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Notice.

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

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN *mailed to any address by paying 60 cents per month, invariably in advance.*

The Republican in New York

can be obtained at BRENTANO'S News Emporium, 39 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

TUESDAY.....JULY 10, 1877.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Rotunda theatre in Liverpool has been destroyed by fire.

The reply of the Skupstchina to Prince Milan's speech is guarded and pacific in tone.

The British Parliament will be asked for a vote of $500,000 in aid of the local revenue of the Transvaal.

The report recently published to the effect that the Turks had decided to abandon Montenegro is confirmed.

A dispatch from Paris says: "M. Rouher and other leading Bonapartists have gone to Chislehurst for a grand council."

The centennial anniversary of the capture of Gen. Prescott by Col. Barton, of the American army, will be celebrated to-day at Portsmouth.

Col. J. W. Woodruff, the oldest officer of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, died from paralysis at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday.

Base ball yesterday: At Erie—Erie, 7; Philadelphias, 0. At Pittsburg—Stars, of Syracuse, 2; Alleghenys, 0. At Indianapolis—Boston, 3; Indianapolis, 0.

The famine reports from nearly all the Bombay districts show a reduction in the number relieved. The total decrease for the fortnight numbers 70,000.

The dory New Bedford, twenty feet long, bound from New Bedford, Mass., to Falmouth, England, was again spoken on June 23. Capt. Crapo and wife were well, and no accident had so far occurred.

The schooner Addie Blaisdell, from Philadelphia for Charleston, with coal, went ashore and sunk on Frying-pan Shoals on Sunday. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, except the sails and part of the rigging. The crew escaped.

The following is a dispatch from the Czarowitch dated Sunday: "A body of cavalry, with one battery, surprised Timova on Saturday, and captured a Turkish camp, with ammunition, baggage and artillery, which were approaching Timova."

The Sultan recently, at a private audience, declared to Mr. Layard, the British representative, that he would not guarantee protection to Christians if the Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.

General Grant and party left Brussels at 9:30 yesterday morning. The King's aid-de-camp and members of the American legation accompanied the party to the railway station. The General is expected to arrive at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 12th or 13th instant.

A fire at Del Norte, Colorado, on the 6th instant, consumed two blocks, including the post office and San Juan bank building and other property, valued at $200,000. Insurance small. The books and deposits of the bank were saved, and business will be continued. The particulars are meagre.

A special dispatch from Lansing, Iowa, gives particulars of the murder of Joseph Enos and his wife, an old couple living on a farm near Brownsville. The house was discovered on fire, and after the fire was extinguished the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Enos were found in the cellar. Two reports of a gun were heard a short time before the fire was discovered. The murder is supposed to have been committed by a hired man, and officers and citizens are now in pursuit of him.

Secretary Sherman held an informal reception at the custom-house in Boston yesterday, which was attended by the representative business men of that city. He afterwards visited the post office building, in company with Gov. Rice. The Secretary and the gentlemen accompanying him then proceeded in a special train over the Eastern railroad to Newburyport; thence to Indian Hill farm, where they will enjoy the hospitalities of Major Ben Perley Poore. The party proceeds to-morrow to Portsmouth, inspecting the life-saving service at Plum Island and Rye Beach, and thence along the coast.

This last campaign has proved the most disastrous to the Turks of any attempt they have ever made to overcome the Montenegrins. From the day that Suleiman Pasha and Ali Saib set out to effect a junction and crush Prince Nikita's little army with their united forces, it has been one grand carnage. Out of 15,000 bashi-bazouks who entered Montenegro with the Turkish army fully 11,000 are now dead or missing. This is independent of the loss among the regular troops, who formed the bulk of the army. There are 2,000 Turkish wounded at Sentari, and 1,000 more are expected to arrive.

The British Government has information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks, unless the Turks anticipate that event by making peace on the Czar's terms. The effect of the receipt of this and other intelligence as to Russian intentions, says a correspondent, has been to modify considerably the view taken of the crisis by certain members of the cabinet. The practical outcome will probably be that if the more energetic members should feel bound to adopt an active policy they will no longer be opposed by those of their colleagues who have hitherto been disposed to caution. It is reported that a powerful reinforcement is to be sent to the squadron in Besika bay.

