

If we remember the surprise with which the announcement of Cabinets usually have taken the people, it will be decided that there is nothing gained by making up a Cabinet for Garfield. Hayes took everybody by surprise except in case of Sherman. Grant as he entered his first term nonplussed all the old politicians and statesmen, by his nominations—by such selections as Stuart and Borie. It is as much an art to cast the parts of a Cabinet as it is for a theatrical manager to cast the parts of a star company. Lincoln's first Cabinet was remarkable in this respect. W. H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase who were aspirants against him, and old Simon Cameron one of the old guard. Gilson Wells surprised everybody by the vigor with which he recalled a vagrant navy and then managed it, and Montgomery Blair swung into the Cabinet column the Blair flag, and Caleb Smith and Bates, came from good followings. We do not believe that Garfield will make a personal Cabinet, as overriding proprieties. It is doubtful if he summons unexpected men. A cosmopolitan as he is himself, he will probably put on a Cabinet which does not represent cliques, or schemes, or is inconsistent with the broad scope of real Republicanism. As guessing at it, without having heard a word of candidates, we would say that the next Cabinet would be likely to give satisfaction to the good sense and patriotism of the country—to the vast business interests of the Nation—as well as to the better aspirations of our civilization. For short it will not be a Cabinet of nobodies but will fit the situation.

A nice mess has turned up in regard to Barnum's pretended Chinese letter. The fellow known as Morey, a reputed brother-in-law of the Lynn Morey, has made confession that he was crammed in Lawrence, Mass., by a fellow named Clarke, billiard saloon keeper, and another named John Sanborn, a lawyer. They sent him to New York to testify to a lie. In New York Morey was quartered at the rooms of the Democratic National Committee. Every word in his testimony in the Philip case was a lie, and he had been drilled to tell it. When he returned to Lawrence, after giving his testimony, he received \$150, from the National Democratic Committee, in a check on the National Park Bank, which was cashed in Lynn. A police officer named Birmingham, in the role he was to play in regard to the Morey letter. This is fine business, and one of the richnesses which clustered around Barnum's headquarters.

Edwin Booth, in his appearance in Hamlet in Princess Theatre in London seems to have confuted the English critics. The English have an actor named Irving whom they regard as a very extraordinary Hamlet. Of course our glorious Booth's Hamlet is quite different from that of any living actor. Forest was noisy and declamatory, and Fether affected the narrative style. Old Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Edwin, for a long time held a foremost place in London in all of Shakespeare's plays, but he was loud and bold. Among all the noted Hamlets of the last half century no one has equalled Edwin Booth in Hamlet as he understands the character. The flavor of gentle melancholy, and the evidence of exquisite training, and the languid absent-mindedness of his laney is not seen in any other actor.

Judge William J. Clarke, resumes the charge of the Raleigh Signal, of which he is the proprietor, but which has been conducted by the Republican State Committee during the late canvass, and announces that while it will be a Republican journal it also will be devoted to the progress of literature and science, with the intention of making it a welcome visitor to every family in the state. Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke will resume the department for ladies, as before, and there will be rare qualities in its staff of writers. It ought to succeed.

The Gastonia Gazette relates that two young ladies of that town, one of Democratic and the other of Republican proclivities, got into a dispute which resulted in threats, though not in blows. Also, that two of the Simonton College girls at Stateville, of opposite politics, fell into a dispute over the Presidential question, and came to blows so that one got a black eye while the other lost a handful of hair. The girls were parted by their friends, but another collision was feared.

Chalmers, one of the most fiery of the Confederate Brigadiers in Congress, has managed to steal an election for third time. He represents what is known as the Shoestring District in Mississippi. Its unquestioned Republican majority is at least 17,000. Chalmers stole it in 1876 and again in 1878 by bulldozing the negroes and by counting out their votes. This year he had unusually hard work either to come his own party or to scare off the negroes. The result was that his op-

ponent polled about 1,200 majority. This has been thrown out and 6,000 returned for Chalmers. Perhaps he will get his seat, and perhaps he won't.

