

Salvador, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Spain and her colonies, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Venezuela, are all represented, while 187,706 square feet of exhibition room is left to the citizens of the United States. Then we have the

The mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co. have issued their quarterly circular, containing the business statistics for the United States. The number of failures for the first six months of this year was 4,600, representing \$107,000,000, against 3,563 in 1875, representing \$76,000,000. Much the larger portion of the increase shown was in the first three months of the year, which fact furnishes ground for hope that the season of greatest peril to commercial credit and stability has passed, and that the proportion will lessen as the year goes on. The protracted depression in business has taken out most of the houses of insecure or doubtful position, which largely decreases the liability to disaster among those that are left.

The Progress of Production.

In its Centennial issue the Department of Agriculture has an extended review of the development of the farming interests of the United States from which we clip the following:

The production of wheat during the first five years of the present decade was 1,806,979,600 bushels; consumption, 885,911,352 bushels; seed, 160,270,064 bushels. Export, 224,019,374 bushels wheat and 83,878,210 bushels as flour. The average production for the five years was 261,015,920 bushels; the average consumption, 167,382,390 bushels; and the average for export, 44,868,375 bushels wheat and 16,776,642 bushels as flour. The average supply of wheat in excess of export is five bushels; the area in cultivation (average for five years) was 21,886,709, and the yield per acre 12.2 bushels. The imports averaged 1,602,541 bushels, of which three-tenths were exported.

The estimated extent of the cultivation of the leading crops for the year 1875 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Cereal crops, Acres, and Acres. Includes rows for Cotton, Tobacco, and other crops.

The table of exports of wheat for fifty years—1825 to 1875—shows that less than one-fifth of the wheat exports were in the first half of the period, and the aggregate of the last quarter is equal to the total shipment of the preceding three quarters. Since 1850 the production has been a remarkable increase in the export of the whole wheat, which at the close of 1875 nearly equaled the exports of wheat in the form of flour. The total exports of wheat and flour from 1820 to 1875 were 1,062,415,747 bushels, valued at \$1,387,906,218.

The corn and corn meal exported during the same period amounted to 403,820,810 bushels. The value of the corn exports was \$310,568,344. The value for 1875 was \$25,748,470.

The total production of sugar in Louisiana for twenty-five years was 4,913,591 pounds, and the total supply for that period, including the imports was 29,960,395,437 pounds. In 1850 Louisiana produced all the requisite supplies, and reached her maximum of production in 1861. Since that year the domestic supply has been small compared with that of years previous to the war, while the demand has increased enormously, and now less than one-tenth our wants are supplied at home.

The report of the cotton crop for ten years shows an increase since 1868. The largest crop was in 1870, when it reached 4,352,317 bales, and the price declined in consequence of the large production, as that the value was \$44,673,491 less than that of the medium crop of 1869. The cotton crop of 1874 was 3,829,000 bales, the fourth in magnitude during the decade.

The aggregate value of the leading crops, being an average from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, show that corn is ahead, and hay, not including pasturage, comes second, and wheat and cotton are nearly equal. The averages are:

Table with 2 columns: Crop and Value. Lists Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Oats, Potatoes, Tobacco, Barley, Rye.

The estimates of January, 1876, give the total number of sheep in the United States at 3,935,900, valued at \$38,668,318, and of cattle 25,726,800, valued at \$175,070,484. The average price of swine for all the States was \$6.80, and of sheep \$2.60.

THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.—The Boston Herald contains an editorial article entitled "Our Southern Visitors," of which the following is an extract:

"If there is anything calculated to remind us that we are one people and more than ever united not only in the bonds of consanguinity, but in those of mutual regard, trust, confidence, and esteem, it is the generous alacrity with which the people of different sections in this centennial year greet hands across the bloody chasm. Last year our southern friends from Virginia Maryland, and the Carolinas came North as private citizens and as military organizations to join with us in celebrating the centennial anniversaries of the first battles of the Revolutionary war; and this year our representative citizens and military organizations have returned their visits, enjoyed the generous hospitality of their people, and participated with South Carolina in her commemoration of the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie. And now, again, we have with us, in response to invitations from Massachusetts citizens, military organizations from Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Old Virginia. Among them no doubt are brave men who wore the gray during the war of the rebellion; who fought us at Manassas, at Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg; who were in the rebel ranks in the battles of the Wilderness, and who charged up the sides of the Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg. And they will meet here the boys in blue, who withstood them, hand to hand, and foot to foot upon those and many another well-fought field; but all resolved that bygone are to be bygones, and that henceforth we are to live in the bonds of a common brotherhood and in the unity of a lasting peace."