There is every prospect of an exciting time in Montreal on Thursday next, when the Orangemen are to have their customary annual parade. The Orangemen are to come down from Canada West in large numbers to take part in the procession, which the Montreal Orangemen have decided on having at all hazards. Nightly drills are going on and have been for weeks past in different parts of the city, and fire arms are being put in order to the opposite party. The indications are that a hostile meeting will occur between the two bodies, and that blood will be shed, notwithstanding the admonitions and advice given to both parties by the authorities and clergy. As the day approaches the excitement becomes more intense and the authorities are moving quietly to see what action can be taken to prevent bloodshed.

SOME REFLECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT DIAZ.

There is no difficulty in interpreting the order of the DIAZ government to its military department directing armed resistance to the pursuit and punishment of Mexican raiders by our troops, in accordance with the order of the War Department. It means that DIAZ regards war with the United States, for such a cause, as the surest means of uniting his own people in his support as President, while, as he believes, it will necessitate the recognition of his government by ours.

As to the first of these animating causes it is quite probable he is right; for there is nothing more certain than that a nation suffering from domestic disorder, such as afflicts the people of Mexico, can hazard nothing by foreign war, while it may gain much by such a diversion of public attention from local animosities and private jealousies. Thus the nation may be benefited by a war which, whether successful or not in point of its foreign policy and as affecting its foreign relations, can have no other effect than to heal domestic discords and promote national unity. But it is extremely doubtful whether a conflict with us would in the end render DIAZ more secure in his hold upon the administration of the Government. Indeed, it is more than probable that while the national object would be gained by such a course, the ultimate consequences would be prejudicial to any present participants in the government. DIAZ may acquire a temporary popularity by a spirited resentment of any steps on our part, amounting to a usurpation of the police power of Mexico in the punishment of its criminals; but if war should follow his efforts to advance his own cause by a seeming championship of the cause of his country, its progress would probably bring to the surface dormant ambition sufficient to sweep from power all now concerned in its decrees. In a country like that of Mexico there is at all times great uncertainty in public life, and in the midst of war there would be absolutely no guarantee of power in the hands of any, no matter with what endorsement soever at present held. No sooner would the issue sought be gained than the most distinguished authors of the result would undertake their own reward by a distribution of the offices of the State; and no sooner would it be lost than the whole people would unite in hurling from power the originators of the conflict. Hence, in any case it would seem that the real interests of DIAZ lie directly opposed to war, although he appears to esteem the venture favorable to his designs. Nor will the order proclaimed effect the matter of his recognition on our part any less unhappily, for if our Government has had any doubts about the propriety of such a recognition hitherto they will be only increased by the complications of the situation. It can hardly be expected that where there was hesitancy to countenance the existence of a friendly government there will be haste to recognize a hostile one; and so it will not do for DIAZ to conclude that his prospects are improved so far as the action of our Government is concerned by his ambitious display of patriotism in the defense of his country. It may be that the United States will prefer to sanction a power more in sympathy with equity and justice, and that if it shall be able to find such in the LERDO government, or any other capable of exerting public functions, it will choose to make common cause with it as against the general violence and disorder now prevailing in that country.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

That a city so favorably located for commerce and manufactures as Washington should be without either is a constant source of surprise to strangers and travelers. With a tide-water river like the Potomac, there is no reason why this city should not have a respectable foreign commerce. It would not require any extravagant expenditure of money to render the harbor of Washington equal to the requirements of a commerce of many millions annually.

It is high time that this subject should attract the attention of our citizens, for nothing but enterprise and the agitation of the subject is necessary in order to initiate the measures necessary for building up a flourishing commerce here. Congress would no doubt readily make the necessary appropriations for the improvement of our harbor. The importations which would be required to supply this city alone with its increasing population would give a fair and constantly enlarging market for importers to begin with. But the trade of cities is almost entirely built up and maintained by the energy and tact of commercial travelers, and by the skillful use of this instrumentality Washington would be able to compete with the jobbers of any other Atlantic city. In this connection we should not lose sight of the fact that this city is the nearest seaboard market which Western Virginia and Southern Ohio can reach, since the Baltimore and Ohio railroad now comes directly to this point.

That we would be able to compete with Baltimore and other cities may be shown by reference to what Chicago is able to accomplish by means of enterprise. Like Cincinnati and St. Louis, she receives nearly all her foreign merchandise by rail, yet she not only successfully competes with the Atlantic cities for the trade of the Ohio valley, but she sells vast quantities of goods in Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois, in territory that legitimately belongs to Cincinnati and St. Louis. These facts show that there is no necessity for the inactivity of Washington upon the ground that we could not compete with other cities. It is simply a matter of pluck and enterprise.

