National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1877.

THE GRANGERS AND THE STRIKERS.

In considering the questions arising out of the railroad strikes it is well enough to look at the subject in every light, because no adequate remedy can be devised by any one who does not take a comprehensive view of all the circumstances which affect the interests of both railroads and their employees. While we are not disposed to overlook the wrongs and mismanagement which can justly be charged against the railroads, we must not forget that their rights have been very gravely and unjustly assailed by the Granger movement.

The people of the West, under the leadership of wicked demagogues, have been induced to legislate for the regulation of the freights to be paid by farmers for the transportation of their products to market. Assuming that they had the right to regulate the price they should pay to the railroads for doing their work, they took care, of course, to fix the rates very low. In violation of the plainest precepts of political economy, the railroads were thus compelled to carry the freight at a loss; hence many of the railroads are now actually losing money in consequence of this unwise legislation. When they attempt to reduce their expenses within their income they are met by the refusal of their employees to submit to any reduction. They thus practically ask the companies to run the railroads at a loss for their benefit. Thus between the upper and the nether millstone of demagoguery and ignorance of the laws of political economy the poor railroads seem likely to be ground to powder. The Grangers first prohibit the roads from charging enough to pay expenses, and then the strikers destroy the roads because they are too poor to pay them the wages they demand.

In this business there have been two fatal errors. The Grangers have attempted to make transportation cheap by legislation. The strikers have attempted to fix the price of labor by an artifical standard instead of allowing it to be regulated by the law of supply and demand. The consequences of such ignorance and folly must always be disastrous.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

It is every day growing more and more evident that the tariff will occupy a great deal of attention at the next session of Congress. From any point of view the subject is an important one, yet the most radical differences of opinion exist as to the proper policy which the Government ought to adopt. The protectionists insist that the public distress can in no way be so effectually relieved as by giving American industry still further protection, so that our languishing manufactures may be revived and employment thereby given to our mechanics.

On the other hand the free-traders are no less confident that all the evils we are now suffering from are the result of undue interference with the laws of trade, and that relief can only be had by removing restrictions upon our foreign commerce. The advocates of this doctrine will be unusually active next winter, for they claim that it can be conclusively shown that the calamities from which the country has recently suffered are the direct result of the artificial and unnatural system of trade and manufacturing which has been built up by the protective legislation of the country.

The tariff, then, is certain to be a live issue in the next Congress, a fact which the free-traders have been shrewd enough to anticipate, and they have, therefore, made extensive and active preparations for a vigorous campaign, even to the extent of taking measures looking to the election of a Speaker favorable to their views. Thus this issue of free trade will be a serious disturbing element in both the old parties, and may result in the formation of new ones, growing out of differences of views upon this important subject. The tariff affects the industrials interests of the country so seriously that action will be demanded of such a radical character as will compel every member of the next Congress to take sides for or against free trade.

POLICE REFORM.

The Cincinnatti *Gazette*, in a recent article, speaks of the fine appearance which the police force of that city presented when on public parade a few days ago, and highly commends them for the efficient services they rendered during the late disorders. The *Gazette* then recommends that the positions on the police force should be made as permanent as in the army, and a system of promotion for merit established.

The idea is a most excellent one, and should be carried into effect in all the large cities as speedily as possible. It would of course be necessary that the qualifications for admission into this permanent force should be very high. Proper gradations in the service should be established so that persons entering it in the lowest ranks could hope by good conduct to reach the highest positions. Provision should also be made for pensioning men disabled in the service or incapacitated for further service by reason of old age. Such a system would give to every city a body of policemen far superior to a force appointed by politicians for political services, and much more reliable in times of public danger.

The experience which all our great cities have gone through with lately has demonstrated the necessity of always having available as promptly as possible a strong and well-disciplined force. Next to the regular army the police were the most effective agencies for the suppression of riots during the recent troubles. By giving them permanency in the tenure of office, with promotion for merit as proposed above, they would, in proportion to their numbers, be just as effective as the regular troops, and would add immensely to the security of life and property in all our great cities. The civil service system is as good for policemen as it is for Government officers.

