An Onslaught Upon the English Aristocracy by the London Workingmen's Organ. From the London Bechive.

This monstrous evil—which caps all other social and political evils that afflict our country-has grown up and become hoary in ecuntry—has grown up and become hoary in its iniquities; plethoric with the wealth it has unjustly accumulated; and swollen out and overgrown with pride and insolent import-ance; and no wonder, when we consider that it has fattened and battened, and ground down and oppressed the people of these realms for eight hundred years and upwards. It had its origin—as most people know—in that great buccaneering raid which William of Normandy made upon this country in 1066, aided by soldiers and priests and a host of dissipated adventurers which he gathered from all parts of Europe by his offers of plunder; and who were filled with fiery zeal for the conquest of our unhappy country by a bull from the Pope, a consecrated banner, and a ring said to contain a hair of St. Peter. With this united band of fighting adventurers, priests, and monks, William succeeded in overcoming our Saxon ancestors; and, after having established and consolidated his power by confiscating, pillaging, burning, and destroying in all directions, he finally parcelled out the land of the country among his rapacious followers, the noble-blooded anestors of "our hereditary aristocracy. Not that the line of this noble blood has been preserved unbroken; for very many families of them have risen, and fallen, and sunk in oblivion; so that most of our present nobility have been very recent creations; yet from this plundering origin our hereditary aristocracy sprang. The Cenqueror, however, wanted power and means to sustain him in possession of his throne and his spoils; and hence, in parcelling out the estates of the country, he granted them on feudal tenure: that is, he granted them conditionally, that the holders should pay him service and tri-bute of various kinds; such as military service, or being compelled to arm themselves and their tenantry in support of the Govern-ment when requested by the king; as also to pay certain fines or sums of money, under the names of aids, reliefs, wardships, etc., which were, as Blackstone says, "in the nature of a modern land tax." The money raised from this source, and from the crown lands, or the estates the king kept for himself, constituted at that time the only revenue of the kingdom; for the people then paid no taxes, they being serfs or laborers.

This, then, was the origin of our landed aristocracy; men who were bound by their tenure to defend the country, and to meet the expenses of the nation in return for the vast benefits they enjoyed; that of sharing among them the greater portion of the land of the country. They subsequently succeeded, however, in getting their military service commuted for money; but this, and various other payments they were compelled to make, and continued to pay down to the time of the restoration of Charles II, when the Convention Parliament entered into an agreement with him that he should free them from all the landed obligations which they had hitherto paid for their estates, and that they would present him and his successors with an excise law. In other words, that he would enable them, for this boon, to shift the burden from their own shoulders on to those of the people. Having thus, for their own selfish ends, cut off the principal source of revenue, and having subsequently cajoled our rulers out of the chief portion of the crown lands, there were no means for the carrying on of the government; so that in the reign of William the Third they were under the necessity of imposing a land-tax of four shillings in the pound on the full annual value of the land. This, however, was too good a thing to be continued, and our aristocracy now managed to skirk, or to render it almost a nullity; for in 1798 they passed a law declaring that "the land-tax should only be levied on the original assessment of William the Third." So that, taking into account the immense increase in the value of land, the tax does not now amount to a farthing in the pound; for if it were assessed at its present value, at four shillings in the pound it would realize a sum of upwards of twenty-five millions; whereas, the land tax raised in 1868 amounted to only £1,092,695. But in the interim the excise duties, which they imposed on the people, have increased from about a million to upwards of twenty millions, and the customs and all other public burdens to a total of 694 millions. With the possession of the land they have possessed the control over the tenantry, and the power of returning to what ought to be the people's House, the majority of their own tools and mouth-pieces, to do their bidding, and to crush or retard all measures made by the friends of the people in favor of retrenchment or reform. The possession of this power to pack the

House of Commons has placed the State also at their disposal, and most of its offices have been filled by our aristocracy or their nominees; and fierce and savage have been their attacks upon the few outsiders who have lately obtained possession of places in the ministry. The Church, too, has ever been a creature and tool of their own, and its bishops and clergy, their brethren or relations, or their own nomines or slavish dependants; for, in addition to the vast estates of the Church which at different times they have shared among them, they have now 5950 Church livings to bestow on whom they choose, and about nine or ten millions of Church revenue to divide between the persons they elect. The clergy and aristocracy have also got all the charities of England under their control, amounting to above nineteen millions sterling. The army and navy, also, are for the most part ruled and officered by them; and all efforts to reduce the enormous sum of about twenty-eight millions paid annually to support them, are strenuously opposed by the numerous representatives of these two services found in both Houses of Parliament.

