National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 26 1877.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Danischeffs."

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—"May Cody, or Lost and Won."

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The exigencies of the public service demand that the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court should be filled without much further delay. The anxiety of the public will no doubt soon be relieved by the appointment of some suitable person. The President, being himself an eminent lawyer, will take a professional pride in selecting some one of the highest standing at the bar. There are so many persons possessed of the requisite qualifications for the position that Mr. HAYES will not have the slightest difficulty in making such an appointment as will do credit to his judgment.

The most important matter for the President to consider in this connection will be as to what section of the Republic the new Justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed from. The people of the South very justly claim that the principles of justice and equity demand that the vacancy should be filled by an eminent Southern man. Owing to well-known events in the history of the nation the members of the Supreme Court are geographically very unfairly distributed. It is the plain duty of the President to make such an appointment as will partially at least rectify the inequality. Since 1860 the appointments have all been made from the Northern States. In order to properly equalize the representation of all parts of the Republic the present vacancy and the next two ought to be filled by the appointment of Southern jurists of eminence. The South would then have one-third and the North two-thirds of the members of that tribunal. All patriotic and fair-minded citizens must desire to see this fair distribution of those high offices effected as soon as possible.

If the President is to be guided by the foregoing considerations all Northern candidates will be at once very properly excluded. The fact that even such an eminent jurist and such an upright judge as THOMAS DRUMMOND, of Illinois, is urged for the place ought not to give his claims any weight whatever as against the policy of doing justice to the South. Turning to that section of the country we find a great number of names presented. Of these W. B. WOODS, of Alabama, and Judge CALDWELL, of Arkansas, as Northern men, who have only resided a few years at the South, cannot be seriously considered if the place is to be filled by a representative man of that section.

Judge HUNT, of Louisiana, has been in active practice in that State for many years, and is consequently familiar with the principles of the civil law which prevail there, a fact which would render him a valuable member of the court. He is, moreover, a man of integrity, learning and high character, and would make a highly creditable member of the Supreme Court. Although ex-Secretary BRISTOW is a good lawyer, the fact that he was lately identified with a bitter political quarrel would render it inexpedient to appoint him. Gen. HARLAN, of Kentucky, is entirely worthy of the position, but it would be more satisfactory to the interests which it is desirable to conciliate by this appointment to select some one fully identified with that Southern sentiment which, although for a time bitterly alienated from the Union, has now loyally and heartily renewed its devotion to it.

It is a well-known fact that President HAYES is deeply attached to the principle of minority representation. He would not organize a partisan court even though he had the power to do so. This fact is illustrated by an incident which occurred during his last term as Governor of Ohio. Under an amendment to the constitution of that State it became his duty to appoint a Supreme Court commission for that State, consisting of five judges. Although he had the power to fill the entire bench with Republicans he voluntarily filled two of the seats with Democrats. All the judges now on the Supreme bench except one were appointed as Republicans, and therefore if the President is governed by the same rule he observed in Ohio he would select a member of the opposite party to fill the present vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Looking at the matter from such a standpoint as this we do not see how the President can do better than to tender the position to Judge HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia. Born on the 12th of September, 1812, his physical powers have been so well preserved by temperance and exercise that he is now in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties. A graduate of the University of Georgia, he has never omitted to give attention to liberal studies in the intervals of business, so that his scholarly attainments would make him a valuable acquisition to the learned society of the National Capital. Having entered upon the practice of the law early in life, he has always been a diligent student, so that his legal lore has made him a bright ornament of the Supreme Court bench of Georgia, upon which he has occupied a seat for many years. Above all, Judge JOHNSON is a man of sterling integrity, a quality without which the greatest talents and learning are of but little worth. These qualities of the man command for him the highest veneration wherever he is known, and in such an enlarged field of usefulness as the Supreme Court of the United States would not fail to prove the wisdom of the President in making the appointment.

It detracts none from the merits of Judge JOHNSON to say that he has not sought this position. During all the agitation in regard to this matter he has remained at his post of duty, quietly but faithfully performing his daily work. This appointment is urged by many of the most enlightened journals North and South. The great and good work of reconciliation in which President HAYES is engaged would be more effectually promoted by the appointment of Judge JOHNSON than by any other single act which he has it in his power to do. This appointment would not only be a graceful and acceptable compliment to the South, but would at the same time place a Justice on the Supreme Bench who would be certain to adorn that position by his integrity and learning, and we are therefore very confident that the country would with great unanimity ratify the action of the President should he see proper to select HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, to fill the vacancy in question.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