The same observations apply to manufactures. To say nothing of the superb water-power of the falls of the Potomac, which ought to be utilized for this purpose, there are many kinds of manufacturing which might be profitably carried on within the city of Washington. One essential element of manufacturing prosperity we possess abundantly. Our railroads and the river pour into our markets cheap food. It would not be difficult to mention many branches of manufacturing which might be successfully fostered here.

We will only on this occasion specify one business which might very readily be built up here, viz.: that of printing books. It is well known that an immense sum is annually expended in the United States for reprints of standard English authors and other foreign books, besides the current American publications which are protected by the copyright laws. These books could be manufactured just as cheaply at Washington as elsewhere. It would be a very appropriate thing to make Washington such a special book market for America as Leipsic is for Germany and all Europe.

Another important consideration in connection with this subject is that sooner or later a great national university will be established here. The book-publishing business ought to be fostered here, so that when that event happens the great bulk of the book publishing in America would be attracted hither, and the imprint Washington become as common on our books as that of London is on English books now.

In conclusion we submit a practical suggestion: Has not the day come when our city ought to produce all the school books used here? We have enlightened educators who are capable of preparing books of such merit as would not only make them worthy of adoption here, but it is likely that a series of books, indorsed by educators in the National Capital, would be extensively used in all parts of the country. We have unoccupied buildings which could be converted into printing houses, and hundreds of unemployed printers who would be glad to do the work. A little pluck and enterprise only are needed to start a business here which would soon develop into an industry of great importance.

THE GAMBLERS AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

We have no desire to prejudge the case against the gamblers who are now on trial at the bar of our Criminal Court. They are entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and we are the last to deny them that right. But we hope, however, that the prosecution will leave nothing undone to make out a case against these men.

The community is interested in the suppression of gambling. It has been for some years the curse of this community. The proprietors of gambling-houses have carried on their nefarious business openly in defiance of law, and seemingly with the knowledge and consent of former police authorities. Although all these dens of vice are broken up, this satisfactory result was not accomplished except after the greatest effort and despite the most vigorous opposition. Gamblers have heretofore been considered a privileged class. They have boasted of their influence with courts and juries, and it is a sad commentary upon the administration of justice in this District that but few convictions have been procured. Laws are useless unless rigidly enforced. If the officers of justice had been diligent and honest in the past, gambling would have ceased to exist in this city.

The District Attorney has now an opportunity of displaying his ability as a prosecuting officer, and we hope to be able to record at the conclusion of the case now on trial that he is entitled to praise and commendation for his conduct of the case.

Above all things, we desire to caution him against a packed jury. There are rumors afloat—for the accuracy of which we do not vouch—that improper influences are being brought to bear upon the present jury. He has it in his power, if such is the case, to make an example of those who are seeking to impede the course of justice by corrupt means. We have had enough of packed juries.

BEN WADE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

We have it upon reliable authority that even old BEN WADE has become reconciled to the President's policy, since he has observed that the Southern people are disposed to treat the colored citizens fairly and give them educational advantages. We hail with delight every word and expression in any quarter which tends to show that the people of the North and the South are beginning to understand each other better.

Mr. WADE was always a plain, outspoken man. When he disapproved of the President's policy he did not hesitate to say so in emphatic terms. We never doubted his honesty, and hence we rejoice to learn that he now concurs in the President's policy, now that he sees that it is likely to produce the fruits of peace, good-will and justice.

GEN. HAMPTON.

Gov. HAMPTON has returned to South Carolina, after having effected a loan of $100,000 to defray the expenses of his government until the taxes can be collected. The course of Gen. HAMPTON while in the North is worthy of all commendation, for he said nothing which was not calculated to promote a friendly feeling between the North and the South. Would that all our public men were as wise and patriotic.

"OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN" is the title of a forthcoming volume by Mr. HARBERTON, the author of "Helen's Babies." It is said that it will equal his first work in humor and pathos. If so a treat awaits the public.

COL. ROB. INGERSOLL is now lecturing against the Bible and defending infidels. If the good people will now let Rob alone he will soon cease to attract attention. Only imprudent abuse will give him the power of doing any harm.

THE doctrine which a great many of the Southern papers are now preaching is that the country now needs less attention to politics and more to business. The permanent citizens of Washington would do well to adopt the same sentiment, and act upon it by devising plans for building up the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city.

