AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

MARINI'S HALL—Marini's May Ball.
NATIONAL THEATRE—"Our Boarding House."
MARKERTEN'S FINE ART GALLERY, No. 632 E. street northwest.

Important Notice.

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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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National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 15, 1877.

FALLING BY THE WAYSIDE.

We observe with regret that many of the Republican journals of the country which joined us in the contest for constitutional government, now that the restoration of the right to manage their local affairs in their own way has not resulted in the accession to the party of the whole Southern people as they fondly expected, appear to be dissatisfied with everything and everybody and particularly with themselves, and are quite inclined to think that the policy was a mistake, and that unless something is done by the Administration to counteract the revulsion produced by its operation, the Republican party is doomed to certain defeat in the fall elections and to utter demoralization and dispersion in the next Presidential campaign. And from the tone of their dolorous plaints it would seem they are in deep sorrow that they sustained the appeal for free government, and would gladly undo the consummation if it were possible.

From all this we conclude by a logical process of deduction that they were not really in favor of the measure when advocating it, but supported it simply as a political venture, hoping its fruits would be sweet to the lips of the Democracy, and tempt them to their fall; and if it be true that such was their only object, that they were not actuated by principle and felt no interest beyond party success, then, as to them, no disappointment can be too great and no discomfiture too severe to punish their offense. He that contends for principle, though he suffers defeat, is still rewarded by the approval of his own conscience and the approbation of the good, but he that engages for the sake of policy or expediency alone, even though successful in the feat, sustains loss of honor and manhood, and should find no compensation in success.

We have, therefore, no sympathy with those who reluctantly sustained the principle we advocated from a conviction of its correctness, though their worst fears overtake them. But, while we will not mourn with them, we shall feel the greatest concern for the welfare of the country if so pure and patriotic a purpose, so noble and notable a policy should fail to restore the rest and peace the public interests so much demand, and without which we cannot long remain one people. For ourselves, we "fought the good fight of faith," wavering at nothing then and regretting nothing of our zeal now. In this, we are aware, we differed from the great majority of the Republican press, for the many waited for disclosures of policy on the part of the President before entering for the race. We did not. As matter of conviction and conscience, long before the Administration was in power, and before we had any knowledge of its intended course, we fearlessly and faithfully set forth the true way, the only way in which it could safely tread if it was to bring the country out of the "slough of despond" and place it upon a sure foundation for permanent prosperity. We did this when many who are now filled with terrors of their own conjuring lest the Republican party be destroyed because it has done right still lagged in the path of duty, and now repent their advance because the Whig party is not alive again and the Democratic party already dead. We had no such sanguine expectation of immediate transformations as to leave us in despair now that they do not follow with astonishing and promptitude. Of one thing we are sure, that in time those of the people, North and South, who think alike will unite in action; and that the time must therefore come sooner or later when the Whigs of the South and the great body of the Republican party will act together under the same or a different name and the Democrats, North and South, will turn to be driven to the old issues to sustain their party. Principle will survive and finally triumph; and if a party has a following so bad that it is abandoned the moment it dedicates itself to the service of the country it ought to fall, and will fall and all the people will say Amen.

PIGEON-HOLING INDICTMENTS.

We suppose it is no use now to ask District Attorney WILES to prosecute the indictments against HAMILTON WILLIAMS, SAWYER and other high-toned individuals who are charged with crime. He will excuse himself on the ground that the funds are exhausted, and that it is more just and humane to try the prisoners in jail first so long as the money holds out. But the indictments against these people have been pigeon-holed entirely too long. It is alike unjust to the party accused as well as to the community. If they are innocent they should have a speedy deliverance. If they are guilty they ought to be punished promptly as a firm rule of humanitarianism. This practice of holding back indictments should be stopped. The administration of criminal justice should be as swift and certain in this country as it is in England, where the cases of high-toned offenders are, if anything, disposed of first. It is only of late years that Justice Attorneys have fallen into the bad habit of arrogating the power of pigeon-holing indictments and virtually quashing them. Formerly the trials of indicted persons were promoted with rapidity, and nowadays was so much magnificent array of indictments as the pigeon-holes of the District Attorney's office represents of bygone years. Audit businesses and tedious part of our business is that the persons whose trials are being continually put off from term to term are those of persons of influence, wealth and social standing. Justice is well enough in pounding upon some poor miserable wretch without money or friends. But we follow things for him. No lack of energy and zeal by the officers in the prosecution of the rapid criminal. This is all wrong. Let the indicted "gentlemen" lead the list of your criminal docket, Mr. WILES, and let us have equal and impartial justice shown to all, irrespective of race or condition.

WHERE THE DOGS WILL DOWN.