What Hayes says about a second term amounts to this: "My fellow-citizens, I am crazy for the position, and if you will only please elect me this once, only this once, please, I will never ask you to do it again. Oh that Uncle Sards Birchard could only be here!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sergeant Bates is respectfully requested to take up Sitting Bull's trail and march through the Yellow Stone country with that United States flag that has so long waved over the home of the free and the land of the brave. No insurance on back hair covers war risks.—Wilmington Journal.

INSURANCE. FIRE INSURANCE. LONDON Assurance Corporation. "Niagara" "Georgic Home" "National" "Old Colony" "Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Company" "Phoenician Fund" "NYR HITCHCOCK & SON" Agents, Office 2nd Story Parks Building, Tryon Street.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cleveland Mineral Springs, (FORMERLY WILSON'S). Near Shelby, 55 miles west of Charlotte, N. C. This well known watering place is now open for the reception of visitors. The Carolina Central R. R. season within a mile, and hacks will be at the station to convey passengers to the Springs, and from there to other points when desired. At Kings Mountain, vehicles will be found to bring persons from the A. L. R. R. Cold and warm baths, white sulphur, red sulphur and chalybeate water. Band of music and other sources of amusement. An accomplished pastry cook and baker has been secured. Fare first class: Reduced Rates of Board for the Season. Per Day, \$2.00. Per Week, 12.50. Per Month, 28 days, 35.00. T W BREVARD, Proprietor.

OH YES! OH YES! WE want everybody in Charlotte, and the surrounding country, to call on us, we are offering every inducement TO SELL GOODS. Just to hand, GOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. THE BEST FLOUR IN THE CITY; MOULASSES of every grade; All kinds of Sugar; Coffee that cannot be beat in quality or price. Our Bakery is in full blast; Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies every morning at day light. Canned Goods, Pop Corn, Home-made Candies, Groceries, Peas, Beans, Raisins, Cheese, Wood and Willow Ware, Raisins, Cocoanuts, Citron, Prunes, Nuts. Bacon, Meal, Hams, Pickles, Largest variety of Crackers in the city.

COME ONE! COME ALL! TO THE RISING SUN, AND ASK THE PRICE OF GOODS. SEE IF WE ARE NOT SELLING LITTLE LOWER THAN THE LOWEST. C. S. HOLTON & CO. Dissolution of Co-partnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. T R Magill and C Scott having purchased the name and style of Magill, Heath & Scott in this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. W. Heath having sold his entire interest in said firm to T R Magill and C Scott, retires from the firm.

Swiss Condensed MILK. Imported. A choice and pure article, prepared for the express use of invalids and families, just received at SCARR & CO'S.

New Tailoring Establishment. Pierre Deroit, MERCHANT TAILOR. Opposite Central Hotel, Trade Street. CHARLOTTE, N. C. A select Stock of French, English and Scotch Goods, always on hand.

Astral Oil. HAS been used in Charlotte eight years and has no equal. T C SMITH & CO. Agents.

Shoulder Braces. FOR Ladies and Gentlemen. T C SMITH & CO'S.

Cinchonidia. SUBSTITUTE for Quinine—without the Nausea. T C SMITH & CO'S.

Buy Astral Oil. AT 40 cents a gallon—it gives a good light and is entirely safe. T C SMITH & CO. Sole Agents.

Cool Off. WITH a glass of sparkling Soda Water, with sliced ice in it. T C SMITH & CO'S.

Fresh Lot Fat Hams. FIFTY POUNDS CHOICE BUTTER. Eggs at 10 cents per dozen, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Onions, &c., &c. B N SMITH'S.

