. TILDEN is at his palatial home in Gramercy Park, and Mr. HENDRICKS is traveling in California. Mr. TILDEN is in better health than he has enjoyed for twenty years. Mr. HENDRICKS is weighing ten pounds more than he did last fall, but it is said that a wart has appeared on the end of his nose, which precludes him from the enjoyment of many things in life which he might otherwise enjoy.

THE New York *World* of yesterday says there was an informal conference at the Ebbitt house of Northern and Southern Republicans who are displeased with the Southern policy of the Administration. Among those present were Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, Senator-elect CORBIN, Senator PATTERSON, Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, and others. This is about as truthful as the *World's* reports concerning the whereabouts of OAKEY HALL. GOV. KELLOGG was not at this conference, and has never joined in any disaffected movement against the Administration. The *World* peddles these wild statements out to the public with surprising generosity.

GEN. SPEAR, Commissioner of Patents, in his letter to Secretary SCHURZ, has shown a rare insight into methods of administration. He points out the defects in the workings of his bureau due to insufficient assistants, and calls attention to the superior class of assistants installed when proper regard has been paid to capacity, as under the civil service rules. He has called attention to the fact that men and women should be examined with reference to the duties to be performed in the office, and remarks that there is ample room within these limits to test the question of fitness. The good sense of this is evident upon its face. The report is full of sound reasoning, and is well worth the perusal which it will receive.

MR. BROWN, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, has heretofore been a very courteous and affable gentleman, and on this account we are the more astonished at his treatment of a representative of this journal last evening. The latter had obtained a *peremptory* order from the Secretary of State, addressed to Mr. BROWN, directing him to furnish our representative with a copy of the instructions to the Louisiana commission. The order was presented to Mr. BROWN at the Metropolitan Club. Instead of obeying it, as he was in duty bound, Mr. BROWN refused, saying that he could not give the document to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, as it was against the rules of the Department to furnish information to newspapers except through the Associated Press. Our representative replied that the order of Mr. EVARTS left Mr. BROWN no option in the premises; that it was positive in its character, and if he disobeyed it he did so at his peril. After considerable parley, Mr. BROWN very reluctantly consented to comply with the instructions of the Secretary of State, and the necessary paper was delivered to our representative, and appears in this morning's issue. We cannot imagine Mr. BROWN'S motive for discriminating against the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, which, as he and everybody else knows, is the leading Washington newspaper, in favor of the Associated Press. From the latter we receive only telegraphic news. The Associated Press does not furnish us departmental or local news, since we employ a force of writers and news-gatherers four times larger than that in their service here. We are clearly entitled to receive at first hand all the information the Associated Press is, and we propose to obtain it at all hazards.

THE TILDEN *QUO WARRANTO*.

There is a quaint humor concealed in the composition of Mr. TILDEN that no one who is familiar with his leading traits would have ever suspected, if it be a fact that he is about to contest the Presidency in the courts. That a man so given to the practical and wedded to the profitable in life's ventures should so far sacrifice his material interests and his character for the discernment of the real, however mixed and intermingled with the illusive, as to proceed by *quo warranto* to obtain the Presidency of the United States, when the issue has been decided against him according to law by the political departments of the Government, and when there is no jurisdiction to reach the evidence—or rather to *create* it—upon which alone he rests his case, can be accounted for upon no other hypothesis than that the sudden extinguishment of ambition in his soul has had the happy effect to develop, in a nature hitherto arid as a desert, a latent and limped humor, instead of that morroseness which usually follows the collapse of fortune, engendering spleen, envy and often misanthropy.

Convinced in his own mind that he was elected, and that his opponent has gained the honors by technical advantages, if not by the baser means charged by his adherents, and, therefore, ought to be punished by great shame and humiliation, he is impelled by this new secretion to be the agency of its infliction, but whether for the confusion or reformation of the artful pretender is not so plain. As a means of correction, humor is thought superior to wit by the casuists. Wit, it is said, directed against folly often offends by its severity, while humor makes a man ashamed of his follies without exciting his resentment. Humor contains a delicate kind of satire which moves to purification and prompts reparation.

