

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICA.

Advice to German Emigrants—The Prospects for Obtaining Work—The Woman Question. We give below a translation of another of the letters written by an intelligent German from Carlisle, Pa., to the Illustrirte Zeitung of Leipzig:—

From the report of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, it appears that the number of emigrants arriving this year is uncommonly large. And from a recent article in the Magdeburger Zeitung we find that nearly five-sixths of the German people who now seek a new home in America belong to the wealthy classes. We hail this as a cause for rejoicing, since it has too often been the case that emigrants have come to this country with the foolish idea that they have only to stoop and pick up money in the streets; and, landing here entirely without means, they learn by bitter experience the difficulty of obtaining work, and supporting themselves until they get it, without a cent in their pockets.

It will not be a waste of time or space if I briefly mention here some points of interest to emigrants in respect to which there have been some changes. In the first place, to Germans who are not without means, and who do not intend to remain in New York, but to go to one of the Western States, the advice is strongly given to land in Baltimore rather than in New York. The class of German emigrants designated would probably come in a steamer, and the vessels of the North German Lloyd, which run regularly every week between Bremen and Baltimore, are in no way inferior to those which the same company despatch semi-weekly from Bremen to New York, and which bear an excellent reputation. The two lines of steamers offer equal conveniences in every respect.

From the East to the West, and back, if they wish. Yet, with such liberal conditions, they find it hard to get farm-hands. Just at this time, also, there is good pay to be obtained by laboring masons, etc., in the large cities, as there is a great deal of building going on. In Philadelphia a mason now receives four or five dollars a day, and in New York he may get six. This is, of course, considered high wages. But at this rate a good mason will earn \$36 a week, or \$150 a month. Allowing \$20 a month for board and lodging, there is a clear gain of \$130. In other European cities, except perhaps London and some other large cities in England, could such wages be had?

While it is thus apparent that laborers, even knowing little or nothing of the English language, need not fail to get work, it is very different with those seeking employment more of the head than of the hands. People who do not desire literally to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who have neither the means nor the English language at their command, had better not come here. By this I do not mean to say that head work is not well paid. But the departments in which such labor is profitable are overstocked, so that no pressing need exists for more workers. Any one not master of the English tongue cannot support himself in this way here. The large cities are full of book-keepers and clerks, who often make but a poor living by their labor. If the vigor of their youth is past, and they have families to support, it requires a constant struggle to keep their heads above water. The demands which their position make upon them exceed in most cases their means of meeting them, liberally as the large business houses pay their book-keepers, etc.

What has been said of men applies to women, although honest, industrious servant girls in large cities at the East can as a rule find employment more readily than men, in proportion to the numbers of each. Domestic service has its evils in America. It seems as if the political character of the country had affected that relation also, for as every four years a change of administration is likely to dislodge many of the State officers, so too domestic servants appear to like nothing so well as change. A servant girl who has remained a whole year in an family, regarded as rather a wonder, as the mistress of a house will often change her servants every eight weeks, or even more frequently still. Misses blame servants for this state of things, and vice versa. Neither understands the true relation which should exist between them. The Eastern States of America are blessed with more women than men. I have already in a former letter stated that the result of this is not only an effort on the part of women to open new avenues for their activities, but also to obtain for themselves political rights equal to those of men.

In my wanderings through the splendid Patent Office in Washington, where in large glass cases are to be seen models of every article invented in America, I have been much struck with the part which women have taken in the mechanical inventions of the country. In departments connected with clothing, they have taken out patents for all imaginable contrivances. I will only mention a few as examples of the objects for which in past years women have had patents granted them. There are in the first rank of inventions a flat-iron, a mosquito-net, a spooling machine, coarse brooms, table-washer, toilet powder, clothes-drier, etc. An unusually inventive lady has already taken out her sixteenth patent. The practical education of women has of late years made great advances in the United States, and the departments of labor open to them have greatly multiplied.

So long as the women's rights movement limits itself to the domestic world, we heartily bid it God-speed. But as soon as it oversteps these bounds, and tries to enter the political field, it becomes a distortion which only awakens feelings of disgust. W. H. Riehl, the well-known writer, has said some words, "Woman does not belong in the public arena, but she must do it differently," by which he means that woman had better keep within the bounds set for her by custom and propriety. If the women of this country who so strongly advocate the right of their sex to the ballot, etc., would be convinced of this truth, they would speedily give up the idea which so unfortunately possesses them.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market. ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-Rail Balusters and Newel Posts, 1 1/2 to 4 LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL SIZES AND BRANDS. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacture. From the best raw materials, and of superior quality, with Finest, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. SWERMAN, No. 18 CHESTNUT Street (City Store).

RAILROAD LINES. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad, and at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad, and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Kent and Breckinridge Railroads, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Norristown, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Philadelphia with Reading and Pottsville Railroad, and at Pottsville with Reading and Pottsville Railroad, and at Reading with Reading and Pottsville Railroad, and at Pottsville with Reading and Pottsville Railroad.

NEW YORK SOUTHERN RAILROAD. BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and an EXPRESS TRAIN in the afternoon from each end of the route.

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AUCTION SALES. THOMAS & BORN, Nos. 129 and 131 S. FOURTH STREET. Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings. Mr. Charles F. Haseltine. Will sell his magnificent and new collection of Oil Paintings at Public Sale, ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. October 25, at 2 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold:—

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