# National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 25, 1877.


## WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to the seat of Government last night, after his extended trip through New England, where he was received in a manner worthy of his office and his excellent personal character. On behalf of the people of this District, who are a unit in their love for him, we welcome him home, and congratulate him upon the fact that he was so cordially received by the people of the most intelligent part of the Republic.

The custom which President HAYES has adopted of making occasional excursions to various parts of the country during the recess of Congress is in all respects commendable. A popular ruler, with such grave responsibilities as those which rest upon the President of the United States, ought to be in the fullest sympathy with the great mass of the people, who are neither office-seekers nor office-holders, but are nevertheless vitally interested in having the country well governed. By mingling with such people in various parts of the country with the freedom of unrestrained social intercourse a well-meaning ruler not only gains the confidence of the people, but is enlightened as to their wishes and strengthened for the firm and impartial discharge of the duties of his office.

On the tours which President HAYES has made he has met the people, not as a partisan, but as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He has appeared before them not as the representative of one section of the country merely, but as a functionary bound by oath to execute the duties of the office of President of the United States, and, therefore, under obligations to deal impartially and justly with the people of both the North and the South. The personal knowledge which the people of New England have gained of the President will enable even those who doubt the wisdom of his Southern policy to conceive that it may be wise and expedient, from the high standpoint which Mr. HAYES officially occupies. He has impressed the people everywhere with a favorable opinion of his integrity and purity of character, and that opinion will be a source of strength to him in his efforts to administer the Government as a non-partisan.

The people have been so long accustomed to seeing the President of the United States administering that office chiefly for partisan objects that it is difficult for them to conceive that his constitutional functions really render it improper for him to assume that character. The very nature of his duties as an executor of the laws of the nation make it highly proper that he should keep his mind entirely free from party bias. He should be as far above party as the judges of the courts who interpret the laws. Partisanship in judges is now universally reprobated, and when correct views as to the character of the Presidential office prevail, it will be considered equally improper for its incumbent to mingle in the strife of factions. The people should always feel that the nation is ruled, not by a Democrat or a Republican, but by a President.

## THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

If we may judge from the periodical literature of the country during the last decade there is nothing which is more universally longed for by intelligent Americans than increased attention to the cultivation of the fine arts in our Republic. This desire is also manifested by the purchase by our citizens of many meritorious works of art, by efforts to establish art galleries, by the increase in the number of persons going abroad to study art, by the interest taken in the study of the department of the fine arts in the Centennial Exhibition, by some attempts, mostly abortive, however, towards embellishing the National Capital with works of art, and by the laudable desire shown to appreciate and reward every worthy artist our country has produced.

But notwithstanding all these favorable indications art has not flourished in America, nor does it seem likely that it will do so soon, unless some means can be devised of effectually encouraging it. There is now no want of persons who are anxious to pursue art, but they long in vain for good masters, the society of artists, and above all for enlightened and liberal patrons. It is well known that during its infancy modern European art was greatly indebted to the Church for encouragement and for the inspiration which produced many great masterpieces. In all countries in which art has flourished it has enjoyed patronage from the Church, the State or wealthy privileged classes. We have swept away the State Church and the privileged classes, and only the State remains capable of exercising patronage in such a manner as to call forth the highest efforts of genius.

The want of stability of wealth in families in America forms an insuperable obstacle to the private patronage of the arts here. In a country in which fortunes rarely remain in families more than two generations, neither the disposition nor the power to patronize the arts, is likely to exist to such an extent as is necessary for their proper development. Hence the suggestion which we made a few weeks ago that the General Government ought to become a patron of the fine arts for the embellishment of this capital in a worthy manner.

The New York *Graphic*, in commenting upon our article, objects to the suggestion because the efforts of Congress thus far in that direction are not calculated to inspire confidence in the art culture of that body. We frankly admit that Congress is not a body to undertake the business of deciding upon the merits of works of art, nor would we propose that it should do so. Our plan would be to have the business intrusted to a commission composed of persons possessed of the highest qualifications as art critics. This scheme, of course, implies that we are to have some day or other Congresses sufficiently enlightened and liberal to appreciate the true worth of the fine arts, and sufficiently patriotic to decree that the Capital of their country shall be rendered inferior in its art embellishments to no other capital on the globe.

The *Graphic* refers to the fact that we have many young artists abroad as an encouraging sign for American art. Unfortunately many of them never become more than mediocre imitators. Indeed, it may be questioned as to whether the most rapid progress, the greatest originality and the highest merit would not be better secured by the total exclusion for mere purpose of study of all foreign works of art and all foreign teachers thereof, thereby throwing our artists upon their own inventive powers and the resources of their own genius.