COUNTRY BACON. A FINE LOT OF NICE COUNTRY HAMS AND SIDES. STITT, WALSH & CO.

Something Nice. FRESH AUGUSTA MELONS ON ICE, at the Wide Awake. Also Ice at retail. J. S. COLMAN & SON.

EIGHT CAR LOADS. Common and Fine Syrups. LOWEST MARKET QUOTATIONS. John W. Hall & Co., COLLEGE STREET.

Just Received. AT MACDEN'S DRUG STORE. Case Buffalo Lithia Water, fresh from the Springs; 10 cases Rockbridge Alum Water; a large supply of Iodine and Alum Mass from the Jordan Alum Springs.

Notice. THE East North Carolina Express train, leaving Charlotte at 12 a. m., will leave at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, August 2nd, and will be through to all points North and East, at the Depot. JOHN R MACMURDO, G. P. A.



CHAS R. JONES, F. BREVARD McDOWELL, Editors & Proprietors.

"Free from the dotting scrapes that tetter our free-born reason."

INFLUXIBLE RULES. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts. Articles written on both sides of a sheet of paper cannot be accepted for publication.

National Democratic Reform Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake, JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

SECOND DISTRICT, JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir. THIRD DISTRICT, JOHN D. STANFORD, of Duplin. FOURTH DISTRICT, FABIUS H. BUSBEE, of Wake.

FIFTH DISTRICT, FRANK C. ROBBINS, of Davidson. SIXTH DISTRICT, ROBT. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg. SEVENTH DISTRICT, WM. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOS. J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

FOR PUBLIC TREASURER, JNO. M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

FOR AUDITOR, SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS, WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN OTHER DISTRICTS: 3d DISTRICT—ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover. 4th DISTRICT—JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin. 5th DISTRICT—ALFRED M. SCALES, of Guilford. 7th DISTRICT—WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, of Iredell.

I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever passed my hands; and, lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—Vance's speech at the Raleigh Convention.

In this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriotic citizens to attend issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of our country.—Raleigh Democratic Convention.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform: do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the democratic party in each state, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political conviction, to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.—St. Louis Convention.

Gov. Vance's appointments. The Raleigh Sentinel says that Gov. Vance and Gen. Jas M. Leach will address their fellow-citizens at the following places and times: Tuesday, July 25th, at Rutherfordton. Wednesday, July 26th, at Columbus. Thursday, July 27th, Hendersonville. Friday, July 28th, Asheville, Buncombe county. Saturday, July 29th, Hendersonville. Sunday, July 30th, Hendersonville. Monday, August 1st, Hendersonville. Tuesday, August 2nd, Hendersonville. Wednesday, August 3rd, Hendersonville. Thursday, August 4th, Hendersonville. Friday, August 5th, Hendersonville. Saturday, August 6th, Hendersonville. Sunday, August 7th, Hendersonville. Monday, August 8th, Hendersonville. Tuesday, August 9th, Hendersonville. Wednesday, August 10th, Hendersonville. Thursday, August 11th, Hendersonville. Friday, August 12th, Hendersonville. Saturday, August 13th, Hendersonville. Sunday, August 14th, Hendersonville. Monday, August 15th, Hendersonville. Tuesday, August 16th, Hendersonville. Wednesday, August 17th, Hendersonville. Thursday, August 18th, Hendersonville. Friday, August 19th, Hendersonville. Saturday, August 20th, Hendersonville. Sunday, August 21st, Hendersonville. Monday, August 22nd, Hendersonville. Tuesday, August 23rd, Hendersonville. Wednesday, August 24th, Hendersonville. Thursday, August 25th, Hendersonville. Friday, August 26th, Hendersonville. Saturday, August 27th, Hendersonville. Sunday, August 28th, Hendersonville. Monday, August 29th, Hendersonville. Tuesday, August 30th, Hendersonville. Wednesday, August 31st, Hendersonville.

