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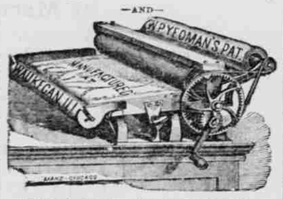

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

U. S. GRANT, JR., son of President Grant, has been admitted to the practice of law in New York city.

THE proposition to amnesty the convicts of the Commune has been rejected in the French Senate by an almost unanimous vote.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a State ticket, is to be held at Topeka on the 16th of August.

A RECENT London telegram announces the death of President Grant's grandchild—the child of Mrs. Sartoris—almost a year old.

THE President has appointed Edward M. Beale, of Washington—formerly of California—to succeed Mr. Orth as Minister to Austria.

A FIRE-DAMP explosion occurred in a coal-mine in Chesterfield County, Va., a few days ago, by which eight men were killed and two badly injured.

A RECENT fire in San Francisco partially destroyed the Brittan Block, at the corner of California and Davis streets, inflicting a loss of about $300,000.

THE trial at Chicago of D. W. Munn, ex Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for conspiracy to defraud the Government revenues, ended on the 24th in a verdict of not guilty.

A RECENT London dispatch announces the departure, for Smith's Sound, of the steamer Pandora, to bring to England any dispatches deposited there by Capt. Nares' Arctic expedition.

JOHN S. RUTAN, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated as United States Consul to Florence, the name of Mr. Wirt Sykes having been withdrawn in connection with that appointment.

MR WILLIAM H. HURLBUT, for some time editorially connected with the New York *World*, has purchased Mr. Marble's interest in that paper, and succeeds him in the editorial management, Mr. Marble retiring.

A MAN named Pedro was arrested at Des Moines, Iowa, a few days ago, having in his possession a large quantity of bogus twenty-five cent pieces. Quite a number had been disposed of before the arrest was made. He had a confederate, who escaped.

THE recent National Convention of the Independent Greenback party issued a call for a National ratification meeting to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1876, and invited all the people of the Nation to attend and ratify the platform and nominations of the party.

A SHORT time ago a merchant of Abbeyville County, S. C., named Harmon, and his wife, were found murdered in their bed. The murderers, four in number, were arrested, and subsequently were taken from the Sheriff and shot. Three hundred persons were present at the execution, and 100 shots were fired.

DUBUFE's great painting "The Prodigal Son," was destroyed by fire at Cincinnati, a few evenings ago, while on exhibition at Melodeon Hall. The building was also burned. Mr. Derby, owner of the painting, estimated its commercial value at $100,000; its original cost was $30,000, and it was insured for $25,000.

NORRISTOWN, N. J., and Lancaster, Pa., were recently visited by hail-storms which did much damage in the towns and vicinity to windows, green-houses, gardens and fruit. The hail-stones were, some of them, as large as hen's eggs. A terrific wind and hail storms also occurred at Gayville, Dakota, on the same day. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell and covered the ground to the depth of four inches. All the windows—sash and all—in the town facing south and southwest, were demolished. The wind tore down fences, uprooted trees and blew over buildings. Several persons were badly injured.

The Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date has an editorial on the Black Hills, in which it is related that an old miner, who has lived in Colorado many years, and has had large experience in the mining business, writes: "There is a little gold all through the Hills, but I do not believe there are any paying diggings; at least none have been found yet; and, if there ever is one, the gold will speak for itself. The amounts reported from time to time as being received or even taken from the Hills do not amount to a drop in the bucket in comparison to what should have been taken out of a mining camp if it was a gold country." Another correspondent writes: "As yet I have not seen a gold mine in the Hills that will pay two dollars per day per man, and the wonderful reports circulated in the States have brought thousands to the country, without money or grub enough to last them thirty days. I fear, if something is not done soon, many will suffer."

Centennial Anniversary Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

THE following was issued to-day by President Grant:

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was duly approved on the 15th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

"*Be it resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the Clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence"; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet with the approval of the people of the United States, and that the proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the 100th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 22d says the mental condition of the Sultan caused grave apprehensions at Constantinople. He was subject to delusions, fearing that he would be burned alive or poisoned.