HON. WILLIAM H. WEST, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Several weeks ago, in discussing the merits of the prospective candidates for Governor of Ohio, we said:

> A pretty general opinion prevails in Ohio that the Hon. WILLIAM H. WEST, of Bellefontain, will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of that State. The nomination would be excellent one. It would be difficult to find a stronger man. Both his public and private life are without spot or blemish. As a writer his style is a model of purity and terseness. As an orator he always commands the closest attention of the people by his clear, direct and earnest manner of treating every subject he discusses. His studious habits give him a thorough and accurate knowledge of a wide range of topics. If elected he would honor the office of Governor and be a worthy successor of the many able and honest Governors Ohio has had in the past.

The Republican convention at Cleveland yesterday nominated Judge WEST with great enthusiasm as candidate for Governor, from which our readers will see that THE REPUBLICAN was very well informed as to the strength of the various candidates who were proposed.

The nomination is one in every respect admirable. He will bring out the entire strength of the Republican party, and that always insures our success in that State. The name of Judge WEST is a synonym for integrity with the people, and in these days honesty is an important element of character in winning popular support. The Republicans of the nation need not now have any fears as to the result in Ohio, for Judge WEST will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLLECTOR RUSSELL.

The charges preferred against Mr. OTIS H. RUSSELL, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond, to which reference is made in our political column, not only taint temporarily Mr. RUSSELL'S official integrity, but they in a measure reflect upon the Treasury Department, which, we regret to observe, does not appear over anxious to give the matter an airing. It is not for us to pass upon the truth or falsity of the accusations, nor have we any desire to do so. But the charges against Mr. RUSSELL are so direct, precise and specific that the Secretary of the Treasury is in duty bound to probe them to the bottom. We learn that in order to establish the truth of their allegations the gentlemen who are pressing an investigation only request the Secretary to order one of the Treasury special agents, or some other Treasury official, to proceed to Richmond and examine Mr. RUSSELL and his books and papers, which, together with the proofs to be brought forward from other quarters, will make good each and every charge as made. This seems to us so reasonable that we shall be greatly astonished if the minutest delay occurs in initiating the necessary proceedings. We are more inclined to urge this matter upon the attention of the Secretary, because the same charges now advanced against Mr. RUSSELL were passed upon by President GRANT, who ordered RUSSELL'S immediate removal from office. With this precedent before him, Secretary SHERMAN has but one alternative left him, and we feel quite sure he will pursue it.

A NECESSARY MEASURE.

The social and financial condition of our country is so unsettled as to be a just cause of anxiety to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. The origin of these troubles is very deep seated, and it will require a great deal of very patient investigation to ascertain their real cause and apply an adequate remedy.

We would, therefore, suggest that a commission should be appointed to visit the various cities throughout the country for the purpose of thoroughly investigating this subject. They should inquire into the cause of the deranged relations of labor and capital. They should ascertain how the industry of the country is affected by our present internal revenue and tariff laws. Some fixed and stable financial system should be recommended for adoption by the Government. Some plan should be devised by which the provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate commerce among the several States could be carried into effect by regulating the great through lines of railroad.

The English Government, which has a great deal of very wise and practical legislation on these subjects, has obtained a great deal of the information by which it has been guided by means of commissions like that proposed above. The country would, we doubt not, welcome the appointment of such a commission by the President as an indication that he fully sympathizes with the sufferings which the present business depression has brought upon so large a portion of the people.

SOMETHING WRONG.

It appears from the reports of the Emigration Bureau at New York that the arrivals of emigrants at that point during the month of June reached only 25,903, as against 61,039 in the same month last year. The falling off has been steadily increasing, while at the same time a large number of persons have returned to Europe on account of the depressed condition of business in this country. The effect of the strikes will be to still further reduce the number of emigrants, for laborers will not come to a land already overburdened with them.

Another event has occurred which shows a condition of things which will still further complicate the labor question in this country. On Tuesday fifty skilled carpenters left New York for England, and the agent of the English builders have instructions to employ three hundred more. Such facts as these show that there must be some serious defect in our system of legislation when, with all our great resources and our abundant room for foreign emigration, the tide has thus been turned from our shores. The truth seems to be that our railroad system, our finances and our tariff laws need to be thoroughly investigated. The condition of things now existing in America indicates that we have a system of legislation which ruinously conflicts with the laws of sound political economy, and the sooner we find out where the trouble is the better it will be for us.