If any reader of the Observer thinks for a moment that we shall attempt to write up this, the grandest exposition of human industry, he is woefully mistaken. The "thing can't be did." It is an immense panorama, and which is in the very best nature of things, a grand culmination of the product of both art and science, freighted with human hopes, human fears and human ambition during the century, just ended, and is something more than the wonder of an hour.

The grandeur and magnificence of the exposition are beyond description, and no pen has yet attempted it with any hope of success. It is a show that every American should see and which must be seen to be appreciated, as it covers an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and products of the soil, and the mine, and it seems to us that this definition is comprehensive enough to cover the productions of the globe.

The Exhibition buildings are situated in the upper Western end of the city, but are immediately connected with the entire steam railway system of the country, and as they are also in immediate connection with the street railway system of Philadelphia, the entrances are easily accessible.

Within the grounds, as one of the features of the exposition, a narrow-gauge, double-track steam railway, three miles in length, has been furnished with its equipment as a special exhibit. To gather an idea of the extent of the exposition the visitor will do well to take a ride around the entire grounds, via this railroad, the fare for which is five cents. As a further aid to the visitor, within the buildings, rolling chairs are hired out by the hour, in which persons can be conveyed into nearly every portion of the building without fatigue. We do not hesitate to say that the plan of rapid general tours, and inspection of the entire grounds and buildings, and of returning to places of special interest, will be found preferable to the common plan of an objectless loitering tour, which will result in the visitor having no well settled idea of what he has seen, and as the distances are immense, will probably result in his being exhausted before he has traversed the main buildings. Arriving at the grounds we enter

MACHINERY HALL. This building is 1402 feet long, and 360 feet wide, having two main avenues 1360 feet long, with numerous side and cross avenues. It stands nearly due East and West from a point 542 feet from the Western extremity of the main building, and the Eastern entrance is on Belmont Avenue, and is the principal approach from the steam railroad cars, and the street cars. The West entrance is adjacent to George's Hill, from which a fine view can be had of the entire exhibition grounds, from an elevated tower. In the centre of this building is located a 1400 horse power Corlies steam engine—the largest probably ever made—capable of driving the ocean of machinery which is located here. The visitor here sees the machinery of all nations in actual operation. Here are machines and tools for working wood, metal and stone, for spinning and weaving, for sewing, making clothing, &c.; machinery for printing, book making, &c.—and it will be a wise printer who does not leave machinery hall with an utter contempt for his knowledge of the "art preservative"—motors of every description; railways, including the finest specimens of railway carriages, that have ever been manufactured—machinery for aerial, pneumatic and water transportation. In fact machinery for everything of which the mind can conceive. Among the products, manufactured within the building are Persian and Turkish rugs, carpets, cloths, pins, needles, rivets, knives, cutlery, &c. The New York Herald, the New York Times, and the New York Sun, are printed from stereotype plates, within the hall, and is an exhibition of newspaper enterprise which we believe to be unparalleled. But we cannot say more now of this department.

THE MAIN BUILDING is 1880 feet by 464 feet, and is packed with goods on exhibition from every portion of the habitable globe. Here are minerals, ores, stones, mining products, metallurgical products, and all such things. Under the department of manufactures, we have chemical manufactures, pottery, porcelain, glass, furniture, yarns and woven goods of vegetable or mineral material, woven and filled goods of wool, silk and silk fabric, clothing, jewelry—one cluster of diamonds, which fell under the writer's eye being worth many thousand dollars—paper, blank books and stationery in endless variety, hardware, edge tools, cutlery and metallic products, fabrics of vegetable, animal and mineral material, &c. This building covers something over twenty acres of ground, and is literally packed with the most splendid array of articles and fabrics, which have ever been gotten together, and which can never be described, but in order to give the reader some idea of the vastness of the display we need only say that the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, and her colonies, the German Empire, Great Britain and British India, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Orange, one of the free States of Africa, Persia (the land of Captivity Settles), Portugal and her colonies, Russia, San

