AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FROM A | mendation to these gentlemen than either needy GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

An intelligent correspondent is contributing to the Illustriste Zeitung of Leipsic, Germany, a series of letters on American subjects that are interesting in themselves and important as impartial criticisms of matters and things on this side of the Atlantic. The correspondent writes from Carlisle, in this State, and in view of the intimate relations existing between this country and Germany, we propose to reproduce some of the letters, at least, for the benefit of our readers. The following translation of the first letter will be found to be an able resume of the leading social and political ideas of the day as developed in the United States: -

CARLISLE, May, 1870 .- The object of this and succeeding letters is to bring the German people into closer acquaintance with the life of the American people, into which so large a German element is now incorporated, and to give, in distinct outlines, a picture of the influences under which men here act and live.

Since the suppression of the fearful rebellion in the Southern States, whereby our country incurred a debt of thousands of millions of dollars, and lost over a million of human lives, the United States have stepped out of the comparatively insignificent position which they before that time held among the nations of the world, and have attained an importance undeniably and increasingly felt through Europe. As a proof of this may be mentioned the present value of American bonds in the European market, and the great demand for them. According to a letter lately written by the United States Consul in Berlin to Secretary Boutwell, Germany is overrun by mortgage bonds of different United States railroad companies. This is an important fact, not only as evidence of the confidence felt by European money-dealers in the financial affairs of America, but also an indication of the weight which this country would be in a position to throw into the scale in case of entanglement in the Old World, for by no tie are the interests of different nations so bound together as by their financial

The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States (whereby the colored race, so lately held in the bondage of slavery, are allowed equal rights with the white citizens) may be considered as settling the negro question, which has so long agitated the minds of men in this country. Everywhere the colored people have celebrated this event with music, dancing, and general festivity, and already the political wire-pullers of both the great parties, Republicans and Democrats, are using their arts to gain the votes of the now important black brother. Intelligence does not characterize the colored population of this land, as a class: they are, taking them as a whole, far behind the white foreign inhabitants, who only receive the rights of citizenship after five years residence. There are, of course, individual exceptions to this, as, for instance, in the case of the colored man from Mississippi who now occupies a seat in Congress at Washington. As long as the old naturalization laws are in force, by which the most intelligent white foreigner cannot become a citizen until he has been five years some injustice in its train, which will sooner or later make itself felt.

But the desire to improve the Constitution is not satisfied with this bestowal of citizenship upon the negro. Scarcely is the fifteenth amendment ratified before a sixteenth and seventeenth appear, both taking strong hold of the social and moral life of the people. The proposed sixteenth amendment recognizes God as the source of all things, and desires distinct declaration of the fact that the United States is a Christian land, while the seventeenth amendment would give to women the right of suffrage. The lastnamed effort, especially, is causing at present much excited discussion. In many places societies have been formed, usually led by a few enthusiastic single women, whose object is, by any and every means, to obtain for women equal political rights with men. In the Territory of Wyoming, through which the Pacific Railroad passes, this has actually been accomplished, and a jury in a recent murder trial was composed chiefly of women. The ladies cannot have found this duty very agreeable, although it came to them with their new political rights, and they received flattering commendation for their discharge of it from the presiding judge at the

But, in truth, woman would seem to belong more properly to her home than to the political arena, and that the better class of American woman fully understand this is shown by a petition lately sent to the State Legislature of Ohio, when they were agitating the subject of female suffrage. The petitioners set out with the principle that they are not in any way inferior to man (which is certainly true), but that the duties which are laid upon them in the nature of things are quite as important and sacred as those of man; that these duties claim all their time and energies if properly performed; and that they are duties which they alone can rightly fulfil. Their sense of the great importance of these claims upon them had led them to protest against efforts to burden them with new responsibilities, in meeting which their truer interests must suffer. The result of this petition was that the Legislature refused to pass the bill granting suffrage to women. In Minnesota it was managed in a somewhat different way. The Legislature there passed a law by which the question of female suffrage should be submitted to the decision of the people by vote. There is no doubt that through the influence of the better class of women the vote will be against giving them the ballot, and the mouths of the vehement advocates of the cause there will be forever closed.

