THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Notice.

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

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, 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

TUESDAY.....JULY 17, 1877

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The rinderpest has broken out at Bethnel Green, England.

The Russians have fallen back from Zaina towards Alexandrapol for sanitary considerations.

Samuel M. Youmans, the man missing from Trenton, N. J., was seen in Philadelphia yesterday morning.

The Abchasians, Circassians and Leschians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousand Russians.

Base ball yesterday: At Chicago—Chicagos, 5; Bostons, 8. At Philadelphia—Athletics, 10; Philadelphias, 5.

The North St. Louis Savings Association closed its doors yesterday morning. No statement has been made by the officers or directors.

Tho. Kehn and Henry Heimtsch, two of the men injured by the boiler explosion at Kiefer's ore mine, Pa., on Saturday, have since died.

The physician of Courtney, the carsman, does not hesitate to say that his patient was drugged, but does not mention the nature of the drug.

The 2d United States infantry, 440 strong, under command of Gen. Frank Wheaton, from Atlanta, Ga., have gone to reinforce Gen. Howard.

The Russians on Sunday occupied the heights commanding Nicopolis. The Turks yesterday abandoned and the Russians occupied Nicopolis.

Wm. Reilly and Moses Churchwald, both of No. 260 West Fifty-third street, New York, were drowned in the Hudson river while bathing on Sunday.

All the large banks in St. Louis have declared their purpose to pay no more time certificates except in cases where distress or unusual need of money is clearly shown.

Secretary Sherman and party arrived at Eastport, Me., yesterday. After inspecting the custom-house and giving a reception to the business men the Secretary sailed for Rockland.

Gen. Howard reports that on the 13th instant the troops pursued the Indians, who made for Kamala, keeping up fire on their pursuers, two of whom were wounded. William Burling died yesterday.

The Bank of St. Louis has closed its doors. This bank should not be confounded with the National Bank of St. Louis, which is still regarded as staunch. There are rumors about three other small savings institutions.

Official telegrams report that the Russians have established a military tribunal at Selva to try Musulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacre, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is 1,500,000 roubles. Three Russian officers and one hundred and sixty soldiers have been killed in the batteries. The siege guns go to Alexandrapol.

The chairman of the New York State Central Committee of the Independent party has issued a circular requesting members of that body to meet in New York August 15 to name the place and date for holding the State convention.

In the suit of Strange against the striking silk weavers, of Paterson, N. J., for damages in not fulfilling contracts to finish warps, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $12. Twenty-six cases more are to be tried. It was a test case.

John Sheffer, living in Sixty-eighth street, New York, assaulted a young son of Chas. Rademacher, a neighbor, yesterday, and when the latter interfered knocked him down. Rademacher fractured his skull and died six hours after. Sheffer was arrested.

M. C. Dickson's jewelry store, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and Monday morning. The thieves carried off between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of watches, diamonds, &c. No clue to the robbers.

Ismail Pasha telegraphs as follows: "On Tuesday twelve battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bayazid. We defeated them and drove them to Kara Boulak, with the loss of six hundred killed, a quantity of provisions, twenty baggage-wagons and their entire ambulance train.

An agent of the Spanish Government has been at Provincetown, Mass., trying to adjust the matter of the seizure of the Ellen Rizpah. The agent for the owners refused to accept any compromise, observing that it was a matter to be settled by our Government, and not by him personally. The agent left town without accomplishing his mission or divulging his name or address.

The wife of James Hobbs, a tinner, in Evansville, Ind., went out to ascertain the cause of a fight in a house of ill fame next door, and was stabbed to death by men who mistook her for one of the inmates. Two men, named Frank March, a steamboat man, and George Woods, a printer, were arrested. Hobbs, who saw his wife murdered, is completely prostrated, and can give no particulars. He simply says Woods did it.

At a negro meeting in Guthrie, Ky., on Sunday some of them became very boisterous. The town marshal arrested two of the offenders, when the others, at the instigation of President Bell, from Clarksville, Tenn., made a rush to rescue the prisoners, when a fight ensued, in which Deputy Marshal James E. Wilcox was shot through the arm. The marshal was badly beaten, and one negro, Mark Johnson, killed. Two negroes are in custody and the officers are after others.

