National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

VAGRANCY.

One of the most interesting papers read at the recent Social Science congress was one by Professor WAYLAND on the subject of professional vagrancy. The tramp nuisance has long been such a gigantic evil that it is wonderful that no effectual remedy has been devised for it. One reason for this neglect has doubtless been the belief that the evil was but a temporary one produced by hard times. Experience has shown, however, quite satisfactorily that vagrancy is produced by causes deeper than mere inability to get work. It is owing almost entirely to moral causes, and the return of good times would not remedy the evil. Even now tramps abound in agricultural regions suffering for the want of laborers.

In treating of this subject there should of course be a broad distinction made between those who have been reduced to poverty by physical infirmity or mental imbecility, and those able-bodied persons who are able to work, but are unwilling to do so, preferring to subsist upon what they can pick up by a life of vagrancy. While the former are entitled to have the most ample provisions made for them at the public expense, the latter should be made the subjects of severe restrictive legislation, especially as their idleness is very apt to lead to the commission of crimes. It has been found practically that the moral character of tramps as a class is utterly depraved, and a large percentage of the criminal offenses committed in the rural districts is chargeable to them.

Leaving out of view entirely the criminal aspect of the case, the tax which the vagrants now levy upon the industry of the United States annually is enormous. A vast army of men are maintained in idleness by the frugal and industrious citizens. It is very bad economy to make such a use of means now so badly needed for the discharge of the enormous public and private indebtedness of the country. Instead of allowing vigorous men to spend their time in extorting a living out of the earnings of the industrious, they should be compelled by their own labor to support themselves and contribute something towards the support of the Government

The plan advocated by Prof. WAYLAND for attaining this result seems to be perfectly practicable. His proposal is that officers shall be appointed in districts of proper sizes, who shall hire buildings suitable for the confinement and employment of vagrants. The managers are to open an account with all the prisoners, charging them with their board and maintenance, and crediting them with a fair and reasonable compensation for the labor performed by them, and at the end of the term of sentence paying them such balance as shall be found due to them.

It is a matter of the utmost importance that all professional begging should be prohibited, for wherever it is allowed there is necessarily more or less imposition. The principle already prevails by law that each community must look after its own poor. This rule, if enforced, would do away with the necessity of vagrancy, and render it a criminal offense. The poor laws and charitable institutions make ample provisions for the really needy at home. Those who go abroad to seek aid do not do it from necessity, but from sinister motives. Vagrancy will vanish as soon as it is understood that able-bodied persons who are found wandering through the country begging for clothes or food will be at once arrested and put to work.

FRANCE.

It is now nearly ninety years since the people of France began their struggle to establish free government in that country. The contest has been an eventful one and full of vicissitudes. The French Republic, although often despaired of by nearly all mankind, has always been an object of the hope of many devoted friends. The history of her failures is a sad but instructive one, for it demonstrates how essential popular virtue and intelligence are to success of free government.

There are many evidences, however, that the long discipline which the French people have been subjected to has gradually improved their character. Marshal MACMAHON has been making an open and almost avowed effort to overthrow the Republic, but is far from having things all his own way. Notwithstanding his shameful interference with the freedom of elections, the Republicans will, quite likely, gain a decided victory. They have received great provocations to commit acts of violence, but they, through every trial of this sort, have controlled themselves and preserved good order.

The fact that the Republicans were not thrown into confusion by the death of their venerable leader, M. THIERS, shows that they have made substantial progress in that self-possession in trying emergencies which is so necessary for those who desire to secure and retain the privilege of self-government. While the enemies of free institutions are divided into numerous factions, the generous conduct of M. GAMBETTA in waiving his own claims to the leadership of his party indicates that the Republicans are animated by a spirit which will prevent the fruits of their victory from being lost by dissensions.

The outlook from the French Republic is upon the whole hopeful. It may be that Marshal MACMAHON will succeed in strangling it, and thus again postpone the realization of the hopes of the friends of liberty. But however that may be, we are gratified as Americans to note the fact that the people of France are evidently gradually acquiring the habits and characteristics which will ultimately enable them to become a self-governing race. While persevering in the good work they may be assured that they have the good wishes of the people of this Republic.

GREENBACKS.