IN the British Parliament, on the 22d, Disraeli announced that it was not the intention of the Government at present to amnesty the Fenian prisoners. An animated and exciting debate followed, and the subject was dropped by mutual consent.

A RECENT Berlin special says it was the intention of the Sultan of Turkey to abdicate his throne within a short time.

PRESIDENT GRANT nominated on the 22d, and the Senate confirmed, Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont to be Minister to England; Secretary of War Taft to be Attorney-General, and J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War.

A LONDON dispatch of the 23d says Winslow, the Boston forger, had been remanded for a further period of eight days, to enable the Government to bring the case before the Queen's Bench.

SIR SAMUEL BUCKLEY, a member of the British Parliament has been declared bankrupt. He transacted business in Manchester and elsewhere as a manufacturer of chemicals, as a coal and lime merchant and a manufacturer of brick and tiles. His liabilities are $2,500,000.

ON the 23d, the four Greek sailors convicted of the murder of the captain, mate and second officer of the ship Lennie, were executed at the Newgate Prison, in London.

SECRETARY ROBESON sent a letter on the 23d to Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, demanding to be heard before the committee, in open session, in justification of the matters charged against him in connection with the Navy Department. He says the charges and insinuations made in the public newspapers are utterly false, and founded upon false inferences from the testimony as previously published.

GODLOVE S. ORTH was in Washington on the 23d, and testified before the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the awards made by the Venezuelan Mixed Commission. On the same day Mr. Orth sent in his resignation as United States Minister to Austria.

THE New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton on the 23d. Delegates-at-Large were chosen to the National Convention and requested to present the name of Joel Parker as candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring the restoration of gold and silver as the basis of currency as soon as practicable.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions were held in several States on the 24th. In Illinois a State ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, Shelby M. Cullom; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago *Journal;* Secretary of State, Geo. H. Harlow, renominated; Auditor, Thomas Needles; State Treasurer, Edward Rutz; Attorney-General, J. K. Edsall, renominated. Delegates were were chosen to the National Convention, who are uninstructed, but are said to be largely in favor of Blaine. The financial resolution of the platform adopted declares that the Convention looks "with confidence to the National Republican Convention to solve the difficult problem of the currency; that the credit of the Nation shall remain untarnished, and just regard be maintained for the rights and interests of all the people, East as well as West, North as well as South; that the Republican party has given to the people the best system of paper currency ever devised, and would deprecate any legislation that might by any possibility cause a return to the system of paper currency in existence before the war." New Hampshire chose delegates to the National Convention, who are uninstructed. The Kansas Convention chose delegates to the National Convention and adopted a resolution declaring James G. Blaine to be its first choice as candidate for President of the United States. The Nebraska Convention instructed its delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine for the Presidency. The Missouri financial resolution favors a sound currency of coin or paper convertible into the same; the delegates are said to be about equally divided between Blaine and Morton, with three for Bristow and one for Conkling. A strong Blaine resolution was adopted in the Minnesota Convention, and the platform declares in favor of hard money, or its equivalent in paper convertible into coin.

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention was held at Lansing on the 25th. Delegates were chosen to the St. Louis Convention, who are said to stand sixteen for Tilden and six for Hendricks. A resolution was adopted declaring that coin is the only money recognized by the traditions of the Democratic party as warranted under the Constitution.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention met at Louisville on the 25th, and elected delegates to the National Convention, who are uninstructed. The resolutions adopted demand the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, but insist upon a return to specie payment at the earliest time it can be done without detriment to the commercial and industrial interests of the people.

THE platform adopted by the California Democracy, at their recent State Convention, favors a gold and silver currency and a tariff for revenue only, and opposes Chinese immigration. The delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote for the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency.

THE Spencer ring of the Alabama Republicans held a State Convention at Montgomery on the 25th, and chose delegates to the National Convention who are supposed to be largely in favor of Senator Morton's nomination for the Presidency. A State ticket was also nominated headed by James Clarke for Governor.