OUR MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

The appointment of Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD as Minister to Brazil cannot but meet with the approbation of all intelligent Americans. His integrity of character, his scholarly attainments, his high standing as a lawyer, his distinguished services in Congress, and his former experience in the diplomatic service of the country, give him unusually high qualifications for the post to which he has been appointed. The people will rejoice to see appointments like this made solely upon grounds of fitness and capacity, without reference to party considerations. The Administration has returned to the practice of the purest days of the Republic, and deserves the commendation of all patriotic citizens for so doing.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

It will be seen from our telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Ohio Republican convention that that body yesterday unequivocally indorsed the policy of conciliation and civil service reform adopted by President HAYES. This fact clearly indicates that the tide of public sentiment in the North has turned. Henceforth the President will daily grow stronger in the confidence of the people of both sections, and the efforts of evil-disposed persons will be of no avail to prevent the reign of peace and good will throughout the land.

IT IS ARTHUR'S turn next.

SENATOR CONKLING will be home next week.

THE strikes will greatly discourage foreign immigration.

SUFFER no ringleader in the riots to escape punishment.

THE law must be vindicated by the relentless punishment of the ringleaders.

LABORERS might as well attempt to make water run up the hill as to increase their wages by force and violence.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and President Hayes were both ardent Whigs in the days when the glorious old party was in existence.

HON. JOHN GOODE, of Virginia seems to be gaining considerable strength in the South and West as a candidate for Speaker.

WE WANT no sickly sentimentalism in dealing with the men who incited the mobs to destroy property. Let their punishment be swift and severe.

THE order of Secretary SHERMAN reorganizing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a step in the right direction, and, although susceptible of improvement in many respects, is highly commendable, and we hope is the forerunner of similar practical reforms in almost every subdivision of the Treasury.

UPON the appointment of ARTHUR'S successor as collector of the New York custom-house the functions of the commission which is now supervising its management will cease.

THE National Government derives all its powers from the people, and it is therefore a government for the people. It will do no harm to have this truth more generally appreciated.

NEW YORK State is going 50,000 Democratic next fall. So says Collector ARTHUR and the Custom-house "gang." In this way is the President to be rebuked for his reform civil service policy.

THERE has never been so little party animosity in the country as there is now since the administration of President MONROE. That period is known in our history as the era of good feeling.

GEN. SHARPE, the surveyor of the port of New York, retires to private life a far richer man than when he began to hold a Federal office eight years ago. He, for one, cannot complain of the ingratitude of republics.

THIS is a transition period of party politics, and a great deal of independent action in reference to political questions may be expected. This fact will render it very uncertain as to who is to be the next Speaker of the House.

THERE is a strong current of public sentiment in favor of having Congress declare our railroads national highways, and make their obstruction an offense against the General Government and the offenders amenable to the United States law.

THE natural remedy for low wages is retrenchment. It is far better to depend upon this plan than to go without employment for weeks and run the risk of losing good situations by striking. When the demand for labor increases wages will rise in proportion.

MR. HILLIARD, the new Minister to Brazil, is at present a resident of Georgia, and before the war represented the Montgomery, Alabama, district in Congress. Beyond this we know nothing of this gentleman, or of the reasons that impelled his appointment.

We are disposed to think that the strength and influence of the old Whig element in the South has been underestimated. The rank and file of the old Whig party are warm admirers of Mr. HAYES, especially as he stands upon the old HENRY CLAY platform in regard to internal improvement and the one-term principle of office for the Presidency.

THE FACT that Mr. HAYES is pledged not to accept a second term of the Presidency greatly strengthens him in the confidence of the people, for they know that he is not influenced by selfish motives in the discharging of the duties of his high office. He seeks only the glory of impartially and faithfully discharging his duties as Chief Magistrate of this Republic.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS advised President HAYES to cut loose from party. It now looks a good deal as though both people and President are ready to forget past party differences in the presence of the new perils which threaten the country. Mr. STEPHENS and President HAYES were both Whigs before the war, and now that the issues growing out of the war are all practically settled, these patriotic men find themselves standing side by side again.

IT IS quite common to speak of the National Government as if it were a foreign external power, which is in some mysterious way hostile to popular liberty. Any such view is erroneous. It represents the people of the United States just as completely within its sphere as any State government does. It is but an agent of the people. It is a government which acts for the people and in accordance with their will. If the people therefore choose to enlarge the powers of their general agent, who has any right to complain? National government is but an expression of the national will, and is, therefore, eminently popular in its character.