The advocates of the theory of establishing a greenback currency interchangeable for bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest are now called upon to defend their favorite plan from a very serious objection. This objection is nothing less than that it would be utterly impossible to keep the greenbacks in circulation as proposed. As fast as issued they would be converted into a form in which they would bear interest, so that, instead of having a greenback currency, we would have a cumbersome interest-bearing bond currency. It would be impossible to keep a currency afloat which could so readily be put in a form in which it would be a source of profit to the holders. The greenbacks would inevitably disappear, and in place of them the interest-bearing bonds would largely circulate from hand to hand, current interest being added in making the transfers.

If that scheme should ever be adopted it would probably be accompanied by the restoration of the silver dollar to our currency, but this measure instead of facilitating the circulation of greenbacks as currency would only enable the country to get along better without them. If thirty or forty millions of silver were issued annually we would soon have a currency composed exclusively of silver. This fact will make it necessary for the friends of greenbacks to array themselves in opposition to the advocates of silver, although they are now in some places, by some strange freak of political affinity, allied with each other.

It seems quite evident that if we are even to have a greenback currency it must be an exclusive one, with the feature of interconvertibility omitted. In other words, it must be an irredeemable currency, with all its concomitant evils. It is a great pity that a scheme so impracticable as that of establishing a greenback currency interchangeable for bonds has the sanction of a few eminent statesmen, for the advocacy of that plan can only retard a return to the use of a measure of values which has a stability in worth and quantity possessed only by the precious metals.

THE doom of polygamy in Utah is sealed. It died with BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TWEED has begun to entertain the public with a history of New York city politics. The narrative opens well.

A PERIODICAL has been projected by the Historical Society of Berlin, which is to be published at intervals of years. The circumstances is an interesting one, for it shows the patience of German scholarship, which is willing wait through intervals of years for the appearance of a periodical in which the carefully considered results of historical inquiry will be summed up. The work will be invaluable as a reliable review of the progress of historical study.

WILLIAM LONGMAN, the London publisher who died last month, was an accomplished writer as well as a publisher. His "History of the Life and Times of Edward III," is a work of thorough and learned research, written in a clear and dignified style, worthy of the subject. He also wrote a history of St. Paul's cathedral in London, in which he gave an account not only of the present structure, but of its two predecessors. The recital of these facts suggests that this Capital has as yet no cathedral of which any one can become the historian, nor have we any publishers here to employ their elegant leisure in authorship. These are things, we hope, of the not distant future.

IT HAS OFTEN been charged that the American people have no true appreciation of the arts, so completely are they absorbed in the business of money-getting. The fact that the Government does so little to patronize art gives some color to the justice of the charge. It is quite otherwise in the European countries in which the fine arts are so flourishing. For example, the French Government has just published, in splendid style, the first two parts of a "General Inventory of the Art Treasures of France." The work is edited by a commission appointed for that purpose. The parts just published deal solely with the religious antiquities of Paris. We need in Washington an art commission, which should have special charge of the task of embellishing this capital suitably with works of art. This subject should be thought of and talked about until the appointment of such a commission is demanded by public opinion.

FRANCE UNDER MACMAHON is a Republic but in name. In France there is no liberty. Tyranny and despotism rules. At the approaching election every freeman throughout the world fondly entertains the hope that the French people will by their ballots hurl the despot MACMAHON from power. It is for them to decide whether they will live as slaves or freemen. The French are a noble people, too noble to sell their liberties cheaply. Under the dictatorship of MACMAHON its government has become a counterpart of that of Turkey and Russia. If France desires the Republic, let a man like GAMBETTA be chosen as the chief executive. If France yearns for the Empire, let the son of LOUIS NAPOLEON ascend the throne of his father. But let the Republic or the Empire be so in fact as well as in name. The United States, which is the great Republic of the world, cannot permit the name that is synonymous with liberty to be prostituted.

WE ENTIRELY approve of the timely and energetic action of the holders of life insurance policies in this District in taking measures to secure themselves so far as possible against losses resulting from the failures of the companies. We fear, however, that the practical results of their action will not be very great, for an insurance company in the hands of a receiver generally dwindles into financial insignificance. There is no reason why the citizens of this District should not have safe and cheap life insurance by means of a home company, to be incorporated by Congress. The desired security could be obtained by requiring the assets to be invested in Government bonds and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States beyond the control of the officers, and by having its management frequently inspected by experts, in the same manner as national banks are now examined. A company thus organized and supervised would not only do a good business in this District, but would become a favorite throughout the Union on account of the absolute security which it would afford to policy-holders.