THE establishment of a national university at Washington, the creation of art galleries, the adornment of the parks, squares and public buildings with great masterpieces of art, would be advisable upon the ground of sound political economy. The National Capital would then have attractions which would render it unnecessary for Americans to go to Europe for the advantages of refined society. In painting, sculpture, music, the drama and literature Washington should be inferior to no other capital in the world. If it should progress to that extent during the next twenty years the change would not be more marvelous than that which was effected at Athens during the ascendancy of PERICLES.

PERSONAL.

Hon. S. L. Hoge, of South Carolina, is at the Ebbitt.

These fine evenings lovers sit on stoops to conquer.

Hon. Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N Y., is at the Ebbitt.

The Canadians get their lager for three cents a glass.

Gen. J. G. Tucker, Rio Grande, is registered at the Ebbitt.

Girode-Girodia—The Empress of India and Queen Victoria.

Paymaster Stephen Rand, jr., U. S. N., is a guest of the Ebbitt.

John Chinaman's eyes are cut bias; but they'll do for Pekin.

Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, of St. Louis, Mo., has apartments at the Ebbitt.

Hon. George W. Smith, of West Virginia, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

Hon. A. Maverick and wife, of San Antonio, Texas, are quartered at the Ebbitt.

A well-bred burglar who detests familiarity always addresses his best friend as James.

George Francis Train now calls himself "The Stormy Petrel of the Skeptical Ocean."

The "regular-made" undersaliht may fairly vex, with Hamlet: "Seams! I know not seams."

Miss Parna Stevens, it is reported, is about to marry the heir of Viscount Hawarden, who is both a peer and an Irish baronet.

Col. C. H. Lester, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer H. Baker, U. S. N.; Robert Whiting, U. S. A., and Major W. P. Hazlitt, U. S. A., are located at the Ebbitt.

The leader in the Cincinnati *Commercial* the other day was an "The Beauties of Baldness." Hatched evidently still apprehends an attack from Gail Hamilton.

Sinful Soldene suits San Francisco. All that the hardened critics find to say about Chilperic is that the troupe "displayed a good deal of freedom in action."

The only original oil painting of Daniel Webster is on exhibition in Boston. It was painted by the celebrated artist, Joseph Ames, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

Mr. Longfellow, the poet, it is said, cannot be induced into making an after-dinner speech. Tale-bearers are attributed to him: "I wouldn't hear it bad life with a pair of boots."

Dr. Mary Walker swears by yonder pale moon that she will never marry and risk the humiliation of having a husband come in and remove the back of her black pants so that he may look in a fireman's parade.

When Thomas Crapo sailed out of the harbor of New Bedford a few weeks ago in a tiny boat bound for Europe, he had the broad satisfaction of being the greatest ass in the world. It is unsafe to forecast the possibilities of human folly for the twelvemonth next. Another Lilliputian craft may be ready to follow the same course. It can be built of cedar with an oak frame, and is to have a crew of beard and three masts, and it is to round Cape Horn and possibly circumnavigate the world.

Mrs. Black, "the Princess of Thule," wife of Mr. William Black, the English novelist, is described by the London correspondent of the Baltimore *American* as "bonnie," in the Scotch as well as English sense of the word, and fresh as an English rose. She is of medium height, with an abundance of light brown hair, and, I think, blue eyes, but I never can be sure of the color of her eyes. Mr. Black has a charming house, which he and his wife make a very hospitable one, in the Camberwell region, where William Blake used to take his walks.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was taken for a highwayman while he was journeying to the Black Hills, late in June. The Treasury agent who left Deadwood in the Bismarck stage had been cautioned to take no risks, and if any suspicious persons should appear on the road to "get the drop on them." The messenger, the driver, and another man employed by the company, all had rifles close at hand, when four horsemen were espied galloping down a mountain toward the stage. It was a lonely spot, and the messenger did not like the appearance of the strangers. As the four horsemen drove up and leaped from their saddles, they were covered by three trusty rifles. "Stop! we are honest men!" shouted the strangers. "Throw up your hands, then," cried the messenger, and the squad of four slowly approached under cover of the rifles, and finally convinced the guardian of the national treasure that they were not public plunderers, night-riders, murderers, but only senator Spencer and friends.

Minister Washburne is being made the recipient of numerous farewell dinners in Paris just now. Of one of these a late Paris letter says: "The extreme beauty of the table service excited unusual comment and admiration. Apart from a rich display of massive silver, the most noticeable objects were the plates, which were genuine serres, the pattern a border of gold arabesques on a black ground work, with an exterior wreath of minute leaves in gold most exquisitely finished. The dessert service, plates, finger-bowls, and decanter-stands were in silver, with open-worked borders, richly gilt, the pattern passion flowers and leaves, and on each plate and bowl was the monogram of the owner in gilt letters. The handles of the dessert knives, forks and spoons were of gold, with the owner's monogram stamped in open work at the end, a marvelous piece of delicate goldsmith's work. The sugar for the after-dinner coffee was handed round in a chased silver casket of the reign of Louis XV."

