

WANTS—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—Apply at 10 o'clock, at 457 W. Eighth st.

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 10 o'clock, at 457 W. Eighth st.

WANTED—GIRL—For general housework in small family. Apply Thursday, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 62 1/2 Dayton st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—BOY—Good dining-room boy, at 20 E. Fifth st.

WANTED—MAN—Who thoroughly understands the care of horses and can do plain gardening.

WANTED—CLERKS—Salesmen, porters, coachmen, and others wishing situations, apply at Business Agency, 128 Walnut st., upstairs.

WANTED—MEN—To want to give 5,000 trial packages, worth \$1 each, to 50,000 who will take care of the best 100,000 in the United States.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—As driver in private family. Address DRIVER, this office, for 2 days, 14 N. 1st, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As cook, country preacher, and general housework. Apply at 145 1/2 E. 1st, bet. Cutter and Linn.

WANTED—SITUATION—To put up or run vineyard works; also, underwriting pickles, sauces, &c. Address SEYMOUR, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a German girl for housework, cook and laundress; best of references. Apply at 100 1/2 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By three German girls to do upstairs work and assist with washing and ironing, or dining-room work. Call at 81 Pleasant st.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a German girl to do general housework (with reference) in an American family. Apply at 278, Freeman and Hopkins st.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a competent, fashionable tailor with the best of references. Address J. B. this office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, &c.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—of 4 rooms, in the West End, Equitable block, near 10th and Walnut.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A neat dwelling of 8 rooms, No. 533 Court st. Inquire at 324 Race st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Three-story brick dwelling of 10 rooms, No. 16 Perry st. Inquire at 296 W. Fifth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Four rooms and kitchen, No. 48 Lodge st., above Sixth; just papered, &c. Apply at 58 W. Sixth st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Elegant dwelling, 10 rooms, No. 435, also fine store, Linn, above Everett, S. T. HARRIS, 13 W. Fourth.

FOR RENT—NEAT and convenient, of 8 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water, No. 704 W. Fourth. Inquire at No. 372 W. Third st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—249 W. Seventh st., 10 rooms, bath and hall, central location, near 10th and 11th streets. REBELEIN, owner, 87 W. Third st.

FOR RENT—STORE AND ROOMS—A nice store, centrally located, No. 58 W. Sixth st., also rooms for 2 or 3 small, respectable families; just papered, &c. Apply at 296 W. Fifth st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—At Southside station, L. C. and L. R. R., large yard, well and outhouses; there are 6 rooms, wide hall, and gas, &c. Apply at 296 W. Fifth st. C. D. PETER, 296 W. Fifth st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Three-story brick, 9 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply at 100 1/2 W. Fourth. Inquire at No. 420 1/2 George st.

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WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ORGANIST—For an Episcopal church, near Cincinnati. Address M. this office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$700 for 3 years, on mortgage, OGDON & DALTON, 31 Third st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$4,000 on mortgage for 1 or 2 years. OGDON & DALTON, 31 Third st.

WANTED—THOSE FIXING SIDEWALKS—To get WHITEHEAD'S patent gutter pipe, 173 Fremont st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$8,000 on first-class real estate, in the city, for a term of years, at 8 per cent. OGDON & DALTON, 31 Third st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$2,500 for 1 or 2 years, on mortgage; also, \$1,200 for a year on city property. OGDON & DALTON, 31 Third st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$12,000 in sums of \$1,000 to \$3,000 for 1 or 2 years, on city property. OGDON & DALTON, 31 Third st.

WANTED—PERSONS—Needing medical aid to call at the old established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st. Consultations free and confidential.

WANTED—MONEY—\$15,000 for 5 years, on city property worth \$50,000, party prompt and satisfactory. E. C. MIDDLETON & CO., 97 Fountain Square.

WANTED—TO SELL AT LOW PRICES—Elegant restaurant, 606, 736 and 81 per lb. Elegant restaurant, 606, 736 and 81 per lb. Elegant restaurant, 606, 736 and 81 per lb.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE HALF INTEREST—in an established house, located good as in the city. Address W. this office.

WANTED—PERSONS—For chimney cleaning, sent to all quarters, 254 Court, or 140 W. 1st, bet. 1st and 2nd streets.

WANTED—YOU NOT TO FORGET—To call on S. W. HARRIS, 13 W. Fourth st., for a list of goods, shoes, gaiters or slippers cheaper than you can buy elsewhere; his stock is the largest and best in the city.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CLOTHING—Highest price paid in cash. Call at address A. PHILLIPS, 37 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—TO SELL—Daily No. 1, of Lockland, doing a cash business, with 20 cows; milk delivered daily, Lockland and Wyoming. Call on or address W. W. HARRIS, 13 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS—Before selling their furniture and household goods, to call on G. E. McCADDIN & CO., (it will pay you) 143 W. 4th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LOAN—\$20,000 on Cincinnati real estate. E. C. COFFIN, 62 W. Third st.

DR. HAVEN'S Pile Remedy guarantees cure of piles or return of money. 17 Public Landing.

TO LOAN—\$5,000 or \$10,000 on real estate, in this city, on 6 or 12 months. E. C. COFFIN, 62 W. Third st.

LUNCH BASKETS—From 10c up, wooden bowls, extra extra step-ladder, and wringers repaired, at T. T. TENNENT'S, 107 W. Fifth st.

A ROBBERY WITNESSED—open to-night, 505 Madison st., Covington, Ky., great dollar sale of chronos, oil paintings, watches, books, etc., will give opportunity to see the robbery, in the city.

