AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LINCOLN HALL—Entertainment for Benefit of Epiphany Church Home this afternoon.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Hustlers Chinese.

AVENUE THEATRE—Glim, Ballet and Farce.

MARKRITER'S FINE ART GALLERY, No. 623 E street northwest.

Important Notice.

The Editorial and Business departments of this journal are separate and distinct. To insure prompt attention all communications intended for the Editorial department should be addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

and all communications appertaining to the business department should be addressed to the

BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Notice.

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

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National Republican.

W. J. McKTAGH ..... PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 12, 1877.

FRED. DOUGLASS AGAIN.

FRED DOUGLASS was before the war a citizen of Rochester, New York—a free city as a free State—a State that recognized the equality of all men before the law, and yet in that community DOUGLASS in vain struggled for official station.

In a speech delivered in this city in 1862, Mr. DOUGLASS argued that when full emancipation came the negro would naturally seek a residence in the South. We remember an expression he used on that occasion, which was that "a negro did not look well in a snow bank," meaning thereby that the severity of a Northern climate was not suitable to his condition, and that he would naturally gravitate toward the South. Acting upon this theory, he came here himself, and took up his residence in what he knew had been a slave District and between two slave States. And now, at this late day, after he has had honors and favors heaped upon him, the base ingrate dares to throw mud at the whole community in which he has lived and prospered as he could nowhere else in this country.

There is consolation in the fact that in engaging in this work the man who throws the mud only pollutes himself, while those whom he assails escape the pollution. If this District is the den of thieves that DOUGLASS proclaims it to be, why does he remain here? Why did he permit his children to grow up in our midst? Why is he content to breathe the atmosphere of indolence which, according to him, permeates all of our business circles? Why does he accept a position that necessarily brings him in contact with more of these vile and despicable people than any other position could possibly do? If he sees so clearly that it is "again getting dark for the colored race," why don't he pull up stakes and get back to the more congenial climate of Rochester, where the people never honored him with office?

The truth is that in no community is the colored man better treated than in Washington. They were elected to positions under the old municipal government, as well as under the later Territorial form, and they hold at this hour prominent positions under our present system. But this man DOUGLASS imagines that he was advancing the interests of his race by such language as that indulged in by him in his Baltimore lecture? We are glad to know that the thinking colored people here repudiate him and his lecture, as he will find when he returns to Washington, for in his denunciation of our people he included all, white and colored. We but speak the sentiment of every respectable man in this community when we say that there could be no greater insult offered than to have this man retained in office. We do not believe that President HAYES would willingly insult our people, and we demand his removal for the reason that he has disgraced himself and is beyond the pale of recognition by any respectable man in the community. To retain him in his position would be an insult to the bench and the bar, to every officer of the court, and to every individual who is obliged to have business with the marshal's office—in fact, to every man, woman and child in the community.

If it were FRED. DOUGLASS, the individual, who had spoken, his low vulgarity might be passed by in silent contempt. But it was the Marshal of the District of Columbia who offered the insult.

An indignant and outraged people demand of President HAYES the immediate removal of their slanderer, their traducer, and their villifier from his position of Marshal of the District of Columbia. Surely the President cannot think of retaining such a man in such a position after his disgraceful conduct.

THE WAR CLOUD IN UTAH.

The present apprehension of the faithful in Utah is inexplicable, except it be taken as a confession of their guilt in relation to the Mountain Meadow massacre, and if it be true, as reported, that they are actively engaged in military organization and drill, the fact will be accepted by the public as full confirmation of the charge. Since the statement of LEE there seems to have been great trepidation in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and all the way down from the Prophet to the people there has been manifested a feeling of suspension and insecurity wholly inconsistent with a consciousness of innocence and a certainty of its vindication. The unnecessary haste of the "Trustee in Trust" of this saintly body to deny his complicity in the great crime, and to denounce the words of the dying Elder as falsehoods, was not exactly the course naturally to be suggested by the situation to great and pure minds, and the constant uneasiness he has since exhibited has had the effect to raise suspicions in quarters which otherwise would have remained unimpressed by the professed revelations of LEE. If he had not felt called upon to rush before the public with his denial, and had left the story to fall as a thing too monstrous to require refutation at his hands, and had not grown nervous and demonstrative when it was rumored that there were other proofs reserved for future development, few would have given more than passing notice to the matter, and none would have believed him guilty until proven so. But as it is, with almost daily dispatches narrating his hostile operations, it is doubtful whether nearly the whole people are not constrained to arraign him as self convicted.