We observe with great pleasure that GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been chosen as a delegate to the Rochester Republican Convention. We are sorry to see it intimated that Mr. CONKLING's friends in that convention intend to prevent him from speaking in that assembly. We trust that no such attempt will be made, for we believe that Mr. CURTIS is prepared to say many things which it would be well for the Republicans of New York to hear, and not only to hear, but to heed. Without saying anything as to the standing of the other members of the Republican party in New York, we merely state a well-known fact when we say that Mr. CURTIS is highly esteemed by Mr. HAYES and a sincere advocate of the principles of the platform upon which he was elected President of the United States. Owing to the conspicuous position of Mr. CURTIS, an attempt to snub him in the Rochester Convention would be regarded as a declaration of war both upon the President and upon the principles of reform with which he is identified. Such a policy could only bring defeat to the party in New York, by placing it in an attitude of hostility to the national organization.

The reputation which Mr. CURTIS has achieved in public life is truly enviable. He has for years been the acknowledged leader of those who have been fighting the worst elements of American politics. His personal integrity, his perseverence and his eloquence have made him one of the most eminent citizens of the Republic, although without official position. The services which he has rendered to the nation have been of such a substantial character as to entitle him to the deepest gratitude of all who desire the destruction of the machine politicians, and the ascendancy of purity in the administration of public affairs.

RECONCILIATION.

No one can doubt but that the Southern tour of President HAYES had a very happy effect upon public sentiment throughout the country. There is in consequence of the words recently spoken by him greater harmony between the North and the South than has existed for more than a generation. This result has been brought about by the President in a very simple manner. He has simply assumed the position of President of the whole country, and determined in his official conduct to know no difference between the people of different sections of the Republic. He treats all as alike loyal and entitled to the benefits of the Government. He believes that the war has ended long enough for peace to be fully restored. His wise words have at length completed the work of reconciliation so long delayed, and it can now be truthfully said that there is no shadow between the North and the South.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The public will, of course, not be satisfied until measures are adopted for rendering the Patent Office fire proof. The repairs which the fire will render necessary should lead the Government to inquire into the practicability of enlarging that structure so as to increase its accommodations for the exhibition of patent models. It is stated that all the models which were destroyed can be reproduced from the specifications. If so it should be done as speedily as possible. The value of such a collection depends upon its completeness and its systematic arrangement. The additional room needed for this purpose should, if possible, be provided, while reconstructing the building, to render it fire proof.

IF the Turk was well, what might he not do?

COMMUNICATIONS from BEDLAM through the spirit-world interviewers are next in order.

THE conundrum of the hour, occupying much space in many of our exchanges is, who will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives?

IT is published with *eclat* that the best shot in the American team is a graduate of Princeton college. It will be in order next to be informed at which of the many great seats of learning the nines of all of our celebrated base ball clubs completed their education.

TILDEN and other Presidential aspirants on the Democratic side will have a very deep interest in the defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN for Governor of New Jersey. It is now almost universally conceded that his success in that canvass will render him a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880.

THE newspapers throughout the entire country are now asking Congress to take immediate steps to render the public buildings of the capital fire-proof. The people do not relish the idea of having the archives in which they have such a deep interest exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. We hope that Congress will heed the demands of the people, and make appropriations for rendering all the public buildings here fire-proof.

IT is suggested that inasmuch as the western wing of the Interior Department building was constructed in every story for an exhibition room, the walls between the granite piers being placed in only temporarily, why would it not be of advantage to the entire building to use this wing hereafter for models, thus making it more accessible to the Patent Office, and to divide up the other large rooms, as may be necessary, for office rooms.

COMMISSIONER BRYAN, in an evening paper, seconds the suggestion frequently made in THE REPUBLICAN of late that the substantial business men of Washington should immediately organize themselves for the purpose of looking after the interests of this District during the next session of Congress. We respectfully suggest that Mr. BRYAN is the proper person to take the lead in this matter. The people have unlimited confidence in him, and know that he has the interests of the city near at heart. We hope, therefore, that he will, at an early day, call a meeting of citizens for the purpose of effecting such an organization as he proposes.

THERE can be no question among intelligent men as to the propriety of reproducing the models which were destroyed by the Patent Office fire. The value of the models as evidence in litigated patent cases constitutes but the smallest element of their worth. They are needed as illustrations of the progress of the nation in the mechanic arts. The models are invaluable to inventors, both on account of the improvements which they often suggest and on account of the unnecessary labor they save by showing them what has already been accomplished in almost every department of mechanics.

