

A ROMANCE. FROM THE RUSSIAN OF SCHUMAKER. Were I a star, my fellow stars I faint would all outshine...

The University Commencement. The two literary societies had their Annual Commencement meeting on Tuesday night...

Hon. Giles Mebane, a classmate of Judge Grant, in behalf of the surviving members of the class...

The subject of the discourse was the improvements which the last half century has realized in all the useful and ornamental arts...

The motion was put by Judge Battle, and was carried with much enthusiasm. We avail ourselves of the Raleigh News report for this very condensed account.

Late Washington News. [Richmond Dispatch Correspondence.] Stanley Matthews will come before the committee and explain...

It is determined to-night by the Republicans to introduce a resolution in the Senate, probably to-morrow, to investigate the alleged frauds in Oregon, South Carolina, and New York city...

A telegram to-night says MeLin has reached Jacksonville in better health than usual, and Morton says he will stick. The Florida sub-committee will examine him to-morrow.

L. G. Dennis is here in response to a summons of the Potter committee. Cumulative proof in regard to Archer precinct frauds have been received by Springer.

There are many Congressmen who say Congress will not adjourn on the 17th, and more who say it ought not to. Splinters from Washington Post on the investigation.

The committee need not be in a hurry. They bit off last Saturday as much as the country can chew for a week.

That Nash agreement was a nice thing to have in the house. No wonder Mr. Matthews disliked to give it up.

In the meantime, while all this business is going on, does anybody suppose that Blaine and Conkling are basking in undisturbed ease?

We can understand now why Hale and Garfield fought Potter's little motion so desperately. Behind An- derson stands the headman.

Has anybody telegraphed to Grant? If not, why not? The country must be saved within a few days, or it will go to the damnation bow- ings.

Amid the panic and demoralization of the Louisiana crowd, the calm resignation of Kellogg stands out like a henlock stump in a mill-race. Mr. Kellogg resembles the traditional individual who, being observed to be heavily at draw-poker, was asked if he had a good hand...

From the Railway World, June 1. The railway owners must accept a fact that, in a contest with the people, they will go under, and the extent to which they will be inside the yield will be in proportion to the extent of the business interests of the people dependent upon them.

On the other hand the people must be taught that the owners of the rail- ways have a right to a profit on their investment, at just cost, and all laws that would attempt to regulate tar- riffs of rates or through taxation, or undue interference with the opera- tions of the railways attempt to pre- vent a fair remuneration to the pro- prietors, would be both unjust and suicidal to the interests of the people themselves.

The people must be taught to be- ware of the demagogues, political or not, who would teach them to dis- regard the rights of the owners of the railways. There are plenty of such now, and with the prominent position this question is assuming there will be large crops of demagogues pro- duced, who will teach a dangerous communism, and attempt to create such a prejudice in the public mind against the railways that the experi- ence of Pittsburg in July, 1877, may become the experience of every im- portant railway centre in this coun- try.

Each railway company or as- sociated lines of railways, forming a through line between leading cities in the country—such as the New York Central and connecting roads between Boston and Chicago or New York and Chicago; or the Pennsylvania Railroad and connecting roads between New York and Chicago or Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago; or the Baltimore and Ohio line between New York, Philadelphia, Balti- more, and Chicago—should, from time to time, publish tariffs contain- ing the following features:

Classification of freights; also rules for its transportation. These rules should embrace a provision that all charges shall be made per 100 pounds of actual weight of each class of freight. Rates of charge for termi- nal services, separated as follows: For clerical services and stationary; for use of depots; for use of sidings and reasonable detention of cars when depots are not furnished by the road, and when the shipper does his own loading and unloading. Rates of charge for transportation per mile; no distance to be rated less than some arbitrary number of miles, ranging from 20 to 50. From the rates of charge for transportation service only, a speci- fied per centage of reduction to be made per 100 pounds when the ship- ments are in car loads; and a certain other per centage of reduction to be made when the cars of private own- ers or shippers are furnished.

No other reductions of any kind, nor any secret rates to be permitted. No tariff to be varied from until after the publication and posting (for a reasonable number of days in ad- vance) of the new tariff which is to supersede the old. A that a penalty shall be pre- scribed against any reduction of rates, rebates or changes whatever, or in any manner from the published tariff of rates.

The Carpet-Bag Campaign in Louisi- ana. [From the Washington Correspondent of N. Y. Herald.]

What is of more general impor- tance, however, is the showing of how, under such men as Packard, Kellogg, Pitkin, and their pals, the State of Louisiana was politically manipulated. The parish of East Feliciana is nearly as big as the State of Rhode Island, but under the rule of these Carpet-Baggers an obscure custom-house clerk, who had never before been in the parish, was sent up from New Orleans to take charge of the election, to register the voters and conduct all the long preliminaries and the actual voting among a population about whom he could know nothing and whom he had no interest in.