A LETTER has been received at Cincinnati from one of the company of Cincinnatians, who left for the Black Hills, some time since, dated Kearney Junction, May 21, in which the writer says: "The Indians are on the war-path, killing miners at a fearful rate. Miners are returning to the States by hundreds." He says that "out of forty-two men at Deadwood, twenty-seven of them have been killed by the red devils. Five more were killed and scalped within three miles of Custer City. There is plenty of gold northwest of Custer, but it is impossible to get at it on account of the Indians."

CONSTANTINOPLE telegrams of the 26th say that the Porte intended to call out the reserves and make a last effort to suppress the insurrection. It was reported that the agreement in respect to Turkish affairs would be rejected, and that the great Powers would be advised not to intervene in the settlement of Turkish disputes. In parts of Bulgaria, where the insurrection prevailed, it was reported that 118 villages, containing 100,000 inhabitants, had been burned.

A LONDON telegram of the 26th says the portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, recently purchased for $52,500, had been cut from its frame and carried away. A reward of $5,000 had been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

GEN. SHERMAN sent a telegram to Gen. Sheridan, at Chicago, on the 25th, to the effect that the President had stated "that the people who had gone to the Black Hills of Dakota, inside the Sioux reservation, or who may hereafter go there, are there wrongfully, and that they should be notified of the fact. But the Government is engaged in a certain measure that will probably result in the opening up of the country to occupation and settlement. In the meantime the Indians should not be allowed to scalp and kill anybody, and you are authorized to afford protection to all persons who are coming away or who are conveying food and stores for those already there."

THE fast-mail train jumped the track at Albany, N. Y., on the morning of the 26th. The engineer and fireman were killed.

THOMAS A. PIPER was hanged at Boston, Mass., on the 26th, for the murder, in May of last year, of Mabel Young, aged five years, in the tower of Warren Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was sexton at the time the crime was committed. On the same day, Samuel J. Frost was also hanged at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife's brother in July last. A horrible scene occurred at the latter execution. The fall was so great that the head of Frost was jerked from his body, and hung only by ligaments. His blood spurted in every direction over the scaffold and floor.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 20.—In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the case of Senator Spencer, exonerating him from the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with his election; Mr. Salisbury, the Democratic member of the committee, concurred in its conclusion that the evidence taken contained nothing implicating Senator Spencer in the bribery, but contended that the inquiry was not carried far enough, and that the allegations filed as to the invalidity of the Legislature which elected Mr. Spencer should have been inquired into, and testimony on that subject taken. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay G. B. Tyler and E. H. Lockett $163 wrongfully collected in the Second District of Kentucky, as tax for keeper of a bonded warehouse, was passed over the President's veto—yeas 48, nays none. The Impeachment case was further considered in secret session....In the House, Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, made a personal explanation denying the charges made against him in the memorial sent to Congress by the Wisconsin Legislature, and claimed that he had been elected fairly and honestly; he said he had prepared to defend his case, but before it was decided the contestant had died, and he denied the right of the Legislature to interfere in the matter. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make allowances for compensation to Collectors of Internal Revenue who were out of office prior to Feb. 8, 1875, on final settlement of their accounts. Mr. Hoskins was excused from service on the Louisiana Investigating Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, May 22.—In the Senate, W. H. Barnum was sworn in as Senator from Connecticut. A petition was presented and referred from A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, to the effect that he is an officer of the Senate; that great injustice had been done him by the Committee on Printing of the House; that the books of his office were detained from him by that committee, and that no opportunity had been given him for explanation of the charges against him. The Impeachment question was further considered....In the House, the leave of absence of Speaker Kerr was extended five days. A resolution was adopted relative to the protection of American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, as was also the resolution to dismiss Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, and to transfer the duties of Doorkeeper to the Sergeant-at-Arms until further orders. A proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, reducing the number of naval officers and their pay, was rejected in Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, May 23.—A favorable report was made in the Senate, on the House bill granting to the State of Missouri all the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands. After reports on a number of unimportant bills, the Impeachment question was further considered in secret session....The Naval and Indian Appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole in the House, and the former was reported to the House, with amendments, and passed. The Louisiana Investigating Committee was authorized to act by sub-committees, and Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, was appointed to fill the vacancy in such committee caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Hoskins.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.—In the Senate, the House joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as, in his judgment, may be expedient to obtain the pardon or release of Edward O'Meagher Condon, now confined in an English prison, was passed, as was also the Senate bill establishing the rank of Paymaster-General as Brigadier-General....Speaker Kerr resumed the chair in the House, his health having seemingly improved. A report was made in the South Carolina contested-election case, declaring the sitting member, J. H. Rainey, to have been duly elected. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into an alleged combination of the leading railroads of the country for the purpose of controlling traffic.