COMMISSIONER BRYAN wishes it proclaimed far and wide that no mendicant drones will be permitted to infest this city. We heartily approve of his suggestion. Those who are able to work, but unwilling to work, should be made to work. As the first step toward enforcing this excellent regulation, all applications for relief should be referred to the proper officers in order that the merits of the application may be carefully looked into. A large portion of the money which is given by private charity to beggars is wasted. Money which is given to the unworthy only increases their demoralization. Those who are really most in need of aid are seldom willing to beg. They suffer in silence and obscurity, while the bold and impudent who are too lazy to work receive the alms which the really deserving are suffering for.

INDISCRIMINATE almsgiving is a great evil.

THE South now seems to be almost a unit in the support of President HAYES.

LITTLE SAM COX is still confident that he will be Speaker of the next House. Poor fellow!

PUBLIC SPIRIT is much needed in Washington. Every citizen should be willing to make sacrifices and spend money for the common good.

THE commitee appointed by the Commissioners to select a man suitable for the position of superintendent of streets have performed their work by picking out one of the oldest responsible citizens, to whom the position has been tendered by the Commissioners.

THE Commissioners of the District should see to the matter of having the seats of this city properly represented in the next Congress. There are many subjects in regard to which legislation is needed, besides the improvements, for which appropriations of money are needed.

THE District Commissioners yesterday came to the conclusion, as the law did not specify what disposition should be made of the certificates against property for repaving Pennsylvania avenue, that they might dispose of them to suit themselves. In all probability the contractors will receive them.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN BOYTON is giving exhibitions in Brussels.

ROYER-COLLARD said of Thiers: "I have seen better men; I have seen worse; but never any one like him."

MR. P. LORILLARD is reported to be building at Newport one of the largest houses in the country. It is of wood and brick, and will have a frontage of nearly 171 feet.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC was charged with dancing on Thiers' grave. He denied the soft impeachment by contending that he was not dancing on the grave, but only by its side.

THE youngest tourists—so it is said—to ascend Mount Blanc are the sons of Alderman Colton, M. P., of London, Masters Percy and Stanley, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen.

FRANKLIN SIMMONS, the Maine sculptor, after three years' absence in Italy, is visiting his former home in Lewiston. He will shortly go abroad again. Mr. Simmons is still young; he is but thirty-eight.

THE German Minister at Paris, when Thiers' funeral was given over by the Government and given to him by the Republicans, telegraphed to ask if he should attend it, and received the reply: "Go, more than ever."

OUR GENIAL and popular friend, Mr. Ed. S. Larkin, of Wheeling, W. Va., left last evening for New York after a few days' sojourn in this city. Mr. Larkin, aside from his journalistic connection with the *Standard*, is largely engaged in mercantile business in Wheeling, and is one of the most promising young men of that place.

THE King of Sweden is reported to have made the very best speech at the official dinner celebrating the centenary of the University of Upsala. It was spirited and eloquent, and was given in a voice filling the whole room. Nearly all the great universities sent delegates to the festivities. Yale sent M. Hjalmar Edgren.

A HOTEL-KEEPER at Carlsbad has a consuming desire to accumulate autographs, and his head-waiter asks every guest to favor the house with a signature. Recently Baron de Rothschild modestly inscribed himself, "B., de Paris." Baron Oppenheim happened to follow him, and finding the abbreviation to his taste, wrote himself down, "O., de Cologne."

AND thus a correspondent of the Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* expresses it in a letter dated from this city: "All the work is going on under the personal supervision of Major French, the popular Sergeant-at-Arms, who is omnipresent. His keen, black eyes, shaded by a huge Panama, are ever on the alert to detect any failure to carry out the designs inaugurated with his usual good taste and thoroughness."

THE famous French surgeon, Velpeau, like Louis, XVI, was an amateur locksmith, and took an infinite pride in his work. One day after performing an exquisitely delicate operation, as he and Magne, the no less famous oculist, were leaving the patient's sitting-room together, Velpeau said: "Here are five doors opening into this room. Which of them leads out?" "Upon my word, I don't know," said Magne. "This one, of course; don't you see the lock is on this side?" replied Velpeau, and strutted forth, prouder of his display of knowledge than he had been of the success of his operation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Globe* had a talk with Thiers last March. The ex-President said that Lafayette was a failure, only dangerous to the cause he espoused and would never had been heard of but for his American episode; that Talleyrand was the ugliest man that he had ever seen, and that Longfellow was a splendid horse, but it was a pity he was shown so early. The correspondent adds that M. Thiers said he had a "two-year-old grandson of Lexington" that he thought of entering for the Grand Prix, which is a little singular, as horses are entered for that race when yearlings.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, the great London watch and clockmaker, is engaged in a lively squabble with the Court of Aldermen. The electors of the ward of Cheap have twice elected him alderman, and the aldermen, by an almost unanimous vote, have refused to admit him. He is personally unpopular, and when he was sheriff it was cause for complaint that he kept his state coach waiting outside his shop; hence, say the aldermen, the dignity of the office of Lord Mayor, to which Sir John would succeed, would be impaired if he should be in like manner. Probably why a watchmaker is to be voted "low" when a wine merchant is now mayor, and among his immediate predecessors have been a tallow merchant, a law stationer and a tea dealer, is not easy to decide.

