National Republican.

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

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WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

NEPHEW PELTON's shoulders are very broad.

HARTRANFT's appointment is another quiet boom for GRANT.

COLONEL PELTON simply desired to serve Uncle SAM, but not the U. S. we have all read about.

JIM ANDERSON's laurels have not faded; they have simply been transferred to the classic brow of Nephew PELTON.

HOW grateful old man TILDEN ought to be to the Republican party! It is solidly in favor of his renomination by the Democrats in 1880.

THE Admiral at Gramercy Park seems to be blessed with a convenient nephew, to say nothing about "his sisters, his cousins, "and his aunts."

GLOVER has pushed his investigations very near to the grave. It is stated that Dr. LINDERMAN was annoyed on his deathbed by GLOVER's retainers.

FORMERLY it read JIM ANDERSON vs. ANANIAS; now it is rendered: Nephew PELTON vs. the whole gang, including the father of them all. And PELTON wears the belt.

SENATOR BEN HILL, of Georgia, says there is a bad imitation of the TWEED ring in his State; a bad imitation, wanting the brains and power of its prototype, but not lacking any of its essential villainies.

AND now comes the *post* (a paper printed in this city) and wants Congress to "fix a "limit for the existence of the TELLER "Committee." This is not unnatural, but the simplicity of the confession is refreshing.

THE Memphis *Appeal* calls General BRAGG the "Western popinjay," the "crack-"brained slanderer," "the retailer of stale "falsehoods," the "irate and slanderous "Democrat of Wisconsin." And yet BRAGG is not happy!

AN organ of the Georgia Democracy has a good deal to say about "frauds" at long range. It is curious to observe its silence touching the "MURPHY ring." The poor bird fancies itself secure by hiding its head beneath its own wing, but people are looking on all the same.

MEN are sometimes honest when they least intend it. For instance, the Atlanta *Constitution* gives as a reason why Southern claims should not be paid the fact that such claims are due only to Southern Union men. Devotion to the Union is still the unpardonable sin with Southern Democrats.

NO OTHER literary man that has lived ever inspired so much literature or occasioned so many books.

So writes Mr. M. D. CONWAY of SHAKESPEARE, on the occasion of the recent burning of the Birmingham library. For studied redundancy the sentence is worthy a premium.

BEN HILL has plenty of elbow room on his anti-Southern claims platform. The Democratic brethren are not inclined to crowd him off of it, and it is safe to say that he will soon become so lonesome up there that he will step off of his own accord.

BEFORE the Forty-seventh Congress assembles Lieutenant-Governor HULL, of Florida, will, in all human probability, take up his abode among the convicts of the Albany penitentiary. This little incident may have some unfavorable influence upon his contest with Mr. BISBEE for a seat in the House in that body.

IN their anxiety to defeat ZACH CHANDLER the Opposition have brought out General BAGLEY and Representative CONGER as candidates for Senator to succeed Mr. CHRISTIANCY. But BAGLEY stands no show, and CONGER cannot be spared from the House. Besides "Old ZACH's" the man, and that settles it!

THE Democrats are all booming for GRANT; some of them because they are honest in the belief that he would give us a better administration in a third term than he did in either his first or second, and others because they fondly hope he can be easily beaten. The boom of this latter class will prove to be a boomerang.

TILDEN is a grateful man to his friends He put a number of them in "on the ground "floor" with the elevated railway scheme, one of the best paying institutions in New York. In due course of time he will be the more or less direct cause of putting some of them into another good paying institution in that State—which, it is Sing Sing.

IT is our EPPA HUNTON—we of the District borrow him from Alexandria on occasion—who is managing the TILDEN vindication over in New York. And what a vindication it is, to be sure. The remark of the Irishman, who had been the victim of the characteristic attentions of a skunk, is as nothing compared with TILDEN's luck in this affair.

IT may be as well to remember, in connection with the late convention of superintendents of education, that much therein said must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Not one of the Gulf States had even an apology for a public school system until after the war. In none of those States was a public school system inaugurated except when so inaugurated by the Republican party; and in nearly every instance it was practically abolished or rendered utterly useless when the Democrats regained power. Outside the larger cities, where schools are maintained by municipal authority, there is not a common school in the "Solid South" worthy of the name.