THURSDAY, May 25.—The bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message vetoing the same, was reported back from the Civil-Service Committee in the Senate, with a recommendation that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objection of the President; placed on the calendar. The Impeachment question was further considered, with closed doors. In the House, the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the appointment of Receivers of National Banks were non concurred in. The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Emma Mine Investigation was presented. After a review of the testimony, the report concludes that the relations of Gen. Schenck to the vendors of the Emma Mine were of such a character as to cast suspicion upon his motives, and subject his action to unfavorable criticism, but the committee believe that he was not guilty of fraud or of any fraudulent intent in such connection; that his speculative dealings in the shares of the Company were not compatible with his diplomatic station and the maintenance of the position of honor and usefulness at the Court to which he was accredited; the committee therefore offered a resolution, and unanimously recommended its passage by the House, condemning the action of Minister Schenck in becoming or directing the Emma Mining Company, and his operations in connection with the shares of said company, as ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position.

FRIDAY, May 26.—In the Senate, the Senate bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central & Western Pacific Railroad Company, with amendments, and a new bill to create a like fund in relation to the bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for the settlement of the claims of the Government on account of said bonds, were reported from the Railroad Committee and placed on the calendar. The Impeachment question was further debated in secret session....In the House, the Senate bill for the relief of G. B. Tyler and E. H. Lockett was passed over the President's veto—181 to 14—as was also the bill providing for recording deeds, mortgages and other conveyances affecting real estate in the District of Columbia. A bill was also passed for the relief of certain settlers on public lands. A resolution was passed appointing J. H. Patterson as Doorkeeper. An appropriation was made for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioner of Claims. An investigation was ordered into the charges that money had been expended by the Pacific Coast to procure the passage of the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

The Immensity of the Exposition—How the Main Hall Strikes a Visitor—The Superiority of the United States Display—Lady Visitors and the French Department—A Crying Nuisance—A Pyrotechnical Display on July 4—The Attendance With Some Speculations as to the Future—About Bees, Etc., Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1876.

A WEEK's sojourn in Philadelphia and daily visits to the Exposition gives one a chance to overcome the sensation of bewilderment which attaches to a first visit. Viewed as a whole the Exhibition stuns by it immensity, and although the impression remains that it is all very good and very grand and so on, it is not easy to say in what that goodness and grandeur consists. Not alone in the variety of articles placed on exhibition, not in the character of the crowds which daily throng its various compartments, certainly not because of the generosity and excellence of the arrangements of the Commissioners, not because of the facilities offered to see and be seen, but because it is as a whole harmonious in design and just in execution, is it that visitors are enabled to go away, after they have examined it in detail, with a proper appreciation of its excellence.

The main hall is a bewildering place. On the floor one fails to get an adequate idea of its size, the range of vision being circumscribed by packages of merchandise, hurrying crowds, and the efforts of the Commissioners and exhibitors at ornamentation. It is only when occupying a coign of vantage in the gallery that one gets a just appreciation of its extent. The spectacle is a very interesting one. A city of minature houses, archways, pagodas, imitations of temples, towers and corridors, gleams of color from glass and silverware, the gaily painted structures, the flags of all nations wreathing their respective contributions, the people strolling up and down the passage-ways—all this makes an interesting spectacle, and the lesson it conveys is that of the insignificance of the individual, and the greatness of the collective man. It tends to dwarf personal vanity to be brought in close contact with objects and products that represent humanity at large.