JUDGE WM. H. WEST, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is now entirely blind. His eyesight, which was much impaired for many years, gave out entirely a year or two ago. His defective vision does not at all impair his personal appearance, which is very fine, nor has it in the least interfered with his extensive law practice. He has since he became blind argued a number of important cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio and other tribunals with great ability and effect. He has also during the same period, by the aid of an amanuensis, written a great many important public papers upon political topics for the press, and he continues to address public meetings with his usual good effect. He will no doubt make an active canvass of the State.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. George Clark does not return to America just yet.

"Is She Guilty?" is the title of the latest London dramatic sensation.

Hattie Schel, a young woman of American birth, has been engaged for the Royal Opera of Berlin.

Madame Palmieri, lately in this country, was advertised at last accounts in Milan for an engagement.

Charles Fechter and Mme. Janauschek will appear together for a series of special performances next season.

Mme. Titiens is still worse, and the condition of the prima donna is such as to occasion the greatest anxiety to her friends.

A new play will be produced by Dumas shortly. It will be a dramatization of his father's famous story of "Joseph Balsamo."

The Teatro delle Loge of Florence has, out of compliment to the famous tragedian, changed its name to that of Teatro Toma o Salvini.

A Chicago variety theatre has a "colored Dutch comedian"—a clever negro, who portrays the character of a stage German with great success.

Miss Maud Granger has bought a powerful emotional drama, called "Broken Vows; or, a Story of the Human Heart," adapted by Mr. Hart Jackson, in which she advertises to play the coming season.

The scene painters at Wallack's on Boucicault's new play which is to open the season have stopped in consequence of the author's inability to furnish the scene plots, as the writing itself has gone no further than the first act.

"All the world's a stage," he ruminated, "and all men and women merely players, and most of the plays are from Shakespeare, too! Before we were married, Julia and I played 'Romeo and Juliet,' and now it's mostly 'Tempest.'"

It is said that London Drury Lane theatre has not prospered as a commercial speculation for seventy years past. One lessee lost £30,000 in three years, and two others became bankrupts while managing it. The only London theatre that realize profits for their managers are those which run single pieces for a long time.

Two of our most popular authors—William D. Howells and Bayard Taylor—are at present engaged in preparing especially for Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who is spending his summer at Cohasset, Mass., two dramatic plays which he intends to put upon the stage in early autumn.

Rossini, walking one day in Passy with a friend, passed a stout street musician singing to a guitar in the most horrible fashion the serenade from the Barber. The composer stopped and gave the vocalist a piece of money. "What!" said his friend, astonished: "you encourage this robust mendicant? He has no infirmity needing pity." "Oh!" said Rossini, "didn't you hear the voice with which he is afflicted?"

PERSONAL.

Gov. Curtin is at the Girard House, in Philadelphia.

George H. Pendleton is said to have aged twenty years in one.

Judge Devens has consented to deliver the address at the dedication of the Boston Army and Navy monument.

Rev. Charles K. Jenkins, S. J., president of Gonzaga College, takes the steamer to-day from Baltimore for a trip by water to Boston, and expects to be absent two or more weeks.

Prince Louis Napoleon was one of the most courted guests at a grand ball recently given by the Countess of Wilton, at her mansion in Grosvenor square, which the Prince and Princess of Wales also attended.

Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, who died a few days ago, once said that if he were not a bishop he would be an editor. He was of noble birth, a baron, and served with distinction in the cavalry before he abandoned the cuirass for the soutane.

Uneasiness in regard to the Pope's health has been revived. He has seen only Cardinal Simeoni and his own domestics for five days. Cardinal Riarsco Sforza's chances of succeeding Pope Pius improves daily.

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:

Times Have Changed.

From the Albany Evening Journal:

Capital must be content with less returns. Labor must recognize the changed situation. All classes must understand that we have passed the era of high profits, high wages and high living, and have entered upon a period in which everything must be measured by a different standard.

How to Bring Good Times.

From the New York Herald:

What is the use of standing and growling at each other about the hard times, when the remedy is within reach? What keeps sixty millions of greenbacks—private property—locked up in the Treasury for safe-keeping and without interest? Nothing but the prudent and just determination of the owners of this great sum not to venture on any enterprise until they know how much a dollar is worth. Resumption will bring all this money out, and will give us lively times again. But every railroad man has a vote and a right to petition Congress. Let their voices be heard. It is much more sensible to bring back good times than to growl about hard times. If we had a respectable foreign commerce all the railroads would be busy.