NOW THAT the Collectorship of the New York Custom-house is to be vacated by the removal of the incumbent ARTHUR the President might consider the following application, which has been on file at the White House for several years:

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1866

DEAR SIR; *Some of my friends in the New York delegation to Congress want me to be collector of New York. I shall be glad to have that office, and accordingly address myself directly to you. I have been a resident of New York city for nearly twenty years, till a few months since, when I came here on leaving the War Department. I know New York, its merchants and its politicians; but, by reason of my connection with the War Department, I have been absent, so as to be free from all identification with the political factions and personal controversies by which the Union party there has been much divided. I believe that there is no person of my prominence in the party whose appointment would give greater general satisfaction than mine. Should you be disposed so far to entertain the idea as to wish for information concerning my capacity to administer the office, there is no one who can judge better as to that than Mr. Stanton.*

Let me add that I am myself confident of performing the duties, should they be intrusted to me, to the advantage of the public service and to your entire satisfaction.

I am, with profound respect, your faithful servant,
CHARLES A. DANA.

To His Excellency the President.

COMMISSIONER BRYAN is the right man in the right place.

THE preparations for the meeting of Congress are not confined to the Capitol.

SAM CAREY, of Ohio, offers to make greenback speeches at $25 per night. "Poor preach, poor pay."

THE correspondents were put to their wits' ends yesterday. It was almost impossible to invent news.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has challenged TOM EWING to meet him on the stump, and the latter has accepted.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ought to look sharply into the workings of the Solicitor's office at his earliest convenience.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS has not yet joined the Mrs. R B. H Temperance Association. He is waiting for DORS PIATT to join first.

SHOULD any vacancy occur in the SITTING BULL commission, it has been determined to select Mr. KEIM, of the Philadelphia *Press*, to fill the same.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has been heard from. He is in Columbus conducting the Ohio campaign for the Democracy. The Republicans are, therefore, confident of victory.

IF THE support of the Administration by the Republican party of New York at their convention on the 26th instant depends upon the continuance in office of ARTHUR, CONKLL and SHARPE, it is too cheap to be worth buying.

THE Chicago *Times* says JOHN MORRISSY wants to join the workingmen's party. He says he is a workingman. No one who has ever seen the perspiration stand on his manly brow as he whipsawed the genial stranger on the turn will have the hardihood to deny it. That a man of MORRISSY's disreputable antecedents should out a prominent figure in American politics is one of the most humiliating spectacles of the present decade.

PARTY disintegration keeps going on. A Democratic Congressman appointed a colored cadet the other day, and now the news comes that the Democrats of Mississippi have nominated two colored candidates for the Legislature in that State. Let the color line be abolished.

THE Massachusetts greenback party have nominated WENDELL PHILLIPS for Governor upon a platform which demands unlimited greenbacks and the remonetization of silver. It was well enough to add the silver plank, for it will be badly needed when Mr. PHILLIPS gives us an unlimited issue of greenbacks.

PERSONAL.

HON. J. B. SENER, of Virginia, is at the Metropolitan.

MR. FREDERICK WM. THOMAS, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Fret Presse*, died yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of his age.

THE Pope on Thursday evening had a slight attack of weakness, but with no alarming symptoms. He rose late Friday morning and worked in his study, but he is still weak.

IT IS NOW said that Col. R. Clay Crawford, alias Osman Pasha, was a student at West Point for a time, but was expelled for stealing. He is described as being tall and stalwart, with a reckless bearing.

A DEATH-MASK of Napoleon is on exhibition in Cincinnati. It is said to be an excellent proof, having been taken from the original in Paris many years ago. The profile is handsome and bold, the nose being prominent aquiline.

JUST before leaving Boston for Europe, Prof. Graham Bell, of telephone fame, married the daughter of Gardiner G. Hubbard, a deaf mute. He had so carefully instructed her that she uttered distinctly all the responses of the wedding service.

MR. B. F. DENNIS, of Savannah, Ga., who has been in the District for the past month in the interest of Messrs. Sudder & Bates, piano manufacturers, leaves for the "City of Flowers" this evening. During Mr. Dennis' sojourn in the city he has made many friends who will greatly regret his departure.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S quarters in Madrid are said to be one of the most unpretentious of hotels. But as it is in the neighborhood of the best bookstalls, the author of the "Biglow Papers" evidently intends to devote more time to research in antique literature than to the follies of the court or feasting with his friends.

A DISPATCH to the New York *Herald* from Richmond, Ind., dated the 6th instant, says: "Senator Morton is no better, if, indeed, he is not worse than he was a week ago. His father, grandfather and brother died with paralysis, and his sister is now afflicted with it. It is rumored that President Hayes will visit him to-morrow or Sunday. Morton can never recover."

