THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
FOR 1881.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *begins the new year under new management and with new material.*

It will be a stalwart Republican journal.

It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature.

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—"The Two Orphans."
FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE—"A Child of the State."
THEATRE COMIQUE—"The Boy Detective"—Variety.
ABNER'S NEW MUSIC HALL—Curti's Spanish Students.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 6, 1881.

WE thaw-t so.

NOW IS a good time to go into the second-hand diary business.

A RATHER remarkable thing among actors—Kate Claxton is supported by her husband.

PERHAPS Mother Shipton meant to write it down 8881. Such transpositions are common. This gives us 7,000 years leeway.

WILL the Democratic newspapers please continue the list of Republican statesmen who do not speak to each other? It is good reading, and news to the parties concerned.

THE auction of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening shows that the wealthy membership still sticks to Mr. Beecher, and is willing to pay for the privilege of hearing him.

THE public are all attention to see what new shape Bernhardt's Chicago advertising will take. Perhaps she will insist that Chicago preachers are invading her profession. She will have them there.

THE Readjuster State Central Committee has just issued an address to its party covering nearly five columns of the Richmond *Whig*. We prefer to review it in connection with the forthcoming interview with General Mahone, which will appear in our Saturday's issue.

AS WE get along toward the millennial period let us hope that the time will come when the American people, instead of demanding the publication of all the details of scandals in high life, will be chivalrous enough to desire that the mantle of charitable silence may shield every woman who is compromised, either by facts or false allegations.—*Washington Post.*

Hear! hear!

A FEW live specimens of the tench and roach, two kinds of fish, have been forwarded from France, and will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute. These are food fish, but are not as good in quality or large in size as the carp, which Professor Baird has successfully introduced into this country.

THE late unpleasantness—in the way of weather—has had one singular effect. It has developed our resources as an active people in a wonderful way. To see a citizen go gracefully through the different gymnastic positions, while hampered with a pair of Arctic overshoes and a market-basket and umbrella, never fails to bring forth the enthusiastic remark: "Look at him! Only three days in the circus."

Flogging in Our Schools.

We call upon School Superintendent Wilson, who is a just and resolute man, to put his foot down that there shall be a stop to beating and misusing children in the schools. Yesterday a boy of eleven so exasperated a female teacher by putting his hand to his face and laughing that she lost all control of her temper and made a brutal assault on the child. It matters not what offense had been committed, the beating and scratching and tearing inflicted were disgusting and unwarrantable. Nothing that is human should be so disfigured for any offense whatever. Humanity weeps at the existence of the whipping post, at which thieves are scourged. Flogging of unruly sailors on shipboard and of rebellious convicts in the penitentiaries may sometimes be palliated by hard necessity; but we do not believe society demands the beating of a child, or the tearing of his ears, or the holding him by the hair while these injuries are being inflicted. If a pupil is unruly and unmanageable, the school should be freed from the disturbance he makes. He can be punished in some efficacious way without being degraded by miserable blows. A teacher who descends to venting his or her rage upon a scholar is thereby proven unfit for the high and responsible duty of teaching. The public mind will not regard with favor anything less than an adequate remedy for the abuse complained of. Neither the teacher, nor the School Superintendent, nor the School Board, nor the District Commissioners, nor the Congress of the United States have any right to authorize or tolerate such ferocious assaults upon school children as the one which is the basis of this article. Discipline the schools as rigorously as may be found necessary, but the brutal beating of a child by a teacher is just as indecent an outrage as would be the beating of a teacher by the Superintendent, or of the latter by those who direct him.

History Repeats Itself.