CENTENIAL—To persons visiting Philadelphia it is of the utmost importance to secure a good stopping place convenient to the Exposition. Then twin towers of the Centennial Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 322 1/2 Second, bet. Third and Fourth and Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

INVENTOR'S MODELS, gear cutting, light machinery, telegraphic, electro-mechanical instruments, and all kinds of first-class machinery. MANN, 58 W. Fourth st.

TO LOAN—\$25,000 on city property, in sums to suit. J. H. BERRY, 23 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—BROWN BELL'S CASES for breach-and-bellows, blue and red, 25 per cent. 100; Curtis & Harvey powder, \$1.40 per lb. Breach-and-bellows, blue and red, 25 per cent. 100; Curtis & Harvey powder, \$1.40 per lb.

NOISE PAPER, &c., 45 cents to \$2.75 per quarter. CURRY, 184 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—TICKETS—Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis, Toledo, Buffalo, and many other points, very cheap. 1212 Vine st. Also, accident insurance tickets.

FOR SALE—HARNESS AND SADDLES—large stock, custom-made, at lower prices than any other house in the city. G. E. ELLIS, 180 Main street.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS—Round, solid, and change, Indianapolis, Hamilton, Terre Haute, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Detroit, Buffalo, Louisville, Chicago, &c. &c. 80 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—SPRING MATTRESSES—Retailing at wholesale prices—\$10, \$12, \$15, No. 420 Vine st. and No. 233 W. 1st st.; written guarantees given; no return unless satisfactory. 87-25 W. 1st st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT—for a machine shop, consisting of horse engine and boiler, steam engine, and other machinery. POST & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY'S REFUSAL TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE.

War with Russia Deemed Unavoidable.

England's Warning to the Porte.

THE POSITION TOWARD TURKEY.

VIENNA, September 6.—Since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russia, Austria is looked upon, in Constantinople, as the Power to oppose Russia, and consequently the Austrian Ambassador now occupies the exceptional position of power which the British Ambassador recently held.

THE SITUATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

BELGRADE, September 6.—The Minister of War has not yet had a word from General Tchernavoff for two days. The Turks are reported marching on Kragjezetz, where are important Government works. They are also between Alexinz and Derajat. Both sides claim a victory in the engagement between the Turks and the army of Yavor.

MONTENEGRINS ATTACK THE TURKS.

The Montenegrins fiercely attacked Moulkhar Pasha, yesterday, with what result is not yet made known.

LONDON, September 7.—A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Turks have occupied Alexinz.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY DEEMED UNAVOIDABLE.

LONDON, September 6.—The Standard's correspondent at Belin says, that since the declaration of Turkey to grant an armistice, the outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed in well informed circles as unavoidable.

BULGARIANS JOINING THE TURKS.

The Standard correspondent at Nissa makes the surprising statement that a large number of Bulgarians are joining the Turkish army.

ENGLAND'S WARNING TO TURKEY.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph, states that the British Government has made strong representations to Turkey through her Ambassador, that if the war continues, the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET ON TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LONDON, September 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on the Bulgarian horrors and the question of the restoration of the Turkish Empire, in addition to the territorial integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount.

As an old servant of the Crown and State, he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that the Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in another, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria.

LORD DERBY ON THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Lord Derby has written a letter, saying no effort will be spared by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the exact truth as regards the occurrences in Bulgaria, and it will be ready, in common with the other Powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require.

Several trade failures in the Provinces are announced today, with liabilities aggregating about one million dollars.

TUNNEL CAVED IN.

A new tunnel for an underground railroad in process of construction in Bishopgate street caved in this afternoon. Four or five workmen were exhausted and taken to the hospital.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS IN THE EAST.

ROME, September 6.—La Liberta says the Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall the officers and men on furlough.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day, with William W. Hoar, President, and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Chairman. After recess, Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Mr. Gaston will take the second place on the Democratic State ticket.

The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunkett, Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop, Treasurer, Weston Howard, Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, Attorney General, Richard O'Neil, Ex-Governor Gaston heads the ticket.

The resolutions adopted hall with satisfaction the action of the late National Council at St. Louis, demand the payment in coin of the debt, the repeal of the National Currency Act, and the denunciation of the Republican party for neglecting to carry out the financial policy for resumption of specie payments.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

REMINISCENCES OF INTERNAL STRUGGLES.

IN ONE OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

[Special Report for Cincinnati Commercial.]

LAPORTE, IND., September 5, 1876.

Senator O. P. Morton addressed a large audience at the Rink in this place to-day. He had been speaking for three or four weeks at the Commercial Hotel, and his appearance here was the result of a long and arduous tour.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

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election, I determined to take the chances of an... election and to take the chances of the support...

My adversaries found that they were defeated... the general administration of the State government...

They got up a sham lawsuit, the most remarkable... the law courts, and the Supreme Court...

It was a desperate enterprise and most wicked... conspiracy. It would not keep. It leaked out...

It was a desperate enterprise and most wicked... conspiracy. It would not keep. It leaked out...

Then came the arrest of Bowles and Milligan... and the trial of the conspirators...

The war went on. We elected a Republican majority... in each year...

As I said, that resolution was an act of treason... I have here a copy of General Joe Johnston's...

As I said, that resolution was an act of treason... I have here a copy of General Joe Johnston's...