Good Times Ahead,

From the Milwaukee Sentinel:

The outlook is hopeful and reassuring, especially here in the West. The corner-stone of our prosperity is agriculture, and since the great wheat year, 1861, there has never been such promise of a superabundant harvest. From all sides come in the most flattering reports of the condition of wheat, corn, barley, rye and potatoes. The bulk of these may now be called out of danger, and they add millions to the wealth of the West. Our farmers have been steadily working back to the ante-bellum standard in the cost of living. Since the outbreak of the war they were never so well fixed as at present. A mighty traffic will spring up between the West and the East within a few months; for the surplus grain crop will seek the seaboard, and in return we will receive the surplus manufactures of other States. With work enough for the railways there will be wages enough for the employees. With good crops and fair prices opens the dawn of better times in the West, and in the whole country. We may not make our fortunes within the year, but will have enough to do, eat and wear, and will be, let us hope, a little better off than our neighbors. There are good times coming and they are near.

The Admirable Course of the President.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph:

The President has strengthened himself greatly with all good citizens of all parties by the most admirable and most efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties during the trying days and nights that have just passed. He has had a clear and exact comprehension of his constitutional functions, and has, while acting with the greatest promptness and decision, shown a determination not to exceed them in one jot or tittle that entitles him to the heartiest commendation.

A Good Appointment.

From the Philadelphia Times:

The President has found a good man, albeit a Democrat, upon whom to bestow the Brazilian mission. Mr. Hilliard, of Georgia, has some knowledge of diplomacy, and is not likely to reflect discredit upon the country in any respect. But the appointment will stir up Mr. Blaine and the other stalwarts again. Has the party no claim on foreign mission? And what is to be done with recently retired Congressmen if they are excluded from this department of political enterprise.

The Democrats Want Ewing for Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer:

If John Sherman would stop financiering and go out into the country and list to the loud lay of the locust; if he would resign and ramble off and lay in the shade and watch the grasshopper balance himself in the hot, shimmering air, and Mr. Hayes would appoint Tom Ewing in his place, how the great big heart of mankind would leap with joy!

Let Us Be Truly American.

From the Richmond State:

Let the Federal power be respected in its proper sphere, and let nationality be sedulously cultivated that we may all become truly American, but let us at the same time rely upon our own strength—upon our own resources, and upon our own local machinery of government to preserve the peace, enforce the law, and perpetuate our liberties.

Now for Arrests.

From the Illinois Journal:

The public now demand that the men who have been flagrantly violating the law by intimidating those disposed to labor in order to induce them to strike, should be arrested and held for trial.

Virginia's Attractions for Capitalists.

From the Lynchburg Virginian:

There is still a great deal of unemployed capital at the North, constantly seeking investment, and attention is now largely turned to the mineral lands of Virginia. Its central position; its desirable climate; its varied resources and many advantages; and last, but not least, the staid and conservative character of its people will attract attention to a degree hitherto unknown, if we do not, by our own folly, in one rash act, repel honest capitalists and bring irretrievable disgrace upon the State.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard.

From the Baltimore Gazette:

Mr. Hayes has appointed Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, Minister to Brazil, vice Mr. James R. Partridge, of Maryland. Mr. Hilliard served in Congress from 1843 to 1851, and occupied a professorship in the University of Alabama. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He is another specimen of what Z. Chandler called "them literary fellers" in politics.

The Coming Man for Speaker.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer:

John Goode, of Virginia, who represents the Norfolk district in Congress, seriously entertains the belief that he will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. His theory is that Randall, Cox and Sayler will fight like Kilkenny cats among themselves, and that the South, holding the balance of power, will become disgusted with the situation, and elect one of their own number.

The South Will Defend the National Capital.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

If President Hayes feels that Washington is in danger let him call on the South. He can get forces here which will defy every attempt of the raiders and communists. The South will rally by thousands to the defense of the country, and the experiment of the mob at Pittsburg and Buffalo will hardly be attempted after one trial of a portion of her true sons are summoned to the defense of the Capital.

The Right to Strike.