M. THIERS' entire fortune is valued at $2,200,000. He made $400,000 by his "History." He left nearly everything to his widow, for whose devoted affection he expressed himself profoundly grateful. He wishes, should she die before Mlle. Deane, that that lady should inherit all that may belong to her sister at the time of her decease. It is reported that he has bequeathed some books, pictures and objects of virtu to the State. The *Pilote* of Rouen says that the Pope, talking of Mr. Thiers' sudden death with various persons around him, said: "It is assuredly an event of great importance for France, and which may have serious consequences, but I do not share the opinion of those who rejoice at that loss, as if it would be an embarrassment the less for the men in power. That idea is, in my opinion, an error. I do not desire to specify the qualities and the defects of Mr. Thiers, but I say that his presence might have been more useful than injurious to the cause of order. What will happen? Parties will be more ardent than ever, and I should not be surprised if that unfortunate country should yet have to pass through some terrible trials. May God grant that my previsions are erroneous!"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

—Clara Louise Kellogg has forty operas that she is perfectly familiar with.

—The Sangalli is about once more to delight Paris with the sight of her flying feet.

—The musical Kellogg-Cary combination goes from California to Denver, Col.

—The operatic season in Paris promises to be the most brilliant known there in years.

—Strakosch will take his company through the country first in concert, then over the same ground in opera.

—MM. Meilhac Halevy and Lecocq speak enthusiastically of the voice of a young lady of sixteen who has just been engaged by M. Koning, of the Renaissance, to play the principal part in a piece they have conjointly written. Her name is Humberts, and she comes from St. Petersburg, where she has acquired a pleasing Russian accent.

—It is now definitely settled that Mr. Theodore Thomas is to be the musical director of the New York Philharmonic Society. Their first concert will be given about the middle of November. Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts will be given as usual, and the eleventh season of them commences either in the last week of October or during the first week in November. The first Brooklyn Philharmonic concert, also under his direction, will be given on the 15th of December.

BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Telegraph.

An amusing letter appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th instant, purporting to give the history of the purchase of the Bartholdi fountain. The inferences were that the sale was effected by lobbyists, who deceived Congressmen into the belief that the fountain was bronze instead of cast-iron painted, and that the Government paid much more for it than the fountain was really worth. I have seen original letters from M. Bartholdi on the subject, which show conclusively that the only person who acted for him in securing its purchase by the Government gave his services gratuitously and as an intimate friend. Also, that the fountain itself is worth much more than the price ($6,000) paid for it. Mr. Bartholdi wrote from Paris immediately after the sale that he had hoped to realize some profit from it, but, after the experience which he had, he was glad that he and his partner had not lost more than 2,700 francs each. When a difference arose as to the payment of the expense of removing the fountain from the Centennial grounds, which the officers of the Government thought would have to be deducted from the appropriation for purchase, Mr. Bartholdi protested strongly against being charged with that expense, saying he would prefer to give the work for nothing to having this unjust charge imposed upon him. It was finally decided that this expense should be borne by the Government. It is true that the impression prevailed among people who were unfamiliar with the price of bronze works that the fountain was of bronze, and among those ignorant persons were Senators and Representatives; but it is certain that Mr. Bartholdi never made any such representation to the Government. He doubtless supposed that Americans were familiar enough with art matters to know that a bronze fountain of that size would be worth forty or fifty thousand dollars. Those who understand works of this character are satisfied that the Government has got a bargain in every sense.

THE WICKED WALTZ.

A SENSATIONAL BOOK ON A SENSATIONAL SUBJECT—THE FAVORITE DANCE DENOUNCED AS SENSUAL AND Iimproper.

A very sensational book upon dancing, by William Herman, has recently been published in San Francisco. Mr. Herman's remarks are intended to be confined to the waltz, which he condemns in the most unmeasured terms. He calls waltzers, even in the best society, "blushing rakes and ogling females," and expects their bitter denunciation of both the book and its author. If any waltzers read the volume he will, no doubt, receive plenty of it. The vigorous, but by no manner of means mealy-mouthed *censor morum*, does not depend simply upon an expression of his own opinions. He gives us scenes and incidents as well as diatribes, and this is how he describes a

MODERN BALL-ROOM.