As far as he is personally concerned I have... nothing to say. I am dealing simply with Gov-

eror Hendricks as a public man, as a leader of... the Democratic party during the war...

General Cranston called a meeting on the 25th of... March, 1863, in the parlor of his house at Indianapolis...

There is one resolution in the platform adopted at... Chicago in 1864 that has been the subject of great...

Now I want to read on further from this speech... "Morton told them yesterday that Governor Tilden...

Now, Governor Tilden was a member of that... Convention. He didn't deny that; and he was on...

As I said, that resolution was an act of treason... I have here a copy of General Joe Johnston's...

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As far as he is personally concerned I have... nothing to say. I am dealing simply with Gov-

give the people North and South an opportunity to... meet in Convention, and it possible settle our unhappy...

"Resolved, That our interests and associations will... be maintained by political action, and we will not...

"Resolved, That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the... prosecution of this rebellion, and believing that...

"Resolved, That the members of this Legislature... who have been guilty of treason, and who have...

"Resolved, That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the... prosecution of this rebellion, and believing that...

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to become due, to the party required to make return... whether for money, labor, services, or other valuable...

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day. In less than two hours she breathed her last... and thus within forty-eight hours of each other...

Governor Tilden gave an evidence of his good... taste when he selected the elegant residence...

"Well, Governor," said the Herald correspondent... after the customary greetings, "I would like...

"I think you know," replied the Governor, with a... pleasant smile, "I have very few conceal-

"Excuse me," broke in the Governor, "I want to... walk into the garden with me?"

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THE COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Office—Potter's Building, Fourth and Race Streets.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Rising barometer, southwest to northeast winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, to-day.

Greenbacks were worth, at the close of the market yesterday, 91 3-10 cents per dollar.

To Publishers of Country Newspapers.

We can furnish the Cincinnati speech of HON. CARL SCHURZ, and the Toledo speech of HON. J. D. COX, together, as a SUPPLEMENT, suitable for all country papers. Price, \$4 per thousand, 40 cents per hundred, sent by express, consigned paying express charges.

M. HALSTEAD & CO.

Campaign Documents.

We are prepared to fill orders for the following campaign documents:

REPUBLICAN.

I. HON. O. P. MORTON'S Indianapolis speech.

II. HON. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER'S Dayton speech and GENERAL BEN. HARRISON'S Danville speech.

III. HON. O. P. MORTON'S Greenock speech.

HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD'S Warren (O.) speech.

IV. HON. JOHN SHERMAN'S Mansfield (O.) speech; HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS' Turner Hall (Cincinnati) speech.

V. HON. CARL SCHURZ'S Cincinnati speech; HON. J. D. COX'S Toledo speech.

VI. SENATOR NEWTON BOOTH'S Terre Haute speech; HON. O. P. MORTON'S Laporte (Ind.) speech.

DEMOCRATIC.

I. HON. D. W. VOORHEES' and HON. JAMES D. WILLIAMS' speeches, at Greenock, and HON. CHARLES REEMELIN'S speech, at Defiance.

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The effort of the Democratic newspapers to counter the damaging disclosure of the discrepancy between the income return of Governor TILDEN and the amount which he acknowledges to have received from another single source in that year, by attempting to show that Governor HAYES has not listed his property for taxation at its true value, is not likely to be successful.

We reproduce from the Ohio State Journal a statement of the matter that may be regarded as semi-official, and that satisfactorily answers the charges made by a Toledo newspaper.

The officers of Sandusky County are all Democrats. We question whether any one of them will come forward with a statement of conviction that Governor HAYES made a false return of property for taxation; and his neighbors ought to know all about it.

Mr. TILDEN'S dilemma is of quite another kind. He returned his income for the year 1862 at a little over \$7,000. He has since made sworn statement to the receipt of \$20,000 in that year from the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company for professional services, \$10,000 of which was paid on the 17th of October, and \$10,000 on the 7th of November of that year. It is claimed, however, that this money was paid to Mr. TILDEN for services rendered prior to 1862, and was not, consequently, income for that year, and taxable as such.

Mr. TILDEN is entitled to whatever benefit is to be derived from that explanation. But he was at the time the attorney for many corporations, and he was not accustomed to accept trifling fees. He knew the value of his services as a railroad lawyer, and charged accordingly, as he had a right to do. He was at the head of a flourishing practice, open for New York, and is now a man of fortune estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. It will be hardly pretended that in thirty years of successful practice he has accumulated so little as to have an income of only \$7,000 a year in 1862, and that all of his vast fortune has grown upon him since that date. It is improbable and absurd. That a single railroad should have paid him a fee of \$20,000 shows of itself the kind and value of the practice which he enjoyed.

But even if his return for 1862 could be satisfactorily explained, the far more discreditable fact remains that he made no income return, as required by law, for any year thereafter till 1870, and allowed the assessor to make such estimate as he could, guided by the return of 1862, and collect with the penalty of delinquency. It showed a deliberate intention, as far as possible, to evade the tax. An honest man would not have omitted a duty that the law required of the citizen. The precedent is pernicious, and is all the worse that the man who was guilty of it is now presented to the people as the embodiment of reform.

What to Do with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

This important question will soon have to be answered. Its consideration would seem to require little or no attention, if the specific duties of the Trustees, as prescribed by the charter, were to be formally discharged. But the public—the people of our city and those along the line of the road, especially—have a great concern in the matter. Their opportunity in connection with the question was, in a measure, provided for by a clause in one of the amendatory or proviso acts of the Legislature, which arranged for a presentation of the views of the public for the instruction or guidance of the Trustees, during three days before any lease shall have been completed.