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Ebbitt.—A. W. Terrill, Austin, Texas; J. C. Terrill, Fort Worth, Texas; J. L. Partz, Charlotte, N. C.; John Nichols, Raleigh, N. C.; J. W. Anderson, jr., Chicago; Col. J. M. Hand, New Orleans; H. T. Oostin, Tenn.; John Parsons, Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Willis, city; G. E. Howell, Ark.; E. L. Doddinsand ler, D. Van Syckle, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Robinson, Philadelphia.

At the Metropolitan.—H. B. Curran, N. Y.; E. D. Hatfield, N. Y.; J. Parker and wife, Baltimore; W. Comfort and Miss J. E. Comfort, N. C.; O. T. Holmes and wife, Va.; Charles Henze, N. Y.; J. F. Porter, Stuttgart, Germany; L. Zeyler and wife, Va.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Louisiana Democrats should indict Eliza Pinkston too.

What has become of the silver movement? Did the Iowa platform discourage it?

It may comfort Governor Chamberlain to know that all the Democratic newspapers are printing his speech.

Mullett says if "Old Grant" were President now everything would be lovely. Of course it would—for Mullett.

The third-term party are bracing up a little under the hope of a coalition with the opposition party. It will be large enough to hold a caucus if the Pennsylvania office-holders are "bounced."

The President is said to have unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of his Southern policy, and to be confident of the party carrying several Southern states besides North Carolina at the next election. He believes there are old Line Whigs concealed all over the South with Republican labels under their coats.

Gov. Chamberlain does not receive much Republican sympathy for his Woodstock jeremiad. Nearly the entire party press condemns him, and even the lugubrious Patterson turns a cold shoulder. He finds one friend in this State, however, in the persistently unhappy editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, who says of the speech: "It is an arsenal full of weapons for the Republican. It is the most scathing review of the Southern policy that has yet been made. Let Republicans who have faltered and wavered between two opinions study. We believe true Republicans cannot rise from its perusal without becoming strengthened in their allegiance to the cause of human rights and to the vindication of law." Perhaps the editor will be calm enough in a few days to tell what law the President has failed in vindicating.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Titiens is suffering from a relapse.

Pappenheim has gone to Louisville.

Pattison, the pianist, is at Atlantic City.

A Chicago man has fitted up a fiddle to run by steam.

Aronson will make his summer home at New Brighton, s. i.

Jerome Hopkins has a new opera in waiting, entitled "Dumb Love."

Capoul wants $8,000 a month for singing in America, and he won't get it.

It is reported that Verdi's "Aida" will be brought out in Paris next season.

The naughty Chaumont takes the place of the naughtier Therese in London.

In the Naples Conservatory of Music are 3,000 autographs of musical composers.

Emma Celia Terry will spend her vacation at Silver Lake, Mass., and at "Pigeon Cove."

Max Strakosch has secured Dalton, late of the Soldene troupe, to support Mrs. Oates in her Canadian tour.

Patti thinks it an act of cruelty that her former husband did not go into mourning when her father died.

"Baby," as the English version of a recent Parisian drama is called, is to be produced at the Park theatre, on July 16.

There is said to be a revival in the piano trade. Pianos in London are advertised at $75 each, and American organs at $40 each.

Between his music and deviltry Heller has succeeded in capturing the Californians, notwithstanding the competition of Carmenave.

A California paper says of one of the artists there that "she is a nice, dumpy little soul, with eyes that have a slight tendency toward squinting."

Four thousand executants appeared in the chorus at the late Handel and Haydn festival in London. The affair was under the direction of Sir Michael Costa.

San Francisco is following her sister cities in providing outdoor evening music for the masses. A large orchestra is giving what is called Crystal Pavilion concerts.

A gentleman at a musical party asked a friend in a whisper, "How he should stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," replied his friend.

Concerts have been given both in the Crystal and Alexandra palaces in honor of the visit of Gen. Grant. American national music was executed by full military bands in addition to the ordinary orchestras.

An opera called "La Suocera," (the Mother-in-Law,) by an English lady, Mrs. Stewart, has greatly excited the English colony at Naples. It was originally written for the French stage under the title of "La Belle-Mere."