A dance is supposed to be given at the house of the Hon. Ducat Fitzbillion, a most estimable and solid citizen, a deacon of the church and president of the "Society for the Suppression of Immorality among the Hottentots." Mr. Herman arrives with his companions; "we step," says he, "daintily from our carriage upon the rich carpet which preserves our patent-leathers from the contamination of the sidewalk; we trip lightly up the grand stone stairway to the entrance, obsequious lackeys relieve us of superfluous raiment; folding doors fly open before us without so much as a 'sesame' being uttered; and, behold, we enter upon a scene of enchantment.

"Magnificent apartments succeed each other in a long vista, glittering with splendid decorations; costly frescoes are overhead, luxurious carpets are under foot, priceless pictures, rich laces, rare trifles of art are around us; an atmosphere of wealth, refinement, luxury and good taste is all-pervading.

"See yonder tall and radiant maiden as she enters leaning upon the arm of her gray-headed father. Mark her well, my friend; I will draw your attention to her again presently. How proud of her the old man looks, and well he may. What divine grace of womanhood lives in that supple form! What calm, sweet beauty shines in that lively face—a face so pure and passionless in expression that the nudity of bust and arms, and the contour of limbs, more than suggested by the tightly clinging silk, call for no baser admiration than we feel when looking upon the representation of an angel. Closely observe with what high-bred, maidenly reserve she responds to the greeting of the Apollo in a 'claw-hammer,' who bows low before her—the very type of the elegant and polished gentleman. In bland and gentle tones he begs a favor to be granted later in the evening. With downcast eyes, she utters consent; with a bow, he records the promise upon a tablet in his hand (gracefully she moves forward again, leaning upon her father's arm, smiling and nodding to her acquaintances and repeating the harmless little ceremony described above with perhaps a dozen other Apollos before she reaches the end of the room."

After a little more similar rhapsody,

THE DANCE BEGINS.

To use Mr. Herman's own language again: "But, hark! The music strikes up; the dancing is about to begin. You and I do not dance; we withdraw to an adjoining room and take a hand at cards.

"The hours go swiftly by and still we play on. The clock strikes 2; the card-players are disparting, but the strains of the distant music have been unceasing; the game does not flag in the ball-room. You have not seen a dance since your youth, you say, and then only the rude gambols of country-folk; you would fain see before you go how these dames and damsels of gentler breeding acquit themselves.

"The dance is at its height; we could not have chosen a better time to see the thing at its glory.

"As we approach the door of the ball-room the music grows louder and more ravishing than ever; no confusion of voices mars its delicious melody; the only sounds heard beneath its strains are a low swish and rustle as of whirling robes, and a light but rapid and incessant shuffling of feet. The dull element has gone home; those who remain have better work to do than talking. We push the great doors asunder and enter.

"Ha! the air is hot and heavy here; it breathes upon us in sensuous gusts of varying perfumes. And no wonder. A score of whirling scented robes stir it into fragrance. How beautiful—but you look aghast, my friend. Ah, I forgot, these are not the rude country folks of your youth. You are dazzled, bewildered. Then let me try to enliven your dulled senses with a description of what you see.

"A score of firms whirl swiftly before us under the softened gaslight. I say a score of forms—but each is double—they would have made two score before the dancing began—twenty floating visions—each male and female—twenty women knit and growing to as many men, undulate, sway and swirl giddily before us, keeping time with the delirious melody of piano, harp and violin.

"But draw nearer. Let us see how this miracle is accomplished. Do you mark yonder tall couple, who seem to excel the rest even in grace and ardor? Do they not make a picture which might put a soul under the ribs of death? Such might have been the sight which made Pygmalion incontinently rave, 'O, admirable—O, divine Panareta! Who would not admire her, who would not love her, that should but see her dance as I did? O, how she danced, how she tripped, how she turned! With what a grace! *Pelle qui Panareta fruitur!* O, most happy Panareta! Let us take this lovely couple for a sample. He is stalwart, agile, mighty; she is tall, supple, lithe, and how beautiful in form and feature! Her head rests upon his shoulder; her face is upturned to his; her naked arm is almost around his neck; her swelling breast heaves tumultuously against his; face to face they whirl, his limbs interwoven with her limbs; with strong right arm about her yielding waist, he presses her to him till every curve in the contour of her lovely body thrills with the amorous contact. Her eyes look into his, but she sees nothing; the soft music fills the room, but she hears nothing; swiftly he whirls her from the floor or bends her frail body to and fro in his embrace, but she knows it not; his hot breath is upon her hair, his lips almost touch her forehead, yet she does not shrink; his eyes, gleaming with a fierce, intolerable lust, gloat satyr-like over her, yet she does not quail; she is filled with a rapture divine in its intensity; she is the maelstrom of burning desire; her spirit is with the gods. With a last loud wail the music ceases. Her swooning senses come back to life. Ah! must it be? Yes, her companion releases her from his embrace. Leaning wearily upon his arm, the rapture faded from her eye, the flush dying from her cheek. Enervated, limp, listless and worn out, she is led to a seat, there to recover from her delirium and gather her energies as best she may in the space of five minutes, after which she must yield her body to a new embrace.