The anti-slavery men who rallied around Garrison, Foster, Rogers, and others in 1838 never could quite see why the men who refused to be awakened until the Mexican war was waged for slave territory should be received into full communion in their church. The men who fought for free soil, free speech, and free labor, in 1848 never looked with much favor on the newcomers into their ranks who were aroused by the fugitive-slave law of 1850 and the accompanying legislative atrocities of that year. In 1854 the men of 1850 looked distrustfully on those who regarded the outrages in Kansas as the first real provocation given by the slave power. In 1858 the anti-Lecompton Democrats were counted but little better than "slave-hounds" by those who in 1854-'56 had thrown off the pro-slavery yoke. In 1860 the Republicans rather preferred Breckenridge to Douglas, and in 1861 many of them were angry because the Douglas men would not go into the ranks of the copperheads. In 1865 the Radical reconstructionists had no patience with the patriotic men who had been intensely ardent for the Union cause, but who then faltered in dealing thoroughly with the defeated rebels. And now, when the world has moved and carried along with it thousands who were a few years ago impracticable and dissatisfied, we have some who appear to regret the disintegration of the opposition, and who set their faces against receiving recruits. Of this stripe were those described in the parable of Christ as complaining because a new laborer came into the vineyard at the eleventh hour and received the penny which was a day's wages. They had, they clamored, borne the heat and burden of the day, and were not to be put on a level with those recruited in the last hour. These are held up by the Master as unworthy and selfish. And so must they be regarded who would now bar the door of progress and well-doing against the men who are struggling to make a forward movement.

The negro question is dead. It has given way to the law and order question. War legislated. Reactionary efforts have only accelerated progress. The silly Southern sentimentalists who would not see that their cause had been consumed in the fires of war, the blatant Bourbons who hugged to their bosoms the delusion that deadly defeat was only victory postponed, have lost their hold upon thousands of healthy minds. Touched by the magic of free thought and action, this new blood will tell upon the national health. And lo! we find Northern Bourbons unready to permit national growth. Privileges they have enjoyed may be endangered. The profits of patriotism must not be diminished. But these cannot prevail. The recent election gave us a national victory. It signified more than a party triumph; it meant peaceful conquest. The Nation spreads her borders in fact as well as in theory. The march of ideas penetrates the South. The ice breaks. Brave and enlightened men stand forth who have long been redeemed from the thraldom of sectional bigotry, and say: "Give us standing-room among the adherents of the Nation and national authority. Do not make hard conditions. We are for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. We break the chains of tradition, and desire to share in the blessings of the new era." Who will dare reject them? Who will be narrow and mean enough to say to Liberal Democrats in Tennessee, "You shall not aid on equal terms in giving us an Administration Senator in your State. You in Virginia who have battled under Mahone for equal rights, an honest ballot, free schools, and fair dealing with State creditors shall not be heard in the councils of the Nation." There may be some such ones, but they will speedily open their eyes and march on, or be left behind The brazen pretenders to fair play who bull-doze voters and by fraud and violence overthrow the results of election will not be trusted. The Bourbon Democracy of the South and their unscrupulous allies at the North, will not be able to hoodwink the country; but the true men of the South, who openly cut loose from them, will lead in those States where they are not heartily welcomed as followers. The sooner this is realized by some reputed Southern Republican leaders the better will it be for all concerned.

The Love of Cruelty.

There is an element of savage cruelty in the human character which baffles the softening influences of civilization and improvement as the love of scratching refuses to be subdued in the cat kind. This instinct it was that made the butchery of captive gladiators the most acceptable pastime of a Roman holiday, and those who were cast before the wild beasts at Ephesus contributed by their sufferings to the same delicate sensibility. In our day we do not have men torn by wild horses, nor yet fed to real tigers and lions; but the love of cruelty is catered to just as faithfully by other modes. If a man must suffer for the entertainment of the crowd, he is stuck with barbs by vagrants and blackmailers who have access to some of the newspapers. If he is most upright and fastidious in all points of honor, the favorite treatment is to lacerate his feelings by coarsely representing him as mercenary and corrupt. If he refuses to please the spectators by exhibiting signs of pain, the performers next proceed to dip their pens in venom of a different character. They will strike him by falsehoods concerning his family or his friends.