The first work of an artist, as TAINE well observes, is to study nature anxiously and minutely and to keep the objects themselves before his eyes and strive to represent them with scrupulous fidelity. As APELLES and ZEUXIS and PHIDIAS attained the highest merit as artists without studying in foreign schools, so it is possible for our artists to become great without ever seeing the great masterpieces of the Old World.

Another consideration is that our art can never attain the highest excellence until it becomes national instead of provincial. Our National Capital must become the centre of taste and patronage to which artists can look confidently for a recognition of their talents and fitting honors and rewards. No incentive so cheers the artist in his work as the hope of having the merit of his work recognized by an enlightened, refined and appreciative public such as can only be found in great capitals. If all the good works of our American artists were collected at this Capital after the manner of the respective nations of Europe the rivalry would result in much excellent work. Moreover, the establishment of such an art capital would bring all the artists of our country into each others' society, and thereby vastly promote their mutual improvement. Thus only can art be established, for, as GOETHE has well said, art should only be discussed in the presence of art.

## CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The National Board of Trade at its session on Thursday adopted strong resolutions in favor of reciprocal trade between the United States and the Provinces of Canada. It is a significant fact that these resolutions were adopted with only six votes in the negative. It shows that there is now a strong current of feeling in favor of removing the restrictions by which our commercial intercourse with foreign nations is so much hampered.

There can be but little question, we think, but that the best interests of the United States demand that there should be a free exchange of productions between this country and Canada. We produce many things which the people of those Provinces cannot buy with money, but which they would be glad to take from us in exchange for products of their own. On the other hand, they can supply us with many articles cheaper than we can obtain them elsewhere. We would thus reap a twofold advantage from the exchange. We would secure a market for surplus products and in return obtain many articles we need at lower prices than we now have to pay for them.

The benefits resulting from the trade would of course be reciprocal, but that is far from being an objection to the policy, for the more prosperous Canada becomes the more desirable will that country be as a neighbor. It is high time that we should get rid of the barbarous idea that a nation ever gains anything by impoverishing other countries, especially those in close proximity. The more wealthy Canada becomes the more of our surplus products will she be able to take in, thus in turn promoting our prosperity by the encouragement which will thereby be given to our industries.

Moreover the present system fosters a few local interests in both countries at the expense of the mass of the people. There is no tax so unjust and oppressive as that which is levied upon the many for the benefit of a few, yet such is the indirect effect of the restrictions which are now imposed upon our traffic with Canada. We hope, therefore, that they will soon be removed.

## CUBA.

A committee of the Cuban League of New York have issued an address to the people of this country, in which they set forth quite forcibly the wrongs of Cuba, and urge that our policy towards the patriots of that island should be changed. They claim that Cuba has never shared in the good wishes of our Government, and that as a colony maintaining their rights at the point of the bayonet they are entitled to the sympathy of our people. The fact that the Spanish Government has not been able within the space of nine years to subdue the rebellion gives very great weight to the appeals of the committee on behalf of the liberal party of Cuba. As a matter of humanity some means ought to be found of putting an end to the prolonged struggle on that island, which has already caused so much bloodshed and destruction of property.

THE public cannot understand why work upon the Washington Monument is not resumed. Will some one in authority inform us? There can certainly be no thought of adopting the MEAD abortion.

GEN. THOMAS EWING made the opening speech for the Democrats in the Ohio campaign. He has at least the merit of being consistent, for his views are substantially the same which he expressed two years ago in his famous debates with Gen. WOODFORD, of New York.

COMPLAINT is made that the contractors for the removal of night soil and garbage dump their barges into the Potomac river so near the city that the filth is carried back by the incoming tide, to the discomfort and injury of the health of the inhabitants of this city. The practice should, of course, at once be prohibited. The experiment has been successfully tried in some places of utilizing night soil and garbage for the manufacture of fertilizers. There is a constantly increasing demand for fertilizers as the agriculture of the country becomes more systematic and scientific, and we have no doubt but that the material which is now dumped into the Potomac might be profitably converted into fertilizers, for there is a large demand for them among farmers in the vicinity of this city.