Unless the military operations in Utah are to be regarded as a preparation to defend against a suspected attempt to arrest BRIGHAM YOUNG on the charge of inciting murder, and as being conducted by his followers under the impression that his arrest, conviction and execution would have the effect to disband and annihilate the Church of which he is the head, and directed by himself as the only efficient means, if any exist, by which to save his life—unless this be the end and object sought by the extraordinary and extreme movements of Church and Prophet, there is absolutely no reason to be assigned for the demonstrations. If it could be for one moment supposed that the Church has discovered that unless some supreme effort is put forth to stop the influx of Gentiles, they will soon outnumber the anointed, and be in a position to do away with polygamy by sovereign right, and that the only hope of discouraging emigration, and of thus defeating the possibility of such a result, is by violence, and that the armament is in pursuance of such a policy, there would be slight ground—and very slight—for an explanation of the procedure consistent with the Prophet's present innocence of massacre. But, after all, it would only be upon a hypothesis imputing to him the contemplation of a greater crime than the one charged. Hence there is no interpretation of the acts alleged which does not inculpate the Mormons in the commission or the contemplation of violence; and in either case the duty of the Government is unmistakable. It will not do to have in our country a religion as sanguinary and savage as that by some imputed to the Greek Church. The moment this or any other organization or association undertakes to sustain itself by slaughter, or is proven to have done so, it should be dissolved and dispersed by the arm of Government.

While peacefully engaged in promoting its interests, whether by proselytism or legislation, no system or practice of religion can be interfered with; but an appeal to the sword for the promulgation of faith is an abandonment of conscience, in right of which alone immunity is guaranteed. When, therefore, the Mormons, or the believers in any other creed, resort to arms to sustain themselves, or to protect from punishment any of their members who have offended against the law of the land, they forfeit the guaranty they otherwise could claim, and should be reduced to an estate admitting of no power for harm. So, if BRIGHAM YOUNG attempts the *role* of a martyr, (and he can meditate nothing else,) in a last effort to establish his Church, and to secure immortality here at the hazard of losing a blessed one beyond, his effort should be made to close the accounts of his Church with the Government of the United States.

The Louisiana Senators.

A very able and carefully-prepared article recently appeared in the Indianapolis *Journal* concerning the Louisiana Senators. The *Journal* says that—

—one of the first things to confront the United States Senate upon its reassembling in October next will be the question of the admission of Hon. WM. PITT KELLOGG as Senator to succeed Gen. WM. WINDOM, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. The tide of partisan feeling which carried Mr. NICHOLS into the office of Governor of the State may not necessarily do a similar service for Judge SPOFFORD, recently voted for by the fusion Legislature for United States Senator. The question of the admission of Mr. KELLOGG rests exclusively upon the state of facts existing at the time of his alleged election, and these cannot be affected by any subsequent proceedings that have occurred in Louisiana. If the Legislature which elected Mr. KELLOGG was legally competent to choose a Senator, the disorganization of that body afterwards and the creation or evolution of another Legislature from the remnants can have nothing whatever to do with the sufficiency of Mr. KELLOGG's title.

It will be remembered that in January last, and in accordance with the law of the State, the members of the two Houses assembled in joint convention and elected WM. PITT KELLOGG to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1877.

The law of Congress, passed July 25, 1866, regulating the election of Senators, provides that

At 12 o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid (the voting in each House separately) the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by viva voce vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid; and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

"It will be seen," says the *Journal* "that in Mr. KELLOGG's case the letter and spirit of the law appear to have been complied with. He received a majority of all the votes cast, and there were present and voting a majority of all the members elected who held their seats by virtue of the only power known to the laws of the State which could legally determine who were the properly-elected members of the General Assembly. It matters not that Governor PACKARD, who signed his credentials as Governor, has voluntarily withdrawn his claim to that office, and allowed Mr. NICHOLS to assume the executive office, in the possession of which he is now practically uncontested. The vital point to discover is whether Mr. KELLOGG received enough legal votes in a legal body, at the time, to elect him, and if he did he cannot be divested of his office by any subsequent proceedings or by the fact that the man who signed his credentials has since that time retired from the exercise of executive functions. When Mr. KELLOGG presented himself at the bar of the Senate Senator MORTON substantially stated the facts as they are here presented, and all the Republican Senators, except the five named, voted to admit him at once to his seat."

These are significant words, coming, as they do, from Senator MORTON's organ, and the Republicans of the country may rest assured that Louisiana will, at the commencement of the Forty-fifth Congress, be represented in the United States Senate by Mr. KELLOGG.

The War on the Dogs.