The following gentlemen have sent their names to the secretary of the National Rifle Association at New York for entrance to first of four competitions for places on the team which will represent America in the coming international rifle match: R. C. Coleman, Goshen, N. Y.; W. H. Jackson, Boston; A. V. Caulfield and S. J. Scott, Baltimore, Md.; H. F. Clarke, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; A. D. Hodgeman and G. L. Morse, Yonkers, N. Y.; G. W. Davison, Providence, R. I.; Frank Hyde, I. Lullen and W. M. Farren, of New York. To-day at 10 o'clock the competition begins, and entries must be completed at that hour.

REASONS FOR A REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

While it is true that under the reconstruction acts the several seceding States, by their Legislatures, ratified the amendment abolishing slavery, and in their local constitutions affirmed the supremacy of the Federal power as conditions precedent to their restoration to their former positions in the Union—from which they were deposed not by reason of their own acts as a direct cause, but by the Government as a penalty for those acts—it is still nevertheless true that the Legislatures so acting were composed of elements which, in the majority of instances, did not represent the real sentiments of the people of the States whose sovereignty was thus wielded, and there is, consequently, good ground for complaint on the part of persons so disposed in the States so represented that the ratification, even if relieved from the objection of being compulsory, is still invalid, as not reflecting the popular will or exerting the public judgment.

In respect of this amendment, therefore, and of the various recognitions of Federal supremacy, there always will be great dissatisfaction and dissent on the part of many in the Southern States, and there will be no more harmony touching the principle affirmed by them than there was formerly in regard to the same questions when debated in the assemblies of the people. Not that the people of those States do not acquiesce in the doctrines asserted, but that they are disposed to repudiate declarations made without their assent, without regard to the merit of the issues determined. And where there is such a feeling of discord there will be latent bitterness and ever recurring strife, whose surges will effectually retard the progress of the country in development, and render the permanency of its institutions doubtful.

If, when the Government was established, there had been a clear definition of its powers, and its right to maintain itself at all hazards and against all foes, whether from within or without, had been incontrovertibly established, there would have been no rebellion, and the internal polity of the country would have shaped itself in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, without the remotest idea on the part of the minority that anything less than the right of revolution could avail to enforce their views. It was because of the opposing constructions of the Constitution that all our difficulties came upon us; and the lesson should teach us the wisdom to put away danger from such a source in the future. So long as the two sections of the country have each its own construction of that instrument, each believing with equal sincerity in its interpretation, and supporting its views with equal earnestness and zeal, so long the people will have no confidence, no rest, no peace, and underneath all surface reconciliation will lie the cold substratum of doubt and distrust. There must be not only an unambiguous and precise exposition of fundamental principles, but one obtained by such a united and comprehensive action of the people as shall conclude all as to its essence and authenticity. And there is no good reason why such a clear and considerate construction shall not be at once put upon the Constitution by its immediate revision. There can be no doubt but that the wisdom and patriotism of the people will proclaim the true doctrine unequivocally, and the welfare of the country demands the enunciation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The President has decided that the spirit of the order to office-holders to retire from the management of political affairs does not require the members of the National Committee to resign. This decision has been sharply criticised as inconsistent with the order, for the reason that it exempts the highest officials from rules which are enforced against those of an inferior grade.

It is claimed, however, that the rule does not apply to the members of the National Committee, for the reason that during the interval between the close of a Presidential campaign and the opening of a new one by calling the next convention of the party, that committee has no political duties to perform. This view of the case contemplates that the present committee will have nothing to do until the spring of 1880, when they will merely be required to issue a call for a convention to select a candidate for the Presidency. It is claimed that the present committee has no further campaign work to do, and that work will devolve on the committee to be selected by the next convention.

It is claimed that the exceptions made by the President are in strict conformity to the spirit of the order, which we here reproduce for convenience of reference:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

It is claimed that this order was merely intended to prohibit officers from taking part in the political management of political affairs, and that merely calling a convention to assemble is not such an act as violates the spirit of the above order. It is understood that if any practical difficulties at any time arise under the exceptions as made by the President, the rule may be modified to suit the emergency.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEEDING.

In speaking of the Louisiana case a few day ago we expressed the opinion that as the members of the Returning Board had been duly indicted by a grand jury, the proceeding was one which all law-abiding citizens ought to respect. The prerogatives of that body are of such a high and sacred character that no political agreement should ever be suffered to control its action, and we, therefore, expressed the hope that all law-abiding citizens would patiently await the result of the legal proceedings, and abide by the same if in all respects regular.

