AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Grand Testimonial for the benefit of M. Adolf Sutro.

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NATIONAL THEATRE—Carmen and Dong's Kindness.

FOUNTAIN THEATRE—Ole the Big.

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National Republican,

W. A. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

THE speech of Count VON BISMARCK in the German Parliament has fired all Europe, and the Powers will soon show great vigor in preparing their armaments.

BISMARCK has decided to oppose RANDALL in the fight for the Speakership. The probabilities are that RANDALL being the strongest of all the aspirants, his rivals will combine against him, and the result must be RANDALL's defeat.

IT looks now very much as though the apportionment of 1880 will augment the political power both of the West and Northwest. This will necessarily increase the strength and status of the Republican party in the great contest of 1880.

PRINCE CHARLES has thrown well by the South, and now it remains for the Southern people to reciprocate his action by lending a helping hand in organizing the next House in the interest of the Administration. Will the South do her duty in this matter?

THE Turk is not just now dreaming of the hour when Greece her knee in supplicant bent, but he is busily engaged in preparing to meet a far more dangerous foe than the Greek and one whose mission is the complete annihilation of the Ottoman Empire.

THE gospel according to Karlos (the inventor of the most improved patterns of cannon) will be preached by the Russians to the Turks until they are either killed or converted to the idea of hereafter remaining in Asia, where they naturally belong. Civilization and humanity demand that the truth of the new gospel shall be preached until Mohammedan power vanishes from Europe.

VON MOLTKE says that Germany must prepare to meet novelists from France, and this declaration seems to have fallen like a thunderbolt on Paris. That proud city receives this declaration with the profoundest sense of imminent danger, and her markets and her people are exceedingly excited. We do not believe that France is yet ready to strike the blow of revenge, but then the French are a remarkable people.

REV. WADE is not only indignant that U. H. PARKER should have published his private letter, but he is disgusted, and he says the old man was so thoroughly demoralized that he could not resent. He was like the man whose spine had rotted out of the tail of his cart while he was going up hill. He could not do the subject justice. It has leaked out that what WADE wrote to PARKER was his private opinion, and he did not wish to have it publicly expressed. He intended writing a public letter, giving Hayes his support, but the publication of the private letter has prevented it. The letter was dated April 3, and PARKER did not give it out for publication until the 23d. The impression is that he somehow or other got the information of WADE's purpose to support HAYES and published the letter to prevent that action. PARKER is very much disgusted with the President, because he has removed the fresh pots upon which he and his clique of Bourbon pitchers have feasted.

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

The campaign which, if prosecuted with vigor, will relieve the oppressed Rayas from the dominion of the Turks-Ismaelis, has at last begun and what will be its ending, unless arrested by the signal surrender of the haughty Sultan, is beyond the range of human vision. The protests of the Porte in his address to the Powers against any necessity for war on account of the alleged debasement of the Christians, asserting that there is no cause for complaint on that score, and professing the inability of the Porte to understand the object of the attack, would seem to indicate slight perturbation in the mind of the Sublime Representative of the Sun, and it may be that it will be followed by an exercise of that discretion which is proverbial as the better part of valor. If so, he may yet, for a season, retain his feeble hold on power in Europe; but unless the course—which, considering the obstinate character of the man, is not to be anticipated—is pursued the empire of the Sultan is more likely to be remanded to its original jurisdiction than to remain the terror of the improvident provinces it now despoils. Indeed, it is quite certain that unless the fear of Russian aggrandisement is more imposing among the other great Powers than the universal hatred of Mohammedans, and they therefore interpose restraining influences, the throne of a thousand years, which has been in process of decay for at least a third of that period, will retire before the religions of the West, whose civilization it sought to corrupt with its own depravity.

With the reign of Suleiman the Great, which began about a century after the conquest of Constantinople by Mohammed II, the Turkish Empire entered upon its decline in consequence of the follies of the Divan, overcome by the vices of lust and luxury introduced by the spoils of nations, and it has now reached a plane of effete nationality rarely met with in the history of the world. The administration of the provinces and domains have been farmed out to the Jews, Greeks and other broken races until there is no longer substance to be drawn from them with which to fill the imperial treasury, and the Turks and Rayas are poor alike. In this condition the Sultan is called upon to abate his pretensions a little, and to mitigate the misfortunes of the prescribed sources of his revenues, and he resents the indignity with scorn. The result is an appeal to arms with nothing to sustain them but the blood of the conscript. With both the principals the fact is the same in this respect, although Russia has the advantage of greater resources and more general productiveness than the Porte can command. But if their present conduct does not belie their history the Turks will make up in valor what they lack in valuns, and in this they may perhaps prove the soundness of the theory of many that nations reduced to bankruptcy and inspired by the fear of subjection are hardest to conquer.