Now, when we are told that the papers in Mr. TILDEN'S proposed proceedings have been in Washington for some little time awaiting his action in the South Carolina case, and that as soon as the order issues withdrawing the troops from the State-house, process is to be served and the chastisement commence, the intended satire is very clear. The world is to understand by this delay that if such an order never issues, the legal and moral correctives are never to be applied, and that the issuing of the order is to be regarded as the real basis of the treatment. See how keen the shaft will be that punctures the pretensions of the President, and shows the people that he is not entitled to the place! The formal service of process will affirm that he has now done an act which confesses him a usurper. It will be claimed to be an acknowledgment that HAMPTON was elected, and hence as an admission that himself was defeated! This is the secret of the delay; and the satire of the sequence is only equaled by the ingenuity of the scheme. So is the world in the future to be as profoundly impressed that TILDEN is the *de jure* President as he is himself.

But will this be the view taken of the step looking to the undisputed possession of the office of Governor by HAMPTON by informed and reflecting minds? We think not. In the first place it does not follow, even if it were to be admitted that HAMPTON was elected, that HAYES was defeated. Quite the contrary, as HAYES and HAMPTON were largely voted for in common. There is, however, a stronger reason why no such impression will be created by the proceedings to be instituted, and which applies as well to Louisiana as to South Carolina. It is that the policy of the President is but the recognition of the principle in the operation of the Government that was enforced by the Electoral Commission. The same construction of the Constitution which that body upheld in accordance with the universally received doctrine promulgated by the founders of the Republic, and adhered to throughout the entire history of the country when in its normal condition, demands that the States shall be left free to govern themselves in their own way, without the remotest interference by the Federal power, or any other power on earth.

Their elections are absolutely within their own control, subject to no review or revision, and their declarations of the result are binding upon the General Government and the entire world. No foreign Power, among which in this respect is the United States, can be permitted to look into the question of the legal right of a State officer to hold office. All are concluded by the existence of the office, and its incumbency, and cannot inquire further. The Governor executing the office is the Governor of the State, and his title can be questioned only by the people of his State. Hence HAMPTON and NICHOLS are the Governors of their respective States, and to deny this by the President would be to ignore the principle which the Electoral Commission gave force. Instead, therefore, of being inconsistent in his policy, the President is thoroughly in accord with the principle and precedent of his own case, and all other cases arising in time of peace.

Since the foregoing was written it has been denied that *quo warranto* proceedings are in contemplation, but whether this be true or false, the propriety of these reflections is not affected.

OUR DEBT TO THE PAST.

Ex-Governor JOSEPH BROWN, of Georgia, says that it is his candid opinion that the only way the North and South can be reconciled is to bury the war issues and forget the past. We agree with Governor BROWN in his opinion respecting the burial of the war issues, but as to forgetting the past we see no practical or possible or just way of doing it. We can forgive the past, but we cannot forget it. So long as that magnificent monument at Gettysburg towers high into the heavens to commemorate the deeds of one of the fiercest battles ever fought by the human race, the memory of the past will linger with the present as a lesson which this nation must never forget. Treason has been made odious, and these memories are clear to every heart. We cannot forget them. We would not if we could. They are memories sacred to men who fell that the nation might live. The South cannot ask us to forget these things. They have their dead, and we have ours. Both were brave, devoted and true to the cause they espoused. Those who struck down the flag were impelled to do the deed through the leadership of blind folly and hot political rage. To these dead ones the South should pay a quiet and mournful tribute. To our dead we owe our national life. They preserved national unity; they maintained undivided a Government the best on earth; they yielded up their lives in this sublime cause, and now to ask us to forget this memorable past is like asking the eternal roar of Niagara to hush. No! In our earnest desire for reconciliation and peace; in our endeavors to carry the olive branch across the bloody chasm, and in a spirit of magnanimity plant it on the other side; in our unquestioned sympathy for the wretched South, its waste places and its desolation; in our sincere hopes for the peace of the future, for the destruction of sectional lines and the annihilation of sectional hates, let us not forget for a moment the rude burial ground at Andersonville, where thousands lie buried who were sacrificed in the struggle for national existence, nor the whited sepulchres at Arlington, nor the green mounds at Chickamauga and Gettysburg. These must not be forgotten. Give us peace and reconciliation, but in exchange no demand must be made on us from the memory of the past. This the manhood of a preserved nation will not sacrifice. The living and the dead protest against the deep offending of such a deed.