It now appears by later advices that the grand jury failed to find indictments against the members of the Returning Board, and that thereupon the District Attorney filed informations against them. We do not recognize this mode of proceeding as entitled to the same respect as an indictment duly found by a grand jury. It is entirely contrary to the genius of our institutions to imperil the liberty and property of citizens by such a process, and we, therefore, unhesitatingly declare it to be unlawful and impolitic. If the Returning Board have violated the laws of Louisiana, let them be indicted and tried according to those well-known forms of law which are venerated and respected by all English-speaking people in whatever region of the globe they may be found.

We have no fears as to the final result of this proceeding, and we are willing to leave it to be worked out under the laws of Louisiana and the Constitution and laws of the United States. Any proceeding which proposes to put men on trial for infamous crimes by merely filing an information against them will certainly prove nugatory in the end. There is, therefore, no need of any undue excitement or bad blood about this matter, and we, therefore, hope to see the work of reconciliation go on regardless of the interference of ill-disposed persons who may seek to throw obstacles in the way.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The communication of "B. L. B." is too lengthy for our columns. We wish to say that we do not doubt but there are to-day eight or ten life insurance companies in the United States which are perfectly sound. The ordeal of hard times and rigid examinations through which all the companies in the country have had to pass recently will leave in existence only such as will have high claims on the confidence of the people.

We would not question for a moment the benefits of legitimate life insurance, for we believe that every man with a family dependent upon him should carry a policy for a reasonable amount. The experience, however, which the public has had with a company like the Charter Oak, which at one time stood as high in public confidence as any of those which are now doing business, justifies the holders of policies in considering whether the full and proper protection of their interests does not require that a considerable portion, at least, of the assets of life insurance companies should be placed beyond the control of the officers by being invested in Government bonds and deposited with the State Treasurers in trust for the benefit of the policy-holders. We do not doubt but that experts can detect deficiencies in assets, but we want measures adopted which will prevent any deficiencies being caused by the embezzlement or bad investments of funds in worthless securities. If the money which the officers of the Charter Oak invested in worthless railroad bonds had been deposited in United States bonds beyond their control, that company would to-day be sound and solvent.

THE EDINBURGH COUNCIL.

We hail with great satisfaction every movement which is calculated to render the people of widely-separated regions better acquainted with each other, and every scheme for mitigating the religious and political asperities which have so long divided mankind into hostile sects and parties. The Pan-Presbyterian Council, which is now in session in Edinburgh, proposes to accomplish a very important work in this line by uniting into one body forty-eight divisions of the Presbyterian sect.

Even though this object should not be fully accomplished, great good must result from the conference, since the members of that great religious family cannot but think more kindly of each other when they ascertain by comparison of views that there are many more things about which they agree than there are about which they disagree. The meeting is important as showing that the tendency of the age is toward greater charity and liberality in matters of opinion.

The delegates assembled in Edinburgh represent a constituency of thirty-four millions, who constitute a very influential portion of the Protestant world, and are everywhere firm advocates of a strict and literal observance of the precepts of the Bible. The stern morality of Presbyterianism has had no small influence in molding American institutions and in infusing an element of firmness and stability into the character of our people. The results of the deliberations of the Edinburgh Council will, therefore, be awaited with great interest by a considerable portion of the population of America.

A CODE OF LAWS FOR THE DISTRICT.

One of the first matters relating to the District of Columbia which should engage the attention of Congress should be the appointment of a commission to codify our laws. The condition of statutory law of this District is not only discreditable to it as the seat of Government, but injurious to the business interests of the citizens. The progress which has been made in the codification of the law in many States during the last quarter of a century has worked a complete revolution in the science of legislation. The laws of many of the Western States particularly are models of logical arrangement and perspicuity. The subjects of legislation are scientifically classified, so that the provisions of the statutes relating to any subject can be readily found in a few minutes. In the laws of this District there is a total absence of all system, but instead thereof confusion and conflicts which perplex the bar, and often cause useless and expensive litigation.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SPANISH OUTRAGES.