If the contest turns out to be closer than has been thought or would seem probable from the indications, and is not soon closed, the consequences may be such a general war as shall render a new map of Europe necessary. There is no prospect of any such interest on the part of England or any other Power in the destinies of Turkey as will induce common cause to be made in her defense. The equilibrium of power which all are interested in maintaining, if anything, will cause intervention, and this may lead to the disestablishment and reestablishment of domains long in dispute and incapable of other settlement than by the settlement of the sword. Thus we may be in the presence of events such as have not stirred the nations of the earth for generations; but let the result be as it will, there seems to be no occasion for our being involved in the extent ophe or affected by consequences beyond a general prosperity to be derived from the adversity of the peoples of Europe.

TURKEY'S ABJECT APPEAL.

Turkey in her desperation, and as a desperate resort looking to peace, replies in the most abject manner to the manifesto of the Czar, and pleads with the Powers to prevent hostilities, pledging at the same time her honor that the proposed reforms shall be carried out. This not only comes too late, but it is ridiculous, and so it appears to all Europe. The idea of Turkey's executing any reform measures is preposterous and ridiculous. The very nature of her Government is antagonistic to anything looking to the amelioration of the Christian subjects. The Turkish Parliament has thus far made no progress in the work of reform. The construction of this political body is innately opposed to reform. It consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Senators being appointed by the Sultan and the Deputies chosen by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for every one hundred thousand inhabitants. At present but eighty-four Deputies of the one hundred and twenty-five allowed the Chamber have taken their seats. Of this number forty-five are Mohammedans, the balance being composed of Greeks, Armenians, Sclaves, Arabs and Jews. The Sultan has the power to veto any measure that is obnoxious to him, and as the Senate is the creature of the Sultan, of course it checks the Deputies. This gives a strong preponderance of Mohammedan power in the construction of the Turkish Government, and thus it can be seen that reform is entirely out of the question.

Therefore, the desperate appeal of the Sultan to the Powers in answer to the manifesto will be entirely unavailing. Europe comprehends the fact that the solution of the Eastern question has passed out of the hands of peace, and the Powers, with fear and doubting, are awaiting the thrilling events which are rapidly approaching.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY ON PARTIES.

Affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana having been definitely settled, the question now arises what will be the effect of the President's Southern policy on the future of parties, and especially the Republican party. Underlying all of the opposition to that policy inside the Republican party can be plainly discerned the feeling and thought, not so much of the good that is to ensue to the whole country, but of the bad effect it may have upon the future success of the Republican party. We believe that President HAYES is as anxious as any one to perpetuate the good principles of the party that saved the country in the hour of its peril. But he will not perpetuate an injustice for the sake of a party advantage. In this he is right, and for it he will be applauded by all good and patriotic men. "He serves his party best who serves his country best," and can any one doubt that the best service that President HAYES could do for the whole country was to bring peace and quiet to the disturbed States of the South? If the performance of an act of simple justice to the South is sufficient to dismember the Republican party, then, in our humble judgment, the Republican party has accomplished its mission, and should not survive longer. But we deny that the President's Southern policy has given the party a fatal stab. We believe that it will result in making it stronger all over the country. It will tend to gather within itself a class of men in the South who would otherwise have stood aloof from it.

What was it that made "a solid South" against the party? Can any one doubt that it was a belief that the party was a Northern party, and that it would not act toward the Southern States in a way that they conceived to be the just way? Was it not a fear that another Republican Administration would travel in the well-beaten track of the preceding one, and would, by the power of the bayonet, uphold State governments distasteful and repugnant to the people of the South? President HAYES has by his wise policy dispelled that fear. He has shown that a Republican Administration can and will administer the laws with a due regard to the interests of the whole nation.

The opponents of the policy point to the fact that by the recent settlement of the Louisiana question every State in the South is under Democratic control. That is true. But does it prove that it must necessarily remain so? No student of our political history for the past few years can fail to have seen that there was growing and growing in the South a broad line of demarkation between intelligence and ignorance, and between taxpayers and non-taxpayers. The former united for self-preservation and were bound to win in the end, as they did win. They naturally ranged themselves under the banner marked "Democracy," because they believed the Republicans were inimical to them. They see now that such was not the case, and we look for a splitting up of the party in the South. A better class of men will become attached to the Republican party as soon as the plundering carpet-baggers shall have been driven out altogether. The President's policy may be the initiative to the reorganization of parties on other issues, but the Republican party will retain its main features as the progressive party of the country, and as such attract to its support the wisest and best men of the country.