is situated in the Western portion of the Exhibition grounds. It is 826 feet long and 540 feet wide. It has a main central avenue 70 feet wide, throughout the whole length of the building, with cross avenues and aisles. The articles here on exhibition are arranged by classes, and not by countries, all articles of the same class from all countries being together, and at one glance enabling the visitor, to draw an interesting comparison, having the exhibitions of twenty foreign countries, all as many different States before him. Among the most extensive, as well as the most interesting exhibits in this department, is the agricultural machines, in endless variety, in active operation, comprising everything used on the farm or plantation, in tillage, harvesting, or preparation for market; manufactured foods of all kinds, a thousand varieties of fish, with approved appliances for pisciculture—everywhere gotten up totally regardless of expense, (we recall to mind a reaping and mowing machine made entirely of gold, silver and ebony wood, at an estimated cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars). In this department we have reaping and mowing machines, mills, threshers, &c., by the acre, and ten thousand other inventions and machines, which have revolutionized the world. We must refer now to

HORTICULTURAL HALL which is a handsome brick, iron and glass structure 388 feet long by 193 feet wide. Here the beauties of nature and art seem to be combined to ravish the sense of sight. The centre of the Conservatory is adorned by an ornate marble fountain, executed it is said by Miss Foley, an American artist, resident in Rome, and eight ornamental fountains adorn its angles. Ornamental stairways lead from the vestibule to the galleries, from which a fine view of the interior of the building can be obtained. These galleries communicate with the promenade around the whole of the outside of the building, from which a magnificent view of the Skyline of the city of Philadelphia, and the entire exhibition grounds can be had. Inside the buildings are rows and tiers of innumerable specimens of tropical fruits and house flowers, to which will be added a little later in the season the fruits of the country, the whole making an exhibition such as has never before been gotten together. We have thus far only alluded to the main buildings of the exhibition. The countless private buildings, restaurants, soda fountains, bazaars and eating houses, however form a very important part of the exhibition, and altogether make a display of which the Centennial year of America, may justly be proud.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Hon. James N. Tyner, of Indiana, the new Postmaster General, in the place of Hon. Marshall Jewell, was born at Brookville, Ind., January 17, 1826. He became a lawyer by profession. From 1857 to 1861 he was Secretary of the State Senate, and in 1860 he was a Republican presidential elector. In 1861 he first became connected with the postoffice system, serving as special agent of the department from that year to 1866. At a special election in 1869 he was elected a Representative in Congress in place of Daniel D. Pratt, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had just been elected to the Senate. He served three full terms in the House, being twice re-elected, retiring in March, 1875, without having been a candidate for the present Congress. During his last term he was a member of the Committee on Appropriations. On leaving the House last year he became Second Assistant Postmaster General.

ON GUARD.—Of Mr. Tilden's speech of acceptance the New York Tribune (Republican) says: "He gave his opponents no chance for an advantage. He will be equally careful and shrewd in the preparation of his letter of acceptance, and whoever is looking for the exposure of a weak or assailable point in that document will be disappointed. The opposition may as well understand first as last that they have to deal with a politician of remarkable shrewdness, whom it will not be easy to corner."

ART GALLERY, OR MEMORIAL HALL, which is a thoroughly fire proof building of granite, glass and iron, erected at a cost of \$1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania, and designed to remain as a permanent memorial of the Centennial celebration of the country. The pressure for space here early became so great that a large annex was constructed before applicants could be accommodated. Here are the works of all the leading artists of the world, in paintings and sculpture. The The Commissioners of the different nations have selected, from the numerous works of art submitted to them, those they considered as best representing the art culture of their country, and from the works thus selected, and on exhibition, the best works of each country of the old world have been taken, and placed in the main gallery of Memorial Hall, opposite to and in close comparison with the best works of the most eminent artists of the United States and forming a most interesting exhibition.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING is situated in the Western portion of the Exhibition grounds. It is 826 feet long and 540 feet wide. It has a main central avenue 70 feet wide, throughout the whole length of the building, with cross avenues and aisles. The articles here on exhibition are arranged by classes, and not by countries, all articles of the same class from all countries being together, and at one glance enabling the visitor, to draw an interesting comparison, having the exhibitions of twenty foreign countries, all as many different States before him. Among the most extensive, as well as the most interesting exhibits in this department, is the agricultural machines, in endless variety, in active operation, comprising everything used on the farm or plantation, in tillage, harvesting, or preparation for market; manufactured foods of all kinds, a thousand varieties of fish, with approved appliances for pisciculture—everywhere gotten up totally regardless of expense, (we recall to mind a reaping and mowing machine made entirely of gold, silver and ebony wood, at an estimated cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars). In this department we have reaping and mowing machines, mills, threshers, &c., by the acre, and ten thousand other inventions and machines, which have revolutionized the world. We must refer now to