It is indeed true that, since the late civil war, which carried off so many young men, there are more women than men in the country-and especially in Massachusetts does this difficulty exist. But here in America there is certainly a wide enough field for woman's activity, without her being obliged to betake herself to politics. The reverence and the protection which are everywhere in this country accorded to women are too well known to need my testimony. And just this position makes it possible for them to enter many lines of employment which would elsewhere be attended with many difficulties.

Many women now have occupation here as clerks and telegraphists; the Treasury office at Washington also employs a number of women, who earn their salaries quite as well, if not better, than men. There is one singular thing about these female employes at Washington. Most of them obtain their situations through the influence of members of Congress, and rumor says that pretty faces and other like attractive qualities are often a better recom-

circumstances or business capacity.

In Chicago a lady has recently established herself as a lawyer, but the public journals have as yet given no information concerning her practice. Possibly she may have an eye to divorce cases, in which Chicago offers an extensive field for activity.

ENGLISH TREATMENT OF LUNA.

TICS. The commissioners to inquire into the condition of the English lunatic asylums have reported a shocking number of cases of lunaties killed by brutal keepers, whose favorite method of maltrestment seems to have been that of breaking the ribs and the breastbone by pressure of the knees. Here are some of the cases reported, which were officially investigated by coroners: -

Peckham House, Peckham .- In 1851 a male lunatic named Barnes had a struggle with his keeper and was thrown down on the floor by the latter, and his arm was broken. He died eight days afterward, and a post-morten ex-amination revealed the fact that four ribs were fractured. In this case Hill, the attendant, got twelve months' imprisonment.

Colney Hatch Asylum .- In 1858 a lunatic named Swift was kicked, maltreated, and dragged about by a keeper. He died two days afterward. His liver was ruptured and eight ribs and the breastbone were broken. The attendant was not punished, but Mr. Rose, the gentleman who conducted the postmortem examination, stated with remarkable frankness that ribs might be fractured without any outward mark, provided they were squeezed or crushed and not broken by a blow. There was a ball at Colney Hatch

Asylum the week before. Salford Workhouse.—In 1863, in the lunation ward, a patient, J. M., had a struggle with two attendants, and died two days afterwards. Eight ribs were broken on the left side, six in more than one place. On the right side eight ribs were fractured at one point, all in a continuous line. No one was punished. His son stated that, before his being in the workhouse, he had been accustomed to sit on his father's chest in order to keep him quiet.

Lancashire County Asylum .- In May, 1863, an imbecile male patient twenty-three years old, sickly and undersized, had a violent struggle with his attendant, who flung him on the floor. The poor fellow died in a few minutes, and a rib was found on examination to have been broken directly over the keart. Another attendant named Lord was present, but gave no help. The attendant directly concerned was reprimanded, but was for some time afterwards suffered to continue as head attendant in the ward, the visitors declining to dismiss him.

Lancaster County .- In 1869, December 12th, a patient named William Wilson, in the same place, died suddenly. The body was examined, and it was found that twelve ribs were broken, three of them in two places.

Prestroich Asylum.—In 1868, February 24th, a patient, T. R., died of general paralysis, accelerated by pleurisy and pneu-monia—the last was caused by two broken ribs. The fact was only discovered by examination after death. No one was punished.

Wakefield Asylum.-In October, 1868, a patient died, according to the jury and medical evidence, from natural causes. Examination showed that two ribs were fractured on each side. At the inquest it was suggested that they had been broken after death, but, as the commissioners observed, "the in the country, this fifteenth amendment brings facts disclosed were such as to account for them in a far more probable way." No one was punished.

Carmarthen Asylum .- A patient died eight days after admission. Verdict, "Pleurisy, caused by fractured ribs." In fact, eight of his ribs was found to be broken. The assistant-surgeon observed that "similar cases had occurred before, and had been unaccounted for, except by the evidence of the attendants. He believed that a person quietly kneeling on the patient's chest, the patient resisting, would be sufficient to break the ribs." No one seems to have been punished.