The Discharged Government Employees.

It always pains us greatly to see the announcement that there is to be another discharge of Government employees, for we know that it means more or less suffering. When the announcement is made that the discharge must come there is suffering in anticipation. When the blow falls there is a relief to those who have escaped and a corresponding degree of suffering with those who have been among the unfortunates. There is a peculiar hardship when the blow falls, as it did recently, upon the class employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for while they were in office they were not particularly well paid and could save but little out of their salaries. When, therefore, they lose their places they are again thrown naked upon the world in a financial point of view. These people must all speedily find some other employment. They cannot live long in idleness; if they do they must beg, starve or depend upon friends for subsistence. While we deplore the necessity that threw so many worthy people out of employment we would advise them not to waste the precious days in repining, but look about at once for some other employment, and, when they secure it keep it, even though it may not pay quite so much *per diem* as a Government position. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and it is, in our opinion, far better to have a permanent situation in the employment of a private individual or firm at a smaller rate of compensation, than to hold a Government position where the tenure of office is uncertain. Now we venture to say that nearly all of those who have recently been discharged are longing for some turn of fortune's which will reinstate them. They will readily accept the position again with all its anxieties and uncertainties, and be willingly haunted by the fear again of a discharge month after month. We know how difficult it is to obtain employment just now in Washington. Nevertheless many of those discharged will get good situations at fair wages. To such we would say hold on to those places, even though the pay be much less than in Government employ. Don't leave for another appointment, which there is no assurance will be permanent, for others will soon take the places vacated. It is much better to have steady employment all the year round at a decreased rate of wages than to make more daily for six or nine months, and be worried the rest of the year seeking for something to do.

THE appointment of Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON as Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is one that must commend itself to the whole country. Having faithfully fulfilled the duties of every position in which he has been placed, his appointment will everywhere inspire confidence in good the management of this important bureau. Mr. McPHERSON was president of the Cincinnati convention, where he was for Mr. BLAINE first, last and all the time, until the moment came when GOV. HAYES' nomination was to be made unanimous.

IT is said that the woman with a wart two inches below her left ear, who was the companion of OAKEY HALL in London, has suddenly disappeared, and that OAKEY HALL is troubling the police respecting her whereabouts. This wart with the woman attached may yet attract as much attention as the kidnaping of CHARLIE ROSS. It is believed that she has come back to this country in the interest of Mr. HALL, and a sharp watch has been placed on her arrival.

A NEW YORK farmer has devised a plan to get rid of crows. Whenever he plants corn he leaves in a conspicuous position in the field a box full of corn, which has been thoroughly soaked in alcohol. The crows flock to the feast as soon as the farmer's back is turned, and in the course of one or two hours are rendered so drunk as to be an easy prey to the farmer's club and double-barreled gun. Now this brings the whole crow question within the bounds of a discussion on morality. Is it the proper thing for a respectable farmer to do to set intoxicating corn before a sober crow, and thus willfully and with malice aforethought entice him to degrade himself? The crow is a sinful, thieving bird, but have we a right to make him drunk? How does the act differ in its moral quality from the atrocious crime perpetrated by persons who deliberately offer wine to the guests whom they invite to dinner? As the New York *Times* pertinently says:

> Are the crows of this continent to be dragged down to drunkards' graves by unprincipled farmers without a single protest from the friends of the total abstinence of all other people from intoxicating drinks? It is time that seventeen women and three men should form a new Crow Temperance Society, and procure the passage of a law making it a felony for farmers to place intoxicating corn within the reach of crows.

THAT confirmed nuisance JOHN POPE HODGNETT invaded the Presidential mansion yesterday with almost forty of his followers, and made a martyr of President HAYES as he has done of every official who would listen to him, by repeating his well-worn complaint of the alleged wrong perpetrated upon laborers. JOHN'S laborers have a great many imaginary grievances, but the great point with him is to secure the ruinous percentage which he has exacted for making speeches and promises and accomplishing nothing. He has been heard by the District Commission, before Congress committees, by ex-President GRANT, and by every one else in authority, and all came to the same conclusion, that he had no valid claim. But he went down. He is always going to accomplish something for the poor laborers, but never does accomplish it. He succeeds, however, in bamboozling them into the payment of fees by holding out great expectations which he knows will never be realized.