COPARCENER MARBLE proves to be another stalwart TILDEN witness. He "thinks" a great deal, and contradicts a great deal more; but admits the gravamen of the charge against the Democratic conspirators in Florida. He says the translation of his ciphers by the *Tribune* was simply "rub-"bish," and then goes on to admit that they were in the main correctly deciphered.

WITH General ARTHUR and all of the New York stalwarts opposed to it, and MURAT HALSTEAD in favor of Secretary SHERMAN's nomination in 1880, the scales do not seem to be very evenly balanced. In 1872, for example, HALSTEAD boomed for GREELEY, and the New Yorkers referred to boomed for GRANT. The world knows the result: GREELEY died and GRANT was elected.

THE army appropriation bill is assuming wonderful proportions. It is becoming a mere omnibus for all sorts of schemes that have been incubating during the present session of Congress and which have no hope of success unless by becoming a part of this appropriation measure. It will soon become a combination of inconsistencies and absurdities which will bring disaster unless they are lopped off.

JUDGE CAMPBELL's testimony before the TELLER Committee regarding the South Carolina election frauds is simply unanswerable. As a Democrat, pronounced and uncompromising, all that he said can safely be accepted as being unprejudiced by any consideration for the Republicans or desire to bolster up their cause. His testimony is only less important as a Democratic exposure of Democratic frauds than SMITH WEED's or Colonel PELTON's because it relates to a less important matter.

THE Cameronian grip in Pennsylvania is as firm as ever. One reason for this is that the Cameron managers invariably make good selections of appointees to Federal offices in that State. The latest illustration of this fact may be found in the nomination of Governor HARTRANFT yesterday to be postmaster at Philadelphia, a nomination that reflects credit upon those who recommended it, and the President who made it. Governor HARTRANFT signified his willingness to accept it before it was sent to the Senate.

IT is undoubtedly discreet on the part of the Baltimore *Gazette* to select a woman as the object of its petty hate and worse breeding. Then again it affords it an admirable opportunity to reveal its true instincts of manly courage to attempt to cast ridicule upon a defenseless female, knowing that her physical forces afford it immunity. It is the accepted opinion with the majority of mankind that the man who assails a woman under any pretext is an innate poltroon. However, it did not require this instance to establish for it that characteristic, added to that of being a vulgar blackguard.

SINCE the appointment of Senator CHRISTIANCY to the Peruvian mission the *post*, a paper printed in this city, wants all foreign missions abolished because "useless and "expensive." Other Democratic papers have expressed the same desire. The present diplomatic and consular law was enacted during PIERCE's administration, when all the offices were at the disposal of the Democrats. The salaries then fixed are, with one or two exceptions, those now prevailing. There has been no diminution of official duties nor decrease in the price of living. On the contrary, both have increased. But it does not seem to make any difference whether such salaries are paid to Democrats or Republicans. Nobody is long deceived by such transparent "economy."

THE late city of Memphis was among the very first in the South to return to Democratic rule. Its whole municipal machinery was subordinated to party interests. Offices were created at comfortable salaries for the accommodation of the needy. Large sums were appropriated ostensibly to fire companies, but really for the better organization of Democratic clubs under that name. The "party" run everything. This drain finally reached the bottom, when bonds were issued *ad libitum* and sold for what they would bring. Taxes were piled upon taxes, and in time the entire property of its citizens became mortgaged to its unsuspecting creditors. And now, true to its Democratic instincts, it pays off this indebtedness by surrendering its charter and repudiating its obligations. It is the second instance of downright repudiation by an American political community. The other occurred years ago in Mississippi. Both were Democratic "economy."

NOT MUCH OF A PARTY.

Is it really possible that CONKLING's struggle to keep a brace of his own petty wire-pullers in office had power to cleave the great Republican party in twain? If so, it is not so much of a party after all.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

We do not regard Senator CONKLING's struggle over the New York appointments so much a contest for men as for principle and right. The removal of ARTHUR and CORNELL was an intended offense to Senator CONKLING and the Republican party of New York, which stands substantially in solid ranks at his back. No doubt the removal of his friends from position in an offensive manner and without just cause contributed largely to his triumphant return to the Senate, for the attitude of the President toward Senator CONKLING and his friends has found very little sympathy with the Republican party of the State of New York. Not that the two men in question were *per se* of great consequence; but the fact that the President should violate one of the most sacred rules of his Administration, that of civil service, to get in a venomous blow upon the feelings of Senator CONKLING and his friends did weigh much with the Republican sentiment of his State, as was apparent when they vindicated him in a triumph such as no other statesman has enjoyed in the Empire State since the foundation of the Government. The men and the offices in question are mere atoms. The spirit that has been manifested by this Administration toward Senator CONKLING and his friends is what has aroused a feeling of resentment throughout the Republican party of his State; and the persistent and offensive manner in which this policy of ostracism has been pushed to the front, in season and out of season, has not tended to ameliorate the feeling that was engendered soon after this Administration entered upon its term of service.