THE bold charge of corruption in the Pension Bureau, preferred by Mr. T. P. KANE of that bureau, has created considerable sensation and uneasiness among officials in that bureau. As is usual when such charges are preferred an effort is made to impugn the motives of the person bringing the charges, and in the case of Mr. KANE, he is accused of "soreheadedness," and the Pension Office people think it significant that he did not make the charges until after his removal from office. To any one who peruses Mr. KANE's communication to Secretary SCHURZ carefully it will appear that the reason for his removal was that he was pressing too closely an investigation into the "crookedness" of the SLAUGHTER pension case. Feeling the injustice of such a step, he laid the matter before Secretary CHANDLER, and did not make it public until he had endeavored for several months under Secretary CHANDLER and Secretary SCHURZ to have an investigation.

AN AFTERNOON paper publishes the statement that the Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON "having been asked regarding his connection with THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, said that he has not now, never had, never expects to have and has no desire to have any relation with or any control over that paper; that his only connection with it is that he has loaned money to the proprietor, and taken his property as security for the debt." This assertion will, we trust, once for all set at rest the groundless rumors that have for some time past been in circulation touching Mr. ROBESON's connection with this journal. Whilst on this subject we will add for the satisfaction of our friends that THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is in the enjoyment to-day of a larger circulation by several thousand than at any period during its career of eighteen years, and we intend to spare no effort to deserve still more the kind and generous support of an appreciative public.

MR. NICHOLS, in his recent work on "Art Education Applied to Industry," says that in studying the different national exhibits at the Centennial Exposition he was struck with the marked inferiority of American manufactures in all those departments where art and taste as distinguished from more mechanical skill and inventive ingenuity are required. The proper remedy for this defect would be the establishment of an art school and an institute of technology at the seat of our National Government similar to those of London and Paris. We cannot be a real nation and compete with the other nations of the world until we educate our people up to the point of appreciating the value of that high culture which the Governments of Europe provide for their skillful artisans. If we wish to rival their productions we must adopt the educational methods by which they have attained their excellence. This subject is one which should engage the attention of the next Congress.

COL. MOORE has the floor.

GEN. BOYNTON does not tell us how he procured the letters of Messrs. MOORE and WILLIAMS to President GRANT.

"THE melancholy days have come" at Columbia building, and the employes are crying out in despair, "where are the friends of my youth?"

A GENEROUS supply of fresh paint and healthy-looking horses would make a decided improvement in the appearance of the chariot line that travels Pennsylvania avenue.

GEN. BOYNTON's last letter hits other people much harder than it does Col. MOORE. At least that is the general opinion of outsiders. Will somebody throw more light upon the "Treasury Ring?"

FROM Messrs. PETER and LANGSTON we have received written denials of the charge made against them by ex-Special Agent KANE in his letter to Secretary SCHURZ on the "Pension Frauds," the publication of which we are compelled to defer.

THE cry for the "pump doctor" comes up loud and strong from several places in the city. If that individual has not force sufficient to keep the pumps in repair he should take on more men. The excellent well water of the District is far superior to that from the river, and consequently in constant demand.

IT is not necessary for a bondsman to possess property in the estimation of Justice HUMPHREYS. He thinks that a good face is sufficient recommendation for the excellence and responsibility of a man furnishing bail for the appearance of the defendant in a cause. A novel departure this from the established custom.

AS THE contractors are soon to commence laying the Cape Ann granite blocks in cement on Seventh street where directed, cannot the District Commissioners supply sufficient funds to put that prominent thoroughfare in first-class condition for travel from the river to the boundary line? It needs repairing badly, and the constant use of the street by every description of vehicles makes a substantial pavement requisite to stand the travel upon it.

MADAME BELVA LOCKWOOD did not manage the TOMPKINS case with the usual tact and shrewdness of so distinguished a lawyer. Had she been willing to pay the attorney of Mr. TOMPKINS before the Southern claims commission the reasonable fee which he demanded her client would have received $1,000 more than he will probably now obtain. But, after all, as the result proves, the Government has been the gainer by the controversy, and the taxpayers have been saved $1,375, which is the amount of the claim that Solicitor ROBESSON declares fraudulent. It is an ill wind, indeed, which does not blow somebody good.

## WATERING PLACE NOTES.

PROF. HITCHCOCK, of Dartmouth college, and State geologist of New Hampshire, is at Hampton Beach.

MANY are the stories told by old captains who conduct fishing parties at many of the watering-places.

AT AN illumination at Martha's Vineyard on Saturday night last A. A. Tucker, of New York, made the finest display.

FOR ONCE this season a watering-place hotel has been found with a supply of young men somewhat in proportion to the demand.

FOUR hundred guests are at the Ocean House, Newport, and ninety at the Aquidneck House, and fifty at the Perry House.