In fact, the aristocracy have ruled our country for centuries; have divided all places of profit or honor between the two factions of them; have shared among themselves and tools the greater portion of the revenue; have warred against freedom at home and abroad; have ever been the opponents of all measures for the political and social elevation of our people, and have contracted an enormous debt which now bows down the industrial energies and limits the trade and commerce of the country. To use the words of General Foy, when he gave a definition of aristocracy in the French Chambers some years "They are the league and coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, live without working, occupy all public places without becoming competent to fill them, and seize upon all honors without

meriting them." We ask, then, whether it is not opposed to right and justice and the happiness of the nation, that an exclusive and privileged few should claim possession of the whole land of the country? should have the power of preventing it from being properly cultivated by refusing some accurity of tenure? should

hold large portions of it waste, or convert it | for the next nineteen years, the yearly pro into hunting 'grounds and game' preserves? should have power to clear it of its human inhabitants at pleasure, and make the tenantry that hold and cultivate it their political

We further ask whether the principle of hereditary right is not a manifest injustice, as it gives a foolish son a right to succeed a wise father, and to thwart, by his obstinacy or folly, the most just and righteous measures that the best and wisest of our legislators may propose for the security, enlightenment, pros-perity, and progress of the nation?

If our brethren concur with us in opinion that our hereditary aristocracy has, been, and continues to be, a blight and curse upon our country, is it not high time to use every political power they possess to free themselves from its withering influence? Is it not time to meet, nrge, petition, and beseech our representatives to do away with the monstrous evils of primegenture and entail, and compel our aristocracy to do justice to all their children? To limit by law the quantity of land that should be held by individuals; and to cause their immense estates to be divided among their children on the death of the possessors? To end, also, the slavish custom of representatives of the whole nation having every measure of importance for the well being of the country frustrated by a nonrepresented and privileged few, they should enact that any law passed twice through the House of Commons should become the law of the land, whatever other power in the State may be opposed to it.

STATISTICAL.

The Report of Samuel B. Raggles at the Statistical Congress.

On the 10th instant, in the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, official delegate from the United

States of America, presented the following report:-The duty was intrusted to the undersigned as the delegate from the United States of America to the Fifth International Statistical Congress, held at Berlin in September, 1863, to present a report exhibiting under separate heads, first, the territorial area; second, the population; third, the value of property sessed for taxation; and fourth, the gold and silver bearing portions of the United States with reference to the public works of intercommunication affecting those interests. To avoid repetition, he now respectfully asks to refer to that report, copies of which are herewith furnished for the more convenient information of the present Congress. The report now submitted will mainly seek to bring forward to the present year, 1869, some of the statements made to the Berlin Congress of 1863, and also supply some deficiencies in the report then presented It will seek to show more fully and precisely the cereal product of the American Union as the cardinal and dominant element in its material resources, and also the relative importance of that element when compared with the cereal products of the nations of Europe, as a continental unit, occupying a territorial area dif-fering in extent but little from that of the United States. The broad continental relations rapidly increasing between these two important portions of the globe, interweaving both in one common civilization, plainly render it desirable, if not indispensable, that both should be represented in the novel and important series of international, or, more properly speaking, intercontinental Congress, which has now reached its seventh session, Whatever narrow or timid theories may have been entertained in any portion of the United States, at earlier periods of its history, favoring a policy of isolation from the commerce civilization of Europe, they are and now fully abandoned. In every international movement of humanity, seeking the benefit of our common race, the New World will be found in full accord with the Old. In the great providence of God the American continents, in the fulness of time, became the common receptacle of the overflowing population of Europe. That New World fully recognizes its origin. The intervening ocean, subdued by steam-the monarch of our age-to the use of man, no longer weakens but greatly strengthens the ties of lineage, of religion, of literature, of science, of commerce, and of all the varied interests, moral and material, by which the two worlds are now bound in one. The full solution of the sublime problem of a wise Christian internationality is to be the crowning achievement of our nineteenth century. It can only be solved through the instrumentality of periodical meetings of the common family of civilized nations, fully represented and freely interchanging their opinions in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. The Delegate of the United States of America, in submitting the report at Berlin, did not seek, nor does he now seek, to attain the power of acute, scientific analysis, which so distintinguishes the learned statisticians of Europe: but rather to sketch in outline the broad statistical features, which may aid the Congress in comprehending and defining the comparative importance, present and future, of the two great continents of the Christian world. For the purpose, then, of supplementing the report to the Congress at Berlin, the undersigned respectfully presents the following statement of the cereal product of the United States, to be considered in connection with a comparative estimate of that of the nations of

of the Government of the United States, through its diplomatic officers in Europe. It is now submitted with the request that the experienced and learned delegates representing the European Governments, may give it thorough scrutiny and expose the errors, if any, which will be promptly corrected in the final report, to be published in the Compte

Europe taken separately and also in the ag-

gregate. That estimate has been made from

the highest official sources within the reach

Redau of the congress. 1. CEREAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES. The information officially collected and reported by the "Department of Agriculture" of the United States shows the product of cereals for the years 1850, 1860, 1867, and 1868 to



Total....867,393,967 1,237,039,299 1,329,729,400 1,450,786,000 The decrease in Indian corn (or maize) shown by the table from 1860 to 1867 was caused by the four years of war from 1861 to 1865, seriously disturbing the agricultural operations in several of the States most

largely producing Indian corn. The money value of the 1,329,729,400 bushels of cereals produced in 1867 is officially stated by the Department of Agriculture to be \$1,284,037,000.

The increase of production in the nineteen years from 1850 to 1868 (both inclusive) from 867,393,967 bushels to 1,450,786,000 bushels is 582,392,033 bushels, or 67 per cent. If that rate of increase shall be maintained

duct in the year 1888 will reach 2,422,813,620 bushels. The large immigration into the United States of European farmers seeking cheap and fertile land may expedite that result. On the other hand, it is not so impossible that the people of the United States may ere long follow the example of the people of Great Britain and of France, and divert a larger portion of their industry than at present from agriculture to manufacturing, mining, or other pursuits. It is indeed desirable that the surplus cereal product of the United States should keep pace as nearly as may be with any deficiency of supply in Europe.

Before the recent acquisition of Alaska the territory of the United States was wholly within the temperate zone, and contained 1,879,146,120 acres, at least three-fourths of which is susceptible of agricultural cultivation or use. The present population, thinly sprinkled over our continental area, has hardly began to use it for agriculture, still less to cultivate it with care. The acres in cereals in the years 1867 and 1868, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, are

as follows:— 1867. In Wheat acres	1868. 18,439,779
Rye, agres. 1,689,275 Barley, acres. 1,131,217 Oats, acres. 10,746,416 Buckwheat, acres. 1,527,826 Indian Corn (Maize), acres. 25,425,226	1,651,931 987,478 9,695,786 1,118,952 34,881,109
Total acres	66,709,456

The area now in cereals, if occasion shall require, may readily be enlarged tenfold. The agricultural returns for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland published in 1868 state the acres in cereals-In the United Kingdom in 1868 to be.......11,659,855

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Delegate to the Seventh International Statistical Congress, held at the Hague, in September, 1869, submits the following statement:-

COMPARATIVE CEREAL PRODUCT OF EUROPE AND

NATIONS.	Population in 1860.	Total Creal Predict in "Ingerial Bushele,"	Ratio of Enchels to Paparation,	Sparale Product of	Ratio to Population.
Russia	61,325,923	1,358,437,500	221	433,437,500	7.1
(including) Fin. & Polana Germany France Austria Gr. Br. and ir Sweden & Nor. Debmack Nethorlands Belgium Switzerland Italy Spain Portugal Roumania Rervia Greece Eur. Turkey Eur. Turkey	6,771,162 18,450,045 57,847,479 82,573,062 20,696,735 5,814,639 1,710,220 8,729,108 4,940,630 2,531,860 16,046,317 3,677,861 1,684,345 1,677,861 1,684,345 1,685,340 1,600,000	084,431,100 571,5215,295 571,674,745 386,303,303 57,434,750 57,434,750 57,434,750 57,434,750 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000 57,500,000	1310 618 611 1410 1410 1410 1410 1410 1410 1410	21,000,000 168,574,000, 201,152,362 143,400,000 128,225,260 2,364,600 2,764,600 2,764,600 16,665,257 107,174,893 4,000,250 4,053,259 4,000,000 55,000,000 55,000,000	2'9 2'8 4'4 4'8 9'5 1'4 1'4 8'8 3'9 6'6 1'3 1'4 4'8
Tot. of Europe.	126,375,254	4,173,664,726	16.0	1,464,842,171	5.1
United States, in 1880 in 1860 in 1868	23,101,876 31,145,186 20,000,000		28.3	97,358,288 165,834,491 217,633,600	4.0

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ARTI	RLES PLATT, Vice-Pres	lent.
CHAS, H. REEVES, A		215

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	John Kessler, Jr.,
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George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby,
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5:300, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in AUSTIN & OBERGE, No. 313 WALNUT Street.

N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE COURT OF COMMON FLEAS FOR MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir.—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculu matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY. October 2, 1829, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence.

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190,000 United States Five Per dent. Loan,
190,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan,
180,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 130,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1851.

1851. (10r Pacific Railroad).

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan (250,000 City of Philadolphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

125,000 City of Philadolphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

126,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 50,000 00 211,3750 128,5940 24,000'00 20,625 00 21,000 000 B,001 25

Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee).

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock.

16,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 shares Stock.

30,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.

20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.

107,800 Loans en Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties. 15,000 00 11,300.00 907,900.00 \$1,109,900 Par. Market value, 81,130,335 25 Cost, \$1,098,604 26.

Real Fatate.

Bills receivable for insurance made.

Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company. 40,17878 \$1,647,367'8

Thomas C. Hand,
Jonn C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paniding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Oraig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
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Edward Darlington,
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10 6 D RECTORS.

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PREMIUMS 1,193,843.43 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

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