The official reports received by the Treasury Department fully confirm the accounts which the press gave a few days ago of the outrage committed by a Spanish war vessel on the whaling ship Rising Sun. The same Department has also official information that Captain DUNCAN, of the schooner Ellen Rizpah, was also unlawfully arrested and confined, as has been heretofore stated in our columns. Now that the proof of these outrages is in the possession of our Government, we do not doubt but that the action of our authorities will be such as is demanded by the grave character of these offenses. In view of the disposition which the Spanish Government has hitherto shown to evade the fulfillment of its promises, we expect that such measures will be adopted as will satisfy the Spaniards that force will be used, if necessary, for the purpose of exacting full satisfaction for the indignities which she has heaped upon this nation.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

It affords us sincere pleasure to commend Gen. HOWARD for the good judgment and spirit with which he has conducted his war against the Indian Chief JOSEPH. It seemed probable that that war would be prolonged and expensive, but HOWARD, by a timely and hard blow, has ended it with such promptness as will save many lives and a great drain upon the National Treasury. He and the brave men under his command deserve the thanks of the Republic.

THE laws of the District of Columbia should be codified. The present system is barbarous.

THE FOUNDERS of the city of Washington designed that it should be a seat of learning and a resort of the scholars and artists of the nation. That design can only be properly carried out by establishing a national university here. All the States have received aid from the General Government for colleges or universities. We only ask that the same liberality be shown to the District of Columbia.

HOLY WRIT says: "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth." There are exceptions to every general rule, for all know that there is a Gail which originates in Maine, howls fiercely around the tall tower of the New York *Tribune* for awhile, and then sets off for the South with such bluster as to threaten the very foundations of the White House by the time it reaches Washington. Fortunately, however, when that Gail gets here its power is always spent and it is as gentle as a maiden's sigh, and cannot even produce a ripple on the calm waters of the Potomac.

THE English take credit to themselves for bringing out the talking faculties of General GRANT. They say that their enthusiasm did the work, yet GRANT had many warm receptions in his own country which did not unloose his tongue. His volubility in England is owing, we think, to the fact that his receptions there are social and not political. The criticism to which he knew his speeches on political topics here would be subjected no doubt taught him a prudent silence. The same influences have made his successor, Mr. HAYES, as much of a "silent" man as GRANT was, for all his speeches since he was inaugurated have been noted for their extreme brevity.

WE understand that the leaders of the Republican party in Ohio are willing to pay Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON $10,000 for his services as manager of the approaching campaign in that State, and they consider that he will be cheap at that figure, as it will save further expense on their part.

IT SEEMS to be about one of the hardest jobs for the Navy Department to get rid of Mr. E. H. KNORR, the chief draughtsman, who lately figured so prominently in the inquiry instituted into the official conduct of the hydrographic office. Though he has been given to understand that to resign would be about the best thing he could do under the circumstances, he still sticks to his post. Commodore WYMAN, who fully established before the board of inquiry the incompetency of this man, should be spared further association with him at the office. His retention would not only be an act of injustice to Commodore WYMAN and to the employees for his removal, but it would also be a slap in the face of the gentlemen who constituted the board of inquiry and who recommended his discharge from office.

IF the decision of Judge SNELL in the Garrick Club case is sustained in the appellate court a new order of things will be inaugurated in the social clubs. The institutions have always hitherto counted upon a certain degree of privacy, in order that the members might be able to select their own company; but if a club is to be deprived of the permission to sell liquor to members without a license, it will become no better than a public bar-room, since all places which sell liquor under a license are not at liberty to refuse a drink to anybody who offers to pay for it. As the police have been so active in their efforts to stop the sale of liquor at the "Garrick" they will necessarily pursue a like course with that high-toned club on the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, where liquors are not only sold without a license, but where gambling is carried on nightly to an almost unlimited extent—in fact gambling is the principal attraction of the place, at least we are so reliably informed.

MRS. E. J. BROSMAN, whose bill for goods taken by the Union army, amounting to eight thousand dollars, passed the House of Representatives at the last session, but failed to be reached in the Senate for want of time, is an applicant for a position. Mrs. BROSMAN was true and loyal to the Union cause during the war, and kindly ministered to the wants of the sick and wounded at her own expense. She is the same lady who placed the wreath of flowers upon President Lincoln's coffin while the remains were lying in state at the Executive Mansion. She has endured many hardships by reason of the seizure of her property for military purposes during the war, and has been patiently waiting for her money ever since. It is now more than probable that Congress will come to her relief at its next session, but meantime this poor woman, who is a widow with a large family on her hands, is almost penniless and destitute. Her case appeals strongly to the consideration of the appointing power, and as her misfortune was caused by the action of the officers of the Government, we trust that she will receive some position commensurate with her capacity until Congress authorizes the payment of what is justly due her.

PERSONAL.