THE dinner given at Newport by Mr. Thatcher M. Adams, in honor of General McClellan, last week, consisted of twelve courses.

BOTH the heavenly and earthly minded residents of Martha's Vineyard are enjoying the nicely good fishing off the island at present.

THE man or men who burglarized the Rev. H. C. Potter's residence at Newport the other night must be a Grace-less scamp, or set of scamps.

THERE are nineteen steamers, several barges, and a large number of sail boats on the Merrimac river engaged in conveying excursion parties.

THE mosquitoes and the crickets now entertain us with Wagner opera music every night, and, following the Bayreuth example, the orchestra is hidden from sight.

THE sudden departure from Newport of the gallant gentlemen clad in blue cloth and decorated with gold lace, the summer residents say, is really the result of too much hospitality.

ON Thursday and Friday of this week the game of lacrosse will be played at Newport by two native Indians from Canada. The game will be played on the grounds of the Polo Club.

A FISHING party recently at Martha's Vineyard was out only four hours and caught two hundred and eighty scup. Another party caught seven hundred blue fish at South Beach.

THE judiciary of New York, New Jersey and Maine is represented at the Profile house, Franconia Notch, N. H., respectively by Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn; Chief Justice Beasley, of Trenton, and Judge Shepley, of Portland.

IT is just about the season that the guests at the suburban resorts gather on the verandah, and to the music of the festive mosquito, the weary movement of the palm fans, and the general sultriness, exclaim in concert, "Oh, how hot it must be in town."

THIS is the way the "swells" pass their time at Newport: An early drive; breakfast at nine; after breakfast comes the sea-bath, then croquet or some other game on the lawn; following this comes the newspaper reading, and then the nap and the dinner, and finally the dance.

EVERY variety of seaside evening mantelets are to be seen. The daintiest are of white cashmere made in the fichu patterns, with long ends tied in carried-over lapels, trimmed with colored silk embroideries or braidings, and edged with fringes of the combined shades. Other wraps are of darker hued cashmeres in the same patterns, with long or short ends to be tied loosely below the bust, and all embroidered or braided in bright colored silks.

ONE of the beneficial effects of the diffusion of summer boarders among the retired towns is the awakening of the rural mind to the beauties of nature. The granger, who has been accustomed to look at the sunset only to tell the time o' day, and to consider meadows and forests only as capable of producing certain amounts of crop of lumber, is now taught by appreciative visitors to study the combinations of glory in the clouds, and the varying shades of green on the hillsides and valleys. They are very apt pupils, however.

### JOHN'S FIRST COMPLIMENT.

From the New York Evening Mail:

After the demagogery of Mr. Stanley Matthews, and the weak and watery efforts of Judge West to capture the "laboring man," it is a solid satisfaction to read a speech like that delivered by Secretary Sherman, nominally to his townsmen at Mansfield, but really to the people of the United States.

### A WAR BETWEEN TWO CORRUPT FACTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Times:

Tammany is having hard work to hold its own in the control of New York city politics. But the Democratic mastery there is equally corrupt, whether it be called Tammany or Irving Hall.

### SAYLER AND RANDALL.

From the Akron Beacon:

Sayler's almost certain success for the Speakership has scared Sam Randall, and he has come out boldly as an advocate of the Texas Pacific, Mississippi levees, and the refunding of the cotton tax scheme.

### HAYES' PARTIALITY.

From the Detroit Free Press:

Hayes is hardly doing the fair thing in paying the Ohio politicians with Government offices and setting his face against "machine" men in other States. This is one of the many inconsistencies of his Administration.

### HOW THE ANTI-HAYES MEN CAN EXPRESS THEIR DISSATISFACTION.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Gen. Beatty and his associates can express their dissatisfaction by nominating an anti-Southern policy ticket.

### WHAT JOHN HAD BETTER DO.

From the St. Louis Times:

John Sherman had better drop finance in his Ohio speech, and devote his energies to eulogizing civil service reform.

### A SUGGESTION TO R. B. H.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

The President should either withdraw his civil service order or compel his appointees to obey it. It is a dead letter in St. Louis.

### A SAFE BET.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Bet a hat Packard doesn't call his twins after any members of the Louisiana commission.

## THE TREASURY RING.

[Continued from First Page.]

hasbeen and is the cause of much reflection upon both yourself and the Republican party. It has become so well organized and is so powerful they hesitate at nothing.