"But did you not notice a faint smile upon the lips of her late companion as he turned and left her? A smile of triumph, an air of sated appetite, it seemed to me. And see, as he joins his cronies yonder, he laughs, rubs his hands together, chuckles visibly, and communicates some choice scrap of news which makes them look over at our jaded beauty, and laugh too. They appreciate the suggestion of the ancient:

'Tenta modo tangere corpus,
Jam tua mellifluo membra calore fluent.'

"But she can keep her secret better than they, it is evident.

"And now tell me, friend of mine, did you not recognize an old acquaintance in the lady we have been watching so closely? No! Then believe me she is no other than the 'pure and lovely girl' you so much admired earlier in the evening, the so desirable wife, the angel who was to 'haunt your dreams.'"

THE END OF IT ALL.

This fearful and wonderful chapter is concluded as follows, and here we must bid Mr. Herman, too, adieu.

"Come, my friend, let us go. The play is played out, and so are the players. The final tableau does not take place upon the stage. We read that under one of the Roman Emperors the pantomimic dance was not unfrequently ended by the putting to death by torture upon the stage of some condemned criminal in order that the spectators might gase upon death in all its horrible reality. God forbid that any such ghastly *finale* should take place behind the scenes now that our pantomime is finished! But at all events there is no more to see; and lest your imagination spoil your rest let me divert your attention to the speck of dawn over there in the East. At this hour, says the poet,

"When late larks give warning
Of dying lights and dawning,
Night murmurs to the morning,
'Lie still, O love, lie still.'

And half her dark limbs cover
The white limbs of her lover,
With amorous plumes that hover
And fervent lips that chill."

But, mind you, in these lines the poet does not even remotely refer to the occupants of the carriage."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCE.

The following are the selling rates for Government securities: U. S. Sixes, 110⅝; Five-twenties J. & J., 1865, 105½; Five-twenties, J. & J., 1867, 107⅝; Five-twenties, J. & J., 1868, 109¾; Ten-forties, 108⅝; New Five Per Cents, 107⅝; Currency 6's, 121½; Congress Guaranteed 3.65s, 79⅝; Gold, 103½; 4½ per cent. U. S. bonds, 105⅝; 4 per cent. U. S. bonds, 101¾; three day bills, 487; sixty day bills, 483½.

The closing prices of stocks were: Pacific Mail, 22⅝; Western Union, 78½; Chicago and Northwestern, 37; do. do. preferred, 68½; Rock Island, 101¾; Saint Paul, 35½; do. preferred, 71½; C. C. and I. C. 37½; Erie, 11; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 13; Lake Shore, 63½; New York Central, 101; Ohio and Mississippi, 6½; Wabash, 12⅝; Union Pacific, 67; Michigan Central, 56½; Delaware and Hudson, 44⅝; Jersey Central, 17½; Delaware, Lakawanna and Western 40; Gold to carry, 1; money, 5½; gold closed at 103¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Virginia sixes, old, 30; do. preferred, 5½; consolidated, 62½; do. second series, 42; North Carolina sixes, old, 17 bid to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money active at 5; exchange quiet at 483½; gold dull at 103½; rates for carrying, 1; governments dull; 1881's coupons, 110⅝; new, 109½; 1867's, 107½; 1868's, 109½; new fives, 107½; ten-forty coupons, 108½. State bonds steady. Tennessee 6's, 42½; new, offered 42½; Virginia 6's, 30; new, 30; consolidated, 75; deferred, 5½; Louisiana 6's, 52; new, 52; levee 6's, 52; do. 8's, 52; Alabama 8's, 39; do. 5's, 29; Georgia 6's, 96½; do. 7's, 107; North Carolinas, offered 19; new, 21½; special tax, 2; South Carolinas, 42; new, 32. Stocks strong. New York Central, 100½; Erie, 11; Lake Shore, 63½; Illinois Central, 89½; Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Northwestern, 36½; preferred, 63; Rock Island, 101½. Sub-Treasurer's balances—gold, $98,932,884; currency, $44,316,578. Sub-Treasurer paid out on account of interest, $30,000; for bonds, $185,000. Customs receipts, $399,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Post's* financial says: Gold opened at 103½, and all the sales since have been at 103½@¾. Exchange is dull on the basis of 482½ and 486½ for prime bankers' sterling. Money is 5@6 on call, and 7 on time for remainder of year. Prime mercantile paper is 6@8. Currency is going to the West in considerable volume; the movement to the South is beginning. Government bonds are firm at a fractional advance for all issues, except new 5's, 4½'s, and currency 6's.