A case in point. One of the foremost men of all the world, a man in whose fame every American ought to take pride, and upon whose good name any cloud would be a national calamity, is now, and has been for several years, the object of newspaper attacks so bestial, so surcharged with malice and falsehood, that one may well imagine the assailants to have been seized with some delirium such as follows great debauches. He has offended by refusing to notice them. The brave enemy resents this indifference by degrading insinuations against an unfortunate lady, whose wrongs and misfortunes drove her for advice and counsel to him and other friends of her late illustrious father.

The fact of that venerated father having lived through long years of usefulness as Governor, Senator, Finance Minister, and Chief-Justice made his daughter all the more precious to the wretches, because so great a sacrifice on the altar of cruelty could hardly fail to deeply wound the man for whose punishment it was made. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington January 4 indicates that the injurious statements made concerning the notable personages herein alluded to are to be met and their falsity clearly shown. The dispatch is as follows:

During the last half century quite a number of newspaper pirates have graduated at the Capital. The chief occupation of these persons is to nail a black flag upon the character of every public man who has interfered with their private jobs or failed to treat them with the distinguished courtesy they unnaturally expect. It is fortunate for newspaper readers of the better class that these wretches are seldom employed by newspapers which have character or standing in the community. Most men, after a few years of public service, become indifferent to the assaults of these defamers. To criticism of the manner in which they perform public duties a majority are very sensitive. Assaults upon private character are generally regarded with contempt. During the last campaign one public man of high station, great ability, and proven integrity, a man whose conduct is indorsed by a large majority of the people of the greatest State in the Union, was selected as the especial target for personal abuse of the vilest description. So far as the Senator is personally concerned, the accusations against him fell harmless and unheeded. Secure in the estimation of his friends, who knew the utter falsity of the charges, he refused to dignify the slanders by denying them. The most disreputable feature of the assaults, and one which the Senator is believed to feel most keenly, is the wanton attempt to degrade the reputation of a blameless lady. Foul attacks, unsustained by the slightest particle of evidence, upon the character of any woman are bad enough. But the circumstances surrounding the case in point are peculiarly aggravating to any person whose love of country is greater than love of scandal, and whose respect for patriotism and high statesman qualities is not entirely dead. The lady whose name is bandied about in the foul columns of certain publications is the daughter of a man who rendered the United States yeomen service when the nation was in peril. If there is any man whose name commands the respect of the American people, that man was Salmon P. Chase. It is unnecessary to speak of his life or his public services. Both are well remembered. It is the daughter of ex-Chief-Justice Chase who has suffered at the hands of a band of irresponsible gossips. It is over her shoulders that the lash is flung at the New York Senator. In good time the scandal-mongers will be put to shame. Of the falsity of the latest batch of stories put in circulation there are a dozen witnesses in Washington to-day, men of the highest character and reputation. If it shall be necessary for the vindication of womanly honor that they bear testimony to the facts within their knowledge, they will gladly do so.

New Democratic Tests.

Time was when the Democratic party was a party of many and sometimes conflicting principles. It was sure the States were superior to the Nation. Federal laws were mere suggestions, to be nullified by any State Legislature. If a State decided that the "compact" it had entered into was violated by all the other States, the one State at once became a law unto herself, and was "the sole judge of the mode and measure of redress." Such was the good old Jeffersonian Democracy. Then came Jacksonian Democracy, which in a tilt with Jeffersonian Democracy would have hung Calhoun had not the gallant Clay interfered and made successful mediation. Then came the ferocious hatred of the national bank, also the spoils system, by which the victors took the offices; after this a revival of extreme Calhounism and periodical aggressions of the infatuated slave power. To question a demand of that power was to be "fishy" and unworthy of Democratic confidence. Then war against the Government became the rallying cry of the Democracy in the South, and peace and meek submission the policy of the party at the North. For the Nation's defense against armed legions the Democracy recommended the olive branch of "peace at any price;" but for the hostile party, a flaming sword, confederate independence, and National dissolution. After the war the Democrats demanded in behalf of their defeated friends indemnity for the past and security for the future. To refuse this was to be harsh and cruel to a conquered foe. Such have been the aims of the Democratic party in the past. Its creed in 1880 was pretended belief in the Morey forged letter and similar slanders and libels.

The result of the presidential election has caused a change of the Democratic heart. We find that not only Kelly has been thrown overboard by Tilden, but Hewitt and Morey have been thrown over by Josh Hart. All that was declared true is now admitted to have been false, and "nothing is but what is not." The New York *World*, speaking for the damaged party, of which it is the ablest organ, makes the following new tests for membership:

The Democratic party as a party has spoken out in favor of free ships and civil-service reform. Whoever, therefore, in Congress does not intend to promote these reforms cannot in a party sense be called a Democrat. The only real point for investigation and deliberation is how to effect such reforms.

This is as good in its way as was the response of the converted pugilist, who, being asked if he loved his Lord, said: "Anybody that don't think I do can get a d—d lively bet out of me." And so anybody that doubts the proneness of the Democracy for civil service reform could doubtless lose any given sum he might dare to wager with the editor of the *World*. The prescribed dose is not a hard one. "Free ships and civil-service reform!" Noble and inspiriting shibboleth! The old toast can be revived: "Gentlemen, I give you the clipper-ships of America. Gentlemen, I give them to you." Free ships! The phrase has a slight smack of abolitionism. Freedom is rather a sectional word. But then there is "free trade" to match it, and the Democracy used to howl for free trade while pelting abolitionists with stale eggs. Perhaps this historical fact may palliate the free use of the otherwise obnoxious word "free."

The Democrats now in Federal office will take kindly to the cry of civil-service reform, and will firmly set their faces against money contributions for (Republican) party success. And as to those who are in the cold for the next four years, they can clamor for the reform mentioned on the ground of euphony. It sounds well, and soothes the average Democrat in his present depressed condition, as the word "Mesopotamia" soothed the ear of the devout old dame who knew not its meaning. The designs of the Democracy, as declared by the *World*, are tempered to the times. The red shirt of the bull-dozer, the tissue-ballot of his more peaceful neighbor, the long and patient vigils of the forger and the libeler, will be among the pleasures of the Democratic memory, while he who would keep abreast of the times and be remembered when the Bourbons return to power must be able to prove that in 1881 he was addicted to free ships and sound to the core on civil-service reform.

A Cheerful Visitor.

We knew that almost every profession, business, science, opinion, and interest had newspaper organs, and did not suppose that anything in that line would appear novel or strange. But we confess that our composure was slightly disturbed yesterday when among our exchanges we found "*The Shroud: A Journal devoted to the Interests of Undertakers.*" Its elaborate illuminated head is supported on one side by a cut of a hearse and followers entering at the gate of a cemetery, and on the other is a representation of Old Time on the wing, with hour glass in one hand and scythe in the other. Among other interesting matters enveloped in the "Shroud" before us is an announcement that Kenward Philp, who was arrested for complicity with the Morey letter forgery, has taken to the road, not as a highwayman, but as a drummer for a leading coffin firm. A playful vein runs through much of this handsome eight-page paper, and the last page is illustrated in a lively manner by an advertisement having the counterfeit presentment of six coffins of different patterns. These articles of trade all have the lids screwed down, leaving the reader's imagination to tell him whether they are empty or occupied. The publishers of this new and sprightly periodical charge but $1 per annum. Terms for clubs not stated.

The Providence Hospital.

Several well-known gentlemen recently presented to the President a protest against a renewal of the present contract between the Surgeon-General and the Providence Hospital authorities. In making the protest they made charges of misapplication of, or at least an insufficient accounting for, the funds appropriated for compensation to the hospital for services. The protest was brought to us for publication, and the city editor made a brief statement of its purport. The Surgeon-General, to whom the President had referred the protest, made a response, which we printed. We also printed an interview with one of the sisters in charge of the hospital. The protestants, feeling agrieved at what appeared in THE REPUBLICAN—the same being severe on them, and some of it personal in its character, have called upon us for space in which to reply. They say they are ready to substantiate all they have said. We have declined to allow the controversy to proceed in our columns, and have advised these gentlemen to go to the proper committees in Congress. If they can show that the funds hitherto appropriated in the direction named have been misapplied, of course it would be most improvident to make another appropriation without attaching to it conditions by which full and satisfactory accounting will be assured. We have a good opinion of the Providence Hospital, and rejoice in the charities it bestows on the unfortunate. We cannot change this opinion on *ex parte* statements. But business is business. Let the matters complained of be sifted, and the result will vindicate whichever side is in the right. It cannot be settled in a newspaper controversy.

THE new Library should not only be open to the public, but the rules should also allow books to be taken out under proper and unobjectionable supervision.

PERSONALITIES.

JAMES REDPATH lectured in Boston last night on "Ireland."

DE LESSEPS, "Dick" Thompson, and the Panama Canal seem to be completely frozen up.

IF Sarah Bernhardt wishes to have a fight with clergymen she will have plenty of fun in Chicago.

HON. H. N. WALKER, proprietor of the Detroit *Free Press*, and a leading Democrat of Michigan, is at the Riggs House for a few days.

DR. SWING says that in time women will develop into angels. No one was ever bold enough to accuse man of any intentions in that direction.

MICHAEL SOLIS, a citizen of Bogota, in the Republic of San Salvador, is reputed to be 160 years old; he therefore beats the record of old Parr by eight years.

MR. GEORGE U. ROSE, the private secretary of President Garfield, is in town, having returned from Mentor, Ohio, to spend the holidays with his family.

ADA CAVENDISH has pneumonia, and her engagements are canceled. She is a highly organized woman, but wears her dresses too low for comfort or health.

JAMES KEENE, the millionaire, will, it is reported, present the city of New York with a statue of Nathan Hale, to be erected on the spot where the hero was hanged.

PATRICK HENRY'S great-grandson, in the person of W. H. Goodwell, now berates tyrants and tyranny from behind the bars of the Alexandria (Va.) jail. His crime was drunkenness.

EDMUND YATES says that servants are the despots of humanity; that they use their power with true giant-like tyranny; that there is no escaping from them, and that they are always with us.

OLIVE LOGAN says that the largest income received by an English novelist is that of Miss Braddon. And she says that George Eliot was, in style and impressiveness, much like Charlotte Cushman.

KONG KI CHIN, of the Chinese educational quarters at Hartford, Conn., is writing a book in which English idioms and slang phrases are compared with the Chinese modes of expressing the same ideas.

MR. KENWARD PHILP, who gained so much and such unpleasant notoriety in connection with the Garfield-Morey letter forgery, has retired from journalism and become a traveling salesman of undertakers' supplies.

MIFFLIN KENNEDY, a Texas stock-raiser, built a board fence thirty-one miles long across the neck of a peninsula projecting into the Gulf of Mexico, and had thirty thousand head of cattle and thousands of horses and sheep in the 240,000-acre inclosure.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice-President during Lincoln's *regime*, is now nearly seventy-two years old, and boasts that he never wore an overcoat, though nearly all his life has been spent in the coldest section of the country. If the redoubtable Vennor can't bring him to terms with his polar waves and the eager and nipping airs of this week he may indeed be considered frost-proof.

It is pleasant in these "reconstructed" days to observe the intimate friendship that has obliterated party differences and now exists between Senator Hamlin and the gentleman who was "vice-president" contemporaneously upon the other side of the line. *Habitues* of the National Hotel have a habit, from frequent invitation and long custom, of visiting Hon. Alexander H. Stephens in his apartments during the winter evenings for social games of whist, in which the sage of Georgia delights. It is no uncommon sight to see the stalwart from Maine sitting, Gamaliel-like, at the feet, so to speak, of the invalid, engaged in earnest discussion on matters of State, past, present, and prospective, or enjoying a social "rubber" on the arm of the invalid's chair. Senator Hamlin's political convictions are as strong as they were a quarter of a century ago, and though he may bury the hatchet he will never forget where it lies, and will resurrect it on provocation; but those of Alex. H. Stephens are fast melting away.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is another native Ohioan, born in Perry County, and educated at the now celebrated Western Reserve College at Hiram, Portage County, whose bells were rung and fires built by our President-elect in payment of his tuition, and where Garfield was afterward for many years a professor. Mrs. Garfield, then Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer-minister, was at one time a student and afterward a teacher in the same school. Her future husband taught her Latin—a lore which she has since imparted to their boys. Senator Allison studied and practiced law in the Buckeye State, and moved to Iowa about twenty years ago.

Hon. John K. Luttrell, for many years representing the Santa Rosa district of California, is expected in the city soon, with his wife and second son. The young man is to be located at college somewhere in the vicinity. For a year past the home of the Luttrells has been near Tucson, Arizona, where they have important mining interests. Mr. Luttrell's health, which was very precarious since his severe illness a year ago in New York, is much improved.

There has been a good deal said about the danger to ladies from tramps and "niggers." The papers should apply the cudgel to "respectable" young men. Half a dozen instances are known where during the last disagreeable weather, ladies who have been detained by holiday shopping have been insulted and annoyed while waiting for cars on the belt-line at the crossings of Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth streets, and the Avenue. In none of these cases was it "a tramp or a nigger," but well-dressed young fellows of ages between twenty, and possibly thirty.

It Killed the Cockroaches.

We feel the cold in the South much more than we would at the North. The changes here are too sudden and extreme; our houses are not constructed for warmth, and our blood is too thin for the advent of a "blizzard." Southerners who go North in winter enjoy the season. Many Northern people who come South complain of the marrow-searching faculty of our very cold days. Luckily, such weather as we now "enjoy"—so called—is a rarity and will not last a great while. The only benefit derivable is the possibility of cheap ice next summer and a diminution of the cockroach supply.—*Chronicle and Constitutionalist (Ga.)*

William Sprague's Spies.

There is just enough daily shaking up of the Sprague scandal to keep the country in a state of ticklum-tender. Dispatches from Columbus say that a lawyer there is hunting up Mrs. Sprague's virgin record, but what that has to do with her relations to Sprague no one can tell, and it looks like poverty of resources to be going back to the history of an orphan maid in order to determine whether her husband, twenty years afterward, was cruel to her.—*Gath.*

We Have.

An exchange advises boys that if they must smoke, "don't smoke on an empty stomach," and the Binghamton *Republican* comments: "Most all boys smoke their first cigar on an empty stomach." Not by upward of considerable. But the boy's stomach is generally emptied soon after he has smoked his first cigar. Haven't you "been there?"—*Norristown Herald.*

Whisky Ahead.

There is a dispute at Washington as to whether it is the Kidwell Bottoms or bad whisky that produces the malaria which so seriously affects Members of Congress. But the malaria seems to be most troublesome during winter, which inclines one to believe that whisky is the mischief-maker.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Difference.

Italian wines are not improved by a voyage across the sea. Italian emigrants are. An important part of a ship captain's economy is the daily bath for the steerage, while "the Italian at home generally bathes in the sunlight and rarely uses water in any form."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Words of Wisdom.

The old South is gone, the new South is here, and the dead past must bury its dead. Mere demagogues who glory in bitter party fights must be abandoned, and those who believe in a future and hope for progress must work together for the common good, not fearing to give all men an equal chance.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

What's the Trouble?

Here is the Washington organ of the Democracy piteously appealing to the Democratic Congressmen to return to the capital. What is the trouble now? Are they going to elect another postmaster, when every vote counts?—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Best.

Mr. Nordhoff says the Southern negro is undoubtedly the most docile and, on the whole, the best peasant laborer in the world.

That That.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

I would like for you or some of your readers to inform me whether the following sentence is grammatical or not; and also what part of speech each "that" performs the office of: "The speaker said, in speaking of the word that, that that that that boy parsed was not the that that that lady requested him to analyze." LIZZIE.

That's the question. We parse.

A Youth With a Heavy Brain.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

The Admirable Crichton that folds and unfolds the awning before the tile establishment of a well-known Avenue merchant, must possess the brain of a Cuvier and Webster combined, for he unfurled the awning on last Monday forenoon as several ladies and gentlemen were passing, causing the snow to fly in all directions, thereby placing the good clothes of passers-by in jeopardy. The medical students of this city are respectfully invited to keep their eyes on this prodigy, as I think his brain would look better in alcohol than in a new hat. CATO.

United States Consuls Underpaid.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

The United States realized a profit of about $200,000 last year from our consular service, indicating the possibility that it is being conducted for speculative purposes. In no part of the world do our consuls receive as much salary and allowances as do those of other nationalities, and particularly is this true in the East. In China, our present great objective point, commercially and otherwise, where our Ministers and consuls are expected to work wonders, they are the poorest paid and most meagrely appointed of those of all nations.

For example, our Minister receives $12,000 per annum; the English Minister receives $30,000, with an allowance of $5,000 a year for entertaining purposes. In addition, he has a splendidly appointed establishment. He has likewise a large retinue of well-paid attaches and servants, together with a military escort to accompany him upon official visits. The German, French, Russian, Italian, and Japanese Legations are all nearly, if not quite, as equally grand and imposing.

In the consular service, at every post the English and other consuls have splendid establishments, well appointed, and with plenty of servants to add dignity and power to their positions, while our "greatest and best" representatives have to shin around as best they may to get a house to cover their heads and shelter the consular seal and coat-of-arms, which shelter, owing to their meagre rent allowance, must per force be of the plainest and humblest sort. The consuls of the smallest European powers receive far higher salaries than do our own. In all cases our consuls exercise judicial functions, which involves more dignity and entails more expense, with no additional pay on account of same.

In Shanghai the English consul receives $7,500 per year, with almost as fine a house and grounds, free of rent, as our White House. His duties are purely ministerial (Great Britain has a thorough system of courts throughout China and Japan.) Our Consul-General receives $3,000 per annum and must pay his own house rent, servants, &c. The same distinction obtains at all other ports. When the English consul retires from the service he receives a pension for life, equal in amount annually to the salary of one of our consuls in active service. Living in the East is very expensive, there is so much entertaining and being entertained. The habits and customs of the best English and European society obtained there. Our consul must do his part with dignity and liberality, else his country receives a slap in the face. You can little conceive, Mr. Editor, how far these things go in giving a respectable status to our representatives in those countries. If our consul has a just, personal, or national pride, he must "keep up his end." The result is, he must come home poor or with the stamp of dishonesty branded all over him, to the chagrin and mortification of his countrymen. We do not consider our Government as second class; nor are we; if not at the very top, we are so near it that it is only a question of time, and we all know that other nations are exceedingly jealous of what they realize to be the near approach of that time.

A nation's representatives abroad are regarded as a reflex of that nation. How important to us, then, that ours should be men of a stamp to do us honor and much commercial good, and enabled by liberal salaries to live in a style befitting their station. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will at least give our national legislators an occasional "tip" as to your views on the subject, and perhaps in time they may be induced to do the square thing by our representatives abroad. Yours truly,
EX-CON.

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The Kate Claxton Dramatic Combination,
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
In D'Ennery's Greatest Play,
THE TWO ORPHANS!
Mr. CHAS. A. STEVENSON as {PIERRE and The CHEVALIER.
Monday, January 10, farewell engagement in this city previous to his season at Drury Lane Theatre, London, of JOHN McCULLOUGH.

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TO-DAY AT 2. TO-DAY AT 2. TO-DAY AT 2.
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Mr. L. G. Marini will resume his instruction of classes Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881. A new quarter will commence on the above day, and beginners are requested to join on the above day. For terms and particulars see circulars, to be had at the music stores or at the academy. ja1-6t

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