"Its head and front is Assistant Secretary Charles F. Conant, and everything is accomplished through him. He has the impudence of the devil, and usurps the place of the Secretary as far as the government and control of the employees in the Treasury Department is concerned, not only in Washington, but throughout the United States. The records of the appointment-room will show that Mr. Conant makes more appointments during a twenty-four hour's absence of the Secretary than the latter makes in two weeks, and more than one occurrence of this kind can there be found. By such and other actions Mr. Conant makes himself, to all intents and purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The following is a list of the ring. I write them in the order of their rank in the same:

"Chas. F. Conant, Assistant Secretary; J. W. Porter, Appointment Clerk; A. L. Sturtevant, Chief of Stationery Division; Daniel Balker, Chief of Loan Division; W. H. Morgan, Chief of Mail Division; J. K. Upton, Chief of Independent Treasury; E. S. Kimball, clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Department; Elisha J. Babcock, Stenographer to the Secretary; A. K. Tingle, Supervising Special Agent; George N. Lamphere, Assistant Appointment Clerk; J. F. Evans, Special Agent; Wm. Fletcher, Assistant Chief of Loan Division, a native and subject of Great Britain.

"The first six, together with A. K. Tingle, being the heads of divisions, are the leaders; the others are mere tools, who follow instructions without hesitation. They are, most of them, good officers, and understand the duties of their respective offices well, but who go beyond their prerogative when they attempt to control the appointments of the Department. Their organization is so perfect that they can obtain full information of everything going on in the Department. They of course know everything going on in their respective divisions, and they have E. S. Kimball stationed as clerk to the chief clerk of the Department, and who has been kept in this position in spite of every effort of the chief clerk to remove him, to inform them of everything going on in the different divisions, as this man Kimball reads all the letters written in the Department; and is therefore able to post the ring therein. I do not think Mr. Sumner I. Kimball, the chief clerk, is a member of the ring.

"They have Mr. E. G. Babcock, the stenographer of the Secretary, who keeps them fully posted as to all that is going on in the Secretary's office.

"Mr. A. K. Tingle, the newly-appointed supervising special agent, is the brother-in-law of Mr. A. L. Sturtevant. The latter I consider the most active worker of the ring. Since Tingle's appointment the ring, for the purpose of keeping all information relating to customs employees within it, and suppressing any that may be injurious to their friends, has had an order issued that special agents shall inclose all reports in envelopes ruled with red lines, like the inclosed sample, and another order issued at the Department, that all letters arriving at the Department, addressed to the Secretary, underscored with red lines, shall be sent unopened to the Supervising Special Agent, who could, if desired, destroy the same, and deny it was ever received. While there are good reasons for not having certain reports opened in the usual rooms, and scanned by so many eyes, yet, without some check, the system is a bad one. Each agent should receive an official acknowledgment of the receipt of each report made, and in due time the action taken thereon, otherwise the system could be abused as stated, when the office falls into unreliable hands as is now the case. Special Agent J. F. Evans is treacherous, and is kept in Washington as a willing tool to the ring. At the time the reduction in the force was made he was dropped, but the ring rallied at once, and he was reinstated before the announcement of who composed the force was made. He was sent to Baltimore in September last to aid me in making a report on the port, but more (I suspect) to show the Secretary what he can do, he being a good writer. He was so anxious to be the author of the report that he took my memoranda made during the summer and my data for the report to Washington and wrote the report, and brought it over to Baltimore for me to sign. There were so many errors in it that we were obliged to rewrite nearly the whole of it. When done and signed it consisted of thirty-three pages, thirteen of which were in my handwriting and twenty in Mr. Evans'. I took the report to Washington and delivered it to Mr. Tingle. Knowing the men, I suspected they might change it, and the other day while in Washington asked Mr. Tingle for the report. I found that it consisted of thirty-five pages, only two of which were in my handwriting, he having rewritten the balance, changing our recommendation as to the expenses of the port about $10,000, and adding the sheet with my signature attached, as if it was our joint report. This was done with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Tingle. I have heard it claimed that Evans is a Democrat.

"As stated in my former report to you, L. G. Martin claimed that the Appointment Clerk, with the aid of an assistant secretary, could run the department. The present occupant of the former office is second only to Mr. Conant in power in the ring, his full sympathies are with it, and it would be as well to have L. G. Martin there as Mr. Porter.

"Geo. A. Lamphere, the Assistant Appointment Clerk, was so appointed by Martin, and is a mere tool to do his and the ring's bidding. Although a one armed soldier, he has, by his actions in connection with this ring, forfeited any protection due him on that account.