WE PRESENT in another column this morning a careful view of the question raised in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana by their duplication of United States Senators-elect. In the latter State an eccentric feature appears in the fact that the NICHOLS Legislature, while avowedly indifferent to the authority of the Returning Board in its ascertainment of members elected, awaited an accession from the PACKARD Legislature of such members before the former body felt competent to choose a Senator. But, inasmuch as a quorum of each House of the PACKARD body had already elected ex-Governor KELLOGG, Mr. SPOFFORD must discover that there is no vacancy in the Senate, and should the Senate, as we do not conceive it will, declare a vacancy to exist, he can pretend to no better title, and if it be as good as is Mr. KELLOGG'S, all the logic Mr. SPOFFORD can advance in his own behalf will be but in affirmation of Mr. KELLOGG'S title. He will simply borrow from the final presence in the NICHOLS Legislature of the returning board members the form of an argument, the force of which was previously exhausted in a bestowal of title upon Mr. KELLOGG.

THE burning of the Cocob bridge, on the line of the New York and New Haven railway the other day, was the work of an incendiary. But it was an incendiarism that no one will complain of except the railroad company. It was a patched-up, dangerous structure, which in time might have caused a startling loss of life. The soulless corporation refused to repair it, and a philanthropic individual fired it.

CATS are now becoming the special objects of attack and slaughter. Within the past three months six persons have died from hydrophobia, resulting from cat bites, and now the authorities are devising plans whereby the cat will meet with catastrophies.

SINCE the declaration of war in Europe a general advance has been made in the American markets in everything that will be in demand by the contending forces. America will benefit by the great war.

THE RUNNING MEETING.

Horses Held in Readiness for Spring Races at Bennings'.

Gentlemen in Baltimore and other cities are constantly making inquiries about the prospects for a running meeting at the Bennings course during the spring months. Mr. S. Chapman Smith, of the Maryland Jockey Club, has quite a number of horses, and wishes to participate in the meeting if it takes place. Among those in his stables are five owned by Mr. Davis, fourteen by Mr. Geffney, two by Mr. Jordan, two by Mr. Smith, one by Mr. Harrigan, two by Mr. Chew and one by Mr. Clabaugh. Governor Bowie has also five horses ready to run at Bennings'. Among this collection of horses are some of the finest racers in the country. There are many other noted horses booked for the Pimlico meeting which would unite for a meeting at the Bennings course if it could be held just before the Baltimore races. There will be little trouble in getting horses if the National Jockey Club will reorganize and guarantee purses. Horsemen are holding themselves in readiness, and are anxious to learn about the prospects.

THE ANALOSTAN BOAT CLUB.

Arranging for a Rowing Bout With the Undine Club, of Baltimore.

The Analostan Boat Club have accepted a challenge from the Undine Boat Club, of Baltimore, to row a three-mile, four-oared shell race on the Potomac on the 24th of May. The Analostan crew will use a new shell, which is being built for them by Cumberland. The crew, although its composition has not yet been definitely settled, will probably consist of White, Marshall, Elliott and Hall, with Maunder as substitute. The crew, thus composed, is light in weight, but all of the gentlemen have made a good rowing record on the Potomac, and they will undoubtedly do honor to the District. The course will probably be the same which has been rowed over during the races of the last three or four years, starting from the foot of G street, and proceeding a mile and a half down the river and return. The Analostan Club will soon resume the regattas which have afforded so much pleasure to their friends and people of aquatic turn of mind in previous seasons.

TOMMY DUNN WANTED.

Hard Swearing Growing Out of a Stone-battle.

John O'Neal, a little white boy, with a crimson scarf, answered "not guilty" in the Police Court, yesterday, to a charge of assaulting Thos. Wade, a diminutive darkey, who came into court with a huge bandage around his head. There were three colored witnesses for the prosecution and three white witnesses for the defense. The evidence was very conflicting, but each side held their ground. The complainant's witnesses testified that O'Neal struck him with a stone, cutting through his cheek and knocking out several teeth. They were positive that O'Neal threw the stone. Wade had done nothing to him at all. The witnesses for the other side swore point blank that O'Neal did not throw the stone, and was nowhere near at the time. It was a boy named Tommy Dunn who struck Wade. They were having a stone-battle. The prisoner was playing at another part of the street. One of the witnesses testified that Tommy Dunn had acknowledged to him that he threw the stone.

The case was continued until they could hear from Tommy Dunn.

URIAH'S TRIAL

Postponed Until Next Thursday, as the Defendant Has "Gone to Halifax."

The great trial of Uriah Heap Painter did not come off yesterday. It was set for 12 o'clock, before Justice Thompson, in his office at the corner of Fifth street and Louisiana avenue. Such a crowd was expected to be present at the hearing that arrangements were made to hold it in one of the lawyer's offices above, where there would be more room. The crowd did not appear, neither did Mr. Painter. Mr. Hudson, of the Boston *Herald*, the journal that wants to recover the telegraph tolls that it had to pay for Mr. Painter's bogus dispatch, appeared about 12 o'clock, and it was finally arranged to postpone the hearing for one week. All inquiries after Mr. Painter yesterday were fruitless. The only answer was, "He's gone to Halifax."