Prince George, the second son of the Prince of Wales, is seriously ill.

Sankey will visit Altoona, Pa., in August and remain a couple of weeks.

Gen. Grant and party left Frakfort-on-the-Main on Sunday for Lucerne, Switzerland.

Hon. Heister Clymer is at Newport, and ex-Senator Bontwell at Old Point Comfort, (Fortress Monroe,) Va.

Ex-Governor Tilden dined at Freehold, N. J., with ex-Governor Parker on Saturday evening and gave a reception.

Governor Hartranft, of Pa., and a party of twelve friends, left for California yesterday afternoon, to be absent a month or six weeks.

J. Henri Burch, the Louisiana politician who can't account for eighteen thousand dollars of school moneys which he received, once lived at Titusville, Pa.

The President talks of a trip to Fortress Monroe during the session of the Postal Convention, thence to Richmond up the James river and back to Washington via the Fredericksburg railroad.

Secretary Thompson's daughters, Misses Mary and Virginia, arrived in this city from Terre Haute a few days ago, and will remain with their parents in the family residence on Lafayette square.

Catharine E. Lachenmeyer, when worth $40,000, six years ago, married her book-keeper. He now lives with another woman in New York on the proceeds of her property, and she lives on charity.

James Rennie stepped into a police station in Boston, saying that he had run away from Edinburgh, so claimed, with £1 000 of his employer's money, and, as he could not find work, wanted to be sent back there to jail.

Professor John Thome, superintendent of the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentine Confederation, South America, has recently returned to his old home at Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on a brief visit to his parents.

Lieutenant W. S. Simmons, who, since the promotion of Lieutenant Shepard, has stood first on the list of lieutenants of the revenue marine service, has been appointed captain in that service, in place of Captain Cyrus W. Pease, resigned.

John Bigelow, of the United States Financial Agency in London, is coming home in disgrace. The prime cause is said to be the free importation into New York of nine large trunks, followed by a bequest to some New York custom-house inspectors.

Elizabeth J. Ellis, the young woman whose unpaid treatment by the Wesleyan authorities led some to making her class-day poet and then forcing her to resign attracted wide attention, took the $100 prize for excellence in English literature for which there was a vigorous contest, and she has been engaged as teacher at Wellesley College at a salary of $800 and board. Gilbert Haven's son, who pasted her out, has not been heard from. He will probably be taken up by some good base ball club.

In 1864 Crook and Sigel moved simultaneously on the railroad connecting Richmond and the southwest and up the Shenandoah, their operations being designed to help Grant by crippling and confusing the enemy. Crook was fairly successful in destroying the road, but Sigel was forced by Early to retreat. Cal Brother ("Porte Crayon,") who was on Sigel's staff, remarked that the only difference between the two commanders was that while Crook was tearing up the road Sigel was touring down the pike.

Owen Brown, one of the sons of John Brown, whose "soul is marching on," lives alone on the island of Gibraltar, in Put-in-Bay. A visitor to his retreat describes him as a man near the middle height, with a long, sandy beard, streaked with threads of silver, and quite dark for one of fifty-two, bushy eyebrows, from under which looked eyes as pleasant as a woman's, with a look all over him of old "Ossawattomie," whom he, of all the sons, is said most to resemble. He has never married, and when it was suggested that he had remained single because he had been too busy to have time, he replied: "Hardly; there are men who fix their affections on one, and losing that one remain single ever after."

Referring to General Grant's post-prandial speeches, the London *Graphic* says: "There is nothing like English enthusiasm to bring a man out. Here is General Grant, for instance. During the contest that resulted in his election he was known as 'the Dumb Candidate,' and throughout his Presidency, true to his character, he was the Silent President. His longest speech was about six lines. He inaugurated the biggest thing in creation, the Philadelphia Exhibition, in four lines. Yet he no sooner touches the free soil of England than his tongue is loosed, and he can make a couple of small speeches in an evening—one, it is true, of his usual six-line pattern, but the other, twenty or twenty-five lines deep. Oh that General Grant would return our kindness to him by teaching some of our politicians how to stem the torrent of their eloquence! He could confer no greater benefit on us."