LAW FOR THE INDIAN.

Year after year the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls the attention of our lawmakers in Congress to the one vital defect met in the management and control of the Indians. Bill after bill is prepared calculated to extend our judical system over those isolated spots within our borders occupied by them, and the importance of its passage urged with arguments so potent that even fools can understand. Still this subject of legislation is neglected, and this portion of our legislation is left without law. It is time that our wise men awoke from their lethargy, and incorporated into the statutes of the nation those provisions of law which shall protect all her people. There should be no class legislation. The individual Indian should be held amenable to the law whenever he commits a theft, assault, murder or any other crime, whether it be against one of his own race or any other. Justice demands this. Our Indian policy has won the commendation of the wise, in so far as it has endeavored by education in the arts of peace to turn the attention of the savage from his animal pursuits to those moral and mental acquirements which make life profitable to the possessor. There may have been some excuse in the past for allowing the tribes to execute customs or laws peculiar to each in the punishment of wrongs inflicted upon members by persons of the same or other tribes. Divided into petty bands, occupying reservations where they have permanent homes as they do at present, this excuse vanishes, because they cannot resist as once they could this introduction of jurisdiction. Millions of money have been expended in the past in the hunting down of bands of outlaws. Millions of money can be saved by compelling offenders to answer for their crimes. This question is vast in its far-reaching effects upon the Western portion of the country; it is treated like a foot-ball, to be tossed and kicked about, and never considered except in an incidental way. We need wiser men and wiser methods in legislation. It is time for wrangling to cease, and the productive interests of the country demand this. We trust that the time has arrived when the Indian service will have proper consideration, when it will be elevated, when the faithful efforts of those who have lifted the Indian to his present position will be appreciated, and their recommendations receive the attention due them.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION INSTRUCTED.

The excellent document of Secretary EVARTS, embodying instructions to the Louisiana commission, will be found on our first page. They are what the Secretary calls observations upon the occasion and objects which have led the President to invite the commission to visit Louisiana. He says the President's principal object is to secure a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one government for the purposes of authority within the State, and a representation of the State in its relations to the General Government, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State the question of ultimate right. Another purpose of the commission will be collect accurate and correct information from the public officers and prominent citizens of all political connections as to the state of public feeling and opinion in the community at large, upon the general question which affects the peaceful and safe exercise within the State of Louisiana of all legal and political privileges conferred by the Constitution of the United States upon all citizens; the maintenance and protection of these rights and privileges by all constitutional means, and by every just, moral and social influence. The instructions state that no time will be limited as to their stay in the State, but an early report is very desirable owing to the fact that the President is extremely desirous of putting an end to military rule in the South. The document has the old Jeffersonian ring, and is an able State paper.

DON'T you think his name is CHARLES ROSS by this time?

IN KEEPING silent OAKEY doesn't do right to his family.

THERE must be equilibrium when men are short; there must necessarily exist a long time between drinks.

WONDERING a city like Rochester. Her two oldest men have tied their ages. Only death can cut the knot.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know how to tell new maple sugar, without informing us what she wants to tell it.

THERE was a mild sort of a panic at one of MOODY'S Boston meetings the other night, and the janitor of the hall swept up seven hundred and ninety-four eye-glasses the next morning.

BAILEY, of the Danbury *News*, has been traveling, and when in Rhode Island he saw a cow that drank a pot of green paint, kicked over a Connecticut tobacco shed and a length of Massachusetts fence in her death agonies.