SIX ROOSTERS.

Conners Gets Game, Beating Lowe, but High and Jack Have Not Turned Up Yet.

Morris Conner was charged in the Police Court yesterday with the larceny of six game chickens from Joseph T. Lowe, who testified that the chickens were stolen on the 28th of last March and were recovered Wednesday from a man named Barns, who swore that Conners had given them to him to keep for him as his own yard was already too crowded. The prisoner asserted his innocence, and said he could prove by a guard of the jail that he was confined in there at the time of the theft, and was not released until the 20th of April. The Court accordingly continued the case until they could hear from the jail.

A Snake Story.

A short time since a very fine anaconda, upwards of twenty feet in length, was purchased for the Zoological Society in London. During its few weeks' residence in the gardens it has refused food, it having evidently fed shortly before its capture. On Monday, April 2, it produced two dead young, about eighteen inches in length. Unlike its near ally, the python, which lays the eggs and then surrounds them with the coils of its body, which rises to a high temperature during the process of incubation, the anaconda produces its young alive, the eggs being apparently broken during the act of deposition. These two young are evidently only the precursor of many more, and it is to be hoped that the remainder will be produced alive. The long interval between the meals of these animals is strikingly shown. At the present time, in the same cage with the anaconda, is a reticulated python, which had not fed for seven months, having during the period changed its skin.

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

In this column of THE REPUBLICAN *will hereafter be found editorial extracts upon important questions from prominent American newspapers irrespective of party. Our readers will thus be kept informed of the temper of both the Republican and the Democratic press upon political and other subjects. We publish these extracts just as we would any other items of news, purely for information. Our own opinions and views will, as usual, be expressed only in our editorial columns.*

The Chiefs of the Two Armies.

From the New York Sun:

The leaders and commanders of the two formidable armies about to come to conflict on the banks of the Danube are very unlike each other. Abdul Kerim Pasha is an unassuming man over seventy years of age, with no pretensions to a brilliant pedigree, but with a solid reputation as an excellent soldier. The Grand Duke Nicholas is fine looking, tall, forty-six years old, a brother of the Czar, as haughty a prince as the House of Romanoff has ever produced, and a soldier as devoid of a military history as any review and parade guardsman. Abdul-Kerim Pasha is the actual Commander-in-Chief of his army. The Grand Duke Nicholas is a mere figurehead, guided and commanded by his chief of staff, General Nepokoytchitsky, the Moltke of Russia. The Russian army about to operate in Asia Minor against Muktar Pasha is under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Czar's Lord Lieutenant of the Caucasus, a much brighter and more experienced officer than the commander-in-chief of the army of the Danube. Among the mouchirs, or marshals, whom Abdul-Kerim Pasha has under his orders, those that have the highest military reputation are Ahmed-Eyoub Pasha, Mahmed-Ali Pasha and Aziz Pasha. The last-named is the commander of the artillery, and to his skill was attributed the fall of Alexinatz during the war with Servia. The army of Asia Minor has been placed under the command of Ahmed-Muktar Pasha, who has already taken up his headquarters at Erzerum.

Peace in the South.

From the Boston Post:

While Europe seems about to blaze with war this country appears rapidly working into conditions of peace more sincere and, it is to be hoped, more lasting than any that have blessed the land within the memory of the present generation. The paper sent to the President in grateful acknowledgment of his withdrawal of the troops in Louisiana was signed by representatives of all religious denominations, business pursuits and social classes in the State, and it could not have been otherwise than an assurance of the fact that a worthy and substantial service had been rendered that the people could appreciate. The indorsement of the pledges of Governor Nichols by Bishops of the Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches of Louisiana, and the principal bankers, merchants, planters and other business men of the State made the promises of the Executive about as strong as they could be made by the best of intentions and an earnest moral support. The people of the State are not less joyful than the special classes that have spoken. They see themselves in a fair way to be clothed again with that sovereignty which is one of the leading and essential conditions of peace and prosperity. Their gain will also be the gain of the whole country. The United States presents to the world the spectacle of a proud, vigorous and homogeneous nation once more. The right remedies have been applied to those parts which were paralytic; the blood begins to course again and the muscles to act, and we are now in a condition to rest from the long strife.