It is a matter of pride and pleasure to record that the United States makes a noble display. It was to be expected that our people would in quantity lead the exhibiting host, but it is gratifying that in quality and in workmanship, in fine taste of display, in the completeness of exhibits as representing the Nation, the glory rests with the United States. There is nearly everything from hatchets and screws up to the most gorgeous silver work, and the useful and ornamental are represented in all their diverse aspects. It is only in one or two particulars, so far as at present appears, that the foreign department exceeds that of this country.

In musical instruments (pianos and organs) the United States are so far ahead of their foreign competitors as to be above all comparison, and it is gratifying to know that all the great recent improvements in these products are of American origin.

The large preponderance of the visitors so far have been ladies. Nearly every man is accompanied by two or three of the gentler sex, and it has become quite the fashion for ladies to come and go without escort. The French department is a peculiarly favorite resort of the ladies. There are many things exhibited there which please the average female eye. It is rich in velvet, silver plate and other delicate notions, and there are magnificent articles of female attire which naturally attract the female heart. Strange to say, Worth, the Parisian man-milliner, is unrepresented, but some of his rivals make splendid exhibits. Among the dresses is one valued at $9,000. No wonder men are frightened out of the notion of matrimony when women can place a fortune like that upon their backs.

There are some features about the Exhibition which are nuisances and ought to be abated. One of them is the sale of guide-books in the body of the building. The Commissioners were so anxious to secure all possible sources of making money that a great variety of miscellaneous licenses were granted, and this, among them, is fast becoming an unmitigated bore.

A proposition has been made by a London firm of pyrotechnists to furnish a supply of fireworks for the Fourth of July for the trifling consideration of $25,000. They agree to give the most magnificent display on record, and there is a strong disposition on the part of the Commissioners to accept of the offer. It is a queer notion that Englishmen should manufacture the wherewith to glorify the Centennial anniversary of our secession from their country.

It is no secret that the anticipations of the Commissioners in the matter of attendance, since the opening-day have not been altogether realized. Not more than from 20,000 to 30,000 visitors have been the average, and many are fearful of the result, and predict failure; but the more hopeful are predicting that later in the season, when the weather gets colder, the crowds will be larger. It is true that all the departments are not yet completed. Russia and Turkey will not be fully prepared before the 15th of June. In other respects the Main Building is practically finished, and the same is true of the Art Gallery, Machinery Hall, Horticultural Hall and the Government Building. Agricultural Hall will not be completed until June 10. It is thought the rush will begin about June 1, and the hope is expressed that it will continue until the close. The foreigners who are here say that as it is, the exhibition is far superior to that held at Vienna. They congratulate the Americans on the magnitude of the enteprise, and prophecy for it unbounded success. The majority of the people who are here at present, came merely to stay temporarily.

Brazil sent $3,000,000 worth of diamonds from the famous mines of Golconda, but the Brazilian Commissioner did not care to give a bond in the sum of $6,000,000 to insure the duty on those that might be sold, and it is feared the people will not be able to see such a magnificent collection unless the customs restrictions are removed.

The rolling chairs are becoming quite popular. They are loaned, together with a pusher, at the rate of sixty cents per hour, or $4.50 for a whole day, and many are availing themselves of these vehicles.

During the entire six months of the International Exhibition, working bees and apiarian apparatus, in all its ramifications, will be on exhibition, and honey and wax as well. But to afford additional opportunity to bee keepers, it has been decided to have two special displays of honey and wax, viz: June 7 to 15, and Oct. 25 to Nov. 1. The continuous exhibition will be made in the large Agricultural building; the special exhibitions will be made in an adjoining structure, to be known as the agricultural building for special displays. The apiarian exhibition, commencing June 7, will be held in connection with the display of strawberries, and that commencing October 25, in connection with the display of nuts.

An Emphatic and Convincing Statement.

