National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP ..... EDITOR.

The National Republican

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All communications *designed for publication should be brief, plainly written and only upon one side of the paper. Communications unaccompanied by the name of the author are not solicited, and will neither be read nor returned. Rejected manuscript will not be returned nor preserved. The crowded state of our columns during the session of Congress will preclude the insertion of long articles.*

FRIDAY ..... OCTOBER 19 1877

THE New York *Tribune* says that "MULLETT will yearn to put a roof on the obelisk." Very likely—and he is no doubt equally ready to "put a head" on its editor.

CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, denounced the President as a fraud and usurper during the late wake over the Ohio election. BEN HILL says BLACKBURN is alone responsible for his utterances. Those present upon that occasion thought that the responsibility should be charged against the "Bourbon" family.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER is represented as saying that he does not regard the course of President HAYES towards the Southern States as a "policy," but as a principle of vital importance to the future peace and prosperity of the whole country. This assurance will no doubt afford great relief to those who have regarded the matter as a "policy."

Political Parties.

The health and vigor of this Government require that the people shall be divided into parties representing distinct principles, measures and issues. The Democratic party has greater longevity than any other, and for a long series of years was the ruling party of the nation. The Whig party took issue with its positions, principles and measures for some twenty-five years consecutively, and during that period elected two Presidents, HARRISON and TAYLOR, but were defeated in each event. In 1856 the Whig party gave way to the Republican organization, and disappeared. Since that period the Democratic party have held power in the nation but four years. It had been waning in popular favor for years. Its pecculations, which are unparalleled in history, taken in connection with its espousal of the cause of slavery, had so far impaired public confidence in its honesty and beneficence that in 1860 it was overwhelmed in a Waterloo defeat, from which it has never fully recovered, and whatever advantages it has gained since have accrued to it more through Republican blunders than of its own merit.

Democratic devotion to the institution of slavery had betrayed it into acts and measures which were obnoxious to the free sentiment of the country, and which had bereft it of respect and strength. In its madness over defeat in 1860 that party sympathized and plotted with the treason that culminated in rebellion in 1861. It is contended, and has never been successfully denied and disproved, that the Democratic leaders of the North gave promise of aid and comfort to the cause of revolt to an extent that prompted to open outbreak to sunder the Union. The leaders of the rebellion assert it, and history during that bloody strife confirms the statement, that, but for the sympathy secretly tendered them by the Democrats of the North, the blow aimed at the Government would never have been struck. It is well known, and the fact has passed into history, that during all the years of war and carnage which ensued, the Democratic party never in national convention offered a word of denunciation or even of rebuke relating to the rebellion and its dreadful consequences upon the common country.

Several parties outside these two great divisions have sprung up, have had an ephemeral existence and have died out, leaving the gauge of battle to these contestants. The Republican and Democratic parties are naturally and unavoidably antagonistic. The one has espoused the cause of the Union and the Constitution, and defended the rights of liberty, equality and justice for all classes of the American people, while the other has allied its efforts to wrong, oppression and injustice down to the present moment. While slavery existed it was its chief guardian, and not only resisted its abolition, but strongly advocated its extension into the Territories. Now that this institution is as dead as the rebellion which ensued on its account, it is the main object of that party to abridge the rights of the colored freedmen at the South, and hold them in a thrall more oppressive and degrading, if possible, than slavery itself.

The two great parties are now confronting each other on these premises, and they must continue to exist as antagonists for much time to come. Under these circumstances the attempt to initiate and inject other parties into our political contests will prove an utter failure. There is no room between these divisions for a third, based upon side and non-essential issues. All the main questions relating to Government and its measures and policies are involved in the grand political division, and hence a third party would be about as useful and efficient as the fifth wheel to a coach. The remark is often made at the present crisis that under the dissensions that mark the two great parties there is provocation and room for a new organization. Such an effort would prove chimerical and unavailing. It would find no standing or fighting room, but would soon disappear, after having shown itself to be the offspring of spleen or selfish ambition, or of both, and pass into history among the follies that originate in selfishness, and die from a parsimony of principle. The architects of such a movement would meet early and inevitable defeat after a brief and mischievous existence.

Justice to the Negro.

The humane sentiment of the country is satisfied with the measure of justice done to the colored man. It is not disappointed that an ignorant slave makes an ignorant freeman.