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR suggests to the Charleston (S. C.) Journal of Commerce that if the Radicals would demand of the negroes the same obedience to the laws that they ask of the whites there would be no occasion for disturbances. Very true; and if the negroes were not interfered with by Radical emissaries and encouraged by Federal bayonets they would hardly have any desire to break the law.

All the Washington gossip points to the Boss Shepherd and Senators Spencer and Conkling influences as the causes of the removal of Mr. Jewell. In some respects, it is the most startling of Gen. Grant's freaks. It is not a blow simply at the Reformers and Independents of the country, but it strikes right at the heart of the machine itself, and demoralizes "the men inside politics." Down in Connecticut these sort of people must be awfully solemnized.

Poor Schurz! This, from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is the unkindest cut of all: "Carl Schurz is on our side this time, but we think we can win the fight, nevertheless." And this from a man who has his editorial sanctum in the penitentiary!

THE GATHERING INFAMY. The checker of every true man throughout the country must have tingled with shame as he read the late news from Washington. Every successive act of this Administration has failed to protect the honor of the whiskey ring, of had stood in the President's way when the latter desired to reward some obsequious tool with a place in the department, and he is instantly displaced to make room for a more pliant subordinate. It may be that Mr. Jewell had refused to prostitute the public service to the interests of party. His high character and well known integrity would have led him doubtless to such a course if the proposal had been made; but the action of President Grant was evidently dictated more by personal feeling than any regard for the welfare of the organization of which he has been the head. This unseemly exhibition by one of our known integrity has recently fixed the public attention, and must intensify the popular desire for an entire change in the administration of public affairs.

The exclusion from office almost at the same instant of D. D. Pratt, commissioner of Internal Revenue, was apparently from no higher motive. He was a man of very different character from Mr. Jewell, and in our estimation, of much less value to the public service; but his expulsion was due, it would seem, not to his efforts, such as they were, to reform and purify the Administration.

The downward road, which the President seems to have followed, has been a series of expedients, and no one can predict the depth of disaster which may be reached within the next nine months. Some of the Republican papers are seeking to serve their party by fostering the idea that there is not the best of feeling between the standard-bearer in the political campaign and the present incumbent, and that the latter is not seriously working to promote the party succession.

We sincerely hope that this is true. Whether Mr. Hayes is elected or not, it cannot stand to his credit that he is the choice of that circle now dominant at the White House; and we earnestly desire that he will make it more and more apparent as the canvass proceeds that he is not the candidate of the whiskey ring, or subject to its control. It would be thousands of votes in his favor if he would let it be understood that he does not accept the overtures of official help from that quarter; and that his success is not to be the perpetuation of a dynasty so inseparably linked with all that is corrupt and disgraceful in public affairs.

Those who had supposed the action of the Democratic National Convention would have the effect to discourage the Democrats of Ohio from an active campaign do not know the kind of Democracy they have in the Buckeye State. Yesterday the State Committee met and re-organized, the Executive Committee with the view of the purpose of conducting an aggressive fight. They have an excellent State ticket in the field, which two years ago went in on a majority of over seventeen thousand, and which can be elected in October if supported with proper energy. The Democrats also have representatives in Congress in thirteen of the twenty districts, chosen by majorities ranging from 425 to 6,198. With good management such as are very certain to be made, these districts may all be held, and should Tilden get into the executive office, Ohio will probably have a full Democratic delegation in the House to help him in the great work of reform. There are no better working Democrats anywhere than they have in Ohio, and we ought they will bring their State through all right this fall.—Courier-Journal.