He appears to have conspired mainly with persons of bad character, and took for his assistant in his political duties a Republican ruffian whom several witnesses declare to have killed at least twenty men. When, under these circumstances, which would create ill feeling and resent- ment among any people, and it is safe to say, would not be endured by the people in any Northern State, he made his returns, and it was discovered by Kellogg and Packard that he had filed no protest against the election, he was at once asked why he had not done so, and followed about until he did make a protest. This paper was not in lawful form; it was not verified by the signatures of citizens known to him, as the law re- quired; it was not made at the time of the election, but later, in New Or- leans, after he had been under the influence of the Republican chiefs; it was done at their request, and was cer- tified by that convenient tool of Kel- logg and Packard, Mr. Hugh J. Camp- bell, whose certification is found ap- pended to almost all the protests, and who has been rewarded by Mr. Hayes with an office in Western Territory. These facts, which do not rest on Anderson's testimony, but are indis- puted, show how Louisiana was treat- ed by the Republican carpet-baggers,

and such facts as these are more im- portant to be remembered by North- ern people than anything Anderson can bring out.

The Beggar's Ride. A country school- ington for Mr. Tilden returned for Mr. Hayes.

JACKSONVILLE, June 6. An Allen Washburn before the In- vestigating Committee today, June 6, November, 1876, made a ban with the county judge and a justice of the peace of the election, was invited to participate with Cook, the clerk, but did not like to comply with that in- vitation, as he did not wish to be in- volved in anything to do with that elec- tion. On the 13th, Justice Judge Drig- gers and Bill Green, a justice of the peace, made a canvass of Baker county, after dark, in the clerk's office, and threw out two precincts, Drayville and Johnsonville, the suggestion of Driggers, the reasons given being that intimidation had been practiced at one and illegal voting at the other. The intimidation consisted in refus- ing to let a man vote. There was no evidence in the Johnsonville precinct, but it was charged three or four men voted who did not live in the county. There were no witnesses before the canvassers. The throwing out of the precincts changed the result in the whole county. Before throwing out all the returns they figured out what the result would be. They got in the clerk's office with a key in the posses- sion of Driggers.

The Boston Post says: "In New York they are lifting up their voices in complaint after this fashion: In order to support the churches they are forced to add fairs and such; and the moment they do the churches are taxed as places of en- tertainment."

We are informed that "the price of amusement was so low as at present, and it is a favorable time to purchase them." This is welcome news. We shall take our market basket this evening and go out and purchase our next winter's supply.

PERSONAL. Grant had a Don Cameron in his Cabinet, and Hayes has a Don Key in his. Gen. Noyes will bid adieu to McMahon only to be gobbled up by McMahony—him of Ohio.

Gen. Sherman is a little diffuse in his explanation of the Anderson let- ter. 1. He thinks he didn't write it; 2. he is sure he didn't write it; 3. he thinks it entirely harmless; if he did write it. The ancient answer to the charge of a broken borrowed kettle is doubtless Sherman's precedent for his replication. It was—1, we never had the kettle; 2, it was broken when we borrowed it; 3, it was whole when we returned it.

The only man in the whole fraudulent gang who seems to be af- flicted with conscience or a sense of shame is Stanley Matthews. He feels the stabs given to his reputation most keenly and hides his head. In this respect, at least, he deserves infinite- ly more consideration than John Sher- man, who falls back on his attorney and tries to break the thing through; or than Hayes, who smiles and smirks, and gets the records of the State De- partment doctored so as to let him escape through a small evicue.

On the whole, the first day of the investigation was a pretty good day for the Democrats. It revives the anasory Returning Board per- formance; it shows Senator Mat- thews in an unfavorable light, and it puts the Secretary of the Treasury on his defense. Mr. Sherman's account is quite likely to come out of it all right, but Senator Matthews can hardly es- cape a bad smirch, and the Republic- an party must inevitably suffer from the fresh exposure of the disreputa- ble gang which it so long fostered in Louisiana.—Springfield Republican, Ind.

We cannot understand how any patriot but a misguided one can want the investigation abandoned now before the full extent of this Louisiana inquiry is brought to light. Our system of government is not alone endangered, as long as such a seeth- ing mass of corruption is allowed con- cealment. The moral life of the nation is imperiled as well. No true citizen can want a man to make laws for him or administer some of the most important interests in the coun- try if reliable evidence shows that man to be a criminal; and, all things considered, it seems about time to find out where we stand, so many who at first opposed the investigation are now beginning to admit.—Boston Post-Dispatch.

OUR STATE CORRESPONDENTS. Delegates to a convention should act with all the fairness and impartiality of a sworn juror, and they profess to speak for the people, and if they feel that they are prejudiced they should decline to serve. No party can or ought to survive which will allow its convention and organization to be used to misrepresent the popular will. We must obey the people, whether it be in accord with our preconceived notions or not.—Morgan's Standard.

His (Judge Merrimon's) service, since he entered the Senate, to the whole country, and especially to the South, has been of a creditable nature. We have seen in his public life that he has been of a creditable nature. We have seen in his public life that he has been of a creditable nature.

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Mexico is ready for a quarrel whenever peace prevails in all other parts of the world.

Beggars ride on horseback in Brazil, and they are ready to do so in the United States were not the railroads, more hands.—Tribune Advertiser.

When each and every person in our land owns a bank, a railroad, four stores and a span of Congressmen, times will begin to look up.—New York Graphic.

What, asks the Philadelphia Press, "becomes of all the promising chil- dren? We know what becomes of their promising fathers, they go to protest."

The Indian war is more flagrant in Washington than in the far West, and for a very obvious reason: the fate of the army is at stake, and it is of high im- portance to build up Congress into a big army and large supplies.—Richmond Whig.

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