However, the fight is over, and Tammany claims the honors of victory in the contest. The Republicans of New York dealt Tammany a damaging blow in the last municipal election in New York city upon that occasion, and it enlisted its forces with the enemies of Senator CONKLING and secured the confirmation of those he was antagonizing. In this Tammany got its revenge, and its allies in the fight were made happy over the result. Though the Republican party may be regarded by the *Dispatch* as "not so much of "a party after all," for the reason that it adheres to party principle and usage and resents any insult offered to its representative, it is the only hope of this Union in the future, as it has been its stay in the past, and will survive the insults, lukewarmness, and jibes even of pretended friends.

CONKLING AND BLAINE.

Judge JERRY BLACK has a large experience with American statesmen. With a well-earned position of highly respectable elevation, a wide acquaintance with public men, a keen, intelligent, and candid observation, his judgment as to the relative abilities and merits of leading statesmen within his generation is valuable, for the reason that his prejudices are not allowed to becloud his real opinion. A correspondent of the Albany *Journal* gives the following as Judge BLACK's expressed opinion of Senators CONKLING and BLAINE, and it is all the more valuable for the reason that he is not a political partisan of either:

It takes a strong man to carry the great State of New York in the hollow of his hand. There are some points in which Senator CONKLING is an abler man than any of the great triumvirate—CLAY, CALHOUN, and WEBSTER; and certain of his speeches equal their best efforts, if they do not surpass them. Statesmanship is a broader and more intricate thing now than in the earlier days of the Republic, and the leading men of to-day do not suffer by comparison with the elders. There is BLAINE—his magnetic manner is as wonderful as HENRY CLAY's; and I think him as great a man. BLAINE is rich in the finer traits of character that mark the highest individuals of a race.

Neither of these statesmen are totally divested of infirmities of disposition, which form defects of character, and which, like the spots on the disc of the sun, blemish the radiance of their character; and yet the greatness of each renders these blemishes insignificant and without material influence upon public estimation.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is much to be regretted that the Old Washington Society was in such haste when it adopted and recommended the STORY design for the completion of the Washington Monument. That Mr. STORY is not the only artist of high culture and original genius of our country is a fact beginning to manifest itself. Not only this, but the design he furnished was, in our judgment, neither original nor appropriate. The structure he proposes as a model is a repetition of the old bell tower of Italy, and, however beautiful when completed, belongs to church architecture, and is therefore foreign to the design, because entirely suggestive of other thoughts and feelings than those clustered about the memory of the world's greatest patriot. We are led to these reflections by a design from the studio of the younger MILLS, whose genius has received the benefit of training and education in the highest schools of art in Europe. MILLS has fairly grasped the intent of a National Monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, and while retaining all that is completed of the rude shaft that towers above us in its unfinished state, he has gone on to complete a design that has about all the poetry the past has left to us and all the art genius has given to gratify the taste of the more refined and better educated. He has built about the base a structure of bronze and granite, which, extending up 180 feet, forms a support to the superstructure to be erected above, that not only strengthens the foundation but gives harmony to that which follows. At the top of this, some 150 feet, is a gigantic statue of WASHINGTON, while upon the pannels below are bas-reliefs, giving the history of the early settlement of the continent and scenes from the revolution. At the four corners, immediately below the statue, are eight equestrian statues of WASHINGTON's generals. The square of the shaft now standing is extended thirty feet higher than now, and from that up is a column of bronze surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty. The entire structure when completed will reach to the height of 460 feet. We have given hurriedly but a rough description of this noble design, that for grace, beauty, and dignity has no superior, if an equal, the world over.