Herr Rubenstein has received from President MacMahon the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The great pianist has gone to Russia to finish "Nero," which will be produced next winter at the Italian Opera House in Paris.

They have a new tenor in Paris with the euphonious name of Mierewinskie. He has a rich, powerful, flexible voice, which he knows how to control, and, moreover, is said to have the natural presence and bearing of a gentleman.

The health of Dr. Von Bulow, who is now staying near Bingen on the Rhine, is so far restored that he has accepted the engagement so long contemplated, and is to be the conductor of the choral and orchestral concerts at Glasgow.

The prejudice which still exists against the English language as a language for song compared with the introduction of Italian opera into England, it was discovered that our language would not amalgamate with the music of Italy.

The right things in the right place—classical music for the winter months, recreation and amusement on hot summer nights. Musical people don't like to overload their stomachs with too high toned harmony when the thermometer marks ninety degrees.

A young marble-worker of Paris has recently been discovered with such a tenor voice that Ambroise Thomas told him the doors of the conservatoire would be thrown wide open to him whenever he chose to enter. Unfortunately the young man is too poor, &c.

It is said that there is an indescribable change in Adelina Patti's appearance, and even in her mode of singing her voice seems fuller and richer than ever in the lower notes. She has lost much of her arch vivacity and gayety. She has grown thinner and her face is worn. She looks, in fact, as if she had suffered.

Ernest Hutcheson is the name of a new musical prodigy who has been astonishing people at Melbourne. He is only five and a half years old, and has to kneel on a high chair in order to reach the keyboard of the piano. His playing of "Il Mio Tesoro" at one of his concerts—"was a triple encore." His compositions are likewise said to be remarkable, and his musical ear is so correct that he can recognize any note when struck upon the instrument although standing at a distance and with his back toward it.

The London Discourse says: "It would be of essential service to young authors in London if they would pay a visit to the Hermitage, near Berlin, and take a lesson in the art of a legitimate school of singing from Signor Tamberlik. They would learn the secret of preserving their voices through the experiences of the Russian tour now in his prosperous year; they would be taught how to declaim recitative, and they would derive incalculable advantage from striving to imitate his skill in the delivery of the scales."

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.

Twelve Years After the War.

From the Danville News:

Twelve years ago Richmond, with 45,000 inhabitants, lay in ruins. Now she has rebuilt the whole of the burnt district, has established two hundred factories, and with a population of 75,000 people is the handsomest city in the world. Norfolk ships near 1,000,000 bales of cotton this year, and has developed a trade in vegetables, fruit and fish which has extended through our great Northern cities, across the Atlantic, and has increased the value of lands in the adjacent counties many hundred fold.

A Stupendous Mistake.

From the New York Tribune:

The Bourbons in New Orleans are in bitter earnest, and there are indications that they will go on from one extravagance to another in their political crusade until they have ruined their party and shocked the common sense of the nation. If it is true that they purpose instituting proceedings against Washington politicians for their supposed share in the supposed fraudulent manipulations of the vote, they will deprive themselves of the countenance of all modern and reasonable men, and immediately elevate Wells, Anderson, Kenner and Casanave to the proud rank of sufferers for opinion's sake. Considered merely as a party move, their action is a stupendous mistake. It remains to be seen whether the Democratic party, with its usual fatuity, will hasten to embrace the blunder.

Chamberlain's Speech Not Judicious.

From the Utica Herald:

While we understand many of the circumstances which excuse Gov. Chamberlain as an individual, his speech cannot be justified as the utterance of a judicious statesman and a Republican patriot.

What Judge Carpenter Thinks.

From the Philadelphia Times:

While Mr. Chamberlain is exposing his wounds to win the sympathy of the public, ex-Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, who has a better right to look on the dark side of things and to appeal to the North for redress, (having been ingratiated out of office on a paltry technicality,) comes to the front with the acknowledgment that the state which treated him so badly is nevertheless convalescent, morally and politically. The Judge thinks the negroes and whites are getting on better together than ever before; that the President's policy is working well, and that South Carolina means to pay her debts. There seem to be few honest Republicans who regret the overthrow of the Chamberlain usurpation, and Judge Carpenter is not one of those few.

Reform in Oregon.

From the New York Times:

Governor Grover, of Oregon, is in a fair way to furnish some of the most striking illustrations of the way in which the "Reform" campaign was conducted last fall. His famous "Goldie" dispatch brought him prominently forward as an intriguer without any scruples of honor. The Congressional investigation which he invited has not as yet convicted him of bribery, though it shows that corruption was rife in the Legislature which elected him. The investigation has only just begun, and some of the witnesses are "putting out for the mountains," as the Oregonians would say, and a generally unwholesome aspect of things is opened up at the very threshold of the inquiry.