THE late Sioux chief, Crazy Horse, was six feet in height, slender, light in color, and about thirty-two years old. His cheek bones were not high, his features were small and delicate, his expression was gentle and sad; he was taciturn and absent-minded, but a reckless daring on the warpath and a magnetic influence over his followers gave him prominence among the hostile Sioux.

JOSEPH A. BOYDEN, of New York, has commenced a suit for divorce from his wife after discovering upwards of eighty letters addressed to the defendant by different men, in which she is called "Dear Georgie," "Dearest," "Pet," and other names of fondness and endearment. A great many of the letters are from the circus man, John H. Murray. He also saw her burn a large number besides these eighty.

THE last performance of the sparkling little comedy of "Baby" will be given at the National tonight. On Monday Mr. Fred. Marsden's new drama, entitled "Otto; or, a Game of Chance," will be presented, introducing Mr. George S. Knight, the celebrated Dutch comedian, and the well-known Worrell sisters. Mr. Knight is the best in the production in his particular line, and the Worrell sisters are always received everywhere as general favorites. The play is described as being very interesting, lively and witty, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the press of Philadelphia.

MR. TRELAWNY'S celebrated account of the two great poets whom he knew in his youth—"Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron"—will shortly be republished, with large and important additions, amounting probably to as much as a third of the original book. The two wood-cuts which figured in the first edition will reappear, along with another showing the cremation of Shelley. The portrait of Shelley will be autotyped from the original lithograph, and another autotype, from a miniature of Byron never before reproduced, (it was lately exhibited among the Byron relics in the Albert hall,) will be added. Mr. Pickering will publish the new edition.

SPOTTED TAIL, the chief of all the Sioux nation, is about forty-eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches, tall and very dark, and has a great variety of expression when he talks. He has a brisk sociable manner, a smiling face and remarkable intellectual power. Great alertness, politeness, neatness, and a smiling man-of-the-world air are his distinguished traits. He drinks brandy, which he tosses off with the air of a dandy. He is at present employed as scout by the Government at a salary of $150 per month. He does not limit himself to religion "white man's way," "religion no good; God come on earth, white man kill him; Indian wouldn't do that."

THREE WEEKS AGO, as Mrs. Charles R. Thorne, sr., well known in this city, and by members of the dramatic profession throughout the country, was traveling between Omaha and Chicago by sleeping car, she missed a pair of diamond ear-rings worth $1,000, but doubly valuable as being the gift of a relative. All sorts of suggestions were made, and a most vigorous search was instituted for the missing goods, but in vain. At Chicago an advertisement was inserted in the papers, offering a handsome reward for the return of the ear-rings at the Lyceum theatre in that city, but to name no name. Mrs. Thorne was about to return to her berth on the sleeping car between Chicago and Detroit, she was overjoyed—as appeared from an ecstatic jig which she straightway danced—to find them in an unsuspected fold of her dress.

JUDGE SMITH, of New Orleans, has recently delivered an extra-judicial, but seemingly righteous decision. James Cazentre, who has a wife and several children, courted Maggie Kern's younger sister, assuming the name of Joe Wagner, and representing himself as a single man. When the older sister heard that he was a married man, and was going about among his friends boasting of his new conquest, she lay in wait for him, threw lime or flour in his face, and then knocked him down. The gay deceiver applied for an order of arrest, but the judge discharged the assailant with those words: "You have done just what you should do. As for this man, I have seen much of human nature, but never in my life have I seen so much meanness in so little of God's make. There is a man who assumes a name and represents himself as a single man, to make love to an unprotected young lady, and when her sister discovers that he is a fraud she punishes him herself because she has no one to do it for her. He has the impudence to call in a court of justice and ask for redress. I am sorry that the law does not permit me to punish him as he ought to be. If you had beat him more severely he would have got just what he deserved."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan—D. Babcock, Ill.; G. N. Corson, New York; W. B. Moses, city; S. C. Galbraith, Philadelphia; J. F. Nash and Miss L. Nash, Illinois; J. Flynn, Georgia; H. R. Barnett, New York; S. C. Smith and daughter, Ohio; M. McCormack, Virginia; E. D. Myers, Richmond; F. M. Darby, Maryland; E. S. Ashwell and K. Marx, New York; W. White, Richmond; W. J. May, Maryland; F. R. Bostwick, Chicago.