The Board of Health will do well to take prompt action in regard to the disposition that is to be made of the numerous dogs that are to be found in the highways and byways of the city. There are certain phases of the dog business which need looking into, and the dog-owners themselves ought to know what they are without telling. A proposition has been made to the effect that dog-owners shall accompany their dogs whenever the animals appear in public. This seems absurd. Suppose a man has two or three fine bird dogs, how would he be able to comply with such an ordinance when these dogs require daily exercise? It is well enough to avoid hydrophobia, but we should also avoid the mania about dogs which has recently fastened itself upon humanity. In some cities, such as Brooklyn and Boston, the authorities have allowed themselves to get madder than the dogs. We should not let the canines get the advantage of us in this mania business. Human madness will not neutralize brute rabies. Whatever the Board of Health may do in this matter, it is hoped that their action will be characterized by good judgment and common sense.

THE loan which Russia has negotiated with France will be Gaul to Turkey.

THE Police Board is considering the question of rewards to officers for valiant acts. We take it as a matter of course that Officer BREEN will not be neglected.

WATTERSON is glad that Congress is not to meet early, because he says nobody looks for wisdom or virtue or good guidance of any sort from Congress. But then Mr. WATTERSON judges by the last House, which had a Democratic majority of sixty or seventy, and who ever expected wisdom or virtue or good guidance from that body? We never shall see its like again, for which let us give thanks.

THE Conservative men of the South say that the present political South must be destroyed before the industrial South will prosper. In other words, the contentment, elevation and development of the South is to come not from being let alone, but by the introduction of all the reorganizing forces of this modern age—turning over the old fallen ground and enriching it with the phosphates of free labor methods.

THE rumor that MURAT HALSTEAD was going as our plenipo to Turkey has not been confirmed. This makes the matter uncertain. Uncertainties are not only injurious, but dangerous. A confirmation of the rumor would ease the public mind, for the reason that Mr. HALSTEAD is an accomplished linguist, with a fine Rhenish accent, walks Turkey gracefully and talks it as fluently as an Englishman from Dublin, bedad.

HON. S. S. COX scouts the idea that President HAYES' policy can draw any strength from the Democratic ranks in the South. But then Mr. COX is a candidate for Speaker, and his greatest strength is among the Southern Bourbons. He was, therefore, not an unprejudiced observer during his Southern trip. We prefer to accept the opinions of Postmaster General KEY and other conservative Southern men. And they and Mr. COX differ.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, an unquestioned authority on trade and commerce, thinks our navigation laws should be amended so as to authorize the transfer of ships from foreign to American owners in order that we may reap every possible advantage from the European war. And it argues that there is much more probability that Congress would adopt the principal of free trade in ships in June, while the subject is fresh and interesting, than in October.

THE devoted student of the classics would regret to see Greece left out of the coming map of Europe. But such is probably its fate. Yesterday the cry of War! War! resounded through the streets of Athens, and for Greece to war with any country just now must result in her utter annihilation. The present Turco-Russian struggle will probably result in a battle of the giants, and in this desperate conflict all the minor powers seem destined to be swallowed up and their political and geographical identity lost.

WITH a few honorable exceptions the county constables of the District of Columbia are an ignorant, tyrannical and overbearing crew, and we are therefore thankful that the Criminal Court taught them a lesson the other day. They are exceedingly valiant when they have the weak to deal with, and perpetrate the grossest injustice under cover of law. The courts have had occasion hitherto to condemn their way of doing business, but the only effective way of suppressing the nuisance that we can see is to appoint gentlemen and not blackguards to the position.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS are becoming of more vital importance than those of any other State. The indications are that from this State the new movement to disintegrate the Democratic party in the South is to spread. Already enough leading Democrats have pronounced for the Administration to neutralize the fourteen thousand Democratic majority given last fall. Gov. VANCE sees the true condition of things, and in his desperate effort to save the Democracy he is attempting to form an alliance with the colored vote. Should he succeed it will only be a triumph for the policy which has for its central idea the destruction of the color line.

RUSSIA is threatened with a fire in the rear which promises to give her a good deal of trouble and to divert some attention from the formidable enemy in the front. If the Poles are in earnest, and united in the movement to embrace this opportunity for another attempt to throw off the Russian yoke, they can render the most substantial aid to the Turks, and at the same time greatly embarrass the Russian movements. If, added to this, Turkey's proclamation of a religious war shall rally the Mohammedans generally to her standard, the Czar will find that he has undertaken a contract which he will have no little difficulty in filling unless other Powers come to his aid. An uprising in Poland cannot fail to arouse Prussia and Austria. The signs now more than ever portend a general European war.

THE PRICE of sewing machines has been reduced about 50 per cent. on the old amount paid for these indispensables to domestic economy. This will make many seamstresses hearts light in this city who have been struggling to support themselves by plying the needle and thread. Certainly the reduction is a welcome one, and will be appreciated by all who have need of a sewing machine. This reduction has been secured through the termination of patents, and it is no more than just, for, while a man has a right to be well rewarded for the production of his inventive genius, we believe that no class of men have brought their brains into market and sold them at a greater price than have the sewing machine inventors.