THE Rhode Island Legislature recently passed a bill prohibiting the raising of pumpkins, and the farmers have agreed not to raise one, but to plant the seed and let the results crowd over the State lines and into the Atlantic ocean.

OAKEY HALL was seen yesterday walking in Hyde Park with a middle-aged lady. Chops and tomato sauce, this will never do. OAKEY HALL with a middle-aged lady! Why, where is the boasted protection the British Government gives to middle-aged ladies?

AS SHE came up behind her on the Avenue yesterday, she remarked, "Shocking! what horrid taste in a hat," and then as she passed looked around, went up to her and kissed her, the sweetness with which she said "Oh, my dear Mrs. COLGRATH, I have followed you two squares admiring your elegant hat. How charming it is!" would have broken up a first-class candy-pull.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE NATION'S DEBT.—The public debt statement for the month of March shows a decrease of $14,107,616.41, of which $9,563,350 was in canceled Geneva award bonds.

ARMY ORDERS.—The following army orders were issued yesterday: Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Aspell, relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. Leave of absence for six months granted to Post Chaplain Toussant Mesplie.

IRRESIDENTIAL REMOVALS.—The following removals have been made by the President: Addison Low, as supervising inspector of steamboats, Second district, New York, to be succeeded by E. Platt Stratton; Jeremiah Simonson, inspector of hulls, New York, suspended.

LOUISIANA COMMISSION.—The commission to visit Louisiana left this city yesterday morning for New Orleans, and will reach that city by Friday. Their first session will probably be held Saturday, and they will be in communication with the President by means of telegraphic wires running into the Executive Mansion.

NAVY DEPARTMENT DISCHARGES.—There were nearly fifty temporary clerks, ship-writers, mechanics and laborers under the Bureau of Construction and Repair discharged yesterday. These were employed at the several navy yards throughout the country. There were also two temporary clerks and one laborer discharged from the bureau in this city.

PAYING THE LEGAL MINDS.—The State of Virginia will pay $2,500 a piece to Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. J. B. Beck and Charles F. Jenkins for services on the Maryland boundary commission. Also $2,000 to the personal representative of Hon. Wm. A. Graham deceased. Like payments will probably be made by the State of Maryland to each party.

PENSION OFFICE.—The statement made by an evening journal to the effect that there were twenty female copyists and one laborer discharged from the Pension Office Saturday is without foundation. There have been no discharges made, and it is probable that Secretary Schurz will recognize the wisdom of retaining all the force now employed, as there is even now scarcely sufficient to meet the requirements of the work in that bureau.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONS.—The President yesterday signed the following commissions: Hon. Richard C. McCormick to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Edgar M. Marble to be Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department; Edwin A. Howard, agent for the Pawnee Indians, Dakota Territory, vice Lawrence, appointed Indian agent in Nebraska. Postmasters—Mammoth H. Gatong, Fort Atkinson; Wm. N. Denny, Vincennes, Indiana; Mahlon M. Naill, Hanover, Penn.; and Daniel Sinclair, Wausaula, Wis.

COMPENSATION TO RAILROADS.—A commission, appointed under a recent act of Congress, and consisting of Messrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard David M. Fox and George A. Bassett, charged with an investigation of the compensation paid to railroad companies for postal service, had here this evening for a tour through the Southern Atlantic States. These gentlemen will first go to Columbia, S. C., where they will be joined by Hon. J. M. Marshall, recently appointed Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, when the taking of testimony will be commenced. The commission will extend its present inquiry as far as Florida, and investigate the States of North Carolina and Virginia on their return.

NAVAL ORDERS.—The following orders were yesterday issued from the Navy Department: Lieutenant Commander George W. Wingate, detached from the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered as executive of the Adams, at Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant Commander Richard P. Leary, detached from the Adams, and ordered as executive of the Enterprise. Master Wm. H. Wood, from the Signal office, and ordered to the Saratoga, at Washington, D. C. Medical Inspector George Peck, from duty on examining and retiring board on the 19th inst., and ordered to duty on the medical examining board at Washington, D. C. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Tibbett, from the Catskill, and ordered to the Ajax, at Savannah, Ga.