Arms for Turkey.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal:

The discussion in some of the American papers of the probability of the Eastern war furnishing us with a market for the sale of the old condemned arms we had left from our own war is not suggestive of the highest order of intelligence. The Russian and Turkish armies are splendidly equipped with all the most modern improvements in warfare. Turkey is buying new arms from manufacturers in this country, but she is so particular concerning their quality that she has sent over a commission of experts to examine them before their delivery. Several millions of our people stared at the Krupp gun at the Centennial last summer; Turkey has ordered and probably already has in position twenty such guns. All our condemned arms are muzzle-loaders, and the only regard for them of the boys at the military schools through the country, on whom alone we can palm them off, is one of veneration for their antiquity. The breech-loader will be the final arbiter of the Eastern question.

Packard's Retirement.

From the New York Herald:

Mr. Packard yesterday issued his promised address to the "Republicans of Louisiana," and formally announced his determination to withdraw "for the present from all active assertion" his government. In taking this inevitable step Mr. Packard briefly summarizes the "historical events" that have occurred since the election of November last, but in her view he only proves how impossible it is for a writer to be at once an impartial historian and an actor in the events recorded. According to this authority the Republican government was legally and peacefully inaugurated in the State; the Legislature, with a legal quorum, voted the electoral vote; Governor Packard was legally completed, when "the White Leagues" rose in armed insurrection," and by a *coup de main* took possession of the courts, the police stations and other public offices located at the Capitol; a constitutional call was made on President Grant for aid, to which he not only failed to respond, but, by establishing a *status quo*, in fact confirmed the insurgents in the advantages they had gained. Still the legal Legislature remained unshaken until President Hayes, succeeding President Grant, sent a commission to New Orleans, which demoralized that body, carried its members over to the Nichols House, and then exchanged "congratulatory messages" with the President on the happy conclusion of their labors. We need scarcely say that the impartial historian, coming in after years, when the passions of the Louisiana contest have passed away and are forgotten, may possibly make a very different record of these events. However, Mr. Packard may reasonably be pardoned for some display of annoyance and disappointment at the failure of his attempt to rule the State. The fact that he waives none of his legal rights, that he yields only to superior force, and that he continues to sign himself "Governor," will not probably disturb any one in or out of Louisiana. He still insists that his "legal government" of the last year represented itself "without the intervention of United States troops," but in this his summary of "historical events" is scarcely consistent. If his government had the power to sustain itself, why did it not do so at the time of the armed insurrection of the White Leagues and the calling for aid from the United States? However, as Packard has abandoned his hopeless struggle, no one will be displeased that he is not discouraged or be disposed to censure him too unkindly for wishing to have his spoil out.

Financial Aspects of the War.

From the New York Tribune:

A remarkable event has occurred. Two nations, both strictly bankrupt, have commenced a war in which failure of credit must bring defeat to either. Turkey, in chronic and hopeless bankruptcy, after a prolonged and extraordinary effort, recently succeeded in raising only $2,000,000 from its subjects. Russia, according to the statement of a St. Petersburg journal, telegraphed on Saturday, must choose between a foreign loan to be effected, if at all, at a probable loss of forty per cent., and an enormous inflation of a currency already rapidly depreciating. From its nature, the war must be a very costly one. Turkey has to fortify and guard a frontier of hundreds of miles in Europe, to protect itself against assault from the rear in Asia, and to maintain in constant efficiency a navy strong enough to prevent Russian operations in the Black Sea. Russia, whose naval inferiority on that sea is in one sense a financial advantage, is thereby compelled to reach Turkish territory by long and difficult routes, over which transportation will be enormously costly. If Russian credit is the better, where neither can be called good, the cost of the war to Russia must be far greater than to Turkey, fighting with supplies actually at hand or relatively near. Apparently the struggle is to be one of gold and credit rather than blood and iron.

The New Southern Policy.

From the New York Times:

The only gratitude which the South is likely to accord to Mr. Hayes is that lively sense of favors to come which will embarrass rather than help him. No one can doubt that if any extreme Republican is unwise enough to raise an issue with him involving the merits of his action in South Carolina and Louisiana, Southern Democrats will, in a division, more than atone for Republican defection. It is impossible to forget, however, that every Democratic promise of support that has come from the South is founded upon the proviso that he shall carry forward the policy he has inaugurated. What this means, we can only infer from the suggestive vagueness of the assurances received from Columbia and New Orleans. As far as they go, these assurances are sufficiently satisfactory. They are incomplete—not to say suspicious—because they omit all reference to the constitutional guarantees, and the attendant Federal legislation, whose validity the Democrats have heretofore denied, but whose maintenance is essential to the rights of the enfranchised freedman. If, then, it be insisted that the Administration shall lend itself to changes which shall formally or practically annul these guarantees, the support received from the more extreme Democrats will be precarious. Material favors of another sort may, meanwhile, constitute a ground of expectancy. But the Southern aid, which must be purchased by lavish subsidies, will not be worth its cost; and we are not prepared to believe that Mr. Hayes has given encouragement to the anticipations upon this head which obtain expression in friendly Southern journals.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Putnam, Samuel J. Clinton, esq., of New York city, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Edward F. Pugh, esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Norwood, Clifford Anderson, esq., of Macon, Ga., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 248. J. B. Lippincott & Co., appellants, vs. Nancie C. Mitchell, by her next friend, Price Williams. This cause was argued by Mr. J. H. Ashton, of counsel for the appellants, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Percy Walker, of counsel for the appellee.