A THREAT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The *de facto* Government of Mexico seems determined to pick a quarrel with the United States, for after having seen that Americans utterly despise the insults offered to them by the grandiloquent Trevino and the Diazist editors, the Military Dictator at Mexico has allowed one of his organs to publish another and more direct taunt against this country. The United States is notified that "it must recognize President Diaz or withdraw its diplomatic and consular corps, for there is only one Government in Mexico to be recognized, and the recognition or non-recognition of the United States will not alter the facts." Then if it is so, how is it that Diaz is so anxious to be recognized by the Washington Government, which is not concerned in the least with the internal affairs of the Mexican Republic, and which could not, at any rate, pronounce upon their real condition previous to the meeting of Congress. General Diaz shows too openly that what he cares the most for is, first, his own personal interest, for if he were a real patriot he would understand that, in forcing upon us the withdrawal of our diplomatic and consular corps as a revenge for his non-recognition, he endangers the already unsettled relations of the two countries.

LOVES OF CAPS.

FASHION'S LATEST—THE REVIVAL OF THE HEAD-GEAR OF SIR JOSHUA'S TIME.

From the New York Sun:

We are told that both young and married ladies are again to wear dress caps; not little ornamental affairs perched on the crown of the head, such as matrons have been affecting, but genuine mob caps and tarbans, such as were worn by the beauties depicted on canvass by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Peter Lely, such as Lady Mary Wortley Montague and Angelica Kauffman and her distinguished patroness, Lady Wentworth, wore. At Stewart's we have a hint of what those caps are to be. Among the Paris novelties are found breakfast, dinner, reception and opera caps. They are all made with crowns sufficiently large to cover all the hair except the front crimps or love locks, and, perhaps, a little fringe in the back of the neck. The breakfast cap is usually of muslin, organdy, or swiss; it has ruffles of wrought muslin or lace. Torchon, Valenciennes or Smyrna, and a band and bows of ribbon—in colors and combinations to suit the individual fancy. Two colors of ribbon are frequently seen on the dressiest breakfast caps, and the contrasts in colors are very marked—say maroon and pale blue, or rose pink and caille gulte, or ilieul and bronze green. The dinner and reception caps are also of muslin or lace net for the crowns; have lace borders, and are trimmed with gros ribbons, striped or plaited or crape woven ribbons, frequently two kinds on the same cap flowers, small fruits, such as cherries, elderberries, strawberries, grapes, plums and dwarf oranges, the fruits mingled with the leaves and flowers of their kind. The effect is far more pleasing than might be supposed. Upon the opera cap there is the most lavish expenditure of materials. The crowns, of fine curtained laces, or of striped gauze or light damasse silk, in all shades of color, rise, turban-like, above delicate frills of lace. Malines, Valenciennes, or revived Venice point d'Angleterre, forming a rich and delicious frame for the face. The trimmings of gauzes and fancy ribbons, combining several colors, or in one rich shade of color woven with crape and basket effects, and occasionally shot with a thread of gold or silver. The trimmings are massed over the forehead, consisting of pouffs in the crown piece, loops of ribbon or gauze, and fruit and flowers intermixed

DRUGGED AND RUINED.

THE PITIFUL STORY OF THE YOUNG VICTIM OF A SEDUCER.

From the New York Express:

In the *Express* of Monday we noticed the elopement of a married man, named Robert Greenwood, and a young girl named Hennessy, and that the police were on the lookout for them. On Tuesday a dispatch was received from New York stating that the couple had been arrested, and would be held until the arrival of an officer. Detective Lynch was sent on to New York the same night, and this morning he returned with both parties. They were taken to the station-house and locked up. Mr. Hennessy, the father of the girl, is now in the insane asylum, where he was sent several days since. The examination cannot be held until he is able to be present.

In conversation with Miss Hennessy this morning, she gave our reporter the following as the full facts in the case: That she became acquainted with Greenwood about four weeks ago, and he has called at her house a number of times. He told her that his name was Robert Bruce, and that he was a single man. On Thursday Greenwood asked her to leave home and go to New York with him, and when they arrived there he would marry her. She consented to go, and he told her to take what money she could find. She found $45, belonging to her father, in a drawer in a side-case, and she took it. She packed her satchel with some of her best clothes and left the house. She met Greenwood, and together they went to some saloon on Front street, where they remained until time for the train to leave for New York. She left home at about 7 o'clock and the train left at 11 o'clock. When in the saloon she gave Greenwood the money she had taken. They left on the train, he buying tickets for New York.