Of "Jack Russell," well known in the west of England as the "sporting parson," the following characteristic anecdote is told: "When the late Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Phillpotts, was holding a visitation in North Devon, he asked 'Jack Russell' if he could have a talk with him, and the answer was, 'Certainly, my Lord.' Thereupon the Bishop referred to his friend's celebrity as a sportsman, and went on: 'Of course, hunting is in itself very innocent; but you are a master of hounds, and no doubt when you are put out you may be tempted to use strong language. That would not be becoming a man in your position, and your ministrations would not carry the same weight as they ought to do.' 'If that is all, my Lord, you need not trouble yourself,' replied Jack, 'for my parishioners ride such bad cattle that I am always a couple of fields ahead of them, and they never hear what I say.'"

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

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

The Speakership.

From the New York Times:

Meanwhile, the contest for the Speakership is narrowing down, according to our dispatches, to one between Mr. Randall and the irrepressible Mr. Cox. Of the two probably Mr. Randall is the strongest, as he certainly is the best. He is not without the tinge of demagogism which seems inseparable from the successful Democrat of to-day, but he is not such an effervescent, superficious demagogue as Cox. He has not such a genius for blundering, linked with such a cynical disregard for decency, as Mr. Cox has many times displayed, much to his friends' chagrin, within the past few years. Yet while, if we must have one of this pair, we should prefer Mr. Randall, we should feel a good deal better satisfied if the candidate did not come from Tom Scott's State, and had not written that effusive Texas note on the duty of the country to take a new departure with reference to the South.

Civil Service Reformers and Politicians.

From the Burlington Hawkeye:

If no one is to be placed in official position except those who know nothing about politics, and those who are in official positions are not to be allowed to participate in politics, then surely Webster had better revise his definition of the politician: the Republican party had better be disbanded and all citizens relegate the political affairs of the country to the civil service reformers, whose only credentials to official position is that they are innocent of politics and of the science of government.

Republican Sentiment in Maine.

From the Lewiston Journal:

The Democrats would be glad to see the convention get by the race over President Hayes' course in relation to South Carolina and Louisiana, but we do not imagine they will be gratified. There is evidently a difference of opinion among Republicans in Maine, as in other States, as to the wisdom of President Hayes' course toward those States, but as the President's acts are an accomplished fact, and as all Republicans concede his honesty, loyalty and good intentions, there is a general disposition among those who oppose and those who approve what the President has done in the South, as well as others who feel that more light is needed to make up a just verdict, to wait and judge by the results.

The Change in the South.

From the New York Herald:

With the disappearance of the carpet-bag politicians in the South the United States troops have nearly disappeared, there being only about twelve hundred there at present. Packard, Chamberlain and Ames could never have managed without as many thousands.

We Have Territory Enough.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union:

Two things at present appear to stand out with special distinctness, however. One is that no such scheme for the annexation of any part of Mexico as Mr. Blaine conjured up has any existence outside of his powerful imagination. The other is that no Mexican Government could suggest the surrender of Mexican territory without being turned out in twenty-four hours. The Mexicans are a revolutionary people, and have little comfort or prosperity in their country, but they are not the less fond and proud of it, and they will fight rather than give it up. We do not believe that anybody whose opinion is of the least value desires a war with Mexico, or wishes to extend the possessions of the United States. We have already got much more territory than we can handle and govern and develop properly, and it will be time enough to think about expansion when the nation numbers a hundred millions. As for Blaine's crusade against the President in this connection, it seems more irrational the further it is examined.

The President and His Friends.

From the New York Times:

The President suffers less from his enemies than from the officiousness of his friends. All that the Bourbon Democracy have yet done has been to cry "fraud" as a pretext for impugning the validity of his title; all that they threaten to do is to give this cry the form of vague conspiracy in Congress, and to hurl insults at him as often as an opportunity occurs. There is nothing very terrible in this threat—nothing that should disturb the digestion of the President, or that is likely to receive the approval of the country. Infinitely more mischievous are his professed friends, persons who claim to be in his confidence, who affect zeal in his behalf, and who pretend to make known his preferences and his purposes. These are professional go-betweens, who on one hand undertake to convey to him data for determining the currents of public opinion, and on the other expound the vagaries news-gatherers their interpretations of his policy. How far their pretensions are warranted we leave others to decide. The apparent fact is that they have contrived more than once to put him in a false position, and that the course they are pursuing is the one most likely to lead to his embarrassments. Certainly it exposes him to a charge of variableness in a matter so distinctly involving principle as the separation of civil service from partisan intrigue; while in such matters as the organization of the House and the revival of the subsidy system, it subjects him to imputations from which he, of all men, should be free.

The President to Act as Umpire.