No. 252. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. F. M. Young et al; and

No. 253. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. S. H. Manning et al. These causes were submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 254. The Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, &c., appellants, vs. John W. Kneeland et al. This cause was argued by Mr. A. L. Knapp, of counsel for the appellants. Court declined to hear further argument.

No. 255. The Relief Fire Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. Elijah H. Shaw. This cause was argued by Mr. J. G. Abbott, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. E. F. Bodger for the defendant in error.

No. 256. Charles H. Morrison, plaintiff in error, vs. Porter J. Larkin, State tax collector, &c. Continued.

No. 276. James B. Eames and E. A. Cooley, appellants, vs. Fire Home Insurance Company of New York. This cause was argued by Mr. J. C. Robinson, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. George O. Ide for the appellees.

Probate Court.

Before Judge Olin.

The following proceedings were held before the register of wills: *In re* will of Bridget O'Day, deceased; order of publication. *In re* estate of Anthony Best, deceased; petition of surety that administratrix be required to bring funds into court. *In re* estate of Matthias Newbern, deceased; petition of Frank R. Williams, administrator with the will annexed, filed, and revocation of letters *de bonis non*. *In re* estate of Sarah H. Beaver; petition for additional security given by executrix. Adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Benjamin H. Bryan, who was indicted for opening and abstracting letters while in the postal service, came into court yesterday and plead guilty. He was given one year in the penitentiary. John Skillman, who was previously convicted of grand larceny, in stealing money from the Imperial hotel, was sentenced to Albany for one year.

John H. Smyth has been appointed by the court in general term as examiner in chancery.

Court Calendar for To-day.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT, before Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie, Hoe, Arthur and Humphreys.—No. 4, District of Columbia vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; 15, Brooks vs. Francis.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

Observance of Decoration Day.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Having seen in several papers articles in relation to the celebration of Decoration Day, I would like the use of a small space in the columns of your valuable paper to make the following suggestion: As the feeling in regard to this day is becoming a fraternal one in all sections of our common country, and as the people seem inclined to make the observance of it permanent, why may it not be made universal in this country, the same as the beautiful *jour des morts* of the French? There are many of us who, while not having cause to mourn the loss of dear ones in war, still have missed from our family groups those who have gone before. Thus, while not detracting from the rendering of honor to our dead heroes, it may be made the occasion of expressing love toward all those of whom it should be our pleasure as well as duty to keep the memory green. I feel certain that if some prominent journals should give this idea utterance it would be well received on the part of the citizens of our whole reunited country. A. H. H.

Queer Grading.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Bills were recently sent to the property holders on G street northwest, between Second and Third, for grading that street. As G street is four feet lower than Third at that point, (and generally covered by a pond) and from eighteen inches lower to two feet higher than Second, "hills and hollows" being interspersed the whole length of the square, the residents would like some one in authority to inspect that locality and see if the square is graded. If it is graded please invite the people generally to examine that style of grading.

NORTHEAST.

An Allegful of Heathens.

While the good people of Washington are contributing money for the Heathen, and sighing over the inadequate means supplied for foreign missions, here in our midst, as near a popular and fashionable church that the soft notes of its sweet-toned organ mingle strangely with their profanity and boisterous laughter, there are some heathen as much in need of the Gospel and its civilizing influences as those in "Boorboolah Gha."

This locality, bounded by Thirteenth street, H and New York avenue northwest, is a place, not of skulls but would be of "dead men's bones" if justice were swift and sure, for the prevention to speedy punishment makes one almost long to be in a land where reckless defiance of law and order is met by instant retribution.

The back-street or alley, referred to, is lined with stables, and a number of colored men find employment there not only in caring for the horses—noble brutes by contrast—but in harrowing up the souls of the entire neighborhood on Sunday by their loud talk and boisterous laughter. So long has such a state of things existed that people have suffered, been nearly tortured, borne the infliction, and have died with the impression that heaven was the only place where rest could be found. The Sabbath has been made a day of torment, and week days have been hailed as a pleasant relief from incessant uproar. Recently some people in the neighborhood, laboring under the impression that the Sabbath was a day of rest, (they were newcomers and had not learned that the custom of this particular alley was to make it a day of rollicking and loud-voiced conversations) made an attempt to have peace and order, in which they were aided by the police when not too busy to appear upon the scene.