On their arrival there they went to a boarding-house on fifty-first street, where they remained until they were arrested. Greenwood represented that they were man and wife, and were given a room together. The second night they were there he gave her some claret. After she had drank it she could not remember anything more until the next morning. When she awoke she found that she had been ruined. She thinks that there was some drug in the wine, which stupefied her. About this time Greenwood confessed to her that he was a married man, and that he had not given her his right name. She remained at the boarding-house with him until they were arrested. She was shown an article in one of our daily papers where it stated that she took a gold watch when she left. This she denies, and says the only thing she took was money. She had never been a moment from home before without some one of the family accompanying her, except when she left about two weeks ago on account of some trouble with her father.

Miss Hennessy is a spare-faced looking girl, and is only seventeen years old. She has been troubled with a lung disease for some time, and will probably live only for a few months. She is to be pitied, as it is evident she was betrayed by Greenwood, while it is to be hoped that he will be punished to the extent of the law, unless he can show that he is not to blame.

WILL GOV. ROBINSON MARRY?

THE INDICATIONS THAT THE GOSSIPS NOTICE IN NEWBURGH AND IN ALBANY.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 6.

The dispatch in the *Sun* this morning relative to a rumor of the marriage of Gov. Robinson to Miss Rebecca St. John has excited much interest here. Miss St. John is the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Daniel B. St. John, State Senator from this district. The Governor has visited Newburgh two or three times this season, and has been hospitably entertained by Senator St. John at his mansion in Grand avenue. Opinion as to the projected marriage is divided. Some say that the Governor is too old to marry, and that, having tried two matrimonial ventures, he will be loth to essay a third. Besides, he is an invalid. The arguments used by those who take the negative are revamped by the affirmatives and used as reasons why the Governor should marry again. Having tried matrimony twice, not unhappily, why should he not make a third venture, they ask, and does not the fact that he is an invalid serve as a good reason for this course?

In Albany last winter Gov. Robinson's home was kept by his daughter and his daughter-in-law, and at all the receptions Miss St. John appeared as one of the hostesses. Indeed, she lived in the Governor's house all winter, although her father and mother were in a hotel in the city, and this fact was exclusively commented upon. The subject of the marriage was not openly discussed in Albany society, but was often hinted at among gossips. It was said that the younger Robinsons, regarding their father as essentially a marrying man, hoped that his choice might fall on Miss St. John. This lady is of middle age, of prepossessing appearance, and is well educated, refined and accomplished. The friends of the Governor in Albany deny the rumor of the marriage, but for all that it is believed by many who ought to know that Miss Rebecca St. John will eventually become his wife.—*New York Sun yesterday.*

BURNED TO DEATH FOR DESERTING HER HUSBAND.

About three weeks ago an Indian known as Sam lost his squaw through the blandishments of another red man named Jim. It seems that the fair Mary fell a victim to Jim's tender words, and at his solicitation left her husband's bed and board and joined the fortunes of Jim. Sam was not one to quietly submit to this treatment, particularly as Mary had taken some of her husband's goods when she departed. The loss of these added much to the wrath of the victimized Sam, who raised such a commotion among the Piute braves about it that they determined to teach the frail Mary, and by her example the rest of the female portion of the tribe, a lesson. Jim tried to screen her from the gathering storm by hiding her, but they soon found her, and about fifty of the tribe, including Jim and several squaws, escorted her to the hills just back of Washoe Lake last Saturday evening, where, safe from Caucasian intrusion, they made a high pile of sagebrush, and, after tying her firmly in the middle of it, set it on fire. Then they commenced a war dance around the scene of cremation in which they all joined except Jim—Sam being very fierce in his leaps and yells. The screams of Mary added to the zest of the dance. Jim meantime sat quietly by, and seemed an indifferent spectator of what was going on. When the body of the unfortunate Mary had been reduced to ashes Sam expressed himself as satisfied and they all dispersed. The warriors threaten their squaws with a similar fate if they are not a little more discreet in their conduct.—*Reno State Journal.*

AN INTERESTING FACT IN SOCIOLOGY.

From the New York Graphic:

The student of sociology will find some instructive and suggestive figures in the address of Nathan Allen before the Social Science Association at Saratoga. If the statistics are correct, New England, the birthplace of American institutions, the home of the descendants of the Puritans and of the Pilgrim Fathers, is soon likely to become distinctively Roman Catholic. Already twenty-five per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, and there will be influences at work which will act more rapidly in the future in increasing the number of Roman Catholics and decreasing that of the Protestants. The Protestants are migrating to other States; the immigrants from abroad are Roman Catholic. There are seventy Roman Catholic children born to every thirty Protestant children. Protestants are also abandoning agriculture and betaking themselves to the enervating life of cities, thus weakening the strongest incentive to home and its associations. In a few years this radical change of the character of the New England people must make itself manifest not only locally but nationally.

