THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is now conceded to be pre-eminently the best daily newspaper published in Washington, and prints more reading matter in each issue than all the other daily issues of the Capital combined. It contains the latest telegraphic news and correspondence; it is free from all objectionable articles, reports and advertisements, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is delivered by carriers to any address in the District of Columbia for

Fifty Cents a Month

or

Twelve Cents a Week.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be mailed to subscribers in the United States, postage prepaid, at the following rates, always in advance:

One year	$6 00
Six months	3 00
Three months	1 50
One month	50

The above rates are invariable. Remit in Post Office money orders, if possible; otherwise send money in a registered letter.

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

***Rates of Advertising for Cash.**

Four lines (solid agate) or less constitute a square.	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times
1 square, daily	$2	$3	$4 00	$4 25	$4 50	$4 75
1 sq. ex. other day	3	5	7	8	10	12
1 sq. twice a week	3	4	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00
1 sq. once a week	3	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00

Local Notices, 25 cents per line each insertion; City Items, 20 cents per line first insertion, 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

FOUR LINES CONSTITUTE A SQUARE. If an advertisement exceeds four lines the price will be in exact proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion. Marriages and death notices of three lines, twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements under the heads of "Wants," "To Rent," "For Sale," "Boarding," "Personal," "Lost and Found," consisting of two lines or more, ten cents per line each insertion.

Notice.

We may leave in state that we decline to return rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *mailed to any address by paying 60 cents per month, delivery included.*

The Republican in New York

can be obtained at BRENTANO'S News Emporium, 5 Union square.

We shall esteem it a favor if Persons who fail to receive their Paper regularly will report that fact to this office as often as it occurs.

National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH ..... PROPRIETOR

MONDAY ..... JULY 9, 1877

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The thermometer at Omaha has been up to 102, and four cases of sunstroke have been reported.

The Porte has published a protest revising the Russians of horrible atrocities in both Asia and Europe.

Detmiller & Welsh, owners of the Market street flour mills in Philadelphia, suspended payment Saturday.

Mark Erlangeh, found guilty of forgery in Baltimore, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A telegram from the City of Mexico says the Sonora railroad concession was approved by the Government June 8.

The Orangemen say if they can procure the use of a church in which to preach the anniversary sermon they will march in procession to the fore of the mountain. A considerable number oppose this.

Two hundred horses have been disabled by their feet being badly burned by lime in the burnt district in St. John. Ten thousand dollars additional were received from Chicago on Friday evening. Rebuilding is going on briskly.

It is said that Chief Joseph decoyed General Howard across the Salmon river and that then Joseph recrossed the river and got on the Cottonwood between General Howard and Lapwai, within thirty miles of Lewiston.

Charles C. Necrasmar, book-keeper for the music house of Joseph Harris in Columbus, Ohio, has embezzled funds from his employer, to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. Necrasmar has confessed his crime. Not yet arrested.

The Keeseville, N. Y., National Bank was robbed on Friday night by seven or eight masked burglars, losing $5,000 bonds and $60,000 special deposits. The watchmen were bound and gagged. The vault and Marvin's spherical safe were blown open.

In a game of base ball on Saturday, between the Actives, of Wappinger's Falls, and the Clippers of New York, the catcher of the Clippers, John Quigley, of Harlem, was hurrying to catch the ball, when the base-runner's knee struck him in the forehead, crushing his skull. Quigley is dying.

Three seamen on the schooner Main, from Georgetown, became engaged in an altercation in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, when E. L. Hawkins stabbed Wm. Daly, causing death in 20 minutes. Hawkins was arrested, and claims the deed was done in self-defense. He hails from Cedarville, N. J.

There was an unconfirmed rumor of the Pope's death on the Paris Bourse on Saturday afternoon. A special dispatch from Paris says it caused uneasiness and depression, but prices recovered toward the close. All the circumstances indicate that the rumor was merely circulated for stock jobbing purposes.

A dispatch contains the following advices from Guaymas, Sonora, to the 25th of June: "Mariscal has been elected Governor of the state. A published report says General E. Hinota has been appointed Provisional Governor and military commander of Sonora, and that the election of members of congress in that state has been annulled.

The Spanish Congress has adopted a copyright bill whereby subjects of states, whose legislation in regard to literary matters is similar to Spain, will have in Spain the same rights as Spanish subjects. Within a month the literary treaties with France, England, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Holland will be denounced, and others negotiated on the basis of reciprocity.

Ex-President Grant and family and United States Consul General Bacon visited Saturday the Hotel de Ville in Brussels, where the burgomaster extended to him the honors of the palace. The General perused with much interest the ancient registers containing the Communal franchises and took great interest in the details of the telegraphic service and water supply. He will start on Monday for Cologne.

A dispatch from Havana says the insurgent chief, Morejon, who was wounded and taken prisoner, has been shot in Remedios. More than one hundred and eighty insurgents are said to have been shot after being taken prisoners in various actions. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Martinez's campaign. His operations are apparently paralyzed. The correspondents of Havana newspapers at his headquarters are quite silent.

The pedestrian O'Leary failed to accomplish his task of walking 400 miles from last Monday at 1 a. m. until midnight on Saturday in New York. That night a physician's certificate was received, stating that the cause of the pedestrian's failure to complete his task was acute eruption, produced by heat, perspiration and chafing of his under garments. He only made 471 miles, the last being done in 16 minutes and 29 seconds. He was 29 miles short of his English record.

During the week ending saturday over two and a half million dollars of the new 4 per cent. bonds have been taken by the citizens of Cincinnati. On Change the delegates to the National Board of Trade were instructed to submit the following resolutions to the consideration of that body: *Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress such modifications of the resumption act as shall postpone the time of its enforcement.

Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with a distinguished statesman, stated that as to the Eastern question indeed him to accompanies the Czar to the seat of war. He had prevented Servia from operation although urgently offered. In spite of great European complications Russia will stick to the principles—first, to avoid all interference in the actual affairs of Servia and Roumania, and to encourage them to warfare against Turkey; and secondly, to decline so long as the war lasted, any intervention by the Powers, who, at the conclusion of peace, would have an opportunity of protecting all their interests.

THE SULPHUR SPRINGS CONFERENCE

Whether true or not, as surmised by FERNANDO WOOD, **that the Sulphur Springs conference is an ingenious scheme of the hotel-keepers to put money in their pockets,** it is nevertheless a success in the way of a call, and the council will assemble. But what particular matter or matters will come before it for deliberation no one can find out, and it is extremely doubtful if a majority of those who have determined to attend have the remotest idea of the origin of the movement. It is, however, unimportant to know definitely what subjects have occurred to members of the mysterious body to be convened as proper to be discussed in advance of more solemn action, for the weightier questions are familiar to all, and any one may easily name one or more of them surely to be considered in any assemblage of Democrats at the present juncture.

No doubt the primary motive for attendance in the minds of such as are candidates for the Speakership is to look after their respective interests in that connection; but it cannot be this that has actuated the movers in the matter, whoever they may be, in bringing about the conclave. There is a higher and more vital interest somewhere than mere office hunting, and it is pretty certain to leak out when the time arrives, though all informed be sworn to secrecy.

To our mind it was originally intended to be a conference among Southern men touching some one of the many Southern interests involved in impending Federal action; but the obtrusive Yankee hearing of the project immediately makes himself a party to the proceeding and summons himself to attend.

There is **ground** to believe that there is a disposition among Southern men to exchange views on the subject of the internal policy of the Government, and to settle among themselves just how far they will consent to be chained to the wheels of the chariot of the New York Democracy in their action on this and other questions of national interest, and it is more than probable that whether interrupted by the presence of the party spies from the North or not, there will be opportunity found for a general understanding as to sectional action. The question how far the President shall be sustained in his policy in case he is assailed by his own party in Congress will likely be definitely settled in private consultation; and also the further one recently raised of special Southern interest in annexations of any portion of Mexico as an object or result of the policy adopted toward the Government of that country. But it is not believed that Southern men, devoted exclusively to the promotion of Southern interests, will see any such advantage to her future in the acquisition of further territory in the direction indicated as reveals itself to the horoscope of Senator BLAINE. Nor is it probable that any number of Southern men can be found to take part in any scheme for the advancement of such an object. On the contrary, there is every reason to conclude that what the people of the South most desire is tranquility, cessation of strife among ourselves and with our neighbors, if possible, and the general application to the development of the vast national resources we now enjoy, without regard to further extension of our domain. They must, to be sure, feel a lively interest in the border question, but that it goes beyond a desire for their own security from invasion is not probable.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

The great need of our American politics at this time is political charity. This is especially true as to discussions relating to the affairs of the South. Mr. BLAINE is now a conspicuous and almost isolated example among the eminent statesmen of the nation of a narrow-minded, fault-finding spirit which is wholly at war with that generous policy of reconciliation which President HAYES is now carrying out toward our Southern brethren.

In Mr. BLAINE's Woodstock speech we find no kind word for the South. On the contrary he seems to seek for faults instead of virtues, and to go out of his way to attribute to them opinions and doctrines which they do not now hold. His oration is both unjust and unpatriotic, for he not only misrepresents the facts of history, but imputes treasonable designs to a people who are now cheerfully and willingly obeying the laws of the nation.

The whole purpose of Mr. BLAINE's speech seems to have been to create the belief in the public mind that a sentiment of hostility to national unity exists in the South. He ignores all the changes which war and the lapse of time have effected in that region. Because Texas was acquired to extend slavery, he thinks he can alarm the North by the cry that the South wishes to acquire Northern Mexico and increase her political power.

Never was there a more groundless statement made by a public man. We say nothing of the willful injustice which Mr. BLAINE does to the Administration by assuming that it favors an acquisition of Mexican territory. On this occasion we only ask him upon what authority he charges the South with favoring such a policy. Can he find any evidence of such a desire in the spirit of the Southern press? Who are the Southern leaders who are advocating by word or deed the conquest of Mexican soil? On the contrary the South is more conservative upon this subject than the North. The truth is that the acquisition of the Northern States of Mexico would not benefit the South. They would at once be filled with a population from California and the Northern States, which would control them socially and politically, and they would, like California, Nevada and Colorado, be far more likely to become Republican than Democratic States.

These considerations show how absurd it is for Mr. BLAINE to charge that the South has deep and dangerous designs in reference to Northern Mexico. In speaking of this subject he did not need to do more than consider its expediency upon general principles. His appeal to the old anti-slavery sentiment of the country was ill-timed and mischievous, and unworthy of his character of a statesman. Notwithstanding all he says on this subject we are very sure that if Mexican aggressions compel us to engage in war with that Republic in self-defense the people of this country, North and South, would stand by the Administration, should it become necessary, to acquire the northern States of Mexico to indemnify us for the expenses of defending that frontier. Besides, the most intelligent Mexicans themselves admit that the absorption of their country by ours is but a matter of time, and CHARLES SUMNER, in his "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," refers to the same inevitable event without anxiety.

We regret that Mr. BLAINE, in his zeal to make out a case against the South, misstates the facts of history by saying that in making the ASHBURTON treaty, and the Oregon boundary treaty, Northern interests were sacrificed by the South. The facts do not justify any such conclusion. The ASHBURTON treaty, which concerned a matter in which New England had a special interest, was negotiated by DANIEL WEBSTER, the most eminent of New England statesmen, and if he did not take care of the national honor and welfare the South surely was not to blame. Nor is the South responsible for the result of the Oregon boundary negotiations, for President POLK, a Southern man, took a decided stand in opposition to the demands of the British Government, and it was only the strenuous opposition of the Whig party which compelled him to make the concessions which he did. And in that he acted wisely, for it is extremely doubtful whether the country would have sustained him in going to war for a strip of territory which was, before the days of the Pacific railroad, regarded as comparatively worthless.

But the gravest error which Mr. BLAINE makes is in charging that a general and dangerous hostility to national unity exists in the South. Mr. BLAINE made these declarations in the very State in which the infamous Hartford convention was held. Notwithstanding that fact, however, Mr. BLAINE does not doubt the present loyalty of Connecticut. New England was in fact the mother of the State rights heresy, yet he forgets all that because she is now true to the Union. Why is he not as charitable to the South? Does he not know that they cherished the doctrine of State rights chiefly because of the dangers with which Northern hostility to slavery threatened that species of property? Now that slavery is abolished she has no special interest in that doctrine. On the contrary, her interests now lie in the opposite direction, for she now looks with eagerness to the General Government for aid in making internal improvements needed for the proper development of her industry and commerce. Now that she is accorded local self-government, the National Government cannot but be regarded in the South as the benign source of peace and material prosperity.

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S ELOQUENCE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S eloquence, both as to cause and consequence, resembles that of a garrulous woman. He had a grievance, and its inspiration prompted him to high flights of fancy and some frenzy in dealing with the subject. He was not by turns grave and gay, lively and severe, but ever grave and severe. From the fullness of the heart his mouth gave utterance, and the wretched condition of soul is now apparent to all the people. Who would endure such sincere convictions of personal wrong, suffered in a popular cause, with so little public sympathy? Certainly no one would care for a burden of woe sufficient to make them wayside wailers. But still he is not rebuked for his hideous resonance, as it is not in the heart of any to turn away from the plaint of unavailing sorrow. This fact does not, however, establish an implication that the ear is not weary with listening. We all know with what expedition we haste away when a chronic grumbler comes in sight, and we are therefore advised of the fate of CHAMBERLAIN. He is destined to talk his sympathizers into indifference and chase the public out of the hearing of his voice. In this he is emulating the friends of TILDEN, who seem intent upon making his name odious to the public ear.

THE COMMISSIONERS, THE DOCTORS AND THE SUNDAY HERALD.

We were still commiserating the cruel fate of the *Sunday Herald* as an advertising medium when our benevolent reflections were interrupted by an article in its last issue defending the District Commissioners from our recent animadversions.

There seems to be no element of the *lex talionis* in our amiable cotemporary's composition, and that it should apply the fullness of Christian charity to the bigotry of a blue law is such a ROLAND for an OLIVER as poseth the understanding of man, unless enlightenment is borrowed from the following anecdote:

A circuit rider one day met a man praying in the middle of the road. This exhibition of piety was not only gratifying, but aroused curiosity and begot inquiry. "What are you doing?" asked the preacher. "Praying for my enemy," said the man. "Praying for your enemy!" the astonished divine replied; "what are you doing that for?" "Don't the Bible say if you pray for your enemy you heap coals of fire on his head?" "Yes." "Then," said the man, "I want to burn this d—n rascal up."

By strict and absurd adhesion to a dead law in its civil obligation, which they necessarily ignore every day in its criminal application, the authorities deprived our contemporary of that pay and patronage which, from its circulation and conduct to party, it deserved to have. And as there is no apparent motive for gratitude on the part of the *Herald*, we presume that its defense of the Commissioners' action is in the nature of a prayer for your enemy, where every petitioning paragraph is to be regarded as a "coal of fire." Indeed, an analysis of the article in question justifies the inference.

We should desire to be understood as not having intended to reflect upon the one gentleman who was preferred at $1,200 a year before eight of his professional brethren for no compensation. It is true we called him a "young gentleman," for which we apologize, and desire to say that we either misunderstood our informant chronologically, or considered naturally from the insignificance of the position as a mere office and the comparatively small salary attached, that it would have no attractions for an "elderly gentleman" of a learned profession, since such a one is presumed to move in a far-off sphere and enjoy the satisfactory emoluments of an established practice.

Nor did we enter into the biography of the new appointee. If we had, in addition to the interesting facts of his birth and education in the District, we would not have forgotten that he departed from our midst many years ago, and only came back to us some months ago; also, that when the Commissioners rejected the proposition offered by a large body of long-established practitioners, candidates of stronger claims than this gentleman were presented, with as strong, if not stronger indorsements.

The first proposition of our cotemporary as the exponent of the economic views of the Commissioners places these gentlemen in an abnormal attitude.

"Neither is it true that gratuitous public service is inexpensive." Supposing that these gentlemen stand, like Cerberus, before the gates of the District treasury and indorse this assumption, we are constrained to address them in an interrogatory manner, which they will observe is seasoned with due deference.

"If, Mr. Commissioner, you should contribute that varied and valuable experience which you have gathered in China, Chicago and Cincinnati to the affairs of this little District, without money, without price, would you not be as inexpensive as you would be patriotic? Presuming that your devotion to duty would not be affected by a devotion to dollars, would you not be also as efficient as inexpensive? Supposing your coadjutors and subordinates should catch a spark of the same spirit; supposing Mr. GATCHEL would illustrate the temerity of ignorance and plant his crop of folly without charge, would he not be at least an inexpensive excrescence on the municipality? Suppose the Board of Health, which battles so nobly with unseen foes in the shape of pestilential odors, were to decline the stipend which awaits their labors, would they not, too, be inexpensive? Suppose clerks, contractors and sub-contractors should enrol themselves into an army of municipal martyrs, would not such devotees of the District be inexpensive?"

The justification of the action of the Commissioners further says: "That gratuitous services are not constant, and expense enters in another form; that it is not just to patients to be subjected to change of physicians." These propositions are as ill-taken as the first. The attention of physicians on private patients is never more constant than on hospital patients. If a hospital patient is very ill he has the benefit of an immediate and a repeated, if not continuous, consultation, under the scheme proposed to and rejected by the Commissioners, and which, as we said, is adopted in every other city of the Union, and has the approval of the most distinguished professional men of the country.

If the Commissioners desired arguments other than those suggested by the example of all other municipal authorities, suggested by common sense, suggested by the gentlemen who appeared before them, suggested by the crying necessity for reform in all the details of local government, they might have consulted the conduct of the Lying-in hospital, the only public one which has a salaried chief in the land, and they would have found that the honor of the profession, the purity of practice, the helplessness of patients and the good of a community are all best secured by enlisting the body of medical practitioners in those municipal matters which belong as exclusively to them as the administration of justice does to the courts and lawyers.

In conclusion, we desire to be understood as distinctly disavowing any imputation on the gentleman whom the Commissioners have appointed, and to repeat that their folly and mistake consisted in their appointing any one at a salary when they could have obtained so many for nothing.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASES.

The trials of ISAAC JONES, EDWARD JONES and GEORGE WILLIAMSON, indicted for keeping a gambling-house, are on today's calendar, and there is no reason why they should not be proceeded with and disposed of. The JONES brothers have been identified with gambling and gambling-houses in this District for months past, and finally became proprietors of "The Club," the most notorious swindling den that has ever existed in the city. Not being disturbed by the authorities, they became emboldened, and carried on their nefarious business with open doors and in broad daylight. It has been some time since a gambler has been convicted in our Criminal Court, and it is about time that this dangerous class of criminals were taught a salutary lesson. District Attorney WELLS has now a clear case, and an abundance of testimony to sustain the allegations of the indictment. If he permits these rogues to slip through his fingers and go free he is not fit to hold his position another day. We anxiously await the result.

ALL is quiet upon the Rio Grande.

NO APPOINTMENTS were made on Saturday.

BAYARD TAYLOR can get a foreign mission if he wants it, and he probably does.

THE President goes to the White Sulphur for a few days towards the end of this month. Now for surmises.

NOW, MR. WELLS, let us see whether you can convict those gamblers to-day. The betting is fifty to one against you, and no takers.

PATRIOTS who do not succeed in getting office should remember that most people in this world earn their bread and butter by hard work, and that they have the same privilege.

MARSHAL PITKIN was interviewed by one of our reporters last evening, and threw some light upon the "true inwardness" of the criminal proceedings against the members of the Louisiana Returning Board.

IT HAS been conclusively established that GROVER secured his election as Senator from Oregon by bribery. It will, therefore, be in order in these days of reform for the Senate to ask Mr. GROVER to step down and out.

BRICK POMEROY has been talking greenback for greenbacks in Texas. Some of the journals of that State have lost confidence in his mercenary patriotism, and gently hint that he is no longer wanted in that Commonwealth.

THE Northern Democrats have always been anxious that their dear Southern brethren should have their rights. Now is their time. Let RANDALL, COX and the rest of them generously step out of the way for the coming man from the South.

THE ladies will really thank the police to clean out the gang of loafers and bummers who continually infest the sidewalk in front of the Ebbitt House and Willard's, who make it impossible for any woman to pass that locality without running the gauntlet of annoying gazes.

IT IS SAID that since ex-Postmaster General CRESWELL's publication of the letters addressed to him by Mr. C. C. FULTON he has not received a single communication marked "private and confidential." It is not probable that he ever will, at least from those who know the fate of Mr. FULTON's letters.

IT OUGHT to be understood by office-seekers that a journey to the Soldiers' Home would prove fatal to their hopes. Persons who have so little delicacy as to intrude upon the President's retirement there for such purposes do not make a *prima facie* case of fitness for office under a good civil service code.

THE proposal in New Orleans to enforce the law against carrying deadly weapons is a measure, which if successful, will do much to improve society there. The courts in every civilized State should afford a remedy for every possible wrong. Wherever this is the case carrying deadly weapons is superfluous and criminal.

THE New York *Sun* on Saturday repeated the strange story as to the cause of Mr. GREELEY's insanity and death, which has been printed before but never with such circumstantial details. The *fac simile* of the article which was refused admission seems to authenticate the story. It would now be in order for somebody to explain. Somebody is charged with criminal cruelty and ingratitude.

A LETTER has been recently published by Hon. W. D. KELLEY, in which he states that when the bill which demonetized silver was considered by the committee in Congress the provision was not called to the attention of anybody. It was understood to be merely a bill regulating the details of coinage, and was passed as such. It does not appear that any member of Congress had any knowledge of the purpose of the bill except Mr. HOOPER, and he kept quiet, instead of explaining the bill, as he should have done.

THE indications multiply every day that there will be a movement to elect an independent Democrat as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Moderate Democrats think it would not be difficult to elect a man who would be in substantial accord with the Administration, especially as old party issues are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It would be well for the country if there should be less politics than usual in the next Congress, especially as there will be so much important business to claim attention.

PERSONAL.

"Packard has gone a fishing." But it's no use; he swears too much.

Minister John A. Kasson and Theodore Tilton sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The Turks have been enabled to Moore a value of $10,000,000 by "spouting" the sacred jewels.

The views of Dr. Mary Walker on dress don't excite half as much interest as a view of the dress on Dr. Mary Walker.

A legacy of $10,000 from the estate of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase has just been received by the treasurer of Dartmouth College.

Queen Victoria has lent to the Custom exhibition a book—the "Mount Psalter"—which is valued at $5,000. It is the first printed book bearing a date—this date being 1457.

Among the candidates for the Ohio Senatorship on the Democratic side there are George H. Pendleton, Gen. George W. Morgan, Frank H. Hurd, Henry B. Payne and Gen. Ewing.

Ex-President Grant is expected in Berlin near the end of this month, on his way to Sweden and Norway. Later in the autumn, or early in the spring, he will return and spend some time in Berlin, and be presented to the Emperor.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Metropolitan—Mrs. Titus and E. V. Robinson, N. Y.; Baron Wolffram, Japan; A. M. Gentry, Texas; Chas. E. Suter and wife, Philadelphia; W. R. Moore and wife, Texas; P. McLoughlin, Baltimore; Chas. H. Archer and wife, Brooklyn, and Dr. J. H. Gross, Baltimore.

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

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

It Will Not be Blaine in 1880.

From the Lynchburg Virginian:

Hayes, if he continues as he has begun, will make it impossible for any man of Maine's political blue and bitter sectional antipathies to reach the Presidency, and, whether the Democrats or Republicans succeed in 1880, a conservative man will be President, and it is needless to say he will not be James G. Blaine or any of that class of politicians.

Kentucky Patriotism.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal:

The people of this country will not, in the long run, be cheated either out of their Republic or their affections. There is no longer any real antagonism between the sections of the Union. The country will not allow Mr. Blaine or anybody else to raise any. It is the purpose of this generation, standing on things as they exist, to wipe out as to the past and start fresh in the future pathway of national fellowship and national glory.

The Woodstock Demonstration.

From the Boston Post:

But the real work done was by Chamberlain and Blaine. It was for their special entertainment that the demonstration was convoked, and they improved their opportunity industriously. Curiously enough, the former omitted all mention of South Carolina bonds, in speaking of that State, and the latter likes to be passed by all reference to Little Rock railroad bonds in his discourse on the Southwestern frontier. As genuine statesmen we must take the freedom to remind them that they undertook to draw their conclusions without taking in all the facts, a proceeding not warranted by the nature of their aspirations.

Virginia Hospitality and Patriotism.

From the Richmond state Journal:

Secretary Sherman was well received in Norfolk on Tuesday. The citizens entertained him to a banquet, and Mayor Tucker with a speech, in which he was introduced to the people as "our National Banker." The Secretary also made a speech, in which he referred to the good feeling which prevailed among the people throughout the country, and thought the time had come when all the people of the United States should join hands in peace and dwell together in harmony. So thinks Z. M. Sherman.

Mad at Gail.

From the Indianapolis News:

Gail Hamilton has got so far along in her screeds against Jim Blaine's opponents as to attack Mrs. Hayes on the report of her banishing wine from the White House dinners. It is done cavilly and sneeringly, of course. Now let this influential female pounce upon Dr. Mary Walker, and then, like a rattlesnake, bite herself and die.

The Candid Policy of President Hayes.

From the Nashville Americans:

It is only in the growth of a new element who understand the South, and who never learned before to distrust her motives, that we find the indications of a better feeling. So long as there was a man at the helm or in the lead who was trained in the old school so long hate and fear and distrust colored all the counsels of the virtue. The new school imbibe in a manly conflict no hate they never learned to hate, and no fear they never suspected distrust, and perhaps never begot suspicion. Hence the new candid policy of dealing openly and squarely with a candid foe does not commend itself to the school of Ben Wade politicians.

The South Would Welcome Hayes.

From the Raleigh News:

Should Mr. Hayes come South, he would be treated with the respect due his office. In South Carolina and Louisiana he would probably be received with enthusiasm.

Hayes Increasing in Favor.

From the New Orleans City Item:

Both the President and his policy seem to have increased in favor during the late visit to the Hub of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, U. S.

The Way of It.

From the Toledo Blade:

We have found out how it is. A Washington dispatch gravely announces that "Dowling is removed not because he is not a good postmaster, but because he is too much of a politician." Ohio men who know anything of the history of Mr. Allen G. Ford will be able to appreciate this announcement.

The War is Ended.

From the Richmond Enquirer:

There are still frequent efforts made to shake the monopolized sectional hatred the Northern heart. All these efforts have proved and will prove utterly unavailing. The spell is broken. The war is ended.

Let the Politicians Take a Back Seat.

From the Richmond Whig:

The people have resolved to make the experiment of managing their own affairs without the intervention of such busy busybodies as Mr. Blaine, to trust each other in spite of the interested suspicions of the leaders on either side, and to consider the Union an established fact and to make it an foundation of hope and trust in all parts of the country over which it has control. The South holds no views which are in conflict with a wise and national administration of Federal affairs, and the north has no hopes which are not fulfilled upon the continuance of the Union.

Bradley and Church.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The World thinks Judge Bradley disgraced the bench because he sent his reporter that he was not able to attend the Robeson dinner at Trenton the other night. The World has not one word to say against Chief Justice Church, who occupied a front seat at the Tammany pow-wow on the Fourth with all the notorious Tammany crowd.

Will Remain in the Vinegar Line.

From the Nashville Americans:

Mr. Merritte Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, announces that he will remain in the solid line, on vinegar business, and not accept a foreign mission. His friends have been trying to drive him to France, Turkey, Chile, anywhere out of the world. The missions have all, one by one, disappointed, and the wagonish hint neglected to mention the one offered to Merritte Halstead. Unless some unknown friend intervenes that he is engaged permanently in domestic missions, and, on his account, will be sent to dispense moral pocket-handkerchiefs to the Mormons, or carry baked potatoes to Bertagnolia Gin.

A Noble Occupation.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, wants to give Ohio to the Democrats by 100,000 majority by becoming the Republican candidate for Governor.

Blaine Is Afraid His Occupation Will be Gone.

From the Richmond Whig:

Mr. Blaine is evidently afraid that an era of reconciliation is at hand in which the occupation of such industrious as himself will be gone.

The Chas Cameron Sentiment.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph:

An officeholder will be a leper who cannot mingle with his fellow-men, but must stand aloof, wearing the badge typifying his loss of manhood, and walking in humility before all men as a servant too mean to raise his head to talk or lift his hand to act.

Life Tenure for Department Clerks.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune:

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN says that true civil service reform means for the department clerks a lease of office for life or during good behavior. And so far it is about right.

A System Wanted.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Intelligent citizens who have the purity of the civil service, the good of the nation and the honor and perpetuity of the Republican party quite as much at heart as has President Hayes are not going to tumble over each other in their anxiousness eagerness to "support" a reform policy the scope and practical working of which no two persons understand alike.

Chamberlain Cannot Hurt the President.

From the Knoxville Chronicle:

We believe that Governor Chamberlain's remarks were out of place, and that they will injure him more with the people generally than if correctly reported, than they will hurt the President.

Chamberlain's Attack Will Not Injure Hayes.

From the Lynchburg Virginian:

But Mr. Hayes will not be injured in the estimation of honest thoughtful men by the attack which Chamberlain made upon him for doing his duty—for carrying out the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—in reinstating the States that are sovereign in the matter of domestic rule, in the government of their own people.

Blaine Losing Ground Daily.

From the Hartford Journal and Courier:

If the utterances of the press of the country, and the conversations which are to be heard everywhere on the streets, are a correct index of public sentiment—and who will say that they are not?—the President is to-day upheld and supported by the masses of the people, while Mr. Blaine and his band of brilliants and assistants seem heads are losing ground daily and hourly. There is no doubt about it, the nation indorses the President's course. It matters little what party prevalent may demand in times such under consideration like the present. Finally it party machinery is all well enough in its way, but when the people call for a change of policy they will have it, party or no party. President Hayes knows, he serves his party best who serves his country best; is expressed philosophy, but the principle underlying it is still more sweeping and radical in its application, and would make it obligatory for a conscientious executive, like the President, to serve his country as all humane, according to his conception of his own duty and his country's needs, no matter what the effect of his action might have upon his party. This is the state of affairs to-day.

MISCELLANY.

—A man who had a Frenchman to teach him the sunset always referred to the instructor as his French teacher.

—A girl of mottle: One with a silvery voice, golden hair, roses in her face and tin in her pocket, being led to the altar.

—"Ping" is the euphonious name of a New Forest Indian. We suppose they call him Ping because he is always full of fire-water.

—A Jersey farmer, filling out a census return the other day, explained in the negative blank that one of his children was born in the parlor and the other upstairs.

—An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, "Upon my word, if the river was but a little higher, the ship would go to the bottom."

—From an old court record in Maine: "We present John Wallbigh for a common shiver upon the Lord's day at the public meetings. The offender is discharged with an admonition, paying fee to ye fie. Cur."

—A French chemist makes a pill on which the name and the dose are legibly printed. So the man who takes them not only gets a needful medicine, but also swallows a great deal of valuable information.

—The surest sign in the world that they are married is when they enter some public place and she reaches up and pulls down his coat collar, instead of leaning back and picking out soft smiles to throw at him.

—A bigger man than old Grant was Commander Hartsene, of the United States navy. In 1854 he entertained the British Queen on his vessel, escorted her over it, afterwards dined with her and her husband and slept all night in the palace.

—There had been a heavy thunder-storm, and the parched earth and withed vegetation drank in the refreshing showers. "I should think the plants would whisper to each other how delicious it was," he exclaimed, enthusiastically. "Yes," said the all but the onions; they wouldn't be likely to whisper with such a breath."

—About this time telegraph operators on the Danube are doing some of the tallest lying ever recorded in modern European warfare. At the rate at which, according to them, troops have been crossing the river all this week there must be at the very lowest calculation not less than 15,000,000 Russian soldiers on the Bulgarian shore.

—David Thomson (without a "p"), the first settler of New Hampshire, had an arbitrary temper and his word was law in his house. He was reading from the Bible to his family, one morning, as was his custom, when he called to the tree "mantle-tree." On his repeating the error one of the family ventured a correction. He answered: "I am reading now and when I say mantle tree, mantle tree it shall be."

—Wackeen Miller howls:

The long days through I sit and sigh. Alas!
For love. Love, begone like, beside the way
I sit forlorn in bower where Day must pass,
And stretch imploring palms toward the Day.
And cry: "O Day! but give me love! I die
For love! I let all other gifts go by."

And yet Wackeen has been hanging around Washington, asking for a consulate or something.

—A physician not a thousand miles from this city recently took a couple of little girls to ride with him. They visited one of the cemeteries, and while looking at the various monuments, the learned medical man let some one person buried in a lot very well, be having been one of his patients. One of the little girls, looking round, waved her hand towards the other monuments and innocently inquired, "And were all those your patients too?"

—"Why does President Hayes' position resemble that of the Czar?" asked Spilkins this morning, rushing in and fanning himself with his hat, as he paused for a reply. We told him this wasn't a good day with us for conundrums, anyhow. "Why," said Spilkins, "because he has to contend with an insurrection in the Caucuses." Our inkbottle never misses fire, and Spilkins went down stairs with the back of his light summer coat looking like a map of the seat of war around Shoova.

—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial of Saturday says: A pigeon alighted on the minute hand of the clock in the tower of Trinity church at 10 45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and seemed so delighted with its perch and the little hand it got at every tick that it kept its perch until its body was nearly flattened between the two hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, and the dead bird could not be taken out until the hands were unshipped.

—A war correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* tells a remarkable story. He declares that some time ago the Russian Government ordered a large quantity of shells from an English ammunition manufacturer, and paid a specially high price on the condition that they should be badly made—so as not to burst, that the order completed, the Russians made the shells a present to the manufacturer, with the stipulation that he should sell them to the Turks, that he did so well them, and that these identical shells are now being used by the Turks and, of course, are quite harmless. If this were true, it would be cited in all coming time as evidence of the proverbial cunning of the Tartar.

—The "Colonel" was cooling off in an Avenue saloon. His nose bore evidence of successful culture, and glowed with that rich ruby hue which only a steady and prolonged worship at the shrine of Bacchus can produce to perfection. There was a "dry" look about the corners of his mouth which was readily noticed by the sympathizing barkeeper, who good-naturedly asked the Colonel if he would not like a little stimulant. "Certainly, sir," replied the Colonel promptly, as he briskly stepped up to the bar. Pouring out a tumbler full of the fluid, he turned it off, and as soon as he could regain his breath he secured a deep-colored tonic, and thus addressed the barkeeper: "Thus, sir, is my sixty-fourth drink to-day. I must put on the brakes, or the first thing I know I shall degenerate into excess. Moderation, sir, moderation, the grand secret of health, has been the rule of my life. If I had but one more drink in the morn, the highest I would be himself again." The subsequent remarks of the barkeeper indicated that, for all he cared, Richard might remain impersonal till the day of judgment.

—Messrs. Patek, Phillippe & Co., of Geneva, have recently produced the most wonderful, complex and ingenious watch ever produced in Geneva. It is a full-dated hunter. On one side is a dial with the ordinary marking, hour, minute and second hands, together with a large, independent chronograph hand, the circumference of which is one-fifth, of a second and flying back to XII; to this dial corresponds a repeating mechanism, striking hours, quarters, and minutes. If the watch be turned over a second dial is perceived, having, besides the ordinary marking, a perpetual calendar: months, days of the week, date and phases of the moon. Under also a little regulator for the timing. This watch can keep two different times—for instance, Paris on one side and London on the other, while there is only one knob on the stem for setting both dials to time without the addition of a pusher on the rim of the case. The mechanism for setting the hands to time actuates only the finger of the dial that is uppermost at the moment, i. e., of the one at which you are looking. This watch has been made to the order of Baron Nicolics, and has been nine months in the making, which is considered a remarkable short period of gestation for so intricate and at the same time so perfect a piece of mechanism.

—London is very proud of its fire brigade. The methods there are so different from ours that it is difficult to make direct comparisons. The number of men in the brigade is now four hundred, it will probably be raised to six hundred. There are forty-nine engine-houses on land and