Hanwell Asylum.—In 1862 a patient named Matthias Geoghegan, paralyzed and imbecile, died rather suddenly, the medical officer "thought from pleuro-pneumonia." Some bricklayers and laborers saw his keeper, Jones, beat the deceased on the back with a fire-shovel; he then threw him on the floor, and walked backwards and forwards on his body, dragged him into the corridor, knocked his head several times on the stone floor, and kicked him in the belly. The assistant medical officer, Dr. Jephson, observed numerous severe bruises on the body. There was one on each buttock, and a peculiar-shaped bruise on the abdomen. This gentleman had sense enough to look with some attention into the matter. He said:-"I took off my boot, and it fitted the bruise as if it had been kicked or trodden The wife exclaimed in court that her husband had been murdered-and persons out of court might entertain the same ideabut Dr. Begley still thought that he had died of pleuro-pneumonia; and, incredible as it may sound, the verdict of the jury on the inquest was, "Deceased died after receiving certain injuries from external violence, but whether the death was occasioned by natural causes or by such violence, there is not sufficient evidence to show." Hanwell.-In March, 1868, a female luna-

tic, E. S., died of "inflammation of the lungs and pleura, consequent on fractured ribs and breastbone, but how those injuries were inflicted there was not sufficient evidence to show." Six ribs were found to be broken, but the nurses who undressed her every night either did not perceive any marks of ill-treatment or did not report them. No one was punished.

Hanwell.—In May the same year another woman, M. H., died of the same complaint. She was admitted May 15th, was examined, and was then free from all injuries; died on the 26th, seven ribs and breastbone broken.

No one was punished. Hanwell.-In October, 1869, the case of M. Santi Nistri occurred. He died ten days after admission, with eight ribs and breastbone broken. No one was punished.

Hanneell.-In March, 1870, a male lunatic died of the same disease. There were four broken ribs, congestion of the lungs, and various bruises on different parts of the body. The medical evidence went to show that epilepsy was the cause of death, and the jury found their verdict accordingly. No one was punished.

Here we have a list of thirteen well-authenticated instances of aggravated manslaughter committed with something which is only short of absolute impunity. It would appear that the sufferers have invariably been pauper patients, and also patients in the very large asylmos in which paupers only are admitted. Hanwell contains 1723 pauper lunatics; Colney Hatch, 2035; Lancaster, 975; Prestwich, 982; Wakefield, 1202; Carmar-then, 189; Salford Workhouse, 137; Argyle, 129; Peckham House, the only private licensed house where such an event is discovered to have occurred, contains 250 pauper lunatie patients and 02 private patients. - Appleton's

Eoreign Notes.

A trial, which it is said will be one of the most gigantic on record, was about to take place in Hungary. The accessed are brigands, 800 in number, and it is expected that 200 of them will be condemned to death.

-The Armonia announces from Italy that all the mills in the neighborhood of Bologna had closed on account of the tax on grinding.
General Cosenz had left Florence in all haste
for that city, fearing some disturbance.

—A queer story is told by one of the Greek
papers. One of the military commanders having
offered a reward for each brigand's head brought
in the auxily soon became so extensive that

in, the supply soon became so extensive that suspicions were aroused. Inquiry was set on foot, and disclosed the fact that with an eye to the main chance, the so-called brigand hunters made raids into neighboring villages, plundered them, and then turned the heads of their victims

-In the case of the Queen against Hurt (the men in women's clothes case) the Judge had fixed the amount of bail at £1500 for the defendant himself, and two sureties in like amount, with forty-eight hours notice to the prosecution. In the case of Fiske, it was arranged that four sureties in £500 each should be required, with forty-eight hours notice. Le Nord says that Mr. umming, against whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the charge of personating women, went to Brussels immediately after the arrest of Park and Boulton, and put up at one of the best hotels. As, however, he had no papers, and could not give evidence as to his means of existence, he was requested to leave the country. The Nord adds that when he was called upon he had his hair in curl papers, and that portraits in which he and a friend were represented in women's clothes were found in his rooms.

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