WILLIAM P. WALLACE, sheriff of Hamilton county, Ohio, is evidently one of the men who, like some others, did not believe that there was any power in the press. WALLACE has been convicted of aiding the escape of criminals who were arrested for illegal voting last fall when WALLACE was elected. In order to secure the support of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* he bargained away his official advertising to that paper. After the election he ignored the *Enquirer* and gave it to the *Times*, a Republican paper. The former would not stand that sort of nonsense, and exposed WALLACE so effectively as to secure his conviction. Officials who make newspapers a stepping stone to position, and then kick over the ladder upon which they mounted should take warning by WALLACE's fate.

IN PITTSBURG a few evenings since a man called at the Mayor's office to complain that he had been robbed of a sum of money in a gaming house down the street some place. He couldn't say where it was, but was confident he could find it. Two officers started with him to look up the place, and the man in walking along pointed out an individual whom he was sure knew all about it, as he was in the house when the robbery was committed. The person pointed out happened to be the Chief of Police, and it was clearly a case of mistaken identity, as that officer's character is irreproachable. We only relate the circumstance to show the value of a good character in an officer. We know of certain detectives (official gamblers, we believe they are) who, if pointed out as having been present in a gaming-house when a robbery was committed, could not well get off on a plea of mistaken identity. They would be put to the trouble and inconvenience of proving an *alibi*.

THE Board of Health has spoken, and at once public attention is brought to bear upon poisonous vinegar and unmuzzled dogs. One thousand barrels of vinegar have been inspected and analyzed, and found to contain "54 54-100 grains per gallon of anhydrous sulphuric acid, combined with lime to form sulphate of lime, equivalent to 117.24 grains gypsum per gallon, five grains free sulphuric acid per gallon and a small quantity of phosphate of lime." There were one thousand barrels of this stuff on the market here, and it came from Chicago. It is just like Chicago. Why should we be surprised at the Chicago divorce market when it has such a vile vinegar market? Vinegar and divorces assimilate; that is, they are birds of a feather and flock together sometimes. The inspectors condemned this Chicago fraud, but it is not the first Chicago fraud that has been condemned by the authorities at Washington.

THE SCARLET LETTER.

The Lessons Drawn by a Woman—The Diseases of Society, and How to Cure Them.

The diseases of society can, no more than corporal maladies, be prevented or cured without being spoken about in plain language.—*John Stuart Mills.*

Through the past week the columns of the papers have been filled with accounts of the twin sisters, prostitution and infanticide. Noticing three cases of the latter, which have recently come to the knowledge of the police, the statement is made that "it is a common thing to find a dead baby in the sewers or ash heaps," and the police are called upon to "check this crime by bringing the offending parties to justice." It is quite a common affair to bring one of the parties to justice, and it would be amusing, if that was possible in this connection, to notice the efforts which are made to hunt down the "unnatural mother."

Five or six years ago, in the Quaker city of Philadelphia, a young English woman was discovered in a room in a tenement house, bare of table, chair or bed, upon the floor, with her dead baby, which she denied having killed or knowing the time or cause of its death. She was arrested by men, tried and convicted of infanticide by men, and would have been hung by them if some New York ladies had not, through the newspapers, became interested in her case, and interfered in her behalf.

I was present at a large meeting at which Horace Greeley presided, called in New York city for the purpose of obtaining funds for her needs and assisting her to return to England. These ladies who visited her found her still quite ill, confined in a cell, with a damp stone floor, and destitute of shoes, all her small earnings having been given to a male attorney who had been of no assistance to her on her trial. She was awaiting sentence and execution, determined to die without revealing the name of the father of her child. She said there had been trouble enough. He was to be married soon, and she would not ruin another woman's life. She gave her name as Hester Vaughn, which she said was assumed, as she did not wish her friends in England to know of her disgrace.

It is not likely that ever read of Hester Prynne, the heroine of Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, but it is not improbable that in this latter part of the nineteenth century, as in that earlier time, the other party to this crime was one higher in position and authority. Even had Hester Vaughn disclosed the name, it would have been an easy and a common thing to nullify her statement. I can see no possibility of justice being done in such cases until women stand side by side with man in administering the laws which govern both. The treatment of man as a sufferer and a criminal should not be left entirely to men, much less should that of woman. If our criminal laws were intended only as punishment, it might be different. For ages woman has quietly and tenderly—in hospital, prison and asylum—alleviated the results of sin. Since Eve, of Eden, in her encounter with the serpent, opened Pandora's box upon the world woman has seemed to shrink from further investigation, and has apparently allowed man to possess himself of all of the fruit of the "tree of knowledge."

The Adams have only needed to assume an air of superior wisdom, and cry "snakes!" for woman to incontinently subside. Becoming stronger, however, she is growing restive under the taunt of having been the cause of all the sin and suffering in the world, of having her sacred office of motherhood degraded and herself denounced as the "mother of criminals." The light is beginning to dawn upon her mind that she may perhaps retrieve herself by aiding in the salvation and redemption of the race.

From time immemorial man has represented Justice as a woman blindfolded. To-day woman demands that the bandage shall be removed and she be allowed, with an unobscured vision, to bring her motherly, wifely, sisterly nature to bear upon the evils from which the race is suffering.

"Never on custom's oiled grooves
The world to a higher level moves,
But grates and grinds with effort hard
O'er granite boulder and flinty shard."

ELLEN H. SHELDON.

TROUBLE IN THE BUTLER FAMILY.

A Deserted Wife Seeks Divorce From Her Husband.

MRS. Louisa Butler, through her attorney, Col. Mike Thompson, has filed a suit of divorce from her husband, John H. Butler. They both have been residents of the District since the year 1867, and were married on the 17th of May, 1867, by Rev. Father White, of St. Matthew's church. She says that for the first three and a half years after their marriage he lived with her about one half the time, although she labored faithfully to assist him in improving the property that he owned. Finally, in 1871, he deserted her altogether and failed entirely to contribute thereafter to her support, excepting a little in the years of 1871 and 1872. She asserts that he owns two houses in the city worth between $4,000 and $5,000, and prays that she may be granted a divorce and alimony.

Betting Beauties.

Bewitching Spanish senoritas from the Southern counties, intoxicated at the graceful way in which the Major was bumped around the circle in which he was riding the race, unclasped the massy bracelets from their shapely olive arms, or drew their flashing diamonds from their shapely fingers, or snatched their little tickers from their zones pulsating with the passion of the hour, and put them up on the bucking coursers and their gallant riders, and most unfortunately lost them. Two handsome sisters, the Misses Dunlap, staked $500 and a gold watch. But the pinnacle of excitement was reached when in the thirty-second mile Major Jose Ramon Pico overhauled and passed John Smith. Then it was that the fervent and admiring Senora Pico whipped out her gold repeater and $60 of the current coin of the realm and put them up on the faithless flyers. The Major won $1,800 in money, a splendid gold stop-watch, and ten mustangs that didn't win a race.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

The subjoined editorial extracts from prominent American newspapers, irrespective of party, are published just as any other news items, solely for the information of our readers. Our own opinions and views will, as usual, be expressed only in our editorial columns.

Brigham Young's Sermon.

From the New York Herald:

The Mormon prophet has sent out a report of his last Sunday's discourse, in which some of the threatening sentences are eliminated. But even Young's own authorized version is sufficiently full of words of blood and hints of slaughter, and the threatening language originally imputed to him was heard by many persons ready to testify to it. It is certain that Young's language last Sunday was such as to alarm many of the "Gentile residents of Salt Lake City and induce them to make preparations for sending their families out of the Territory. There are no threats uttered anywhere against the Mormons as citizens or religionists. Even the question of polygamy rests for the present; nobody is discussing it. Why, then, should Brigham Young preach a sermon full of dark hints of coming slaughter?

There is but one cause for it all that any one can see. The United States grand jury meets at Salt Lake City on the 21st of this month, and before it are to appear a number of witnesses whose testimony, there is reason to hope, will reveal the authors of and the actors in the cruel massacre of Mountain Meadows. Lee, after two trials, has been executed, the grand jury is to meet for a further investigation, and suddenly Brigham Young gets visions of blood and slaughter. Is it because he sees justice on his own track?

We should like to see the President taking a public and decided interest in this matter. We should like the people, Mormon and Gentile, in Utah, to have some public and conspicuous assurance that this hideous crime is to be probed to the bottom, and that its authors, no matter who they are, shall be brought to justice. We should like to know that the Attorney General is awake to his responsibility in this important matter, and that he is taking upon his own shoulders some part of the heavy burden of this investigation and is not leaving it all, in a perfunctory sort of way, to his subordinates at Salt Lake. Young and the other Mormon leaders comprehend very well the meaning and the probable consequences of this investigation; they know that unless it is stopped in some way a dark and terrible story of long continued murder and lawlessness will be exposed, in which many of them will figure as the responsible actors. They do not intend to let the investigation proceed, and they have still very great power over their deluded subjects and great wealth an influence with which to corrupt and coerce their opponents. Is the Attorney General, in whose department this matter falls, awake to this?

Cable News From the Seat of War.

From the New York Sun:

There has hardly ever been such a continuous outpouring of false news from any part of the world as has been sent during the last fortnight from the region of military operations in Asia Minor, in the vicinity of Kars and Erzeroum. Battles that were unfought, victories that were unwon, and hosts of prisoners never captured, have appeared before the eyes of mankind only to disappear from sight soon afterward. We have as yet no trustworthy information of any serious battle between Michael and Mukhtar in any part of Armenia. There has been some slight skirmishing, but no trial of strength. The Russians have advanced to Kars and planted a force there. They are advancing by converging lines upon Erzeroum, but the Turks, who are in the way waiting for them, have thus far prevented their reaching it. When the reader grasps these few facts he knows as much as anybody about operations in the field.

England in the War.

From the New York Times:

Public opinion in England is very much agitated on the subject of the war in the East. The prevailing idea, so far as communicable at this distance, is that of panic. One party is panic-stricken at the thought that England may be involved in a long, wasteful, and apparently causeless war. Another party is seized with fright at the dreadful suggestion that British interests in Eastern Europe and India may be imperiled by Russian military successes—successes which now seem almost positively assured. In spite of pacific protestations in high quarters, England is apparently preparing to fight. It may be that the commotion in the dock yards, arsenals and military store-houses is only due to that wise foresight in matters of peace, which prepares for war. But it is unquestionably true that the English people are compelled to seek square's at the possibilities of a foreign war.

The Political Issue.

From the New York Tribune:

If there is any real issue in American politics just now it is between the two wings of the Republican party. It is for the Northern Democrats to decide whether they will help the division which is helping their friends, or will throw all their influence upon the other side. What do they suppose the Southern Democrats think about it? And if they succeed in breaking up the President's plans of pacification, are they weak enough to imagine that they can count again upon a solid South?

The Spanish Proclamation to the Cubans.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

The proclamation promises in effect to forgive everything, to pardon everybody, to remit all excessive taxation and to punish nobody for any political offense, if the Cubans will only lay down their arms and submit. Since the Islanders have done so well thus far, however, they will hardly be such fools as to listen to the siren song at this late day. Men who have fought eight years for their liberty are not likely to sheath the sword when the end is so near. The Cubans have struggled heroically against fearful odds, have suffered untold privations of which we can have little conception, but the contest is now almost over. The offer of Spanish amnesty will, of course, be rejected with scorn, and after Spain is thoroughly convinced that no reconciliation is possible, we may expect negotiations for a permanent peace.

The Permanent Exhibition.

From the Philadelphia Press:

The permanent exhibition will be a permanent advertisement of everything that is exhibited in it. It will be a museum of art, industry, and science, where will be concentrated the latest inventions and novelties. As a practical educator nothing will equal it. Instead of declining in popularity or attractiveness it will grow in both the wider it is known. A gallery of paintings is a never-ending source of enjoyment. Often a single masterpiece renders a city famous. Milo was famous for her Venus; Athens for the Minerva of Phidias, and Florence would be rich in art if she had nothing else to boast of than her Venus de Medici. The Gallery of the Louvre, with its four thousand paintings of every age and school of art, of itself attracts thousands of strangers to Paris.

The Humble Suicide.

From the New York World:

An Englishman has committed suicide because, as he left word, his wife was too good for him. As a bald statement of fact his excuse for killing himself may have merit, but the man should have said either more or less; his statement goes either too far or not far enough, inasmuch as it leaves us to conjecture what was the real worth of the person who was too good to be lived with, and in despair of attaining unto whom this hapless man shook the dust from hoots of the period and advanced unsummoned into the realm of night. It is not likely that an epidemic of suicide for the same cause will set in, but nevertheless the case is in itself interesting enough to merit that patient examination which the London *Spectator* so often bestows upon matters, the terms, limitations and factors of which it wholly fails to comprehend. Since the creation, woman, barring that memorable occasion when she listened too kindly to the voice of the serpent in the garden, has notoriously been too good for man, and poets have always told her so. Men have often died in true fealty in her defense, and will do so again down to the last syllable of recorded time, but it may reasonably be doubted that ever before did a husband commit suicide from a sense of his unworthiness of his wife. The sublime ecstasy of a lover might lead him a good distance in this direction, but marriage is a practical thing, not at all in the air, but built upon the solid ground of bread and butter, as statisticians tell us that in reality it depends not at all upon affection but upon the price of corn. It doesn't seem as if a married man should murder himself because his wife is a creature all too bright and good for him, but indeed the question turns largely upon the definition of the term "good" as used by this dear departed gentleman. There is a goodness that is intolerably bad, as well as many other sorts that are all that is ever claimed for them.

FEARS OF ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

Surrendered Redskins Becoming Dissatisfied—Want of Food the Cause.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Chicago dispatch says: Advices have just been received at General Sheridan's headquarters here to the effect that the 15,000 hostile Indians who have lately surrendered and come into Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and other agencies, are becoming turbulent, and that fears are entertained they will leave and take the war path. The Indian department in Washington had made altogether insufficient preparations for their coming, and the food on hand soon gave out under the demands of their ravenous appetites. The military authorities are lending them supplies from their own stock to keep them from starving, but these are not large enough to hold out until others can be transported thither. Already the savages begin to feel the pinching of hunger and are growing demonstrative in the expressions of their disgust.

PROF. LANGSTON ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

We publish herewith a letter from Prof. John M. Langston to Hon. Daniel Sharp, of Bridgton, Cumberland county, N. J., in reply to a letter recently received from the latter asking his views as to the probable policy of the present Administration in dealing with the negro and the management of affairs generally in the South:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1877.

Daniel Sharp, esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th ultimo was duly received. For your congratulations as to the recognition which you supposed, from statements in the Times, I have received at the hands of the new Administration, I tender you my grateful thanks. I have, however, received no such recognition. Like yourself, I believe that practice, as far as the negro is concerned, especially by the Republican party, is better than theory, and, with you, I believe that if men and parties cannot stand the practical application of their principles their power for good is of small value. I am persuaded, however, that a careful and considerate examination of the past history of the Republican party will show that it has been quite profuse in its blessings to the negro as a class, while it has not failed to distinguish itself in exhibitions of special favors to individuals of this class.

The negro must be grateful ever to the Republican party for his personal liberty, poll and power in the use of the ballot, and the opportunity to rise officially even to high position as Senators and Representatives. History will record as the most interesting and beautiful fact connected with the administrations of General Grant, his earnest efforts in behalf of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, and his promotion, for the first time in our nation, of the colored citizen to exalted official place and responsibility. One of the most interesting facts—a fact which I record with special pleasure as showing the real character of General Grant and his interest in the elevation of the colored American—is the following: A Southern Senator, whose son-in-law had been relieved of a lucrative office, and who had been succeeded therein by a colored man, called upon the President in due time after his election to the Senate, and, after making an earnest argument and appeal in that behalf, asked that the colored man be restored and his son-in-law reinstated. The President, after listening in protestant silence, but with great respect, wearing meantime his peculiarly unintelligible look, replied: "Senator, it is not the policy of my administration to degrade, but to elevate the colored man; Mr. —— cannot be relieved." From what I have said, and what is naturally inferred from my words, you may conclude that I feel that the Republican party and its most prominent official representatives have recognized quite fully and maintained the claims of our colored citizens to recognition in connection with Federal and State positions. I have no fear myself as to the course that will be pursued in the future touching this subject by President Hayes and his administration. Individuals may be disappointed. I do not believe, however, that the colored people as a class will fail to be suitably recognized and protected. I think that already the President has officially and otherwise expressed himself in words and acts in such manner as to render it impossible for us to mistake as to his course. In this respect I have in him the fullest confidence.

As to the sentiments expressed in my speech, delivered lately in Jersey City, I am glad to know that you have an abiding hope that I may be right. I am sorry that you find anywhere in your mind fears, doubts, darkness, with respect to the success of the policy of pacific reconstruction, as advocated by me, and, as I understand, represented by the Administration. Before this time you have read my speech in full. You discover that I oppose all compromise, the surrender of any principle or the betrayal of plighted faith. I advocate the method of pacific reconstruction as promising success to the great principles in whose support the late war was waged, the lasting good of both sections of our country and the intelligent and cordial reconciliation of the different classes and races of the South. We have tested during the past twelve years the other method of reconstruction. We have so far succeeded as to establish in the minds of the people and the public judgment of the country the late amendments to the Constitution. But peace in the South, reconcilement of the dominant classes of that section, the restoration of well-ordered industry, the consequent social and political condition inviting to immigration and capital, has not been established. Nor has the negro been so far secured in life, liberty and the enjoyment of his rights and privileges as to feel himself secure against intimidation, violence and murder in times of political excitement.

The use of the army in his behalf has not accomplished this result. It has seemed rather to aggravate this condition of things. Nor have we up to this time been able to eliminate the facts, circumstances and questions connected with reconstruction from national politics, and having settled this great and fundamental work, draw our political lines and organized our parties upon principles and measures having to do with the material, financial and industrial interests of the country; and hence largely our stagnation in business, the non-circulation of money and the pauperized condition of millions of our people. This last fact had perhaps more to do with the success of the Democratic party in the late Presidential canvass than any other. It was used with greater power, perhaps, against the Republican party than any other. And in this connection it is to be recollected that Hayes was inaugurated with the House of Representatives against him, a very small Republican majority in the Senate, and a large number of the people of the country in doubt as to whether he had been legally elected.