"The 'ring,' as it stands to-day, is all powerful. It can make or break a Secretary, the President and his administration, and imperil the party in power. Being in position to know everything that is going on, in and out of the department, they are always in position to meet every question that arises in opposition to their interests. They will dare anything. Your friends have been shelved in the appointment room, even when especially recommended by you, and their ring friends given the preference. Your order for reinstatement of Col. Vernon, a special agent, and for the discharge of L. G. Martin, was disobeyed by them as regards Martin, and Wm. J. Pollock, of this city, dropped instead of Martin. They afterward became frightened, and reinstated Pollock and put Martin out. I am told they have provided another place for Martin, and that he is still on the rolls of the department, but I can not ascertain whether this be true or not until after the October payment is made. I will then examine the vouchers and report to you.

"The principal members of the ring being advanced to the positions they hold by Secretary Bristow, naturally enjoyed his full confidence, and they have already secured the confidence of Secretary Morrill. They have secured this in the same manner in which they accomplish their ends, viz.: in a systematic manner. Being fully posted beforehand through their tools, they form their plans, and, being at the heads of divisions, are brought in more or less contact with the Secretary. They then call in turns upon some business or other, and each will drop a word or two on the point to be accomplished. With an Assistant Secretary and the stenographer to assist, they generally accomplish their end. Should they fail, Mr. Conant takes the responsibility to act and issue any necessary orders. They are smart enough to have the Secretary issue instructions himself when possible.

"They leave no avenue to obtain news unopened. As an illustration, in Mr. Bristow's time they were in the habit of handing him his telegrams opened. When Secretary Morrill took his seat, or shortly afterwards, Mr. Conant went to him and stated that as he was quite busy he could relieve him some by opening his dispatches, and sending in only those that required his personal attention. This was plausible and the authority was given. In a short time the Secretary received letters asking if certain dispatches had been received, and why they were not answered, and upon investigation the dispatches were found in Mr. Conant's desk. Some trouble was made about it, but I have not been able to learn how the matter was settled.

"In proof of my claim that Charles F. Conant is a bad man, and by his acts your enemy, and is the controlling power in the Treasury Department today, I have to say in addition to my statements made to you in writing at Long Branch, that he had illegally appropriated money out of the Treasury, &c.; that he is always quoted by custom officers instead of speaking of the Secretary, they always say Mr. Conant. I was in Washington on Tuesday, October 24, and left that day for Baltimore. Before leaving Mr. Tingle requested me to say to Collector Wilkins that his letter nominating S. D. Mills as a special inspector had been received, but as there were more inspectors at that port now than was needed, in order to have Mills confirmed it would be necessary to discharge an inspector. I delivered the message to Collector Wilkins, who said: 'I do not want to discharge a man. I will go to Washington to-morrow and see Conant about it.' Why Mr. Conant instead of the Secretary? Because he knew Conant was the man to fix it, and Collector Wilkins used the same phrase that I had heard Deputy Collector Reese use all summer—'I will go to Washington and see Conant about it.'

"While in Baltimore I met Mr. S. D. Mills, late special agent, who reported that he called upon Assistant Secretary of State Campbell, whom he claims is a friend of his, to have him intercede in his behalf for his reinstatement as a special agent. He says Governor Campbell told him there was a powerful ring in the Treasury Department, which he found was opposed to him (Mills), and there was no use to fight against it.

"I am informed there is in existence in Washington a society called Veterans of the Civil Service, the object of which is to keep themselves in office as against soldiers. It is composed entirely of men who took no part for the Government, other than that of drawing salaries in the different departments during the rebellion. Charles F. Conant is said to be the president of the association. I obtained this information from one source only, and have no confirmation of it. But to say the least it is plausible, especially when we consider the character of the men connected with it. I think there would be no great difficulty in establishing the truth or falsity of the report.

"As to the other statements and charges contained in this report, as to who compose the Treasury ring and its mode of operation, there is no doubt whatever, in my mind, of the facts as stated, and I hold myself ready at any time to prove them to your satisfaction. I have received my information from several sources, which is fully confirmed by an employee of the Department who has had opportunities of knowing all about the ring. I have marked this personal, as I did not wish it to go on record; the contents are yours.

"If Mr. Conant was dismissed the backbone of the ring would be broken, and there are many old soldiers who would thank you with all their hearts for so doing. In addition to him I am satisfied that J. W. Porter, E. S. Kimball, Geo. N. Lamphere, A. L. Sturtevant, E. J. Babcock, J. F. Evans, A. K. Tingle, W. H. Morgan and Wm. Fletcher have all fully earned their immediate discharge and would recommend the same. The others I am not positive enough to recommend their dismissal without further investigation.

"I am now stationed here in charge of the Fourth Special Agency district, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. I will pass through Washington on Friday or Saturday, on my way to Ohio to vote. If I secure some further information I expect on this subject, I will call and report the same.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. L. WILLIAMS.

"Special Agent Treasury Department."

The above selections from a mass of similar deliberate falsehoods are sufficient to show the kind of influences which were constantly at work against Secretary Bristow and all his trusted officers during the period of his labors to secure reform within the Republican party, and which have been equally active against him since his retirement from office. There is no present space for comment, nor is any needed, to his attention upon such revelations. They are only extracts from dark chapters of a history which will eventually bring merited disgrace and infamy upon all its actors.

H. V. R.

## COTTON MANUFACTURING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh News:

We may safely conclude, therefore, that the South possesses within her territory opportunities for the manufacture of cotton which will always enable her readily to compete successfully with New England, and there is no State in the South which possesses more of these facilities than does the State of North Carolina.

## RANDALL'S POSITION STILL IN DOUBT.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph:

It would seem that Mr. Randall is not so much in favor of Texas Pacific subsidies and schemes for improving waste places throughout the South as his supporters in that section have represented—rather he don't want to be so understood by those opposed to those schemes.

## A PARODY ON THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

From the St. Louis Times:

Ruthy, may we go home to vote?
Oh, yes, Lard bless your souls!
But charge the time against your pay,
And don't go near the polls.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Finance.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1877.

In New York to-day money was easy at 3 Exchange dull at 4½. Gold quiet at 101¼. Gold to carry, 1.

Government bonds firm at the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881's, coupon's | 111¼ | 1867's | 110¼ |
| 1881's, new | 111¼ | New fives | 108¼ |
| 1867's | 108¼ | Ten-forties | 112¼ |

State bonds dull.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6's, old | 42 | S. Carolina, A. & O. | 38 |
| do. new | 30 | Missouri | 108¼ |
| do. series | 67 | Missouri and St. Jo | 108 |
| Virginia sixes | 30 | Louisiana 6's | 56 |
| do. new | 30 | do. new | 50 |
| do. consol | 77 | Levee 8's | 50 |
| do. deferred | 5¾ | Levee 5's | 50 |
| Georgia 6's | 98½ | Alabama 5's | 28 |
| do. 7's | 100 | do 8's | 30 |
| do. gold bonds | 108 | Arkansas 6's | 13 |
| North Carolina, old | 27 | do 7's | 15½ |
| do. new | 7¾ | do. M | 7 |
| North Carolina 6, tax | 1 | do. Con | 4½ |
| South Carolina, old | 227 | Gold | 104¾ |
| 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 | 23,000 | 26 | 26 |
| Western Union | 21,900 | 81¼ | 82¾ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 15,300 | 30¼ | 32¾ |
| do. preferred | 10,400 | 61¼ | 62¾ |
| Rock Island | 4,700 | 109¾ | 111¼ |
| Saint Paul | 4,800 | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| do. preferred | 6,300 | 63¾ | 66¼ |
| C. C. and I. C. | 200 | 2 | 2 |
| Erie | 2,800 | 11¼ | 10¾ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 1,400 | 11¾ | 11 |
| Lake Shore | 54,900 | 63 | 63¾ |
| New York Central | 800 | 104¾ | 105¼ |
| Illinois and Mississippi | 23,200 | 70 | 71 |
| Wabash | 7,700 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Union Pacific | 8,900 | 70 | 71 |
| Missouri Pacific | | | |
| Michigan Central | 18,700 | 35 | 35¾ |
| Delaware and Hudson | 2,100 | 46¾ | 47¾ |
| Jersey Central | 1,600 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Delaware, Lack. and Western | 18,500 | 68¾ | 69¼ |
| Ask to carry | | ..... | 1 |
| Money | | | 3 |
| Gold | | 101¼ | 101¼ |

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

| Securities. | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. sixes, 1881, registered | 111¼ | |
| Five-twenties, J. and J., 1865 | 108¾ | |
| Five-twenties, J. and J., 1867 | 109¾ | |
| Five-twenties, J. and J., 1868 | 110¾ | |
| Ten-forties | 112¾ | |
| New fives per cents | 108¾ | |
| Currency sixes | 122¾ | |
| Congress guaranteed 5-65's | 76¾ | 77¾ |
| 4½ per cent. U. S. bonds | 101¾ | |
| Gold | 101¾ | |
| Foreign Exchange: | | |
| Three-day bills | 485 | |
| Sixty-day bills | 482¾ | |