Mr. Blaine made a statement under oath before the House Committee yesterday concerning the package brought to him from Arkansas by Robinson, and in the most clear and convincing manner explained that circumstance. The package fetched by Robinson contained various maps and plats of certain coal lands in Arkansas which Mr Blaine had thought of investing in, and contained no bonds of any kind. Furthermore, Mr. Blaine repeated under oath his recent statement on the floor of the House in connection with the Arkansas bond story, and when he had finished there was not a peg left on which to hang a doubt that the charges and rumors were absolutely without foundation.—*Chicago Tribune, May 27.*

—It would be an interesting problem, had we the means of working it out, to find out how far our characters are formed by surroundings, as physical qualities are affected by climate.

The "Shot-Gun" Policy.

The South lacks money, capital and prosperity. It was lacking these things when immigrants, since the close of the war, were pouring by the ten thousand into all parts of the West; when the hand of development was performing wonders on our prairies; when Chicago—a marvel of recuperation—was springing into new existence from the ashes of her scarcely-paralleled conflagration. It will lack these things so long as the "shot-gun" policy shall continue to murder peace, repose and security throughout a whole tier of States.

Industry, the foundation of all accumulations and of all material progress, never did, and never can, thrive where the life of the laborer and the rewards of exertion are unsafe. Law and order are essential to the production of wealth. Without these guardians of society the utmost profusion of natural resources will lie neglected and remain unappropriated treasures. It is so with the South. Taking Chattanooga as a center, and embracing the area within a radius of 150 miles, we shall find a modern Ophir of diversified mineral opulence. Iron, copper, lead, gold, sulphate of baryta, marble, coal, limestone, granite, slate, timber—these are only a partial list of the natural treasures possessed by that region in the most abundant quantities. Transfer to almost any part of the North reached by railroad facilities these vast resources of the soil, and it would not be many years before they would be so developed that they would yield to the State, in taxes alone, an amount equal to their entire valuation where they now exist. Capital would pour in to find in them profitable investment; an immense population would cover them in every part; furnaces, forges, mills, factories, machine-shops would soon rise in their neighborhood, and fill the air with the whir, rattle, clangor and prosperity of industry; and cities, towns, villages, churches, schools, newspapers, libraries and all the other attendants and accessories of a highly advanced civilization would rapidly be added to the animated scene.

How long will it be before such a transformation shall make an exhibition of marvels within that hitherto endowed area within the South? *Not until law and order shall reign.* These are words of enchantment. When they can be spoken in all earnestness and truthfulness an incubus will vanish from a shot-gun-blasted country. It is the reign of shot-guns that keeps the South poor. Capital and industry always fly from their murderous aim. Wealth has no sympathy for a state of insecurity to life. Unless there is an end of the negro killing that goes on from day to day, and from week to week; unless there is a stop put to the policy of ostracism and proscription which rules with inexorable but foolish severity; unless law and order shall be firmly established, coupled with a sincere respect for the common rights of society, and an observance of good will, the unrestrained passions and revengeful methods of the people will inevitably complete the devastations wrought by the war, by tumbling into ruins what remains of prosperity in the sanguinary districts. Every advancing step of the present scheme of destructive folly must render the task of recuperation more difficult. When will the blind receive their sight, that they may see, and the deaf be healed, that they may hear?—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Case of Fitzhugh.

We confess that we have some sympathy with the ex Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Fitzhugh is an injured man. He has been expelled from his high place not for any wrong that he has done, or any evidence that he has given of incapacity, but merely for the crime of being found out. He is just the same representative Democrat now that he was last December when they brought him on from Texas and made him "a biger man than old Grant." And the House of Representatives has not learned anything new about his character or his abilities. Does any one suppose that the honorable members, when they used to "break for him" on the floor, and tug at his skirts, and cover him with attentions, did not know what sort of a man he was? Mr. Cox, who was so fond of him—is it conceivable that he did not understand Fitzhugh? The Kerrs, who had him to tea, the scores of eminent Democratic statesmen who lavished demonstrations of affection upon him as long as he had a place to give away—does anybody believe that the revelations of the celebrated Letter to a Friend in Texas surprised them? Not a bit. They were not deceived in Fitzhugh; they never would have discovered impropriety in him if his letter had not set the country laughing, not so much at him as at them. And so, feeling themselves ridiculous, they solemnly resolve that Mr. Fitzhugh is not a proper person to guard their gates, and bid him go away somewhere and keep out of sight.