From the Brooklyn Eagle:

Everybody recognizes the right of the baker and the grocer to put what price they choose on their commodities, and keep them to themselves if they cannot get customers; but what would laboring men think of a few violent grocers and bakers who should go about smashing the windows of other tradesmen who chose to part with their commodities at a lower figure? It is amazing that any man should be able to bring so simple a question in his own mind. No man is compelled by law to part with his labor or the product of his labor at a price not satisfactory to himself, and no number of men can be allowed to prevent a man from setting his labor or the product of his labor on terms satisfactory to him. If laboring men will remember and act upon these two declarations—namely, that they have a right to strike, but have no right to compel other men to strike—they will contribute to the peace of society and to their own well being.

Schurz is Right.

From the Rochester Evening Express:

Secretary Schurz does not favor bringing a Sioux delegation East. He is right. They are expensive side shows, and in the end of no practical use.

The Fate of Cities Which Uphold Riots.

From the Philadelphia Herald:

Capital will be scared away from a city where the people uphold riots and fire upon men attempting to uphold the laws, and business will follow capital.

Pusillanimous Journalism.

From the Boston Journal:

The favorite argument of the Western Republican editors who have backed down on resumption is that the people are against it. In other words, because the people are under a delusion on this great question, it is best to help on the delusion instead of trying to remove it.

Strikes Do Not Help Workingmen.

From the Cincinnati Gazette:

The arrests that have been made in the large cities for participation in the riots are confined mainly to thieves, loafers, and bummers, who would not work if they could. These will be punished, of course, as they ought to be. But workingmen were disgraced by the riots, and public sympathy was turned away from them. This is always the effect of strikes, and therefore strikes never help workingmen. This is one of the lessons of the great strike which should not be forgotten.

Proceedings in the Baltimore Inquest.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The third day's proceedings in the inquest over the victims of the terrible riot on the 20th of July, which commenced in front of the Sixth regiment's armory and culminated at Camden station was begun this morning at ten o'clock. The taking of testimony has thus far progressed as rapidly as possible. The testimony elicited is conflicting, and it will doubtless be difficult to get at the facts.

A Parenticide Pardoned.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Governor Robinson to-day pardoned Frank Walworth, sentenced to the State prison for life for the murder of his father. The ground of pardon is insanity, the opinion of several physicians being favorable to his release. It is reported that his mother will start at once for Europe.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Finance.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1877.

In New York to-day money was easy at 2. Exchange dull at 485. Gold quiet at 105½.

Government bonds firm at the following quotations:

1881's, coupon's	112	1867's	111
1869's, new	108½	New 5's	109½
1867's	108½	Ten-forties	112¾

State bonds dull.

The following are the closing rates for State securities, as telegraphed from the New York Stock Exchange:

Tennessee 6's, old	43½	S. Carolina, A. & O.	36
do. new	43½	Missouri	101¾
do. series	42½	Missouri and St. Jo	105
Virginia sixes	37	Louisiana 6's	45
do. new	36	do. new	45
do. consol	78	Levee 6's	40
do. deferred	6	Levee 8's	40
Georgia 6's	90½	Alabama 5's	40
do. 7's	107¾	do. 8's	40
do. gold bonds	106	Arkansas 6's	20
North Carolina, old	23	do. 6's	5¼
do. new	7	do. 10	7
North Carolina s. tax	1	do. Con.	4½
South Carolina, old	38	Gold	105½
South Carolina, new	36		

Stocks weak.

The following are the opening and closing rates for the active stocks, as telegraphed to H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., from the New York Stock Exchange:

	Shares sold.	Opening prices.	Closing prices.
Pacific Mail	1,300	21	20¾
Western Union	36,900	70¾	70¾
Chicago and Northwestern	1,800	22¾	22¾
do. preferred	4,900	81¾	81¾
Rock Island	1,700	94¾	94¾
Saint Paul	3,000	24	23¾
do. preferred	8,800	60¾	60¾
C. C. and I. C.	700	2¾	—
Erie	600	8¾	8¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	—	—	—
Lake Shore	28,000	51¾	50¾
New York Central	6,900	94¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	200	3¾	—
Wabash	1,300	4¾	5¼
Union Pacific	1,300	63	63
Missouri Pacific	—	—	—
Michigan Central	5,300	43	43¾
Delaware and Hudson	1,800	41¾	40¾
Jersey Central	1,000	11¾	11¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	24,300	42¾	41
Illinois Central	—	—	—
Gold to carry	—	—	—
Money	—	—	3
Gold	105¾	105¾	105¾

The following are the buying and selling rates for Government securities:

Securities.	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. sixes, 1881, registered	112	—
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1865	108¾	109¾
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1867	109¾	109
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1868	111	—
Ten-forties	112¾	—
New 4½ per cents	109¾	—
Currency sixes	124¾	125
Congress guaranteed 5-65's	77¾	77¾
Ten per cent. U. S. bonds	108¾	108¾
Gold	105¾	—
Foreign Exchanges:		
Three-day bills	487¾	—
Sixty-day bills	486	—

Commerce.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Cotton quiet and firm: middling, 12@12¼c.

Flour dull and 25@50c. lower; Howard street and Western super, $4.50@4.75; do. extra, $5.00@5.25; do. family, $5.50@6.75; City Mills super, $4.50@4.75; do. extra, $5.00@5.75; do. Rio brands, $5.25@5.50; Patapsco family, $6.25. Wheat steady and firm, demand good; southernred, good to prime, $1.36@1.38; do. amber, $1.36@1.38; do. white, $1.40@1.50; Pennsylvania red, $1.36@1.38; No. 2 Western winter red, August delivery, $1.40 bid, September, $1.36½. Corn dull and lower all around: Southern white, 55@60c.; do. yellow, 64c.; Western mixed, spot 62½; August, 61½@62; September, 62c.; steamer, 57c. Oats steady and demand fair; prime, new 42@43c.; Western white, old, 44c.; do. mixed, 43@44c.; Pennsylvania, old, 46@47c. Rye quiet and heavy at 85@86c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Petroleum firmer and in good demand. Coffee quiet and buyers and sellers apart: Rio cargoes, 16½@20c.; jobbing, 17@22c. Whisky scarce and small sales at $1.18.

Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 4,500 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour weak and slow; superfine State and Western, $4.50@4.75; extra do., $5@5.25. Southern flour firm but quiet; superfine, $4.50@4.75; poor to choice shipping, $5@5.75. Wheat dull and neglected: No. 2 Chicago, $1.27½ bid, September; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.31, September; new amber, $1.36@1.40. Rye active: No. 2 Western, old, 78c. Barley quiet. Corn dull: steamer, cash, 60c. bid; 59½c. September; No. 2, cash, 61c. Oats weak but fairly active: No. 2 New York white, 45@46c.; mixed Western, 42@43c.; white State, 45@46c. Pork firm; mess, $14.30. August, $14.50 asked. Lard steady; $9.20@9.25 for spot. August, $9.20 bid. Beef dull and neglected. Cut meats firm; for city pickled shoulders, 11½c. for do. hams. Whisky quiet at $1.18. Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12c.; futures quiet.

DIED.

NEUHAUS.—July 31, at 3 a. m., SERENA, wife of August Neuhaus.

Funeral will take place to-day at 4 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, corner of Tenth and P streets northwest. Friends and relatives invited.

NEUHAUS.—On the 1st of August, 1877, only child of August and Serena Neuhaus, aged five months.

Funeral, August 2, at 4 o'clock p. m., from No. 1328 corner of Tenth and P streets northwest.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1877, BLANCHE ELIZABETH, daughter of R. Emmett and the late Elizabeth Smith, aged five months and ten days.

Funeral from No. 73 Fayette street, Georgetown, D. C., to-day, at 5:30 o'clock p. m.

YOUNG.—In Georgetown, D. C., August 1, 1877, Mrs. CATHARINE YOUNG, wife of Wm. Young, aged sixty-six years.

Funeral to-day, at 5 p. m., from her late residence, No. 129 Congress street.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, July 30, 1877, at Delaplane, Va., BRIDGET, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Brennan, of this city, in the sixteenth year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday from 1628 Fourteenth street northwest at 9:30 a. m. and proceed to St. Matthew's church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

[Star, Critic and Telegram copy.] **

UNDERTAKERS.