### Commerce.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Cotton dull and heavy; middling, 11c.

Flour steady, steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull and lower, Western easier (closed steady and firm; Southern red, prime, $1.22; do. Fultz, $1.18@1.28; do. amber, $1.30@1.40; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.25¼; August, $1.24; September, $1.29 bid; October, $1.27¾ bid; steamer, $1.18 bid. Corn—Southern dull and nominally lower; Southern white, 56c; Western mixed, spot and August, 55½c; September, 56½c; October, 56½c. Oats firm, Southern, 29@32c; Western white, 33@33c; do. mixed, 30@31c. Rye dull and lower, 85@86c for Southern and Pennsylvania. Provisions nationally unchanged. Butter—choice Western firm, at 19@20c; other kinds dull and heavy. Petroleum—crude firmer at 7½c refined, 11½c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet at 10¼@10½c. Whisky steady at $1.14.

Receipts—Flour, 3,327 barrels, wheat, 42,320 bushels; corn, 37,000 bushels, oats, 2,300 bushels, rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton easy; middling uplands, 11c; futures steady: August, 10 90c.; September, 10 90@10 91c.; October, 10 91c.; November, 10 35-36c.; December, 10 84c., January, 10 87-88c., February, 10 93-94c.; March, 10 99-100c.; April, 11c.

Flour quiet; superfine State, $3.75@4.25; superfine Western, $3.75@4.25; extra State, $4.50@4.75; extra Western, $4.50@4.75. Southern flour weak; No. 2, $4.25@4.75; superfine, $4.25@4.75.

## DIED.

FARRELL.—On the evening of August 23, 1877, JOHN FARRELL, aged fifty-one years.

The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday, from his residence of his sister, on Twenty-sixth street northwest, between I and K streets. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FINDLAY.—At Abingdon, Va., on the evening of August 23, 1877, Mrs. JULIA A., beloved wife of Capt. F. S. Findlay, formerly of this city, and eldest daughter of C. T. and R. C. Gardner, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

WRIGHT.—On Friday morning, August 24, 1877, after a short illness, JAY GOULD, infant son of Col. W. H. and J. A. Wright.


## UNDERTAKERS.

JOSEPH GAWLER,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
1721 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
"Terms reasonable." jy21-4m

MARY E. STOOPS,
EMBALMER OF NATURAL FLOWERS,
Has removed to
No. 426 F STREET NORTHWEST.
We warrant our Embalmed Flowers never to change their form or color. References—Mrs. Gen Sherman, Mrs. D. C. Col, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Sec Delano, Mrs. Gen. Ballech, Mrs. Col. Alexander &c., &c. jy21-4m

R. W. BARKER,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
NO. 612 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. m161

CONDEMNED.—BALSAM COPAIBA IS CONdemned and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting in 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. feb-17 W. R. ENTWISLE.

IMPORT.
The brightest Novel this summer. At all Book stores. $1.50.
LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
aug6-MTh8

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between T. H. B. HAMERSLY and JOHN E. LATIMER, under the firm and style of Hamersly & Latimer, is this day dissolved in accordance with articles of copartnership between them, and public notice is hereby given to that effect.
August 14, 1877. JOHN E. LATIMER.
aug15-3t* For HAMERSLY & LATIMER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that I have this day made an assignment to R. A. WALKER and J. D. NEWMAN for the benefit of all my creditors.
aug25-3t* G. F. WALKER.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S PANTS,
Separate, all sizes, at
B. ROBINSON & CO.'S,
508 Pennsylvania avenue.

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. jy15

LAND WARRANT LOST.—NOTICE TO WHOM it may concern.—Whereas 160 acres Land Warrant No. 9,433, which issued from the Pension Office on the 21st of February, 1857, under act of Congress 3d of March, 1855, in the name of Caroline F. Wright, George R. and Jonathan Pearson, minor heirs of George Pearson, deceased, a soldier in Capt. Kurtz's company, Virginia militia, war of 1812, has been lost or destroyed, an application will be made to obtain a reissue of said warrant to the Commissioner of Pensions. JOHN K. MARTIN
aug8-W6w Attorney.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WM. N. COPELAND IS NO longer a member of our firm. No payments made to or debts contracted by him for the firm after this date will be recognized.
aug23-3t* R. C. M. BURTON & CO.

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