In anticipation of the question, and perhaps at the prompting of the Trustees, the points embraced in this next serious problem in the history of the road, have come before our business community in the following paper:

"At the request of the Board of Transportation, the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce have appointed committees to cooperate with their committee in conference with the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, relative to the best mode of operating the road, on completion, so as to derive the greatest benefit for our citizens."

The following named committees have been appointed, in accordance with this request, namely:

By the Board of Transportation—W. Mac-

neale, J. H. Laws, P. P. Lane, Robert Mitchell and William Woods. By the Board of Trade—Clement Olmeyer, C. A. G. Adair, Josiah Kirby, William Means and H. J. Page. By the Chamber of Commerce—A. L. Frazer, Julius Dexter, John Andregg, George Weidner and John Shillito.

It is reasonable to believe the recommendations of these gentlemen will be appreciated by and command the respect of the Trustees; and, therefore, that the Trustees will gladly interchange views with them and help them in arriving at conclusions.

On one point they will all be agreed, which is, that the road shall be made to subserve the interests of Cincinnati. In attempting to secure that object they will also, of course, be agreed in appreciating the importance of making the road promote to the fullest extent the prosperity of the country through which it runs, and the points beyond or collaterally related, which will be tributary to it. The question as to how this is to be brought about will require serious thought and discussion, because there are a number of ways in which such a property can be disposed of or managed, some of which would necessarily be, in a measure at least, empirical.

If there be a variation from the express provisions of the law, as it now stands, further legislation will be necessary, and whatever legislation will have to be ripened for the consideration of the next session of the Legislature. Within the law, however, as it stands, there is a possibility of leasing to some existing railroad company, which would desire, through this city and over its road, to get to the South and control desirable connections with a road or the system of roads converging at Chattanooga. It would also be possible to lease to a company organized expressly for the purpose of operating such a road, and for which it was commonly thought a charter was provided by the Legislature last winter. These privileges about compass the powers of the Trustees. Should they (the Trustees) be limited to these powers, it will be obviously necessary to make the lease cover the objects to be attained named above. How best to do this will be a troublesome step in the process of making the road eminently a Cincinnati feeder. Certainly it will be of consequence to establish every possible safeguard as to discriminations, not only in the matter of freight charges, but as to the privileges of connecting or contributing roads. It ought to be an essential part of a lease that all roads converging here shall have right of transit for their freight cars—where in any way the gauge can be used—without distinction, on as favorable terms as the cars owned or managed by the lessees. The same conditions of course should apply to cars offered at the southern terminus.

If an independent company, purposely organized to operate the road, should lease it, there might be an advantage in their merely providing locomotive power for the movement of freight, and leave the freight business wholly to independent competition, under regulations for running time, of their own.

The same plan of management might be adopted for trustees under the direct employment of the city, the basis of it being that the city would provide motive power and the track, ready at all times, under proper regulations, to haul the cars of any individual or company offering them for transit. This plan would cover contracts for passenger traffic as well as freight traffic. It could be made a simple one in its business machinery, and have the conspicuous advantage of offering the road as a great highway for business, whether through or local, between the terminal points of the line. Another advantage would be that the city could get all the profit that ought to be made out of the road, and be recognized as really accomplishing the work undertaken in securing such a means of communication between the important districts of the country concerned.

There could be named at least one strong objection to such an arrangement—namely, that it is outside of the province of municipalities to manage railroads; but this would have no greater force than to be found in the question of the right of municipalities to own railroads—the latter right implies or embraces the former. There might also be urged against such a plan the impolicy of a city managing a property of that kind, because of facilities for fraud and corruption. To this it may be answered that it is the simplest form of managing the property, when taken into consideration the difficulty of controlling lessees, who may, as they generally do, concoct, through various forms of manipulation, plans to promote their schemes that have not the most modest concern for the virtue of public officials or the intelligence of municipal legislators. The plan could be protected by a system of checks that would make frauds by trustees very difficult. It is not new in its essential features; it was once in operation on railroads before the system of running them in the special interests of a few managers came into vogue. Its simplicity worked to the advantage of stockholders, of the local points of the road, and of transporters generally. There was money in it for those legitimately most concerned, but it was superseded by a policy which looked upon owners and shippers as having a contingent rather than absolute interest in property ostensibly of nominally created for the public good.

Possibly it may be determined that the city should do all the work of a great transportation company—own cars, traffic for freight, employ agents, build warehouses, &c., but not, we think, in wisdom.

It may be thought advisable to sell the road, but a forced sale would be impolitic—an alternative would be to a bad bargain. But, whatever is done, the necessity of keeping the work into which our millions have so freely gone, as nearly as possible in the service of the public as a great trunk road, accommodating all the traffic it can draw, should be kept most prominently in view.

The suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, after the developments in Governor TILDEN'S record as a politician during the war, and as a railroad attorney, that he step down and out and give place to honest old PETER COOPER, who is a man of positive ideas, is taken up enthusiastically by the New York Graphic and the New Haven Union. The Graphic would have HENDRICKS retained. The Union thinks a stampede to COOPER and CARY would be more advisable. But the difficulty about the second place on the ticket could be readily overcome by offering Mr. CARY the Venezuela mission and a

half dozen batteries of artillery to assist him in collecting the claims. HENDRICKS might kick and cause trouble if left off the ticket altogether. He took the second place only on condition that Governor TILDEN would consent to come down from his hard-money hobby and encourage the House to repeal the Resumption Act. Now that he has got what he wanted, and is, as he said at Shelbyville, entirely content with "the Confederate House" and its action, he will cling to the nomination with the pertinacity which characterizes the chronic office-seeker.

It was an infelicity, to say the least, in Governor HENDRICKS and DAN. VOORHEES to attempt to palm themselves off upon the people of Indiana as patriots who assisted in putting down the rebellion. The history of that war is too fresh in the memories of men, and particularly in that of Senator MORTON, who, as Governor of the State, defeated the nefarious attempt of a Democratic Legislature to deprive him of executive power and put it into the hands of a committee, three out of the four of whom were afterwards shown to have been members of the treasonable order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization formed to take Indiana out of the list of loyal States and carry it over to the side of the rebellion, or if not able to do that, to preserve an armed neutrality, refusing all aid to the Government in its mighty struggle for self-preservation.

Governor MORTON does not say Governor HENDRICKS was a member of that organization; but that he sympathized with it, and stood just outside where, if it was successful, he might profit by it, Senator MORTON does not doubt, nor does any intelligent man familiar with that period of the history of the State.

The pretense which HENDRICKS and VOORHEES put forward that they were on the side of the Union, affords Senator MORTON an opportunity which he has not neglected, of reviewing the history of Indiana during the war. We give in full that portion of his speech, delivered at Laporte on the 5th. It is a compact statement of facts, sustained by evidence, that neither HENDRICKS nor VOORHEES can break down. The American people are generous, and forget and forgive easily, but it will not do for those who have a record such as HENDRICKS made during the war, to take advantage of that generosity and seek to impose himself as a war Democrat on the people. He will, in every case, find himself confronted by a record that is anything but creditable. The fact is, that every measure of the Government to put down the rebellion by force was opposed by him, as was also every article of amendment and every measure of reconstruction after the war was over.

If he acquiesces in these amendments and measures now, there is no disposition to hunt him down because of his opposition to them. But when he challenges investigation, and proclaims himself to have been a war Democrat, he will have to face his record, and there is no man living better qualified to exhibit it, no one more familiar with his course and conduct during the war, than Senator MORTON, who aptly says that if HENDRICKS, VOORHEES & Co. were for the war, he must certainly have been against it, as they were opposed to everything done by him during that period of his administration of the affairs of Indiana.

The nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor by the Democrats of Massachusetts is an eminently respectable one. Mr. ADAMS is not such a Democrat as would be recognized in Ohio and Indiana, and across the Ohio River he would be set down as an unmitigated Republican, or a Radical with conservative views. He has declared for TILDEN and Reform, however, and may pass in Massachusetts for a Democrat. He has opposed to him Governor RICE, an exceedingly genial and popular man, who will command the vote of his party.

Governor RICE, however, is what they call in Massachusetts "a license man," and the Prohibitionists threatened, if he were nominated, to enter the field with a third ticket. This they have done, and would have to do if not done, since in Mr. ADAMS they have no advocate of sumptuary laws. It is quite probable he is not an absolute cold-water man, either.

Mr. JOHN KELLY recently gave Mr. ADAMS a certificate as the friend of the Fenians, and for this the Boston Pilot takes him to task. It presents him as anything else than a friend of the Irish people, and indicates a disposition to make war upon him. It is not likely, therefore, that the Irish Catholics of Massachusetts will be very enthusiastic friends of Mr. ADAMS. We can, therefore, set off the Prohibitionists who will not vote for RICE against the Irish Catholics who will not vote for ADAMS. This gives all the chances to RICE, who will probably be elected by an average Republican majority.

But there is one man in Massachusetts whose soul will be filled with gratitude and thankfulness. Mr. SAM. BOWLES, of the Springfield Republican, has been the devoted friend of Mr. ADAMS. He labored for his nomination by the Liberals in Cincinnati, in 1872; and it was a fatal blunder for those that they did not make the nomination. Since then Mr. BOWLES has stuck to ADAMS closer than a brother, and has urged him for the Presidency, and for other high offices. Mr. ADAMS can, therefore, count on the support of the Republican, which is a power in the land.

With all this, however, and conceding that his election, like his nomination, would do honor to Massachusetts, we are in doubt, considering the tendency to draw the party lines sharply in the Presidential year, whether Mr. ADAMS will receive a much larger vote than ex-Governor GASTON would have done. The ticket is an unexceptionable one, so far as the candidates are concerned, but so also is the Republican, and whichever is elected, Massachusetts is to be congratulated on having her best men at the front.

As the campaign progresses, it is wonderful how the issues which both parties deprecated come to the front. The questions of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue, the currency, and all other issues of real importance, give way to the more serious one of turning over the control of the Government to a party that will be managed by the men who sought by force to destroy the Union. The dependence of the Democratic party on the South before the war, its helplessness while the war was in progress, because its Southern wing was cut off and engaged in fighting to destroy the Union, and its growing

confidence and arrogance, now that it feels that it has a solid South as a basis of operations, all contribute to excite distrust, and intensify the conviction that the time is not yet arrived to restore the Democratic party to power.

The appearance of General BANNING before his immediate constituents in the Twenty-fifth Ward, to-night, will not be as debater—only as a declaimer. He will not expect to have any of his remarks challenged by a wary adversary—at least not on the spot. We continue to regret that the Second District is still deprived of a chance to hear a great joint discussion.