THE LAST WORDS OF HAMPTON,

SPOKEN IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE REPUBLICAN'S REPRESENTATIVE—HE DENIES SOME OF CHAMBERLAIN'S REPRESENTATIONS, AND THINKS ALL WILL BE HAPPY AND WELL.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN called upon Gen. Hampton last evening for the purpose of exchanging a few parting words. The General was alone, and talked very freely about the issues of the day. He said that he had been detained here to-day by accident, and had spent the day driving, &c., in company with personal friends. He held no communication whatever with any one connected with the Administration. He had no intention of remaining here another day, but it was all owing to the negligence of the office boy to call in time for the train. In answer to a question regarding the last letter of Governor Chamberlain to the President, Gen. Hampton said:

I had intended to-day to prepare a brief reply to that letter, correcting some of its misstatements of facts and circumstances, and repelling some of the charges and reflections unjustly made; but I have been unable to do so. Of course, I make ample allowance for a man in his position, and trust that the people will be equally as generous.

Reporter. To what particular point do you refer in that letter?

Gov. Hampton. Well, in the first place, he is entirely wrong as to the fact of the troops ever being sent to the State-house. When Gen. Ruger arrived in Columbia, late at night, he was sent for by Gov. Chamberlain, and told that the State-house was surrounded by an armed mob, which was entirely false. The troops were quartered in the State-house that very night, at Chamberlain's request. The militia companies, which Mr. Chamberlain styles unlawful organizations, are composed of some of our best citizens, and have been in existence for a long while—some dating back even prior to the war. Before Mr. Chamberlain fell from grace with the Democracy of South Carolina he often addressed these very "unlawful organizations," and in some instances joined them in procession. He is an honorary member of several of them, and has presented some of them with flags. It will not do for him to say such things now.

Reporter. How were his statements with respect to his election, &c.?

Gov. Hampton. They are equally wanting in truth. The Supreme Court of the State, consisting of three Republican judges, unanimously decided the Mackey (Republican) House illegal, and yet, in the face of this, Mr. Chamberlain allowed this very House to count the votes and declare him Governor, and proposes in his letter to stand by that procedure.

Reporter. I suppose you feel now as if your path was cleared of most of the difficulties that were presented?

Gov. Hampton. I can't say that the action with reference to the troops will materially alter my chances. Under the laws of South Carolina, and not contrary to the general law of the land, soldiers can be arrested for offenses against the State and fined and imprisoned. If I had desired I might have issued an order or a writ of any kind, and in case the soldiers failed to respect it I could have arrested them all. I wished to avoid this, however, and preferred to settle it otherwise.

Reporter. Is there any particular change you intend inaugurating regarding any one thing?

Mr. Hampton. I intend doing many things, and more especially to frame a healthy tax law, based upon reasonable figures. I also believe in the education of the colored people, but I favor the idea of separate schools. I will recommend one State college for the white and one for the colored people. I think this will be more acceptable to each of them. The public school system will, of course, continue to be carried on.

Reporter. What you expect will be the result of your recognition as Governor?

Gov. Hampton. In my judgment the results will be the best indication of the wisdom of Mr. Hayes' policy, which will finally be sustained by the whole country.

The Governor expressed himself very much pleased with Mr. Hayes' action, and thinks it will make him many friends. Before concluding, he said: And to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN I am especially indebted for its firm stand in the interest of truth. I say truth, because it was a question much above mere partisan justice—one of principle and right. Your paper has done noble work, sir; such as will commend it to the consideration of all classes.

After this delicate compliment, the good-bye and wishes of the future followed, and the last word on the South Carolina situation was spoken by the departing Governor.

Fire.