The Real Issue in the Next Congress.

From the New York Sun:

To rebuild the waste places left desolate by the war will be the first cry, and a Southern railway to the Pacific will be asked for. As an offset to this the restoration of the forfeited land grant to the Northern Pacific will be demanded, coupled with additional Government aid to that vast visionary undertaking. Thus we have in the very beginning a large rolling scheme of a most comprehensive character. The great question is whether by uniting the two projects votes enough can be obtained to carry them through. The matter will be canvassed beforehand, and will very likely be determined in the organization of the House. The Administration, it seems to be pretty understood, will be in favor of liberal appropriations. Can it gain votes enough on this ground to place a Republican or some Southern Hayes Democrat in the Speaker's chair?

What Policies Cannot Do.

From the Charleston News and Courier:

Politics are politics, but they can't make silver as valuable as gold, or benefit the country by any action that, near as we are to hard-pan, will postpone indefinitely the resumption of gold payments, to which the country is looking.

A New Name for Them.

From the Indianapolis Journal:

That is a very delicate phrase used in the dispatch concerning Senator Grover's corrupt election in Oregon. It is stated that one Goldsmith, a banker and friend of Grover's, arrived in Salem the night before the election and "interviewed six backward members." The backward members is a new name for fellows with itching palms.

The President's Southern Tour.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

A tour through the Southern States could result only in an increase of good feeling between host and guest, and though we have been unable to approve wholly of what is called the President's Southern policy, we are not blinded to the benefits which he may bring about by the judicious use of his opportunities.

Fourth of July Politics.

From the Quincy Whig:

We hear of a patriotic but law-abiding Illinois office-holder who refused yesterday to make a Fourth of July oration in consequence of the President's "order." Thus is the President silencing the American eagle, and bringing our most cherished institutions to naught.

A Good Word for Virginia.

From the Richmond State:

We might say a good word from an unexpected quarter, as it comes through the Washington REPUBLICAN, but that this is the era of reconciliation, and THE REPUBLICAN has become wonderfully reconciled. In an editorial article on Thursday that paper refers to all the progress our people are making in developing the resources of the Commonwealth; speaks in glowing terms of our great natural advantages—of soil, climate, society, geographical position, mineral wealth (not forgetting our great water power) and mountain scenery, and is thankful that Washington, the metropolitan city, is in such close proximity to so grand a State and has such good and enterprising neighbors as the Virginians. It predicts for us a great and prosperous future, and holds that our growth and that of the Capital of the country must keep equal step.

What they Think of Mr. Blaine in Virginia.

From the Lynchburg Virginian:

The whole trouble with Mr. Blaine is, that the scheme devised by himself and associates, for keeping white men in vassalage to the alien and inferior race in the South, has been thwarted, and there is no longer any prospect that such men as he can ever get an electoral vote in this section, for which reason he would beget and keep alive suspicion of the South, to the end that the more numerous North may be kept solidly radical, and give us such Presidents as Mr. Blaine would make. That is the whole truth in a nut shell.

Patriotic Words from the South.

From the Nashville American:

The situation of the South with reference to national questions, and especially appropriations for national purposes—demands of her representatives a very prudent and cautious policy. We would be glad to see some effort at concentration and the solid presentation of some single line of policy. There was a time when a gathering together of Southern men meant only sectionalism and mischief, whatever the object, as—I however it might be disguised or however candidly avowed, or sincerely it was the purpose to deal in business matters and advance the interests of the South, there was no avoiding the inevitable, all-absorbing question of the hour. Every meeting or association acquired a sectional and political turn. It was so with the commercial convention, which was excellent in design, and sectional only in the manner in which it was carried out. No body of men of any class or occupation could meet then without being drawn into the irresistible current of the really paramount interest. Then our interests were few and our manufactures nothing; our politics and national aims all sectional. Now it is all changed. We have eliminated sectionalism of every form. The real issue is a friendly business rivalry—or it may be merely a business rivalry to advance in these things which will contribute to the national as well as the sectional prosperity.

How the President's Order Affects the Democrats.