Neither of the propositions contained in this sentence is true. "The humane sentiment of the country" demanded that the colored men should be free, and they are free. It demanded that they should be made citizens and clothed with all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens, and an effort was made to secure them this "measure of justice," but so far it has failed. This failure was not because he was "an ignorant slave and makes an ignorant freeman," but because the Democrats North and South have refused to recognize the demand of the "humane sentiment of the country." The Republican party has been the only representative of "the humane sentiment of the country." In its ranks were to be found all who desired any "measure of justice done to the colored man." It freed him. It clothed him with citizenship as a means to guard his freedom, but the Democrats, aided by a few recreant Republicans, have deprived the colored men of the South (where most of them reside) of this right, and to-day they are reduced by bull-dozers, rifle clubs and White Liners to a state of slavery more abject and burdensome than they were in when they were "chattels." Then they were subject to a master's will; now they are subject to that of a bloody mob, and a refusal to obey its behests results in death. The records of the past few years in all the Southern States prove this, and renders it unnecessary to go into details.

As in the days of the Revolution, there are men who cry, "Peace, peace, but there is no peace." There are men who assert that the colored men are secure in their right, when these same men are engaged in depriving them of their most cherished rights, the right to speak and vote their sentiments. Senator LAMAR, of Mississippi, is one who is loudest and longest in his assertions that justice is done to the colored man in his State, yet near his own home the lie is given to these assertions. There is now in Mississippi, thanks to the rifle clubs, no Republican party, but there are some men who protest against the Democracy of that State and propose to be independent. How they are treated near Mr. LAMAR'S residence is best shown by the following extract from the Grenada *Sentinel*:

> We understand that SCRUGGS, a notorious Radical negro of Yalobusha county, is going to stump this county in the interest of MAYT MISTER, our conventioned, Democratic-Conservative, Independent Liberal Republican, Radical, God-forsaken candidate for sheriff. SCRUGGS will do well to stay at home, as he might find it rather unhealthy in this county, as we have had about enough of Radical carpet-bag scoundrels. Captain, can't you get a more respectable villain to assist you in the canvass? We would suggest you send for PIKE.

MAYT MISTER is a Democrat, and was a Confederate soldier. He is one of the most reputable white citizens of the county, and SCRUGGS, the colored man, who is threatened with assassination if he dares to advocate this man's claims for office, is, we are credibly informed, one of the most reputable colored men, yet the white man is abused and villified and the colored man threatened for daring to exercise one of the commonest rights of a citizen. Does this "measure of justice" satisfy the humane sentiment of the country? We think not, and think it will never be "satisfied" until free labor, free thought and free speech are the undisputed privileges of every man, white or colored.

It was not expected that men who had been slaves, and were the descendants of slaves, could at once, on acquiring freedom and citizenship, become the peers in education and knowledge of those who had been always free. It was expected that they would appreciate and properly use the inestimable boons conferred on them. Who can say they have not? In the few years they enjoyed those blessings they have advanced immeasurably in the scale. Men who were born slaves have proved their fitness to fill high positions in all departments of our State and National Governments. All the white men of this country are not fitted by talents or education to be judges, Representatives, Governors or Senators; neither are all the colored men. All the white men do not observe and obey the laws, neither do all the colored men, but "the ignorant slaves" have proven themselves appreciative "freemen," and are entitled to every credit for their conduct. The world has acknowledged this, and carping criticism cannot reverse its verdict.

La Belle France.

In the final result of the late election in France it will be made to appear quite emphatically that MCMAHON does not enjoy the confidence of the Republican party nor of the French people. It is now stated that 521 elections give 317 seats to the Republicans and 197 to the opposition, with ten second ballots pending. The minority is represented as consisting of 99 BONAPARTISTS, 45 MACMAHONITES and 17 Orleanists—a political medley of such rare occurrence that it does not bear much political or moral force with it.

The Left, or Republican side of the Chamber has lost none of its power in this contest. GAMBETTA has been overwhelmingly sustained by the people—a result which administers a stinging rebuke to the arrogance and cruelty of MACMAHON, who has attempted to crush out the freedom of the press and speech in the person of that brave and uncompromising patriot.

France is passing through a perilous crisis, which may eventuate in peace, good order and good government, if the Marshal studies the signs of the times wisely, and yields to the popular verdict with becoming grace. Such a result is to be hoped, but republican France will not tamely submit to imperial dictation and oppression without a contest. To provoke such a struggle now would be the height of folly. The people are in no humor to yield tamely to injustice or oppression, even though attempted under the guise of power in the hands of the President.

An Act of Simple Justice.