The alarm of fire turned in from box 321, about 1 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of two small frame houses corner of Eighteenth and T streets northwest, owned by Lettie Myers and Rebecca Gray. Loss about $600 on each house; covered by insurance.

PERSONAL.

D. M. Fairfax, U. S. N., is stopping at the Imperial.

Paul N. Spofford, of New York, is at the Arlington.

Thos. Weston, jr., of Boston, is sojourning at Willard's.

W. E. Nichols, of Connecticut, is registered at Willard's.

Geo. E. Dimock, of New York, is quartered at Willard's.

Hon. J. Alvin Saunders, of Omaha, is stopping at Willard's.

M. H. Bernheimer, of Pennsylvania, is domiciled at Willard's.

J. M. Goodman, of New York, registered at Willard's last night.

George Gray, of New York, is one of the guests at Willard's.

Commodore H. B. Robeson, U. S. N., and wife, are at Willard's.

J. B. Adams and wife, of New York, are sojourning at Willard's.

Alexander Thomas, of Pennsylvania, has apartments at Willard's.

H. Laurent, of New York, is making Willard's headquarters.

Governor Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, is a guest of the Arlington.

Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, arrived at the Arlington yesterday.

Stern Chittenden, of New York, registered at the Arlington, yesterday.

John G. Moore, of the New York Gazette, is stopping at the Arlington.

E. B. Mack, of New York, was among the arrivals at Willard's yesterday.

A. J. Drexel and G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, are sojourning at the Arlington.

R. R. Adams and wife and Miss Lucy Adams, of Virginia, are sojourning at the Imperial.

Richard S. Thompson, Elbridge Appleby and Thomas Longworth, of Whalley, Eng., are guests at Willard's.

Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis, and General Samuel K. Bowman, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Ebbitt house.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool and Jno. Cullman, of New York; Thos. Donaldson, and family, of Baltimore, and C. A. Russell, of Glens Falls, N. Y., are among the arrivals at the Arlington.

Henry Evans and wife, New York; T. Smith, J. E. Cullver, Baltimore; F. T. Lane, Louis Wurtz, A. B. Rice, New York; R. B. Vrestland, A. P. Bemis, Philadelphia; Francis Breen, Pittsburg; John G. Hoffman, Md., and Charles F. Smith arrived at the Imperial yesterday.

Jesse Williams, Philadelphia; C. H. Dove, Cincinnati; L. De Smith, Ghent; Mrs. Robeson, Henry Goldman, New York; John L. Curtiss, Bangor, Me.; J. A. Mortimore, New York; A. A. Aspinwall, Pennsylvania; James T. Sullridge and Joseph J. Burns, Philadelphia; J. R. Joslin, city; E. R. Weatherell, Pittsburg; C. A. Crossland, Dayton, Ohio; D. Hoffman, Baltimore; J. N. Strickland and wife, G. G. Rowan, Mrs. Henry Napleton, Rev. R. W. Stephens, Walter C. C. R. Stephens, Miss Nellie R. Bentley, Julio de Zimone and Miss P. de Cuverville, New York; Dr. F. F. Leffert and wife, San Francisco; Wallace Wolcott, New York; F. Burnham, Pennsylvania; J. W. G. Bullman, Kentucky; Alfred Hernandez, Brooklyn; C. H. Clarke and wife, and Wm. Matthews, New York; J. S. Abernathy, Dallas, Texas; D. C. Nicholson, city; James E. Young, E. J. Goldsmith and T. S. McClure, New York, are registered at Willard's.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CONCEPTION OF THE LAW.

The Attitude of the President—How he Regards the Law and What he Intends Doing—His Conception of the Powers of the Executive and the Duties of Congress.