From the Panama Star and Herald, July 7:

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, has consented to act as umpire in the question of limits between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic.

The President and the Democracy.

From the New York World:

His letter of acceptance was quite as near the avowed policy of the Democrats as that of the Republicans. Now that he owes his election quite as much to the Democrats as to the Republicans we fail to see why he is not at liberty to do what he distinctly announced that he meant to do and what he has begun to be doing. It clearly is not the business of the Democrats to object to it, and the remonstrances of the Republicans who praised his letter of acceptance and object to any effort to put it into practice are not entitled to any consideration, even if Mr. Hayes were found to heed any Republican remonstrance, which he is not.

The Spirit of Conciliation in the South.

From the Nashville American:

The two successes regularly fortunate in South Carolina [illegible] and the ability to settle the difficulties [illegible] amicable compromise. Those who complained of political affairs in Louisiana ought to see that it is equally desirable that there shall be an end of the political cases in the Federal Courts of South Carolina, and it is to be hoped that the Attorney-General will everywhere respond to the growth of the sentiment of conciliation, and *nolle pros.* all cases pending against white and black, and thus speed the day when the two races can establish their proper relations and begin with mutual confidence the work of restoration so necessary to both. The close attentions and labor of both is necessary to bring the valuable lands and productive resources of that once wealthy State up to the old standard.

Alabama Advice to the President.

From the Montgomery Advertiser:

Let Mr. Hayes be warned by that most notable example, and avoid the fatal errors of Grant. We do not hesitate to express the conviction that Hayes is very far above Grant in *morals;* and that, in fact, he seems to have no affinity for the low people that Grant gathered around him. We are the more anxious, therefore, that he should hold himself utterly aloof from the tricksters and scoundrels who, in their efforts to place him in power, after their party had been condemned by the people, intended a continuation of the disgraceful Administration that closest much to the relief of all well-wishers of peace and good government on the 4th of March last. Let Mr. Hayes be warned by that example—the worst in the history of the country.

A Source of Scandal and a Cause of Weakness.

From the New York Herald:

Collector Simmons, of Boston, and several other office-holders have gracefully resigned their positions on the Republican committee. Their retirement has not, however, prevented a call for a State convention in September. Of late years the interference of the Government officers in politics has been in Massachusetts as in other States a source of scandal and a cause of weakness.

The Nation is Tired of the Sectional War.

From the Richmond Despatch:

The *Tribune* and Mr. Blaine may be as intolerant and as absurd as they choose, but they are not to be gratified with the revival of the sectional war they formerly doted in. The nation is tired of it, and cannot be wrought up to a renewal of it. Mr. Hayes and his harmony will be supported, and when he retires the next President will not come from the bloody-shirt graduates.

The Republicans of the South are Satisfied With the President.

From the Buffalo Express:

If the Republicans of the country are as reasonable and patriotic as those of Mississippi we shall hear no more of Democratic ascendency South being due to "Hayes' policy." If there is room for bitterness and reproaches it is not toward Hayes, and if Republicans South regard Hayes' course best, certainly Republicans North should not complain. The first steps toward party reorganization have now been taken. The only thing possible to do is to await the results. The same state of things was bound to be presented sooner or later under any circumstances or "policy."

The National Republican Committee.

From the New York Tribune:

The exemption of the members of the National Republican Committee from the operation of the President's order respecting office-holders will doubtless be charged upon the Administration as a departure from the strict rule of civil service reform. In practical effect, however, it cannot be said to be a very important exception, as the committee will not meet, in all probability, for the next three years.

Hayes Must Be Indorsed With a Yell.

From the Cincinnati Commercial:

If the Republicans of Ohio propose to carry the State this fall they have not only to indorse Hayes, but to do it with a yell.

MISCELLANY.

—A clergyman in Toledo, O., has patented a car-coupler, which is a new venture in the coupling line for one of his profession.

—In one group picture at Springfield, Mass., six generations are represented—oldest, ninety-one; youngest, eight weeks—all females.

—When two widowers get really warmed up in pursuit of one widow we see two souls with but a single thought, two hearts which want to beat each other.

—We never had a dear gazelle to glad us with its mild blue eye, and if it is anything like a goat in its capacity for shirts, exchanges and tomato vines, we shan't invest in one.

—A new treatise has been written on the subject "The Use of Belting for the Transmission of Power." Jones' second story is a "belting" from his father the other day, and said instead of giving him any power it made him weak.