ENGLISH DIVORCE LAWS.

The English court of divorce grants a divorce to a man on the ground of his wife's adultery, but does not grant a divorce to a woman on the score of her husband's adultery, unless coupled with cruelty and desertion; but proof of the husband's adultery will procure the wife a decree of judicial separation from bed and board. The court, however, comprehends under the term "cruelty" the wounding the feelings of a wife. In framing this law the legislature no doubt had in view the same sentiments which Dr. Johnson enunciated when he said: "Confusion of progeny constitutes the essence of the crime; and therefore a woman who breaks her marriage vows is much more criminal than a man who does it. A man, to be sure, is criminal in the eye of God, but he does not do his wife a very material injury if he does not insult her. A wife should study to reclaim her husband by more attention to please him. Sir, a man will not, once in a hundred instances, leave his wife for another, if his wife has not been negligent of pleasing."

FRIENDLESS PATTERSON.

From the Boston Advertiser:

If Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, and the other ex-officers of the State associated with him in the indictments lately found, are innocent of the charges, they ought to be able to establish their innocence without difficulty. They are not to be tried by a caucus or a hostile Legislature, but in open court, where evidence will be allowed its full weight. There was a vast amount of plundering going on in high quarters from 1865 to 1872. The State lost heavily. The Legislature was from year to year a nest of foul corruption. Some of these men who are indicted must have known how it was. We hope they may be able to clear their own skirts. But the fact that they were Republicans at that time, and are still so "stalwart" as to look upon the President as a traitor, will not help them. It will be difficult even for a colored jurryman to see what that has to do with it, anyway.

WANT TO KNOW HOW IT IS THEMSELVES.

From the Richmond Whig:

The Northern politicians of every hue are vexing their souls about Congressional subsidies to the South. They know how corrupting such things are, by experience, and, in the kindest spirit possible, they would save us from the pangs of shame and remorse which they have endured. We appreciate their kindness. But now can we be fit associates for them until we have our Oakes Ames, and credit mobilier, and Christian statesmen? Give us a chance to contribute our share to the national renown.

A SORE-TOED BLUNDER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial:

The Republicans of Ohio would have had a sure thing of carrying the State by a large majority this fall, if so many of them had not been tendered about the Administration. Do the gentlemen with sore toes contemplate doing anything in the country in opposition to the Administration? The only thing they can by possibility accomplish is the encouragement of the Democratic party in its intolerable pretensions.

FOSSIL MONSTER.

Professor March, in continuation of his investigation of the fossil remains of the Rocky Mountains, announces a new genus and species of toothed bird, which he calls *Baptornis advenus*, basing it upon a tarso-metatarsal bone. He also describes a new fossil lizard, by far exceeding in magnitude any land animal hitherto discovered, which must have been fully fifty to sixty feet in length. It was probably a herbiverous reptile. It comes from a bed on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Finance.

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1877.

In New York to-day money was easy at 2. Exchange, dull at 486. Gold quiet at 100⅛. Gold to carry, 2.

Government bonds firm at the following quotations:

1881's, coupon's	110½	1867's	109¾
1867's, new	109¾	New fives	107⅝
1867's	108	Ten-forties	109

State bonds active.

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

Tennessee 6's, old	44	S. Carolina, A. & O.	22
do. new	44	Missouri	106
do. series	30	Missouri and St. Jo	104½
Virginia sixes	30	Louisiana 6's	90
do. new	31	do. new	90
do. consol	78	Levee 6's	30
do. deferred	4⅛	Levee 8's	30
Georgia 6's	96	Alabama 5's	30
do. 7's	108	do. 8's	30
do. gold bonds	106	Arkansas 6's	20
North Carolina, old	23½	do. 7's	7
do. new	7½	do. M	7
North Carolina s. tax	7	do. Con	4½
South Carolina, old	40	Gold	100⅞
South Carolina, new	22		

Stocks stronger.