The colored man and brother has resented this infringement upon his right to make himself a nuisance, and the result last Sunday after the disappearance of the police was a mixture of Babel and Pandemonium, in which some "low down" white men, evidently under the influence of "bumine" of the poorest quality, appeared not to advantage.

Shall we continue to distress our souls and deplete our pocket-books for the remote heathen and suffer those at our back doors to rist and flourish in their wickedness? Perhaps the proprietor of one of the largest of these stables, a good and devout member of a church near by, may be willing to contribute something towards keeping our native heathen in order, as a slight compensation for carefully absenting himself from his stables on Sunday, leaving his men to hold high carnival over their week and annoy the neighbors. Shall this fruitful field for home missions be longer neglected?

ONE OF THE MARTYRS.

Printer Clapp on Construction of Law.

SIR: I respectfully ask a short space in your columns to show the public how Mr. Clapp construes the law passed by the last Congress reducing the pay of "printers and bookbinders" in his department. The law provided that from March 4 he should pay no greater price to "printers and bookbinders" than 40 cents an hour or 50 cents per 1,000 ems. Heretofore the pay of printers and bookbinders (including pressmen and floor-hands or makers-up) was $24 per week—10 cents per hour. Proof-readers received $25 per week. The law reduced the pay of the former to $19.20 per week—40 cents per hour. The term "printer" in the law includes proof-readers, and their pay should correspond with the pay of the others; because, according to the rules of the Union, no one can become a reader in the office who is not a *practical printer*. All those now employed in the proof-room are such. Any one, therefore, can readily see that they are included in the law.

Mr. Clapp says his readers are not printers. In a circular issued some time since he said that the pay of his readers should be 33 cents per hour, or $26.44 per week—about 10 per cent reduction from former price. The proof-readers now receive $6 per week more than printers and bookbinders, whereas formerly they had only $1 per week more. In a word, Mr. Clapp cut the pay of machinists, laborers, and other employees of the building that only 15 per cent. reduction might be made in the pay of readers. This he did without the warrant of law. He should have reduced all included by the terms "printers and bookbinders" 20 per cent. as the law clearly meant. It may not be out of place to inform the public that last summer Mr. Clapp was banqueted at one of the hotels in this city by the proof-readers in his employ. MECUM.

The Emperor William is an unusually strong and stalwart old man. On the occasion of his birthday, recently, he had to receive all day long congratulations, deputations and addresses. At 5 there was a State dinner, at 9 and until 11 a concert at the castle. All this festivity his Majesty survived, and next morning he was at work in his library long before his young court attendants were stirring.

MISCELLANY.

—When an Iowa lover proposes, he poetically lays in a reference to "the lambient sky."

—The ladies have something to be thankful for. Talmage thinks they need only a tenth as much preaching to as men.

—Four-button kid gloves are the regulation glove for street costumes, six for reception and twelve buttons for evening dress.

—They are fencing off the Yosemite Valley, erecting barricades, building walls, and proposing to make every patriot pay cash down for all he sees.

—An oil painting of Gov. Hampton has just been sent to Germany to be lithographed. More than 1,000 copies have already been ordered by his admirers.

—"Don't be insulted," exclaimed Prince Gortschakoff. "And don't you cease me," replied Safet Pasha, savagely, "none of your cases around me."

—The Czar has put a stop to the purchase of American locomotives and railroad coaches by decreeing that the Russians must manufacture these things for themselves.

—Miss Minnie Howells, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the editor of the *Atlantic*, is a poet as well as her father. Her first publication, as a sonnet, will soon appear.

—Students of Russian history state that for several hundred years no quarter of a century has passed without the annexation of more or less territory to Russian dominion.

—A spider's web with a fly in it is the latest device for wedding rings. This is only appropriate where the gentleman was disposed to fly to her side the first time he spider.

—The merchants of San Antonio, Texas, are getting up a commercial and industrial exposition, and will immediately erect a large building for the display of their goods.

—The engineer of the British war vessel Tourmaline killed himself because he could not repair her machinery, which was disabled by a succession of accidents during a voyage.

—"Try not to pass," the old man said;
I call; my page 'twas you that fed."
A tear stood in the young man's eye,
And from his lips escaped "Are high."
Dew poter.

—A New Hampshire man has not given his wife a new dress for seventeen years, and he has