JOSEPH GAWLER,
UNDERTAKER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
1721 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
"Terms reasonable." jy21-6m

MARY E. STOOPS,
EMBALMER OF NATURAL FLOWERS,
Has removed to
No. 926 F STREET NORTHWEST.
We warrant our Embalmed Flowers never to change their form or color. References—Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. D. C. Cox, Mrs. John Saul, Mrs. Sec. Delano, Mrs. Gen. Balloch, Mrs. Col. Alexander, &c., &c. jy21-6m

R. W. BARKER,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
NO. 613 ELEVENTH STREET N. W.,
BETWEEN F AND G STREETS.
Bodies Embalmed and prepared for transportation at the shortest notice. my22

R. F. HARVEY,
NO. 994 F STREET NORTHWEST.
I have secured the services of the BEST EMBALMERS in the country. mh21

CONDEMNED.—BALSAM COPAIBA IS CONDEMNED and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting to taste and smell, and will disorder the soundest stomach, and still the quacks use the drug. Samaritan's Gift is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and will always cure in from two to four days. It is the only known medicine that can be depended on, thereby avoiding exposure and trouble. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sold at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue and by druggists.
jes-1y W. B. ENTWISLE.

BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
United States Government Bonds bought and sold in amounts to suit investors also, Gold, silver and foreign coins. Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances. Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds. jy16

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS,
Issued for widening Dupont street,
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
jy16 No. 23 Nassau street, New York.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1916.
COUPON OR REGISTERED
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE AND DECEMBER IN NEW YORK.
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
jy16 No. 23 Nassau street, New York.

CLEVELAND FIVES AND SIXES.
DUE 1887 AND 1892.
For sale by
GEO. W. BALLOU & CO.,
No. 4 Wall street, New York, and
jy16 No. 72 Devonshire street, Boston.

COLLENDER STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES.
Best in use. Balls, Cloth, Cues, and everything appertaining to Billiards at lowest prices. Having the largest stock and finest facilities for manufacturing, orders can be promptly filled. Good second-hand tables cheap. The "Billiard Cue," an illustrated newspaper, sent free on application. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, N. Y. jy15-3m

JOHN ROACH & SON,
MORGAN IRON WORKS, NEW YORK,
AND CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA,
IRON SHIP-BUILDERS,
manufacture STEAM MACHINERY, of every description; BRASS and IRON CASTINGS, ROLL PLATE IRON, of all dimensions; have the only large FORGE for heavy shafting, &c., in New York city. REPAIRS made expeditiously. jy18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL GOODS LEFT with us, either on loan or commission, on which money has been advanced thereon, and is overdue the time set on the receipts, must be taken out or the time extended, or the same will be sold after ten days from this date, at private sale or public auction, as we are compelled to realize the money.
S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., Commission Brokers,
aug2-10t Corner of Tenth and D streets.

MONEY WANTED.
Owing to the great demand for money, we offer to sell within sixty days a large collection of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND AND OTHER SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, REVOLVERS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTRAORDINARY GREAT BARGAINS.
Every article fully warranted at
S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.'S,
Commission Brokers,
jy31-tf Corner Tenth and D streets.

POTOMAC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, 30 HIGH STREET,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., July 30, 1877.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of twelve directors for this company will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 6th of August next.
Polls open at 12 o'clock m. and close at 1 o'clock p.m.
jy30-7t J. W. DEBILE, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.—SEATON'S HALL,
Corner Ninth and D streets northwest.
Everything First Class.
mh10-tf SCANLON & CO., Proprietors.

OLD NO. 480 / 7TH ST. } ON EXHIBITION, AND SALE AT { NEW NO. 626 / E ST. N. W.
MARKRITER'S
Free Art Gallery and store, No. 626 E street northwest.
Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.
Also, largest stock of Paperhangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Picture Cords and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.
TERMS CASH.
Please remember name and number. jy28-tf

ORIENTAL CREAM.
Caution to the Drug Trade and Ladies of the South:
It having come to my knowledge that a base imitation of Dr. T. Felix Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier is being sent out at a reduced price, this is to caution dealers and consumers. The genuine article is put up only in the same style, label, size, bottle, &c., as my late husband for the last thirty years. Venders of the bogus article will be prosecuted. Consumers need only be put on their guard.
MARTHA B. T. GOURAUD,
Sole Proprietor, 48 Bond street, New York.
For sale wholesale by STOTT & CROMWELL, Washington, D. C., and by retailers generally.
Also, T. Felix Gourand's Italian Red Snow, Poudre Subtile for removing superfluous hair, Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White, &c. jy19-1m

ART LESSONS.—Lessons in drawing and oil Painting given by T. Seaton Donoho, at studio, No. 443 corner Seventh and