Under these circumstances he was called upon to organize his Administration, to re-announce and illustrate the policy of the Republican party with regard to the mode of managing, and, if possible, settling for all time the difficult questions connected with the reconstruction of affairs in the South. He announced the pacific policy. I think, with the largest possible wisdom and sagacity; in doing so sustaining the promises of his party and meeting the demands of the public mind. And, as already intimated, I believe that if wisdom and prudence, and courage and decision, shall characterize his future conduct as President of the United States, peace, good order, prosperity, reconciliation and general happiness will come to the people of both sections and all classes of our country.

With sentiments of fraternal regard,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

CONVENIENT WITNESSES.

Who Showed Up Against Mrs. Keogh Yesday—The Court's Opinion of Them.

Mrs. Frances Keogh was before the Police Court yesterday, charged with having an unlicensed bar in her house on Ninth street, between D and E southwest. Several witnesses on both sides were heard, and their evidence caused a dismissal of the case. The principal witness for the prosecution was an ignorant negro, with a long, and deep indentation in his head, which defendant's counsel took as an evidence of his being simple and half witted. He said he had gotten at least a dozen drinks of whisky at the place within the last eight or nine years; that Mrs. Keogh's son had given him a half dollar to go across the river and stay away from the trial.

This story was disproved by another witness, who said that the old man had gone to Mrs. Keogh's son, saying if he gave a dollar he would never come around the place again, and finally compromised for fifty cents. One of the witnesses gave his name as George Washington Honesty.

"What's your business?" asked Mr. Murray.

"My business was to come here and testify."

"I don't mean that. What do you do for a living?"

"Oh! A fisherman every time."

The counsel proceeded to examine him, when Mr. Murray objected to his method in putting leading questions.

The Court sustained the objection, adding, "A great many of these parties only need a little suggesting to swear to anything."

ONE EYE OUT.

Two Roughs Convicted of Mayhem and Sent to the Penitentiary.

Two rough looking customers of exceedingly dark hue, named Giles Miller and Joseph Chris, were arranged before Justice Olin yesterday to answer the double charge of assault and battery and mayhem, committed on Robert Naylor on the 5th of last March. The defendants had little to recommend them in their appearance, their countenances presenting a hard look, and advertising them as desperate characters.

The Galilean Fishermen gave a fandango at their hall on Pennsylvania avenue on inauguration night, and Robert Naylor was deputized to act as doorkeeper, collect tickets, furnish checks, and preserve order about the entrance. He evidently found himself with a heavy contract on hand before the night had passed, and wished the colored society with a plenitudinal name out on the deep plying their avocation rather than on dry land indulging in terpsichorean pleasures.

Robert Naylor took possession of the front entrance of the building and was performing his duty, when a gang of roughs made a rush on him to gain entrance. The two men on trial were principals in the attack. The sturdy custodian of the door was cracked over the head with a club, punched in the side and breast, kicked on the legs, and to cap the brutality of the assault, Chris drew a knife and plunged it into his right eye, destroying the sight. Naylor appeared in court with a green flap over his right peeper that would peep no more, and told the story of his sufferings. This was corroborated, and the jury found the men guilty of mayhem, and they were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, which announcement they received smilingly.

Great excitement prevails in Baxter Springs, Kansas. This will surprise many who supposed that Baxter Springs was dead in all its business relations at least. Near this once famous place has recently been discovered what the miner terms "no end of lead." Day before yesterday a solid block of lead ore weighing thirteen hundred pounds was taken from a shaft only twelve feet below the surface. Hundreds are flocking to this rich region, and every day seems to increase the excitement by the discovery of new leads that surpass anything ever before known in the lead mines of the West.

MISCELLANY.

—Brigham Young has come to that age where he has begun to lose two mothers-in-law per annum.

—Milly de Granville, the young lady with the iron jaw, says she is twenty-three years old, and can lift 450 pounds dead weight with her teeth.

—The King of Italy is so hard up as to be obliged to strike his staff officers for an occasional five. This is what we should call the hardest kind of Emanuel labor.

—The Khedive of Egypt sends the Sultan ten thousand troops, but requests him to pay for the transportation, as his tailor's bill will require all the funds he has in the Egyptian exchequer.

—"They have kissing fairs out West—forty cents a kiss."—*Exchange.* We knew there was something we were suffering for. Bring us along a couple of fairs—the fairer the better—and we'll invest, if we have to do without a straw hat all summer.

—Did you ever see a young lady undertake to drop a letter in the post office box without drawing it back several times to scan the directions and the stamp and the gummed side before