From the New York Times:

The recent order of the President forbidding Federal officials from engaging in active political management will undoubtedly cause some temporary embarrassment at least. But, judging from appearances, the Democratic newspapers are most deeply pained and outraged by the order. If every office holder were a Democratic committee man the lamentations and prophesies of the organs could not be more gloomy. It is evidently a blow at the well-being of the Democratic party and the average Democratic editor is almost beside himself with grief when he sees the Federal officials whom he has so long derided ordered to abstain from political management.

Thurlow Weed on Reconciliation.

From the New York Herald:

Mr. Thurlow Weed believes that the work of reconciliation between the South and the North is a matter of waiting and rather slow growth—an opinion in which the majority of people, North and South, will agree with him. He is willing to give the policy of the Administration a fair chance, and does not see his way clear to approve what may be called the Blaine policy, which means an indefinite postponement of reconciliation between the sections. The Woodstock demonstration is evidently a great disappointment to its authors. It means war, and between peace and war all sensible people can have only one choice.

MISCELLANY.

—An Atlanta girl sat on her lover's hat and kept him three hours over time. The next time that young man goes to see his girl he should hang his hat on a nail instead of holding it in his lap.

—Only three poems have been written about the present war. The Russian and Turkish languages may be musical, but what poet can make such names as Sukum Kaleh rhyme with anything.

—The maintenance of public order and a proper regard for bodily health will justify a man in resorting to his fancy in accounting to his wife for a cambric handkerchief in his inside coat pocket, having the name "Julia" in the corner, while her name is Mary.

—"Do you enjoy this climate?" asked the Rocky mountain guide, as he led an Illinois editor up the steep sides of Pike's Peak. "Enjoy this climb it!" echoed the poor journalist, as he gasped for breath; "no, you bet I don't." The guide gazed sadly and pityingly upon his charge.

—Dr. Schlieman narrates that, when a boy, he dreamed of the number 111,641. Not devoid of superstition, he wrote to Berlin, and inclosed ten thalers to be invested in this number of the coming lottery. As 111,641 had already been taken, another number was sent in its place. Schlieman lost his ten thalers, while the figures of his dream drew the great prize of 130,000 thalers.

—The French physicists are not quite so certain about the advantage of flooding the Algerian Sahara as they used to be. M. Naudin does not hesitate to say that the proposed sea would probably be a huge pestilential focus. In the rainy season the waters would extend a great distance over the flat shores, and in the dry season the waters would recede, leaving exposed a shamp area, favorable for the production, under a tropical sun, of organisms which would putrefy and vitiate the atmosphere all around.

—"Do you very much love to have me kiss you, George?" said she, softly stooping over him and leaving the monogram of her lips on his marble brow. "I do, indeed, dear," he said. "I just shut my eyes, and try to think I feel the touch of one who was dear to me in the days long gone by—before you and I were married." He had hardly finished that remark before he exclaimed: "O, don't! don't do that!" as a large copy of the New Testament hit him suddenly three or four times on the spot where he had been kissed.

—The gilded youth of Madrid had two weeks ago a novel attraction in the way of a tournament of bulls, where the toreanors, picadors, espadas and banderilleros were all young nobles of the highest families of Spain, while at the sport presided the most beautiful and fashionable women of the capital. The corrida took place on the Plaza d'Alcala, which presented a fairy-like scene, and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the exploits of the noble bull-fighters, the most expert of whom were the Marquis de Castrillo and the Duke de Medina Celi.

—An improvement on dynamite is said to have been effected by M. Fahnehjelm, of Stockholm. For the infusorial earth used in making dynamite he employs a kind of wood charcoal, which not only absorbs the nitro-glycerine, but serves as an important factor in the explosion of the composition. In order to give a speedier action to the new explosive, which is called "sebastin," nitrate of potassa is added. The nitro-glycerine, charcoal and nitrate of potassa are combined in various proportions to suit the purposes for which the sebastin may be intended.

—When the editor of a daily paper receives a visit from a couple of editorial brethren, when he is right in the middle of an able article on the "Demonetization of Silver," he tries to make them feel "at home," but observes with a deep sigh of relief, as they disappear out of the door: "I thought those darned bores were never going to leave!" and then a few hours later his paper comes out, containing a notice like this: "We had the pleasure this morning of a very agreeable visit from Messrs. Brown, of the Jeffersonville *Banner*, and Jones, of the Center Point *Bugle*. Come again, gentlemen."

—A negro preacher had elaborated a new theory of the Exodus, to wit: that the Red Sea got frozen over, and so afforded the Israelites a safe passage; but when Pharaoh with his heavy iron chariots attempted it they broke through and were drowned. A brother rose and asked for an explanation