The following are the opening and closing rates for the leading stocks, as telegraphed by B. Oulds, jr., & Co., from the New York Stock Exchange:

	Shares sold.	Opening prices.	Closing prices.
Pacific Mail	2,800	24⅝	24⅞
Western Union	12,600	84⅝	84⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	2,100	34	34½
do. preferred	3,500	63	63½
Rock Island	1,300	101½	101⅞
Saint Paul	1,600	22½	22½
do. preferred	2,700	57⅞	57⅞
C. C. and I. C	2,000	4½	4½
Erie	5,200	12⅞	12⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph		13	13
Lake Shore	27,800	64⅞	64⅞
New York Central	2,100	102⅞	102⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	1,900	7	7
Wabash	600	12⅞	12⅞
Union Pacific	600	99⅞	99⅞
Missouri Pacific			
Michigan Central	16,400	57⅞	58⅞
Delaware and Hudson	1,200	34⅞	35⅞
Jersey Central	300	18	18
Delaware, Lack. and Western	21,000	57⅞	57½
Gold to carry		2	2
Money		2	2
Gold		100½	100⅛

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

Securities.	Buying.	Selling
U. S. sixes, 1881, registered	110⅞	111
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1865	105⅞	105⅞
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1867	108	
Five-twenties, J. and J., 1868	108⅞	
Ten-forties	109	109½
New five per cents	107⅞	
Currency sixes	123	123½
Congress guaranteed 5-67's	73½	74⅞
4½ per cent. U. S. bonds	106	106½
Gold	100⅞	
Foreign Exchanges:		
Three-day bills	486	
Sixty-day bills	483	

Commerce.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 10@11⅛c.

Flour quiet and firm: Howard street and Western super, $3 75@4 50; do. extra, $4@5 75; do. family, $6 50@7 75; City Mills super, $4@4 50; do. extra, $5@5 50; do. Rio brands, $7 25@7 50; Patapsco family, $7 75. Wheat—Southern firmer; Western firm; Southern red, prime, $1 50@1 52; do. amber, $1 50@1 57; do. white, $1 50@1 55; Pennsylvania red, $1 50; Western, steamer, $1 32; do. No. 2 winter red, spot, $1 48@1 48; September, $1 37⅞; October, $1 38. Corn—Southern firmer; Western steady; Southern white, 62@62c; do. yellow, 56c; Western mixed, spot, 56½c; September, 56⅞c; October, 56½c; steamer, 56c. Oats quiet and firm; Southern and Pennsylvania, 36@36c. Rye dull and steady; prime, 60c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Pork, $11 45. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib sides, 7⅛@7⅛c. Bacon—Packed shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib sides, 7⅞@8c. Hams, 12@12½c. Lard, 8½c. Butter firm; choice Western, 18@20c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, 7½c; refined, 11½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@8½c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 13@1 13½.

Receipts—Flour, 2,167 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 600 bushels.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Flour firm, but inactive. No. 2 State, $5@5 25; superfine State, $4@5; extra State, $5 25@6 25; superfine Western, $4@5; Southern flour firm and in good demand; No. 2, $5 75@4 25; superfine, $4 25@5.

MARRIED.

SWINDELLS—BROADBENT.—August 28, 1877, in Lonsdale, R. I., by Rev. J. H. Lyon, of Central Falls, SIMEON SWINDELLS, of Georgetown, D. C., and Miss SARAH C. BROADBENT, of Lonsdale.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday, the 6th of September, 1877, at 11:30 a. m., LEWIS H. BAKER, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Roberts, 123 New York avenue.

BORBECK.—At 10:30 o'clock, September 6, 1877, MARIE, daughter of H. and Catharine M. Borbeck, aged ten years and twenty days.

Funeral will be from the residence of the parents, 78 Defrees street, to-day, at 3 p. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

HALLOWELL.—At his residence, at Sandy Springs, Montgomery county, Md., at 4 o'clock a. m., September 7, 1877, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Funeral will take place at the Sandy Springs Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 3 p. m.

RAWLINGS.—On Thursday, September 6, 1877, at 11:15 p. m., EDWIN ALBERT, youngest son of Jno. W. and Nellie Rawlings, of Charleston, S. C., aged one year and one day.

Funeral from 14 I street northeast, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERTAKERS.

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. mh21

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 package, $2; female, $. Sold at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue and by druggists.
jes-ly W. B. ENTWISLE.

THIS WHOLE PAPER COULD BE FILLED with praise of the good effects of VAN BUSKIRK'S INVIGORANT. In all Dyspeptic, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Troubles, Weakness and Debility it is an unfailing cure. 50 cts. 10 Vesey st. jy1

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