We are not surprised that Mr. Fitzhugh refuses to be suppressed in this unjust and summary manner. He is what nature, the State of Texas and the Democratic party made him—no worse now than he was when the House of Representatives chose him as the most senseless and fit man to be doorkeeper; and he declares that for the outrage and insult put upon him the members who voted to depose him shall pay dear. He has cart-loads of incriminating "documents." He will have us to know that he was not always driving the spanking pair of horses, or taking tea at Mr. Kerr's, or embracing Mr. Cox. He kept his eyes wide open and his fingers always limber, and he has laid away many a bit of scandal that will make a sensation when he unloads his budget. Mr. Fitzhugh announces that he is now about to tell all he knows, and that as a consequence several members of the House will be compelled to retire permanently from Washington society. Mr. Fitzhugh is quite right. Justice and self-respect alike require that he should let the world know what sort of persons his censors are; and if Congress is injured by the disclosure, Congress will have only itself to thank for it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Better or Worse.

The Republicans have been in power sixteen years. They took a demoralized Government when the country was on the verge of one of the greatest civil wars the world has ever known. They raised immense armies for the defense of the Union, created all the requisite machinery for carrying on a gigantic war, obtained the necessary money on fair conditions, conquered the rebellion, emancipated 3,000,000 slaves, reconstructed a dozen rebellious States, enfranchised the freedmen, built a railroad to the Pacific, and put the Nation in a condition to celebrate its Centennial with sentiments of patriotic and fraternal pride. During these sixteen years they have raised and expended billions of dollars, for different purposes, and oftentimes by machinery that had to be extemporized to meet a pressing exigency. Yet in all this there have been but few serious losses and blunders. It is quite surprising, when the peculiar and unprecedented circumstances of the case are taken into the account, that so little money has been lost or misapplied, that there have been so few frauds and defalcations, and that so few officers have proved derelict. They discovered and exposed the Credit-Mobilier scandal, and expelled from public life the men implicated in it. They have shown a creditable desire to discover malfeasance in office and correct abuses. And the Democratic House of Representatives, with its thirty-eight investigating committees in full blast, each anxious to discover something discreditable to the party in power, has found scarcely anything it can justly condemn the Republicans for. Belknap's case was one that the Republicans are in no way responsible for, and might have occurred just as easily under a Democratic *regime.* The public printing has cost too much, and the State ship is barnacled with adventurers and hangers on, just as all administrations are. It is an old proverb that where the carcass is the vultures always gather. Really, considering the immense sums of money the Republicans have raised and handled, the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, and the large number of men they have been forced to call into the public service, it is surprising that they have made so few bad blunders, and that they can show so clean and clear a record. The Democrats held office in this city a dozen years, and the country knows the consequences. The history of the Tammany *regime* is a National disgrace. That Democratic organization and its members and retainers robbed the city of at least a hundred millions, and entailed jobs and contracts covering some twenty millions more. It corrupted the politics of the State, so that the Legislature has not yet recovered from the demoralization. In comparison with the frauds and vileness of the Tammany rule in this city, the Republican Administrations of the last sixteen years are above praise.

It is easy to launch thunderbolts of indignation at corrupt practices, and grow eloquent in denouncing the degeneracy of the times. There are plenty of abuses that should be corrected. There is abundant scope and reason for reform in both our National and Municipal Governments. We must bear in mind that a great era in our history is just drawing to a close. We have hardly yet recovered from the effects of the greatest war of modern times, and the emancipation of 3,000,000 slaves, with the consequent change of the entire industrial system of half the Nation. The demoralization and speculation we complain