The following dispatch was sent to the Philadelphia *Press* by Mr. Keim, its Washington correspondent:

The determination of the President to order the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house at Columbia, which will be followed at the proper time by a similar order with respect to the troops now in occupation of the State-house at New Orleans, is based upon his interpretation of the constitutional and statutory provisions and restraints upon the subject of the use of the military power of the Government in the political affairs of a State, and as sustained by repeated judicial decisions and dictum. In his opinion, therefore, the President considers that he is but fulfilling his sworn obligation to execute the office of President of the United States, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He hopes that the disposition amongst some of his friends to entertain some misgiving of the wisdom of his action will not go far as to prejudge the results, as he feels a consciousness, in addition to his sense of obligation, that his course will prove not merely an experiment, but a wholesome institution, as restoring the healthful equilibrium and reciprocating independence of the Federal and State governments. The use of the military power in the States of the South the President admits grew out of the exceptional condition of things resulting from the rebellion of those States against the supremacy of the Constitution and the authority of the Government, but that subsequent legislation having restored the autonomy of those States it was the duty of the Executive authority to recognize these restored relations and to see that they were not usurped.

Had the political status of those States resumed the same as the close of the rebellion found them with their authority, sovereignty and rights unassisted to them by the Executive branch of the Government, the relations would have been such as would have justified the exercise of the military power, but this abnormal condition was removed by legislative action, and the President considers it his obligation to accept the situation and to act accordingly. At the same time the people in every State, North or South, will be held to their responsibility to preserve order and to obey the laws, or that in the State of South Carolina or Louisiana or any other State the government will exercise its authority within the defined limits of its powers, and under the statutes will see that all classes of citizens are free to exercise the privileges and immunities accorded them. Any effort to abridge them will be deemed a sufficient ground for such a course as is made mandatory upon the President, and which authority he will promptly and decisively exercise. To think that the action of the President in withdrawing the troops from the State-house means a surrender to the undisguised administration of any class of persons in any State is to entirely misapprehend his purpose and his sense of duty. The President, in expressing his views on this subject, conveys the conception of the obligation of the Executive in the premises. Under the authority given by the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall guarantee to each State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, he considers that it rests primarily with Congress to determine what government is the established one in a State, and whether it is republican or not, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal.

The admission of the Representatives of a State into Congress he also regards as an adjudication of the authority of the government under which they are appointed, and as well of its republican character. In the matter of domestic violence he also considers that it rests with Congress to decide upon the measures necessary to provide against such a state of affairs. By the act of 1795 Congress designates how this authority shall be exercised, making it lawful for the President of the United States, as specified, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

By this act, in the President's view, Congress has clearly delegated its power to him, and therefore there is no doubt as to his authority to suppress domestic violence when it exists; but as that is not the question at issue in the cases of the States of South Carolina or Louisiana he sees no occasion for the participation of the military power. As already stated in these dispatches several days ago, when this same action the President will take it into consideration, but he has no desire to anticipate an attitude of affairs in these States which he feels quite assured will not arise.

The President recognizes the full force of the act of 1795, in which he is accorded the power of deciding whether the exigency had transpired in which the Federal Government is to interpose its assistance, and appreciates the terms of the act directing the mode of application for Executive interference which imposes upon him the duty of determining what body of men constitute the Legislature in case of a dual government, and which person is the Governor. The fact that both of the contesting parties in the State of South Carolina claim the right to the gubernatorial office does not alter the case, as both are not entitled to the office. Should there occur an armed conflict in either of the States in question, it would doubtless be considered by the President a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties would be in insurrection against the lawful government.

The President would then of necessity be compelled to decide which is the government, and which the party unlawfully arrayed against it, before he could execute the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress. To such an extent is the authority of the President to decide final and supreme. That there is ample ground for the doctrine that the judicial tribunals even would not be authorized to inquire whether his decision was right, the written of title is recognized in the fact that were it otherwise the guarantee contained in the Constitution would lead to anarchy, instead of order.

Any attempt, therefore, on the part of the courts to interfere with the action of the President in the event of an appeal for aid against domestic violence and against his decision as to the lawful government would be void. The theory upon which this reasonable interpretation of the Constitution and the act of 1795 is based is that no court would be entitled to review the action of the opposing party as the lawful government.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.