COLORED EMIGRATION.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book*, in discussing the question of colored emigration from the Southern States to other and more congenial sections of the country, seems to take a very sensible view of the matter. It laughs at the crocodile tears shed by the Bourbons over the thought of the freedman being torn from his long-loved home, filled with comfort, if not with luxury, and from the graves of his ancestry, and says:

We have always contended that the colored race was the best peasant population any country or section ever had, and that proper treatment and education would vastly improve them, to the no small disgust of the Democrats; but they are now trying to steal our thunder, and finding that the proposition of migrating the colored population to a Territory of their own and give them homesteads or free farms is so popular with them, the Democrats don't want them to go.

We advise every one of the colored people to go—every one of them that desires to do so; it will prove the best thing for them to do, in our opinion, both for themselves and for the whites of the South. If the same facilities are afforded them that are given the white people who are building up State after State in the great West and wielding thereby such immense political influence in the destinies of this great nation, why shouldn't they likewise go and avail themselves of their immense labor-power for their own advancement and their own good? Their old masters would have carried them there and made them work as slaves for them could they have carried their point of extending the area of slavery before the war. Why, then, should they not bring the same labor-power to bear directly in their own behalf, now that they are free to do these things for themselves, particularly if the Government helps forward their efforts?

As a direct beneficial measure for the colored people as well as for the whites we look upon it as the best we have seen advanced since the war, and it has many friends here, both among the whites and blacks, for as long as they remain in the South as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" the whites will not work, having been educated in the idea that labor is degrading and should only be performed by slaves or negroes; and as a consequence the negro labor has to support the white idleness, and the fruits of that labor, thus divided, keeps the black toilers in poverty and unthrift. Removed from among the whites, the lazy ones of the latter would have to go to work or starve and rot out; and then labor in the South would become exalted, while the whites who work would have a chance likewise to reap the rewards of their toil.

THE QUID PRO QUO.

The Charleston *News and Courier* is neither modest nor backward in coming forward to demand of those Senators who are regarded by it as purely Administration in their political proclivities reciprocal aid in defeating certain appointments in that State which are obnoxious to the rebel sentiment. It says:

One good turn deserves another! Inasmuch as the Democrats enabled the Administration Senators to confirm the President's nominations for collector and surveyor of New York, it is only fair that the Administration Senators should help the Democrats to defeat the nominations for postmaster at Sumter and Orangeburg, S. C.

The President has nominated SAM LEE for postmaster at Sumter, and A. WEBSTER for postmaster at Orangeburg, and could hardly have made a worse choice. They are intolerant, abusive, full of hatred of the white people, and with no special qualification for the office beyond the fact that they are Republicans and loathe respectability and shun truth. The citizens of Orangeburg and Sumter expect the postmasters to be Republicans, but they think that they have a right to ask that the most bitter and unscrupulous mischief-makers in their counties shall not be picked out to fill places that bring them in daily contact with the whole community. Certainly the Democratic Senators have a right to ask it. They have given the President a victory, and he should give Sumter and Orangeburg peace!

Mr. HAYES is not aware of the true character of LEE and WEBSTER, or he would not have nominated them. The error can be remedied by rejecting the nominations, and continuing to reject them until the names of two respectable Republicans shall be sent into the Senate. What says Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS?

The language of the *News and Courier* implies that there is a reciprocal treaty between the Democrats and certain Senators which can now be utilized to Democratic advantage in the way of revenge. The nominations referred to were made by the President under a full understanding of the case. The nominees are citizens who have suffered because they are Republicans, and the President and Senate will give little heed to the counsels of a journal that has egged on the troubles that made these appointments advisable.

Colored Migration.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I read with much care and attention the article in your issue of this date headed "Colored Migration," signed by a number of intelligent colored citizens. I would respectfully suggest to my friends, the signers of the article referred to, to ponder well before they take their stand in favor of class legislation. If it be advisable to ask for special class legislation in their favor, is it not likely that at no distant day class legislation of this kind may be urged to their detriment without their asking? If we are anything in this country we are American citizens, and as such must accept the situation and fight for our rights within the realm of citizenship. The political outrages which our friends South have been subjected to finds no apologist in me; but is it manly to throw up our hands in despair and asked to be placed in a position where a boundary line would simply separate us from a slow process of extermination? The cloud is heavy, but let us, in the light of our magnificent school system in this and other places; the remarkable progress made by us as a race in so short a period in other equally important matters of material interest, keep up our courage, and if we have nothing else to leave as a heritage let our manhood be maintained for an example in future generations. Let us contend under the law and not outside of it for our rights. No class of citizens ever profited by the desertion of principle. The Irish suffered by Knownothingism to rise more powerful than ever, and the man to-day is a rarity who admits of his connection with that at one time powerful political organization. If our friends failed to send this year from the South their choice for Congress by the manipulations of the ballot-box, is that sufficient reason for seeking an asylum in one corner of this great country? Have our friends forgotten that under the homestead law that public lands are open to all, and that its provisions make no distinction on account of color?