—Schliemann always puts on his left boot first—for luck." Some day a book peddler will come in just as the great archæologist gets on that left boot, and then he will curse his luck that the stogy isn't on the right foot to kick with.

—A man in Virginia, Nevada, owns a flint-lock pistol of antiquated pattern, supposed to have been the joint property of Jack Sheppard and Hoss-skin. The local paper calls it a "relic of the highway industry which flourished in England a century or so ago."

—We are just going to say the very same thing when Jome Russell Lowell put right in and interrupted us and up and said:

Joly breathes hot, saltless the other floods,
Cools up the wan leaves of the lilac hedge,
And every eye shuts its white shine of clouds
The frosty blue the horizon's Western rim, or hang
Motionless, with heaped canvas drooping idly,
Like a slim fleet by starvic men headed,
Conspirated half, and half deserted afar,
Helpless of wind, and seeming to slip back
Adown the smooth curves of the oily sea.

—They have rough and ready doctors in the Turkish service. A soldier went to the hospital tent and complained of toothache. Up jumped one of the Turkish doctors, seized a pair of blacksmith's pincers, and going behind the fellow threw his left arm round his neck as if about to strangle him. In an instant a capital double tooth came out and particularly so before strangers to appear to good advantage under these circumstances. In other words, it cures bashfulness. Its effects on depression of spirits, he says, are what might be expected from a drug whose action is "energy-giving and bashfulness-curing." He has not seen any corresponding mental or physical depression attending its after-effects. Its action may be largely increased by combining it with an alkali. It may be that the alkali dissolves some of its active principles that otherwise would remain undissolved.

—Families who are in mourning are now likely, a few days after the usual notice has appeared in the papers, to receive by mail what the publisher is pleased to call a "fine memorial lithograph" setting on a bed surrounded by a bird-eye view of a church, surmounted by a river-piece which we may assume is intended to represent the heavenly land. In the centre is a space for a photograph, beneath this the name and age of the deceased, and printed in gold letters on a sable ground, and beneath this again one of those dreary elegiacs that are made to do duty over and over again in the provincial papers. Fancy the effect of such a travesty on friends whose hearts are still tender over a recent loss. As if this were not enough, a sheet of sample verses, presumably adapted to different cases, is sent to facilitate selection, and the recipient's "sense of honor" is appealed to for the immediate remittance of one dollar, with an intimation of liberal reductions in case of further orders.

—The Denver *News* says: "The newspapers have been telling an interesting story of an old gentleman in Pennsylvania who didn't know his wife's first name. We have recently heard of an occurrence of a similar nature in Colorado, which in the unprejudiced mind is still more surprising. It took place while the Forrester troupe was playing in Georgetown. Mrs. Forrester's friends had been set for the night, and there was a great rush for seats. The hour for the curtain to rise had arrived, and the hallway was crowded. About that time a well-dressed young man pushed his way anxiously through the throng and presented two tickets for reserved seats to the door-keeper, and was about to rush in. 'You don't need to give me so many tickets,' said the official. The young man glanced at him as if to catch his remarks, and then looked around for something which he evidently supposed to be by his side. 'By Jove, I've forgotten my girl!' he exclaimed, and started out to find her. We are pleased to be able to state that he returned in a few moments with her leaning lovingly upon his arm. Both tickets were accepted, and the pair admitted in time to see the second act."

—In the crypt of Warwick church, the mighty-ribbed arches of which spring from enormous pier, there is an article that has long gone out of use—whether advantageously or not I shall not venture to say—a ducking stool, made for the public discipline of scolding women. This is one of the only two, I believe, that remain in England. It consists of a strong oaken frame on low wheels, from which a seat rises upon an inclined beam that works upon a pivot or axle. The scold was lashed into the seat, and then the "institution" was drawn to the river side at a convenient deep place, and ducked in until the patient sat just a little in the water. Then the land end of the beam was tipped up, and consequently the other end with its lading went down under the water, where it was allowed to remain not too long, and was then raised for breathing time. This process was repeated as often as it was thought beneficial to the lady under treatment, or necessary for the peace of her family and neighborhood. Whether husbands ever intended for wives thus disciplined, as wives do now sometimes for husbands who are unreasonably interfered with in the gentle sport of blacking their eyes or kicking their ribs, is not recorded.

—The following is Jennie June's description of Victoria's horses: I am very fond of horses, and the Queen, or her equerry-in-chief,