COMMERCE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Cotton steady and firm; middling 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull and 3@5c lower. Western steady and firm; Southern feed, good to prime, $1.40@1.50; do. amber, $1.52@1.55; Western steamer, $1.36; do. No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.53; September, $1.53; October, $1.36½; November, $1.37½. Corn—Southern quiet and easier; Western dull and lower; Southern white, 68c; do. yellow, 60c; western mixed, spot, 57½c; September, 57½c; October, 58c; November, 59c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 33@37c; Western white, 33@36c; do. mixed, 32@34c. Rye firm at 67@70c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions active, strong and higher. Pork, $14.50. Bulk meats—loose, 7@7½c; shoulders, 8@8¼c; packed, 7@8½c. Bacon—shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 9¾@10c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—refined, 10¼c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum higher; crude, 9@9¼; refined, 15½c bid, 15¾c asked. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm, $1.18. Receipts—flour, 2,000; wheat, 61,000; corn, 32,000; oats, 800; rye, 600. Shipments—Wheat, 130,000; corn, 116,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton strong—Uplands 11⅝c, Orleans 11¾c; sales 3,800; consolidated net receipts, 17,062; exports to Great Britain, 2,752. Flour dull, easier; decline mainly on lower grades—No. 2, $3@3.25; superfine, Western and State, $3@3.75; common to good, extra Western and State, $3.85@4; good to choice, do.; $4.05@6.50, common to choice white wheat, winter extra, $6.50@7.25; fancy do., $7.30@8.75; common to good extra, Ohio, $5.90@7.75; common to choice extra, St. Louis, $5.90@8.75; patent Minnesota, extra good to prime, $8@9.25; choice to double extra, $9.30@10.25—market closing dull. Southern flour heavy—common and fair extra, $6.25@7; good to choice, do., $7.05@8.75. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet—yellow Western, Jersey and Pennsylvania, $2.65@2.80; Brandywine, $2.40. Wheat—1@2 lower; moderate trade; mainly speculation; $1.35, ungraded spring; $1.37½, mixed spring; $1.36½@1.37, No. 2 Chicago; $1.43, No. 1 spring; $1.45@1.50, winter red Western; $1.35, New York No. 3, winter red; $1.50@1.51, New York No. 2, do.; $1.49, No. 1 amber; $1.50, winter red, Canada bond; $1.56, white State; $1.50@1.57, white Western. Rye heavy—69@70c for Western; Pennsylvania, 77@78c. Barley without change, Barley malt dull. Corn 1c. lower at 56@56½c. for ungraded Western mixed; 55@55½c. for steamer mixed; 56½@57c. for New York No. 2; 57c. for high mixed; 55c. for New York No. 3. Oats without important change. Hay heavy at 55@65c. for shipping. Hops quiet at 4@7c. for yearlings; 8@15c. for new crop low to fancy. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy at 8@8¼c. for fair to good refining; 8¾c. for prime Muscovado. Refined in fair demand at 10c. for crushed A; 10⅛@10¼c. for granulated; 10⅜c. for powdered; 10⅛@10½c. for crushed. Molasses—Grocery grades unchanged and in moderate inquiry. Rice steady with a moderate trade. Petroleum higher, with light offerings; crude, 9c.; refined, 15⅞@16c. Tallow steady at 7 13-16c. for prime city. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine heavy at 36c. for spirits. Eggs firm at 21½@22c. for State and Pennsylvania; 19½@21c. for Western. Pork opened firmer, but closed heavy; new mess, $15.50@15.75. Beef quiet. Beef hams dull. Tierce beef quiet. Cut meats—Western quiet; middles firm; Western long clear, 8c.; city quoted at 8c. bid, 8¼c. asked. Lard opened firmer, but closed easier; prime steam, 7 27½c. Butter firm at 12@21c. for Western; 15@27c. for State. Cheese firm at 7¾@12½c. for common to prime. Linseed dull. Whisky steady at $1.19½. Freights to Liverpool a shade easier; cotton, per steam, ⅝d.; wheat per steam, 8½d.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Flour steady and firm; family, $6.25@6.40. Wheat dull and lower to sell; Winter-red Western, $1.32. Corn easier and lower; mixed, car, 47@47½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye dull and lower; good to prime, 75@80c. Barley easier. Whisky quiet but steady, $1.08. Pork in fair demand; $13.25@13.50. Lard steady; steam rendered, 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 6⅞@7c.; short rib, $7.80@7.87½; short clear, $8.12½. Bacon in good demand and strong; shoulders, 7¾c.; clear rib, 8⅞@8¾c.; clear sides, 9@9½c. Butter in good demand at full prices for choice, dull and lower for medium; fancy creamery, 26c.; Western Reserve, 20@22c.; Central Ohio, 19@20c. Linseed oil stronger; 56@57c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $4.50@5; fair to good, $5.20@5.45; fair to good packing, $5.25@5.50; butchers, $5.45@5.60. Receipts, 1,435; shipments, 325.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Market closed with wheat unsettled and lower; $1.12⅞@1.13 for September; $1.05⅝ for October; $1.08 for November, $1.02 for all year. Corn steady; 41⅝c for October; 41½@41¾c for November. Oats easier; 23½@23⅝c for October; 23¼c for November. Pork—$13.40@13.42½ for October; $13 for January; $12.85 for all the year. Lard quiet; $8.35@8.37½ for all year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: The weather for the last ten days has been more favorable. Even Scotland reported and the middle of the week some progress with the harvest. Since then, however, rain has fallen generally. Potatoes are spoken of very badly in Scotland and the north generally. The wheat trade during the week has been quiet but firm. The country markets are beginning to fill, but the condition generally is bad, and in the north many samples are selling as low as 40 shillings and even less. As the damp weather comes on the condition of English wheat will render it almost useless for malt, and a large proportion of it unsalable must be kept till spring. The supplies of English wheat will therefore probably be sold for the next few months, especially as the price of barley is likely to be good, and farmers will have every inducement to thresh this rather than wheat. Good day samples of new red wheat maintain their price at 6 shillings per quarter. The prospect as to supplies of foreign begins to grow clearer. India is still shipping largely, and will do so till the end of this month in fulfillment of contracts. Few contracts were made for a later period than this, and from this date the shipments will fall off greatly. Wheat is being sent to the famine districts, and the prospects of the next crop are not favorable. It now seems probable that we shall receive from India this year only half of what we expected. From Egypt, also, shipments are now lessened in scale, and seem likely not to equal the expectation. North Russia continues to ship fairly, but not so largely as predicted. Shipments from America are liberal, but not excessive. Whether they will become larger in the next few weeks remains to be seen, but there is no longer the pressure to sell which there was under the first belief of an enormous crop, and as shippers have had to pay, in many instances, as much as 5 shillings per quarter to cancel September contracts they will naturally be less eager in pressing sales. The truth of the matter as to the large surplus of the American crop this year begins to be more clearly understood.