The progress made by us as a people in acquiring and imparting education in many localities under State laws favoring popular education is another strong reason why we should turn our face against the proposed emigration scheme.

I can see no other reason than that of distance in favor of the proposed scheme than those previously advanced in support of emigration. I am, with respect,

HENRY JOHNSON,
FEBRUARY 6, 1879. 42 M street N. W.

Gratitude.

TO THE SOLDIERS' FRIENDS.

When good men in their manhood rise
To right a grevious wrong
And squelch "approximate-1" lies,
The deed should live in song.
What care we by what party name
They're class'd for party ends?
We call them saviours!—to the shame
Of anti-soldier "friends."

The people's House and Senate, grave,
A gracious act have done;
And all who raised their voice to save
Our lasting love have won;
But all alone, cajoled, abused,
By croakers, great and small,
Our glorious President refused
The veto's dismal pall.

This deed of justice fills the land
With blessings and good will
For one who dared, with soldier's hand,
To sign the soldiers' bill.
The widow weeps her tears of joy
At dawn of brighter days,
And tells her crippled, gray-haired boy
To bless the name of Hayes!

Look, Union soldiers, on your foes—
Not those that wore the gray—
Who mock the starving widow's woes,
While drawing home-guard pay.
When mercy's angel bless'd the men
Who've won our grateful praise,
She kiss'd the hand that held the pen
That wrote the name of "Hayes!"

G. A. R.

The Loudoun County (Va.) Claimants.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: You are certainly misinformed concerning the loyal claims from Loudoun County, Va. The undersigned has had the best opportunity for information on that subject—first, by his service in the Union army during the entire war, and, second, by an extensive acquaintance with the people of Loudoun County since the war. In the first place it is a matter of record that 700 votes were cast against secession in Loudoun County amid the intense excitement that prevailed in May, 1861, probably more than in all the rest of Virginia combined.

In the next place, the records of the War Department show that the loyalists of Loudoun raised a company of cavalry, called the Loudoun Rangers, which furnished its own horses and did effective service for the Union cause; also that hundreds of young men went across the lines and enlisted in the Union regiments from Maryland and other States, and served the United States army as guides and scouts. This was especially true of the Quakers, who owned no slaves, and were in the majority in some sections of Loudoun. Their young men entered the Union army notwithstanding their pacific creed. Their property was taken remorselessly, alike by friend and foe; their families were obliged to flee across the Potomac in the light of their burning stacks and buildings; and the people of that county will tell you to-day many a wild tale of horror of those days, when neighbor was fighting against neighbor.

While I do not know a more law abiding people than the Quakers of Loudoun, yet I would not want to insure the peace and quiet of Ulysses S. Grant himself, even if he should stand under the shadows of the meeting-house at Waterford and say that there was no loyal men in Loudoun County during the late war. I could give you the names of Union men in Loudoun whose loyalty was as severely tested as that of any Union general of the late war.

Every one of the Loudoun claimants who has received any compensation from the Government has been obliged to prove the most unfaltering fidelity to the Union cause. While it is possible that occasionally a claim may have been paid on false testimony, yet it should be borne in mind that the men who have passed these claims have been men whose Republicanism is beyond dispute, and whose rulings have been so rigid as to cut off nine-tenths of the amounts claimed.

When the true history of the period of war and reconstruction is written, it will, in my judgment, record that the Southern Union men suffered more than any class of people, North or South, and that after the triumph of the Union armies they received fewer recognitions and favors.

The majority of the people of Loudoun were, of course, bitterly rebellious. All the more honor, therefore, should be awarded to the loyal minority. Can the Government which gives office to Longstreet and Mosby afford to reject the claims of men who fought for the Union at the polls and in the saddle, for property actually taken and used by lawful military authority, and which has remained unpaid for fifteen years? Very respectfully, &c.,

A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1879.