The Governor of Kentucky should have borrowed the warty WATTERSON'S picket line to assist in preventing the Goss-Allen prize fight. WATTERSON has pickets two feet apart all along "the Kentucky-Indiana front," to prevent the colonization of voters in Indiana. They could have shut out the prize-fighters just as easily as they can shut in the Kentucky voters.

There is not a picket along the Kentucky-Indiana front who would not lay down his life rather than allow a Kentucky patriot to cross over and give Blue Jeans WILLIAMS a lift with his vote. WATTERSON has sworn every man of 'em to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

JUDGE RANNEY having declined, the Democratic Central Committee have nominated Mr. H. B. PAYNE. Mr. PAYNE declined once, and it remains to be seen whether he is of the same mind still. This forcing of nominations upon unwilling Democrats is becoming the fashion.

The stevedeamen complain of the high price of supplies along the Indiana-Kentucky front. WATTERSON'S pickets are worse than the Minnesota grasshoppers, and as multitudinous.

Since the picket line was established, Mr. AUSTIN BROWN has been able to take his rations with a sweet sense of security against invasion from Kentucky.

WATTERSON'S pickets are so thick along the Kentucky-Indiana front, that from the river the shore resembles an inverted cross-out sign.

"The Social Task of the Second Century of the United States" is the title of an interesting paper by WILLIAM JUENGG, read before the general meeting of the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, on the 6th. Mr. JUENGG takes an exceedingly gloomy view of the present social condition of our people, whether it be considered from a material or moral point of view, and points out what he conceives to be the causes. He takes issue with the progressive school of economic and social philosophers, and combats the ideas of the socialists, as they are popularly understood, with great vigor. The paper is a model of modern society he epitomizes in a paragraph. They are: "Decline of religion and the higher aims of man by the growing power of materialism and capital; deterioration of our morals and loss of the sense of duty; the loss of the former strength of our Nation, of the well-to-do independent middle-classes into factory workers, into mere proletarians, without economical and often political liberty, and without any security of existence; the lowering of the character of our Republic by the loss of the sense of duty, and the loss of the sense of authority, and consequently of that of order and discipline; the loss of the sense of equality, and an unnatural tendency of our women."

Mr. JUENGG'S remedies for these evils conclude his essay, and are as follows: "The establishment of a school system, teaching the faculties and educating the character of man, strengthening his sense of justice and honesty, refining his morals, and elevating his life." "The teaching of political economy in our public schools, to prepare our people for an understanding of a sound policy of commerce, industry and agriculture." "The introduction of specie payment and a reform of our civil service." "The strict enforcement of law."

"The establishment of Boards of Conciliation in every State, and a central station at Washington with the special functions of publishing annual reports of the statistics of labor and commerce, of those of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania." "The introduction of factory laws, restriction of factory work of young children, and a woman, and entirely forbidding that of married women." "A shortening of the hours of factory labor—about fifty-five in the week, and prohibition of work on Sundays and Saturday afternoons, as introduced in England and in our Eastern States." "The prohibition of the sale of liquor, and the prohibition of the sale of opium, and the prohibition of the sale of any other intoxicating beverage without capital the hope of becoming an independent citizen by his energy, diligence and saving."

"The prohibition of early marriages and the utmost aggravation of divorce." "The prohibition of the sale of saving in street opposition to the resp. teachings of the Manchester schools."

We do not quite understand what Mr. JUENGG means by "the utmost aggravation of divorce." They seem to be sufficiently aggravated already. He must mean the sale of saving in a peculiar sense. Indeed, he does several terms in the course of his essay. It is possible he is not quite master of the English idiom, and this leads to a curious employment of words.

A CORRESPONDENT sends this question for answer: "Do the disbelievers in the Christian religion in the world exceed those of the believers?" If by disbelievers our correspondent means not only skeptics in nominally Christian countries, but the heathen nations, and the Buddhists, Brahmins, and other sects, and the believers in the Christian religion are the same part of the world. It is probable the Buddhists alone outnumber them. We have not the data at hand, but we remember to have seen the statistics, which, while not accurate probably within thousands, showed the number of those who do not accept the Christian faith to be in excess "by a large majority."

In the communication, published on the 4th inst., on "HERBERT SPENCER and his Critics," for "reticence," near the close, read "reformer."

Mr. James and the Human Hand. CINCINNATI, September 6, 1876. To the Editor of the Commercial: Is it the legitimate duty of a local to criticize as well as report? A person may be of marked ability to give a condensed report of the proceedings of a society, and at the same time be a one-sided critic. Before reading my paper last night, I told my audience that they must not expect any thing new. If I had been in possession of any anatomical novelty respecting the human hand, I should have sent it to some medical college in preference to the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. For you must be aware this is not a strictly scientific society, members being balloted for without requiring credentials as to their scientific standing. So much for novelty. Now for the mysterious matter for future scientists to discuss. If you, Mr. Editor, will please read my paper, which you have, I do not think you will find guilty of such a solecism as attempting to pain myself off as the originator of any theory. All that my remarks were intended to show was that we must go further back than the bimanous for the origin of right hand development, although it may come with the development of the human endowment, as advocated by Sir Charles Bell and others. As to its being "scarcely the sort of thing to be here a peculiar case, if I think, with all due deference to the little gentleman with the bulge eyes, the Cincinnati Society of Natural History capable of exercising its own judgment in such matters. D. H. JAMES.