The article which is copied into the columns of the Post to-day from the National Republican, is not in any measure unreasoning. It protrudes boldly before the public a question which nobody has hitherto said anything about, but which nearly everybody has been thinking about. What treatment the fraudulently elected persons like Chalmers of the so-called shoestring district, and many others are to receive at the hands of the next House of Representatives, will very possibly take tangible form in the broader question whether fraudulent majorities are hereafter to sit in our Congresses.

There is the usual amount of rattle-brained craziness in a letter which Senator Hill of Georgia has just written to S. B. Chittenden, a defeated Republican of New York. Among the paradoxical and grotesque solisms of this wild production, are Mr. Hill's assertions that there is to be a disruption of the states into several monarchies, or the absolute consolidation into one empire; his proposition to smash eternally the northern Democratic and Republican parties so as to leave the southern Bourbons, whom he is careful to have preserved intact, to pick up the disjecta membra and make a new party; his proposition to Tylerize or Andrew Johnsonize Garfield, and the soft-sawder with which he covers him; and with what sublime modesty he informs his friend Chittenden that, "nevertheless we, [the solid south] shall avert all revolution, not to win Republican praise, or to avoid republican abuse—for either is impossible—but solely because it is right, and we are determined to preserve the peace of the country. How long human nature can bear this I do not know. It is unjustly unparalleled, and wrong that ought to cover the north with blushes." That is, to have elected Garfield. But his last sentence is wonderful, and in Ben. Hill's own particular and personal line: "Garfield has no idea how I feel toward him, and how anxiously I wish for his success, and I suppose if he did know, he like Mr. Hayes, would be afraid it would injure him with his party." Ben is the mad bull of politics.

A NOT NOTICED INCIDENT. In the Atlanta (Ga.) Republican appears a letter, dated "Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 22, '80," and relating outrages, round by the way of Atlanta, which we confess to have escaped our notice. That our cynical Charlotte contemporaries should not have furnished us the information, we are not surprised, because no one of them do us the honor to exchange with us.

This letter relates in substance, that on the day before "Governor of the state, Mr. Jarvis, addressed about 250 people in the afternoon," and that at "about 8 p. m. the crowd passed through the principal streets" consisting of "about two hundred mounted horsemen," "duly prepared for any emergency," and "all stimulated by that stimulant peculiar to the Democracy of the solid south," many of them being red shirt riders, so stimulated that they could "with difficulty, keep the saddle." Two companies of these were gentlemen from the town of Lancaster, South Carolina, "being of Wade Hampton's constituency," and were in a "drunken frenzy," when Gen. J. M. Leach commenced a speech, to an audience a part of whom were colored people "behaving in a quiet and orderly manner, and seemed to enjoy the occasion."

It seems that at about this time "a colored church were holding a festival in Central Hall, about one square from where the speakers stand was erected" and "quite a number of freedmen" in the street in front of it behaving themselves well enough. But this was too exasperating to be endured by the red shirted gentry. We give the exact language of the correspondent, viz:

About a dozen of the red shirts proceeded to look after the colored folks; the result was that a fight immediately commenced. They chose for their first victim a small boy about 14 years of age. One of the red shirts struck him. The boy immediately knocked the fellow down, and ran, pursued by the white leaguers who were firing at him as he ran. The boy was caught by a policeman; who in order to save himself from the pistol shots, was compelled to release him, and fortunately the boy escaped without serious injury. The ball was now fairly opened. Pistol shots were heard in all the streets, near the speakers stand.

What became of Gov. Jarvis, Gen. Leach and "the lesser lights" is thus described:

The meeting stopped. Gov. Jarvis, Mr. Leach and the lesser lights of Democracy took refuge in the Hotel adjoining, and abandoned the colored folks to the tender mercies of the organized, who were prepared for the occasion. While the Democratic dignitaries were regaling themselves at the Central Hotel, the following entertainment was going on for the citizens of Charlotte, and it is also given in the glowing language of the correspondent:

seemed to be completely at the mercy of the red shirts. Several resolute men, among whom was the editor of the Charlotte Observer, to his credit be it said, prevented them from obtaining access to the Hall, when they commenced firing through the windows. The front of the building shows where fully a dozen pistol balls, aimed at the defenceless negroes are lodged. Many of the occupants leaped from the back windows to the ground, and escaped. During this time, when a negro could be seen on the street he was immediately attacked; several were quite severely bruised, but none dangerously hurt. They ran and made good their escape.

And all this went on in the charming city of Charlotte, and the outside world knew nothing about it, till it was published to the inhabitants of the Capital of Georgia. Admitting the creditable conduct of the editor of the Charlotte Observer and the other resolute men who prevented the entrance of the red shirts into the Hall where the festival was, it is impossible to withhold from him further approval for keeping still about the affair, on account of mortification and disgust at that mounted Democracy. They were a part of "the lesser lights" who did not run away, as the Governor and General Leach did.

The Republican itself proceeds to a column of comment, editorially, on this outrage, saying, after a few remarks on the "chivalry of the Old North State," "Such was the riot at Jonesboro, Camilla, Union Springs, Darien, and the outrageous massacre at Macon." * * * "Let the heathen rage in North Carolina if they will," * * * "but let Methodism or religion of some sort, reign in Georgia, and let the Governor [Colquitt] execute justice and maintain peace!" And further:

Now let Democrats of the decent stripe (such exist in all the southern states, although a hopeless minority single handed,) unite with the Republicans in Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and every southern state, and render such outrages impossible. Are the Jonesboro ruffians to go scot free? We are at the commencement of a new deal, and if the Governor of Georgia is what he says he is, he can maintain peace, ensure tranquillity, prevent murder, give the people a free vote and fair count; if he does this he will do service all at the hands, not alone of the colored Republicans who seated him where he is, but at the hands of the white men of both parties who opposed him.

Such things as these are suggestive, as to the matter of securing immigrants and capital for the south, and of the cause of such other events as the recent "solid north," and the tornado which swept over that part of the country.

A GOOD MAYOR. The Norfolk Sentinel says that for the first time since 1868 has that city enjoyed the luxury of a fair election. This the Sentinel says is due to its Mayor Col. William Lamb. After citing the outrages of other days, it says:

Tuesday quiet reigned, every man having a clear right to vote, voted. The officers of the law, the police, who have heretofore been used as the instrument to browbeat Republicans, preserved order and their proper places. Drunkenness was a rarity on the part of the electors, and whiskey was banished from the polls. The ballots were honestly counted and the returns were expressed the wish of the people. It is not our custom to deal in laudations of any public officer when he performs the duties of his office, but the happy results above mentioned are in a great degree attributable to one individual, and we propose to give him his full mead of praise. That man was our Mayor William Lamb.

We congratulate the city upon a chief magistrate who, in the place of his social circle and the precedents of his predecessors has accomplished this work, and we congratulate the Mayor upon the encomium found on the tongue of every good citizen "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

It seems that in Norfolk under Mayor Lamb "every man having a clear right to vote, voted." It was not as it was in Wilmington where more than a thousand voters were deprived of the right of voting in consequence of the inefficiency, or, what is thought by many to be the case, the deliberate design, in pursuance of concerted plans, to cheat the voters. But it cannot be expected that a party which would be guilty of devising and getting through the legislature, a charter so hideously infamous as that of Wilmington, would not conspire to open cheating at the polls.

THE OUTLOOK IN VIRGINIA. There is a good deal of boasting going now-a-days among the Democrats as to Virginia. But it is evident that the condition of Mahone's combination is very healthy. Our attention has been attracted by an editorial article in the Norfolk Day Book, a Readjuster paper, discussing the effects of their defeat in the late election by the Funders. The article contends that in addition to the Republican and Readjuster strength among the people, and the power of cooperation which is open to them, not having been abandoned, they still have the control of the legislature, the state officers elected by that body, and two members of the House of Representatives, and Gen. Mahone as U. S. Senator. It strikes one that this is an important vantage ground; it is an important need. The Day Book says: The Readjusters are not conquered or vanquished, nor have they lost anything that they had really gained. It is true, they have had a slight set back in the battle, but what of that? What cause

does not sometimes meet adversity, and what cause is worth contending for that cannot stand adversity sometimes.

It adds that they are a young and vigorous party of the people and know no such word as fail; that "they have the control of the political power and machinery of the state, of Congress, and of the United States Senate." It is significant, as throwing light on Gen. Mahone's probable course in the Senate, that the Day Book confidently says: "They have now, or after March 4th, the political power of the National Administration to help them on in the glorious work of reform and progress." In confirmation of the above it must be borne in mind that Dezenoff, Republican, has beat Goode in the Norfolk district, and Jorgensen, Republican, is elected in the Petersburg district. Also that three Readjusters are elected.

AN HONEST CONGRESS.

[From the National Republican.] The incoming Congress has a duty to perform, not only to itself, but to the country, which it will assuredly discharge with faithfulness unless we entirely misapprehend its character and sense of right and justice. It is high time that the people of the United States should be taught that honest elections must precede the occupation of seats in the House of Representatives of this nation. They must learn that rascality of any sort or intimidation of any character cannot be recognized as stepping-stones to seats in that body. We have had too much of that in the past for the credit of Congress and the welfare of the country. The three last Congresses have presented marked instances of the subverting of the popular will and the character of the government by corrupt and illegal agencies. The political character of the House of Representatives during these Congresses and that of the present Senate has been changed from Republican to Democratic by a gross subversion of the popular will in the south. This thing has been tolerated much longer than the national well-being will justify. And it is high time that a remedy should be applied to this crying evil. Let the next House, therefore, draw the line closely between rascality and honest elections and allow no member, no matter from what state or district, to occupy a seat under an evident despoiling of any party or people of their suffrage under any pretext whatever. Any Representative who claims a seat in the House of Representatives under a certificate which clearly covers a suppression of the popular voice by intimidation or fraud of any character which has shaped the result, should be promptly excluded from a seat as a member, and either the contestant should be seated or the case should be referred back to the people; and this policy should be pursued until the legislative department of this government shall be constituted of members who represent a majority of the people, that majority being ascertained under an election in which every voter is permitted to vote once and have his vote honestly counted. In the late election this issue was brought prominently to the front and was pronounced upon by the popular judgment, and the verdict as presented in the result is clear and decisive. The people demand and will insist upon free and honest elections, and they will not hold the next House of Representatives blameless if it does not inaugurate effective reforms in this regard and provide ample safeguards against intimidation and fraud in the future elections relating to this government. It has the power, and it will be held responsible for its wise and just exercise. At every other point this nation is strong, but in its elections, where the perpetuity of the republic depends upon an honest and free ballot and a fair count, it is weaker by far than it should be, and at that point centres the great danger to Republican institutions. We do not in this line of remark refer to trumped-up claims, but only to those where intimidation and fraud have clearly shaped the result.

THE FIRST DISTRICT. The Elizabeth City Carolinian asserts that Grandy, Republican, is elected in the first district. Of course there has been fraud there.

From all the reports received up to going to press we are convinced that Cyrus W. Grandy is elected by a decided majority. Of course the Democrats, through their partisan canvassing boards, which meet to-day will attempt to count him out, but justice will be done by the incoming Congress. This district will be represented by Hon. Cyrus W. Grandy in the next Congress. Mark the prediction!

Thurlow Weed will be 83 on the 15th of this month, and he cast his sixty-second vote on Tuesday last. He was seen going to the polls leaning on the arm of President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen. After he had cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur he expressed himself happy. "I am glad," he remarked, "that I have been spared to see freedom and prosperity prevailing all over the glorious land, and every year hereafter will make it stronger and greater."—New York Telegram.

The wedding of Miss Lizette Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron, and Mr. William Hornbly Bradley, son of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, will take place on the 17th inst., in Harrisburg. A daughter of Senator Bayard will be one of the bridesmaids.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following address is issued by the Republican National Committee: HEADQUARTERS REP. NATIONAL COMMITTEE, No. 241 Fifth-ave., NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1880.

The Republican National Committee presents to the country a resume of the sweeping victory won by our party on Tuesday, November 2, which has been so cheerfully accepted by all thoughtful and patriotic men and by the great business and commercial interests of the nation. Garfield and Arthur have received 213 electoral votes, and will be inaugurated President and Vice-President March 4, 1881. The actual result in New Jersey, California and Nevada is so close that it cannot be ascertained until the official count is made, but we have reason to believe that at least one and perhaps two of these states have given their electoral votes to our candidates.

The popular majority for Garfield and Arthur will not fall short of 520,000 in the northern states. The majority of General Hancock in the northern states will hardly reach 1,800.

If the Republicans of the south had been permitted to vote as they wished, and to "have their" votes counted as they were cast, at least six of these states would have recorded majorities ranging from five to forty thousand for our ticket. The majorities, therefore, claimed by our adversaries in most of the southern states we regard as unworthy of consideration.

We have carried the legislature of every northern state except Nevada, where a straight out Democrat will be elected to succeed Mr. Sharon. After the 4th of March next the United States Senate will stand 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats, and 2 Independents. Two southern states given to the Democrats in the above estimate are yet to elect Senators, and it is not unlikely that we shall secure one of them.

In the Lower House of Congress we have not less than 15 majority. No officer of the present Congress can reduce or imperil this majority except by a revolutionary act.

Garfield and Arthur have been elected by unparalleled popular majorities in that portion of the country where the right of every citizen is recognized to vote as he pleases and have his ballot honestly counted. The result in the intelligent and free north is a chaste and loud answer to the indecent manner in which our adversaries have waged the whole of their campaign. Republicans may be assured that no after-thought of two or three mortified and desperate leaders of the minority, writhing under their party censure, will be allowed to trifle with this mighty verdict or prevent the organization of the government on the appointed day by the resolute men chosen to administer it. S. W. DORSEY Sec'y.

Political.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Readjusters are crushed in Virginia. Secretary McPherson of the National Congressional Committee has been presented with a splendid gold headed cane by his friends.

The wretched forgery about the Chinese letter of Gen. Garfield is in law and on its last legs. There never was greater nor a ruder humbug.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is bankrupt for \$25,000. The disheartened and hopeless Democracy don't seem disposed to raise the money, and one printer in Washington will lose \$10,000 for paper furnished.

Attention is called to the address of congratulation of ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

The Tribune hints that many of the speeches delivered on the Republican side during the campaign just ended are worthy of preservation. Such efforts as those of Blaine, Conkling, Sherman, Evarts, and Ingersoll will repay a second perusal. If the Democratic National Committee has any fund on hand they couldn't put it to a better use than distributing a few copies of these speeches.

That old proponent, W. H. Bryan, who was mixed up with Tilden's cipherings, is now exercising his muddled brain on the question of whether Garfield's 213 electoral votes were not fraudulently cast. This old fool had better confine himself to the Chinese roosterback.

The total majorities for Garfield are 520,252, and for Hancock 466,665—Garfield's popular majority is 72,347.

A colored man named Johnson is elected from Arkansas to Congress by 1000 majority. He is a barber. The Arkansas Republicans claim two members, Boles in the 3d and Murphy in the 4th districts, and probably Williams of the 2d.

Secretary Sherman has written the following letter to a friend in Ohio, regarding his attitude towards the new administration:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. To Hon. J. M. DeLoach, Cincinnati, Ohio: MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note of the 14th is received, for which please accept my thanks. I prefer to do precisely as you recommended, await the judgment of the General Assembly of Ohio, unbiased by any expression or wish in the matter referred to. I do not know what is the desire of Gen. Garfield, but I can see that my election might relieve him from embarrassment, and leave him free to do as he thinks best in the formation of his Cabinet. I am very truly yours, J. M. SHERMAN.

Mr. Chittenden, Republican, of New York, was defeated because he voted with the Democrats on the tariff bill, and also the Claji Rights bill.

The Republican Majority in Oregon is 600.

Small, colored, is said to be elected from the Beaufort district in South Carolina and Mackey from the Charleston district.

Reports begin to come from the solid South. In Newberry county, South Carolina, the colored men tried to vote. Result, 2 killed and 4 wounded; all colored; no whites injured. At Johnston, 1 negro killed and 13 wounded; no whites hurt. At Cone Crossing, 3 colored men wounded, 1 not expected to recover; no whites injured.

The election in Tennessee had a marked effect on state bonds, which have risen from \$30 to \$45. Horace Maynard, it is believed, will certainly be chosen Senator. Great surprise was caused by the defeat of Casey Young in the Memphis Congressional district. —Chicago Times.

The official vote of the Norfolk district stands:—Goode, Democrat, 9,762; Lacy, Readjuster, 3,464; Dezenoff, Republican, 14,797. Dezenoff's majority over both, 1,500.

Latham, Democrat, is reported to be elected over Grandy, Republican, by 220 majority, with Tyrell, Hyde and Dave to hear from.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes a dispatch that "seventy-five young men went down from Augusta, Ga., to Aiken" in response to an alarming dispatch that the negroes were going to burn the town. The result was a tremendous Democratic majority in a county which has a "normal" Republican majority of at least 1,000.

Gossip about Garfield.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who visited Mentor a few days ago, gives to that paper certain family items as to Garfield and his every day life, which will interest, no doubt, our readers:

RESIGNING HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS. By this time Gen. Garfield returned and handed me a cigar. I don't smoke, but I put it in my pocket for a friend, and then remarked: "I have been talking with Major Swain about your term as Congressman. I was wondering whether or not you would resign." "That will be settled in a day or so," was the rather dubious reply of the future President. A gentleman then asked the General to write his autograph in his daughter's album, and also a motto. He took the album and wrote in a remarkably clear hand, "J. A. Garfield, Mentor, Ohio, November 5, 1880."

As he finished the date he exclaimed, "This date puts me in mind of something. It was just thirty-one years ago to-day that I began my career as a teacher. I was employed to teach a district school in Bolton, about a mile from where I was born. I had only seven pupils. It was corn-busking time, and most of the big boys were employed."

Here he paused for a moment, as if taking a mental RETROSPECT OF HIS EVENTUAL LIFE. If so occupied, the recollections were pleasant ones, for dipping his pen again in the ink, he smiled as he wrote: "I hail the beauty and hopefulness of youth, J. A. G." As he handed back the book he said: "I hope your little girl may enjoy a long and happy life."

By this time the train for Cleveland drew up to the station, and the General and his folks were on board. The cars were pretty well crowded. The passengers did not recognize their distinguished fellow voyagers, and it was with some difficulty that Mrs. Garfield was provided with a seat alongside of an elderly lady, who piled her traps on the floor to make room for the future mistress of the White House.

HOW MRS. GARFIELD LOOKS.

Just here we may be out of place to give a little pen picture of the wife of the next President. She is a trifle above or above or about the average height of women, spare in flesh, with dark hair combed plainly, with just one wave at the temples. Her eyes are dark and brilliant, and she has a very kind motherly look. She was dressed in black silk with heavy plaited skirt, and wore a chip bonnet trimmed with wine-colored ribbon. Across her arm she carried a gray wrap. From her appearance I should take her to be about 45 years old. Those who know her speak most eulogistically about her, and ascribe much of Garfield's success in life to her influence over him.

After the train started General Garfield stood in the car aisle alongside his wife for a couple of moments, when the brakeman found him a seat several chairs back of where his wife was sitting. It soon became noised about that General Garfield was aboard, and several of the passengers went up and shook hands and congratulated him. He received all very kindly. By and by the conductor came around collecting tickets, and the General pulled out his pocket book, and handing him a \$2 bill, said—

"I forgot to get tickets at the station until it was too late; take out the fare for myself and wife." [M.M.—General Garfield holds no pass over the Lake Shore Road.]

Upon my observing that nowhere but in a country of Democratic institutions would it be possible for the wife of its next Chief Magistrate to be sitting in a railroad car away from her husband, owing to the exigencies of travel, he replied: "That is as it should be. If any of my old friends or neighbors should feel that he could not come to me so freely and as unreservedly as ever, I should be pained indeed that such was the case."

HE MEETS PRESIDENT HAYES.

When the train arrived at Cleveland General Garfield saw his father-in-law on board of the St. Louis car, and then escorted his wife to a carriage at the door. In doing so he had to pass by the car of President Hayes, who was about to start for Washington. Hastily shaking his wife over to the care of Major Swain, General Garfield walked over to the President's car.

HE MEETS PRESIDENT HAYES. Mr. Hayes reached over the railing,

and the President and next President clasped hands in a very friendly manner. A crowd of some 200 or 300 persons were present, and three cheers were proposed for Garfield. They were given with a vim, and then three more were given for Hayes. The distinguished gentlemen conversed for a couple of moments, shook hands again and parted. General Garfield joined his wife in the carriage, and accompanied by Major Hornbly and Amos Townsend, was driven rapidly up town. In a few moments the President's train pulled out from Pittsburg and the east. During the morning President Hayes held a reception in the Kennard House that was quite well attended.

GARFIELD SHOPPING.

After visiting some of the Federal offices this afternoon, General Garfield devoted his entire time to shopping. He looked at desks at a furniture store, and bought his boys some clothes at a leading clothier's. Mrs. Garfield purchased some dry goods, and a jewelry store was included in the list of establishments visited.

General Garfield and wife, after attending to their shopping, were driven out Euclid avenue to the residence of Dr. Boynton, who is a relative of the Garfields.

THE BARBER CUT HIS HAIR.

Professor Freeman, the colored individual who cut Garfield's hair, was tickled after he completed the job that he approached Mr. W. Carson, who had brought Garfield in the shop, and said: "Mr. Carson, I am much obliged to you. It was all the heaven I could possibly want, to cut Gen. Garfield's hair." Freeman was unable to work any longer at the furniture store, and purchased a new hat on the strength of his late wonderful achievement, stopping to tell every one who accosted him, "I cut Garfield's hair, I did."

Some inquisitive individual showed Garfield a newspaper containing predictions as to his Cabinet. His only reply was the evasive remark, "That's all news."

An Austrian schoolmistress feels unkindly toward Miss Gladstone, the daughter of the English Premier, and expresses her feelings in a letter to the Vienna New Free Press. Miss Gladstone teaches a school at Hawarden, because she thinks it a good thing for a lady to be useful, and the public praise bestowed upon her for putting her views into practice has reached the Austrian schoolmistress. The latter upbraids the English lady for talking work and bread from some poor young woman who is deprived of a situation because a "lady"—whose chief duty, as the schoolmistress thinks, is to be ornamental—chooses to play at keeping school. This Austrian censor would probably hold to the same view, even if she knew that Miss Gladstone carried on her school at her own expense, the school being so fortunate as to have her services as a teacher.

When the celebrated General Wolfe died, a premium was offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer. A number of poets of all descriptions entered the competition, and among the rest was one who addressed his communications to the Editor of The Public Ledger, as follows: He marched without dread or fears At the head of his bold grenadiers; And what was more remarkable—nay, very particular, He climbed up rocks that were quite pendicular.

The Almanac Gleaner a Democratic paper of the decent sort is thus disconsolate over the election of Garfield:

The result of the election was a complete surprise to us. We had hoped to see a change in the administration of national affairs; but we were doomed to disappointment. We believed that the necessities of the times demanded a change in the national administration, but we were either mistaken or the people were. We will not stop here to inquire which. The fact stares us in the face that we are beaten. The causes that led to our defeat will be found elsewhere.

The allusion to Mr. Lewis Allen of Peabody as having voted for the secessionist time for President on Tuesday, reminds us that Hon. Artemus Hale of Bridgewater, Mass., who cast his first vote for Jefferson in 1804, has voted at every Presidential election since, voting for the secessionist time in the national election on Tuesday for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Hale is well blessed with unimpaired mental facilities, and the day before election promulgated a large wood lot. He is 97 years old and the oldest living ex-Member of Congress.

A few months ago an old gentleman was seen mailing a notice on a fence in Galveston. A friend, passing by, said: "Why don't you have the notice put in the paper, where the people can read it?" "Well," said the old gentleman, "if I took it to the newspaper office fellows would get it spelled wrong, and then somebody might think I didn't know how to spell. The notice read: 'Horse for rent inclose on preyary, sis.'"

The Hon. Dan. Dougherty appears to be the only Democrat in this section of the state sufficiently recovered from Tuesday's defeat to crack a joke. The orator was counsel for a defendant in Judge Hare's court on Wednesday, and it happened that his client was a candidate for captain. "My client, gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Dougherty, "follows the canal for a living—rather a profitable business about this time." —Lancaster New Era.

Jepprey writes to a considerable extent in the Parish of Lafourche. In an attempt to make an official investigation was lately resisted with arms, the letters and their friends, believing that the sufferers were to be isolated on an island in the river. The report of the physicians is that the disease is not gaining ground.

The report that the Arctic steamer Jeannette is lost with all on board, is not credited.