Democratic Love for the Soldier.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The Democrats in Congress have been claiming that they are the friends of the soldiers. Monday's vote in Congress on Mr. Burchard's motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the arrears of pensions, shows who are the soldiers' friends. It is a well-known fact that not a dollar of these arrears will be paid until an appropriation is made, and that the revenues of the Government will not more than meet the present expenses. Mr. Burchard proposed to provide the money to pay the soldiers. It was necessary to suspend the rules to pass the bill, and that required a two-thirds vote. On the motion 140 voted in the affirmative and 81 in the negative. Of the 140, 37 were Democrats; of the 81, 78 were Democrats. Only three of the ex-Confederates who love the Northern soldiers so well voted to pay them; only three Republicans—Brogden, Butler, and Kelley—voted against paying them. Let the soldiers read this. SOLDIER.

A Knightly Suggestion.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The Forty-fifth Congress would, but probably won't, earn its country's gratitude by promptly enacting—

1. A quarantine law more rigid and far extending than the wall of China.
2. A law eliminating from future presidential elections; the quadrennially recurring possibility of civil war.
3. The necessary appropriations.
4. Adjournment without day.

Yours respectfully,
G. H. KNIGHT.
CINCINNATI, February 4, 1879.

PERSONAL.

HON. JOHN MORTON, of Illinois, is booked at Willard's.

HON. S. N. KELLOGG, of Waterburg, is at the Ebbitt House.

D. J. M. HARLING and wife, of Oil City, are guests at the Arlington.

JUDGE T. R. ELCOCK, of Philadelphia, is booked at the Riggs House.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, of Louisville, Ky., is booked at the Ebbitt House.

GENERAL T. G. PICKER and wife, of New York, are guests at the Ebbitt House.

S. C. COX, of New York, and MRS. E. T. Welles, of Hartford, Conn., are stopping at Wormley's.

MR. E. T. WILLIS, of Connecticut, gave a dinner at Wormley's last night to a few personal friends.

PROFESSOR J. W. RUN, of Maryland, and C. M. McGhee, of Tennessee, are stopping at the Ebbitt House.

JAMES H. BANKER, E. W. Scott and family, J. B. Scholey and family, of New York, and William M. Thacker, Philadelphia, have taken rooms at Willard's.

J. A. Moss and wife, of Sandusky; Mrs. J. B. Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker, Boston; Samuel G. Thompson, Philadelphia, and Miss Sophie Bouton, New Orleans, are registered at the Riggs House.

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, gave a dinner at Wormley's last night to Vice-President Wheeler, Attorney-General Devens, Senators Burnside, Anthony, Dawes, Edmunds, and Wadleigh, and Representatives Rice, Crapo, Loring, Norcross, Harris, and Banks, Judge Thayer, Major Ben: Perley Poore, and Mr. Alley.

HERE is a bit of gossip which, if true, will account for the similarity of style existing between the parties named. It is said that "Gail Hamilton" was the literary godmother of Donn Piatt, of the Washington *Capital*. Like many another offspring, Donn now considers himself, in his specialty, better adapted for success in general than his godmother.—*New York Freeman.*

Tilden Proposes to Contest.

[Buffalo Express.]

It is understood that Mr. Tilden proposes to contest the alleged election of M. Grevy.

Another "Puff" for Bragg.

[Washington post.]

It is usually the light-weights who get in the habit of "rising above party." Their specific gravity is generally of the gaseous order.

Dilapidated and Dangerous.

[Cleveland Herald.]

Mr. Hendricks is getting a new fence built for the next Presidential campaign. The one he straddled during the last contest has become dilapidated and dangerous for constant use.

Very Remote Democratic Consolation.

[Arkansas Democrat.]

If Republican States are determined to elect such men as Chandler and Logan to the Senate for the purpose of helping the Democratic party along we suppose they have a right to do so.

Is of a Globular Build.

[Cleveland Herald.]

What is the reason the newspapers never can mention Senator David Davis without some allusion to his style of architecture? The fact that the able Senator is of a globular build is not to his discredit in any way, nor does it impair his usefulness.

Lofty Contempt for the Truth.

[Augusta Chronicle.]

We are informed that General Gordon had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of Mr. Haralson to a place in the document room of the Senate. Mr. Charles A. Dana, in his eagerness to abuse Southern Senators, has a lofty contempt for the truth.

Give Him a Furrin' Mishun.

[Petroleum V. Nasby.]