Steakboat Straw. [Postal Card Correspondence.] PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE, September 9, 1876. Straw vote in the Jay Cooke, this day, from Detroit to Put-in-Bay: Gents' vote—Hayes 23, Tilden 1; Ladies' vote—Hayes 11, Tilden none.

PERSONALITIES.

PROMINENT Mr. DORSHNER.

WATTERSON'S picket line is unformed with cannons.

Six hundred Serbian convicts were pardoned by Prince Milan on the day an heir to his throne was born.

DOM PEDRO was present at the opening of the Congress of Orientalists at Pesth, Hungary, on the 21st inst.

Mrs. SWISSHEM complains that the Germans stare at ladies brutally, and she is sorry she left her little Weston pistol at home.

TURKEY has had three Sultans within six months, and has lost the friendship of John Bull. The sick man is feeling very poorly, thank you.

Mrs. CARR, of Quebec, hanged herself with her false hair. The coroner's verdict was said to have been that the Carr was demoralized by a misplaced switch.

The Bishop of London has appointed his son-in-law, Rev. Walter Abbott, to a valuable living at Paddington, and he is severely criticised for this evidence of partiality.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, of Germany, has accepted the Presidency of the German section of the Exhibition of 1876, and the Prince of Wales that of the English section.

The veteran of the German army, Field Marshal Wrangel, eighty years in the military service on the 15th of August, received on that day from the Emperor William a sword of honor, of the finest workmanship, the handle studded with brilliants.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT takes an occasional day of relaxation from polo by running down to New York. That last gash in his head is believed to have made him a little less enthusiastic in ploughing the field on a fiery and untamed steed.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the result in Arkansas more than counterbalances the Republican gains in Vermont. We have been laboring under the impression that what Tilden needs particularly is some Democratic gains in the Northern States.

What! Watterson! Got him! Great Habbukuk! No! by the sacred armadillo of Bear Grass, not much. Brown simply shed tears in speaking of the sanctity of the ballot-box in Southern Indiana, and Watterson, with a wet eye but a pale cheek, ordered out a picket line of reformers.

SOMETHING novel in the way of suicide is reported from Alsace. A man put a dynamite cartridge in his mouth, and applied a match to it. The next second his head and the upper part of his body were blown into a thousand pieces. The man's brain had been affected by the heat of the weather.

The visit of the son of Napoleon III. to St. Petersburg has been indefinitely postponed. A council of the Bonapartists chiefs has advised against the contemplated trip, as it might give offense to England, where the Imperial Prince has lately received many attentions from the royal family and the higher nobility.

Travelers on the Ohio River, between the Locking and the Wabash, notice men in gray jackets and butternut pants flitting through the forests on the southern shore, they will understand that Watterson has posted his picket line to prevent Kentucky Republicans from prancing over into Indiana on election day.

The situation in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District is thus condensed in the headlines of the Boston Globe: "General Butler Way Ahead—The Opposition Commanded—Judge Hoar's Disgrace—What Are You Going to Do About It?—Possible Course of the Anti-Slavery Support Tarbox, Put Up Sweeter, or Hoar, or Who?"

The new French Minister of War, General Berthaut, is a man of fifty-six, and is spoken of in the Parisian journals as a hard worker, thoroughly honest, and identified with the cause of army reform. He has a singularly even temper and a habit of quiet command, is not a martinet, though a strict disciplinarian in essential things, and, above all, no maker of phrases.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, who died at Livermore, Maine, Friday, at the age of ninety-two years and six months, was the father of all the Washburns—that is to say, of Minister Elliot, Paris; Collector Israel, Portland; ex-Congressman C. C. of Wisconsin, and eight others, six of whom are living. Mr. Washburn was in the Massachusetts Legislature four terms before Maine was a State.

While Tilden was returning his income tax at \$7,118, other prominent lawyers in New York, who were not engaged in the profitable business of wrecking railroads, returned as income, subject to taxation, as follows: E. W. Stoughton at \$20,000, William M. Everts at \$22,500, Daniel Lord at \$29,324, Charles O'Connor at \$34,007, William C. Barrett at \$15,258, Samuel (now Judge) Blatchford at \$14,127.

It is said that Mr. Tilden's physical condition is about as uncertain as that of Mr. Seymour, and is notorious that the work of the campaign has been entrusted mainly to the "Literary Bureau" in Liberty street. The gentlemen in charge of that establishment are Mr. W. S. Andrews, the son of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, better known as the "Fancher," and Mr. Pelton, a nephew of Governor Tilden.—New York Times.

At Farmington, New Hampshire, on the site of Vice President Wilson's birthplace, there has been placed a large bowlder from a neighboring mountain, weighing some ten or twelve tons, which is the following inscription: "Honory Wilson, Vice President United States America, born here February 16, 1812." This monument has been erected at the expense of Martin L. Hayes, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Farmington, who gave Mr. Wilson a deed of the land where his father lived, and where Mr. Wilson passed his early days.

In a biographical sketch of the life of Alexander H. Stephens, a writer in the Augusta Constitutionalist says: "It is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Stephens' strength is entirely gone. Though a life-long sufferer, disease seems to have produced no effect on his mind, but rather—"

"His son's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light: Through chinks that Time has made, 'Sleek or not, the people are going to elect him, in the full hope that God will give him strength to discharge his duty in the halls of Congress.'"

The honors of the dance in "Sardanapalus" do not fall to the premiere. There is a certain agile little personage who accomplishes something of the same feats as those performed by Mlle. De Ross, and who jumps and twirls and lifts her Italian voidrops in a manner that irresistibly attracts the applause of the audience. The life that this highly successful second dancer leads in the regions behind the scenes can scarcely be a pleasant one if there is anything in the proverbial jargon of an outdistanced dancuse. Still, it is not for us to speculate upon whether or not these Italian nymphs eat their macaroni in peace together; sufficient for the day is that they do not scratch one another's eyes out to a public accompaniment of Operi's music.—[New York Correspondence Baltimore Bulletin.]

At the Dress Reformers' Convention in Philadelphia one lady appeared in a unique suit of silk and satin, extensively embroidered in large figures. The coat or blouse had long, flowing sleeves, and the ample nother garments were clasped with elastic at the neck. This lady made a short address, in which she told her experience, saying that the only rudeness ever offered her came from the feminine portion of humanity, who seemed to think it their bounden duty to sweep their skirts to one side and violently titter whenever she approached. She didn't believe the men would object if the reform suit could be made pretty and attractive, and she was sure that woman could never become more elevated until her body was relieved from the burdens imposed by fashion.

Miss CARRIE MAY CARY, a beautiful girl of fifteen, committed suicide, last week, near Great Bend, Pennsylvania, by hanging herself in a forest. She was discovered and cut down by some lumbermen. While they were lowering the

body, a startling half screech and half groan escaped from her lips, and the lumbermen thought she was alive until a physician assured them that the noise resulted from escaping gases, which had been confined in the throat by the action of the noose. The body was removed to a house, where an investigation was had into the cause of death. It seems that she was engaged to be married, but that during the absence of her lover she had been to the photographer with another young man, and had a fine-type taken. This the young man displayed among his friends, and announced that it was his intended wife. Friends of the young lady informed her of the fact, and told her that, should her intended husband ever hear of it, he would never marry her. This, it is believed, preyed upon her mind, and resulted in her rash act.

Muscular Exhibition at Robinson's Opera-House.

"The athletic entertainment 'just before the battle,' at Robinson's Opera-house, last evening, was something of a fiasco. There was not a large number of spectators, and those who were present were not greatly satisfied with the hour's entertainment at a dollar a head. Enthusiasm was in a low degree, but the order was generally good, and manifestations of disappointment were in no case boisterous. Following contortion exhibitions by a limber man, Professors Miller and Rosobuck fenced with foils in graceful style, and exhibited some neat and dextrous movements with their weapons. Billy Edwards and his brother had a few short contests with the gloves. After them two youngsters came out and boxed each other's ears quite soundly. As a close Johnny Dwyer and Joe Coburn came on and had a few rounds with the gloves, the veteran, bald-headed Coburn, appearing trim and active, but was hardly a match for the vigorous, muscular, heavy young fighter of New York. Aaron Jones was master of ceremonies, and introduced the performers. There was disappointment in the failure to present the much expected contest between Jim Mason and Joe Coburn, ex-champion of the world, and there was more of it because of the non-appearance of Bauer and Dwyer 'in Greco-Roman wrestling, both two falls in three, for a purse of \$200.' These little matters, it seems, were merely put on to fill out the programme and make it attractive.

Accepted the Situation.

Rev. Henry D. Moore went to Hunt's dining saloon yesterday morning for his breakfast. Mr. Moore has been gifted by nature with a benign countenance, possessing much originality, but nevertheless recalling, by certain physiognomical peculiarities, and by the length of the silver locks which he wears, the smoothly-shaven outline, some portraits of Henry Ward Beecher. Shortly after the reverend gentleman commenced work on his tenderloin, Barney Aaron and Joe Coburn also came to breakfast, and seated themselves immediately opposite the hungry minister. Barney audaciously put on a startled look, and stared hard at Mr. Moore, who must have felt somewhat uncomfortable in consequence.

"Why, God darn my bloody eyes!" at last ejaculated Barney, nudging Joe Coburn in the ribs, "if that ain't old Beecher! Why, darn it, how are you, old boy! Shake!"

Mr. Moore, for the instant, straightened up and tried to look offended, but the joke was too good, and to have become offended under the circumstances would, moreover, only have made the matter worse. He therefore nobly accepted the situation by shaking hands all round, and observing, with thanks, that he felt "very well indeed."

Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Levi Smith, of Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Ohio, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy. A creditors' meeting was held by certain of the creditors, praying that the assets of an estate under the State law be enjoined from selling the property. Smith's accounts are given as follows:

LIABILITIES. Secured debts..... \$2,223 00 Unsecured debts..... 4,512 00 ASSETS. Interest in lands..... \$20,310 00 Personal property..... 2,261 00 Choses in action..... 2,265 00

New Varieties of Grapes.

We are indebted to General Thomas Powell for samples of some varieties of grapes grown at "Seven Eims," his country place, near Symmes and Branch Hill Stations. The "Salmon" is a large, round white grape, with red bluish, very sweet, and of aromatic flavor. The "Mackataway," medium-sized oval white grape, tinged with amber color, skin very tender, very few seeds (sometimes not more than a single seed), with delicious melting flavor; a very difficult variety to cultivate in the open air. The Martha is considered by grape growers the best American white grape, although General Powell prefers the Salem, from its size and flavor, and in this we fully concur, it being, in our judgment, the finest grape ever grown in the Ohio Valley for the table, and possibly for wine. There are also samples of the "Beutz," a seedling of the Catawba, large, purple, and one of the very best of our wine grapes. The other varieties sent are seedlings not yet named