It is gratifying to notice in the New York *Tribune* a disposition to do justice to Senator CONKLING and his course in the late Rochester convention. It says that "justice to him demands the correction of a misstatement with respect to his course in that body, which must have been a willful misrepresentation at the start, and which is still traveling with a good deal of speed through the press of the interior. It is to the effect that Mr. CONKLING, immediately after the close of his speech, moved the previous question to prevent any reply, thus cutting off Mr. CURTIS in particular. The fact that Mr. CONKLING, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, was entitled to close the debate, gave distinct notice that he should move the previous question at the conclusion of his remarks, and at least once afterwards admonished all members of the convention who desired to speak that they should do so before him. More than this, when, supposing that debate was exhausted, he had taken his place upon the platform, upon finding that Mr. CURTIS had taken the floor and still desired it, he gave way again and allowed Mr. CURTIS to make a second speech. Whatever else may be said of Mr. CONKLING'S course at Rochester it certainly was not 'cowardly.'"

"DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH" is the title given to THE REPUBLICAN by the non-partisan journal. We accept it. We are proud of it. THE REPUBLICAN is "the defender of the faith" of Republicanism. Through good and through evil report it will "defend the faith" and uphold the principles of the party that preserved the Union, crushed rebellion and made freemen of four millions of slaves. "Defenders of the faith," of course we are.

THE non-partisan journal being rebuked proposes to "hide our diminished head." This is singular for two reasons. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, like all other teachers who do not rebuke in anger, but rather in sorrow, never strikes its pupils upon the "head;" in fact it administers castigation in a way to spare "the head" as much as possible. The other reason is that there is a law that pervades all nature, science and art which prevents the diminution of "nothing."

WE ARE now to have an accession to our possessions. This time it is a few small islands near Jamaica. An enterprising American captain has found them, and has entered and taken possession in the name of the United States. It is said that these islands are only useful for catching turtles, and that Secretary EVARTS is at the bottom of the whole affair, as he must always have his turtle soup, a delicacy he is reported to be exceedingly fond of. The name of the new discovery is "Turtle Islands."

THE Democrats of Erie county, N. Y., have honored themselves in nominating the Hon. G. W. CLINTON as their candidate for State Senator. We have no fellowship with Mr. CLINTON'S politics, but we hold him in high esteem as an able citizen and gentleman. He is confronted with Dr. R. V. PIERCE, who has been put in nomination by the Erie county Republican committee, since Hon. E. C. SPRAGUE, the regular nominee of the Republican Convention, declined the canvass. Dr. P. is a staunch Republican—a man of great wealth, popularity and intelligence—and will inaugurate a lively canvass for success.

IT IS WITH sincere regret that we perform the painful duty of recording the demise of JAMES P. COWARDIN, son of the editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*. The sad event took place last Sunday evening at his home in Richmond. The funeral took place yesterday from St. Peter's cathedral, and was largely attended. The deceased was a journalist. He was the most facetious reporter of negro sayings and doings in the South. He also made an extensive lecturing tour through the States some years ago, his subject being "The Humors of the Colored Race," illustrated with very laughable imitations of darkey ways and conversation. In this line he was inimitable. He made a trip around the world in the United States steamer Vantic, as amanuensis to the captain, and brought back with him many interesting reminiscences. He had much talent. In Richmond, where he was born, he was greatly beloved.

HON. JOS. DANIEL POPE has greatly offended the Democracy of South Carolina in general, and his law partner, one HASKELL, in particular, by accepting a retainer as counsel for a prominent Republican of that State, who has been arrested on a trumped-up charge by HAMPTON'S judiciary. Mr. HASKELL is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and doubtless regretted to see the talents of Mr. POPE "prostituted" in any such unholy cause. Mr. POPE, having been thus proscribed, will be forced to leave the State or become a briefless lawyer, as Democrats will not care to incur the displeasure of Mr. HASKELL by patronizing a gentleman who would dare defend a Republican. Many Republicans have turned State's evidence and admitted charges of which they were innocent, simply because they were unable to secure counsel, and felt that their heads were in the lion's mouth.

THE Needle has gone. Down at the bottom of the ocean lies CLEOPATRA'S obelisk. Not the one that New York is to have, but the other one. The Khedive gave it to the English, and they foolishly used economy in its transportation from Egypt to England. They placed the immense affair upon a raft or craft, and attempted to tow it through mid-ocean. A storm arose; storms often do arise on the ocean; and the chains or ropes were rent asunder, and down went the Needle beneath the bounding waves. We are told that the mate and five of the crew of the steamer Olga (the vessel that was doing the towing) were lost while engaged in saving the lives of the men who were on the raft or craft. The loss of life will not cause much comment; it is unfortunately an every-day occurrence. But the loss of that Needle! "Heavens, what a blasted outrage, you know," will be the general English exclamation. NEPTUNE played this trick upon JOHN BULL. The monarch of the deep was evidently determined to have one of CLEOPATRA'S Needles among his household furniture. Doubtless the Miss NEPTUNES induced the old gentleman to secure for them an obelisk. Let us thank Heaven that the English Needle was made their prize. Seriously, should not this calamity be a warning to the New York people? Let them look well after their obelisk. Why do not they secure its sisters of the Great Esterns? Is she not sufficiently large and strong to hold the Needle? Now that NEPTUNE and his family have proved the English Needle, our chances may be enhanced to get the other over from Egypt in good order. At all events, let the sad lesson of England's loss be our gain.

PERSONAL.

SITTING BULL still sojourns in Canada, many miles away. But he fears Miles (away).

GEN. G. W. BERNARD, of New York; Wm. Hogg, R. and H. B. Miner, of London, are at the Ebbitt house.

THE eternal fitness of things has been vindicated in the appointment of Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs (Olivia) as a member of the board of visitors for the United States Insane Asylum.

MR. W. W. ARMSTRONG, of the Cleveland *Leadmaker*, is in the city. He contemplates leaving soon, however, as he is much annoyed by continually being taken for his little namesake, the new senator from Missouri.

HON. S. W. KELLOGG, of Connecticut; Hon. G. C. Walker and wife, of Virginia; Hon. T. Davis, of Boston; Hon. A. C. Comingo, of Missouri; Col. Wm. Painter, of Philadelphia, and Gen. John Pargughar and daughter, are at Willard's.

THE following promotions have been made in the office of the Sixth Auditor: John H. Shenen, of Illinois, to be fourth-class clerk; John H. Bevan, of Pennsylvania, third class; S. M. Barrows, of Maine, second, and Miss Ida Lamar Paige, of Texas, from $900 to first class.

MR. SIMON WOLF, recorder of deeds, and his wife have returned from their visit to the Pacific slope much improved in health and appearance. Mr. Wolf took considerable data while traveling, which probably he might weave into a lecture and be persuaded to deliver for the benefit of the Labor Exchange.

SECRETARY THOMPSON left Washington on an early train yesterday morning for Culpeper, Va., where he will deliver an address before the agricultural society of that place. The Secretary is a native of Culpeper county, and is assured of a hearty welcome by his old friends. He returns to Washington this morning.

Hotel Arrivals.

Arlington—A W Brewer, J Stein, E W Drury, Mrs S L Saunders, F W Stacy, Clara Morris and maid, N Y; A W Edwards, Chicago; J Birdsall, Glen Cove, N Y; Hon Perry Hill and wife, the Joseph Pulitzer, R G Frost, St Louis; A A Weckoff and wife, J Chapp, N Y; G C Adams and wife, Brooklyn; W S Berg and wife, Philadelphia; R E Wright and wife, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Ebbitt—Jas Wadsworth, New York; J K M Spiker, Boston; J V Drayton, New York; Hon W T Horton and wife, N Y State Sen; C J Noyes, P A Collins, Boston; G C Gross, Jarvis Pitt o, Bath, Me; C T Hanford and wife, Middletown, N Y; F Langnecker, U S N; J A McCullough and wife, W Va.

Ebbitt—Geo J O Birna d, N Y; Mrs G H Collins, Omaha; T R Sherson and J F Hosfine, N Y; C J Walker and wife, Meriden, Conn; D F Tracis and wife, Conn; Fred J Ife, N Y; E Rogenhart, Austria; S B 10 S and J Morris, Pa; J H Hale, Buffalo, N Y; L A Bevin and E Townsend and wife, N Y; W R Holmes, Boston; G P Hodges and wife, Richmond; Dr and Mrs C Tilton and H E Nixon jr, Md; J W Harris, Brooklyn; J Wer, Louisville, Ky; Kents O T E Sickels, Pa; L Thompson, Wilmington, Del; F S Blatz, Columbia, Pa; A J Blanvett, N Y.

St. James—J Rolling, Pa; J C Bevlane, New York city; L Kroff jr, N Y; C J Higgins, Ind; Rev Edward Bondshoder, N Y; Miss E Jackson, Md; Miss E Weller, Pa; A G Stalnaker, Miss M Stalnaker, W Va; C Taylor, H C Hilme, Mass; M Sawyer, O Cole, N Y; F P Pendleton, Va; F Wests, Baltimore; E A Blake, N Y; J P Hayes, D C; S W Blakenship, Geo F Whitbeck, Va; M C Thornton, Pa; J Kennedy, N Y; H S Roberts and wife, Philadelphia; D Salter, Va; E Luther, Boston, Mass; William Hopson, Penn; W R Nicholson, Pa; T D Cutter, N C; E Lichtenberg, Wellsville; W S Bridges, W Va; H Criswell, W Va; H Gogert, Penn; P V Cole, Ohio; G W Grant, Md; Miss G Jones, Miss M Robinson, Dr C Baxley, Va; J R Shireman, Edward Lamasure, Pa; George W Little, N Y; John C Comber, Pa.

National—Hon J Grant, Iowa; Geo Leadrum, J Patterson and E T Newkirk, Philadelphia; Mr Graham, N Y; C H Ray and wife, Va; H P Peck, Ohio; R C Parsons and wife, W Va; Mr and Mrs H Grant, Va; E G Mayne and M McCulles, England; J M Dooley, N Y; Jas A Poland and son, Me; H J Rohr, Philadelphia; Robt Woodruf and wife, Pa; R C Jackson, Wm H Steward and W Waterman, N Y; S H Mills, Ohio; A H Tall, Pa; J R Powell, Philadelphia; E P Lyman and S Silverthorn, N Y; J F Wilson, Ill; H J Ray, wife and daughter, Mys.

Metropolitan—J H Hinchman, S H Durham and wife, Fred Kane, A E Welch, Pennsylvania; J C Sinclair, Philadelphia; George Cammack, F J Jones, Mr Jordan and wife, K Conely, New York; Robert W Wallace, Edinburgh.

Treman—E B Sheridan, Brooklyn; R R Donkle and family, Newport, Ky; W J Joslyn, sister and son, New York; S Sprague, Idaho; James Gravenitch and family, Ohio; A Bickel and family, Illinois; J W Miller and family, Kentucky; G Cadwallader and daughter, Philadelphia; Elmer Lee, Camden, N J; Henry Montgomery and wife, Cincinnati; C H Barnard and wife, Pittsburg.

Willard's—F B Brewer, F Garrison, J B Tagline, J M Holly, W W Rowley, T T Edmonson, M Brown, H C Knowles and Dr Starkey, N Y; W T Bingham and Wm Prosha, Hudson, Mass; Hon S W Kellogg, Conn; J R Carson, Ottawa, Ohio; J H Babbitt, Pittsburg, Pa; J S Bulinger, St Louis, Mo; J McPherson and wife and W S Middler and wife, Trenton, N J; J W Hampton, jr, C Mates and J H Ely, Philadelphia; M B Gooling, Portland; Mr J H Hadenack and wife, Albany, N Y; Jas A C Allerton, Boston; J Pulitzer and ... De Castro, New Orleans; P Palmer, Lowell, Mass; T E Sickels, Pa, and P Bauring, Freeburg.

Ingersoll—Edward Hart and Mrs H J Davis, Philadelphia; L Herzberg, N Y; D J C Spear, Pa; John H Wolfe and M Cuse, N Y; A W Greene, Newark; O B M W Hobson, Mansfield; O C L Jones, Albany, N Y; E J McPherson, city; James Fogerty, Denver; E Longnecker and J Spaulding, Pa; S N; Mrs W Lawrence, Chicago; J Doran, Paris; A J Horrocks and Walter Horrocks, Darwen, England; E J Rauner and wife, Pittsburg, Pa; B F Tallet, Boston; F W Jones, city; W Letrande, Ky; A J Banwett, N Y.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-ONE Democratic papers in Missouri have thought it worth while to express disapproval of the appointment of Col D. R. Armstrong as United States Senator from that State.

"THE most costly way to get rid of a debt is to repudiate it," says General Walker, whose moral science seems to be as sound as his political economy. Virginia does not deserve to be disgraced by repudiation, so long as she bears men of such quality.

As the agency of reformation, the Democratic party is not proving itself a success. The canal ring and the Tammany Ring step to the front in the State of New York.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)*

IN looking carefully over the situation, we feel confident that the State will be carried for the Republican ticket, and that the majority will depend on the extent to which our people are aroused. If the vote is in any degree full, the majority will be an excellent one. If the vote is small the majority will be correspondingly reduced.—*Pittsburg Gazette (Rep.)*

IF these superserviceable friends of the President could get the idea abroad that he is likely to become a candidate for re-election, they would have shorn him of half his strength and half his power for good. His present position on the subject is continually misrepresented by people, and political busybodies who would force him out of it are doing him and the country a decided disservice. *Indianapolis Journal, (Rep.)*

IN a new political prospectus the policy of the South is thus set forth in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "The issue which will press upon us will be exclusively materialistic. Better times can only come through the development of the country. All the aid we can get from the General Government we must have, and we must so organize our policy as to secure what justly and rightly belongs to us. Our public policy must be shaped to that end. The reconstruction of the broken levees of the Mississippi and the construction of a railroad to the Pacific upon the thirty second line of latitude are essential to the South.

Sketch of Judge Harlan.

Gen. John H. Harlan, of Louisville, Ky., is about forty-two years old, and is blessed with remarkable physical and intellectual powers. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and his father, James Harlan, was the distinguished Whig politician who represented the Mercer district in Congress from 1856 to 1859. His father was also Secretary of State of Kentucky from 1840 to 1844, and from 1850 to the time of his death in 1863, he was Attorney General of the State. Harlan county, Ky., was named after Gen. Harlan's granduncle, who fell in a battle with Indians in Blue Lick. In 1859, when only twenty-four years of age, Gen. Harlan ran for Congress in the Fayette district (then called the Eighth), on the Opposition ticket, and after a hard fight, was defeated by the Democratic candidate by a majority of only 67, in a total vote of 13,797. When the war broke out he joined the Union army, and served for two years as colonel of the 10th Kentucky Infantry. The death of his father then compelled him to tender his resignation. On returning to civil life General Harlan settled his father's estate, and in the same year (1863) he was elected Attorney General of the State on the Union ticket, which was headed by the late Gov. Bramlette. Gen. Harlan's majority was 52,832 in a total vote of 76,632. Gov. Bramlette's majority was 50,917. At the close of his term he removed to Louisville, and resumed the practice of law. General Harlan is probably the best orator in Kentucky, and is one of the ablest and most successful members of the bar in that State. Talent for oratory is with him a natural gift. His command of language is great, and his sense of humor keen, but he indulges in few rhetorical ornaments in his speeches. When only twenty-one years of age he canvassed Kentucky for President Fillmore, and there are Kentuckians still living who speak of his boyish eloquence in high terms. General Harlan has the respect of all Kentucklans, and his vigorous canvass in 1875 was a terrible disorder of the Republican party in the State. In 1871 General Harlan was the Republican candidate for Governor, and rolled 89,234 votes against 120,147 for the Democratic candidate. In 1875 he was again the Republican candidate, and he then increased his vote to 90,795 against 126,776 for Governor McCreary. General Harlan is about six feet high, and weighs about 225 pounds. He has good humored, expressive blue eyes, fair complexion and hair, a large head, massive, lofty forehead, deep chest and broad shoulders. His power of self-control is great, and he has an abundant geniality and tact. He is probably the most industrious, untiring canvasser in Kentucky, capable of speaking and writing for fifteen or twenty hours every day. He is never sick.

Failures for the Past Nine Months.

The mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co. gives the total number of failures in the United States for the first nine months of 1877 at 6,765, with liabilities of $141,952,256, against 7,936 failures and $156,272,000 liabilities for 1876. In Canada the failures in 1877 have been 1,646, with $21,000,000 liabilities, against 1,256 failures and $17,786,150 liabilities in 1876. Divided into periods of three months, the failures for 1877 have been as follows in the United States: First quarter, 2,969 failures, with $84,528,864 liabilities; second quarter, 1,880 failures, with $44,000,000 liabilities; third quarter, 1,916 failures, with $42,000,000 liabilities. The circular says: "The failures in the third quarter of the present year are less both in number and amount, than for either of the previous three quarters, and that they are also less in a very marked amount than for the corresponding quarter of last year. For the past nine month the totals show a similar gratifying decrease. Taken in connection with the improved business in merchandise which the autumn months have thus far witnessed, and the certainty that a great crop of grain is now being marketed at good prices, the hope may be entertained that the worst effects of the depression have been seen."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, October 18, 1877.

The Senate met at 12 m. Prayer was offered by Rev. Morris D. Edwards, of St. Paul, Minn.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the receipts and expenditures of the Navy Department from 1789 to 1876. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Petitions asking for increased pay of letter carriers were presented by Messrs. CONKLING, DAVIS of West Virginia, CAMERON, KERNAN, DAVIS of Illinois, BOOTH, HOAR, EATON and others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. RANDOLPH presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Newark, N. J., asking for a repeal of the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the District of Columbia and for expediting justice in the courts of the District.

Mr. BAYARD said this bill came from the Bar Association of the District, and was framed to meet the wants and necessities of a better and more speedy dispensation of justice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY introduced a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the President to restore George W. Smith to his former rank in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill prescribing the form of the oaths of office. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to provide for taking testimony by committees of Congress. Same reference.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. DAVIS, of W. Va., introduced a resolution setting forth that discrepancies and alterations continue to exist in the financial statements made by Treasury officials; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed to investigate the whole subject, examine the books, &c., of the Treasury, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DAVIS said he introduced it to-day so that Senators might have notice of the matter, and he would consent that it lie over for the present. He believed that the same state of affairs existed at the Treasury Department as he had shown 1876 years ago, and the same system of alterations and discrepancies was being practiced to-day, and he thought the matter should be investigated. Resolution ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to carry into effect the treaty made with the Osawattomie Indians of Kansas. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution to sweat in H. M. Spofford as Senator from Louisiana, the pending question being the substitute offered by Mr. MITCHELL to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on which the ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would like to have the Senator from Ohio (Mr. THURMAN) explain just what the particular status of this case was, so that they might vote understandingly.

Mr. THURMAN said he thought the Senator from Vermont was perfectly well acquainted with all the facts and circumstances of this case, without any further explanation, but he would give his understanding of the position. He then gave a brief history of the changes of affairs in Louisiana, and the election of Mr. Spofford, and declared that he was elected by the only true and legal Legislature, and his credentials bore the signature of the only recognized power in that State.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that last spring the credentials of Mr. Kellogg came before the Senate, and were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Now they were called upon to set those credentials aside as though they had never received them; as though they had never existed. Last spring the credentials were all right, now they were called on to say that they were all wrong.

Mr. MITCHELL gave a recital of the circumstances under which the credentials were received and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and read from the record to show that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) had at that time said on the floor of the Senate that the credentials of Mr. Kellogg were all right, appearing to have all the requisites of proper and legal credentials.

Mr. BAYARD said he he did not care to discuss this question to any length. He thought it was evident to everybody that facts and points have become crystallized in Louisiana in the past six months that took away whatever claim Mr. Kellogg might have possessed when his credentials were presented here last spring. He gave an account of the changes that had occurred in the status of political affairs in Louisiana, and said they were called upon to act just as though Mr. Kellogg was dead and his case removed entirely from the Senate. Whatever right he may have possessed at the time the case first came here, he had now lost every vestige of those rights by the subsequent events in the state of Louisiana.

Mr. MITCHELL said the Senator erred, and his credentials had been properly presented. He disclaimed any disposition to act in this case with a view of increasing the power of the party with which he acted on this floor, and said he would not give the weight of his finger to hasten the increase of that power. He thought there was a tide that was flowing perhaps in this country, and that the great wave of popular opinion against which all postponements or delays would be no more potent to prevent than was the broom of Mrs Partington to sweeping back the ocean.

Mr. HOWE advocated the reference, and gave his reasons therefor in a brief speech.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he should vote for its reference on the same ground that he voted for the reference of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg last spring, and he thought every Senator should do so if they wished to be consistent.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and resulted as follows: Yeas 36, nays 22—a strict party vote. Mr. DAVIS, of Ill., voting with the Democrats; Mr. WINDOM being paired with Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. MORTON and Mr. SHARON being absent.

HURRYING UP THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHYTE offered an amendment that the committee shall report on this case by November 1, 1877, and on the amendment he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. MITCHELL thought, as a member of that committee, that the time designated was too short to do justice to the case and make up a report.

Mr. WADLEIGH also thought the time was altogether too short to examine all the testimony and decide upon this case.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, for he believed it equivalent to a censure of the committee, and his experience during the years he had been here taught him that the time was too short, and that such instruction was not necessary.

Mr. THURMAN contended that there was time for all the facts were before them and they were bound to take judicial knowledge of the events that had taken place. He said Louisiana had had only one Senator for the past few years.

Mr. EDMUNDS. A few years before that they did not have any Senator on this floor.

Mr. THURMAN. Well, that was an interruption entirely uncalled for, but the Senator from Vermont has had an opportunity to remedy that state of affairs. He then alluded to the election and rejection of Pinchback and others, and the part taken on those questions by the Senator from Vermont. A good natured colloquy took place between Messrs. EDMUNDS and THURMAN, during which Mr. THURMAN said there was ample time to investigate all the facts connected with the case. If that was what they wanted to find out, but if there was some other object in view, if there was a danger of collision with some outside party or force running upon the same track with them, then there may not be time during this session or during the next four years.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what was meant by the allusion to a collision.

Mr. THURMAN said he would not undertake to explain to any one who was so capable of understanding a question or a statement as was the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that side of the Senate Chamber were not in any fear, and were not dreading any collision. He again asked Mr. WHYTE to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. WHYTE disclaimed any intention of censure or disrespect to the committee, and said his amendment was simply a resolution of instruction to a committee, which was quite usual.

Mr. WADLEIGH insisted that the time was too short, and he was not willing to have the committee rest under the implied censure of this amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY, as a member of the committee, said he did not consider the amendment as any censure upon the committee at all. He claimed that all the facts were before the committee, and not much time was required.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and resulted as follows: Yeas 31, nays 26, and the amendment was not adopted.

GOV. KELLOGG'S CLAIMS.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment to add to the end of the substitute adopted the words that "the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, claiming the same seat, having been heretofore referred to the same committee, and being now before it."

Mr. THURMAN contended that it was not true in fact or in theory, and he was surprised to hear the amendment offered. He suggested that the amendment be modified so as to read: "And said committee shall also consider and report upon the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg."

The amendment was modified as suggested, and after a brief speech Mr. CONKLING accepted the modification to his amendment and it was adopted.

THE NEXT CLAIMANT.

Mr. THURMAN moved that J. B. Eustis be now sworn as Senator from Louisiana.

The CHAIR decided that a question on credentials was pending which was one of higher privilege, and he laid before the Senate the motion made by Mr. EDMUNDS, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of W. P. Kellogg.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the object he had in view in making the motion had been accomplished by the reference of the credentials of Mr. Spofford to the committee, and he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. THURMAN moved that J. B. Eustis be now sworn in, and proceeded to give a history of his election.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the Senator was out of order in discussing a question that was in the committee and not before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said upon that question he would have a word to say, and proceeded to discuss the question still further, when Mr. CONKLING read the 49th rule setting forth that when called to order a Senator should not discuss the merits of the question. He also read from the Journal to show that on motion of the Senator from Ohio on March 10, last, the credentials of Mr. Eustis were taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. THURMAN contended that there had been no regular session of the Senate since the 4th of March, and that under the rules the committee should have returned the credentials to the file of the Senate.

The CHAIR decided that the credentials were in the possession of the committee; that it was the duty of the Clerk to return them to the committee at the commencement of the present session, and that the session last spring was a regular session of the Senate. He said he desired the sense of the Senate upon this ruling, and he would submit it; which, being done, 50 Senators, by rising, voted to sustain the Chair, and 26 Senators voted in the negative, and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. THURMAN then moved that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of J. B. Eustis.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the motion must lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. THURMAN assented, and said he would call it up the first thing to-morrow.

And, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate, at 3:17, adjourned.

THE HOUSE was not in session yesterday.

NOTES AND FANCIES.

MISS Susan B. Anthony's age is—suffrage.—*Phila. Press.* Dotage, we should think.

ABOUT 700 buildings are going up in the burned district of St. John, 300 of them being of brick.

FOR four years past there has been a steady decline in the grape and cranberry culture of New Jersey.

THE sword which John Burgoyne very reluctantly yielded, is to be exhibited at the Saratoga centennial celebration.

THE police of Baltimore are to be given a two-days' extra holiday, in consideration of their exertions during the labor riots.

VASSAR COLLEGE consumes 3,000 pounds of beef a week.—*Boston Globe.* And yet the girls do not complain of too much kine-ness.

A THRIFTY Chinaman in Virginia, Nev., has discovered how to utilize tin cans. He has made of them a fence around his garden plot.

A CHICAGO milkman has been supplying forty families while four of his children are ill with small-pox at his home. He is under arrest.

THE suit of Signor E. Bianchi, the San Francisco impresario, against Clara Louise Kellogg, for breach of contract, has resulted in the defendant's favor.

THE top of the great dam at Gilleppe, Belgium, is to be crowned with a colossal lion cut from 200 huge blocks of stone. A man will be able to hide easily behind each claw.

THE haggard, despairing look worn just now by so many of our young men isn't so much caused by the last end of the watermelon as by the beginning of the overcoat season.—*Inter-Ocean.*

HARRY NEVILLE, of Philadelphia, a sea man on the schooner Lena Hunter, which arrived at Baltimore Saturday, from Salem, fell overboard from the foremast head on the 9th instant, and was lost.

A FIRM in Richmond, Va., has ready a second steam fire engine for the city of St. Petersburg, Russia. This same firm just before the war built the first fire engine used in the Muscovite Capital.

IN the Baltimore county Circuit Court at Towsontown the