"I never want to see a Dimekrat electid from a State like Wisconsin. They ain't half baked. Wat Bragg shuld hev done wuz to vote for that clame, and take defeet, when he came up for re-eleck-shun, like a man, trustin' the next Dimekratic President, wich will be under Southern controle, to give him a furrin "mishun."

There is No Good Reason Why.

[Pittsburgh Gazette.]

We find the Republican press of the country takes the view that we have expressed—that no further conflicts should be developed between Senators and the Administration. The party does not wish divisions to be created unnecessarily, and there is no good reason why conflicts should be developed. As much as possible harmony should be cultivated.

AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre—Colville Burlesque Troupe—"Cinderella"—Mlle. Roseau's Benefit—"Babes in the Wood."

Mlle. Eme Roseau, whose handsome presence and fine singing have made for her so many friends among Washington people, will be the recipient this evening of a complimentary benefit tendered her by nearly 200 prominent gentlemen. Senators and Representatives, the shining lights of the newspaper firmament, and many of "the solid men of our town" united with cordial alacrity in offering this evidence of appreciation of Mlle. Roseau's talents and comeliness. "Cinderella," the latest and sprightliest addition to the *repertoire* of the Colvilles, will be performed. The occasion will also be notable as the last appearance of the Colville troupe in this city. "Babes in the Wood" will be given at the matinee this afternoon. The career of this excellent combination of musical and dramatic performers at the National has been of exceptional success. While commendations of the abilities and talents of its various members have been universal and even clamorous in their bestowal, they have not been unmixed with praise of the efficient *chef d'orchestre* of the troupe, Mr. William Withers. To his endeavors generally, the skill and taste of his offices, the value and extent of his experience as musical director and compiler are due in great part the present efficiency of the troupe, and the variety and richness of its *repertoire*. We congratulate the Colvilles upon their possession of such a *chef*, and wish him and them *bon voyage*.

The Mapleson Opera Company at the Baltimore Academy of Music.

The famous combination of operatic artists under the management of Colonel J. H. Mapleson, and known as Her Majesty's Opera Company, will give four grand performances at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Md., commencing Wednesday evening, February 19, in Bizet's opera of "Carmen," with Miss Hauk in the title *role*, "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be performed on Thursday, with Mme. Gerster as *Lucia*. On Friday "La Nozzi di Figaro," Mme. Roze as *Susanna*, and at the Saturday matinee "La Sonnambula," with Mme. Gerster as *Amina*. Ample arrangements have been made with the railroad companies for the accommodation of those of our citizens who may desire to attend. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

National Theatre—Lawrence Barrett as "Richelieu."

Mr. Barrett commences a short engagement on next Monday evening, when he will appear as *Cardinal Richelieu*. The best of Mr. Barrett's critics have described his *Richelieu* as an impersonation of high artistic merit, elaborate and studied to a fault, instinct with passionate fervor and life, and almost without a rival among dramatic inspirations. Other selections from Mr. Barrett's *repertoire* will follow in proper succession. Messrs. Keene, Rainforth, Waverly, Lanagan, Hoey, and Miss Vaders are among the company provided for the week.

Theatre Comique.

The great bill of the present week at the Comique will be given this evening for the last time. A programme of gorgeous magnificence and unfailing attraction has been prepared and will be presented on Monday evening.

CLARVOE.—On Tuesday, February 4, at 6:10 p. m., of heart disease, JOHN A. W. CLARVOE, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 323 Seventh street southwest, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. ***

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL VETERAN CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1879.
By request of the executive committee, a meeting of the National Veteran Club is hereby called at Willard's Hotel THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock to arrange for the reception of our comrade, General John A. Logan.
febs E. S. TICHENOR, President.

☞ ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery No. 2, K. T., are hereby requested to assemble at their asylum on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock p. m., in full Templar uniform, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, Sir J. A. W. Clarvoe. Sir Knights of sister commanderies are courteously invited to join us in this last and tribute of respect.
By order of EM. SIR MYRON M. PARKER.
JOHN WILSON, Capt. Gen.
Attest: A. T. LONGLEY, Recorder. 1t
[Star and Sentinel Herald.]

☞ THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue.—Fire, burglar, and damp-proof vaults, inside of which are safes for rent at $5 to $60 per year. Bonds, silverware, or other securities, and all kinds of valuables received on deposit. jn24-th,tu,sat-3m

☞ HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES—