VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS

UNDER THE READJUSTERS' RULE.

Hon. J. H. Van Auken, of Petersburg, Tells What Kind of a Factor the Old Dominion Is in National Politics—Dezendorf's Fallacies Exposed.

Hon. J. H. Van Auken, of Petersburg, Va., in his speech before the Republican Invincible Club, of East Washington, after discussing national politics, dwelt at length on Virginia as a political factor in national politics. He said:

The eyes of the nation are to-day turned toward Virginia. She is an important factor in national politics. What she has done in the cause of liberal progress, what she is going to do in the coming canvass, and what she is going to do in 1884 are queries heard on every hand. Virginia has been grossly misrepresented by the Bourbons, of both Democratic and Republican antecedents. She has, for so many years that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, been ruled by the white-handed kid-gloved Broubon aristocracy through their court-house rings and lawyers. These Bourbons held nearly one-half of the population in absolute slavery, and all the honest yeomanry of the other half—those who had to labor in any calling for a living, those who could not boast of blue blood in their veins—they held in supreme contempt.

It was the Bourbon Democracy that, against the wishes of the masses of her people, plunged Virginia into a bloody, cruel, hopeless war; a war that reached to every home and hearthstone of the commonwealth; that covered her beautiful hillsides and valleys with graves; that sent misery, mourning, and want broadcast all over the land. It was the Bourbon Democracy that contracted the gigantic debt that has since the war hung over her like a pall, paralyzing every business, every industry; it is the Bourbon Democracy that has refused to pay this debt. Under their rule what was the condition of the old State down to 1879, when the Readjusters obtained control of the legislature? Virginia has natural resources second to no other State in the Union; but her mountains of coal and iron had slept unbroken since creation's first morning. Her rivers and streams, that furnish unparalleled water power, that ought to have echoed to the music of millions of spindles, ran unvexed to the sea. Her fertile fields untilled, grown up to scrub pines and sedge grass, the peace of desolation regnant almost everywhere. As a poet puts it, she is covered

With lonely pastures wild and drear,
With lonely houses far apart,
With here and there a lonely steer
Yoked to an ancient two-wheeled cart.

Why, her young daughters, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, &c.—fruits of the womb of the old mother—had nearly doubly outstripped her in population, and more than doubly in wealth and material prosperity. With a debt piled up mountain high, increasing at the rate of $800,000 arrears of interest per annum, unprovided for; rushing on the rock of repudiation at railroad speed; with the schools closed, teachers clamoring for their money, the school fund robbed of $1,500,000, diverted by the coupon feature of the Walker funding bill of 1871; the whole school system a fit subject for a coroner's jury; with the cross-roads justices running their disfranchising mills unchecked; with the shrieks of luckless captives—chained to the whipping-post—daily vexing the ear of heaven as the descending lash cut into their quivering flesh, brutalizing the nobler instincts of operators and beholders; with ballot-box stuffing, intimidation, and fraud perpetrated unblushingly and unpunished. Such is a faint picture, feebly drawn, of Virginia under the rule of her "best people (?)."

UNDER READJUSTER RULE.

Now let us turn to another and a more agreeable picture. In 1879 General Mahone, a child of the people—boasting no "blue blood" in his veins, and cordially hated by the sham aristocracy because of this—led a revolt against Bourbonism, and succeeded in capturing the Legislature, and in twelve months' time the schools had more than doubled in number, teachers were paid, pupils were increasing, and the amount of money expended in support of schools more than doubled, and $125,000 of the amount which the school fund had been robbed was restored.

THE EFFECTS OF COALITION.

Last fall the contest was renewed, and a coalition of the Republican party with the Readjusters was effected, and it swept the State, electing the executive officers and securing a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Now what is the result? The Legislature of 1879 elected General Mahone to the United States Senate. He was true to his liberal instincts, and voicing the wishes of those who sent him there, he has steadily antagonized Bourbonism and supported the National Administration. The last Legislature elected Mr. Riddleberger, who will always antagonize Bourbonism. It also abolished the whipping-post; repealed the capitation tax restruction on suffrage; settled the debt question on a basis of $20,000,000, with 3 per cent. interest in such a manner that it has already stood a test before a Bourbon court of appeals; reorganized the judiciary of the State, putting in Liberal county and hustings court judges, who have heretofore controlled all elections absolutely by appointing all registrars and judges of elections, and who generally disobeyed the law, legislating out the old Bourbon court of appeals and putting in their places Liberals. It has also appropriated $100,000 to build a colored lunatic asylum; and $100,000 more to found a State normal school for the colored people; has paid the borrowed money of the asylums and all their floating debts; paid every dollar of the floating debt of the State, exclusive of outstanding coupons, which are provided for in the debt bill, and in the force act passed at the same session; has become liberalized in Virginia to an extent hitherto undreamed of; her doors are opened and all are bid to enter with all rights assured; the spirit of race, caste, and sectionalism is rapidly dying out; more capital has come into the State within the past three years to be invested in railroads, mines, and manufactures than ever before in any two decades in Virginia's history.

LINCOLN AND MAHONE.

General Mahone had the brain to conceive and the will, the courage, and the nerve to execute the grandest revolution that has taken place since Appomattox. His name will go ringing along down the corridors of time side by side with that of the martyred Lincoln. The latter set the black man free; while Mahone has broken the Bourbon fetters that bound the white men, and taught them that they too are free. All honor to the brave leader, all honor to the brave followers who together have achieved such grand results.

DEZENDORF'S CHARGE OF REPUDIATION.

Mr. Dezendorf some weeks since from this platform denounced the Readjusters as repudiationists. Well, this is a grave charge and grates harshly on the ears of Republicans who believe that the brightest jewel in the crown of the Republican party is its adherence to the pledged faith of the nation made in the darkest hour of her history.

BOURBON FUNDING BILL OF 1866.

Now let us see about this repudiation. In 1866 what is known as the Baldwin legislature convened in Richmond, by order of Andrew Johnson, to take some steps to renew the state's relations with the Union. During the session they passed a funding bill refunding the debt of the State, capitalizing the arrears of interest accruing during the war and up to date. To show how little this Bourbon legislature comprehended the situation, it assumed the whole of the debt of the old State, and before adjourning appointed a commission to negotiate for the return of West Virginia. In 1869 an election was held, at which a new constitution was adopted and a new legislature elected. The debt question was not an element of discussion in that canvass. Discussion was confined entirely to two obnoxious clauses in the constitution, which the reconstruction Grant had given permission to vote for or against separately. The constitution was adopted with these clauses "expurgated."

BOURBON FUNDING BILL OF 1871.

This legislature, on the recommendation of the carpet-bag governor, Gilbert C. Walker, passed a new funding bill on an assessed valuation of real and personal property—as stated in the governor's message to the general assembly—of nearly $800,000,000 (although an assessment made the next year showed the total valuation to be only about $336,000,000). In this bill they again capitalized all arrears of interest, and swelled the debt to about $45,000,000: it set off arbitrarily one-third to West Virginia, and agreed to issue new bonds with tax-receivable coupons, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July. The next legislature was elected on the debt issue, and when it convened it repealed the act of 1871 as to the amount then unfunded—about $10,000,000. From that time down to 1879, the Bourbon legislature has only made provision to pay 4 per cent. on the funded $20,000,000, while of the unfunded $10,000,000, bondholders have only received in all that time three installments of 2 per cent. each, I believe.

McCULLOCH BILL OF 1878.

In the session of 1877-'78 these gentlemen passed another funding bill known as the McCulloch bill, at which time they found $6,000,000 arrears of interest from 1871 down. They repudiated one-half of this amount and capitalized $2,500,000; set off again one-third to West Virginia and proposed to fund the debt, now over $32,000,000, in new bonds, running forty years, with tax-receivable coupons, paying 3 per cent. for ten years, 4 per cent. for twenty years, and 5 per cent. for ten years, making an average of 4 per cent. for the whole time. Here was again a setting off to West Virginia of $15,000,000, an absolute repudiation of $2,500,000 arrears of interest, accrued from the passage of the funding bill of 1871, and all this without seeing or consulting with a single creditor, making the bargain with Hugh McCulloch's syndicate, and providing that no holder of the "peeler debt" of $10,000,000 could fund under this bill unless presenting for every dollar his "peeler" bond represented, two dollars of consol bonds. Here was the poor $10,000,000 "peeler" bondholder, who had not received a dollar interest in six years, obliged to buy consol bonds at the rate of $2 for $1 of his own before he could even fund his poor "peeler." Of course he didn't have the money. Of course the syndicate could buy this unproductive bond when nobody else would—his peeler bond of the face value of $10, with $36 interest in arrears, fundable at fifty cents on the dollar, making a new capital of $18. The syndicate generously came to his relief and offered him $24 for his bond of the face value of $18, and the poor "peeler" had to take it or lose the whole eventually. The syndicate would have made a profit of $5,500,000 in funding the $10,000,000 "peeler" debt if the Readjusters had not vetoed it, without benefiting the creditor or saving to the State one single cent.

Thus by these three separate funding bills was simple interest capitalized and compounded three times, and the only difference between the two parties in the last campaign was that the Bourbons called themselves debt-payers, and proposed to give a "new note" for an amount—$22,000,000—that they had never pretended to pay the interest on, and to do which they had steadily refused on all occasions to vote an increase of taxation, while the Readjusters proposed to eliminate all simple and compound interest that had been compounded, thus reducing the amount of principal to about $20,000,000—all we honestly owed—and placing it within the resources of the State to pay, and then pay it. So much for the debt. Now, which is the repudiation party.

DEZENDORF'S COMPLAINTS.

Mr. Dezendorf said here four weeks ago: "I do not think it right to force 100,000 Republicans to submit to the dictation of 30,000 Democrats, who, under the name of Readjusters, sought to control the Republican party in Virginia in order that the 30,000 might hold the offices." This is the *dernier resort* of all "straight-outers." Lacking all other argument they complain of Republicans being kicked out of office and Democrats put in their places. Well, my friends, if office-holding is the be all and end all of politics, if parties exist only that a few men may hold the offices, and if these gentlemen state the truth, there might be some basis for complaint. Now, if we are to be compelled to descend to so low a plane in discussing this question, I here assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that more Republicans are holding office in Virginia to-day—including State and Federal—than ever before in its history. Without descending to country postmasters, nearly all of whom under the reign of the "Ohio idea" were Bourbons, let us see how many Republicans have been sacrificed (?). Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, on taking his seat, resigned the marshalship for the western district of Virginia, and John G. Watts, a Readjuster of Democratic antecedents, was appointed marshal in his stead. The district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, Hon. L. L. Lewis, was elected to the supreme bench of the State, and resigned his office. John S. Wise, a Readjuster of Democratic antecedents, was put in his place. The postmaster at Petersburg was a Democrat appointed by Hayes against the protest of the whole Republican party and of the member of Congress from that district. His term expired and a Readjuster was appointed in his place. His appointment gives universal satisfaction to the Republicans of the city. A change was made in the Lynchburg post-office. A Readjuster who was indorsed by the whole Republican party of that city, by Collector Rives, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and also by Judge Alexander Rives, was appointed to succeed a Straightout Republican whose term had about expired. All these gentlemen are supporters of the administration. The postmasters at Richmond and Norfolk are both Republicans who were recommended by General Mahone. At Suffolk a Republican—such a one as Wickham and Dezendorf, who bolted the party last fall—has been succeeded by a Readjuster Democrat, as I am informed. This, then, is the measure of slaughter meted out to Republicans. In lieu of this, our lieutenant-governor is a Republican; the second auditor is a Republican; we have one judge of the supreme court of the State, one or more circuit judges, fifteen or sixteen county judges, the judge of the hustings court of Richmond, the metropolis of the State—is a Republican; so also of Lynchburg, with numberless minor officers elected by the people or by the Legislature. Mr. Dezendorf owes his own election to the Readjusters. I am informed there are some eighteen or twenty Bourbons in the Norfolk navy-yard, and Mr. Dezendorf has been asked to aid in removing them that Republicans or Liberals be put in their places, and that he has refused to do so. In order to beat a nominee of Mahone's for postmaster at Jerusalem, Southampton County, Mr. Dezendorf joined with John Goode in recommending a Bourbon. Now, gentlemen, I have shown how the Republicans have been sacrificed by the great (?) of the 30,000, and I stand here to assert that in view of all the good which I have described that has come to Virginia through the success of coalition, in view of the interests of the whole country being at stake, and that that stake may be determined by Virginia alone; in view of the fact that if coalition is wisely sustained, that the twelve electoral votes of Virginia are, in 1884, just as certain to be cast for the nominee of the National Republican Liberal Party as are the votes of Massachusetts. In view of the vast consequences near and remote to Virginia and the country, I say "better that every Republican in Virginia should lose his office than that this movement shall fail." Human nature is selfish. Is it to be expected that the Readjusters can afford to make such sacrifices? to have the vials of Bourbon wrath opened and poured on their devoted heads with more virulence than ever Republicans received? Can they be expected to endure all this and then have the doors of the administration shut in their faces; have the administration say to them "you shall bear all the burdens, but shall not partake of the benefits resultant from the success of Liberalism?" There have heretofore been a certain number of administration holes which have been filled by Republican pegs. The holes have not been increased in number—let us say the pegs have—how is room to be made for them except at individual sacrifice to old Republicans? That this will cause some individual hardship and grumbling is to be expected. But the public good often requires individual sacrifices and patriots have always been found ready to make them. I am satisfied the wise and patriotic administration of President Arthur will not fail in duty in this respect.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Dezendorf, from this platform, gloried over the failure of the congressional reapportionment scheme in the Virginia Legislature, and eulogized the patriotism of two Republican senators who opposed it, and said they opposed it because "it was unfair to the 100,000 Republicans of the State, that whenever a fair apportionment was sought to be made it could be done, and not till then." This apportionment scheme that Mr. Dezendorf condemns was gotten up with but one object in view, and that was to elect as few Bourbons to Congress as possible. No thought was had as to the interests of the Readjusters or Republicans as such, for they were supposed to be in common. It made ten new districts compact, of contiguous counties, easily canvassed and so arranged that the Bourbons had majorities in two—the sixth and the eighth. I have here a map of the State with the new districts outlined, and it affords a curious commentary on Mr. Dezendorf's Republicanism, for if any one will go over it with me I will show them that the Republicans have an absolute majority in five of them—nay, more. Divided on the color line, there is a "black" majority in the first, second, third, fourth, and tenth districts. Under this apportionment we could have sent eight administration members to the next Congress pledged as such. Under the present districting we have had but one member from 1874 down to the present Congress. But if this scheme was so unfair to Republicans, why did these two patriotic senators whom Mr. Dezendorf eulogizes and over whom, it is but fair to infer from his own language, he exercised an influence, offer some amendment, some suggestion that would have rendered it acceptable to the 100,000 Republicans of whom these gentlemen assume to be mouthpieces? On the contrary, they were sulky, sullen, silent. No Republican could get at them to talk with them; they were watched and guarded by Bourbon Democrats, Massey, and bolting Republicans like Wickham and Dezendorf. The Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, came to Richmond and sent a note to these two gentlemen in his official capacity requesting an interview, which they declined, refusing to even see him. Are these gentlemen, with Mr. Dezendorf, better Republicans than Jay A. Hubbell? In view of the fact that the complexion of the next House may be determined by the delegation from Virginia, what can be thought of the Republicanism of gentlemen who defeated an apportionment that would have insured eight administration members, and now boast of it in the same breath in which they laud themselves as Republicans?

STRAIGHTOUT DIFFICULTIES.

General Wickham, Mr. Dezendorf, and their handful of Straightouters are Republicans under great difficulties. They are Republicans who receive their sympathy and support from the Bourbons. They have thrown themselves outside the pale of the Republican party in Virginia, and are simply boilers. Last year, after a campaign of unexampled heat and effort for control of the Lynchburg convention on the pars of those who desired to nominate a Straightout Republican ticket, and set against the other wing, who desired to coalesce with the Readjusters and adopt Cameron, Lewis, and Bair, the Readjuster nominee—out of a convention composed of 225 members the Straightouts only succeeded in electing fifty-four delegates, against whom there was no shadow of contest, while the coalitionists elected 135—more than a majority of the whole—against whom there was no pretext of contest. Yet these fifty-four under the call of the accidental chairman of the State committee went off by themselves and nominated a full ticket, every nominee promptly coming forward and declining. Those in favor of coalition under the direction of the secretary of the State committee and under the order of the state commitee itself—eighteen present in person and seven by proxy out of a total of 27, met in the Opera House and ratified the nomination of Cameron, Lewis, and Blair, thus making them the nominees of the Republican party. This rump convention appointed a rump State committee, which has lain as dormant as the bones of Julius Cesar, now assumes to be the Republican party. None of these gentlemen supported the Cameron ticket, while Wickham openly supported the Bourbon nominee, John W. Daniel. They bolted the Republican ticket, and although backed and eulogized by the Bourbon party and press of the State, I do not think they had 2 per cent. of the party at their back, nor have they to-day.

BOSSISM AND PARSON MASSEY.

Mr. Dezendorf talks about bossism. Parson Massey, like a modern Peter the Hermit, has started on a crusade against "bossism." We hear of a similar disease prevailing in States farther north. I once heard a Bourbon in Virginia complain of the failure of the Republic. He said he was in favor of establishing a monarchy. Upon my demurring, he said he would be in favor of a monarchy if he could be the monarch. These gentlemen would be in favor of "bossism" could they be the "bosses." Well, they might be, perhaps, if they had the confidence of the people.

Mr. Dezendorf and the Straightouts object to taking General Mahone into the fold because he is a Democrat. Parson Massey is waging war upon him because he has joined the Republican party, he says. What is the poor General to do? Is he to be ground between the upper millstone of Massey because he is a Republican and the nether millstone of Dezendorf & Co. because he is a Democrat? Ah, gentlemen, let us look at results rather than names.

RESULTS RATHER THAN NAMES.

Let Mahone and his friends call themselves what they please: it is enough for us to know they are anti-Bourbon. A Congressman from Virginia recently asked me, in speaking of the pending municipal elections in Virginia, "Are the Republicans going to give away everything?" To this I reply: "Ah, yes, we have given away the Bourbon Withers for the Liberal Mahone, and with this given away the Bourbon majority in the United States Senate. We have given away the Bourbon Johnson for the Liberal Riddleberger. We have given away the Bourbon Holliday for the Liberal governor, Cameron. We have given away the whipping-post and the chain-gang. We have given away the price upon suffrage. We have given away ballot-box-stuffing, violence, and fraud. We have been liberal in our giving, for we are all Liberals. And now, my friends, let us close up our ranks. Let all patriotic Republicans *ignore the cries of "machine," "bossism," &c.* Let us open wide our doors to all who believe in progress, no matter what name they are called by. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, avoiding all discussions, and march forward to a grand victory in November, and again in the greater contest in 1884, and the song of victory shall go up from all over the land.

"Go sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah is with us, his people are free."

PROSPECTUS

The Weekly National Republican,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Double Sheet of Eight Pages, Fifty-six Columns.

IT is devoted to News, Politics and General Information. It is the Best Newspaper published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political and Social affairs at the National Capital, is superior to leading papers of other chief cities of the Union.

During the sessions of Congress it will furnish a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete and reliable information of the official doings in the various Executive Departments.

A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, assignments, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy.

In politics, it will be Stalwart Republican and an

Earnest Champion of Liberalism Against Bourbon Democracy,

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

A large space will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Producing Interests of the Country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social events of the day, making its Society Department a feature. The location of THE REPUBLICAN gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, it will contain a full record of the latest occurrences at home and abroad. Its special correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign and Domestic News, the management intend to maintain the highest standard, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper. ***Sample Copies sent Free.***

TERMS, with Postage Prepaid:

One Year, $1.50; Ten Copies or more to one address, each, $1.00.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is one of the best Newspapers published in the country. It contains all the News—Local, General and Political. It is sent by mail, postage paid, at the low price of $6.00 per year, or less time at 50 cents per month, invariably in advance.

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
HALLET KILBOURN, MANAGER. **Washington, D. C.**

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1882.*

To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States:

The undersigned, Members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourbon South, heartily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the circulation of *The Weekly National Republican.*

Its political Editor, GEORGE C. GORHAM, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of liberalism in Virginia, that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the political situation at the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people, and friends of the Administration.

We hope to see *The National Republican* widely circulated throughout the entire South.

L. C. HOUK, *Second District, Tennessee.*
A. H. PETTIBONE, *First District, Tennessee.*
WM. R. MOORE, *Tenth District, Tennessee.*
JOHN PAUL, *Seventh District, Virginia.*
R. T. VAN HORN, *Eighth District, Missouri.*
O. HUBBS, *Second District, North Carolina.*
NICHOLAS FORD, *Ninth District, Missouri.*
JOHN F. DEZENDORF, *Second District, Va.*
JOSEPH JORGENSEN, *Fourth District, Va.*
M. G. URNER, *Sixth District, Maryland.*

PETERSBURGH, VA., *January 4, 1882.*

DEAR MR. KILBOURN:

It gives me pleasure to commend *The National Republican*—so well and ably edited—to the earnest friendship of those who would uphold the Constitution and the laws, discourage sectional lines and class legislation, foster public education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM MAHONE.

The Weekly National Republican is just what is needed in the South. Independent Democrats who refuse to act with the Bourbon organization will find it, as the Virginia Readjusters have, a fearless, outspoken, and judicious promoter of harmony and co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements at the South. I wish it success.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1882.*

I recognize in the recent views and spirited tone of *The National Republican*, in its treatment of Southern politics, a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and I believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces.

G. W. JONES, M. C.,
Fifth District, Texas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CREATION AND THE SCRIPTURE. THE REVELATION OF GOD. By GILBERT CHICHESTER MONELL, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnams' Sons. Washington: James J. Chapman.

No one can carefully read this book without feeling glad that it was written. Did more who believe in the orthodox teachings of the Scriptures devote their attention to the study of science for the purpose of ascertaining how the immutable laws of chemistry, geology, and astronomy coincide and harmonize with the sacred teachings of the Bible, there would be less of scepticism and a more intelligent acceptance of the dogmas of Christianity. The average believer and the average preacher, too, will claim that Christianity is above and beyond science, and will talk glibly about "God's wonderful mysteries," and the knowledge that is too lofty for the "finite mind," but that does not satisfy the craving of a soul that desires to understand and has begun to doubt. The truth is that the average clergyman goes into the pulpit as a business and dea s out his theory and salvation as a grocer does his sugar. If there is sand in the sugar, your grocer claims that he bought it in bulk and could not examine each barrel to personally vouch for its purity; so your dispenser of theology, if you return to him with grity inquiries upon passages that you don't understand, he will tell you that you must take it for granted, or "on faith," as he expresses it, instead of endeavoring to explain intelligently and understandingly. It is the laity and not the clergy who contribute to the intelligent understanding of the tangled and difficult passages of the Scriptures, and the book now under consideration is one of the clearest and best that has appeared in a long time.

ORIENT SUNBEAMS, OR FROM THE PORTE TO THE PYRAMIDS, BY WAY OF PALESTINE. By SAMUEL S. COX, author of "Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Winter Sunbeams," "Why We Laugh," &c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Washington: James J. Chapman.

This book is a continuation of that noticed in last Saturday's REPUBLICAN, which Mr. Cox has entitled "From Broadway to the Bosphorus." In selecting his title for the present work, which describes the continuation of his travels, the author has been equally alliterative, and the same attractive style which pervades the former book is seen in the one now before us. With his keen sense of the ludicrous, Mr. Cox has presented the amusing aspect of many of the incidents which occurred during the journey, and these brighten up the cold details of a description of places and people. Those who have read the first volume, as it may be called, will require no urging to peruse the present book, while those who have not we would say get them both, and you will find two of the best volumes of travel that you have read in many a year.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST (by JOHN NICOLET, in 1634), with a sketch of his life. By C. W. BUTTERFIELD, author of "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," &c. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. Washington: James J. Chapman.

John Nicolet was the first civilized man to set foot upon any portion of the Northwest, and this record of his indomitable perseverance and heroic bravery is most entertaining and instructive. The care and industry of the research of the author are fully apparent and deserve the warmest commendation.

THE HOMESTRETCH. A novel. By S. M. A. C. New York: George W. Harlan.

A story that will while away an hour, with two strongly-drawn characters—John Sumner and Laide Travers—though both are inconsistent. The denoument is not what would be expected, and is hardly satisfactory.

Magazines.

We have received from G. A. Whittaker, No. 941 Pennsylvania avenue, the American edition of the May number of *Blackwood's Magazine.* This old and sterling publication contains one paper in particular which will prove unusually interesting to American readers. It is entitled "Democracy," and is a criticism upon a novel published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1880, and of which probably we should have never heard had not the critic have brought it into notice through the pages of *Blackwood's.* From the extracts contained in the critique "Democracy" appears to have been one of the many novels floating like malarial-breeding scum upon the pool of American literature and contaminating the minds of unacclimated readers by the diseased impressions it scatters concerning American society and political methods. It is not surprising that the writer in *Blackwood's* should be severe if his ideas concerning us have been gathered from a perusal of "Democracy" pages, and while his criticism provokes a feeling of indignation it inspires a sentiment of pity and disgust for those Americans who, while under the spells of envy or the stings of disappointed ambition, write alleged novels maligning the methods by which their country is governed and misrepresenting the society in which they are but atoms, whose motives or achievements fail to cause the commotion they so devoutly wish. Every American who is interested in learning what opinions are held abroad concerning our society and institutions should read the paper in Blackwood's. The other articles in the magazine are the second part of "The Ladies Lindoores," two glorious poems—"Moon Rise" and "Sun Rise"—an interesting history of the progress and utility of Pisciculture, a learned criticism upon "The State of Art in England," "Mozart: A study of Artistic Nationality," "Across the Yellow Sea," "The Decline of the House of Commons," "Mr. Gladstone's Last," and a memoir of Colonel Lawrence Lockhart.

Littell's Living Age (Littell & Co., publisher, 17 Bromfield street, Boston)—This week's number of *Littell's Living Age* is an exceedingly interesting publication, the selections displaying the same care and judgment that has always characterized the management of the magazine. The number contains an entertaining chapter upon "Ants," from the *Westminster Review;* "A Little Pilgrim: In the Unseen," from *MacMillan's;* "Across the Yellow Sea," from *Blackwood's;* "Boar Hunting in the Ardennes," from *Belgravia;* "Slavery in Hong-Kong," from the *Spectator;* a valuable biography of the master painter, D. G. Rossetti, from the *Athenæum,* and the fifth part of Mrs. Oliphant's novel, "Lady Jane," now undergoing publication in *Good Words.* The magazine also prints May Prebyn's exquisite poem, "Adrift," which appeared in a recent number of *MacMillan's,* and from *Chambers' Journal* clips "Rain at Midnight. The miscellany is unusually interesting.

America, a monthly review of the industry, trade, finance, and policy of the United States, is one of the most valuable publications to business men. The May number, just out, is a complete resume of the operations in business circles for the past month. Part IV. of the important department, entitled "American Goods Wanted Abroad," shows just what American products may be advantageously exported for sale to Holland, Ireland, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands. There is also an interesting article upon "The Tariff Commission," while the regular monthly review of business in all parts of the country and the commercial status of Europe makes interesting reading. *America* is published at No. 71 West Broadway, New York, and at 1129 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. The subscription price is $3 per year, single numbers thirty cents.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery, from the Russell Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, in its June number contains a mine of amusing and entertaining small-folk lore. The illustrations are fine specimens of the giant strides with which American engraving has advanced recently. Among the stories are "Go Halves," by Mary Bloom; "Willie Waddle's Pranks," by F. S. L.; "Nellie's Ring," by Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss; "Finding Baby's Dimples," by Mrs. F. S. Lovejoy, and fifteen other equally interesting gems.

Literary Notes.

"Pot-Bouille," by Emily Zola, the greatest of the French naturalistic writers, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is a most extraordinary, thoroughly original, and wonderfully intense novel, full of colossal power and teeming with surprising incidents of the most thrilling and dramatic character. It is a study of the home life of the middle classes of Paris, and exhibits the same terrible and unflinching analysis of vice as marked its predecessors in "L'Assommoir" and "Nana." The various families residing in a stylish mansion are the personages of the romance. They are considered irreproachable by the world, but Zola tears off their crust of respectability and shows them as they are, exposing their schemes, their vices, and the complications in which their wrong doing involves them. Excitement follows excitement in the pages of "Pot-Bouille," the romance being an unbroken chain of fascination from beginning to end. The characters are drawn with a master hand, Zola having been particularly successful in sketching the Josserands, the Vabres, the Pichons, and that miserly drunkard, Bachelard. The portrait of Saturnin, the idiot, is also life itself. John Stirling has translated "Pot-Bouille" in his usual able and faithful manner. Of course, everybody will want to read Zola's latest novel, and that it will create a marked sensation is certain. It is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, uniform with "Nana" and "L'Assommoir," price seventy-five cents, or bound in Morocco cloth, price $1.25, and will be found for sale by all booksellers, at all news stands, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, post paid, on remitting the price in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

To accuse the author of "A Fool's Errand" of disloyalty and "Bourbonism" is the very height of the ridiculous. Yet Judge Tourgee is enjoying the wrath of some of the loyal subscribers to *Our Continent* over the appearance in a recent number of a poem on the confederate "Memorial Day," in which the heroes of the lost cause were appropriately commemorated. The poem, which was not signed, was in fact written by Judge Tourgee himself, who had waited in vain for any Southern poet to avail himself of the occasion, and who repaired the omission by drawing on himself, as he usually does in such cases. In the current number of *Our Continent* Judge Tourgee prints a companion piece, a Decoration Day poem, which is, like the other, something altogether unique in its way.

William H. Thomas, the editor of *Ballou's Magazine,* and the author of numerous books of California and Australian adventure, has just finished a romance, entitled "The Belle of Australia," which will be begun in the January *Ballou.* Mr. Thomas was a California "forty-niner," and afterward visited Australia in the gold excitement, and as a consequence he knows what he is writing about. A recent issue of the Boston *Globe* contained a lengthy account of the voyage to California, of the adventurers in the Edward Everett, of whom Mr. Thomas was one, the others comprising a large number of well-known people in Boston to-day.

The *Century Magazine* contains nothing better, either in the knowledge evinced of the subject treated or in literary style, than the review by our townsman, Mr. George Kennan, of Nordenskold's narrative of "The Voyage of the Vega." When the character of the *Century Magazine* and the exceptional excellence of the present number is considered there remains nothing more to be said by way of praise of Mr. Kennan's critique of a subject on which personal experience has so thoroughly fitted him to pass in judgment.

The article in *Harper's Monthly* for June on the "Overthrow of the French Power in America" is the third of an excellent series contributed by Professor John Fiske during the present year to that magazine. These papers will shortly be followed by a series of historical articles by Colonel T. W. Higginson, covering the discovery, colonization, and organization of the United States of America, and the nation's development down to the beginning of the anti-slavery movement.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia and the mission of Mr. Lawrence Oliphant to Constantinople, give timeliness to a paper on "The Colonization of Palestine" in the June *Century,* by J. Augustus Johnson, formerly United States Consul-General at Beirut. Mr. Johnson tells the story of two attempts to plant colonies in Palestine, which were lamentable failures, and thinks any efforts to the same end that could be made by either Christians or Hebrews would probably be unsuccessful.

Canadian Annexation Convention.

To the American People:

It has been the tendency of mankind in all ages to unite several kindred small states or nationalities into one great nation, which has uniformly resulted in numerous advantages to all, and more especially to the smaller states, as it secures the great blessing of peace, and insures the smaller against subjugation by the greater. This principle has been followed in Europe for many centuries with great advantage, and in the last century in America, but undoubtedly the most striking instance of the advantage of such action was in the mutual union of the several American colonies into the United States. Had Canada wisely joined in this union it would have had at least twice the population and twice the prosperity; it would have made the war of indepence much shorter, avoided the war of 1812, and made the great slaveholders' rebellion impossible. And now, if effected, it will save Canada from conquest in the near future. To correct this great mistake, and bring about a mutual union of these two kindred countries, the times being especially favorable, the friends of such union in both countries have concluded to call a Canadian annexation convention to meet at Niagara Falls July 4, 1882. One delegate from each congressional district in the United States and one delegate from each parliamentary district in the Canadian Dominion will compose the convention. All papers in favor of this union in the two kindred countries will please publish this notice.

By order of the Executive Committee,
NIAGARA FALLS, May 20, 1882.

Tired of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—John Jehle, aged 31 years, committed suicide at his residence by hanging. For some time previous to the committal of the rash act he had been suffering from Bright's disease. He spent considerable money in endeavoring to effect a cure, and having no money to send to his family, who are in Europe, he became melancholy and early this morning he took his life.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Meyer Schrieber, a wholesale liquor dealer, shot and instantly killed himself on account of financial difficulties.

A man named Knox cut his throat on a New York Central train. His injuries are probably fatal.

Mortality Among Oysters.

NEW HAVEN, May 26.—Oyster growers in this part of the State are puzzled over the death of large lots of oysters planted under supposed favorable conditions last March. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 oysters in New Haven harbor are dead, and they are being taken up, their shells bringing about seven cents a bushel. It is believed that the mortality among oysters is due to severe weather last winter, but cultivators are not certain that this is a correct theory.

How He Mutilated the Coin.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Eugene V. Clad was found guilty to-day in the United States district court of the fraudulent mutilation of $5 and $10 gold pieces. He is said to have admitted that he made $2.50 out of $5 pieces and $5 out of $10. His mode of operation was to empty the coin of its contents by means of a lathe and his tools, fill the shell up with platinum, and rivet the whole together with gold wire.

The Carrier-Pigeons.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 26.—The six Antwerp homing-pigeons liberated from Mr. B. Rankin's pigeon-loft here precisely at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning to fly to Northampton, Mass., a distance of 183 miles, reached their destination at 12 o'clock noon, making an average of thirty-seven miles an hour. They are being trained for the interstate race to take place at Wilmington, Del., June 27.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

ELEVATOR!

The Naval Board appointed to inquire into and report the nature of the accident which occurred to the elevator in the Navy Department building state that "it does not seem to be established that the elevator descended without restraint, although the descent was rapid. The occupants were unhurt and the car not at all injured."

"The Board are of the opinion that the elevator machinery, as fitted to this building, is equal to any steam machinery built, both in design and workmanship."

TO THE PUBLIC!

So many extravagant statements have gone forth regarding the "accident" to the Navy Department elevator, that we deem it our duty to give the above extract from the report of the examining board. The simple facts are that the machinery which passed out of our hands three years ago, was found by the board in bad condition; that the driving-belt of the engine was not able to hold its load; that it slipped on the pulley and the car descended to the bottom—**not** at a dangerous speed, being held in check by the safety fixtures, which proved **entirely reliable,** and performed just the duty for which they were designed, saving from harm the seven passengers and car.

After an experience of twenty-five years in building Hoisting Machinery, having constructed the greater part of the first-class passenger elevators throughout the United States, and many in foreign countries, we desire to say **that no person has ever been injured upon one of our Passenger Elevators!** When we further state that it is estimated that upward of **Fifty Millions of people are annually carried on our Elevators in New York city alone,** the magnitude of our business may be imagined.

Very respectfully,

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,