EUROPEAN STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25, 4 p. m.—Illinois Central, 69. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2¾ per cent., which is ⅝ below the bank rate.

PARIS, Sept. 25, 4 p. m.—Five per cent. rentes, 104 francs for the account.

An unoccupied frame building belonging to Frederick Douglass, jr., in the county, near the Government Insane Asylum, was destroyed by fire about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $1,000; covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MARRIED.

PHELPS—JOHNSON—September 26, 1877, by Rev. R. W. Reid, RICHARD PHELPS, of Maryland, to SARAH E. JOHNSON, both of Prince George's county, Md.

DIED.

HURDLE.—On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, ISAAC H. HURDLE, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, aged forty-three.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at the southwest corner of Eighth street and Rhode Island avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CASSEY.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on the morning of September 24, 1877, J. SEY LEONE CASSEY, of diphtheria and congestion of the lungs.

HAWKE.—At 11.30 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th of September, 1877, MRS. HARRIET HAWKE.

Funeral at 11:30 o'clock this morning from her late residence, No. 448 Ninth street, between Band E.

KLEINSCHMIDT.—On the morning of September 25, 1877, RUDOLPH V. KLEINSCHMIDT, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Kleinschmidt, aged three months and sixteen days.

Funeral from No. 74 Congress street, Georgetown, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SANDIFORD.—On Monday evening, September 24, 1877, at 6:35 o'clock, MARY SANDIFORD, in the ninety-second year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of the late William J. Herbert, 820 Twenty-second street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GRIFFIN.—At Highland Hall, Prince George's county, Md., on the 20th day of August, of cholera infantum, A. R. VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Walter P. and Eleanor A. H. Griffin, aged five months and eight days. [Marlboro'