The report of Mr. DOUGLASS' speech in Baltimore is being copied by newspapers all over the country, and notice thereof at Washington. The Dogan *Journal*, whose editor, Mr. BARNUM, ought to know the people better, introduces extracts from the speech as follows:

[illegible]

The most offensive extracts from the lecture are then published. That is one style in which the lecture is treated.

The Harrison *Courier* introduces the extracts in the following language:

[illegible]

[illegible] "Dogdom" has never [illegible] about something that is the not sensible considered. It is would take the trouble to look into the facts and figures, he would find that the school fund is an intelligent, efficient tool of the public schools in a money-making direction, for it results in a saving where there would otherwise be expenditure. The economy that "Dogdom" suggests is in the same kind that was so much in vogue in the late Democratic House of Representatives, and which is resulting in embarrassing the officers and other Departments in the public work.

Instead of the office of superintendent being needless there should really be an assistant superintendent. The time superintendent referred to are all capable gentlemen. They do not need a "boss," and the superintendent does not hold that relation toward them in any manner. They have been appointed [illegible] and all of their time is occupied in their respective duties. There must be a direction, supervising head somewhere, and that is lodged in the general superintendent. Without this general supervision and direction we should have to have here three small presidents in multiplicity of management. There would be less unity in the system, and less efficiency and style in each of the departments. Institutions are called local superintendents are supervising principals. They have their duties for teaching in their respective seminary schools, and devotes given time to the supervision of the other schools. Their duties and time of the superintendent are not analogous.

It is an easy matter to make a communication of this sort, on how many people who think the office of superintendent needless could know the duties that officer has to perform. To make a school system efficient there are statistics to be collected, reports to be written, correspondence to be kept up, all manner of complaints and recommendations to be examined, and other details which are necessarily devolve upon that officer, besides the other important duties of supervising and directing the operations of the schools. There is not an officer in the government in Washington who actually earns the money than the superintendent of public schools. If any one imagines that we are in the habit of saying these things because we are the superintendent, we can only say that we are not aware of it. There would be less of a complaint if it should be the office of Chief of Police because there is a popular sentiment in such premises.

The system of duties assembled for our schools may be large, but it is not too much. The business management has been economical and there is room for improvement. It is a question for money economists and men of science to suggest and hiring the past two years a number of alterations and improvements have been made, but we believe that the public school system of the District is as good as any in the country, and that the administration is as high as that of the grade elsewhere. The good results have been brought about with little outlay for limited. A great deal more money might be expended in the extension and improvement of school houses and in securing other appliances to a perfect school system. The expense, we know, has fallen heavily upon the taxpayers, because we have never received the slightest aid from the Government, although we have contributed to bear the burden of the education of the children of the freedmen who were brought here by the fortunes of war, as well as the children of a large class of Government employees who are not taxpayers. That the General Government should aid us by a contribution of money or lands no one will question, and we secure that we hope to see some energy directed at the next session of Congress. In the meantime, however, no good citizen should make a suggestion that would in the least tend to cripple the efficiency of the schools. Any department of the local government can stand retrenchment better than the school department.

Blockhead at Home.

California is not the only section afflicted with blockheads. Several bad cases of it have recently been developed in this region, and especially in Alexandria. Alexandria is an old town with manly buildings, and rough streets and dilapidated wharves. During the war it was all bustle and roar, and business active. Now it is silent and apparently dead. It is a rare place for the blockheads to meet and hatch their iniquities. The aggregation of these pests into gangs with distinctive organization has recently been discovered. Bitter feuds arise between these gangs, and apparent hostilities are in a crystallized condition. In the notion of other people's rights they are very loose. The cohesive principle is a natural confederacy for lawless purposes. The gangs have leaders. They have to be consulted before, distinguished for personal power. They must be hard drinkers, hard bitters, and heavy swallers. Some of them practice hoodlumism from unalloyed devilment and pure malicious, while many practice it as the Holy Hagiarchs in their black work. The principal stopping places of these gangs are along and under the wharves, those dilapidated structures which lie half tumbled down in the waters of the Potomac. The wharf-rat and the hoodlum of Alexandria are twin brothers. They live under the wharves and their commerce is daily filled by petty larceny, and old boxes and blankets and carpets are used as their beds. No hoodlum can hope for promotion who will not stand by his gang and lie through in case of trouble, and the gang is pledged to always stand by him in his evil work and the results, whether they be favorable or unfavorable. It is said that these gangs have their branch establishments under the wharves of Georgetown and Washington. If such be the case the police should lose no time in breaking them up. It is a dangerous institution and should be nipped in the bud.

The thermometer yesterday received the first intimation of what it may expect during the coming season. It is the first time this year that the shady side of a street has been a boon.

T. T. TAYLOR is about to make a personal offer of himself for the recovery of CHARLES ROSS, and it is believed that the reward with a guarantee of immunity from punishment will induce the captors to restore him. If anyone can find a CHARLES ROSS he can, and will make money by exhibiting him. But the exhibition will be a repetition of the horse show and woolly horse frauds.

THAD STEVENS' distinguished Kentucky statesman Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT is by no means happy because of the success of President HAYES' policy. He made a speech at Owensboro the other day in which he attacked the President, and expressed the greatest surprise that the press should be singing hosannas to him. It is said to have Mr. KNOTT's disappointment. But we presume the President will survive it.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is credited with holding the extraordinary opinion that dogs were merely images formed upon the mind—mere phantasms and nothing more. If there are any dog owners in Washington who are desirous of disabusing their dog better not rely upon the opinion in relation to dogs and let them be immunized after to-day. Our philosopher Emerson and his disciples will very manfully dispute the phantasm theory.

A telegram received here from Representative BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, forms a statement that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the Speakership of the next House. He states that some of his friends are very active in his behalf, and promise him a fair showing in the caucus. BLACKBURN will, of course, have the support of all the filibusters of the last session, and when the time comes to trade the filibustering requirements project to freedmen it will not be transferred to Mr. RANDALL, for in the filibusters attribute their failure.

The Baltimore *Bulletin* doesn't support Mr. BLACKBURN. It says he is a disaster, and it seems he does not favor the Pine Tree State. The Pine Tree State is a good many horse power in the Senate just now.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Bulletin is mistaken, we suppose, in supposing that Mr. BLACKBURN is not in favor of the Pine Tree road.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *Bulletin* is not mistaken. The proposition for Government aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad has no more uncertain friend than Mr. BLACKBURN, and the *Bulletin*, in its earnest advocacy of Mr. RANDALL for the Speakership, should not deceive the Southern people.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. BERNARD BOUSSOD in relation to the education of colored children, which contains some sound views. He, however, misapprehends the scope and purpose of the quotation he makes from an editorial in yesterday's REPUBLICAN. We did not intend to convey the idea that the improvement in the education of the colored people was due to the consolidation of the school boards, but that even under that system they had been aided by the efforts, counsel and money of the white people. The fact that all the schools were mentioned was not mentioned as an incident to show that in this city all classes were treated alike in this regard. And we may add in this connection that the money raised for and devoted to school purposes here is equally divided between the white and colored schools.

THOMAS W. L. P. SIMMONS, the present superintendent of the Naval Academy, is an officer of high reputation for all, in fact, he possesses a high-toned and efficient officer. But the Admiral is full of quaint whims and notions. Old THOMAS SEWELL, who for twenty-six years was the caterer at the Naval Academy, died last week, full of years and honors, leaving behind him a gallant son and a daughter. This daughter is what is pertinently termed Bonnie. He wants a naval officer to take the place and perform the duties of commissary to the academy. The journalist who asked to take the detail, for instance, Friday another paymaster was wanted, and it is rumored among navy people that he also will decline if possible. If the Admiral succeeds in his scheme—he says it will be more economical for the navy—the next thing to be heard from will be a proposition to detail stewards on board ships, and have some officer—say the junior—perform the duty in each mess. It's a good plan, and the Admiral should be praised for his inventions, let see how it would work. In the wardroom the junior officer would be naturally assigned, unless the Admiral intends the pay corps to do all that sort of work, but when it comes to the Admiral's mess, how will it sound to pass the word forward to clear away the barge to let the Admiral go astern for his marketing! The Admiral's secretary is made a ward-room officer, and, while allowed, is not *obliged* to mess with the commander, and would thus escape being forced to act as cabin steward. The idea is a good one, but let us have Rear Admiral RODGERS in command of a squadron on a foreign station, and let him go ashore and fool with the *Dago's* for his daily feed and fruit. If they play this game on the poor pay corps, Secretary THOMPSON should allow extra clerks for their stewardships.

The Mexican Troubles.

Every American citizen will lend the Administration his hearty support to any measure looking to the suppression of the present state of lawlessness on the Mexican border. Mexico may have some excuse in the unsettled condition of her political affairs for not preventing the banditti depredations along the Rio Grande; still the citizens of the United States and their property interests must be protected, and if Mexican authority is too weak and imbecile to punish her lawless bands of frontier marauders, then it becomes the imperative duty of the American Government to take the matter in its own hands and dispose of it in the most practical way. Our Government is friendly towards Mexico, and deeply sympathizes with the republic in its overwhelming troubles, but it is not one of the duties of friendship to meekly submit to arson, pillage and murder. When DIAZ proclaimed himself President of the republic through a sham election, he announced that one of his first aims would be to prevent any further outrages along the Rio Grande by his banditti. To carry out this plausible pledge his first movement was to release the marauding corsair CORTINA from his prison cell and send him back to the frontier, where for years he has been the terror of the American border settlements in Texas, and from whom he has stolen over fifteen thousand horses and cattle, besides plundering and burning many homes. If DIAZ can offer no better evidence of his determination to give the Republic a good government and respect the rights of American neighbors, then it is clear proof that he is a failure, and that the United States must prepare to protect its own subjects.

Adulterated Milk.

In New York the milk question has obtained absorbing porportions. The Board of Health have taken the matter in hand and have arrested a large number of milkmen on the charge of adulteration. Most of the arrests have been in the poorer districts of the great city. These are, undoubtedly, the quarters where the arrests should be made, if anywhere. As a rule adulterated milk sold among the wealthy is simply an annoyance, but among the poor it is the percursor of death. The Board of Health of Washington has been paying some attention to this matter, but as yet they have developed nothing special against the venders of milk. It is a matter to which they should give their most earnest attention, and when fraud is found it should be punished with the utmost severity of the law. The adulteration of milk is easily accomplished. The nourishing cream is removed, water substituted and white thickening substances used to disguise the cheat. The Board of Health should give this subject its earliest consideration, and by so doing will render great service to the community.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that in no other part of the world could British commerce be so seriously damaged as by a few active Russian vessels in the Pacific ocean. It seems that the Czar is aware of this fact, and has taken the precaution not only to have a few active vessels in the Pacific, but also in the Atlantic. The Russian fleets in the New York and San Francisco harbors are ready for active business.

IT IS STATED that the President and Senator BLAINE had an interview on Saturday, when there was a full and frank discussion of the Southern policy. While Mr. BLAINE did not give that policy his support, he did not put himself in open and avowed opposition thereto. He is said to have expressed his willingness to await the result of the experiment of setting up the HAMPTON government in South Carolina and the NICHOLS government in Louisiana. In that case we have no fear but that when Congress meets the President and Mr. BLAINE will be in accord, for the Southern policy looks as though it would be a success. It may not divide the Democratic party of the South to any great extent, but it will bring peace to the whole country, and that is more to be desired. In the same connection it is stated that a break is threatened in the Maine delegation because Mr. HALE sustains the Administration throughout and Mr. BLAINE does not. We confess we cannot see why that should make a break, and we don't believe it will have that effect. The Pine Tree State has done too much staunch service for the Republican party to permit her Congressional delegation to get to quarreling at this time.

PEOPLE with grievances against newspapers as a general thing are bores, but occasionally they have just cause of complaint. "J. R. MCBRADY, editor *American Protestant*," has a grievance—in fact, several grievances. In the *Capital*, on Sunday, DONN PIATT had the following paragraph:

> The different sects of the Protestant religion ought to catch and muzzle one McBRADY, a Methodist journalist, who has been for some time past in this city striving to whip HAYES into executive aid, abetting and assistance of the Protestant Alliance of America, for the promulgation of the Protestant religion, and especially its teachings in our public schools.

Now Mr. MCBRADY's impatient soul won't permit him to wait until a week rolls round to address his grievance to the *Capital*, but he sends us a letter commencing: "The *Capital* of yesterday contained an article reflecting upon myself and the President of the United States." And then he goes on to tell us what he and his co-workers propose to do. Well now it is too bad for our Sunday contemporary to reflect upon Mr. MCBRADY and the President. If it had reflected upon the President and Mr. MCBRADY the latter would not perhaps have taken it so much to heart. There was an official of a Democratic House once who wrote himself down a "bigger" man than old GRANT. The Democratic House bounced him. Now Mr. MCBRADY evidently considers himself a "bigger" man than old HAYES. That is assuming too much dignity, and if he don't look out his co-workers will bounce him also. And of course PIATT will be responsible, because he reflected upon "myself and the President of the United States." Mr. MCBRADY certainly has just cause for grief.

Pianos.

The Hallet, Davis & Co. upright piano just arrived from the Boston factory, and made expressly to the order of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes for the use of the family at their summer residence, will be on exhibition for two or three days at the agency, No. 811 Ninth street northwest, prior to its removal to the Soldiers' Home. This instrument is of superior beauty, finish and power, and is distinguished for volume and sweetness of tone.

DEPARTMENTALITIES.

THE DOOR leading into First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner's room at the Post Office Department is left-handed.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has gone to his home in Gettysburg, Pa., for a short time.

THE MOST liberal yearly subscription to the support of the Foundry M. E. church amounts to about $500, which President Hayes offers to meet with a like amount.

WHY IS IT that in some of the Departments there are female clerks who can dress elegantly, work little and take two hours for lunch, by the gracious consent of the "chiefs," while poor, half-starved widows of soldiers, in tattered garments, apply in vain for recognition and help?

IT SEEMS that the executive Departments are to be made *quasi* dueling fields, where pugilistic loafers can go and degrade themselves and outrage decency by engaging in rough and tumble fights. Is it true that the Treasury and other Departments are to be a sort of neutral ground beyond the reach of the law?

DECORATION DAY approaches and the clerks in the Departments are to have a holiday. Fishing tackle and lunch baskets are already being overhauled, and about seven per cent. of the patriotic clerks, instead of strewing the graves with floral offerings on that day, will sit leisurely upon the banks of the Potomac waiting for a bite.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Who Is Entitled to the Credit of the Advancement—A Card from Mr. Henry Johnson.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: You have, in your editorial comments of this date upon Mr. Fred Douglass, in saying "that improvement in education, of which Mr. Douglass correctly boasts, is due in a great measure to the assistance rendered by white school men and educators," stated in a nutshell the principal objection raised by prominent colored men against the consolidation of the white and colored school boards without consolidating the schools—not that they objected to the association, but to the American principle that a negro can do nothing creditable unless under the immediate supervision of his white brethren! With no desire to detract from the ability and usefulness of the white gentlemen composing the present and former efficient school boards, I must, in common fairness, protest against a discrimination which relegates the colored people, through their representation in the school board, of the credit due them in the management of the public schools for colored children.

The colored schools of Washington and Georgetown have had, with the exception of the first years of infancy, been under the immediate control and supervision of colored men, and whatever excellence they have attained in the way of progress and general management must be accorded Superintendent Cook and the colored managers of the school board. I, furthermore, make the assertion that from the date of consolidation to the present, not one single change of any material consequence, either in rules or studies, have been made in the colored schools. It may be said that we are over sensitive. Can you blame us for being jealous of our just claims? God knows, little enough is accorded us, and when we make an effort for self-advancement do not, for argument sake, deprive us of that little. The workshops of nearly every branch of industry are, on account of color, closed against our boys, yet we are derided for not having more mechanics, artisans and scientists. For the education of our youths we have, under the most adverse circumstances, battled, and when credit is given we are reminded that we are indebted to our white citizens. I crave the association of superior minds, whether white or black, and my personal knowledge of the white gentlemen who have served as trustees since the consolidation induces me to say that there is not one of them but will accord full credit to their colored associates in the management of the schools under their immediate control.

Consonant with pleasure all that is claimed for the citizens of Washington in contributing for these schools, and, as apparent, feel, when I gaze upon the beautiful Sumner, Lincoln, Lovejoy and Randall school buildings, truly grateful for the generosity which prompted the tax-payers in paying for them; I feel more so when I contrast their liberal spirit with that of the General Government, which has, in many instances, been overgenerous in donating lands for educational purposes, yet have never contributed one dollar towards educating the thousands brought here through its instrumentality. The colored people are not only grateful to the citizens generally, but have a warm spot in their hearts for the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their vigilance in protecting the fund set apart for the support of these schools, and point with pride to the new Randall and John F. Cook school buildings, the latter arising, Phœnix like, from its ashes, as practical evidence of their desire to do equal and exact justice to all.

HENRY JOHNSON,
42 M street northwest.

May 14, 1877.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S TROUBLE.

Fondness for Liquor Caused Him to Steal Money.

A boy in blue, with his blouse buttoned tight about the throat, was arraigned before Justice Olin yesterday on the charge of taking from Michael Gallagher $17 in money and a certificate of deposit of $6.5 on Riggs & Co.'s bank. When he came into court to stand trial he was sandwiched between Mr. Smythe, the colored attorney, and Mrs. Manilla Ricker, the energetic and ambitious law student of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, whose sympathy goes out to every criminal. The accused had rather a repulsive look. His hair was cropped close, eyes black and receding under heavy and bushy brows, nose prominent, and the lower lip heavy and hanging outside the brown mustache that hid the upper lip. In action he was restless, and his movements demonstrated his nervous condition. The hands continued to the last, the mouth was petted and fondled with, the ears rubbed and picked and the short side whiskers pulled at until the few straggling hairs stood in danger of being drawn out by the roots.

He was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, and was accused of robbing a fellow-inmate of this institution and then secreting the money. There was evidence showing that he was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and while under their influence committed this act. The man's record proved that he had rendered thirteen years' service in the English army with credit, and then coming to America had taken up arms in defense of the Union at a time when aid was most acceptable, and for faithful service was provided a permanent home at that beautiful place, the pride and glory of this city.

The jury, after lengthy deliberation, brought in a verdict of petit larceny, and the Court, in consideration of the previous good character of the man, gave him only thirty days in jail.

TWEED'S RELEASE PROBABLE.

Political Bearing of His Statement the Only Obstacle.

From the New York Tribune.

The examination which it was announced was making by Corporation Counsel Whitney and Wheeler H. Peckham of the Tweed statement, in its bearings on the suits of the city and the Sweeny case was concluded the same day, and on Saturday the two gentlemen made their report to the Attorney General, who called at Mr Peckham's office. The conclusions which the gentlemen had reached have already been indicated. Both favor the acceptance and use of Tweed as a witness, Mr. Whitney being satisfied that in no other way can the $4,000,000 of pending suits against the city be defended, and Mr. Peckham desiring the use of Mr. Tweed in the Sweeny suit. It is certain that Sweeny will hasten to compromise if Tweed is accepted as a witness against him; in fact, he holds out, haggling as to terms only because of the delay in the acceptance of Tweed's testimony.

The only obstacle now apparently arises from the political bearing of the Tweed statement. There are undoubtedly large numbers of leading Democrats as well as Republicans involved in the statement whom Mr. Tilden is anxious not to have exposed at this time, expecting to use the information in future political State or national campaigns. Mr. Tweed undoubtedly disclosed "too much" to suit present political schemes, and some part of it he will be required eventually to forget. His memory is sufficiently elastic to contract suddenly. But it is told to his credit by his friends that it has refused to expand at suggestions made to him in the interest of some persons. He was asked in one instance what he could tell about Henry C. Murphy.

He replied by inserting Mr. Murphy's name in the confession as one among the few Senators with whom he had had no transactions. "No," he added, "not even across the table," alluding to the old method of bribery by paying heavy losses at Poker. A suggestion reached him relative to Thurlow Weed. His confession contains a statement saying that he had never had any pecuniary or political transactions with Mr. Weed, but was very grateful to an old opponent for kindness and consideration, and for the sensible advice, when on Blackwell's Island, to dismiss the cormorant lawyers and settle with the State as best he could.

Among the persons of local prominence mentioned unfavorably in Tweed's statement and not heretofore named in such connection is William Walsh, the ex-county clerk. He is at present on the City of Brussels, a pilgrim to Rome.

General Sherman, who has been at the Ebbitt all winter, left Washington with the President's party yesterday, and will remain away for two weeks.

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.

The Tweed Example.

From the New York Tribune:

Mr. Tweed has set an example which seems in a fair way to be followed. It may soon be as much the mode for ring thieves to expose their accomplices as it was to shield them when Mr. Tweed set that fashion. There are definite rumors afloat that one of the parties to the infamous safe burglary conspiracy has made a statement of the whole plot and surrendered everything in the way of information that he had about him. It is a good fashion, which ought to result in making the United States Government and governments generally somewhat richer now and a good deal better hereafter. A series of careful biographies of the whisky ring, for instance, ought to do something handsome for the conscience fund and add largely to the general stock of interesting information. The Indian ring, too, presents a fine field for a confession, and the District ring could make the newspapers lively reading, if any member of it were so disposed. We sincerely commend the idea to ex-members of ex-rings everywhere. They would at least know that they had done the public one good turn.

Country and City Girls.

From the New York Herald:

It is natural that the letter of "Audrey," urging the young men of this city to marry country girls, as likely to make the best wives, should excite the indignation of our own unwedded belles. They protest against the assumption that a New York bachelor whose income is moderate should go into the country to find an economical wife, and insist that plenty of unextravagant girls, who do not demand silk dresses, operas and carriages, can be found in town. They are evidently alarmed by the proposition that our young bachelors shall pass their summer vacation in fishing for wives instead of trout, and will not consent to see the percentage of old maids in New York increased by this raid from the rural districts upon their present beaus and probable husbands in the future. This rivalry is to be deeply regretted for many reasons, but it may increase the matrimonial value of the average metropolitan bachelor. He is put up, as it were, at auction, and the cheaper he is bought the better for himself. Happily it is not leap year, for if it were he would be exceedingly embarrassed. The pretty girl from the country would plead her skill in household affairs and how she could tell unadulterated milk from swill milk and real butter from the all prevalent oleo-margarine. The city girl would claim her superior knowledge of city ways and her ability to buy the best dry goods at the lowest rates. Placed between two applicants the eligible young bachelor might find it hard to choose and could find it in his heart to try to be happy with either. It is rare for a young man to be placed in the position of the wooed instead of the wooer, and it is to be hoped he will not be too proud of the distinction. Audrey of the Glade and Rosalind of the court are both suitors for his smiles, and we trust he will display his magnanimity by marrying one or the other.

The Queen and the Eastern Question.

From the Chicago Times:

The Queen's conviction concerning the course that England should pursue on the Eastern question, it is needless to say, identical with that of the party of the Shopkeepers. Considered as an entirety, the character of the Queen is a thick blending of personal dignity with business thrift and executive caution—just such a character as German heredity and English habits are certain to produce; and the Queen's views as to the "duty" of England in Turkey are precisely the views of the Jew on Chatham street and the Gentile in the Liverpool warehouses. "Duty" and "interest" are identical in the case, and the Queen so informed the ministers when Lord Palmerston was attempting to form the Crimean alliance without consulting Her Majesty as frequently, as fully and as frankly as Her Majesty and the Prince Consort considered it to be Her Majesty's right and the minister's privilege and task. The policy then defined is the policy which the Queen insists upon now—peace as long as British interests are left intact. When peace is no longer possible, war; war, such as Her Majesty's soldiers have carried on, unrebuked, in India and Abyssinia—for Her Majesty has shown at once nerve, or English sensibility, in all such matters. The Queen had more sagacity with regard to the compensations of the Crimean war than the ministers. That her views—her nominal declaration of the Prince Consort's views—were not embodied in the treaty of Paris, was a stupendous blunder, to which the present conflict in Turkey and the overshadowing dilemma of Great Britain are directly attributable. For this blunder Mr. Gladstone is more responsible than any other man now living. The Queen declared, in 1853, in a royal memorandum, that England should not interfere in Turkey for the protection of the Porte except for the protection of English interests, and that, if English arms were sent to the Sultan, England must exact and exercise, in exchange, the right in Turkey to conduct war and manage peace. She maintained, in effect, that, as the alternative of defeating the scheme of a Russian protectorate over Turkey, an English protectorate over Turkey must be conceded. How completely the Government failed to embody these views in the treaty of 1856, it is unnecessary to point out. The Sultan was not only left wholly to himself, to be precisely what the mufti dictated, but an article was agreed to expressly forbidding England, jointly with other Powers, or alone, from interfering at all in Ottoman affairs.

Fred. Douglass' Lecture.

From the Richmond Whig:

We were inclined at the time of the appointment to doubt whether Fred. Douglass would so perform the duties of the marshalship of the District of Columbia as to justify the expectation with which President Hayes acted in the premises. At the same time there was a chance that events would vindicate the opinion which the President had formed of this celebrated colored man, and we were willing to give Douglass the full benefit of that change. He has had it, and has so abused it that there can be hardly a doubt of his removal. His lecture in Baltimore was a bitter and indecent attack upon the people of the District and upon the South; full of rancorous falsehoods, and reflecting by implication on the policy that has been announced by the Administration. It is a repitition of the old story of the beggar on horseback, and the colored race have reason to regret that the person chosen as their representative in this experiment should have proved so totally unable to appreciate the situation, and to improve the opportunities offered him, and through him, to his people.

Specie Payments.

From the Troy Times:

Secretary Sherman is evidently bent upon progress in the direction of specie payments. He believes that without further legislation by Congress resumption can be brought about by the beginning of 1879. The sale of four and one-half per cent. bonds is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We do not see why this class of bonds, or perhaps four per cents., might not be used for the redemption of legal tender notes, thus reducing the volume of the latter. Every dollar so retired would be equivalent, as far as the Treasury is concerned, to a dollar in gold.

Russian Socialists.

From the New York Times:

These propagandists are represented as especially active in the manufacturing districts, near such important cities and towns as Kief, Odessa, Ivanovo, and Tonla. They carefully conceal the location of their mother society, but they are maintained by it, and supplied through it with documents and books for distribution. Each member is said to yield his property to the society, and henceforth to give himself up to its service. The books are described often as "naive and foolish," but always as "revolutionary." The teachings reported by the witnesses on the trial have a singularly simple and apostolic character, and seem to relate to certain doctrines of "brotherhood," "communism of property," and equality of condition held by the members. They are accused of "atheism," but, so far as the evidence is reported, there is no proof of this. The offenders themselves, though undoubtedly expecting banishment to Siberia as their fate, are described as singularly hardened and bold in their replies to the prosecuting officer.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

A Nuisance at the Concerts.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Please call the attention of the police to the protection of ladies and infants against a gang of rough-scuff boys who frequent the concerts at the President's grounds, and who amuse themselves by joining hands, and thus, like a chain shot, rush through the crowds of visitors, upsetting infants and tearing ladies' dresses. Putting the hours at 5 to 7, suffusing a little more pressure into the music, so that it can be heard, and squelching the incipient rowdies, will tend to make the concert really enjoyable. A PATRON.

One Theory of the Douglass Lecture.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: No one has yet struck the real animus of Mr Douglass' address. It was clearly and unquestionably designed to rouse and fire the sentiment of the war of races. It does that more than anything else. It looks as if some villainous politician of the white ring of irreconcilables, desirous of inaugurating a new form of raid upon the South, had instigated the unfortunate man to make the attempt in Baltimore, and lead off as a trial of public sentiment. The ball has been put in motion. Now watch its growth and calamitous results. Yes. T. W.

T. W. Frost, civil engineer, for a long time connected with the General Land Office, leaves to-day for the Black Hills, where he goes to establish the boundary line between Dakota and Wyoming.

MISCELLANY.

—An awful story is abroad that a hilarious man in Boston slapped Charles Francis Adams on the shoulder and said: "How are you, Charley?" The unfortunate was chilled to one of C. F.'s icy glances, and died a day or two after with the pneumonia.

—Some melancholy remains taken from the ashes of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, and for a long time supposed to be those of a child, turned out to be the mortal part of a poodle dog:

> Put away his little platter,
> Hide his rug behind the door;
> Never more his friendly patter
> End shall waggle—evermore!

—Christian Ross, father of the lost boy, had a long conference with P. T. Barnum at Bridgeport last Saturday. The great showman believes that if the boy is still living he can effect his restoration, and with Mr. Ross's consent will offer a reward of $10,000, "no questions asked." It is a dull public that does not understand how Mr. Barnum will get his money back if he finds the lad.

—Very little is known of a remarkable natural curiosity in southern Illinois in the shape of a natural bridge. It is near Pomona, on the Cairo and St. Louis railroad, and is a wonderful freak of nature. It is of pure sandstone, 360 feet in length on top, and 70 feet from one abutment to the other. It is 50 feet high and 8 feet broad on the top. The average thickness is 5 feet, and a team is said to have crossed it in perfect safety.

—Later information gives the reason why the Countess de Pretois recently committed suicide in Paris by shooting herself through the head. Her husband having been dead some years, she was engaged to marry a gentleman spoken of as Mons. de X., to whom some malicious individual, probably an unsuccessful admirer, wrote scandalous charges regarding her antecedents. Without asking for explanations, Mons. de X. broke the engagement peremptorily. Hence the death of the lady. She was forty years of age and still very beautiful.

—Correspondents connected with the building trade call attention to a new stone-dressing machine, recently exhibited in London to a number of scientific and practical men, which will save an immense amount of trained labor. The hardest and softest stones are treated with equal success and rapidity, and work which would occupy a skilled man a week can be easily accomplished by the machine in an hour. The invention, which has been thoroughly tested during the past few months, will have an important influence on the building trade, as it will considerably lessen the price of material.

—A pickpocket, who was out at heels as well as at elbows, recently entered a basement shoe store in New York, took off his boots, and directing that they should be resoled forthwith, proceeded to select and try on a new pair. While the shoemaker was at work at the old boots the customer attempted to bolt with the new ones, but not being so light-footed as he was light-fingered, he was caught by the brain sharpener. The latter not only forced him to take of his new footgear, but, having already moved the sole from one of the old boots, stoutly refused to sew it on again until he was liberally paid therefor. Having nothing in his own pocket and having no one else's immediately available, the discomfited pickpocket had to tie the severed sole to the upper with his handkerchief and limp home as best he could. The would-be treebooter had become a pootpad.

—The English are very thoroughly in earnest about the use of steam on tramways. By the by, the word "tramway," to designate the tracks in the streets, which Americans describe by the roundabout phrase "horse-car railroads," is in itself an improvement that might well be adopted in this country. The bill in Parliament, drawn by a committee, which is to authorize "the use of mechanical power on tramways," imposes the following restrictions: The machinery is to be concealed or protected from view; the engines are to be as little as possible given to producing smoke, vapor or noise; the brake-power must stop engine and car within their own length when going at eight miles per hour; the speed is limited to eight miles per hour in the cities and twelve miles outside of them; machinery complying with the restrictions may be licensed for trial purposes for three months.

—Poti, the Russian port on the Black Sea which the Turks have bombarded, is described in the *Pall Mall Gazette* as bearing a marked resemblance to Eden—not the original garden, but Martin Chuzzlewit's American home. It is the terminus of the railway from Tiflis. Its situation in a swamp rather below the waters of the Rion, which are only prevented by embankments from sweeping over the place, is said to combine every disqualification for a commercial town. The dwelling places are for the most part log shanties raised on piles above pools of stag